

THE AMERICAN LEGION

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WORLD WAR MEN GOVERN CITY

Minneapolis Entrusts Entire Municipal Control to Veterans, With George Leach as Mayor.

With the service men of the United States unwillingly beginning to believe that the people thereof have entirely forgotten them, the city of Minneapolis is a flourishing oasis in the alleged desert of dried-up memory.



Heading the municipal machinery is Mayor George E. Leach, who never had taken part in politics until after he had commanded the One Hundred and Fifty-first Field artillery of the Forty-second division.

His city attorney is Neil M. Cranin, who had a company of infantry in the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment, Eightieth division. A. C. Jensen, his chief of police, commanded a battalion in a depot brigade. The mayor's secretary is Frank R. Cullen, who led a platoon of engineers.

Mayor Leach was elected after a bitter contest, a fight in which his supporters declared disloyalists and bitter-warm Americans lined up solidly against him. His platform was straight Americanism and straight business.

Bringing home his artillerymen of the Rainbow division after the armistice, Mr. Leach made a successful attempt to get every man of them a job. He and his staff are members of the American Legion in posts in Minneapolis and vicinity.

MAKES HIKE OF 4,000 MILES

Marine Corps Fellow Travels From San Francisco to New York Carrying 51-Pound Pack.

After facing death from thirst on the great American desert being mistaken for a bandit and looked upon with suspicion in the communities where the marine uniform never had been seen, Charles E. Gilbert, United States marine corps, arrived in New York recently, hale, hearty and tired.



Ordered transferred from his station at San Francisco to a new post at New York, Private Gilbert sought permission to hike the distance. He was given a furlough and sent upon his way. He carried a 51-pound pack during the entire trip.

Between marches the marine found shelter and food from American Legion posts along the way, and when he reached St. Paul his home, St. Paul Post, No. 8, turned out to greet him.

The distance of 4,000 miles hiking was covered in little more than a month. He made the 2,200-mile walk from San Francisco to St. Paul in 12 days actual time. Automobiles along the way materially helped the marcher by frequent and long "lifts."

POLICE POST OF THE LEGION

Peter Masterson of New York's "Finest," Commands an Organization of 1,200 Members.

Twelve hundred members of the "finest police force in the world" who saw service in the World war, have banded themselves together in the General Lafayette Police post of the American Legion, New York city.



The New York force lost 802 traffic coppers, plain and fancy patrolmen, detectives, desk sergeants and police officers, when America sent out her general alarm for the roundup of Germany. Ten per cent of these men received commissions in the army and navy, and 50 per cent of them won promotion, both in the ranks and among the shoulder straps. Nineteen bluecoats were awarded the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action, and the same number were killed in battle. The police post buried the 19 dead with military and police honors.

The soldier-police men have their own summer resort, maintained by the post, at Broad Channel, Long Island, where they may spend their annual vacations. They will form an auxiliary to their post this fall, as most of the force are married.

Carrying On With the American Legion

After Herbert Delaney, ex-service man of Caledonia, Mich., had shot and killed a deputy sheriff who was trying to arrest him, American Legion men of the city formed a posse and captured the man.

A survey of land settlement projects throughout the state has been begun by the American Legion of Washington. Under the law, ex-service men have a preference right in filing on all public lands.

The retirement of 3,000 sick and wounded emergency officers of the World war with pay on the same status as officers of the regular army are retired, is being urged on congress by the American Legion.

President Harding has been invited to accompany the Hood River, Ore. post of the American Legion on its annual climb of Mount Hood next summer. Governor Olcott of Oregon led the Legion party to the summit in the climb this year.

Demonstrating the use of the airplane as a busy man's time saver, Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, flew from Washington, D. C. to Ashbury Park, N. J., to address the annual convention of the state American Legion. The trip was made in two hours.

Believing that the man still is suffering from the effects of a severe wound received while in action in France, the American Legion of Hastings, Mich., is seeking to determine the sanity of Frank Soules, former service man, serving a life term in the Michigan state prison for murder.

The sale for taxes of the estate of John J. Pershing, father of the general of the armies, in Tangipahoa Parish, La., has been prevented by the American Legion and the General has been requested to make the estate available for colonization by his wounded comrades now taking vocational training in agriculture.

Plans for a \$10,000 war memorial at Duluth, Minn., to honor the men and women who served during the World war, were abandoned recently at the request of the American Legion representatives who contended that it was no time to erect a monument. The memorial committee sought to honor jobless and hungry.

The recent establishment of a post in Constantinople carries the American Legion into the second country aligned against the allies in the World war. The post was formed of American naval and embassy attaches and representatives of several American firms commercially engaged in Turkey. There is a large post of the Legion at Coblenz, Germany.

Although he could not swim, Martin J. Maloney, New York policeman and a color sergeant of the Seventy-seventh division in France, plunged into the surf at Rockaway Beach to save a young woman with whom he had been keeping company. He lost his life, but the girl was pulled to safety. Maloney was a member of the police department post of the American Legion.

A promise made on Flanders field that he would take care of and protect the wife of a wounded "buddy" if the latter should fall, was fulfilled at Manchester, N. H., recently when Adhemar Letendre married Mrs. Albert Thibeault, whose husband was killed in action. The returned soldier and his comrade's widow met in American Legion work and their friendship grew into love.

The father of 33 children, Manna C. Bruner, Civil war veteran of Independence, Kas., could well organize a war veterans' society of his own. Twelve of his sons served with the American army in France, one was too young to fight and the remainder of the 33 are girls who did their bit. The American Legion recently brought the family to light, but at that there is one larger in the Creek Indian nation of which Bruner is a citizen.

The corsage bouquet of the fashionably dressed young woman once may have been a flourishing tuft of ragweed on a corner lot. Disabled service men in Kansas City hospitals have built up a good business of making artificial flowers out of weeds and the American Legion of the city is helping them sell the colored posies to florists and gift shops. War mothers of the city have taught the men to dye the weeds in natural colors.

Home from Sea and Weds. Claudius G. Pendill, Milwaukee, Wis., national vice commander of the American Legion, recently has married Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Wollaefer of his home city. A direct descendant of "Don't Give Up the Ship" Lawrence of early American naval fame Pendill himself established a record in the United States navy when he climbed from a regular enlistment on May 8, 1917, to the commission of ensign on May 1, 1918. He was a lieutenant (j. g.) at the close of the war. The bridegroom is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Mrs. Pendill graduated from Vassar. They will live in the classic atmosphere of Boston, Mass.

Persia of Today



Young Persia.

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

Unlike Babylonia, Assyria and Chaldaea, which existed little longer than during their periods of great power, Persia, once the peer of any of them, has maintained its entity through an ebb and flow of fortune, down to the present day. And now the World War may be said to have caused the "rediscovery" of this historic country, though its recent alignment with soviet Russia holds out possibilities that it may not receive from the Western world the rejuvenation that was promised.

Larius would fail to recognize as his mighty empire the narrow limits of modern Iran, its borders now far withdrawn from the waters of the Oxus and the Indus, from the shores of the Mediterranean and the widespread Mesopotamian plains; but the nucleus still is there in territory, race, language and customs.

Persia of today includes within a territory still three times the size of France, ancient Media, mountainous Parthia and the province of Fars, whence sprang her first great dynasty. Such monuments to the glory of the great kings as the ruined capitals of Susa, Persepolis and Ekbatana still stand on Persian soil.

The majority of the present inhabitants, although tinged with the blood of Greek, Arab, Turk and Mongol conquerors, are the lineal descendants of the original Iranian, or Aryan, population, and speak a language which has for its basic element the ancient Persian tongue.

Sultan Ahmed Shah, the one hundred fifty-sixth "king of kings," sits on the tottering Persian throne, while the future of his kingdom rests in the hands of outside powers.

Vast Desert Plateau With Oases.

Modern Persia, with the exception of the prosperous northwest province of Turkish-speaking Azerbaijan and the semi-tropical region between the Elburz mountains and the Caspian sea, can be characterized as a vast, mountain-ribbed desert plateau, studied here and there with oases which most frequently form ribbons of fertile green fringing the desert at the bases of sterile mountain slopes from whose snow-clad summits comes the life-giving moisture.

The encircling mountain walls shut out the rain from the central table land. Rivers with sources but no mouths flow half the year and lose themselves in the parched desert wastes.

The density of population is less than that of Texas, and more than half the country is an uninhabited Sahara, some of it unexplored. Much of the remainder is suitable only for sheep-grazing part of the year, thus forcing upon a fourth of her ten million people a semi-nomadic existence between the high, well-watered mountain valleys in the summer and the warm plains in the brief winter season.

Some of these tribes, like the Kurds, rarely leave their mountain homes, where they exist independently of central government control. Others, like the Ghashgais and Bakhtiaris, sometimes by coercion and sometimes through necessity of political alliance, are vassals of the state, although they pay allegiance only to their chiefs, who arrange with regal authority for their followers the matters of taxes and military service.

Certain of these regions are said to be among the most fertile in the world, producing in abundance not only the finest of wheat and barley, but grapes, apricots, peaches, nectarines, pomegranates, figs and melons which are unsurpassed among the fruits of the temperate zone. Cotton and tobacco thrive, and roses, as well as other flowers, gloriously deserve the frequent association of their names with that of Persia.

Now Has Chance to Develop. The day is at hand as one of the by-products of the war, when Persia has the opportunity to begin to learn from British experts, not only how to reclaim more desert land by building better aqueducts and by throwing barrages across mountain gorges to store the surplus of the spring freshets, but how to establish closer communication with the outside world and to develop her great potential resources.

Lacking in the energy, initiative and co-operative spirit necessary to develop their country themselves, the Persians have suffered from the jealous rivalry of their neighbors, and from a seclusion forced by nature, but belied by their central geographical location, in all the recent history-making disturbances in the Near and Middle East.

In spite of her position as a veritable Asiatic Belgium, Persia is strangely cut off from world intercourse by those same natural barriers which so affect her climate. At the opening of this century not a single highway suitable for wheeled conveyances pierced the mountains to the plateau. A few foreign officials and infrequent venturesome travelers made their tortuous way by caravan over tortuous passes to the Persian capital or to other Persian cities, and the Persians themselves for the most part stayed at home.

But about 1900 a government-subsidized Russian company opened a post road, as a military-commercial venture, which climbed from the Persian port of Enzail, on the Caspian sea, to the capital city, Teheran.

Five years ago three or four post-carriage routes and a narrow-gauge railway running five and a half miles from Teheran to a suburban shrine were the only competitors of the picturesque but slow-moving caravan.

Teheran's Fine Location.

No one knows how long there has been a city where the present capital of Persia stands. It has not always been called Teheran, nor has it always been in the same spot; but a city has existed in the locality as far back as Persian history reaches. Such a suitable site could hardly be overlooked. It is at an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet, at the foot of towering mountains, at the junction of three great Asiatic caravan routes, near mountain passes, and beside an ample supply of water. Favored in these ways, it has accumulated a population of more than 300,000 since the beginning of the Nineteenth century.

The latitude is that of Cape Hatteras. The three summer months are exceedingly hot and dry, but if one wishes the luxury of a summer resort it is at his door. Although occupying an ancient site, Teheran is a modern city. It has been the capital of Persia only a little more than a century, and has been an important metropolis for a much shorter time than that.

In journeying to Teheran from the Caspian sea, so sudden is the transition from desert to city that before one realizes that the journey is at an end he finds himself clattering across the stone causeway over the most toward the most surprising of gateways, a great multicolored facade overlaid with a gay mosaic of glistening tiles and topped with numerous minarets ornamented in the same fashion.

Teheran is one of those numerous cities between the Near and the Far East which calls for a modification of Kipling's oft-quoted line; for here East and West have met, but have not mixed.

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STOOD BY HIS CONVICTIONS ARE MANY KINDS OF SALMON

Seventeenth Century Englishman Refused to Change Them at the Behest of Tyrants.

Recently a book of William Prynne's brought a high price in London. Prynne was a Puritan writer of the Seventeenth century whom torture could not intimidate. He wrote a book, "Histrio-Mastix, the Players' Scourge," in which he attacked play-acting, particularly by women. Unfortunately for Prynne, Queen Henrietta Maria had just taken part in a play and he was accused of denouncing her. His ears were cut off, his book burned by the hangman, and he was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Tower of London.

While in prison Prynne wrote two pamphlets against the English bishops, and for this the stumps of his ears, which had been left on the previous occasion, were cut off, his cheeks branded and a fine of \$25,000 assessed. He was later released from prison by warrant of the house of commons, served two years more as the result of a controversy, and was appointed keeper of the Tower records by Charles II, which post he held until his death in 1669.

A Surgeon's Air Journey.

In response to an urgent call, Sir Douglas Shields, the eminent surgeon, left Croydon early on Saturday morning by airplane for Paris, having found that the patient was fit to travel, brought him by airplane to London, where an operation was successfully performed the same evening.—London Times.

Rosa Bonheur painted cattle in the slaughter houses at Paris.

Bureau of Fisheries, in Report on Pacific Fisheries, Lists Large Number of Varieties.

Salmon is salmon to most persons, but there are many kinds of salmon to those who know a "hawk from a hand-saw" and a salmon from a salmon. The bureau of fisheries, in a report on Pacific salmon fisheries, lists the following Pacific species of the renowned fish: Chinook, quinnat or king salmon; humpback or pink salmon; dog or chum salmon; sockeye blue-back or red salmon; silver or coho salmon, and steel-head trout. All these salmon, with the exception of the steel-head, are included in the genus "Oncorhynchus," and that tough-looking word is made up of the Greek word "onkos," meaning a barb or a hook, and another Greek word "rhynchus," meaning a snout, so that genus of fish is distinguished by a "hook snout." The steel-head trout, classed as a salmon, belongs to a closely related genus called "Salmo," which is a word probably derived from the Celtic and the significance of which is disputed.

She Had the Best of It.

"And you tell me several men proposed marriage to you?" he said, savagely.

"Yes, several," the wife replied. "In fact, quite a number."

"Well, I only wish you had married the first fool who proposed."

"I did."—London Tit-Bits.

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