

Golden Bridge of Sympathy Between Britain and U.S.A.

BELLEVILLE ROTARY CLUB HEARS BRILLIANT ORATION DEVELOPING IDEA OF ANGLO-U. S. RELATIONS

Mr. E. Guss Porter, as a Rotarian, Takes Distinct Step Forward in Effort to Erect the "Bridge" as Suggested by Sir Auckland Geddes and Offers Practical Suggestions—Enlightenment and Educational Work Best Means to Prevent all Misperceptions and Possible Quarrels in Future—Text of Speech.

IN AN effort to erect the "golden bridge of sympathy" between Great Britain and the United States of America, a piece of engineering which the Rotary Club can do, according to his opinion on the subject, Mr. E. Guss Porter, at the meeting of the Belleville Club on Monday delivered a brilliant speech on Anglo-American relations, and at the same time offered a practical suggestion, the carrying out of which will, he submitted, go a long distance in this direction.

The idea originated in the great speech of Sir Auckland Geddes, K. C. B., British Ambassador to the United States, to the Canadian Bar Association at Ottawa recently. Mr. Porter's development of the idea was received with great favor by the Belleville Rotary Club and will be forwarded to the International Association of Rotary Clubs, with headquarters at Chicago. This suggestion was supported strongly in a speech by Mr. Mackenzie Robertson, who followed Mr. Porter. The diagram referred to shows Jack Canuck, aided by the Rotary Wheel, offering to link up two sections of the Bridge with John Bull and Uncle Sam on each side.

Mr. Porter, who read from manuscript, spoke as follows:

Fellow Rotarians,—

Some time ago I took occasion to call your attention to, in fact I read to you a part of a famous speech made by that distinguished British diplomat, the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K. C. B., British Ambassador at Washington, (who by the way is a Canadian) made at the Canadian Bar Association meeting in Ottawa, a short time before then.

Let the idea or sentiment expressed in his exact language may have escaped you I venture to repeat it feeling that it cannot be impressed too strongly upon Anglo-Saxons of which race we Canadians form no inconsiderable part.

His words were these, addressing himself to Canada:

"And you Canada by the accident of your position, by your 'munity of interest, by knowledge and innumerable friendships are especially placed to help to build the golden bridge of sympathy between the British Nations and the United States."

You are entitled to know for what reason I not by what right, I deemed it proper that I should bring before you the words I have just read—words which I venture to think will ever be remembered and both the words and the sentiment expressed by them I hope will not only now but in the future years of time keep fresh in the minds of the grateful people of a Great Nation and of Nations within the Nation and of the Great American Republic the name of the man who had the foresight and the wisdom to utter them, with what I believe to have been his fervent wish that not only the Anglo-Saxon races but the world in general might profit and be made better and safer for humanity by the building of that Golden Bridge of Sympathy.

Permit me then to explain the why and the wherefore:

I had not the honor of being in the presence of or hearing of the real man who gave voice to these words, but I had the great privilege of reading them very shortly thereafter as they were reported in the proceedings of the Canadian Bar Association, which Association is composed of the Great Jurists, the great Statesmen and Legislators and the greatest Lawyers in Canada, and on the occasion referred to they had as-

sociated with them as their guests men famous in similar walks of life from the neighboring American Republic. The meeting was held, as I have said in Ottawa, the Capital City of Canada, the seat of Government of Canada, the home of the highest court, The Supreme Court of Canada.

With such a setting and with such surroundings it is not to be wondered at that something great would transpire.

Brighter, Happier World.

It was with this feeling that I obtained a record of its proceedings and amongst the many gems of speech and thought given out by the various speakers the "Real Diamond" the Koh-i-noor "was discovered in the words and sentiment I took the liberty of calling to your attention, and which I have again repeated.

The sentiment contained in the words referred to when I read them took a great hold upon me. I read it and reread it and pondered over them and the great possibilities offered by a faithful adherence to and carrying out of the great principle underlying it all and that may grow out of it in the future. I believed in it I could see a brighter and happier world—a happier, more prosperous and contented people—the strife and conflict which ends in war, displaced by brotherly love and sympathy and the dawning of that condition where there will be "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Man."

I then began to look about for a means by which this desideratum might be attained and a motto by which its activities might be characterized.

I could not discover any better motto or working rule than that laid down by the Divine Master:

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

I then proceeded to discover a successful means and canvassed many "panaceas" that have been put forth at various times from many sources and from various view points but of these I considered some had already been shown to be faulty; others were either too comprehensive and involved or incomplete, but finally it seemed to me that the solving of the

problem lay in individual and united services.

As soon as the word "Service" came to me Rotary came with it—and as service is the keynote of Rotary and the "individual profits most who serves best" so in its extended application The Nation will profit most that serves best in bringing about or helping to bring about the happy condition to which Sir Auckland Geddes referred and so I have taken this occasion to present the matter to my fellow Rotarians for their approval and finally for approval of the International Rotary as the adoption by it as one of the spokes in the Rotary wheel hoping and believing that by the sincere, energetic and sympathetic efforts of Rotary a great and lasting work may be done towards the construction and maintenance of such a "Golden Bridge of Sympathy" as will not only be of advantage and increase the happiness of the British Empire and the American Union but from which all civilized Nations will feel its influence to their good.

The American Revolution.

I think it cause for the deepest regret that a British, whenever occasioned to short-sighted and autocratic as to give cause for the revolt of its Colony in America that led to the independence of the United States, but that has not been the first or the last example of Governments making mistakes, but I think it may fairly be said that the mistake was made not with any deliberate intention of exercising authority autocratically for the purpose of oppression or with any idea that it would provoke a spirit of Rebellion, and the resistance that was shown by the Colonies was only an assertion of the British spirit of fair play which I am happy to recognize has characterized the American people from then to the present time.

The mistakes, however, having been made which caused the breach and separation, I think I can yet assert with perfect truthfulness that since that time both Great Britain and the United States have, whenever occasion arose, shown a spirit of sympathetic interest each in the other that has more than once been to the great advantage of both, and which I am sure will be maintained and never forgotten. I need only mention such occasions as the more recent one at Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War, or in the Great War, or the devastation so much of Europe and which brought such suffering, hardship and heartbreak upon a great part of the civilized world and which ended so gloriously for the Associated Nations, and saved the world. In that galaxy of Allied and Associated Nations there is no need to enquire or to care "who won the war" sufficient in it to say they were all fighting side by side for a Victory for humanity and having won such a Victory and saved humanity and the world the great essential is to maintain the position we have gained.

In all such great movements either for Peace or for War there must be a leader and as Sir Auckland Geddes so clearly indicated in the speech referred to the part that Canada might play for the peace of the world, I believe it is only necessary to impress upon Canada her opportunity when her citizens will realize their duty and will not shirk their responsibility—but there must be a lead to the movement and I believe lead can be taken by Rotary for two reasons: I not more names, because speaking internationally we are nearly 100,000 strong which gives us strength to carry on the work successfully and because the object is exactly in line with the great principle of Rotary.

In assuming to undertake the beginning of such a far-reaching and world wide work in this club, I do not believe that we would be thought to be arrogating to ourselves more than we have a right to do and that if we can succeed in impressing the spirit of the movement on Rotary in our own club we can succeed nationally and that it only requires to

be made known that Canada is taking advantage of her opportunity to have the active and hearty co-operation of Rotary internationally.

An Illustration

I have taken occasion in a rough way to illustrate the idea expressed by an object drawing which with your permission I will exhibit and explain the idea being that the illustration may be used to convey by a glance the underlying principle of the movement.

Here the drawing was explained. I am encouraged in bringing this matter before you for your approval amongst other things by the fact as I have already mentioned that there is and always has been a sympathy of interest (sometimes dormant) between the two great English speaking nations of the world—and which I venture to hope once awakened into persistent activity will spread with such rapidity and force as will be irresistible in achieving the object at which such a movement is aimed.

The idea expressed in the words of Sir Auckland Geddes which I have quoted was not a mere passing thought but is one which I believe had taken a great hold upon him for I find on subsequent occasions he has taken the opportunity to emphasize and enlarge upon it and such efforts have not been confined to occasions when he was in Canada or on British territory, but even in the United States itself.

On a recent occasion when speaking in New York City I find him using the following language:

"Canada has by force of circumstances the duty and privilege of being the interpreter of Britain to the United States and of the United States to Britain. Canada's great deeds and achievements have, predestined her to be the leader in securing cordiality between her partners and her neighbors. Read the history of men the Canadians are, the great qualities of England to the United States and of the United States to England—great qualities that each possesses unseen by the other because of the mists of traditional misunderstanding or repeated misrepresentation—mighty smiths to forge links of mutual respect and understanding which shall at the last bind the nations in co-operation to serve the cause of peace and to win renewed prosperity for mankind."

Still more recently I find the President of the Great Republic giving expression to the same sentiment. He is reported as follows: "Standing where Cornwallis surrendered the last vestige of British rule in America to General Washington, President Harding today pledged himself to the promotion of an unending friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and declared the time had come for closer co-operation between the nations for the betterment of the world—'We stand at the dawn of a new day in which nations shall be stronger for contribution to the world's betterment, because each will feel the assurance of common purpose and united aspiration and the security of a common devotion to the ends of peace and of civilization.'"

What Statesmen Say.

Great Statesmen in Great Britain cherish the same idea and the same hope. Lloyd George said:

"The alliance of the two great branches of a community of fate means the salvation of the world."

Pemberton Billings, M. P.:

"An all English speaking alliance must be formed. The alternative is the doom of civilization. Surely if these two nations speaking a common language and having most aims in common cannot agree there is no alliance of a league of Nations. Disagreements arise from misunderstanding. Misunderstandings arise because one Nation cannot transfer to another language the exact shade of thought intended. An English

speaking alliance will save civilization."

Theodore Roosevelt, Ex. President of the U. S. in a letter written a short time before his death to Major George Haven Putnam urged that the Great War should be followed by a close alliance of the English speaking peoples.

The Hon. Wm. Renik Riddell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario in speaking before the Ohio State Bar Association a short time ago very forcibly expressed the necessity of to-day by saying: "There never was a time in the history of the World when it was more important that the English speaking peoples should stand together should understand each other should appreciate the principle and objects of each other."

"The whole civilized world is shell shocked, is living a normal life, the nerves are shattered and the sensibility is abnormally acute and there are those who talk as lightly of War between the U. S. and G. B. as of a summer vacation."

"It has been a pleasant avocation for years to make your people better known to ours and our people better known to yours, feeling and knowing that the more the English speaking peoples know of each other the more they will recognize that they are the same in all that is worth considering."

News Across Sea

The Atlantic is broad, and news that goes across it in either direction seems to suffer a sea change whether it passes by cable or mail, but there is no transforming medium between Canada and this country. Each must know the other as it is, and each being what it is must respect and admire the good qualities of the other.

"Canadians, on you is laid the high destiny of being interpreters and mighty smiths—interpreters of the great qualities of England to the United States and of the United States to England—great qualities that each possesses unseen by the other because of the mists of traditional misunderstanding or repeated misrepresentation—mighty smiths to forge links of mutual respect and understanding which shall at the last bind the nations in co-operation to serve the cause of peace and to win renewed prosperity for mankind."

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AN INVITATION

And after reciting Lloyd George's watchword to the British Empire, Justice Riddell concludes:—"American successors to the Revolutionary heroes who dared all for the cause they assumed to be right, 'Heirs of Washington and Lincoln' are we the kind of men you wish as 'friends, as comrades and as very brothers.'"

"We hold out to you the hands of invitation. I had almost said 'treaty, but that word was British 'shall never use—will you grapple 'us to your soul with hoops of steel. Friends we have been—each has tried the adoption of the other. 'Sixty Thousand Canadians fought in the American Army to free the 'slave—Ten Thousand Americans in the Canadian Army to free the 'world—are we now and forever to stand side by side and if need be 'fight side by side for the right. The 'whole world awaits the answer 'speaking as it must 'Woe incalculable and illimitable on the reign 'of peace and righteousness.'"

I might continue to repeat the expressions of many other great statesmen, jurists and journalists, showing that there is a real genuine and sincere feeling and desire for a bond of Friendship between the English speaking Nations with the will and the power to make it a reality. I have only mentioned these few in order that the force of great opinions might be felt and to demonstrate to Rotary the solid backing it will have in any effort it may make to fit to make along the lines indicated.

I might even have gone back a century ago when the American Ambassador Ruff said: "Let the peace between the U. S. and England be broken and the arch which supports the peace of the world falls to ruins" or to that great American General Jackson, who in 1822 declared that it was for the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate the good understanding then existing and cemented by a community of language, manners and social habits and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions and for that system of representative government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them."

DR. LEACOCK'S WORDS

You will permit me I am sure to make one more very modern reference in the speech of Dr. Stephen Leacock, head of the department of Political Economy in McGill Uni-

versity delivered at Oxford University only on the 28th of October last, he said:

"The vast communities of peoples gathered under the British and 'American' flags represent an organization of power easily superior to any force that could conceivably be brought against it. Where these two nations lead the world must follow. Peace and war lie in their hands. On the other hand, disagreement between Britain and America spells ruin—not only for themselves, but for the world. So great is the power of each that war between them could mean nothing but mutual destruction. Neither could conquer; both must fall."

"The efforts of every honest citizen should be bent towards the maintenance of peaceful relations and mutual understanding. There is no question here of union, in the narrow sense of federation in its 'organic form. A century and a half ago it might have been. But the 'page is written and cannot be 'blotted out."

"But for the more real form of 'union there is still ample opportunity. The basis is there in a common speech, a common literature and a common tradition. To a 'great extent the tie of a common descent still holds. The union that is needed is not one that is conceived with pen and ink and written on a scrap of paper, but the union 'that reflects an understanding and a common purpose, a union of sympathy and not of symbols."

To my thinking the best and truest means of union is to be sought in enlightenment of our quarrels in the past have arisen from our lack of knowledge of one another, our inability, through ignorance, to share one another's point of view. For this the remedy is better knowledge and the more we can interchange our thoughts the more certain are we of agreement. As far as possible, we should seek to share one another's ideas, through books, through the press, through the drama."

In business, men have long since found out that the personal relation is everything. We must apply the same to our political relations. We must not rely upon convalescent cabinets and congressmen. We must know one another. In the face of such knowledge ill-will will vanish, and British and American, without bond or pledge or contract, will become a fact."

KINDLE A LIVING FIRE

It will I think be apparent from these references that there has always been the conditions for a as possible a sympathetic feeling between these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family but that it has to a great extent been lying dormant, yes, more than that, certain elements have been, and are now trying to stir up discord, misunderstandings and difficulties with the object of estranging the two nations and putting out entirely the slumbering embers of friendship and what Sir Auckland Geddes has done is to apply a fresh torch to kindle a living fire that will consume all elements of discord and make it possible by co-operation, earnest and faithful endeavour, self sacrifice and service to achieve the great object of a Peaceful World and a happy humanity."

If you approve of the sentiments expressed, and believe with me that Rotary can be a great factor in bringing about the conditions desired, I ask that you express such approval as a Club and authorize that it be laid before the International Executive for further action.

The matter is in the hands of the best proceed along the lines indicated to bring about the desired result can I should think be best worked out and laid down for use by individual Clubs and their Members by an International Committee to make such recommendations to the International Executive as may be thought upon a survey of the field seen best and for action upon it by the Executive.

They Helped Her From the First Box

WHY DAME LEMIEUX PRAISES DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Took Her Friends' Advice When She Thought an Operation Might Be Necessary and Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ledges, New Brunswick, Nov. 14. (Special)—Dodd's Kidney Pills have few warmer friends anywhere than Dame Michel Lemieux, a well-known resident of this place. She has tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them good.

"I suffered from pains in the kidneys, head and back," Dame Lemieux states. "I felt I should be obliged to submit to an operation. My friends advised me first to try Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I did so, and my health seemed to improve from the first box. My illness of the side and abdomen disappeared and my kidneys are much better. I feel like working now."

Women all over Canada are praising Dodd's Kidney Pills. Each of them gives her reason. For weak or diseased kidneys are the cause of most of the ills to which women are heir. Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the best remedy for sick kidneys.

RECALLS LONG WINTER.

Took Out Sleigh Nov. 4, 1880 and Snow Stayed on Until April 20, 1880.

KINGSTON.—R. W. Allen, Brock street, who has been in the auction business for sixty-two years, recalls that the winter of 1880 was one of the longest in his experience. He took out his sleigh that year on the fourth of November and there was snow on the ground for sleighing until the 20th of April, 1880. The first sleighing the present season was on the 10th of November.

GETS ANOTHER FACTORY.

Peterboro Gets Canadian Lever Springs Ltd. Factory.

PETERBORO.—The Canadian Lever Springs, Limited, has been granted a Dominion charter. The company are the owners of the "Shears Lever Springs" patents for the Dominion of Canada. It is the intention of the company to manufacture their springs for automobile trucks and other vehicles, and they will have their product ready for the market this month. The directors of the company are composed of three prominent Peterborough business men, Messrs. E. R. Wilson, president and general manager; W. G. Ferguson, W. B. Warner and S. S. Shears and H. J. Hastings, of New York. R. R. Pettinson for many years a resident of Winnipeg is the secretary of the new company.

LORD LEE OF FAIRHAM.

First Lord of the Admiralty photographed as he was crossing the gateway to the Olympic, on his way to Washington.

HUNTERS DISARMED.

Sunday Deer Hunters are Fined—Game Laws Enforced.

PETERBORO.—Inspector M. G. Woodcock, of the Game and Fisheries Department, in the enforcement of the game laws, goes far afield. On a recent Saturday he went 46 miles to Burnt River and on Sunday found H. B. Parker, formerly a game warden, and G. C. Oliver out seeking a deer. He confiscated their four rifles and brought the two men before Magistrate O. A. Langley. The twain pleaded guilty to unlawfully breaking the Lord's Day Act by shooting on Sunday and were fined \$10 each and \$10.82 and \$11.82 costs respectively. The rifles will be returned by the Department.

GOLD MEDALISTS.

Canadian National Grand Trunk Railways Receive Highest Award—Toronto Exhibition.

The Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways have received from the Canadian National Exhibition the award of a gold medal for their display in the Railways Building at the last exhibition, August to September, 1921. The medal is a very handsome one with a life-like bust of Baron Byng of Vimy in bas-relief on one side and on the reverse side a figure portraying the idea of national progress. The Canadian National-Grand Trunk exhibit at this annual event this year was one of the most outstanding features and created most favorable comment from the hundreds of thousands of people who passed through the Railways Building.

NEW BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. G. T. Milne, O.B.E., His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies.

PARNIPS POISON.

Six Children are Taken Ill at Once from Vegetables.

MIDLAND.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Quenneville was thrown into a panic when six of their seven children were all taken violently sick at the same time. A hurried investigation showed that they had eaten some parsnips which were growing in their garden. When Dr. Tanner arrived, the six children were in convulsions, but all recovered except one, a little boy eight years old, who died in terrible agony twenty-five minutes after eating the parsnips.

CANADIAN NATIONAL-GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

—Time of Departure from Belleville—

GOING EAST—
G. N. Sta. No. 18: 12:15 a.m.—Mail train, daily.
G. N. Sta. No. 19: 1:01 a.m.—Fast train, daily.
G. N. Sta. No. 20: 1:10 a.m.—Mail and Express, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 21: 1:21 p.m.—International Limited, daily.
G. N. Sta. No. 22: 1:35 p.m.—The Capital City, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 23: 2:15 p.m.—Local passenger, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 24: 2:35 p.m.—Local passenger, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 25: 2:50 a.m.—Express (runs via C.N.R. Colbrigt to Ottawa daily).

GOING WEST—
G. N. Sta. No. 19: 2:10 a.m.—Express, daily.
G. N. Sta. No. 17: 4:37 a.m.—Limited Express, daily.
G. N. Sta. No. 29: 7:00 a.m.—Local passenger, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 27: 11:35 a.m.—Local passenger, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 5: 6:32 p.m.—The Queen City, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 16: 2:50 p.m.—Mail and express, daily except Sunday.
G. N. Sta. No. 7: 3:25 a.m.—Express daily (runs via C.N.R. Ottawa to Colbrigt).

Belleville and Madoc

GOING NORTH
Lv. Belleville 1:51 p.m. Ar. Madoc 6:55 p.m. Passenger
Mixed 6:10 p.m. 6:55 p.m. Mail
GOING SOUTH
Ar. Belleville 4:15 a.m. Lv. Madoc 1:50 p.m. Mixed
Mixed 10:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. Mail

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

READ DOWN STATIONS
Train 19 Train 21 Train 27
*5:15am *10:00pm *11:55pm
10:15am 8:00am 12:45pm
1:15pm 7:30am 8:45pm
2:15am 1:20pm 8:00am
*Daily *Daily except Sunday

S. BURROWS, Passenger Agent.

Don't lose any time and energy trying to clean greasy gas stove pipes with soap and water. Wash with gasoline and wipe dry with a cloth wrung out of gasoline. There must be no fire in the house while doing this.

Belleville and Peterborough

GOING WEST
Lv. Belleville Ar. Peterborough
1:51 p.m. 6:55 p.m. Passenger
Mixed 6:10 p.m. 6:55 p.m. Mail
GOING EAST
Ar. Belleville 4:15 a.m. Lv. Peterborough 1:50 p.m. Mixed
Mixed 10:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. Mail

STATIONS

Train 20 Train 22 Train 28
*5:15am *10:00pm *11:55pm
10:15am 8:00am 12:45pm
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"HULLO COMES

Shirley Kellogg and Beauty the Tow

DINNER

Armistice Day

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