

THE AMERICAN LEGION

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MEANS VICTORY FOR LEGION

Report of Dawes Committee Embodies Principal Features of Organization's Relief Plan.

All investigation speed records at the national capitol were broken by President Harding's special commission to frame a comprehensive program for the relief of disabled veterans, which was headed by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago.



He jammed through, in less than two days, an inquiry into treatment of disabled soldiers, recommendations that mean adequate hospital treatment to 10,000 wounded veterans now in poorhouses, asylums, insufficiently equipped hospitals or in no institution at all, as well as payment for disability to thousands of veterans not in hospitals.

The report of the Dawes committee is considered a great victory for the American Legion program for disabled soldier relief. Its recommendations embody the principal features of the Legion plan.

They are:

1. Appointment of one official to have charge of all disabled soldiers' relief and benefits. There now are three departments.
2. Decentralization of administration, so officials with delegated authority may act without red tape.
3. Appropriation of whatever additional money is necessary for new hospitals.

Other members of the committee were: F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion; Franklin D'Olier, past national commander of the American Legion; Thomas W. Miller of Delaware; Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, a sister of former President Roosevelt; John L. Lewis of Indianapolis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Mrs. Henry Rea of Pittsburg; Milton J. Foreman of Chicago; Henry S. Berry of Hendersonville, Tenn.; and T. V. O'Connor of Buffalo, head of the longshoremen's union.

BUCK PRIVATE TO COMMANDER

C. L. Dawson, North Dakota Legion Man, Rises From Lowest to Highest Rank.

From the lowest rank in the military service to the highest grade conferred by the ex-service men of his state is the record jump made by C. L. Dawson of Beach, N. D., recently appointed national field representative of the American Legion.



From buck private to department commander of the American Legion in North Dakota tells the story of Mr. Dawson's rise. Although well past middle age, he enlisted as a private in the Balloon corps soon after war was declared. After fifteen months at Fort Omaha, he was discharged with the rank of private first class. He was chief clerk of the North Dakota legislature during its last session.

As department commander and national executive committeeman, Mr. Dawson was largely responsible in building up a strong organization of the Legion in North Dakota. He is a graduate of the University of North Dakota and before entering the service was state's attorney at Golden Valley, N. D.

IDEALS OF AMERICAN LEGION

Stand of Bill Dowling Post of Chadron, Neb., Has Brought Much Favorable Comment.

The ideals of the American Legion are explained in a published announcement of Bill Dowling Post of Chadron, Neb., which has drawn much favorable comment from Legion posts in the Middle West. The announcement reads:

"To the public—No, we are not organized to 'run the country' or to 'rob the government.' Read the preamble to our constitution.
 "To politicians—We stand for 'policies, not politics.'
 "To capital—Some of us are capitalists; all of us are laborers.
 "To labor—Read what Samuel Gompers has to say in regard to labor and the Legion.
 "To all ex-service men—Let's stick together! We started it over there; let's finish it in the American Legion.
 "To all un-Americans—Look out for the American Legion!"

HOW LEGION MEN GET LAND

Applicants for Homestead Entries Should First Make Personal Inspection of District.

In response to many inquiries from ex-service men in the Middle West regarding government land grants, Irvin I. Femrite, secretary of Argonne post of the American Legion in Des Moines, Ia., has made an investigation of the situation.

"Persons desiring to make homestead entries," said Mr. Femrite, "should first fully inform themselves as to the character and quality of lands they desire to enter and should in no case apply to enter until they have examined each legal subdivision for which they make application. Satisfactory information concerning the lands may be obtained from a personal visit to the district in which one wishes to take out land.

"Each applicant is required to swear that he is well acquainted with the character of the land described in his application and the only way that he can assure himself that prior settlers have no claim is to make a personal inspection of same.

"An ex-service man is required to establish residence on the land involved after his entry is allowed, unless an extension of time is granted on account of sickness, climatic reasons or similar excuses. Credit is given for service in the Army, Navy or Marines, providing the applicant has had eighteen months of service. If such is the case, the applicant is required to live on the land only seven months. If he obtains so much credit for military service that there is required only one year's residence, he must prove only such amount of cultivation as will prove his good faith as a homestead claimant. If his credit for service requires more than one year's residence, he must show cultivation to the extent of one-sixteenth of the area of the land beginning with the second year. Regardless of credit for service, all applicants must prove that there is a habitable house on the land.

"There is only one portion of the country where land may be obtained without the requirement of a homestead. At Sentinel, Ariz., there are 10,000 acres open, for which no homestead is required, but which necessitates the payment of seventy-five dollars for three hundred and twenty acres and an expenditure of one dollar per acre for improvement. This is arid land which may be used for cotton raising if irrigated. When irrigated, it sells for from two to three hundred dollars an acre. It is estimated that the cost of irrigation on three hundred and twenty acres is about \$10,000.

"Approximately 132,000,000 acres of land are open, including every state west of the Mississippi river except Iowa and Texas. The first thing to do is to decide on the state. Then, get the location of the land offices in that state. All blank forms of affidavits and other papers may be obtained for the district office in which the land lies.

"Taking out a homestead is not a speculative proposition. If the applicant can afford to establish himself for the period required under the homestead laws, taking advantage of the credit allowed him for service in the World War, he will be well repaid after a few years."

BACK TO NATURE FOR HEALTH

Ex-Service Man is Attending College in Bathing Suit and Living in Pup Tent.

Attending college in a bathing suit and living in a "pup tent" on his alma mater's campus, H. B. Parker, of Boston, Mass., is gaining in a hard fight for life and an education.

Mr. Parker, formerly a student at Boston university, had to leave the colder climate because of the impaired condition of his lungs following service in the army during the World War.

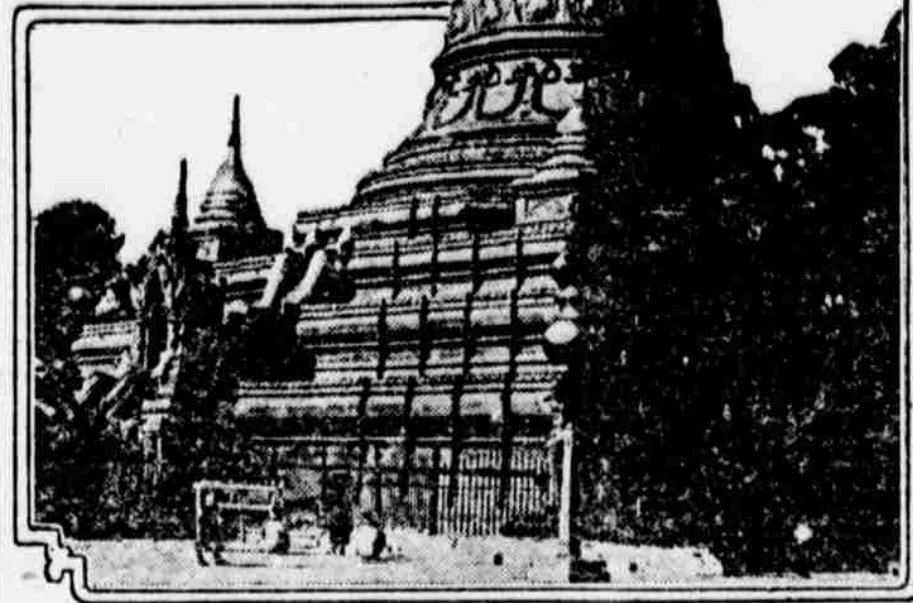


H. B. Parker and His Pup Tent.

Realizing his condition, he sought schooling in a warmer zone and took to the open. Through an arrangement with Dr. W. S. Currell, of the University of South Carolina, he pitched his tent on the university campus. With a mosquito bar and a folding cot to furnish his habitation, he is pursuing his studies and is steadily progressing on the road to recovery.

Before leaving Boston, Mr. Parker was appointed by the American Legion to investigate conditions at state institutions in behalf of the Legion's department of vocational training. He urges all men afflicted as himself to seek the open and to find health in the "back to nature" plan.

Burma the Contented



The Eng-Daw-Yd Pagoda, Burma.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

While there is a considerable amount of unrest in many parts of India proper, the people of Burma, which is governed as a part of India and yet is geographically separate from it, seem to be living contentedly. Geographical and social conditions and the economic situation flowing from them undoubtedly have much to do with this. Burma knows little of the fear of famine or the pinch of poverty. Its lands are productive, it is rich in minerals, it is not over-populated, and it is free from the elaborate caste system which is a tremendous handicap to India, both socially and economically.

Kipling and practically all other writers about the East have pointed out repeatedly that it is difficult at best for westerners to understand the oriental peoples. If the observer from the West wishes to tackle this admittedly difficult problem by easy stages, perhaps he could find no better place to start than Burma. In a number of senses there is less of a gulf between the life and customs of the Burmese, and those of the West than will be found if the comparison is made with any other eastern country.

The Indian is in most cases a sober individual. The lower castes must take life with desperate seriousness because of its hardness and the difficulty of clinging to it. The higher castes are sedate and given to speculative philosophy. The Chinaman is an enigma. His emotions are difficult to fathom. The people of the Mohammedan countries are marked by a quiet dignity.

The Burmese Love Life. In contrast with these other peoples of Asia, and almost alone among them, the Burmese are frank, open, happy—lovers of life. Their women are not secluded, but are among the freest women in the world. Both men and women are lovers of music and wearers of bright clothing. Because of their spontaneity and friendliness they have been dubbed "the Irish of the Orient."

Burma is a country of many tribes, but practically all of them are of the same racial strain. Shans, Karens, Kachins, Chins and Palaungs are among those living in the outlying parts of the country, though the Karens and to a certain extent the others are to be found in parts of lower Burma, a more heavily settled section which is most easy of access to the outside world. It is the Burmese, however, who constitute the dominant element with the highest culture, and give color to Burma as it is known to most westerners who visit the land.

The Burma of the Burmese, that is lower Burma and the basin of the great Irrawaddy river, is a land of pagodas, the shrines of Buddhism. Thousands upon thousands of these bell-shaped structures surmounted by gilded spires and tinkling bells have been built. Many of them have fallen into decay, but others are built each year. They are the symbols of the hold which the Buddhist religion has upon the people of Burma. It is their belief that the surest way of "acquiring merit" and achieving holy rest after death is to erect a pagoda; and very few Burmese who are able to add to the country's forest of pagoda spires fail to do so.

No Aristocracy, Few Poor. There are no noble classes among the Burmese, no aristocracy, few who are very wealthy, and few very poor. While the caste system as a system does not exist in the country, there are several classes of people who are looked upon as degraded by their vocations and with whom practically no intercourse is had by the majority of the people. Unfortunately, too, these classes are hereditary. They are the grave diggers, the descendants of the former pagoda slaves and the beggars. The general attitude toward these unfortunate is one of the contradictions in Burmese character; and there are others. Their religion requires kindness toward animals, and Burmese will

not even become drivers of vehicles in cities because they feel that such a calling entails a certain measure of cruelty of horses. Yet their attitude toward crippled and maimed humans is the height of unkindness. Such unfortunate are considered to be in the degraded classes along with the grave diggers and the beggars, and are denied association with the normal population.

One custom among the Burmese that cannot fail to arouse comment from westerners is the prevalence of smoking and the peculiar turn it has taken. Smoking is indulged in literally by men, women and children. Cigarettes and cigars of a huge size are preferred, often a foot or more in length and with a circumference in proportion. Children of all ages use these gigantic "smokes," and it is not uncommon even to see an infant in arms puffing away at a huge cheroot. The habit is not as injurious as might be expected because the tobacco used is adulterated with a considerable proportion of milder materials.

Their Marriage Customs. Marriage in Burma is not a matter of great ceremony or ritualism. Formally eating together, usually before witnesses, constitutes a couple man and wife. Though the theory is otherwise, a girl usually selects her husband, and is given to him by her parents. If a bride is dissatisfied with her husband she may run away from him and return to her parents. She is promptly returned by them, but may repeat the procedure. After she has run away three times and been returned three times, she may leave for good, it being assumed that it is impossible for her husband to retain her. She is then in effect divorced.

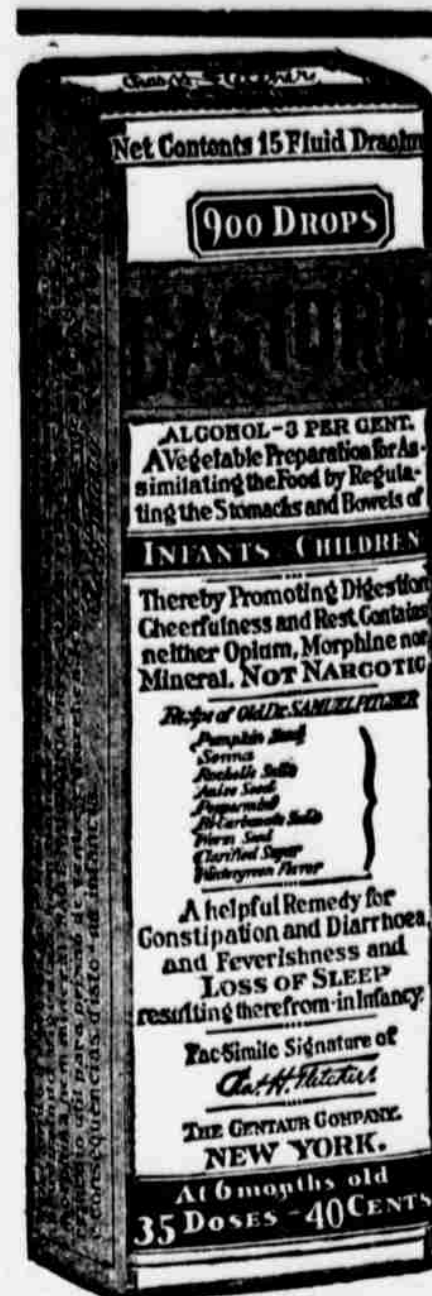
The rule works the other way about also. If parents do not consider a suitor eligible and prohibit a match, the maiden has only to run away to him three times, after which the parents must not interfere, but must consider the marriage a thing accomplished.

Where Burma touches India proper on the latter's eastern border, it is bounded by Bengal and Assam. Farther to the north it touches southeastern Tibet. Along its eastern border, Burma is in contact with China for a considerable distance. The Chinese at one time claimed sovereignty over the land. The lower part of Burma's eastern boundary is formed by French Cochinchina and Siam; and to the south and west lies the Bay of Bengal. The total area of Burma is slightly less than that of Texas, our largest state, while its population is in excess of 12,000,000, several million more than that of our most populous state, New York.

Climate and Resources.

The greater part of Burma is in the tropics and during half the year much of it is very hot. This heat is especially trying to Europeans in parts of the delta region where the humidity is high. In some sections more than 20 feet of rain falls each year. There is considerable loss of life among natives in some parts of the country from snakes, spiders, poisonous insects and wild animals. Just as India has its Simla to which officials and others journey in the hot season, so Burma has its hill station, Maymyo, only 42 miles from Mandalay, but nearly 2,400 feet higher. This summer capital makes it possible for Europeans to stand the rigors of the Burma climate.

Burma's mineral wealth has long made it one of the treasure houses of the Orient. One of the richest silver-lead ore bodies in the world is situated in the northeastern section. Mogok, a short distance north of Mandalay, largely supplies the world with rubies. Silver and precious stones were among the things most highly prized in the old East. But Burma also possesses modern treasures: tungsten, a necessity in an age of steel and electricity; tin, essential in performing the world's sanitary work and in equipping its households; and petroleum, the fuel of today.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

What to Take for SICK HEADACHE

Take a good dose of Carter's Little Liver Pills—then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. A few doses restore your organs to their proper functions and the Headache and the causes of it pass away. In the same manner they regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation.

JUST MATTER OF DEDUCTION

As the Boy Explained it, the Finding of Horse Was Really Quite Simple Matter.

Speaking of the development of the story-telling talent in youth, Richard Bennett, the actor, is fond of relating this incident:

Some years ago a prominent citizen of a town lost a horse. It was not much of a horse. In fact, it was blind in one eye and spavined. But, perhaps as a relic, Bennett says, the prominent citizen wanted the horse. So he advertised, offering \$5 reward for its return. The town half-wit, a boy of nineteen, with a harelip, came one afternoon leading the horse, with a strap about the size of a shoestring, to the prominent citizen's door. The horse's owner was pleased.

"Now," said he kindly, sending a good narrative and perhaps an adventure, "now, my boy, here's your \$5; and I'll give you another \$5 if you'll tell me just how you found my horse."

"Well, all right," said the boy. "I jus' thought if I was that old horse where I would go, and I did and he was."

He got the extra five.—Kansas City Star.

Doubtful Compliment. "Speeding the parting guests," might be described as one of the negative virtues of hospitality. A woman rather overdid the part recently.

She was saying good-by to some visitors who had long overstayed their welcome.

"It was so sweet of you to let us stay so long," said they with effusion. "Oh, I'm so glad you have been," she replied with obvious relief.

Costume. "A moron is a grown-up person who is more or less like a child." "I have been told so," said Miss Cayenne.

"Would you call a mature lady who wears very short dresses a moron?" "No. I'd call her a more-off."

Flying High. "This civil service stuff about mathematics seems rather intricate." "What is it?" "Examination for a government chauffeur." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Baby's little dresses will just simply dazzle if Red Cross Ball Blue is used in the laundry. Try it and see for yourself. At all good grocers, 5c.

NOT IN WHOLESALE BUSINESS

Amount of Rouge This Damsel Would Require More Than Druggist Carried in Stock.

The drug store was quite near the dancing hall; but the druggist was not a dancer, and had been in bed many hours when he was awakened by the violent ringing of his night bell.

With sleepy words of complaint he pulled himself from his warm bed.

"Mine's not to reason why, or some poor soul may do a guy," he murmured philosophically.

Throwing up his bedroom window he allowed the first cold gust of wind to rush past him, then put his head out.

Below he saw a young lady.

"What can I do for you, miss?" he inquired. "Is anyone dying?"

"Oh, no!" came back in sweet tones. "But I'm dancing at the hall close by, and I have quite run out of rouge."

"Indeed?" snorted the disgusted chemist. "I am very sorry, miss, but I never keep enough rouge in stock to cover a cheek like yours!"

Then he banged the window down and returned to bed.—Chicago Daily News.

Preserving Mine Timbers.

A coating of magnesia cement on the timbers of mines is stated to be an economical and efficient assurance against fire, especially in the arid regions where the timber becomes highly inflammable and is difficult to replace.

Hope is the bridge over the stream of disappointment.

Ready to Eat and Every Bit Eatable Grape-Nuts

is convenient, free from waste, and moderate in price.

Skilled blending and long baking bring out the full flavor and richly-nourishing qualities of this cereal food, and makes it easy to digest.

"There's a Reason"

For sale by all grocers