

VETERANS' AID COSTS SLASHED BY 400 MILLION

Thousands Lose Pensions After July 1.

[Continued from first page.]

be a further savings of 50 millions in the next fiscal year on loans on soldier bonus certificates but it appears that this is an economy more apparent than real, being of a bookkeeping character.

Regulation No. 1. Regulation No. 1 pertains to the entitlement to pensions and is divided into three parts.

Part I of the regulation authorizes the payment of pensions to former members of the military or naval service who are disabled as a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military or naval service during the Spanish-American war, the Boxer rebellion, the Philippine insurrection, or the world war.

The basic provisions are that the injury or disease must have been contracted or aggravated in the line of duty and without misconduct, that the active military or naval service during the Spanish-American war, the Boxer rebellion it is further required that they must have actually participated in hostilities.

Honorable Discharge Required. An extension is made as to the date of cessation of hostilities in the case of those men who served in the Moro province during the Philippine insurrection and in Russia during the world war. It is not required that the disease or injury have been incurred or aggravated prior to the cessation of hostilities. In all cases it is required that the person to be entitled must have been honorably discharged from the service.

A presumption of service connection for chronic diseases becoming manifest to a 10 per cent degree or more within one year from separation from active service is allowed, but the government is authorized to rebut such presumption where there is affirmative evidence to the contrary or evidence to establish that an intercurrent injury or disease which is a recognized cause of such chronic disease has been suffered between the date of discharge and the onset of the chronic disease, or in case the disability is due to the person's own misconduct.

Rates to Be Paid. The monthly rates to be paid for war time disabilities are 10 per cent—\$8.00, 25 per cent—\$20, 50 per cent—\$40, 75 per cent—\$60, and 100 per cent—\$80. If the disabled person has suffered the anatomical loss or the loss of the use of one foot or one hand or one eye, the rate prescribed is increased by \$20 per month. If the disabled person has suffered the anatomical loss of both hands or of both feet, or of one hand and one foot, or is so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, the total rate is \$100. Certain additional specific rates for the more seriously disabled are provided.

Payment of pension on the basis of war time rates is authorized for those men who applied for enlistment or were drafted or called into the national guard during the World war and before being finally accepted for service were injured in line of duty. Pensions to widows, children, and dependent parents of veterans who died from disease or injuries incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military or naval service during the war before specified war periods, are authorized.

Peace Time Provisions. Part II of this regulation authorizes the payment of pensions to former members of the military or naval service other than during war time enlistments. In this class of cases it is required that the disability be contracted or aggravated in line of duty and without misconduct in the active military or naval service and that the person be honorably discharged.

The rates of pension payable are 10 per cent, \$8; 25 per cent, \$12; 50 per cent, \$18; 75 per cent, \$24; 100 per cent, \$30. If the disabled person has suffered an anatomical loss or the loss of the use of one foot, or one hand, or one eye, the rate provided is increased by \$10.

Special rates are provided for the most seriously disabled, 50 per cent of the rate provided for the same types of disabilities which were incurred in war time service.

Payment of pensions to the widow, child, or children or dependent mother or father of any deceased person who died as a result of injury or disease incurred or aggravated in the active military or naval service during peace time is authorized. The rates for these dependents are approximately 75 per cent of the rates authorized for the dependents of those who died from war time disabilities.

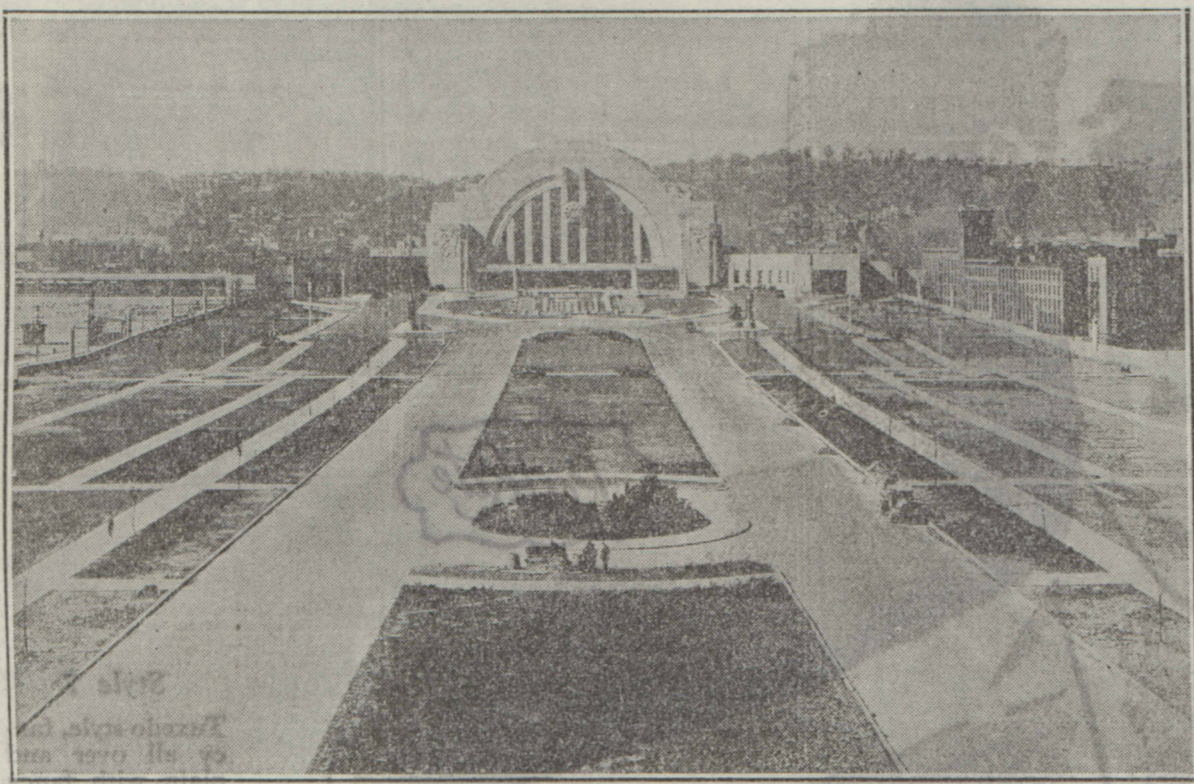
Part III authorizes payment of pensions for non-service connected disabilities and deaths of veterans of the Spanish-American war, including the Boxer rebellion and the Philippine insurrection, or the world war.

The following requirements are set forth: 1. Ninety days or more service, 2. Entry into the service prior to the cessation of hostilities, 3. Honorable discharge, 4. The existence of permanent and total disability, 5. That the disability not be the result of misconduct.

As to veterans who served in the Boxer rebellion or the Philippine insurrection, it is required that they must have actively participated therein to be entitled.

The rate of pension for those permanently and totally disabled is \$20 per month. A pension of \$6 per month to those Spanish-American veterans over the age of 62 years is granted. Pensions under this part of the regulation cannot be paid to any unmarried person whose annual income exceeds \$1,000, or to any married person with minor children whose annual income exceeds \$2,500. This income provision, however, will not bar the payment of the \$6 monthly pension to

Cincinnati Opens New \$41,000,000 Rail Terminal



An exterior view of new Cincinnati railway terminal. The landscaped park in front of the station, shown here, is 500 feet wide and 1,400 feet deep.

Spanish-American war veterans over the age of 62 years. The payment of pension to widows and children of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American war, including the Boxer rebellion or the Philippine insurrection, is authorized at approximately 50 per cent of the rates now provided for such persons, that is, \$15 per month for a widow with allowances for children.

Regulation No. 2 contains the provisions relative to the filing of claims, the making of awards, the discontinuance of payments, and the review of claims. The provisions of this regulation are substantially in accord with the existing practices, except that it is specifically provided that if after calling for evidence in any claim such evidence is not received within six months, or excuse offered for non-compliance with the call, that the claim shall thereafter be barred.

New Rating Schedule. Regulation No. 3 authorizes the establishment of a new rating schedule. This schedule is to be based upon the average impairment resulting from disabilities in all occupations so that all men with the same disability will receive the same pension.

This schedule of disability rating provides only five rates of disability; namely, 10 per cent, 25 per cent, 50 per cent, 75 per cent, and 100 per cent. Heretofore the rating schedules have been from 10 to 100 per cent at 1 per cent intervals.

Regulation No. 4 merely carries into effect the provisions of section 17 of title I, of the act, which provides, with certain exceptions, that those veterans suffering with diseases or injuries directly connected with the active military or naval service should not be removed from the rolls.

Emergency Retirement Pay. Regulation No. 5 pertains to entitlement to emergency officers' retirement pay and provides that any emergency officer heretofore granted retirement pay shall be entitled to continue to receive such retirement pay if the disability for which he has been retired with pay resulted from disease or injury incurred in line of duty during war service.

Regulation No. 6 authorizes hospital and domiciliary care, including necessary medical treatment. This regulation authorizes within the limitation of veterans' administration facilities hospital treatment for veterans of wars who are suffering with injuries or diseases which were incurred in the active military or naval service, and domiciliary care for those veterans who served in the active military or naval service for a period of ninety days or more, who are suffering with permanent disabilities or tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric ailments which incapacitate them from securing a living. It is further required that as to this latter class of veterans, they have no adequate means of support.

Peacetime Veterans Excluded. This is a marked departure from previously existing law. First, it excludes from entitlement peacetime veterans. Second, it provides hospital treatment, as such, only for veterans of wars suffering with diseases or injuries which were incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service. Third, it requires ninety days service to be entitled to admission for domiciliary care. Fourth, hospital or domiciliary care for non-service connected temporary conditions is no longer authorized.

This regulation also authorizes the furnishing of clothing to persons in veterans' administration facilities, only where the veteran is indigent and the furnishing of clothing is necessary to protect health or sanitation, or where the veteran requires special clothing made necessary by the wearing of prosthetic appliances.

Under the provisions of this regulation, no person is entitled to receive domiciliary, medical, or hospital care, including treatment, who resides outside the continental limits of the United States or its territories or possessions. Further, it is provided that the pension of any person suffering with a service connected disability who is being furnished hospital treatment, institutional or domiciliary care by the United States or any political subdivision thereof, shall not exceed \$18 per month, but that if there is a dependent wife, child, or children, dependent mother or father, the differ-

SUMMARY OF RULES REDUCING BENEFITS FOR WAR VETERANS

Washington, D. C., April 1.—(AP)—In brief, the Roosevelt order reducing veterans' benefits by 400 million dollars a year provides:

Payment of pensions authorized to veterans disabled by disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in active service.

Rates to be paid for service connected disabilities are: 10 per cent disabled, \$8 a month; 25 per cent, \$20; 50 per cent, \$40; 75 per cent, \$60; 100 per cent, \$80. These are 20 per cent reductions under present laws.

Regulation No. 11 deals with the disclosure of information and the furnishing of copies of official records. It is substantially in accordance with previously existing law.

Regulation No. 12 provides a presumption of entitlement to pension for Spanish war vets now on the rolls and for the widows, children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans of the world war who are now on the rolls, as of the last day of the month in which such determination is made.

Alaska, and the Panama canal zone, while so residing, shall only receive 50 per cent of the amount of pension or emergency officers' retirement pay otherwise provided.

Those persons who are entitled to benefits and who are barred from participating in decisions. This definition is that those persons who are in receipt of monetary benefits on the date of passage of the act and whose right to receive monetary benefits continues under the provisions of No. 2 are prohibited from participating in decisions under the act.

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Regulation No. 12 provides a presumption of entitlement to pension for Spanish war vets now on the rolls and for the widows, children, and dependent parents of deceased veterans of the world war who are now on the rolls, as of the last day of the month in which such determination is made.

WISCONSIN, FOE OF WATERWAY, NOW IS USING IT

Barges Leave Milwaukee for Winona, Minn.

BY ARTHUR EVANS.

Wisconsin, one of the leading opponents of the Illinois waterway, curiously enough is now helping in the christening of the project. Out of the port of Milwaukee three barges of the Edward E. Gillen company, heavily loaded with marine equipment and in tow of a tug, are bound on a voyage to Winona, Minn., through the Chicago gateway and the new Illinois waterway.

It is aimed to be the first cargo transported from the Great Lakes to the upper Mississippi river by way of the new water artery. Irony of ironies, the first customer over this particular stretch of the inland water route comes from Wisconsin, one of the leading states in the fight against diversion of water from Lake Michigan and against giving the waterway enough water for navigation.

Due Through Chicago Today. The tow of the Gillen company headed out of Milwaukee harbor Friday noon for Winona, where the Milwaukee concern has a \$785,000 government contract. It put into Racine harbor and left there yesterday afternoon. It was scheduled to pass into the mouth of the Chicago river about 3 o'clock this morning on its way to Lockport and Lock No. 1.

The Illinois waterway was informally opened at the end of February by THE TRIBUNE, which sent the first boat, the first cargo, the first passengers over the new water link.

Waterway opponents in Milwaukee sounded off with three rousing jeers, declaring the waterway was not feasible and would not attract freight. Now a Milwaukee concern is first to show the commercial aspects of the route in linking the east shore of Wisconsin with its west border on the upper Mississippi.

Find Expedition Feasible. "We're making the trip so that we can use our own equipment on the Winona job," said Edward E. Gillen.

head of the Gillen company, a marine contracting concern. "That's the chief factor. We've examined the commercial possibilities of the waterway, have found it feasible for our equipment and so we are utilizing it." Each of the barges is 70 feet long and 34 feet wide. Loaded, they draw 4 1/2 feet. Included in the marine equipment in the cargo are a launch, heavy derrick, and a pile driver.

government lock, No. 5, on the Mississippi ten miles from Winona, and not far from LaCrosse, Wis. The contract is part of the upper Mississippi development plan and must be completed by Dec. 31, 1933. The tugboat Gillen is to take the tow as far as Lockport. The plan is then to have the barges towed down the Illinois waterway and the Illinois river to the Hennepin canal, which connects the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

It was built at a cost of \$7,500,000 and was completed in 1906. It has a depth of 7 feet. It has 32 locks, 36 feet wide, and it is figured the barges will just ease in with a few inches on either side to spare. The Hennepin canal cuts off 400 miles from the all-river route down to the mouth of the Illinois at Grafton and up the Mississippi. If the canal locks prove too small, the tow may take the all-river route. The Gillen company figures that its equipment will be on the government job at Winona in less than three weeks.

Advertisement for STRAUS & SCHRAM furniture store. Features include: 'AMERICAN ORIENTAL Woven Thru to the Back' rug and pad for \$35.90; 'TWIN Studio Divan' for \$19.95; '\$100 Bed Suite Dustproof' for \$64.90; '\$29.50 Nachman Unit Inner Spring Mattress' for \$15.90; and 'All Over Mohair 2-Piece Suite' for \$64. The ad also mentions 'Starting Monday, A Sale of 9x12 Ft.' and 'All 7 Stores Open Monday Night'.

Advertisement for RADCLIFFE BOOT SHOP. Features include: 'Cheap Shoes Cost Money!' and 'Not only because they lose their shape and have to be discarded for others but which is much more important, they ruin your feet! Many women, in a spirit of false economy, have purchased cheap shoes and have reaped the harvest of their mistake. Your feet know no "depression." They demand as much care today as ever.' Includes images of various styles of shoes.

Advertisement for MAURICE L. ROTHSCHILD clothing store. Features include: 'CASH BARGAIN BASEMENT' and 'The coat with the Schiaparelli cartridge shoulder and genuine Russian squirrel gives you an idea of the irresistible styles and drastic values in this sensational group at \$15 plus emergency relief tax SIZES 12 TO 44'. Includes images of a man in a suit and a woman in a dress.