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The time is fast approaching when bankers, having carefully investigated the standing of a manufacturer desiring a loan, will ask this leading question:

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MEMBER, A. B. C.

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Printed in U. S. A.
A Record Attendance

But there were well over 85,000 Kiwanians who, for various reasons, did not have the opportunity of attending the Saint Paul Convention, and of carrying back to their clubs new ideas for club administration and club activity.

To this large group this notice is directed in order to call your attention to the newly published

**Proceedings of the Saint Paul Convention**

It is the best reference work for the past Kiwanis year; it contains full reports of all International committees, addresses, reports of all conferences, and complete information concerning that convention. It has a very detailed index.

Send $2.00 to International Headquarters and add this valuable book to your Kiwanis library.
Does More Than Increase Your Sales --

Because it Also:

1—Cuts Record Costs
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FREE Trial Shows How—
MAIL COUPON

Saves $780—Has a Dozen Uses—

"ORIGINALLY bought Addressograph for addressing shipping tags only! Now using it for also heading up time cards, bills of lading, labels and at least a dozen other purposes. It has saved the salary of the $15 per week clerk who formerly made out shipping tags. So, has paid its reasonable cost very quickly."

—Anchor Broom Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mo.

Makes Records 10 Times Faster—

"ADDRESSOGRAPH makes up our record cards in one-tenth the time of typists. Its 100% accuracy makes re-checking for errors unnecessary."


Increased Business 50% Last Year—

"OUR Addressograph increased our business 50 per cent last year."


Addressograph
PRINTS FROM TYPE THRU A RIBBON
927 W. VAN BUREN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

MAIL WITH YOUR LETTERHEAD

FREE Trial Also Reveals Big Savings

To Addressograph Co., 927 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

☐ Send FREE Book, "Does Your Advertising Pay?"
☐ Send FREE Sample forms showing how others use Addressograph profitably.
☐ Send PREPAID FREE trial Hand machine, will return collect unless we buy. 244-10-25.
The Harding International Good Will Memorial, erected by Kiwanis International, and dedicated September 16, 1925
Dedication of the Harding International Good Will Memorial

Address of John H. Moss
President, Kiwanis International

Assembled for the purpose of dedicating this memorial to a former fellow Kiwanian, late President of the United States Warren G. Harding, and to the cause of international peace, our minds are charged with the cherished memories of the past and the fondest hopes for the future. We are standing upon hallowed ground and all present must feel a magic mental spell, for upon this spot on July 26, 1923, Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States of America and the only one to step foot on Canadian soil while in office, expressed grateful appreciation of the century-long friendship between Canada and the United States. Those memorable words of international amity, engraved upon this memorial monument are as follows:

“What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our two countries to all the world. No grimmaced fortifications mark our frontiers, no huge battleships patrol our dividing waters, no stealthy spies lurk in our tranquil border hamlets. Only a scrap of paper, recording hardly more than a simple understanding, safeguards lives and properties on the Great Lakes, and only humble mile-posts mark the inviolable boundary line for thousands of miles through farm and forest.

“Our protection is in our fraternity, our armour is our faith, the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing which, God grant, shall continue for all time.”

We all join former President Harding in the ardent hope that those statements may remain true through all the centuries to come. Ours is the sacred and solemn obligation to enlist every agency and exert every effort to make them so. Heavy hangs the responsibility of this hour for its influence is destined to permeate far into the years yet to come. We are heirs of the past;

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON HARDING MEMORIAL
Left to right: International Trustee Douglas J. Scott; Immediate Past President Victor M. Johnson; Past President Edmund F. Arras; International President John H. Moss
our children will be heirs of the present. Each generation receives its heritage from those who have gone before and possesses a responsibility in relation to those who are to follow. Ours is the privilege and pleasure of seizing upon the inspiration of this occasion for vitalizing a patriotic devotion to the fundamental principles of good government and a dedication to the highest type of citizenship duties to the end of enriching the legacy of liberty and law we leave our children.

Proper appreciation of today's purposes will give impetus to impulses of loyalty to our respective governments, and friendship between our respective peoples which will propel both our countries onward and upward toward the sun-kissed heights our idealism has ever sought to attain. May the exalting traditions of the past unite with the patriotic aspirations of the present in elevating our respective peoples to still higher heights of ennobling sentiment! May the inspiration of this occasion strengthen the souls of men with vitality and virility for the observance of every private virtue and the performance of every public duty! May this event prove a power propelling all those who possess a paucity of patriotism to a positive, powerful patriotism with certainty of goal and surety of purpose!

Patriotism, one of the oldest of virtues, has effaced the every advantage enjoyed by civilized man. All that develops the welfare of a nation is due to its presence; all that degrades it is due to its absence. Patriotism encompasses loyalty to one's government and its institutions, obedience to legally constituted authority, observance of every civic and social obligation, self-sacrifice for all that elevates and ennobles humanity. Patriotism is not a placation for the platitudinizer. It is as essential for human welfare and national progress as is the keystone for the strength of the arch. Nor is it a vain hope of the visionary. It is a creditable reality in the minds of many men. Like a beacon light guiding the mariner into the port he seeks, the patriotism of its people has guided many a nation into the course it should pursue.

Patriotism is from the dawn of history the sculptor has chiseled it in enduring stone. Through all the ages the orator has eulogized it in eloquent language. We want men to exemplify it in every day activity. We want a patriotism which will energize the human mind, inciting to deeds of right and duty, of honor and virtue. We want an enlightened patriotism which will prove a greater protective power than military forces. We want the strong pulsations of the heart to be in consonance with the dictates of justice, to be in cadence with the welfare of humanity.

May we not venture to entertain the hope, too, that the quoted words of Harding and the erection of this memorial in commemoration of our friendly attitude toward one another may prove a potent factor in influencing other nations toward peaceful tendencies? Some of the nations are in dire distress because of a lack of idealism as to human relationships. In our own country of racial differences in traits and characteristics, in ideals and aspirations, it is infinitely more difficult for nations to abide in peace than it is for individuals of a single nationality, but in the degree that it is more difficult its achievement is more creditable. Nations possess obligations as well as rights and only when these obligations are fulfilled with the same exactitude with which the rights are demanded will the peace, progress and prosperity of the world become more general.

Let us hope that the example of Canada and the United States may prove a pattern for those governments which are continuously embroiled in strife and turmoil. Would that such friendship as ours obtained between all the nations of the earth! Friendship! Friendship between all individuals, between all communities, between all countries—surely a condition most desirable. May the events of today herald to the nations of the earth a riper and richer conception of human rights and responsibilities and a more ethical standard of international relationship! It should be so for the world listens when virtue speaks.

Deem the hopes expressed idealistic if you will, but idealism has ever been the prophet of realism. Long before the Magna Charta was brought into being, idealism had cherished freedom in the minds of men. Long before the Declaration of Independence was signed, idealism had heralded liberty to a hopeful people. Long before the submarine dove to the depths of the ocean, idealism had explored their secret recesses. Long before the aeroplane sailed the empyreal blue, idealism had soared into the blue skies. Let us hope that the idealism of a world-wide peace is not without its possibilities. Let us hope that near-by generations may be privileged to view the coronation of our efforts with that supremacy of virtue and that sense of national and inter-

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Message from Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, Premier of Canada

I thank you for according me the privilege of participating even to a slight degree in the graceful tribute which the Kiwanis clubs of America will pay to the memory of the late President Harding. It is particularly appropriate that a great international organization imbued with the idea of service should seek to commemorate the work and influence of such an exponent of international amity and mutual understanding as the late President. Canadians will ever cherish in grateful memory the manner in which he unceasingly sought to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Canada and the United States and the practical example he thus set for the nations of the world.
national righteousness for which humanity has ever hoped.

Each, the governing as well as the governed, as individual units of the social body and polity, must accentuate and emphasize those things which tend toward the well-being of all. The common welfare must be promoted and prospered even at the sacrifice of personal preference. Right must prevail over might and selfishness abdicate in favor of altruism. "Peace on earth, good will toward men," which God has written into the laws of men, will become an actuality only when the virtues which are inherent in every human being are encouraged to flower and flourish to full fruition by wise legislation, by reasonable interpretation and administration of enacted laws and the exaltation by education of the nobler sentiments of the soul. Not our pride nor pedigree but our principles and purposes entitle us to distinction among men and favor before God. The caliber and character of our conduct are what count. Just as the happiness of our homes rests in the triumph of our virtues and the stability of our nations reposes in the happiness of our homes, so the welfare of the world lodges in the righteous relationship between nations.

Again this occasion looms large because it memorializes the life of and our love for a former fellow Kiwanian, of an honored and honorable public official, Warren G. Harding, that beloved man and memory. Born on November 2, 1865, on a farm near Blooming Grove, Ohio, reared in a deeply religious atmosphere, working his way through the village school and the Ohio Central College, later becoming the owner and publisher of a Marion, Ohio, newspaper, he became imbued with those traits of thrift and frugality, became possessed of that mental training which admirably fitted him for public service. For four years he served in the upper house of the Legislature of his native State, followed by one year as Lieutenant Governor; was elected by the wisdom of his people to the United States Senate in 1914 and creditably and faithfully served in that capacity until 1920, when he was selected for the highest honor within the gift of our people, President of the United States. Thus, from the obscurity of unnoticed but demanding genius we observe the gradual recognition of his power and the acknowledgment of his leadership.

Warren G. Harding assumed the Presidency of the United States amidst the trials and troubles of a war-torn world, at a period when all nations faced a crisis in their careers. Social, industrial and political conditions were embroiled in a state of turmoil. The cyclonic storm conditions of the post-war period demanded a guidance of the Ship of State which required the wisdom of experience, a purity of purpose, a clear conception of requirements, inexhaustible capacity for labor, and Harding dedicated himself with deep devotion to the trying trust the electorate reposed in him. He met the issues with a heart as honest as his mind was flexible, and the present President said in his first message to Congress: "He made justice more certain and peace more secure." Possessed by an excellence of character which vied for supremacy with the graciousness of a gentleman, endowed with a humility which begot his exaltation, actuated by a judgement invulnerable to caprice, he wrought well by the force of a superior personality and the conclusiveness of his logic. He is numbered among those who fertilized the sterile soil of political life with conscience, giving aid to that harvest of national and international righteousness for which humanity hopes. He was dearly beloved by all because he exalted the nobility of common manhood.

Warren G. Harding, our former fellow Kiwanian and national chief executive, is beyond our plaudits but not our praise and lives immortal in the memories he left behind. Today we bow our heads in sorrow and pay him the tribute of our respect. His epitaph is indelibly engraved upon the hearts of his countrymen. Harding has joined:

"The choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence; live
In pulses stirred by generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end in self."

But even though our memories are weighted with sadness over Harding's death our hopes are freighted with gladness over the cause of international peace for which he so ardently hoped. Let us, therefore, on this high plane of international amity so eloquently eulogized by our former President, and in an atmosphere of mutual respect, while grateful for the peace of the past, loyal to the privileges of the present, and mindful of the hopes for the future, re-dedicate our thoughts and pledge our efforts to an everlasting bond of friendship between Canada and the United States.

Kiwanis International now dedicates this monument as a memorial to its former fellow member, late President of the United States Warren G. Harding, as a monitor over the present and a pledge for the future peaceful relationship between Canada and the United States, as a reminder to the other nations of the earth of the benefits accruing from international friendships. We reverently place it in the keeping of posterity with the hope that it may prove an incentive toward enlisting their efforts in the direction of patriotic citizenship and an inspiration which will induce aspiration for all the virtues essential for living in peace with their fellow men.

Behold the Harding Memorial, a symbol of international good will, a monument to the century-long peace between Canada and the United States, a pledge to the safety and surety of a loyal, lasting friendship between our respective peoples.

(At this point Mr. Moss pulled the cord which unveiled the monument.)
Address on Behalf of Canada

By Hon. Dr. J. H. King
Minister of Public Works, Dominion of Canada

KIWANIANS and their friends from the United States and Canada are gathered in this beautiful Stanley Park today to do honor to the late Warren Gamaliel Harding, who occupied the exalted position of President of the United States from November 4, 1920, to August 2, 1923, when he departed this life.

On July 26, 1923, Mr. Harding stood in these very same grounds in all the strength and vigour of his virile nature and gave to the Canadian people a message of understanding, international friendship and peace between our two countries. I well remember the occasion, as I had the honour of extending a welcome to Mr. Harding on behalf of the Government and people of Canada. Mr. Harding was a man beloved and revered in his own country and respected in ours. He had confidence in his own powers, based upon natural qualities, and had a happy faculty of inspiring all who came in contact with him with a like confidence in what could be accomplished once his mind was made up. He possessed vision, determination and sound judgment, which enabled him to exercise at the proper moment discretion in action and conduct that reflected success in whatever he set his hand and mind to do, which qualities in large measure contributed to his country’s development, the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and the moulding of his country’s destiny. His work is done, but his good deeds will live through the years of posterity, an example of noble sacrifice, splendid achievement and unwavering faith.

I feel greatly privileged to be here at this impressive ceremony to assist in doing honour to one so deserving of honour. This Memorial—the Harding International Good Will Memorial—has been erected by KIWANIS International through the voluntary subscriptions of, I understand, some 95,000 of its members, in the United States and Canada. It is dedicated here today to one whose active and strenuous life of unselfish service for his country is closed, but we Canadians appreciate his devoted efforts for the promotion of tolerance, harmony and good will between the neighboring peoples of Canada and the United States. The Memorial will perpetuate and immortalize the name and deeds of Mr. Harding and will stand as a symbol of inspiration to future generations of Americans and Canadians. His soul rests, nurtured in the tender and loving bosom of the Heavenly Father, serene in the consciousness of national rectitude and duty well done. His image is engraven in our hearts and his memory will be cherished and revered to the end of time. We leave him, therefore, in the peace that is his. “His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth forevermore.”

In conclusion I think it only fitting and proper that I should say a word with respect to KIWANIS International. Personally, I feel that such clubs as yours are responsible, in a great measure, for the new spirit of brotherhood that is so manifest in Canada and the United States today. This spirit, under the influence of its great financial, industrial, and, I might say, political leaders, reaches throughout all classes as it has never done before.

“KIWANIANISM” is also closer to the current of national feeling. Its accomplishments are an inspiration for the coming days. If those who come after but follow the ideals of your leaders and members, with their noble mottoes and objectives, their splendid achievements and their unwavering faith in our heritage, the unwritten history of “KIWANIANISM” will be more glorious even than the record of its proud past.
Address on Behalf of the United States
By Hon. Frank B. Willis
United States Senator from Ohio

This memorial in bronze and granite symbolizes three things:
First, the high character, broad statesmanship, and lofty purposes of President Harding.
It symbolizes the mutual confidence, respect and generous goodwill of the people of Canada and of the United States, each for the other.
It also symbolizes the immense power of the Kiwanis clubs of Canada and the United States in promoting and preserving the good understanding and close friendship which have characterized the relations of these two mighty peoples through a century of history.

Here almost on this very spot, beneath the shadow of these towering monarchs of the forest, two years ago President Harding brought to an approving multitude the message of peace and mutual understanding which cemented firmer the friendly bonds which hold in unbreakable communion these mighty republics of our Western world.

President Harding's lot was to serve his nation and the world at a time when the memories of war were fresh, when bitterness and a sense of deep resentment filled the hearts of men. He served, courageously, successfully; with an eye single to right and justice, he strove unceasingly to clear away the wreckage of war and make easy the paths to lasting peace. It was his far-sighted genius that planned and led to achievement the Washington Conference for Limitation of Armaments—a conference in which Canada participated prominently and with notable results.

In speaking of the conference, a statement which indicated his view of foreign policy, President Harding said: "New friendships were assured; new confidences revealed. Where there is friendship and confidence, treaties to maintain peace are of lesser importance. A friendly relationship and the soul of national honor are infinitely more important to peace than a written form of their expression."

Harding believed that the only way in the long run that the world could have peace was in the same way that Canada and the United States have peace, that is by knowing each other, having faith in each other, each watching for the other's welfare, each having in its heart the desire for peace.

In the face of powerful opposition even from prominent members of his own political party, President Harding courageously and wholeheartedly espoused the idea of entrance into the World Court of International Justice upon such terms and with such reservations as would preserve untrammeled the sovereignty of the United States, avoid all entangling alliances and yet would make possible the throwing of the great influence of the United States alongside that of Canada in favor of the settlement of all justiciable questions by world courts and world law rather than by world armies and world wars.

I wonder whether or not his countrymen and his admirers have forgotten what he said in St. Louis upon that subject. He said, in speaking of the late war, "To an audience that was hostile to the view he was presenting, 'I shall not restrict my appeal to your reason. I shall call upon your patriotism; I shall beseech your humanity; I shall invoke your Christianity. I shall reach to the very depths of your love for your fellow men, of whatever race or creed, throughout the world. I shall speak with all the earnestness and power of this sincerity that is in me, and I have faith that God will keep clear and receptive your understanding.'"

Note this language. To me it sounds almost like a passage from Isaiah. "I could not do otherwise; my soul yearns for peace." How well I remember the occasion at New York, when they were bringing back the bodies of the American soldiers who had fallen side by side with your boys in the Argonne and St. Mihiel—fighting the battle to keep free government upon the earth. The President was there. Inspired by that distressing and yet in-
spiriting spectacle, he turned to some of those about him and said in a voice that thrilled with emotion, that bore within its sound the cry of every bereft mother, the song of every child whose father had given up his life fighting the battles of his country, in that tone of voice he said:

“This must never occur again.”

It was with that sentiment in his mighty heart that he uttered these sentiments in St. Louis:

“I could not otherwise; my soul yearns for peace. My heart is anguished by the sufferings of war. My spirit is eager to serve. My passion is for justice overtaking. My hope is in the great court. My mind is made up. My resolution is fixed.”

It took courage and sense of devotion to principle to say that at a time when his countrymen were very much divided in their opinion.

Even here, in the hearing of many now present, almost with his last breath, while life’s flame was beginning to burn low and while he felt on his fevered brow the breath of the eternal morning he said in words of deathless eloquence:

“What an object less of people is shown today by our two countries to all the world. No grim-faced fortifications mark our frontiers, no huge battleships patrol our dividing waters, no stealthy spies lurk in our tranquil border hamlets. Only a scrap of paper, recording hardly more than a simple understanding, safeguards lives and properties on the Great Lakes, and only humble milestone marks the inviolable boundary line for thousands of miles through farm and forest.

“Our protection is in our fraternity, our armour is our faith; the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and comity through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing, which, God grant, shall continue for all time.”

May we not believe that even as he uttered these kindly sentiments of good friendship between our countries and breathed a prayer for better understanding among the nations, he envisioned what only the rapt and parting soul may see and put in golden words a picture as prophetic as it is inspiring.

Harding is gone, but his spirit cisco was caught up and held aloft by the sturdy arm of a Vermont farm-boy.

Harding’s policy of good-neighborliness and mutual respect became the policies of President Coolidge.

He, too, seeks the greatest freedom of intercourse and the most permanent friendship between these two great peoples.

Harding’s dying wish for entrance into the World Court will be gratified. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate will at the forthcoming session of Congress report in favor of entrance into the World Court under the plan proposed by President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and President Coolidge, and the Senate will by a substantial and sufficient majority ratify this action.

Citizens of the United States and Canadians all realize that the conception of peace written in the hearts and minds of all North Americans is the best guarantee of perpetual peace and good understanding between us. What the rest of the world has tried to create by machinery, Canada and the United States have already achieved. Our two countries do not have much international machinery, but we do have and always will have peace. War or even serious misunderstandings between our peoples is impossible, unthinkable. We enjoy the same priceless heritage. We read the same great literature and live under the same system of laws—Chaucer and Coke, Ben Jonson and Blackstone were our teachers.

Peoples so taught and drawing their inspiration from the same fountainet must and always will be friends. As friends, each forever independent of the other, we have shared each other’s burdens and helped fight each other’s battles.

(Turn to page 446)
History of the Harding International Good Will Memorial

By John H. Moss

A close-up showing the beautiful modeling of the bronze figures symbolizing Canada and the United States holding between them in one hand the olive branch of peace, and in the other, the shields of the two nations. A reflecting pool in front is designed to convey the idea of life and activity.

HISTORY of the Harding International Good Will Memorial would include a history of human emotions. A record of its conception and completion would run the gamut of emotional thought. It would comprehend a commemoration of our love for a former fellow Kiwanian, a desire to perpetuate the memory of an honored public official, an expression of a patriotic devotion to our political entities, a thought of enlisting future generations toward a dedication of themselves to the observance of every private virtue and the performance of every public duty, a desire to strengthen the ties between two friendly nations and a purpose to incite other nations toward peaceful relationships.

The significance of this memorial is beyond the comprehension of casual contemplation. Emphasis and reiteration of its importance fail to exaggerate the significance of this most laudable undertaking. Not only language, but imagination bankrupt themselves in an attempt to prophesy its wholesome effects. Designed as a monument to the century-long peace between Canada and the United States it is destined to attract the attention of other nations to the benefits accruing from international friendships. Placed in a park annually visited by thousands of tourists from this and foreign countries, its significance will increase with the increase of the years. Generations yet unborn will view it not only as a monitor over the present and a pledge for the future righteous relationship between the two great nations of the North American continent, but as a hope for the realization of that commandment which God has written upon the hearts of humankind: “Peace on earth, good will toward men.” Well may Kiwanians contemplate this accomplishment with complacency. To have participated in the undertaking brings the rich reward of satisfaction in not only serving those now living, but many generations yet to come. The Harding Memorial stands today in all its graceful grandeur, circled by flowers and foliage, backed by trees hundreds of years old, embowered by floral wreaths of loving tribute placed by gentle hands. Even though placed in a park of unrivalled beauty it dominates the scene by artistry of design and force of character.

A review of the thought which gave it birth and a history of the efforts which gave it form cannot fail to be of alluring interest to every member of our organization. Attracted some four or more years
ago by a monument on the Columbia Highway near Portland, Oregon, Edmund F. Arras, at the time an International Trustee, was induced to the thought of a marker or monument to be erected by Kiwanis International—hazy in form, uncertain in plan, indefinite in desire. The idea, however, was not crystallized into purpose until after the death of President Harding in 1923, when linking the passing of Harding with the memory of the monument idea, Edmund F. Arras, then International President, brought to the Executive Committee the suggestion of constructing a replica of Harding's birthplace upon its former site. The Executive Committee authorized President Arras and Secretary Parker to secure the necessary information, requesting a report at the succeeding committee session. Investigation disclosed the fact that architect Frank L. Packard, a member of the Kiwanis Club of Columbus, Ohio, had prepared plans for the restoration of the birthplace at the request of the deceased President. These plans, with accompanying specifications, were delivered to President Arras by the successor to architect Packard, who had died shortly after the demise of Harding. Accompanied by Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., a brother of the former President, International President Arras visited the birthplace, conferred with a contractor in reference to construction and obtained comprehensive data. The project was then reported to the Executive Committee whereupon the President appointed a committee consisting of himself, Secretary Parker, and the author of this historical sketch as chairman, to proceed to an exhaustive investigation and report to the International trustees with recommendations.

On April 1, 1924, the International Secretary and the writer, accompanied by District Governor Russell C. Heddleston and other interested Ohio Kiwanians, visited the birthplace of Harding—a farm situated near Blooming Grove, Ohio. Days in June are sometimes said to be rare, but this day in April was raw. Several inches of snow blanketed mother earth; the wind, laden with sleet, was bitter cold. A ride of several miles in an open car chilled the passengers to the bone, but there was the sustaining inspiration of our mission—the desire to give visible expression of our affection for the only member of our organization who ever occupied the exalted position of President of our nation.

Today the sunshine smiles and tomorrow the storm cloud frowns. The commingling of sunshine and shadow makes life. The mixture of duties and delights creates our careers. Except for sorrow we would not appreciate happiness, but for adversity we would not be grateful for prosperity, without occasional discomfort we would fail to recognize the blessings of comfort. Though weather conditions were dreary and dispiriting, our mission was energizing and enlivening. Compensation awaits the results of earnest effort and reimbursements pay in lavish dividends the toll exacted by adverse conditions. Nature had painted a picture of surpassing loveliness. From all the twigs of all the trees she had hung pendants of crystal icicles. Over bush and shrub she had traced a veil of shimmering frost, Venetian in its daintiness. And so encouraged by the urge of desire we went our way.

The morning hours were devoted to an examination of the site and its surroundings, the afternoon to a conference with the farmer tenant and proposed contractor. At noon we were guests and speakers at the regular meeting of the nearby Kiwanis Club at Galion. Cordial in reception and courteous in attention the hospitality of its members will ever remain a pleasing recollection of a memorable mission. The old homestead had been replaced by a newer building to meet the requirements of present day farm purposes. The idea was to remove the present structure and replace it with a duplicate of the home in which Harding was born, gather therein the heirlooms of the Harding family and open it to the public as a memorial. Across the road which passes in front of the house additional ground was to be obtained for parking places and rest rooms.

President Harding's birthplace is located on a dirt road about three miles distant from the Lincoln Highway. It was thought that this would lessen the number of those who might otherwise visit the place. Few of the heirlooms could be located. Their absence, we felt, would weaken interest on the part of the public. The problem of maintenance was menacing. Because of this combination of conditions and indisposed toward experimenting the future of Kiwanis with the heavy burden of upkeep, the committee advised against the project. The International trustees agreed with the thought of the committee and the idea of a memorial in this form was abandoned.

The next suggestion advanced was the erection of a statue in the nation's capital. This seemed too conventional and was likewise discarded. Then came the thought of erecting memorial monuments in both Canada and the United States.
This failed to meet the requirements sought, and the idea was relinquished. A study of the contents of the President's last public utterance was made, and the conditions and circumstances of its delivery scrutinized. President Harding addressed his last public audience in Stanley Park, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. In that speech he lengthily dwelt upon the century-long peace between Canada and the United States. The utilization of amplifiers enabled every one of the forty-five thousand people present to hear the words he uttered and catch the magnetism of his message. Although in a country not his own he was among friends. The Canadians gave ample evidence of this both by word and deed. That memorable address of international amity was given on July 26, 1923. On August 2, but seven days later, the President died in San Francisco, California, a victim of a sickness contracted in consequence of a devoted attention to duty, not to personal but public duty, a duty to the interests of his people, to your interests and to mine.

Awakened then in the mind of International Secretary Parker the illuminating inspiration of a memorial in perpetuation of the memory of Harding and in commemoration of the long continued friendship between the two great nations comprising our Kiwanian membership. What better place of locational than where his last address was delivered! What desirable ends might be served because this was in a country of which he was not a citizen! What results might ensue because of the contents and character of that address! What thoughts might be aroused because this was the only instance where a chief executive of the United States had visited Canadian soil while in office! Such must be the nature of our undertaking—a tribute to the memory of Harding, not only as a charter member of the Kiwanian Club at Marion, Ohio, but as an honored and honorable public official; not only as a monument to the century-long peace between Canada and the United States, but as an incentive to other nations of the earth to profit by this inspiring example of international good will of the two countries.

Followed in June, 1924, the International Convention at Denver, Colorado, which accorded enthusiastic reception of the report of Chairworthy purpose to erect a shrine wherein present and future generations will rededicate themselves to a revival of patriotism and consecrate it to the memory of all our great and good men who served not from the rule of right and law of duty that the blessings we enjoy might be our heirlooms today. Because reverence at the shrines of the revered dead never fails to thrill our hearts with emotions of idealism, I deem as a privilege accorded rather than as a duty assigned, the request of the International Board of Trustees to present to this convention their thought of having Kiwanian International erect, through voluntary subscriptions from among our membership, a memorial for the late President Warren G. Harding, whome we are proud to have known as a noble-hearted, wholesome-minded, purely-purposed fellow Kiwanian.

"President Harding probably typified as much as any other high executive, the element of friendship in human relations, both national and international. The words of his last public address praying for an ever-lasting peace and friendship between Canada and the United States we all hope are prophetic of a fact. Anything and everything which we may do to make them sound appeal to our sense of reason, and the erection of a memorial for a United States President (who was greatly loved by the Canadians) on Canadian soil will do much in this direction. One hundred and six years of uninterrupted peace between two peoples with the longest unprotected boundary line in the world is surely a situation as agreeable as it is unique and appeals with vital grip to human emotion.

"Why this pleasant peace between these two great nations? Simply because the ties which bind are grounded in the logic of the mind and the affections of the heart. A moment ago I said 'unprotected' boundary line. I should have said 'fortified' for that invisible demarcation between Canada and the United States is protected by
the friendly feelings of more than one hundred and fifteen million people. And what stronger tie can there be between individuals, or nations, than the tie of friendship—friendship, that indefinable something which gives grace to life and growth to character just as genius is that indefinable something which gives the touch of real greatness to a painting, to a statue, or to literature.

"No philosophy exceeds in profoundity that of right-thinking; no art excels in loftiness that of right-living; no science surpasses in usefulness that of right-doing; no duty out-weighs in responsibility that of creating and maintaining international friendships. The amity between Canada and the United States, outstanding in the annals of human history, has been made possible by the practice of that philosophy on the part of both nations in their inter-relations. Both have conditioned their conduct upon the fundamental foundation of a clear conception of what each owes the other and a faithful performance of those obligations." The President elected by the delegates at Denver was Victor M. Johnson. For the purpose of progressing the project of the Harding Memorial he appointed a special committee composed of himself as chairman, Immediate Past President Edmund F. Arras, International Trustee Douglas J. Scott and International Trustee John H. Moss, naming the last as vice-chairman with authority to direct the activities of the committee in selecting a site, securing plans, preparing specifications, entering into contracts, supervising the erection and planning the ceremonies of dedication.

The committee immediately sought the names of architects and sculptors from our various clubs. Photographs of the work of these men were obtained and carefully studied. Request was then made for the submission of sketches for the memorial and from the many submitted, the committee recommended to the International trustees and the latter unanimously adopted that presented by Charles Marega, of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, a sculptor of unusual ability and wide reputation.

In October, 1924, the writer visited Vancouver for the purpose of selecting the exact site in Stanley Park, securing the consent of the Parks Board for the erection of the monument therein, interviewing the architects, Twizell & Twizell, of Vancouver, and the sculptor, investigating granite conditions, locating bronze workers, etc. Four days
were spent in Vancouver, every hour of which was placed under the tribute of some duty performed. The entire park was surveyed, all local stone and granite inspected as to color, texture, seams, durability, power to withstand the elements of nature, resistivity to salt-laden winds and quarry locations; the architects and sculptor were interviewed and their work examined. Before leaving the city the site had been chosen and the consent of the Parks Board obtained for the erection of the memorial in Stanley Park.

The results of this investigation were reported by Vice-Chairman Moss to the International Council composed of the International officers and the district governors-elect convened in Chicago during the first week of December, 1924. That body enthusiastically and unanimously favored the project as presented. This embodied the selected site, chosen design, suggested material, method of securing funds, proposed architects and sculptor, etc. The Board of Trustees unanimously adopted the report and recommendations, authorizing the committee to proceed with the work.

Then ensued the campaign for contributions from our membership, solicitations being on the basis of fifty cents per active member. Most of the clubs responded to the request for contributions with a cheerfulness which was as pleasing as it was spontaneous. The spirit which prompted donations to this fund placed patriotism above party, religion above denomination. It is this broad vision which pledges to posterity the legacy of justice which our ancestors so dearly purchased and we so fondly cherish. It is broader than partisanship and wider than creed. This spirit is evidenced by a letter received from one of our clubs in Mississippi from which the following is quoted:

“At our luncheon today we featured the Tenth Anniversary with an appropriate talk, and every man was required to wear on his coat a Harding Memorial tag. When the question of the Memorial was brought up the club unanimously voted and paid 50 cents per member and I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith our check for $29.00. According to our reports made to Headquarters on January 9, we have 58 members.

“Our club is in hearty sympathy with the Harding Memorial, and while none of us voted for him for President, we admired him for his big and kindly heart and for his efforts to bring about a
to Warren G. Harding was not conceived by reason of his affiliation with any particular political party. The desire would have been manifested had Harding been a Democrat instead of a Republican. Being a Republican does not mean being infallible, nor being a Democrat mean freedom from fault. There are virtuous and vicious men in both parties.

Nor was Harding’s religious faith a factor in the determination for a memorial. He could have been a Catholic, or Jew, instead of a Protestant and the memorial would have been erected. Rogues are found in the pulpit as well as rascals in the body politic. We honor the virtuous and condemn the vicious regardless of political preference, or religious faith. It is only when the brain becomes spiritualized by the heart and the heart intellectualized by the brain that merit prevails and honor is bestowed.

The memorial desire was given birth and nourished to fulfillment because of Harding’s membership in this organization linked with the fact that he was the chief executive of the United States. Warren G. Harding was a citizen of irreproachable character, an official of unquestioned intent, not only a member but a charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Marion, Ohio, and above all one who practiced as well as preached the precepts and principles of Kiwanis.

Concomitant with the solicitation for funds was the actual work of the committee in preparing and completing the memorial. This work included securing bids, awarding the various contracts, selecting the excerpt from the President’s speech to be engraved upon the monument, choosing the granite, erecting the memorial, caring for the public-

Bronze eagle at each end of the memorial, typical and symbolic of the United States

(Turn to page 428)
Harding's Address at Vancouver

The Late President's address at Stanley Park, on July 26, 1923

MAY as well confess to you at the outset a certain perplexity as to how I should address you. The truth of the matter is that this is the first time I have ever spoken as President in any country other than my own. Indeed, so far as I can recall, I am with the single exception of my immediate predecessor, the first President in office ever to set foot on politically-foreign soil.

True, there is no definite inhibition upon one doing so, such as prevents any but a natural born from becoming President, but an early prepossession soon developed into a tradition and for more than a hundred years held the effect of unwritten law. I am not prepared to say that the custom was not desirable, perhaps even needful, in the early days, when time was the chief requisite of travel. Assuredly too, at present, the chief magistrate of a great republic ought not to cultivate the habit or make a hobby of wandering over all the continents of the earth.

But exceptions are required to prove rules. And Canada is an exception, a most notable exception from every viewpoint of the United States. You are not only our neighbor, but a very good neighbor, and we rejoice in your advancement and admire your independence, no less sincerely than we value your friendship.

I need not depict the points of similarity that make this attitude of the one toward the other irresistible. We think the same thoughts, live the same lives and cherish the same aspirations of service to each other in time of need. Thousands of your brave lads perished in gallant and generous action for the preservation of our Union. Many of our young men followed Canadian colors to the battlefields of France before we entered the war and left their proportion of killed to share the graves of your intrepid sons.

When my mind reverts and my heart beats low to recollection of those faithful and noble companionships, I may not address you, to be sure, as "fellow citizens," as I am accustomed to designate assemblies at home, but I may and do, with respect and pride, salute you as "fellow men," in mutual striving for common good.

What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our two countries to all the world. No grim-faced fortifications mark our frontiers, no huge battle-ships patrol our dividing waters, no stealthy spies lurk in our tranquil border hamlets. Only a scrap of rope recording hardly more than a simple understanding, safeguards lives and properties on the Great Lakes, and only humble mile-posts mark the inviolable boundary line for thousands of miles through farm and forest.

Our protection is in our fraternity, our armor is in our faith; the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizen; and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing which, God grant, shall continue for all time.

An interesting and significant symptom of our growing mutuality appears in the fact that the voluntary interchange of residents to which I have referred, is wholly free from restrictions. Our national and industrial exigencies have made it necessary for us, greatly to our regret, to fix limits to immigration from for-
eign countries. But there is no quota for Canada. We gladly welcome all of your sturdy steady stock who care to come, as a strengthening ingred- ient and influence. We none of the less big God-speed and happy days to the thousands of our own folk, who are swarming constantly over your land and participating in its remarkable development. Wherever in either of our countries any inhabitants of the one or the other can best serve the interest of himself and his family is the place for him to be.

A further evidence of our increasing interdependence appears in the shifting of capital. Since the Armistice, I am informed, approximately $2,500,000,000 has found its way from the United States into Canada for investment. This is a huge sum of money, and I have no doubt is employed safely for us and helpfully for you. Most gratifying to you, moreover, should be the circumstances that one-half of the great sum has gone for purchase of your state and municipal bonds—tribute, indeed, to the scrupulous maintenance of your credit to a degree equalled only by your mother country across the sea and your sister country across the hardly visible border.

These are simple facts which quickly resolve into history for guidance of mankind in the seeking of human happiness. "History, History," ejaculated Lord Overton to his old friend, Lindsay, himself an historian: "What is the use of history? It only keeps people apart by reviving recollections of enmity."

As we look forth today upon the nations of Europe, with their armed camps of nearly a million more men in 1923 than in 1913, we cannot deny the grain of truth in this observation. But not so here! A hundred years of tranquil relationships, throughout vicissitudes which elsewhere would have evoked armed conflict rather than arbitration, affords, truly declared James Bryce, "the finest example ever seen in history of an undefended frontier, whose very absence of armaments itself helped to prevent hostile demonstrations," thus proving beyond question that "peace can always be kept, whatever be the grounds of controversy, between peoples that wish to keep it." than a century, under different flags, to present the most striking example yet produced of that basic fact? If only European countries would heed the lesson conveyed by Canada and the United States, they would strike at the root of their own continuing disagreements and, in their own prosperity, forget to inveigh constantly at ours.

Not that we would reproach them for resentment or envy, which after all is but a manifestation of human nature. Rather should we sympathize with their seeming inability to break the shackles of age-long methods, and rejoice in our own relative freedom from the stultifying effect of old-world customs and practices. Our natural advantages are manifold and obvious. We are not pained by the habits of a thousand years. We live in the power and glory of youth. Others derive justifiable satisfaction from contemplation of their resplendent pasts. We have relatively only our present to regard, and that with eager eyes fixed chiefly upon our future.

Therein lies our best

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Public Officials Send Greetings

These Statements from Officials of Canada and the United States Indicate How Widespread is the Interest in the Harding International Good Will Memorial, and Their Appreciation for the Work of Kiwanis International in Making it Possible

Hon. John Oliver
Premier, Province of British Columbia

I had the privilege of hearing the address delivered by the late President Harding in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B. C., and my recollection is that the address was a carefully thought out, earnest, and well reasoned appeal for brotherly love and sympathy amongst the nations of the earth and particularly between the British and American people.

Coming, as I believe it was, as the last public address from a great man occupying the highest place of service and honor in the gift of the great American nation and creating, as I believe it did, a great impression upon the minds of those who heard and those who read his words, I think it is fitting that a Memorial erected upon the spot where Mr. Harding's address was delivered, will not only testify appreciation of the sentiments expressed, but will cause thousands who neither heard nor read the address, to inquire during the ages to come the reason for this Memorial and that by this means President Harding's message of good will may be made known to generations yet unborn.

Hon. John Bracken
Premier, Province of Manitoba

The friendship between the people of the United States and Canada was memorably manifested on the occasion of President Harding's visit to Vancouver in the summer of 1923. The Harding Good Will Memorial, to be dedicated to that friendship, will stand as a notable reminder of the great part which has been taken and which must be taken in the future by Canada and the United States in strengthening the bond of friendship between all the English-speaking peoples, as the foundation for the peace and welfare of humanity.

Hon. H. Greenfield
Premier, Province of Alberta

For over a century the United States and Canada with boundaries touch peacefully from ocean to ocean, have given the world an example of national neighbourliness. This state of good will at its inception was the outcome of mutual insight, understanding, and cooperation, derived from similar ideas of government, like social traditions and personal habits, feelings, and sentiments, arising from a common ancestry, a common language and a common institutional heritage of the peoples of the two countries.

With the peaceful growth of the two nations no international boundary line has appeared in the field of learning, in the domain of the arts and sciences, in the realm of the humanities, in the treasured vastness of memory, or in the enchanted regions of hope. The fortunes and development of the neighbors have advanced not only side by side, but have interwoven into a broadminded historic friendship.

May the spirit of President Harding's message live and grow in that friendship and may the good will Memorial, dedicated today, be a constant reminder of that mutual understanding, sympathy, and fraternity that has inspired one hundred thousand Kiwanians, irrespective of nationality, to build a Memorial to a great American in a Canadian city, thus proclaiming that his memory belongs not to this or that nation, but to the great American continent.

Hon. George Howard Ferguson
Premier, Province of Ontario

The people of Ontario fully participate in the sentiments that have inspired the establishment of the Harding Good Will Memorial. We share in the highest possible appreciation of the distinguished Statesman whose memory and services the Memorial will perpetuate. We gratefully acknowledge Mr. Harding's outstanding contribution to international good-will and friendship, and earnestly hope that the principle he personified will ever exert more and more influence on this continent and throughout the world.

Hon. A. Q. Sorlie
Governor of North Dakota

This generation is beginning to see and have new visions of things, and this Harding Good Will Memorial is a sign that this vision is taking root and that it will develop among society. We, as nations, and as organizations within a nation, are only an enlargement as individuals, and as individuals we know that harmony, good fellowship and tolerance is what builds happiness and contentment, and when we have happiness and contentment, then the cup has been filled. We then have confidence in one another. This kind of an expression between nations is the seed to plant to create confidence, and with confidence, good will and fellowship, there will not be any misunderstanding.

Canada and the United States have been working along this line for some time. Let us hope that other nations will follow our lead, get better acquainted, understand one another better, and when we do, we will have no need or will there be any fear of wars or misunderstanding.

Hon. Albert C. Ritchie
Governor of Maryland

I know of no more appropriate means to symbolize the great cause of international friendship than by means of a Memorial to one, who like President Harding, symbolized it in his own life, erected by an organization which like Kiwanis International symbolizes it as part of its creed. I regard the exercises at Vancouver as a notable contribution to world peace and understanding.

William Green
President of American Federation of Labor

On behalf of the American Federation of Labor, I send you greetings of goodwill and international friendship upon the occasion of the dedication of the Harding Good Will Memorial. Our American Federation of Labor, because it is truly international in membership and organizes the workers in the industry regardless of the International Border Line, is deeply concerned for the maintenance of international understanding and good will between the people of Canada and the people of the United States. We realize that the interests of our two peoples are closely interdependent and that the welfare of both countries can be promoted only through mutual cooperation and mutual agreement. Labor is ready to help in the development of institutions and agencies that will make for international peace and realizes how important are personal influence and contact in promoting that end. We are proud of the honorable record of peace between the United States and Canada and consider it a sacred duty to maintain the precedent.

Hon. A. W. McLean
Governor of North Carolina

I am glad of the opportunity to send my greetings to Kiwanis International on the occasion of the dedication of the Harding Good Will Memorial to the memory of the great Kiwanian whose life so generously exemplified the principles of friendship and good will on which your organization is founded. This monument will endure as a lasting memorial to the friendship of two na-
tions bound by kindred feelings and a mutual desire to perpetuate the good will and friendship of all mankind.

Hon. E. Lee Trinkle
Governor of Virginia

I want to felicitate the KIWANIANS on this wonderful evidence of the real spirit which moves and has its being in your organization. On yesterday I had the pleasure of making an address at the unveiling of a memorial to President Harding at the Elks Home in Virginia. These exhibitions of brotherly love and appreciation mean so much to the world and spread effectively the thought that men can serve and not be forgotten. May this silent memorial, standing in far away Vancouver, be ever a source of promoting good will between the peoples of the earth.

Hon. C. C. Moore
Governor of Idaho

Cooperating with you in fostering the spirit of international friendship, the people of the State of Idaho send greetings on the occasion of the dedication of the Harding Good Will Memorial in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, and express the hope that this testimonial of the peace existing between the United States and Canada may help to bring about a like understanding and harmony among all nations.

Hon. Alfred E. Smith
Governor of New York

Thousands of KIWANIANS in our country look forward to the dedication as afactor to promote the peace and good will between two great countries.

Hon. Tom J. Terral
Governor of Arkansas

The people of two great nations have gone far to be proud of the Harding Good Will Memorial in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, built by KIWANIS International. It represents a spirit which the people of every nation so much desire to be built up throughout the whole world.

I send my hearty greetings, and assure you of my sincere appreciation of this very fitting accomplishment of KIWANIS International.

Hon. Franklin S. Billings
Governor of Vermont

I think it is fine that you are having such a memorial built in Canada and think all should appreciate it.

Hon. Theodore Christiansen
Governor of Minnesota

It is very gratifying to know that the words of President Harding concerning peace and friendship between the United States and Canada are to be preserved in bronze where they may be read by thousands of residents of the two countries. President Harding's words voiced very clearly and correctly the feeling which lies between the two nations, and our hope is that the memorial will help to continue the friendly relations which have existed for more than a century.

May I offer a suggestion? It is that pictures of this memorial, engraved on paper, or reproduced on more durable material, be made available for libraries and other public buildings in the two countries, so that people who are unable to go to Vancouver may read Harding's immortal words.

Hon. Walter M. Pierree
Governor of Oregon

I am proud of the fact that our international organization, of which I am a member, is responsible for the erection of the Good Will Memorial at Stanley Park, Vancouver, B. C.

One of the outstanding achievements of Anglo-Saxon civilization is the unguarded boundary line stretching from ocean to shining ocean, dividing two great nations. It is fitting and proper that this memorial should be erected as a testimonial of our faith in the peaceful settlement of all international disputes.

The great International KIWANIS organization, "We build," is but the outgrowth and development of the teaching of our fathers, who early settled the American continent. Peace and good will makes building for the future a cleaner, better, and more equitable civilization.

Hon. Adam McMullen
Governor of Nebraska

It is a very great pleasure to me, indeed, as Chief Executive of one of the states which take even a small part in the memorial services and dedication of the Harding Good Will Memorial, built by the KIWANIANS of the North American continent.

What a grand and holy sentiment lies back of your achievement! On Canada's friendly soil where the late President Harding voiced that understanding between the two countries which has been and will, let us hope, continue to be the guiding spirit for all time to come.

The noble lesson of fellowship and devotion which this memorial symbolizes should present an impressive spectacle to all the world for international understanding and good will, promote a firmer conception between nations and invite the governments of the world to a re-dedication to the principles of peace.

I commend most highly KIWANIS International for its efforts in this achievement, and on behalf of the State of Nebraska send warmest felicitations.

Hon. Alvan T. Fuller
Governor of Massachusetts

The Harding Good Will Memorial in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C., is symbolic of the highest ideals of the people of two nations, who through the years have lived in peace and complete understanding.

KIWANIANS have achieved worthily in the presentation of this Memorial.

Hon. Thomas C. McGill
Governor of South Carolina

I am greatly impressed by the action of KIWANIS International in erecting the Harding Good Will Memorial at Stanley Park, Vancouver. The dedication of the Memorial is a significant event in the history of the United States and Canada; it is another worthy testimonial of the peace and good will between these two great countries.

How different would the history of the world read if boundary lines between nations had been marked by such memorials as this instead of lined with fortifications and forts?

The Memorial is surrounded with beautiful sentiment. It shall be a perpetual monument to the everlasting friendship of two nations, a testimonial to the high character of a peace-loving President, and a tribute to the wholesome influence of a great international organization of men.

Hon. Sam A. Baker
Governor of Missouri

I am glad to know that the dedication of the Harding Good Will Memorial will soon take place. I want to congratulate the KIWANIANS of the Nation for the part they have taken in bringing this about.

I have always been an admirer of Warren G. Harding. He was a friend, a worth having and worth being for all the good things that the KIWAINERs, and other great civic and social orders stand for. He was willing to place service above self. I believe that his conscientious disposition, and desire to serve the people of this Nation unselfishly, hastened his death.

If the people of the Nation would only realize what unjust criticism of public officials means to the official and his intimate friends and family, I believe they would be a little more careful in what they say and do. I believe that the order of KIWANIANS could do nothing better than to attempt to promote among their members a disposition to frown upon all petty criticism that is made of public officials, and in their continued stand for law and order, to cultivate a feeling of friendliness or a desire to support the acts of public officers, when they are known to be conscientious in their efforts, regardless of the political party to which such official might belong.

Hon. John Hammill
Governor of Iowa

In behalf of the people of the great Commonwealth of Iowa, I extend greet-
More than this, the monument is a testimony to the good works of Kiwanis International, and other similar service organizations which are striving to bind men of all nations together in a great fraternity, to the end that service may transplant selfishness in the affairs of men and nations.

Hon. W. J. Farrington
Governor of Hawaii

The territory of Hawaii is pleased to accept the opportunity as courteously extended to join in your tribute to the memory of the late President Warren G. Harding. He was a friendly man and in his official life demonstrated his ability to translate friendships and neighborliness in sincere terms that the people of all nations are deeply appreciated. Mr. Harding was a builder of friendships and kept faith with the gospel he preached. Those of us living within the scope of the great Pacific area feel the continuing influence of his leadership and the power for peace that was extended throughout the policies he sponsored and by his inspiring utterances while visiting our great neighbors of the Dominion of Canada.

May the Harding Memorial reared by Kiwanis International be a symbol of the glory of an international border that needs no other defense patrol than a rare good will that requires no elaborate explanation to make it understood.

Hon. Edward Jackson
Governor of Indiana

I wish to express my deep interest in this undertaking of the Kiwanians, and join in their efforts to promote and establish the good will between Canada and the United States, and also in commemorating the good life and deeds of the late President Harding.

Hon. Wesley L. Jones
United States Senator from Washington

I believe that President Harding expressed more fully and clearly than anyone else the genuine feeling of friendship that exists and should exist between the people of this country and the people of Canada.

Hon. Roland N. Hartley
Governor of Washington

The erection of this Memorial monument is a most laudable work, and its location upon foreign soil is a testimonial, not only to the character and works of a former President, greatly beloved by his people, but to the friendship of two great English speaking races, who for more than a century have lived side by side in a spirit of peace and good will.

Dr. G. T. Harding, Jr.

MAY I, as a representative of the Harding family, express our deep appreciation of the honor that you have all bestowed on the memory of my lamented brother. You know how much you have loved to hear him in a few days' time. You can imagine what we ourselves thought of him, having watched him through a lifetime. I consider it a source of great gratitude in my heart to know that the people of the Northwest and in Canada received him so kindly, and, I am sure, cheered him in those days of physical failure, for their was nothing dearer to his heart than the response of friendship that he felt when he was on his trip to the Northwest.

I wish to thank the Kiwanians and the people of the Northwest, and the friends in Canada for all the honor you have bestowed upon him and the honor you have paid to his memory, and the honor that the family has felt by your doing so.

Statement made by Dr. Harding at the dedication.

Messages From Kiwanians

Sincere congratulations upon the completion of the Harding International Good Will Memorial. Mr. Harding was one of Nature's noblemen, a real American, a true Kiwanian.

The Harding Memorial will prove a genuine factor in constantly keeping mindful the tie that binds two peoples of a race in which we all have a common pride. In the annual pilgrimages to this shrine our fraternity will be renewed and our faith strengthened, insuring the progress and peace of this great continent, the worth and glory of Kiwanis, and benefit to mankind.—Henry J. Elliott, Past President, Kiwanis International.

May I join in extending a cordial welcome to our land particularly when on a mission so unique in the world's history. It took the soul of a Warren G. Harding to interpret to the world the heart of the great American people in a message of peace, harmony, and good will from within Canadian borders. It takes the spirit of Kiwanis to commemorate the event and in so doing again draw attention to Canada's sacred mission to act as interpreter between your country and the empire to which it is our privilege to belong. May I venture to add that to Dr. G. T. Harding and to Mrs. Harding, for coming to us on this occasion, is due an expression of profound appreciation.—E. A. Gifford, Montreal, Quebec, Chairman of the International Committee on Public Affairs for Canada.

Canada joins with the United States in tribute to our illustrious Kiwanian—J. W. C. Taylor, International Vice President.

May the dedication of the Warren G. Harding Memorial mark an epoch not only in Kiwanis International, but in the history of two great nations.—Henry C. Heinz, International Treasurer

The forty-one hundred Kiwanians in New York State glory with you in the consummation of this splendid work of which you have contributed so great a part—William B. Alexander, District Governor of New York, to International President Moss.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Harding Memorial, the Kiwanis Club of Montreal sends greetings and congratulations on the success of this great international event.—Secretary Pyon, Kiwanis Club of Montreal.

The Livingston Kiwanis Club believes that the exercise over which you preside at Vancouver embody all of the highest aims of this great organization.—Frank Wiggina, Secretary, Kiwanis Club of Livingston, Montana.
Dedication Banquet
Address on Behalf of the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver

By Dr. W. B. Burnett
President, Kiwanis Club of Vancouver

IGHT I embrace this opportunity to express, as I have a right to do, on behalf of the Vancouver club, our very deep appreciation of our geographical situation at this time. We have, I think, from the first idea of locating this Memorial in Vancouver realized somewhat what that deed meant, and, yet, I think, even today very few of us realize the magnitude of this deed that has been done. We know a little of what it stands for and we know a little of the spirit behind it, and as the molder of the spirit behind is said to be in the hands of all those who are to be the representatives here, on the spot, so is it with the spirit which brought that Memorial here.

However Kiwanis as an international organization of 85,000 members may be defined, whatever Kiwanis as a local club may be as a factor in the life of the community, whatever it may mean to the interested onlooker, if you ask me to define Kiwanis in one word, I would answer—friendship. Friendship means understanding. It means the elimination of prejudice and the substituting of appreciation. It means cooperation, and thereby accomplishment of the impossible. Within the local club this is the universal experience, and the result is community service, which, lacking the power of cooperative record must have remained merely a fine idea, the mind of an impotent individual. By interclub visits, by association with district officers and by experiencing the hospitality and inspiration of district and International conventions, these friendships are extended and larger and wider fields of service are opened up. Who can estimate the influence of our "Canadian-American work" when in 1400 clubs the whole thought is centered on getting better acquainted with our neighbors? Surely no one could doubt the cordiality which would prompt an organization more than 85% American in its membership to elect twice within the ten years of its existence a Canadian as its chief executive officer, and to constantly accord to the small minority unduly large representation in its councils. Far beyond the membership of

Could speak, he would say, "This friendship we have and we'll hold."

Is it appropriate that Kiwanis should concern itself with a work of this kind? Most decided, yes. For at least three of the six objects of Kiwanis, as defined by International, attend the motive for just such an undertaking.

Object I. "To give privacy to the human and spiritual rather than to the material values of life."

In this memorial, we give form to our love and appreciation of a strong man with a big heart and a clear vision. We give voice to the spirit of peace and friendliness of these two nations, and we do a real service to our fellows in displaying our sense of the value of pure art with its message unalloyed by commercialism.

Object II. "To encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule in all human relationships."

The Golden Rule has not been worn out by over frequent application to international relations. How incomprehensible must be our attitude to the war-torn nations of central Europe. Placed as it is on one of the great world highways, this monument must year by year attract and command the attention of many travelers who could not conceive of such a thing in their world and, suggest a vision, if not immediately feasible, to be dreamed of and worked for. And good thoughts are good seeds to sow.

Object VI. "To cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism, and good will, and Kiwanis in prolonging and extending the memory of the man and his message to that extent becomes a co-worker with him whom today we honor. In other words, history will record the fact and import of this visit, but behind and beneath and throughout the whole history and structure of this memorial is the deep and sincere admiration of 85,000 Kiwanians, not only for Harding as a man, but as the great soul who gave expression to the mind of his people, endearing himself and them to Canada by the heartiness and sincerity of his friendly gesture.

In national affairs, quite as truly as in domestic life, the advantage of good neighbors can hardly be overestimated.

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President Harding as a Kiwanian

By Edmund F. Arras
Past President, Kiwanis International

In all its splendor, the setting sun reflected its golden rays from the placid Pacific as if to mark, through the tranquil twilight, a celestial path, for the soul of our beloved brother Kiwanian to pass from the poverty of years into the riches of eternity.

When our minds had been reassured with hope, the messengers of night bowed our hearts in a common loss, a common sorrow, a common love which finds expression today, in this beautiful memorial, emblematic in its simplicity and stability of the character of our beloved Kiwanian.

Warren Gamaliel Harding was peculiarly our own and for this reason Kiwanis International felt that it should give expression to its love and esteem by building our own International memorial in addition to our contributions to the National memorial to be erected at Marion, Ohio.

In 1919, the Kiwanis Club of Delaware, Ohio, was chartered with Senator Frank B. Willis, whose touching tribute we heard today, and General Benson G. Hough among its charter members. More than a year previous, Dr. George M. Harding, Jr., the esteemed brother of President Harding and one of our honored guests tonight, became a member, and later a director, of the Columbus, Ohio, Kiwanis club. From these men and other prominent Kiwanians, Mr. Harding had learned of the policies and ideals of Kiwanis. The emphasis which Kiwanis places upon the human and spiritual values of life and its service to others, appealed to this great man, who, throughout his life, radiated that magnanimity which won the heart of the world.

Although at the time of the famous Front Porch Campaign of 1920 he was not a Kiwanian, yet Mr. Harding left his home in Marion and drove seventy miles to enjoy an afternoon of fellowship with the members of the Columbus Kiwanis club, who were enjoying the hospitality of Dr. Harding’s beautiful suburban estate. What a

memorable afternoon it was! The arrival of Mr. Harding and his party was a delightful surprise to all, but the famil-

ty of our host and his wonderful personality added to the peaceful charm of the occasion. A portion of his words upon that occasion were prophetic of the task which later rested upon his shoulders as President of the United States.

“My countrymen, there is just as much menace in the world today as there was in the midst of the tumult of war. Civilization has not settled down again. There are wars in Europe today, threatened industrial revolutions throughout the world; there is an assault on our inherited civilization and I want our country to steady down, to come to an understanding of our inheritance, and let America stand as a barrier against the onrush of revolution and destruction throughout the world.”

Words such as these, spoken to this family of Kiwanians and not to secure the applause of the world, were indicative of the great spirit which led this wonderful man to “love his neighbor as himself” and to speak the words which we have carved in lasting granite.

By the largest majority ever given any President in the previous history of the nation, Harding was elected to this exalted position and then began the preparation for the duties of his office which had doubled and tripled since the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt.

At this busy and exacting time there was little hope of securing his attendance at the organization meeting of the Marion Kiwanis club. However, personal invitations were extended to Mr. Harding by District Governor Miller and prominent charter members of the Marion club; he assured them that he would attend if possible but that it seemed extremely doubtful. For this reason preparation for the reception of the President-Elect was discontinued. Near the close of the banquet Mr. Harding, accompanied by Senator Willis, entered the dining room. Places at the speakers’ table were hastily arranged and during the completion of the banquet an application blank was passed to Mr. Harding, who signed it at once and paid his dues in cash. All of this occurred when it could have no possible political significance, no material gain and no personal advantage to Kiwanian Harding other

A characteristic pose. The reception at Vancouver

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than you and I have had. There was no engraved invitation, no golden membership card, no complimentary or honorary membership. His initial step in Kiwanis was not the social occasion for a select committee to call upon him, but the membership which he prized so dearly. President Elect Harding became a Kiwanian as did you and I, and in the evaluation of his membership said:

"I have with me in my work and life the spirit of Kiwanis with its friendly cooperation. I shall have no fear of the morrow."

"Your motto 'We Build' is the greatest thing in the world, but we must not only build, we must preserve."

That he had the spirit of Kiwanis with him in his work and life there can be no doubt, for no President ever made more practical use of the Golden Rule than President Harding. He won the love of others because he first loved them. By his sweetness, his integrity and nobility of character, he placed the human and spiritual far above the material values of life.

In May, 1921, following the inauguration, a special Kiwanis committee, composed of Senator Willis, Dr. George T. Harcourt, Jr., Gus T. Prove of Cleveland and the speaker, were granted an audience with the President, Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, although the Cabinet was to meet an hour later.

It was the purpose of this committee to invite President Harding to attend our International convention at Cleveland the following month. The invitation could not be pressed at an earlier date and, for many reasons, the possibility of its acceptance was so remote that the committee and Senator Willis should be its spokesman and our audience made as brief as possible. Can you imagine our surprise after being greeted in the most cordial manner, to have President Harding assure us, that although he knew our mission and might give us an immediate answer, yet he wished each member of the committee to take all the time he desired in presenting every reason why the President should accept our invitation to attend the convention. After listening attentively he added some reasons why he felt he should attend the convention and then at length explained why it would be impossible.

After this wonderful experience we were introduced to each member of the Cabinet as he arrived for the meeting, with him, facing the great problems of State and had counseled in important as well as minor matters. Like the background of the world’s masterpiece, the "Sistine Madonna," she reflected the Christian character of her great husband.

Mrs. Harding also knew our mission and in her kind, calm, dignified manner added her regrets at the impossibility of the President’s acceptance.

In addition to all of this gracious hospitality and marked courtesy, the Presidential automobile was called and we were sent away in regal fashion.

We had not secured President Harding's acceptance but we had felt the warmth of an incomparable and loving kindness and a devotion to service for others, on a day when every thought of this great man was needed in matters of State.

It is true that the brother whom he dearly loved was a member of our committee, but the President could have used this relationship, together with his close friendship for Senator Willis as a means to avoid the conference, rather than cause for extending this affable courtesy. It was truly an unselfed application of the spirit of Kiwanis as exemplified by a remarkable character.

To these experiences might be added many others, not the least of which would be the more personal matters in which the President helped Kiwanians and Kiwanis clubs in their service to the under-privileged child.

Kiwanian Harding was great in personality and character which in the final analysis is the supreme greatness of the world. His immovable firmness and courage enabled him to stand at times for pure and unfed daily life. There was no faltering in Christian character as he spoke those memorable and prophetic words at Colorado Springs.

"I tell you, my countrymen, the world needs more of the Christ, the world needs more of the spirit of the Man of Nazareth; and if we could bring into the relationships of humanity among ourselves and among the nations of the World, the brotherhood that was taught by Christ, we would have a new hope for humanity throughout the earth. There were never greater lessons taught than that of the Golden Rule. I would be almost wrong to wipe out the other Commandments."

It was this sterling character and moral courage which preserved in attendance and greatest sacrifice for his country and humanity at large.

Prior to the President’s tour, which brought him to this beautiful city, it became known in a certain city of the middle west that party factionism might have deprived this city of the privilege of entertaining the President. Kiwanians were called into conference and through Kiwanis channels the matter was placed before the President.

He informed his fellow Kiwanians that he could visit their city only through the invitation of a non-partisan committee composed of such men as the Kiwanian club, other service clubs and the Chamber of Commerce might select. Those plans were immediately carried out by a democratic mayor acting as chairman and a Kiwanian as vice chairman. As a result one of the most cordial receptions accorded President Harding throughout his entire tour, was given in this particular city, without any reference to Kiwanis or its past. It was a privilege for Kiwanis to serve its most beloved Kiwanian, unnoticed and unknown as an organization.

The ends which other men gained by roundabout ways, he secured in a direct course. He saw things with his own eyes, spoke of them with calm and fearless frankness and labored for his convictions with untiring intensity. As we survey his life work, we are impressed with its sturdy magnitude and noble serviceableness. Like the mountain which rises above the earth it abides, enriching human existence.

He was so blended in graces and sterling qualities so well rounded as to be

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International Relations and the Problem of World Peace

By Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy
Member Supreme Court of British Columbia

It is always a source of confidence to a speaker to know that the ideal underlying his subject is one that commends itself to the hearts of his hearers, for then no matter how ill his performance may be, he is sure of a favorable verdict beforehand because of the love of those who hear him for that wherein he speaks.

I find myself in that enviable position today for the ideal underlying my discussion of international relations is the perpetuation of peace—the outlawry of war. That is an ideal which must appeal to every right thinking man and woman; particularly must it appeal to this audience gathered together here as you are to do honour to the memory of one who was a great protagonist of that ideal and whose last public utterance on earth delivered in this city was a passionate plea for its realization; paramountly must it appeal to you, as Kiwanians, since, as I understand it, the fundamental principle of your organization is service not self—a principle which if reduced to practice in international relations would automatically eliminate war.

Twelve years ago it would have been difficult to interest a North American audience in the question of peace or war—the actuality seemed so remote from our continent. That is not so today. In 1914 Canada found herself plunged into war overnight, and the great republic to the south, although its citizens were counselled by their then chief executive to preserve neutrality even in thought, in less than three years from the outbreak of the struggle was straining every one of its immense resources to assist in bringing about an allied victory.

Possibly, however, few of us, immersed as we are in our every day concerns, realize that world peace is the paramount question for each one of us individually at the present moment. And yet that is the simple truth. Let me quote to you the words of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, spoken at Manchester, on April 6, last: “Fear broods over Europe, the fear of war breaking out again, not today, not tomorrow, not as I think in my time, but unless we can alter the outlook, relieve these fears and give security in the international sphere it is brought home to me with every day that I pass at my work, that Europe is moving uneasily, slowly, it may be, but certainly, to a new catastrophe.” There are grave reasons, some of which I will endeavor to lay before you for believing that Mr. Chamberlain was taking a too optimistic view as to the remoteness in point of time of the occurrence of that catastrophe. The fact that such grave language was used by one occupying such a responsible position is justifica-
tion enough in view of our participation in the World War for both Americans and Canadians to study this matter of international relations.

And the first thing to be done is to know the problems to be faced. Presumably they are all international relations which were governed by the law of the jungle, the sharp tooth and the bloody claw, the old good rule, the simple plan that he shall take who hath the power, and he shall keep who can. Curiously enough, however, almost this principle did in the main preserve the international peace of the world throughout the nineteenth century. It did so in one of two ways. Either some one nation was so overwhelmingly powerful within herself as to make an attack upon it hopeless, or aggregations of nations were formed that brought about a like result. After the Napoleonic Wars, the map of Europe was settled by the Congress of Vienna. The empires of Russia and Austria, together with the King of Prussia thereupon entered into a compact known as the Holy Alliance to make that settlement perpetual, and in this were soon joined by France and Spain. The fundamental idea of the alliance was the preservation of autocracy, the divine right of kings. Its chief objective was the eradication of those democratic principles first given national expression by the United States in the Declaration of Independence, and enshrined in the subsequent American Constitution, and which as a result of the French Revolution has been spread far and wide over Europe. Running counter as it did to the elementary principles of justice and truth, the Alliance bore within itself the seed of its own destruction. But because it represented overwhelming force on the continent it actually did preserve the peace of Europe until 1848.

It would be hard to argue that our hemisphere was to war in the first quarter of the nineteenth century had it not found itself faced by the first method in which the law of the jungle operates in international relations; that of a nation so powerful within itself as to make an attack upon it hopeless. At the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century almost all the countries of South America and in addition, Mexico, were in revolt against Spain, which up to that time had been their master. The revolutions proceeded to set up republics. The Holy Alliance in accordance with its cardinal principle proceeded to come to Spain’s assistance, and to re-establish her autocratic authority in her American possessions. It need not be said that this forgot the existence of the Republic of the United States. Monroe, the then President, in 1822, predicated the great doctrine known ever since by his name, and which has from that time to the present enshrined the foundation of an American policy foreign. For my purpose, it may be summarized as a statement to the world—"Hands off the American continents, north and south." The United States, then, the Holy Alliance abandoned its plans, but it did so solely because of the overwhelming strength of the American republic in the western hemisphere. Peace in the international sense has reigned with but one minor exception in North and South America, since the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated, and the consciousness of such protection has resulted in the last analysis rested and rests on the fighting power of the American navy.

International peace was likewise maintained practically throughout the nineteenth century in the rest of the world outside Europe and the Americas by the overlordship of the territorial possessions were scattered far and wide in those areas. Fundamentally this was accomplished by her control of the seas, through the instrumentality of the British navy.

In 1848 the Holy Alliance was destroyed as a result of revolutions in practically every country in continental Europe. For a brief period autocracy was compelled to bow to democracy and nationality. But in a short time reaction set in and although it proved impossible to revive the Holy Alliance, the three great autocratic states, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, soon became more powerful and more autocratic than ever. The only lasting gain from the standpoint of democracy resulting from the turmoil of 1848 was the emergence a few years later of Italy as a united and constitutional kingdom.

Fear rules the human jungle just as it does the animal jungle. Scarcely, therefore, had the Holy Alliance disappeared when the first of the European international wars of the nineteenth century broke out, the Crimean War. Peace in the Crimea and England on one side, and Russia on the other. That fear that the Colossus of the North would acquire Constantinople and thereby dominate Europe, was its origin.

As matters turned out, however, Russia was not the real danger point. For centuries Germany had counted for little in jungle politics, because she was split up into innumerable petty states and therefore lacked the effective sharp tooth and bloody claw. But in the sixties of the last century, Bismarck, a man of genius from the land of jungles law, secured control of the destinies of Prussia. He determined to remedy Germany’s lack of power by uniting the German people under the hegemony of Prussia. “Blood and iron” in his own words, were the requisite weapons. He therefore deliberately provoked the three other international wars of any consequence that occurred in continental Europe during the nineteenth century. These were the German-Austrian war against Denmark, the German war against Austria, and the Franco-Prussian war. His success was dazzling. The empire of Germany proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles, after the defeat of France. Thus was power of the German people, the denizen of the jungle on the European continent. Bismarck, however, was wise in his generation. To secure the permanence of his work he formed the Triple Alliance consisting of Germany, Austria, and Hungary. He endeavored to modify the ranking hatred of France by encouraging her to found colonies in northern Africa. He took out a policy of reinsurance by effecting a reciprocal treaty with Russia. And thus for a space peace was uneasily kept.

But on the accession of Emperor Napoleon III, the situation changed. All the choice portions of the earth had been acquired by other great nations, or, if not, as in the case of South America, trespassers were warned off and that warning was backed by overwhelming force. Yet Germany’s population grew by leaps and bounds and her industrial and economic development kept pace with that growth. The openly announced intention of her rulers to secure her a place in the sun by force once more threw Europe into a maelstrom. The British and French in the Crimean War, made an attempt to secure one on the Pacific. Thenceforth the continent was divided into two armed camps, each feverishly piling up armaments against the other. Great Britain after vainly endeavoring to create a naval Worl’s Empire, entered into the Entente Cordiale with Russia and France.

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deavored to embody this new attitude in the treaty. France, however, which as a result of the war had become and is now by far the most powerful military nation on earth, adhered firmly to the old doctrine of force. She is not to be blamed overmuch. Twice in the present generation she had seen her territory invaded and ravished by her Teutonic foe. Worse still, for forty years her population has been stationary while that of Germany has more than doubled, and is still rapidly increasing, with the result that at the time of the Peace Treaty, and even after all its territorial adjustments, France has now a population of scarcely forty million people, while across the Rhine are sixty-two million Germans, and in Austria, six million more. Competent authorities estimate that given a continuance of present conditions in twenty-five years, eighty million Germans across the Rhine will face less than thirty million Frenchmen, a cleavage, were the representative of France at the conference, stood squarely therefore, for security, and by that he meant security based on force. There was accordingly an inevitable clash of ideals between the British and American representatives, the American one on the one side, and the French representative on the other. The result was a compromise.

The British-American point of view was embodied in the treaty by the introduction of the Covenant of the League of Nations, but its practical provisions were mainly dictated by the French. France demanded the Rhine as a frontier. This would have meant a new Alsace-Lorraine of greater magnitude than the old, and was inevitably to have led to a new war. President Wilson and Lloyd George would not, therefore, agree to the French demand. But in order to induce France to sign the treaty they did agree that both America and Great Britain would enter into a treaty guaranteeing France for a limited period of attack from Germany. You all know that these treaties were not carried into effect. France, therefore, reverted to her old policy of force. Although pacific by the war she learned immense sums of money to Poland and the Little Entente, composed of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, so that these countries could raise and equip powerful military forces. If you will look at the map you will see that the result is that she has drawn an iron ring of military power around Germany. By the treaty the bridge-heads of the Rhine were to be kept in allied occupation until certain provisions thereof had been carried out. France, through her statements, has declared that these bridge-heads will not be given up until France has security. Further in an attempt to deal a death blow to Germany, France invaded the Ruhr, the territory constituting the very heart of Germany’s industrial and manufacturing life.

On the other hand the new ideal of substituting the rule of law for the rule of force in international relations embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations met with comparative failure. The provisions of the Covenant seemed to the majority of Americans to involve an abdication of sovereignty, a view which has come to be shared by many other countries—Canada amongst them. Canada is a member of the League of Nations, but her representatives have proposed at Geneva an amendment to the famous Article X, practically embodying the chief objections which caused the United States to refuse to become a member. Confusion worse confounded resulted in Europe. The American representative came to regard Europeans as hopeless and irresponsible beings, and retired or attempted to retire to her former position of non-interference in European affairs. This sentiment was largely shared by the British dominions overseas, particularly Canada.

Great Britain, however, because of her geographical position, and because of her experience in international trade could not wash her hands of continental affairs. Her experience of centuries of world trade had taught her that particularly in modern times, injury to any one important nation must necessarily result upon us and injure all others. Hence, the divergence of policies between France and England in reference to Germany, which commenced shortly after the Treaty of Versailles was signed and still continues. Great Britain has stood for the application of the new ideal in international relations in reference to Germany, at least to the extent of giving the German people a chance to work out their salvation.

France by her policy of force intended, and to some extent still intends never to allow the German people to recover as a nation. A most sinister fact in this connection is that France is relying on the colored populations of her colonies to furnish her with the soldiers which her own dwindling population cannot produce. France has some sixty millions of these colored citizens and about thirty million of them are directly across the Mediterranean from her territory within easy hall of Europe. Responsible French statesmen since the war have reminded Germany that France has a population not of forty millions but of one hundred millions.

The League of Nations, owing to the refusal of the United States to join as a member, and owing to the fact that neither Russia nor Germany are yet members, is to a large extent powerless to carry out the ideal for which it was founded—the substitution of law for force in international relations. Still it exists, and it is at present the one hope of Europe against the occurrence of another cataclysm.

The United States speedily found that it could not persist in its policy of non-interference in European affairs and continue to prosper. The unprecedented agricultural depression which has existed in both the United States and Canada the past three years, was largely occasioned by the ruin of Europe, and the consequent loss of its purchasing power. Further the American people are too idealistic to stand idly by and see the gradual crumbling of their civilization as there was a result of internal chaos. Therefore, ex-Secretary Hughes enunciated in a public address the principles which were afterwards embodied in the Dawes Reparations scheme. A prominent American financier, Elihu Root, proposed a plan for the reparation of the war debts, the American people to loan money to the Germans, to a large extent powerfully, unless the treatment of Germany approximated to the ideals for which the Allies had fought in the war, at least to the extent of giving her people a chance to live. Both the late Mr. Harding, and the present chief executive of the United States, have urged upon Congress that the United States adhere to the International Court of Justice.

The reason for all this, and the reason for the question of reparations being a matter of individual concern to every one of us is the economic transformation of the modern world. Up to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, people lived much as had done their ancestors in the days of the Roman Empire. The world was a country or could be a self-sustaining unit. But with the application of steam to machinery, and with the advancement of transportation facilities, the whole economic organization of the human race was radically changed. Great cities grew up; populations increased rapidly and sustained themselves by engaging in manufacturing goods which were exchanged with other peoples. International trade has, therefore, become an absolute necessity. The present American Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover, has stated as a result of his experience in Europe in looking after the famine fund, so generously provided by Americans, that there were probably millions more people on the continent than the land will sustain. England’s forty million people would starve within six weeks, were it not for international trade. We in Canada and the people of the United States could not live, after a fashion, because we still have land.

(Continued on page 436)
WE HEAR much of the friendship and much of the neighborliness between our two countries. It is unnecessary to speak of that. We men in business on the Pacific Coast know no dividing line between Canada and the United States, and no one can notice an dividing line if he will visit either Canada from the United States or the United States from Canada.

What differences exist? Who can tell me what the differences are? If I motor up from my own state, what do I find when I cross the line? The same country; the same resources; the same kind of farmers, working in the same kind of fields, with the same kind of implements. What do I find along the road as I enter the villages? The same kind of school houses in the Canadian provinces that I find in the American states; and what kind of citizens are we training in the school houses, whether they be to the south or to the north of the line? We are training patriotic citizens—people who love the flag under which they are taught, and if they love one, they respect the flag of the other. That is true of Canada as it is of the United States.

When we come into your cities, what do we find? As we look into your show windows we find the same modern appliances that we find south of the line, and we find these appliances used, for they are within the reach of every one; willing to work to make life more comfortable and to make life worth living. We find that all these modern conveniences have become necessities with our people north as well as south of the line; and that they have become daily conveniences and necessities.

When we look into the show windows and see the wearing apparel of the men and women, we see no difference between them and here; and when we enter the hotels and the public places we find them exactly the same north of the line as they are south of the line.

When we pick up our newspapers we find that you are interested in the same subjects that we are. We find the same baseball news and the same sporting news. We find the same political news from all over the world, and if your local political news differs from ours, it is no more than the political news in any two American cities located in different states. When we find stories that appeal to the hearts of the people, we find that the same stories appeal to the hearts of the people in Canada that appeal to the people in the United States. When we find in your papers articles of crime or of immorality, we realize that these articles are published in your papers just as they are published in ours, because they show the exceptional happenings of the day, and they are reported as the exceptional. Because the thing that is happening everywhere and is happening constantly is not news and is not printed with you any more than it is with us.

If treaties were sufficient to preserve peace, then peace would have been permanent for generations, and we know that treaties cannot preserve peace. It is in mutual understanding based on common mutual respect that brings about peace—permanent peace; lasting peace; a peace that cannot be destroyed. It would be laughable if any one were to suggest any difficulty between the United States and Canada this could not be settled as the distinguished senator of Ohio said today, by a few men from both sides of the line coming together, considering the matter and settling it just like business men settle their differences. The greatest contribution that the business man is leaving to international peace is that he is showing us that international disputes must be settled exactly as business men settle their differences, by putting their cards on the table, looking each other in the eye and withholding nothing one from the other. Just as the American business man conducts his business along ethical lines, realizing that business is a profession so should international disputes be settled, along ethical lines—along lines of mutual understanding and mutual confidence.

It is not necessary to talk of the friendship between our two countries, because that friendship is self-evident. I remember a few years ago going through the library of one of my friends, and he had a set of books in his library which he prized beyond money. It was a set of books by Robert Louis Stevenson—a set of books that had been presented to him by one of our poor restaurant keepers down in Monterey—Jules Simenau—a poor restaurant keeper who fed and housed Robert Louis Stevenson while he was sick. During the life of Mr. Simenau he would never part with those books, no matter what price was offered him. And each of those books had an inscription by Robert Louis Stevenson to that dear friend of his, Jules Simenau. It was an inscription placed in the volume of The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and under that title of The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Robert Louis Stevenson wrote, "But it would be stranger still if the friendship between Robert Louis Stevenson and Jules Simenau would ever be broken."

A stranger thing by far than anything that could ever happen on this earth would be the possibility of a breaking of the friendship between the United States and Canada.
Winning the Efficiency Contest

Better Understanding of the Contest and More Well Planned Club Activities
Will Result from a Study of the Report of the Kiwanis Club of Montreal, Winner in the Gold Division

THIS is the efficiency report of the Kiwanis Club of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, winner of the Gold Division of the Efficiency Contest for 1924. The Gold division comprises 11 clubs with a membership of 161 or more. In later issues of this Magazine will appear the report of the winning club in each of the two remaining divisions, viz., Silver division, with clubs from 76 to 150 members; and the Blue division, with clubs of 76 members or less.

It is hoped that a better understanding of the contest, its requirements and purposes, may result from this opportunity for studying the reports awarded first place in each of the three divisions of the contest. As stated in the report made to the International Convention at Saint Paul by the Special Committee on the Efficiency Contest, the very substance of the contest itself is lost sight of when a club assumes the attitude that it is confined alone to reports made up of activities of an outstanding nature. Every club has its projects, influenced by its peculiar opportunities which, when grouped under the five major headings listed in the rules and appearing in this report, represent the contents of an efficiency contest report. This is what every club is urged to do, to find as a result a greater desire for worth while activities.

Preface

In submitting a report of activities, the Montreal club begs to give herewith in as short a metre as possible the work to which they have given their time and attention during the year mentioned above.

We would like to point out that the city of Montreal, situated in the Province of Quebec, Canada, is a bi-lingual city.

About fifty percent of the population of the entire Province is located on the Island of Montreal. Quebec, the next largest city of the Province is approximately one hundred and eighty miles away. There are no other large cities in the Province and very few towns or cities that could support a Kiwanis club. It is, therefore, difficult for this club to expand the work of Kiwanis in the outlying parts of the Province.

Our club is decidedly cosmopolitan, with different races in our ranks, including English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, French Canadian, Italian, Hebrew and Greek.

We are a seaport city and a great many head offices of large Canadian concerns are located here with the result that many of our prominent members are overseas for certain portions of every year.

Every member of our club is on a committee and this idea works well. We feel that it initiates them into club affairs and is a training-ground for our future executives.

Our special work for the year 1924 was that of the under-privileged youth, which is an International objective, and our report covers this point very thoroughly.

I. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Children's Memorial Hospital

To relieve overcrowding and to provide more adequate space for outdoor tuberculosis cases for this Hospital on the side of Mount Royal, we built and fully equipped a most modern and permanent type of building.

This building, designed by one of our members, houses twenty beds and is so constructed that the little patients get full benefit of fresh air day and night, and still are sheltered from rain and snow. It has rooms for massage, change of plaster casts, and other hospital requirements.

The work, so far as possible, was done by our members, hired labour being used only where trained skill was required, but our members personally dug drains, carried pipes, lumber, bricks, slates, mortar, stone, and other material, chopped stones and did unskilled labour work with respect to carpentering, painting, etc.

The work was done during the spring and early summer. The members went up every evening at four o'clock and worked till dark, with the result that we have a building on which club funds to the amount of $9,652.53 were expended. We secured donations of furnishings; medical equipment, etc., so that the value of our work, including donations, brings the worth of our hospital up to $17,500.00.

During the winter months, wives of the Kiwanians have supplied the necessary sweaters, caps, mitts, and bed stockings for the little sufferers.

Boys' Farm and Training School

This is situated at Shawbridge, about forty miles from Montreal. Boys are sent there from the Juvenile Court and we have taken a very great interest in this work. Several of our prominent members are on the Board of Manage-
ment and give a great deal of their time to this most desirable work.

Every week this Institution is visited by members of the club with respect to various departments in which we are interested.

A Picnic was arranged and prizes presented. Also a special evening entertainment which was one of the outstanding events of the season.

We subscribed the sum of $1,200.00 towards the upkeep of the Kiwanis Hospital on the Farm and secured a graduate dentist who spent three months at the Farm and every boy has been benefited by his visit to our dental clinic.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, K. C., President of the Boys' Farm, asked us to assist the Board of Management in organizing a business system at the Farm. This was done with most satisfactory results.

We had the pleasure of presenting a very fine closed ear to the Farm in connection with their work as they are situated some distance from the railway station and have many runs to make in different parts of the country.

A comprehensive survey of their water supply and fire equipment was made and we secured for them over five hundred feet of standard fire hose of excellent quality with the necessary couplings.

Cenotaph

The sum of $100.00 was subscribed by the club towards the erection in Dominion Square of a Cenotaph in memory of our fallen heroes of the Great War.

Immigration

Following up our work of the previous year, our Immigration Committee saw the need of a resting-place in Montreal for the boys being brought from the Old Country to foster-homes on farms throughout Canada. Working with the British Immigration and Colonization Association, a large building formerly used as a hotel was leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway at a nominal rental of $1.00 per annum. This we renovated and completely furnished and equipped and it is now being used as a Boy Immigrants' Hostel.

One of our members donated a very beautiful painting for which we realized $2,000.00. The club gave another donation of $2,000.00 and subscriptions were received from outside friends bringing our total subscriptions up to the sum of $7,000.00, which we used for the above purpose.

A Kiwanis committee keeps in touch with these boys, frequently entertains them and advises the Kiwanis club nearest, where they are placed, so that with the friendly assistance given them they are made to feel that they are not in a strange land and, as an editorial in one of our local papers said, “It is good work to furnish a receiving-home for them but it is incomparably finer to put the whole forces of Kiwanis in defense of the boy immigrant to be his guide, his guardian and his friend.”

Canadian Citizenship

In considering the subject of Canadianizing the “stranger within our gates” it became very apparent that there is a woeful lack of knowledge, even among our native-born, regarding the department of Canadian Government and the duties of a Canadian citizen, and our Immigration Committee arranged with Dean Ira A. MacKay of McGill University to write “A Study in Canadian Citizenship.” Five thousand copies of this have been printed for distribution throughout the Kiwanis clubs of Canada at a cost of $950.00.

Girls' Cottage Industrial School

This school is located about sixty miles from Montreal. We have continued our interest in this establishment and arranged for two prizes, on which occasions sports were held and suitable prizes presented to the girls.

We have supplied the school with books; remodeled and repaired their dining-room; built them a toboggan slide at a cost of $160.00 and at Christmas presented them with the sum of $100.00 to purchase useful gifts for the inmates.

Parks and Playgrounds

A playfest for three thousand underprivileged children was held during the summer in conjunction with the Montreal Playgrounds Association. Arrangements were made to transport these children to and from the grounds in street cars and automobiles. We supplied a band, arranged the sports and donated suitable prizes for each and every event and distributed ice-cream; candies; toys, etc., among the children. All expenses were borne by our club.

Thirteen of the special winners, through the kindness of one of our members, were sent on a trip down the St. Lawrence on one of the ocean liners, returning on an incoming steamer.

Boy Scouts

The Boy Scouts have received our attention. We have put on entertainments for them at various times during the year, supplying them with hundred of kanoos. Six canoes costing $300.00 were presented to them for use at their summer camp. This camp is for the under-privileged Boy Scout.

Christmas Cheer

Our club members individually made it possible for 1100 families to have a Merry Christmas in their homes this season. Lists of deserving families were secured from three prominent charitable organizations with full particulars as to home conditions, number, age and sex of children. This data was so carded that a suitable parcel of food, clothing, and toys was given each.
Uncle George makes his living on the water. In his twenty foot sailing canoe, made of one great poplar tree, he "oysters" in winter, "crabs" in the Spring and Fall and takes out city fishermen in the Summer. I am one of his regular customers. Not me for the speedy "Chugchug" boat, as Uncle George scornfully speaks of the motor launch. Just as it "is not all of life to live nor all of death to die" so also it is not all of fishing merely to catch fish.

Uncle George is a philosopher. As Diogenes sat in his tub and discoursed to his followers, so Uncle George sits in his old tub of a sailboat and dispenses his wisdom to those who listen.

I once sat with Uncle George while a city fisherman with shining steel rod, an automatic reel, a sporting house fisherman's outfit and a fine landing net, fished from a neighboring boat. The over-outfitted fisherman hooked a fish. The reel sang, the fish ran under the boat. The city fisherman worked around the stern to keep on the same side as the fish and reeled it slowly, landing net poised. Again the fish ran out a hundred feet of line and once more the fisherman reeled him in and reached with the landing net. Once again the fish ran out a hundred feet of line and once more the fisherman reeled him in and reached with the landing net. Once again the fish darted under the boat and once more the fisherman worked around the stern, but as he reached for the fish it darted away, making the reel sing. At this point Uncle George remarked, in disgust: "Good Lord! Dat fish is got a heap ob patience w'at dat man!"

I loosed on the gunwale of his boat, watching the sea nettles drift by, the gulls chattering on the stakes of a trap net, an osprey sailing high above the water, waiting for a school of men-haden to show on the surface.

A luckless fish caught himself behind the gills in the meshes of the trap net. A herring gull fluttering down pulled him out and started away across the water, pursued by his companions. As he rose higher in the air the osprey darted toward the coming gull. With a shriek he swooped. The gull, frightened, dropped the fish and winged away to safety. The osprey caught the fish in midair as it fell and with a long swoop upward began his leisurely flight towards a dead tree on the shore where his nest showed high up in the dead branches.

"Uncle George," I asked, "Why does an osprey always build his nest in a dead tree? You can see one of them a mile away?"

"Dat fish hawk, yo' mean?" he asked, giving the bird its local name. "It don' build no nes' in a daisy tree. It build its nes' in a live tree but a fish hawk's nes' done kill de tree. A fish hawk is lak a trillin' woman. When a fish hawk build his nes' it ain' no bigger'n a bushel basket. But every year he come back and build some mo'. He scatters mo' fish bones 'round de roots of de tree and at las' de rotten fish bones at de root an' de big nes' in de tree, kills it off.

"When a man marries a trillin' woman who keeps on wantin' to buy mo' an' mo' funnygraphs an' peaners, furniture and things lak dat an' don' tend to de garden 'round de house nor clean up de place an' de chillen, she shore puts de tree in which she builds her nes' on de bum."

I recalled that Uncle George had made a second matrimonial venture late in life. His wife waited on table at the boarding house and doubtless there got "trillin' notions" about phonographs and things which kept her from properly hoeing the corn and the cabbage around the cabin. Uncle George had married a fish hawk!

The fish quit biting and I began lazily to stare down into the green water and think over some fish hawks I had known. Selfishness is the osprey of life. I have known a few men who, like an osprey, snatched from other men the things they needed as ruthlessly as the osprey had robbed the herring gull. I have known these men in their homes and in organizations and more than once have I seen them kill the tree which supported them because they had used it for their own selfish purpose.

Life is a big bank. It honors the checks drawn on it by men who make deposits regularly. It honors the papers and the promises of the man who meets his obligations to it. As the osprey kills the tree in which it builds, so also do the fish hawks of life kill the organization into which they go for their selfish ends.

KIWANIS is a slice of life. If the men we get in that slice try to use it for personal gain, for personal ambition, for any selfish motive, they kill it as effectually as the osprey kills the tree. KIWANIS is an organization into which we put, not an organization out of which we get, except personal satisfaction of work well done.

There is no room for fish hawks in KIWANIS. It is a matter for congratulation that those few men who have come into KIWANIS for business reasons are soon taught they are misplaced and drop by the wayside. The fish hawks who thought they saw in the organization opportunities for the gratification of personal ambition have not killed the tree but have found it too green, too disinterested for their purpose and—

"The tide has done changed, guess we better up anchor an' sail into de creek, Suh!"

"All right, Uncle George!"
At The Dedication

Top, left to right: President John H. Moss delivering welcoming address; introduction of Dr. George J. Harding Jr.; United States Senator Frank B. Willis speaking on behalf of the United States.

Center, left to right: Hon. Dr. J. H. King speaking on behalf of Canada; right: Past President Victor M. Johnson, Master of Ceremonies.

Lower left: Procession of International officers, speakers, public officials, consultants and guests to the platform.
Harding Memorial

Contemporary evaluation of historic events or Kiwanis accomplishments must necessarily be viewed with a perspective. But one need not be either the prophet or the son of a prophet to predict that the historians of the future will look upon these Kiwanis accomplishments as the greatest, which are concerned with cementing, strengthening and making unbreakable the bonds which bind the peoples of Canada and United States together.

When the Canadian Kiwanians joined those of the United States in contributing each their mites towards the erection of the Memorial to Kiwanian Warren G. Harding, they forged a mighty link in the chain which binds our hearts. And it should be noted that while all of Canada which is Kiwanian was heartily in sympathy with this Memorial to an American, it was probably more for the love of the man who was pre-eminently a lover of humanity, than for love of a Chief Executive of a neighboring country.

Warren G. Harding, as man, as friend, and as Kiwanian, radiated a genuine love of his fellow men. He loved his fellow men because he understood them; understood them as he made them understand him. As a Kiwanian he was active, interested, and “clubable.” He lived the Kiwanian spirit. No man built better that comity of nations which makes for peace; whether it was in a Disarmament Conference, or in personal relations with an ambassador, he worked for understanding between nations, as between men.

Canada and the United States understand each other. That is why the four thousand mile boundary needs no defense from either. Warren G. Harding aided and increased that understanding. Canada, in accepting and helping to build this Memorial to the great Kiwanian and American President, has still further added to it.

It is a joy to overcome the grief of the United States at losing so great and so good a man, to know that his memory is enshrined forever in the hearts of his friends across the border, not only in enduring stone and deathless bronze, but in hearts, in which his spirit perisheth not.

* * *

Kiwaniis is not an idea lost in the dusty tomes of some great library but one that has been put to work.

* * *

The Rut

A rut is but a living grave the sides of which shut out the joys of living.

The man who allows business and other matters which he dubbs “duties” to so dominate his life that it is laid out before him a straight course from the crib to the coffin, has not lived. He has become a machine which grinds out a certain number of results generally measured only in dollars.

It is in his hours of relaxation that he really lives and gets the joy and gladness out of existence. The Kiwanis club which allows itself to get in a rut so that its membership is enabled to discount its meetings and activities differs little from the man who allows his life to get into a groove.

Variations in the meetings, moving of them from spot to spot, especially in summer, the unexpected in the program and the generous sprinkling of stunts, bold the interest of members.

Do not become too “set in your ways” in work or play. Change brings a thrill and holds interest better than the constant feeling of too solid intellectual food.

“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.”

There is nothing in Kiwanis which calls for the mouth down at the corners and the corrugated brow. Good work is better done with a happy smile, boisterously, joyfully.

* * *

One of the matrimonial deterrents is that she is so rarely both a good looker and a good cook.

* * *

Breaking the Chain

In the days when chain prayers were not anathema, when we received one we were beggared by the sender not to break the constantly widening chain of people who were to make the prayer.

To stop the flow of good water is indeed deplorable. But to stop at the fountain head the gushing of bad water is praiseworthy. In the earlier days of police departments, all their power was used in the punishment of crime. The modern criminologist devotes his study to the prevention of crime, rather than its punishment. The old time policeman who arrested a dozen drunken men in one neighborhood in a week sent them to the station house for punishment without further thought. Today he would begin immediate search for the place in which they became intoxicated with the view of closing it.

In our under-privileged child work, we have broken the chain of evil in a hundred cases. We have checked in early life the careers of those who might become criminal, dependent on others, a general loss to society.

Major Leonard Darwin tells of one under-privileged child who grew to manhood. He was a lazy vagabond, born early in the eighteenth century. His sons married five degenerate sisters. Through these marriages six generations numbering twelve hundred persons have been traced by a careful investigator. This family is now in its ninth generation.

“Of a total of seven generations, three hundred died in infancy, three hundred and ten were pro-
fessional paupers, kept in almshouses for a total of twenty-three hundred years; four hundred and forty were physically wrecked by their own "diseased wickedness;" more than half the women became prostitutes; one hundred and thirty were convicted criminals; seven were murderers, and sixty were thieves. Only twenty learned a trade. At the present time, there are records of twenty-eight hundred of these individuals, half of whom are still living. They are now scattered all over the country. The change in environment has enabled some of them to rise to a higher level."

Who knows how many such families have been prevented by the good work Kiwanis is doing for under-privileged children? Who can say that one of these, neglected, may not be the head of a family spawning such a brood of criminals and degenerates for the next ten or twenty generations, widening fan-like into the future?

Not only are these little unfortunate ones a moral obligation; they are a community liability. When we help them, we build for the future of our race; we make a saving of actual cash for the generations to come who otherwise must imprison, feed in almshouses and support in hospitals the vicious descendants of the present generation of under-privileged children.

The case cited may be exceptional; such records are hard to make. But who can say that one of the very children on which your club is working would not be another such exception?

* * *

Do not speak until sure of yourself. Silence is generally mistaken for profundity.

* * *

One Language

Biblical history tells of a time when all people spoke one language. Happy and contented, they decided to build on the plains of Shinar a tower which would reach up to heaven. This plan was displeasing in the sight of the Lord but He did not wipe them from the face of the earth as He easily could have done. Instead "let us go down and confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech," was His decision. This simple edict scattered the builders over the face of the earth and the great tower was abandoned.

Men who understand each other love each other. Speaking the same language, they are moved to indignation, to love, to work, to give for the same reasons because these reasons are expressed in a language all can understand.

A confusion of tongues means a confusion of minds, of motives and of actions. There must be a universal language of Kiwanis if we are to go on building. There must be wise leaders to lay down for us a universal language in objectives. We must work for and by each other. There must be a universal thought expressed in a universal tongue of service.

The suggestion has been made that Kiwanis spreads abroad; across the face of the globe. It is possible that the babel of tongues involved in spreading to other than the English speaking nations is a splendid reason for confining our organization to this continent.

One of many reasons why Canada and the United States have ever understood each other, nationally and fraternally, is that both speak the same tongue. There has never been a real problem between Canada and the United States while our neighbors to the south of us, speaking a different tongue, have been on more than one occasion a real problem.

Sophocles said, "Quem Jupiter vult perdere, detraeat priamus." Whom Jupiter would destroy he first drives mad. But Jupiter was a pagan god. Whom the Lord would destroy, He merely confuses their speech so they cannot understand each other!

* * *

No telegraph pole or bridge coping ever hit a motorist save in self defense.

* * *

Age

Age is not a passing of years. Age is a condition of mind. We have all seen bustling youngsters of sixty or seventy going snappily through the world, while doddering old men of forty-five or fifty plod wearily behind them.

Age is not a matter of physical well being, either. Many robust men who could earn a living by physical labor seem older than those who go brightly through the world hiding physical handicaps which would depress most of us.

When and why does old age come? Somewhere in a man's life is a definite line, bisecting his pathway. Before he reaches that line, his gaze is fixed steadily ahead. He lives in, plans for and thinks of the future. Just so long as he is a forward looking man he is young. While the future dominates and motivates him, he has youth.

But when he crosses the mental Rubicon and begins to think of the past, live in the past and abandon plans for the future, he becomes old regardless of the number of his birthdays.

What is true of a man is true of groups of men. True of life, this is true of Kiwanis clubs and Kiwanis International.

While a Kiwanis club looks forward to its future accomplishments, while it plans for yet further service to its community, it is a live club, a young club, a club which will go on its merry well-doing way to bigger and better Kiwanis accomplishment.

When a club crosses the invisible line and begins to look back at its glorious accomplishments, when it begins to live in its past instead of its future, it becomes aged with hardening arteries.

While our International conventions plan more and better work for us, set higher goals of accomplishment, we will continue internationally young and virile. As youth accomplishes, we will continue to be a factor in community life.

But let Kiwanis International begin to point backward with pride and our footsteps will become uncertain. When we begin to boast of our past, our future becomes nothing of which to boast.

Age has come to other organizations, just as some young men become prematurely old. Youth stays with some organizations just as some old men remain permanently young.

It is for us to say whether we will be old though young, or always young no matter how old!
Celebrations on Behalf of the Navy

“Old Ironsides” Week, October 19-24; “Navy Day” on Roosevelt’s Birthday, October 27

IN THESE twentieth century days the Stars and Stripes ship in the breeze over many a mighty American warship, yet on none does it wave more proudly than over the Yankee frigate U. S. S. CONSTITUTION now decaying at its dock in Boston where “Old Glory” was first raised to her gull one hundred and twenty-eight years ago.

Let us listen awhile to the far-off thunder of her guns as it echoes down the centuries, an inspiration and a warning to all Americans. A participant and survivor of many engagements in different wars, innumerable storms and perils of the sea, periods of disarmament and neglect, and twice threatened with actual destruction at the hands of her forgetful countrymen, she is still afloat to remind us of those days of sails and spars which gave us Bainbridge, Hull, Decatur, and our freedom on the seas.

There she is at the Navy Yard in Boston, in appearance like her original self, with her great bearded cables and fifty carriage guns reminiscent of the days of 1812. Thousands of visitors come annually to explore her ancient docks, and, in silent wonder, gaze aloft at the spars and rigging which once spread the sails of a fast and weatherly ship. Battleships, cruisers, and destroyers keep her company from time to time.

Once more the time has come to restore “Old Ironsides,” to reset her tapering spars and to recondition her rotting hull. A ward and pensioner of the nation, she faces the end soon unless funds are provided for the purely sentimental but thoroughly American project of her rejuvenation.

The CONSTITUTION is one of the first three ships of our present Navy. Let us hope that she will remain to fly the Stars and Stripes until she is the last ship of the Navy, if that time comes when navies are no more and mankind is competent to preserve peace by spiritual enforcement alone. Even that day of peace and universal justice should find it appropriate to preserve such a memorial.

The CONSTITUTION seemed fated to participate in events that are now memorable in the early history of our country. She butted down the forts of the Corsairs in Tripoli Harbor and forced the pirates to stop collecting tribute from this and other nations. Her defeat of the Guerriere came at a time when the morale of the country was at its lowest ebb, and when New England was openly talking of secession.

In forty-five minutes of fighting, she proved to the world that ship for ship American naval forces were the equal of any. Her subsequent defeat of the JAVA, the CYANE and the LEVANT, caused consternation in the ranks of the British Navy.

The CONSTITUTION stands for a great deal in the hearts of the American people. After one hundred and twenty-eight years of existence she is the most beautiful and picturesque survivor of bygone days of sail. Built mainly through Washington’s efforts, she has served under every President since—from Washington to Coolidge. She had an invaluable moral effect in inspiring the nation with a sense of union and giving us standing in the eyes of the world. In 1806 and in 1812, we went to war for “Free Trade and Sailors’ Rights” and in 1917, we declared war on Germany because of her destruction of neutral shipping. In each case, the principle involved was the freedom of the seas, and in two of these wars, the CONSTITUTION played a leading part. She is thus the representative of a principle for which America has three times drawn the sword, emblematic of an ideal which is world-wide in its scope. “Old Ironsides” stands a living and appropriate symbol of American “Freedom of the Seas.”
The Navy Department has been authorized by Congress to restore "Old Ironsides" but was granted no appropriation, although Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept and use all donations which were offered for the aforesaid purpose.

Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, immediately following the act of Congress, placed the matter of organizing a national committee to raise the $475,000 required to restore the ship, in the hands of Rear Admiral L. R. de Steiger, Commandant of the First Naval District, Boston. In his first letter to Rear Admiral de Steiger, the Secretary of the Navy urged that the school children of the nation be given the first opportunity to restore the ship with their donations of pennies, nickels and dimes. Secretary Wilbur visualized the opportunity of arranging patriotic and educational exercises in every school in America during which the thrilling deeds of "Old Ironsides" and the early traditions of our forebears could be recounted to them.

The week of October 19-24 has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as "Old Ironsides' Week," and during that period contributions from the school children of the country will be accepted for the fund necessary to restore the historic ship. The Navy Department is printing a four-color reproduction of "Old Ironsides" which will be sent to every school in the country. Buttons with a picture of the ship and the words, "Save Old Ironsides" will be given to every child who donates. Plans are being made for the distribution of almost 1500 gold, silver, and bronze medals for the best essays on the story of the Constitution to be written by school children.

Various national groups are assisting in the movement to make this campaign successful, the Elks being particularly active with their campaign through the schools, colleges, and radio.

**Navy Day, October 27**

The celebration of Navy Day has proved to be an effective means of acquainting the American people with their Navy, and so this day will be observed again this year on October 27, in pursuance of the custom established several years ago. President Coolidge has signified his approval of the observance. The Navy and Navy League of the United States will cooperate most heartily.

The purposes of Navy Day are to permit the public to pay a tribute to the past and present services of the Navy, to the Nation, and to turn their thoughts to the many activities which engage the naval service the year round.

October 27 has been chosen as Navy Day because it is the anniversary of the birth of President Theodore Roosevelt, so much of whose life was devoted to establishing a sound naval policy for the United States of America. It is also in a sense the real birthday of the Navy because on that day in 1775 the bill authorizing the construction of the first American warships was introduced into the Continental Congress. The time of year is also convenient, in that most American naval vessels are then in home waters and can hold open house to the public without interference with training schedules.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Robert E. Kelley, President of the Navy League of the United States, writes:

"The Navy is our first line of defense. It is also an important factor in the protection of our commerce and our foreign policies. Obviously, therefore our Navy is a guarantee of our national prosperity and international relations." 

"Our naval expenditures have been compared to premium payments on national insurance, and if the comparison is just, the people should know whether these expenditures are in proper proportion and providently laid out. In this connection it may be useful to compare the naval premiums paid just before the outbreak of the World War with those we are paying now, and the risk which was insured eleven years ago with that of the present. In reaching an accurate comparison, allowance must be made for the diminished purchasing power of the dollar.

When that is taken into consideration, it appears from the statistics currently published by Government departments that in those eleven

("Navy Day" was fixed on Theodore Roosevelt's birthday, October 27. This plaster modeling was made from A. C. Darling's celebrated cartoon, "The Long, Long Trail," and cast in bronze by The Gorham Company. The plaque was modeled by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser.

(Turn to page 449)
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan

THE Wisconsin-Upper Michigan district convention was held at Janesville, August 17 and 18. More than forty clubs were represented, with over one thousand delegates and visitors present. One of the outstanding accomplishments was the adoption of a resolution assessing clubs in the future for expenses of the district convention rather than by registration fees. A new division of the district was formed and another lieutenant governor added, making six for this district. Important topics were discussed and the reports of the several committees were printed for distribution. Especially important was the report of the Americanization Committee which called for a rigid observance of the law by Kiwanis members as an example greatly needed at this time of general laxity.

Janesville had promised much at the LaCrosse convention in 1924 when the delegates voted to hold the sessions of 1925 in the Southern Wisconsin city. From the standpoint of work done, interesting meetings, discussions and the care of the delegates, the convention was pronounced to be about the best ever held.

Among the speakers was John H. Moss, President of Kiwanis International, who spoke on the Harding Memor-

ial. Roe Fullkerson gave a witty and serious talk at one of the luncheons. Rev. L. W. Fifield, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, gave an inspiring address. Music was furnished by the musical organizations of a number of the clubs in the district. Monroe won the silver cup for having the largest attendance.

In addition to the regular program, a golf tournament which was sponsored by the Committee on Inter-Club Relations was held at the Janesville Country Club when Kiwanians played for the John H. Moss trophy cup. The Janesville team won this trophy. There was a special program for the ladies—two luncheons and bridge parties. At the governor's banquet, a gold pencil was given to each lady guest.

New officers elected are: George W. Wilkinson, Monroe, Wisconsin, governor; lieutenant governors, J. L. Johns, Appleton, Wisconsin; W. H. Whittenberg, Green Bay, Wisconsin; W. H. Burhop, Wausau, Wisconsin; L. F. Thurwachter, Waukesha, Wisconsin; George H. Seidel, Sparta, Wisconsin; Oscar Nelson, Janesville, Wisconsin. Henry Rogers, Racine, Wisconsin, was elected treasurer. A. R. Steele, Monroe, Wisconsin, was appointed secretary. Wausau was selected as the next convention city.

Utah-Idaho

THE district convention of the Utah-Idaho district was held at Pocatello, Idaho, August 24 and 25. There was approximately twenty-five percent of the entire membership of the district in attendance, every club in the district being represented. International Vice President James P. Neal and International Secretary Fred. C. W. Parker who attended the meeting, gave some very excellent addresses on Kiwanis, illustrating very clearly why Kiwanis fits so perfectly into the needs of today in practically every human endeavor.

A distinctive feature of the convention was the address of W. D. Vincent, Superintendent of the Idaho State Industrial School, explaining the reason for the great delinquency of children and young people in this modern age, and urging the need of our nation, as a whole, waking up to the fact that her citizenship of the future depends upon the proper guidance of the youth.

The silver loving cup for attendance went to the Brigham City, Utah, club, with an average attendance of about 83%. The loving cup for general all-round club efficiency was awarded to Caldwell, Idaho. For the fourth consecutive time the Springville, Utah, club won the stunt contest, and was awarded the prize, donated by the Ogden, Utah, club.

Kiwanians of Regina, Canada, took part in pageant commemorating the arrival of the first white men in Canada.
Texas-Oklahoma

On September 7 and 8 the Texas-Oklahoma district held a most successful district convention at Austin, Texas, there being seven hundred and fifty-eight present, numbering one hundred and twenty-seven voting delegates from fifty-seven clubs. Inspirational addresses by International Trustee Raymond M. Crossman, Immediate Past Governor James L. Powell and Dr. W. M. W. Sphawn, President, University of Texas, were of great interest to Kiwanians and visitors assembled.

General discussions were had on the following important topics: The functions of Kiwanis and its membership; the problem of attendance; Kiwanis programs; Kiwanis education; Kiwanis administration. An open forum was participated in by all present on unfinished discussions and new questions. At the luncheon hour on each day, many group meetings were held and the large attendance and earnest discussion should result in much good.

The convention adopted resolutions supporting a movement to procure state establishment and support of hospitals for crippled children; amending by-laws to make the secretary-treasurer the district historian; maintaining the convention date as the first Monday in September and the day following; urging greater activity in public affairs.

The following officers were elected for 1926: governor, Frank M. Bailey, Chickasha, Oklahoma; lieutenant governors, Robert O. Cook, Jr., Corpus Christi, Texas, Ben M. Dean, Waco, Texas, E. N. Willis, Dallas, Texas, Walter F. Buck, San Angelo, Texas, Phil. C. Kidd, Norman, Oklahoma, Dr. Wilson H. Lane, Ada, Oklahoma, and Dr. L. D. Hudson, Dewey, Oklahoma.

A successful inter-club meeting was sponsored by the Austin, Texas, Kiwanis club. San Marcos and Taylor, Texas, attended this enjoyable occasion which was for the purpose of stimulating interest in the convention and also to stimulate interest in the attendance of the clubs. During the month of August two new clubs were chartered, Brownsville, Texas, and Haskell, Oklahoma.

Louisiana-Mississippi

The Louisiana-Mississippi district convention was held in Shreveport, Louisi-ana September 10 and 11, with an approximate attendance of two hundred Kiwanians and their ladies. Officials of the district explain that the small attendance was due to the pressing cotton situation in this section, but declare that the convention was the most successful in the history of the district.

The business sessions were presided over by Dean C. Holmes, District Governor and many constructive addresses and reports were delivered. One of the outstanding addresses was delivered by Kiwanian T. M. Hederman, of Jackson, Mississippi, on the subject "Relation of Kiwanis to the Farmer."

The Jackson, Mississippi, club with thirty-two members present won the attendance trophy offered to the club with the largest attendance. The Jackson club also won the admiration of the entire convention for the "pep" and enthusiasm which it displayed throughout the two-day session. One important feature of the convention was the ladies' program. This included a luncheon on the second day, with approximately fifty ladies in attendance.

Out-of-town visitors included the imitable Jules Brazil, who was the principal entertainer of the convention. Jules' most outstanding accomplishment in Shreveport was the delivery of a fifteen minute impromptu address on "The Future of Louisiana." Other visitors included International Trustee O. Samuel Cummings, of Tampa, Florida; Rev. Hugh E. "Farno" Steele, of Memphis, Tennessee and Thomas B. Marshall, of International Headquarters.

C. A. Ives, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was elected district governor and the following will serve as lieutenant governors: H. L. Hughes, Natchitoches, Louisiana; J. Henri Petetin, New Orleans, Louisiana; R. E. Johnston, Columbus,
Twenty-eight under-privileged children of San Bernardino, California, starting on their first vacation, which was made possible through the kindness of the Kiwanis Club in Mississippi, and G. S. Harmon, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, E. H. Bradshaw of Jackson, Mississippi, were reelected district secretary.

Biloxi, Mississippi, was awarded the 1926 convention.

** New England **

The Kiwanis Club of Portland lived up to its promise to give visiting Kiwanians who attended the district convention in that city, September 10 and 11, a "whale of a time." The approximate attendance was nine hundred. Cups for the highest percentage of attendance in the various divisions were awarded to the clubs from Sanford, Maine, Greenfield, Massachusetts, Waltham, Massachusetts, Marboro and Bridgeport, Connecticut.

An important step taken at the convention was the increasing of Kiwanis territory in New England from five to seven divisions. International Vice President J. Walter C. Taylor and International Trustee Ralph A. Amerman represented the International Board, and Thomas B. Marshall represented Headquarters. Featuring one of the sessions was an address of welcome by Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, with "We Build," the Kiwanis slogan as the keynote.

Those chosen to serve the district during the coming year are: governor, Major E. E. Philbrook, Portland, Maine; lieutenant governors, George K. Freneh, Manchester, New Hampshire, Harry Kennedy, New Haven, Connecticut, Thomas Ringer, Fall River, Massachusetts, William O. Johnson, Westfield, Massachusetts, Robert E. Green, Boston, Massachusetts, James Armstrong, Medford, Massachusetts, and Dr. J. E. Libby of Saco-Biddeford, Maine. The selection of the convention city for 1926 was left to the district officials.

** Ohio **

According to general opinion, the best convention ever held in the Ohio district was staged in Dayton, on September 15, 16 and 17. Although delegates and visitors were scheduled to arrive in Dayton on the 15th, they began coming on Sunday, the 13th.

The business sessions were all well attended, and the reports of the district committees gave evidence of the fine accomplishments of both the committees and the clubs in the district. Among the speakers were International Trustee Gold, Governor Robert F. Frey, Opie Read, Charles F. Kettering, Vice President of the General Motors Corporation. At the last business session the new district by-laws were adopted, and new officers were elected as follows: governor, Wilby G. Hyde, Chillicothe; lieutenant governors, Dr. D. J. Clark, Delphos; J. Guy O'Donnell, Covington; Irwin D. Quick, Caldwell; Frank Wilmore, Mansfield; Rev. William G. Soat, Berea, and Rev. Robert Ustiek, Wellsville. Paul F. O'Brien, Dayton, was elected treasurer and Pete Land was appointed secretary by the new Executive Board.

An afternoon was spent at the McCook Field, Research Division of the United States Air service. A complete trip of inspection was made through the various shops and laboratories, after which the officers put on a flying demonstration, with formation flying, snapping small balloons, dropping parachutes and other stunts. Aeroplane rides were enjoyed by Kiwanians and other guests.

** Colorado-Wyoming **

The Colorado-Wyoming district convention is now a matter of Kiwanis history, but the inspirational and educational features will live long and bear fruit in future Kiwanis realities. The meeting was held in Pueblo, September 17 and 18, and was attended by two hundred members and their ladies. Inspirational addresses were given by International Trustee George E. Snell. Past District Governor Harry B. Dur-
ham, Senator W. O. Peterson, George Sanford Holmes, and George French of International Headquarters. Addresses were also given by other prominent Kiwanians throughout the district. Governor E. C. van Diest spoke on the work of the child welfare committee and the social survey of the two States under the direction of the Child Welfare League of America which had just been completed. The convention gave its unqualified support to the work initiated by the committee and urged that the recommendations contained in the survey summary be followed after ratification by the individual clubs. The plan outlined in the summary is very comprehensive and includes a corrective legislative program, as well as the enforcement of laws already on the statute.

John F. Greenawalt of Denver was elected district governor, the lieutenant governors being Max Winter of Casper, Wyoming; William L. Bochtig of Golden, Colorado, and Roy O. Hills of Trinidad, Colorado. Floyd Liggett of Fort Collins, Colorado, was elected treasurer. The Casper and Fort Collins, Colorado, clubs extended invitations for the 1926 convention.

Illinois-Eastern Iowa

The 1925 convention of the Illinois-Eastern Iowa district, held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, September 15-16, under the auspices of the North Shore club, shall ever be remembered as the largest, most constructive and successful convention in the history of the district. Numerically speaking, the registration far surpassed any district convention, and constructively speaking, the business sessions were crowded to capacity.

On Monday, September 14, pre-convention day, a variety of sports and games was enjoyed. Golf and horse-shoe tournaments were participated in by Kiwanians from all over the district in competition for district honors. The Woodlawn club won the district golf trophy—handicap four man team, with a score of 356, and the governor's trophy—low gross, four man team, with a score of 345. The Galesburg club won the district horse-shoe trophy. Most constructive as well as interesting were the conferences Monday evening. These were participated in by trustees, presidents, secretaries, music and program committee chairmen. An open forum was held for those who were not officers. These meetings have proved of inestimable worth and this is truly recognized by the fact that the officers come to the convention a day earlier than necessary so that they may avail themselves of the inspiration and education derived at these instructive gatherings.

Prominent Kiwanians who attended the convention and contributed largely to its success were: International Past President George H. Ross, International Trustee Raymond M. Crossman, Assistant International Secretary George W. Kimball and George French of International Headquarters.

The program of the convention dealt particularly with Kiwani and its objectives and included addresses on under-privileged children by Rodney Brandon of Batavia, and "Rural and Urban Cooperation" by Frank O. Lowden, ex-Governor of Illinois. The Elliott efficiency trophy was won by the Englewood club. The district attendance trophy was won by the Elmhurst club, and the division attendance trophy by division four under the leadership of Lieutenant Governor Corwin E. Roach of Springfield.

The following officers were elected as the district leaders for the year 1926: governor, Nie Le Grand, Rock Island, Illinois; secretary, Norman Michelson, Logan Square, Chicago; treasurer, John W. Harts, Peoria, Illinois; lieutenant governors: Peter Jans, Evanston, Illinois; Warren Hiiekox, Kankakee, Illinois; Rodney H. Brandon, Batavia, Illinois; Charles Hoermann, Dubuque, Iowa; Wilfred Arnold, Galesburg, Illinois; Corrine E. Roach, Springfield, Illinois; Frank Orman, Pontiac, Illinois; Bert Gramlich, Harrisburg, Illinois. Davenport, Iowa, was selected as the 1926 convention city.

A charter was presented to the McHenry, club on September 17, which was an outstanding event.

Harding

When History shall write the final word Of great traditions, splendidly expressed, Within the sound of sea and song of bird, The thought of him shall find a place to rest—
Who—with the gracious gesture of a friend, Made eloquent the opportunity, To bind two nations to the worthy end Of Common Good and Larger Loyalty.

—Blanche F. Holt Murdoch.
International Relations and World Peace

(From page 428)

enough to support our population, but the American people are speedily approaching the time when this will not be the case, and we Canadians could not begin to carry the financial burdens imposed upon us by our participation in the war were it not for the favorable balance of our international trade.

International trade, of course means intercourse between different nations of the world. These relations must be governed either by force or by law. Hitherto they have been governed by force and in view of the results of the Great War, one need not have the reputation of a prophet to state without much fear of contradiction, that if force is to be the governing factor in the future, then our present civilization is doomed to destruction. The main obstacle to the adoption of the rule of law in international relations, has been—so far as I believe, positively understood. Politically human beings are organized on national lines. Economically in modern times our organization is necessarily as I have shown you, international. He would be fool who would decry the spirit of nationality. It is embedded in every human being's heart. It is accordingly always a dangerous thing for a speaker to say anything that might be construed as a reflection upon that spirit. It is especially so now that that spirit is so inflated in all countries as it now is as an aftermath of the Great War. Let me be misunderstood, therefore, let me say that in loyalty to the Allied nations I am a citizen of the British Empire and in the United States, can men and women live and move, and have their being, in untrammeled individual liberty. The only qualification is that they shall not invade the rights of others. A great historian, Mommsen, I think it was, has stated that the criterion of the degree of liberty which exists in any country is its treatment of minorities. Ponder well that saying. It is true, and I think it is, that when I say that the minority exists under the British flag I know whereof I speak, for it has so happened that all my life by reason of creed and racial origin, I have been a member of a minority. But ingrained as this spirit of nationality is in Canada, it is unavoidable as it has been to the progress of the race as a whole, there must be amongst nations of the world a new conception of what nationality stands for. Else war in the near future is inevitable. And because of our economic organization, if war breaks out between any two first class powers and continues over any length of time, every other nation will necessarily be drawn into it.

nee not labor that point; the history of the United States proves it. In November Wilson was elected President and Wilson on the slogan—"He kept us out of war." In April following that same Wilson went down to Congress to request that body to declare war against Germany. Therefore if they would avoid war, the democratic country must, to some extent, revise their views on this question of nationality. The principle embodied in the famous toast—"My country, may she always be right, but my country right or wrong," leads inevitably to the conclusion of the sovereignty or diminution of love of country is called for. Still less am I advocating that spurious form of internationalism which would leave a man without a country at all. All that is needed is a difference in the national viewpoint, in relation to other nations. We must learn to act towards other nations as we do towards our fellow citizens in our own country. Justice and right, not force and robbery, should become the watchword of nationality. That can only be accomplished by the creation of an enlightened international opinion amongst the citizens of all countries. Bismarck, of whom I have already spoken, stated that the next war would be won by the "imponderables." I take it, the force of world opinion, and the history of the Great War proves that he was right.

It should then be the duty of both the American and the Canadian people, who loathe war, and who have no desire for national aggressandizement at the expense of other countries, to individually assist in the creation of such organized world opinion as will operate with paralyzing effect upon any nation tempted to break the world's peace, no matter how powerful such nation may be. And in order that we are justified in the sense of that duty home to you more fully, let me venture to remind you albeit, doubtless in a very lamen and halting fashion, of what war is.

But again lest I be misunderstood, let me say I am no pacifist. There are worse things than war, horrible as it is. The long continued oppression of the weak and helpless such as occurred during the American Civil War; the intolerable arrogance, destruction of individual liberty, and determination for world domination, which characterized the official German attitude previous to the World War, the present day attempt of bolsheviks to undermine the foundations of our civilization—these are evils not to be endured even if the alternative be war. But indeed are we not mere brutes of the field but are endowed by the Creator with intelligence, it does seem that such evils can be removed by some other method than that one half of humanity should blast the other half into eternity. For what does that imply?

It is the fashion now-a-days to say—"Oh, let us forget the war," and truly we should do so if there were not good reasons for remembering it. It is easy for us on this prosperous continent to forget the war. Neither in the United States nor in Canada are there whole generations of children for whose sake the sufferings of war, the terror, the destruction of human life, and the result of war. In neither country are there whole adult populations sunk in direst misery and despair, with scarce a glimmer of hope for the future as is the case in many of the countries not very distant from us. Of the millions living on a public dole, as is the case, and has been the case for over four years, in what was once, prosperous England.

But there are those in Canada as there are those in the United States, who do not forget the war. I will speak of Canada because the conditions to which I am about to refer are more recent, and are affecting to our immediate participation in the war, and to our comparatively small population. There are probably in this audience, as there are always in every Canadian audience, those to whom the memory of the war is all too fresh. In that hour wherein by any word of mine I add one iota to their grief, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my right hand wither at my side. But we can only visualize what war is if we remember that throughout the length and breadth of Canada, in the most remote settlement, as in the most congested city, the Canadian Rachel mourns for her children and will not be comforted. In Canada there are thousands, tens of thousands, nay, nearly sixty thousand homes, almost one home in every hundred, in which the war is not forgotten. In those homes there are vacant chairs, ruined lives, bruised and broken hearts. For them the sun will never rise and the sun will never set. Oh no, they do not forget the war, those others. Throughout the live-long day, and alas, too often throughout the sleepless watches of the night, every tick of the clock beats on their hearts and broken hearts their fearful phrase—Never again in this world! Never! Never! But for us others it is easy to forget the war. Let us take no thought of its possible recurrence, but go about our personal affairs, that it comes again, as come it will in our time as sure as day follows night unless right-minded men and women band themselves together for the organization of a world opinion which will prevent it. And when it comes, then our sons, our brothers, ye sons and daughters and grandsons, who were too young to go to the last time will be ready, ripe for the Grim Reaper, ripe for the crimson harvest of death. And when it comes let us beat the drums and play the bands, and sound the horns and blare the trumpets, and with main strength and manhood with such loving care and at such small cost of self-sacrifice—forth into the bloody shambles to be smashed and ripped asunder, to be blown into the face of the devil so that heaven may come down a livid mass of shattered (Continued on page 441)
Winning the Efficiency Contest

(From page 485)

their ladies sorted and packed all the supplies purchased wholesale, and on the day before Christmas the members personally delivered the parcels with a word of good cheer and a hearty Christmas greeting.

The extra number of baskets donated this year was made possible by organizing a Saturday morning moving picture picture campaign which brought us $1,000 to help in the moving pictures was donated free by the moving picture institution of which one of our members is the president.

A Christmas dinner was given by the club to 105 children of the St. Alex's Orphanage, Kiwanian's, and their wives serving the dinners and giving toys and candy to each of the inmates.

We also provided Christmas dinners to the number of twenty for inmates of the Detention Home in connection with the Juvenile Court.

Special Cases From Hospitals

On requests from Social Service Departments of the Hospitals, a number of cases among the under-privileged children were given special attention, six tubercular patients being sent to the mountains for treatment and over $400.00 spent in this connection.

In the case of a young boy who was killed in an accident this club defrayed the funeral expenses in view of the great need of the family, and we were again called upon to do the same thing in several other cases in which we were interested.

Unemployment

Work was secured for a large number of men who came to us for assistance, and a great quantity of clothing secured from the members on several occasions was distributed amongst the needy.

Japanese Relief Fund

From the proceeds of a lecture given by Lord Birkenhead, $250.00 was given to the Canadian Red Cross Society for their Japanese Relief Fund.

Music

The community singing in public parks was continued during the summer and fourteen sing-songs were given with an ever-increasing interest on the part of the public, as many as twenty thousand people being present on some occasions.

We enlarged our scope this year and gave concerts in connection with the sing-songs and provided some very fine artists.

Piano cartages amounting to approximately $500.00 were taken care of by one of our members.

During the winter months sing-songs were continued at various halls throughout the city.

One of our members was sent to conduct sing-songs at the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, forty miles from Montreal. We paid for twenty orchestrations for their band and purchased many knazoo for them.

During the winter months we gave twenty concerts at St. Anns' Military Hospital, situated twenty miles from the city. A different concert party was taken out on each occasion to entertain the 700 ex-service men and tubercular patients; the club paying the fares and meals of our visiting artists. This is a wonderful work.

We assisted several large corporations in Montreal in putting on sing-songs in their factories and at some of their social functions.

During Music Week in our city a free concert, prepared by our members, assisted by some local friends, was exceptionally well attended. This concert was broadcasted and we had the pleasure of hearing from several Kiwanian clubs in the United States in this connection.

Fomander Walk

The above play by Louis N. Parker was given by the members of the club in aid of our Community Fund. This was a club effort and 100% efficiency was attained by the members. The result was $11,000.00 net proceeds for our Community Chest.

It is interesting to note that the male parts with the exception of one were taken by Kiwanians.

Books

Acting upon a suggestion received from visitors to French tubercular patients at the St. Annes' Military Hospital, we made a collection among our friends and secured a large number of French books which added greatly to the size of the library at the Hospital.

The club took an active part in civic affairs and were able to assist our Chamber of Commerce; Board of Trade; City Improvement League; Quebec Safety League; District Anti-Narcotic League; Montreal Publicity Association; Meat Inspections; Mental Hygiene; Juvenile Court, and Parks and Playgrounds Association in their work during the year.

We were also able to induce the civic authorities to mark the route from Victoria Bridge, the principal entrance to the city from the south shore, to the center of the city.

Automobiles

Through the agency of our Automobile Committee a tremendous amount of work was accomplished for various institutions in the city, including the Children's Memorial Hospital; School for Crippled Children, and Blind Institute.

Our cars were ever at the call of the different women's organizations in the city who were doing social service work.

Many cars were supplied for out of town work in connection with our club, attending functions at other clubs and institutions which we are connected with and during the year we have supplied a total of 300 cars and 42 trucks for our various activities.

**February 7th:** Hold a joint meeting with Rotary, Lions, Kinsmen and Big Brothers' Association Clubs.

**As Christmas and New Year's Day fell on Thursday, our regular meeting day, we advanced these two meetings and the poor attendance is accounted for to some extent by the fact that our meetings were held so close to the holidays.

Average percentage of attendance for 1924—70.31.

We have nine members who have 100% attendance.

III. PROGRAMMES AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Following is a list of our weekly meetings and the speakers. These covered

(Continued on page 448)
WHAT THE CLUBS ARE DOING

Establish Boys' Camp
KIWANIANS of Kenton, Ohio, held their first weekly camp and outing for twenty-five under-privileged boys. This camp was located about one-half mile from Kenton and Boy Scout rules and regulations were applied. The county Chautauqua was in session at the same time and the boys attended the programs each day. The club is also sponsoring the establishment of a city playground and is assisting Boy through high school.

Circus Day for Kiddies
Children of an orphan’s home were given the time of their young lives as guests of the Kiwanis Club of Red Wing, Minnesota, at the circus. About thirty children, with attendants from the home, and the Kiwanis club to look after them, radiated happiness to such a degree that even the clouds in the skies were smiled away, and the sun broke forth in full radiance as they made their way to the circus grounds.

City Men Turn to Soil
Farmers and city men mingled together when members of the Kiwanis Club of Geneva, New York, spent an afternoon pitching hay, threshing wheat, and pulling weeds. In this way, the members not only had an opportunity to do real farm work, but they also had the satisfaction of knowing that they had stimulated better relations between the farmers in the immediate section and the people of Geneva.

Sponsor Agricultural Projects
A movement is being sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Poplar Bluff, Missouri, to have one thousand acres of land in the section planted in strawberries next season. The club is also endeavoring to finance farmers in putting out one thousand acres of peach trees every year.

Improve Rural School
In the early days of July, the Berea, Kentucky, club gave a banquet at which the trustees and teachers of the rural schools of surrounding counties were guests. The purpose of the banquet was to foster work among community affairs, especially through cooperation with the school body. The club also presented a rural school improvement plan which it had worked out on this occasion. At the banquet, a brief outline was given of the proposed efforts to improve the rural schools and to promote a richer community spirit. The details of the cooperative plan submitted by the Kiwanis club were as follows: That each school entering the project be scored at the beginning of the term in accordance with the Kentucky Rural School Standards and an earnest effort be made to improve physical conditions. Each school will be scored again at the end of the term. That the teaching of spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic be stressed, with special attention to reading. Progress in these subjects will be shown by a comparison of the tests given at the beginning and at the end of the seven months' term. That Kiwanis appoint one of its members as patron for each school in the cooperating group, their duties to consist of serving as friends of and boosters for the school, and to visit the school at least once in every four weeks.

Here's a Busy Club!
Some of the activities of the Kiwanis Club of Fitzgerald, Georgia, for the past year include the following: Entertained all public school teachers of the city at a banquet; gave publicity constantly to the project of paving a portion of the Central Dixie Highway; gave a dinner with the Woman's Club, sponsoring the use of Georgia products; donated money to the library; sponsored and established a Boy Scouts' troop; assisted the Chamber of Commerce in boosting the idea of building new homes on several of the farms in order that new settlers might be urged to come to Fitzgerald; voted to help establish meat and milk inspection; led in making the Chautauqua a success; appointed a committee that has worked hard to secure for the county a district agricultural college for colored people; contributed a sum of money to send twenty-five county boys to Athens for an agricultural course; erected two illustrated sign boards.

Assist the Needy
Clothing for fifty school children whose parents are unable to provide for them will be purchased by the Lexington, Kentucky, Kiwanis club. This work is part of the club's under-privileged child program.

Carpenters for a Day
Members of the Gulfport, Mississippi, Kiwanis club became carpenters when they built benches to accommodate the crowds that visited the park to witness a free motion picture show operated by the city of Gulfport. For several hours during the afternoon the music of saws and hammers resounded through the park as the Kiwanians built the benches.

Museum for Boy Scouts
On July 3, the Kiwanis Club of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, dedicated to the Boy Scouts of Tuscaloosa county a very handsome and commodious rustic building to be used as a Natural History Museum, a repository and museum for the material gathered by the Scouts. The building, octagonal in shape, is located near the entrance of the camp grounds on an elevation overlooking the camp. The cost of the building was borne by the club, and the local secretary, experienced in museum work, will advise and direct the operation and display of specimens. This work is unique in that so far as is known, it is the only building of its kind located in any of the various Scout camps of the country. The permanent development and upkeep will be maintained by the club.

Kiwanians Entertain Proteges
The club at Brookville, Indiana, entertained its families with a picnic at the country home of one of its members and honored their proteges, sixty-seven boys and girls. The young people had organized for the purpose of raising better pigs. The Kiwanis club became interested in this undertaking and each Kiwanian sponsored one.
boy or girl. District Governor Coleman of Purdue University gave an interesting and educating talk on "What the Kiwanis Organization Stands For," emphasizing better cooperation between the farmer and the business man.

Banquets at Peach Show
The Hamlet, North Carolina, Kiwanis club has again demonstrated its ability to meet an emergency and carry off honors. During the Fifth Carolinas' Sandhill Peach Show held in Hamlet, the Kiwanis club tendered a banquet to visiting Kiwanians and guests. Among the honor guests were Governor McLean, ex-Governor Mortenson of North Carolina and Governor McLeod of South Carolina.

Water Carnival
Thirty-six swimming and diving events, with exhibition diving and swimming, were on the program for the Portage Water Carnival sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Portage, Wisconsin. The entrants were divided into three classes: Class A, consisting of twelve years and under; Class B, thirteen to fifteen years; Class C, sixteen and over. Prizes were given to the winners. The carnival was viewed by hundreds of spectators who were enthusiastic over this first swimming exhibition. This project stimulated such great interest that over one hundred children learned to swim, and the art of swimming during the two weeks prior to the carnival.

Raise Advertising Fund
Twenty-eight subscriptions, totaling $2,500, were pledged by the Kiwanis Club of Eustis, Florida, following the recommendation by the Committee on Publicity that the club raise $5,000 as a starting money for an advertising fund to be used in placing Eustis before the eyes of investors, developers and capitalists.

Supply Milk
Milk for the poor children of the city is now assured through the action taken by the Nogales, Arizona, Kiwanis club. The club is sponsoring a movement that will result in the raising of funds for nourishing under-privileged children. Under the plan, large milk bottles bearing Kiwanis labels will be placed in all public places of the city.

Operate Showers
Lexington, North Carolina, children are getting relief from the heat wave through showers which were operated at five different points in the city on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Work was conducted by the Kiwanis club of that city under the direction of a playground director and the water was furnished free by the city.

Accomplish Many Activities
The club of Binghamton, New York, deserves credit for the following activities: Launched community chest proposition; repainted and erected road signs; members took part in Chamber of Commerce membership drive; donated $300 to needy widow; furnished four buses for disabled veterans in Memorial Day parade; gave swings, benches, and chairs to inmates of County Tuberculosis Hospital. The Committee on Agriculture placed twenty baby chicks in the hands of about a dozen boys, each boy to keep account of expenses and exhibit the best fowl at a Kiwanis exhibition in the fall. At this exhibition one dressed fowl will be auctioned off to the members and prizes will be awarded for winning fowls. A committee is also working out plans whereby the club may be of aid in helping underprivileged boys to continue their education by securing work for them, and taking an interest in their welfare.

Built Swimming Pool
A ten thousand dollar swimming pool was financed by the members of the Pipestone, Minnesota, Kiwanis club. The money was raised by selling to the members certificates of indebtedness, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum and payable out of the earnings of the pool. The pool is seventy feet wide, one hundred and forty feet long and graduates from eighteen inches to eight feet six inches in depth and has a bathhouse sixty feet long, twenty feet wide, equipped with dressing rooms, showers, toilets, and cheerleed.

Jules Brazil
"A Cheery Entertainer"
- ontario Gazette
Sarasota, Florida

Battle Creek for Rest
Cool Michigan

In addition to delightfully cool weather and beautiful natural surroundings, Battle Creek offers many advantages that are hospitably its own.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium arranges for each guest a careful vacation program that is not haphazard, but planned for each day with real rest and health betterment in view. A wholesome, palatable hill-of-farm, expert medical supervision and the outdoor life, efficient medical service if desired, refined, congenial companionship--these and many other attractive features make the Sanitarium kind as a vacation retreat.

Come to Michigan this summer—to Battle Creek—and enjoy a real "rest" vacation amid surroundings that lend you irresistibly back to "the simple life" and health. A week or so spent at Battle Creek will be worth many weeks of idle amusement at a so-called summer resort.

Vacation Booklet Free Upon Request
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Macon Gets Its Million Dollar Hotel!

The city of Macon, Ga., is going after the tourist trade in earnest. Climate they already had. What was needed was a modern hotel that would appeal to the tastes of discriminating visitors.

So, this organization of specialists in hotel finance was called upon to direct the financing of their new million dollar hotel. Construction will now go forward immediately.

Macon, however, is but one of a hundred other cities to take advantage of this hotel financing service.

Does YOUR city lack modern hotel facilities? This organization can dispose of the necessary securities.

THE FINANCIALIST, a monthly journal devoted to the subject of community hotel finance, has been of value to other cities in solving their problems. May we send it to you, gratis? Ask that your name be placed on our complimentary Kiwanian list, "K-10." There is an obligation entailed on your part.

City water is used and is constantly circulated, passing from the pool through a filter system, then back into the pool again. The filter and purifying system is large enough to handle the capacity of the pool, changing the water completely in eight hours. The ground upon which the pool is placed, was secured by the club and at the time of constructing the pool, a contract was made with the city of Pipestone in which it was agreed that as soon as the pool was paid for, it would become the property of the children of Pipestone and no charge would be made for the use of the pool. At the present time, however, in order to pay the money loaned by the club, the city is making a normal charge of ten cents for the use of the plunge and check room by the children, and twenty-five cents for adults.

The pool was opened on the seventh of August, at which time over three thousand people witnessed the opening ceremonies which consisted of fancy diving and swimming on the part of the professional teachers present for the opening. During the first two weeks of operation, in spite of the fact that the weather was rather cold, over two thousand five hundred people used the plunge. During the third week of operation and under more favorable weather conditions, over eighteen hundred people used the plunge. Its popularity has proven its need.

Friends of the Under-Privileged

About two years ago, the Kiwanis Club of Waterbury, Connecticut, decided that its principal part in work for the under-privileged child would be helping those who were crippled. To this end, a number of plans were studied and the idea of providing some place where convalescent children could be taken care of was agreed upon. The type of convalescent home which would be adopted depended so much on the funds that might be available, that the whole matter was held open until the financial situation was better known. A birthday fund was started to which every member was to make a contribution every birthday.

Early this year, it was decided to give a comic opera using local talent as far as possible. The opera was successful and raised the fund approximately $3,300. With this amount available it was clear that it would not be practicable to establish and operate a home for only crippled children. Arrangements, therefore, were made to take care of these children in a well managed convalescent home at the rate of approximately ten dollars a week, each. The club provides the furniture and linen for the rooms, clothing for the children, and special apparatus as needed to suit individual cases, but the supervision and care of the patients is in the hands of the home management. The club is also planning to cooperate closely with other institutions so that it will not duplicate its activities in any way. Patients will be passed on by the staff of the local dispensary and if they are found to be of the type which the club can treat and handle successfully, their home conditions will be investigated by the local charities.

Boys' Welfare Committee Established

In conjunction with other civic organization, the Rogers, Arkansas, Kiwanis Club has brought about the organization of a boys' welfare committee. Its purpose is to provide work for unemployed boys during their vacations and to provide supervised play for physical development of and acquaintanceship with the boys, and to influence them in becoming good, useful and law abiding citizens. An employment agency has been established and arrangements were made to take squads of boys on camping trips at regular intervals. The equipment for these trips will be purchased jointly by the clubs.

Organized "Knot Hole" Club

Realizing that there were a number of poor boys in the city who peeped through the knot holes and fence cracks to see athletic games in action, the Kiwanis Club of Baton Rouge, Louisiana organized a "Knot-Hole" club which was for the purpose of providing tickets for the boys. However, before the boys could secure these tickets, they applied at the Y. M. C. A. and declared upon their honor that they had made a grade of eighty per cent in their school work during the previous month, that they had attended a religious exercise of their choice and denomination, that they would act the part of a gentleman while on the athletic grounds, and that they would give their seat to an elderly person in case the opportunity arose. More than two hundred and fifty boys took advantage of this privilege and the schools reported added interest in the grades coming within the scope of the offer.
International Relations and World Peace

(From page 486)

flesh and bone, which even the mothers that bore them would not recognize, by the million once again. And when it is all over, and the glory is all won, and the tumult and the shouting dies, let us, you and I—for we have no reason to believe that we will be amongst the fortunate ones whose sons will come back and that we fail to do our part, surely a just Providence will see that we meet with a just retribution;—let us I say, listen to our friends and neighbors say,—"Oh let's forget the war." Yes, and then let us take our way to our several homes where for us too the sun of joy shall have forever gone out in this world, and enter there take our seat beneath the mantle-piece opposite the vacant chair, and in our turn listen to every tick of the clock beat on our bruised and broken hearts that same awful phrase—Never again in this world. Never! Never! Shall we Americans and Canadians, realizing such awful possibilities sit idly by and do nothing to prevent the recurrence of that fearful thing. If so, well may it be said of us;—"Oh, wisdom thou hast fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason." Or shall we unite ourselves with all right-thinking men and women, in the world, not necessarily in any formal organization but in a co-operative spirit, and so act as to be entitled to say that we will drive that damnable thing called war down the nethermost depths of hell, for only amongst inanimate devils should it exist; that we shall change the significance of that awful phrase, change it from a dirge of unending sorrow to a psalm of likewise unending joy, for we shall make it apply not to death—not to the death of the young, but to war and we shall say in all reverence but like if in all sincerity of war—"Never again in this world. Never! By the Great Loving Father in heaven who made us all, by the Great Loving Redeemer who died to save us all, never!

In Memoriam

Kiwanians and especially the club at Springfield, Illinois, has lost one of its most faithful workers in the death of Burke Vaneil, who as secretary of that club four years, gave himself untringly to Kiwanis service.

W. O. Nevill, secretary of the Kansas City, Missouri, club died suddenly on August 26th. Mr. Nevill was a real Kiwanian, at all times playing the part which exemplifies and characterizes the great ideals of our organization, and it is needless to say that he will be missed.

New England Welcomes the Sphinx

When a party of Kiwanians from Concord, New Hampshire, and Portland, Maine, were traveling in Egypt recently, they decided that the gracious thing to do for the Sphinx, in return for its warm, although non-commital welcome to them, would be to welcome them to their own home town, and so a button, welcoming the distinguished antiquity was left in his right shoulder.

Wedding Bells Echo Saint Paul Convention

Like the war, the 1925 Kiwanis International convention is not yet over, although it was held last June. Its soul goes marching on. The seeds scattered from it have taken root in various places and in various ways. One of them flew so far that it sprouted in the fertile mind of Jimmy Adams, a member of the Saint Paul transportation committee, and resulted in his marriage to his assistant in his convention work.

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History of the Harding Memorial
(From page 411)

October, 1925

One of the Harding Memorial.

The publicity consisted of Mr. Moss' report, as Chairman, at the Denver convention, his report as vice-chairman, at the Saint Paul Convention and the International Council, a brochure and an address of the Mayor of the City. For the January, 1925, issue of The Kiwanis Magazine, besides valuable news items in the press of this country and Canada prepared by the publicity department of our organization.

Our organization, assembled in annual convention at St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1925, was given a progress report by Vice-Chairman Moss. To this it accorded respectful attention and appreciative interest, acknowledging its support in underwriting of the Club's approval when chosen President at this time Miss Moss confirmed the committee previously appointed.

Throughout the activities of planning and preparing, of completing and dedicating Mr. A. E. Foreman, Past President of the Vancouver Kiwanis Club, acted at the suggestion of Mr. Moss, as the official representative of the committee at Vancouver. Impressed with the spirit of the project, attractively devoting himself to its expenditure and acceptable completion, frequently denying his family and business interests the time which was due, actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of Kiwanis and possessed by an inexhaustible capacity for labor the measure of his assistance is beyond the expression of these words. His name will forever be linked with the success of this most laudable undertaking.

The memorial monument is a semi-circular seat of granite with an elevated center containing a bust of the late President in bas relief. Guarding this are two bronze female figures symbolizing Canada and the United States, holding between them in one hand the olive branch of peace, in the other, the shields of the two nations. Upon granite panels against which the figures rest is engraved an extract from the President's last public address delivered near the spot where the monument is placed, together with a statement of the erection by Kiwanis International and date of dedication. Directly in front is placed a shallow pool of crystal water which, by reflection and motion, is designed to convey the impression of life and activity. At each end of the memorial structure is a bronze eagle typical and symbolic of America. The extreme length is thirty-seven feet; depth thirteen feet, nine inches; height ten feet, nine inches. The steps are four, one foot, six inches in front of the memorial; bronze figures, including the surrounding flower beds and five feet to the length at each end. The bronze figures are seven feet, six inches in height.

In passing it may be interesting to note that there are 120 cubic yards of concrete in the foundation, weighing 3,054 pounds per cubic yard, a total of 427,680 pounds, or 214 tons. There are 1,913 cubic feet of granite in the superstructure weighing 193 pounds per cubic foot, a total of 280,922 pounds, or more than 146 tons. Each of the bronze figures, including the shield, weighs 1,100 pounds, each of the bronze eagles 425 pounds, the bronze olive branch 75 pounds and the bronze profile 20 pounds, making a total bronze weight of 3,150 pounds, or 1½ tons. The total weight of the monument is, therefore, 723,519 pounds, or 362 tons.

The writer knows of no other locality which could provide the combination of conditions found in Vancouver. There was a capable and artistic sculptor, an incomparable site, bronze workers of unquestioned ability—everything which entered into the construction except the granite and that was sixty-five miles distant.

It is interesting to know that this memorial, erected to the memory of a Kiwanian, was conceived by a Kiwanian, the sculptor, the architect, one of the members of the firm which constructed the foundation and the structure, and all the laborers incident to planning, preparing and completing the project were performed by Kiwanians.

The dedication took place on Wednesday afternoon, September 16, 1925. Weather conditions were ideal, the sun shining from a cloudless sky upon a never-to-be-forgotten scene. Nature was arrayed in all her gorgeous garments of the late summer. The assembled multitude estimated at over 12,000, was patient in waiting though tense.

Those who were to occupy the speakers' stand assembled under a nearby canopy erected for the purpose and, accompanied by their wives, marched to the platform in rows. These comprised, besides the International officers, the speakers for the dedication, the fourteen consuls of foreign nations, Dominion and Provincial officials of Canada, judges of the Supreme Court, members of the city administration, members of the Park's Board and other dignitaries.

The program was as impressive as it was simple. For the purpose of this historical sketch it is recorded as follows:

Singing—
O Canada.
America.
Invocation Rev. J. S. Henderson, D.D.
Address by John H. Moss, President Kiwanis International.
Singing—Lead Kindly Light.
Address on behalf of Canada; Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, Dominion of Canada.
Singing—Bliss Be the Tie That Binds.
Address on behalf of the United States of America; Hon. Frank B. Willis, U.S. Senator from Ohio.
Singing—
The Star Spangled Banner.
God Save The King.

"Two empires by the seas,
Two nations great and free
One anthem raise;
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God whose glorious name
We love and praise."
The use of a loud speaking mechanism enabled all in the audience to hear distinctly. In closing the dedicatory address President Moss said: Kiwanis International now dedicates this monument as a memorial to its former fellow Kiwanian, late President of the United States Warren G. Harding, as a monitor over the present and a pledge for the future peaceful relationship between Canada and the United States, as a reminder to the other nations of the earth of the benefits accruing from international friendships. We reverently place it in the keeping of posterity with the hope that it may prove an incentive toward maintaining their efforts in the direction of patriotic citizenship and an inspiration which will induce aspiration for all the virtues essential for living in peace with their fellowmen.

"Behold! the Harding Memorial, a symbol of international good will, a monument to the century-long peace between Canada and the United States, a pledge to the safety and security of a loyal, lasting friendship between our respective peoples."

Coincident with the closing words President Moss pulled a silk cord which electrically raised the Canadian Dominion and American flags veiling the memorial, drew them upward and backward and lowered them behind the monument without touching the ground. Significant in aspect was the graceful flight of a white dove over the monument at the moment of unveiling. The vast throng stood fascinated by the impressiveness of the scene as the American and Canadian flags veiling the monument were slowly raised and then, impressed with the significance of the event, burst into applause which continued many minutes.

Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works of Canada, who in 1929 had the privilege of extending the welcome of the Canadian people to President Harding, was his government's representative at the unveiling. "I well remember the occasion of welcoming President Harding," remarked Dr. King, as he paid tribute to the late chief executive of the United States. The Canadian official emphasized both his countrymen's love of Mr. Harding and the ability of the man in whose memory this remarkable memorial has been built. "President Harding possessed vision, determination and sound judgment, which enabled him to exercise at the proper moment discretion in action and conduct that reflected success in whatever he set his hand and mind to do," Dr. King told his countrymen.

United States Senator Frank B. Willis, of Ohio, a life-long friend of Mr. Harding, and the one who nominated him for the Presidency at the Republican convention in Chicago, in 1920, was the representative of the United States. The Senator, who is himself a Kiwanian, brought a message to the Canadian people which repeatedly brought forth an enthusiasm the like of which has never been witnessed in Stanley Park since President Harding's own visit. Cheered their hearts, as a sincere friend, Mr. Willis knew the things which the late President so staunchly advocated and personally devoted his life-time to, and for this reason spoke vehemently for Harding's ideals.

"President Harding's lot was to serve his nation and the world at a time when the memories of war were fresh," spoke Senator Willis. "But he faced vitally, courageously, and successfully. With an eye single to right and justice, he strove unceasingly to clear away the wreckage of war and make easy the paths of lasting peace.

"He courageously and whole-heartedly expressed the idea of entrance into the World Court of International Justice upon such terms and with such reservations as would preserve untrammeled the sovereignty of the United States, avoid all entangling alliances and yet would make possible the throwing of the great influence of the United States alongside that of Canada of all justifiable questions by world courts and world law rather than by world armies and world wars.

That President Harding's dying wish for entrance into the World Court would be gratified, was met with cheering approval by the Canadians and Americans.

"Citizens of the United States and Canadians all realize that the conception of peace written in the hearts and minds of all North Americans is the best guarantee of perpetual and good understanding. Peoples so taught will always be friends."

The ceremony was concluded with the introduction of Dr. George T. Harding, of Columbus, Ohio, brother of the late President, and Charles Marra, of Vancouver, the sculptor who was engaged by Kiwanis to erect the memorial.

A banquet followed in the evening in the beautiful ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver, presided over by the International President. The musical program consisted of the singing of the anthems of our respective nations and other appropriate selections by the Vancouver Kiwanian Glee Club, Miss M. F. Reardon and Kiwanian Harry Grant. The invocation was given by Reverend Father Cecil J. McNeele, of Vancouver. Hon. Justice Denis Murphy, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, gave the principal address of the evening. "International Relations and the Problem of World Peace" was the subject of his impassioned plea for all to awaken to their duty of overcoming the hatred, ignorance and misunderstanding that will surely lead to another war unless, through a cooperative spirit of all right-thinking people, war be driven out of the world.

Mr. Murphy's address is printed elsewhere in this issue, and gives to the reader a comprehensive study of pre-war world political conditions and the future outlook on international relations.

From Mr. Edmund F. Arras, of Columbus, Ohio, a past president of Kiwanis International, for years an intimate friend of the President, came the inspiring message—"Harding as a Kiwanian." The address, which touches so deeply and humanly on the biographical, is reproduced on other pages in this magazine.
History of Memorial
(From preceding page)

Dr. George T. Harding, of Columbus, Ohio, brother of the late President, and the representative of the Harding family at the dedication, was introduced to the banquet guests with a speech that expressed deep sincerity, he thanked Kiwanis International for the memorial and for the hospitality shown by Canadians during his brother’s visit in 1923. “You learned to love him during just his short visit here, you must understand how we, who watched him at his work for many years, loved him,” Dr. Harding said.

Two other addresses, one by Dr. W. B. Burnett, President Kiwanis Club of Vancouver, in which he thanked Kiwanis International for the honor of having the Harding Memorial placed in Vancouver, and another by Mr. Nathan Bekstein, of Seattle, who spoke on business and statesmanship, expressed the true international spirit that prevailed.

The evening exercises brought to a conclusion the ceremonies in relation to the dedication. It was a fitting benediction to a sacred occasion. It permitted a more intimate exchange of personal and international felicitations than the ceremonies of the afternoon.

Whether Canadians, or Americans, we exult in the peace of the past and hope for its continuance through all the future. Irrespective of our nationality we rejoice in all that promotes the welfare of the other, we regret all that disturbs the other’s prosperity. Together we labored for the creation of the Harding Memorial and together we glory in its existence. Together we cherish the ideas it symbolizes and together we will be faithful thereto. That memorial stands today as a tie which will forever bind our two countries in the greatest of human associations. Even though the contingency of our countries concentrates our interests in large measure we have our separate paths to tread. As nations we have our respective destinies to design. As friends may our paths ever lie in parallel paths of peace.

Unique in the annals of human history this event will have an abiding and wholesome influence upon the destinies of our two countries. Participated in by the official representatives of both governments this event possesses a significance which will reach far into the years yet to come. No stretch of the imagination could possibly exaggerate the importance of this achievement. Conceived by patriotism, prompted by altruism, erected by a desire to serve, and dedicated to the cause of international peace this memorial stands as an abiding credit to our organization, as a monitor over the friendly relationship between the two great countries of the American continent, and an urge for the other nations of the earth to profit by this notable example of international amity.

The Harding Memorial is destined to become one of the world’s notable shrines whereat present and future generations shall gather to praise anew the blessings of religious and political liberties, be inspired with more exalted conceptions of virtuous citizenship and dedicate themselves to a higher and nobler type of patriotism. Reverence at the shrine of the honored dead cannot fail to awaken the emotions and arouse patriotic aspiration, to make hearts greater but dormant. Patriotism, aroused by contemplation of the worthy dead, awakened by the deep emotions of respectful meditations, is more apt to be genuine, more apt to be permanent than ephemeral. That tradition which has enlivened is steady and sturdy, not a patriotism for occasional use or intermittent display. Before the magic of such an influence unworthiness disappears like the mist before the morning sun. Contemplation at the shrines of the illustrious dead helps to implant and impress that mental and moral stamina which is the urge of the age. The dysphoria of the present requires for its stabilization men not lessor the courage of their convictions, the mental strength and moral grandeur to obey the dictates of reason, men and women, who, realizing what is just and right and true dare to do it at any cost. Such, my fellow Kiwanians is the influence your foresightfulness has created in the erection of this memorial.

Great is desire, greater is effort, but greatest of all is fulfillment. Today this organization may justly indulge a pride in this crowning achievement of its ten years of endeavor—the completion and dedication of this Harding International Good-Will Memorial.

Address of Dr. W. B. Burnett
(From page 471)

and we Canadians appreciate our American cousins more and more as we become better acquainted. When you send such a citizen as Harding speaking in the capacity of President on your behalf, we fall in love with you and we don’t care who knows it. Vancouver’s interest, while maybe a little selfish, has always been genuine and sincere because your President endeavored himself to us on that short visit to a degree which it is hard to exaggerate. We shall always be proud to draw attention to this material evidence of your faith in the permanence of the peace and friendship existing between our countries, thus displaying the pure love over which you pretend no control, a monument in loving memory of your country’s chief citizen.

A treaty exceeds in value any other “scrap of paper” only as it expresses an international state of mind. If there be any formal treaty existing between these two countries today with heart and soul in it, and with faith and good fellowship behind it, search not the archives at Washington or Ottawa to find it, but behold the Harding Memorial erected in Stanley Park by Kiwanis International.
Address on Behalf of the United States
(Continued from page 406)

Argonne our boys fought the same battle and died for the same cause.

Peace is a State of Mind

Peace is a state of mind, not a machine made entity. Wars can be abolished only by determination of peoples to have peace. Wars cannot be wiped out by pronunciamentos any more than fires can be abolished by resolutions. Canada and the United States have solved for themselves the problem that vexes the rest of the world.

The relations between the United States and Canada are unique. History shows no line example of two countries absolutely independent of each other, which work together for their mutual good as do these two countries.

Their common problems are manifold. Boundary questions are being amicably and speedily settled as they arise, through an International Boundary Commission; cases involving the use or obstruction of boundary waters between the two countries are determined by the International Joint Commission composed of three members from each country. This Commission was created by the treaty signed January 11, 1909, and under Article IX of that treaty the Commission also is constituted an investigative body, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon any questions or matters of difference arising along the common frontier that shall be referred to it from time to time by either the Government of the United States or the Government of Canada.

For certain purposes, therefore, the International Joint Commission is an international court, and it may well happen that this body or a similar body may be extended in the future so that it will become a real international court with power to decide a greater category of cases affecting the two countries or the citizens thereof.

Naturally many cases have arisen and continue to arise in which the rights of the citizen of one or the other country come into question. These cases, like all other American-Canadian cases are amicably threshed out and settled.

When it became apparent to our two governments that the halibut fisheries, which were carried on in the high seas of the Pacific Ocean by fishermen of both countries were becoming depleted through over intensive fishing, the United States and Canada, in 1933, negotiated and signed the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, in the Bering Sea, binding their respective peoples to observe a common season for halibut and providing for a joint commission to study the halibut and make further recommendations for the future.

Another matter in which the two countries co-operate to their mutual advantage is the protection of the fur seal of the North Pacific. With-

out the protection extended to these seals by our respective governments there is little doubt that these animals would today be extremely few in number, if not wholly destroyed.

The very friendly and intimate relations existing between Canada and the United States are illustrated by the direct, prompt and businesslike fashion in which negotiations affecting their common interests are conducted by representatives conversant with the subject and not at arm’s length and at long range, by stilled intermediaries endeavoring to play only a small diplomatic game and not seeking to arrive at truth and justice expeditiously. Our governments and our peoples deal squarely with each other and are able to look each other in the eye while the transaction is going on and after it is over.

Important Treaties Ratified

This year has witnessed the ratification of four treaties between the two countries, namely:

A treaty to amend slightly the boundary between the two countries.

A treaty to regulate the level of the Lake-of-the-Woods.

A treaty providing for extradition between the two countries on account of crimes or offenses against narcotic laws; and

A treaty to suppress smuggling.

An interesting feature of the negotiation of the last two of these treaties is that such negotiations were carried on at Ottawa between representatives of the departments of the two governments charged with the carrying out of the matters covered by the treaties and after the treaties were proclaimed, representatives of these departments met again at Washington and drafted regulations to be adopted by both governments to carry out the terms of the conventions.

This was sensible, direct, expeditious, effective and characteristically a North American method of transacting public business. Europeans would profit much if their diplomats would sit at the feet of Canadian and United States diplomats and learn from them North American directness and truthfulness. If the chancellors of continental Europe would abandon their evasive tactics and adopt instead the square-toed honest system of Anglo-Saxon finance illustrated by England’s recent financial history, the world’s debt problem would be disposed of and continental currencies would come back to par alongside the English pound.

The Rush-Bagot Agreement

The Rush-Bagot agreement of 1818 is one of the greatest documents in the diplomatic history of the world. Under its provisions two great nations rest in secure peace.

No fortresses yawn, no guns belch fire, no armies guard, no peoples hate. Peace reigns because we understand each other and each is benefited by the prosperity of the other. Richard Rush and Charles Bagot wrote a new and brilliant page in world history when they for their nations agreed that—

"The naval force to be maintained up—"

(Continued on page 446)
Efficiency Contest
(From page 437)

many subjects including Educational, Banking, Legal, and International.
We have made a point to constantly encourage our own members to speak.
A joint meeting with Rotary; Lions; Kinsmen and Big Brothers’ Clubs was held with Dr. Hasley of the Baker Foundation, Boston, Mass., as chief speaker.
We visited and had lunch at the factory of one of our members. We had the pleasure of entertaining a large number of American and Canadian students, who were on their way to Europe, at a supper-dance and we had an attendance of about six hundred.
This was conducted in the regular Kiwanis meeting manner and our guests greatly enjoyed themselves.
A bowling and a sports night were held with about 175 members present, and a golf tournament was held during the year.
We also had the pleasure of playing two games of golf with the local Rotary Club.
A curling match amongst the members was an interesting event. We had the pleasure of a visit from International President Edmund F. Arras and Mrs. Arras. A dinner-dance was held and was largely attended.
The wives and lady friends of our members attended six of our noon luncheons — special programmes and boosts being arranged on these occasions.
We held a St. Valentine’s dance and a New Year dinner-dance, both of these being financial and social successes.
A smoker was held early in the Fall for the purpose of getting to know new members.

List of Speakers for the Year 1924.
January 3. — Installation of Officers (Business Club Meeting).
January 10. — Sir Harry Lauder.
January 17. — District Meeting.
January 24. — Reverend Canon A. P. Shatford.
January 31. — Kiwanian Alick Fleming.
February 7. — Dr. Hasley (Baker Foundation, Boston, Mass.).
February 14. — Immigration Meeting.
February 21. — Professor Caldwell of McGill University.
February 28. — Dr. DeWitt Foster.
March 6. — Mr. Graham Towers.
March 13. — Professor Prince, Ottawa, Ont.
March 20. — Dr. Percival Illsley.
March 27. — Kiwanian Douglas Bremner (re “Kiwanis Hut”).
April 3. — Colonel J. S. Dennis.
April 16. — Immigration Hostel Day.
April 17. — Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K. C.
April 24. — Kiwanian Joe Bass.
May 1. — Reverend Dr. R. Johnston, Calgary, Alberta.
May 8. — Mr. Muckerji of Calcutta, India.

May 22. — Professor Ira McKay of McGill University.
May 29. — Mr. Warwick F. Chipman, K. C.
June 5. — Mr. Fred K. Whelan.
June 12. — Mr. A. Cressy Morrison.
July 3. — Mr. George Lighthall, N. P.
July 10. — Mr. Robert C. Wilkins.
July 17. — Re International Convention (Club Business Meeting).
July 24. — Mr. H. V. Duggan.
July 31. — Kiwanian Douglas Bremner (re “Kiwanis Hut”).
August 7. — Kiwanian Jack Hays, Toronto, Ont.
August 14. — Mr. Dave Mulligan.
August 21. — Mr. F. N. Withey, New York, N. Y.
August 28. — Mr. Joe Daoust.
September 11. — Mr. J. F. Wixon (U. S. Commissioner of Immigration).
September 18. — Professor Bunting of MacDonald College, St. Annes de Bellevue, P. Q.
September 25. — Simons Cigar Factory (Mr. E. M. Warner).
October 2. — Kiwanian Reverend Bill Johnston.
October 9. — Kiwanian Edwyn Wayne (Ne Prevention Mock Trial).
October 23. — Kiwanian Andrew Whyte.
October 30. — Mr. Samuel Baylis.
November 6. — Mr. C. G. Robinson of the Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.
November 13. — Professor George Anderson of Toronto University.
November 20. — Kiwanian Dr. Dunstan Gray.
November 27. — Professor Bridges of McGill University.
December 4. — Professor B. K. Sandwell of Queens University, Kingston, Ont.
December 11. — Colonel Robert L. Hubler, Dayton, Ohio.
December 18. — (No Speaker) Election of Officers (Club Business Meeting).
December 24. — Reverend Canon Allan P. Shatford.
December 31. — Mr. A. O. Dawson, President of the Board of Trade, Montreal, P. Q.
The club attended in large numbers a family picnic at Shawbridge, forty miles from the city, some eighty cars being in attendance.
Divine service was celebrated on Armistice Day at Kiwanian Bill Johnston’s church. The church was crowded with Kiwanians and their wives. One of the features of the evening was a wonderful invitation by one of our members who is a Jewish Rabbi.
The E. J. L’Esperance Cup for community work was presented to the member winning the same.
During the year we have had a tremendous amount of publicity. Over forty thousand lines of free advertising have brought our activities before the public eye.

The Filer-Cleveland Co.
2610 Bedford Building, Miami, Florida.

Name.
Address.
Our Executive Committee, composed of eleven members, held fifty-two meetings during the year which had an average attendance of 56.90%.

Our Executive attended fifty-two Chairmen's Meetings with an average attendance of 75.50%.

Our Chairmen, of whom we have twenty-six, held fifty-two meetings during the year with an average attendance of 77%.

IV. INTER-CLUB RELATIONS
A great many members of our club visited outside clubs during the year, carrying with them greetings from the home club; several of them visiting clubs across the continent as far west as Victoria, B. C.

We entertained many presidents of different clubs in our district, including Quebec; St. Johns, Que.; Ottawa; Hulls; Pembroke; Belleville; Barrie Kingston and Toronto. Also on several occasions we entertained our Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Speakers were sent to Portland, Me.; Springfield, Mass.; Belleville; Ottawa; Pembroke; Kingston, Ont., and St. Johns and Quebec, P. Q.

Several of our members were sent to introduce community singing at Kingston, Ont., for the Kingston Kiwanis club. There were over seven thousand people present at this sing-song.

We also put on community singing for the Kiwanis club at St. Johns and Quebec.

Receiving a request from the St. Johns Kiwanis club, our Prolies went on a special train to St. Johns, Que., twenty-seven miles away, and put on a program for them without charge of any kind which secured funds to the amount of $1,000.00. They were Huns of purchasing an ambulance with these funds and on hearing of this, one of our members presented the Montreal club to hand over to the St. John club a rubber-tired ambulance with double set of equipment.

We arranged with the Quebec Kiwanis club to look after thirteen young people, winners at our children's festival, in their city during one day and one night and to see them safely on the steamer for their return trip home. We appreciate the co-operation of the Quebec club.

A golf tournament was played with the Ottawa club at Ottawa, 310 miles from here, and we had the pleasure of a return game with them in Montreal.

We entertained at a Kiwanis luncheon fifty Toronto Kiwanians who were attending a convention in our city.

Programmes of the play "Fomander Walks" which was given for our Community Fund, were sent to the Secretary of each Kiwanis Club in the United States and Canada. It contained an invitation to visit Montreal in 1926. The Kiwanis club of Montreal has asked for the Kiwanis International Convention during that year.

V. RELATION TO DISTRICT AND INTERNATIONAL
Several towns in our district were (Continued on page 50)
Address of Senator Willis
(Continued from page 445)

on the American lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is—

"On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with one eighteen pound cannon.

"On the Upper Lakes, to two vessels not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with like force.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force.

"All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

Would that European nations now glowering at one another across their borders and getting ready for "the next war" might be moved by the same pacific purposes.

One of the greatest assets owned by the United States and Canada in common is the St. Lawrence waterways system. While much of the river itself is wholly within Canada, the Great Lakes and other of the sources of the water supply of the river and its waters, so that a development of this system as a water highway to bear ocean going vessels to and from the interior of our continent, and also to develop great quantities of much valued hydro-electric power can only be effected by agreement between the two countries.

The maintenance of lake levels is of prime importance to both countries. The center of gravity of manufacturing for both the United States and Canada is not far from the western end of Lake Erie.

The maintenance of the industrial life of the territory surrounding the lower lakes is dependent on cheap transportation of coal and other chief raw materials. This cheap transportation is now furnished by the great freighters that ply from Duluth to Buffalo and other lake ports on both shores. Already these great ships are dragging bottom, because of low water levels, and because of unlawful diversion of water from the Great Lakes system.

The Great Lakes belong not to any one province or State or city, but to the people of the United States and Canada. Diversion of water from that system is an international problem to be solved amicably by the two governments. If hydro-electric power is to be considered it should be remembered at least ten times as much power can be developed through the St. Lawrence channel as through any existing or proposed scheme of diversion of water as a cheap means of sewage disposal.

Neither "Miss Canada" nor "Uncle Sam" should stand idly by while those living in either country are forced to the scavenger business. The great northwestern country both in the United States and Canada needs a new outlet to the sea free from the stranglehold of the foreign shipowning companies at New York. We must keep the water of the Great Lakes system flowing down the St. Lawrence unless the St. Lawrence waterway project is to be abandoned.

The United States has already spent $335,000,000 in river and harbor improvements on the Great Lakes. Canada is now spending on the Welland Canal. Why make these improvements useless by diverting water to such an extent as to make harbors and channels more shallow than they were before a quarter of a billion of dollars was spent in dredging them?

This and other problems confronting both countries can be solved by a treaty of peace and friendship between the two nations. This monument to patriotism is in bronze. To generations yet unborn it will speak of President Harding as a typical, rugged, forward-looking American, in whose voice eloquence is in the truest heart of true friendship, the true friendship of two great nations whose fortifications are their faith in each other and whose warships are their mutual well wishes; and it will speak to the passer-by of Kiwanis and its broadminded, generous, community-serving, God-fearing patriotism.

The memory of such men and nations and principles and treaties will abide when monuments crumble to dust and the mountains sink into the sea.

Harding Urged Fellowship and Understanding
(Continued from page 418)

estate. We profit both mentally and materially from the fact that we have no "departed greatness" to recover, no "lost provinces" to regain in a new territory to clothe, no ancient grudges to gnaw eternally at the heart of our national consciousness. Not only are we happily exempt from these handiwork of vengeance and prejudice, but we are animated correspondingly and of healthy by our better knowledge, derived from longer experience, of the blessings of liberty. These advantages we may not appreciate to the full at all times, but we know that we possess them, and the day is far distant when, if ever, we shall fail to cherish and defend them against any conceivable assault from without or from within our borders.

I find that, quite unconsciously, I am speaking of our country almost in the singular when perhaps I should be more painstaking to keep them where they belong, in the plural. But I feel no need to apologize. You understand as well as I that I speak in no political terms. The American and the United States schemes to annex Canada disappeared from all our minds years and years ago. Heaven knows we have all we can manage now, and room enough for another hundred millions before approaching the intensive stage of existence of many European states.

And if I might be so bold as to offer a word of advice to you, it would be this: Do not encourage any enterprise looking to Canada's annexation of the United States. You are one of the most capable
governing peoples in the world, but I entreat you, for your own sake, to think twice before undertaking manage- ment of the territory which lies between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande.

No, let us go our own gaits along parallel roads, you helping us and we helping you. So long as each country main- tains its independence, and both recognize their interdependence, these paths can not fail to be highways of progress and prosperity. Nationality continues to be a supreme factor in modern existence. Much nonsense is said about that. But the day of the Chinese wall, enclosing a hermit nation, has passed forever. Even though space itself were not in process of annihila- tion by airplane, submarine, wireless and broadcasting, our very propinquity en- joys that most effective cooperation which comes only from elasping of hands in true faith and good fellowship.

It is in that spirit that I have stopped on my way home from a visit to our pioneers in Alaska to make a passing call to your good neighbor of the fascinating Iroquois name, Kanada, to whom, glorious in her youth and strength and beauty, on behalf of my own beloved country, I stretch forth both my arms in fraternal greeting with a gratefulness for your splendid welcome in my heart and from my lips the whispered prayer of our famed Rip Van Winkle: "May you all live long and prosper!"

Harding as a Kiwanian

(Continued from page 419)

worthy of Anthony’s compliments to Brutus:

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

It has been my privilege to stand by the tombs of many of the great men of the world; to have stood beneath the domes of the great cathedrals of Europe. The wonderful dome of St. Peter’s and that of the Dome of the Cathedral of Cologne have for centuries glorified God, but there is nothing in those crumbling walls that means so much to humanity, as to build in the hearts of men, a temple that will glorify God and multiply the spirit of immeasurable gratitude of loving kindness and the devotion of service for others, as exemplified in the life of our noble Kiwanian Harding. It has been possible for us to perpetuate his profile in bronze and to carve his message of neighborly love in granite; but long before this historic occasion he has built a lasting monument in the hearts of all and by his deeds has written thereon lasting epitaphs.

The motto "We Build" is wonderful in its potentialities, but we should remember that the time comes for dismantling the building, as well as for lay- ing the corner stone. Before we place the capstone on the spire of our life, the entire edifice crumbles. When the transition comes and the old edifice is dismantled for the new structure of eternal life, what greater praise can we bestow than to proudly say, his was a worthy structure?

And now as we praise in memoriam this great Kiwanian whose name has been placed in the ever-growing mem- orial of the invisible classification, let us think of him as our guest of honor tonight, and instead of murmuring, let us look up and address him in the words of the poet:

"Thy day has come, not gone;
Thy sun has risen, not set;
Thy life is beyond
The reach of death or change.
Not ended—but begun.
0, noble soul! O, gentle heart
Hail, and farewell."

Navy Day, October 27

(Continued from page 431)

years our foreign commerce has increased by over twenty-five per cent, and that while formerly no more than ten per cent of our exports and imports were carried in American ships, our American Merchant Marine is now carrying nearly forty per cent of this increased ocean- borne American commerce. Our present naval establishment is greater, both in personnel and tonnage, than it was in 1914. Making the same adjustment of the intrinsic value of the dollar, our Navy today costs only about ten per cent more than it did eleven years ago. It seems clear that our present expenditures are well justified, especially when we consider an increase in national wealth more than proportionate to the increase of over fifteen million in our population.

Assistant Secretary Theodore Douglas Robinson writes a supply:

"The Navy, in an efficient state, pro-
vides security while withdrawing a minimum number of men from industry, and thousands of men trained in the Navy are returned each year to civilian life better equipped to serve themselves and the community.

"It is important that our people rea-
alyze that the Navy is national insurance against the very causes which have here- tofore provoked war, that it is a great industrial asset, that it is an agency of mercy to our own people and those of other countries, and of the many other activities in which the Navy is engaged."

The Kiwanis clubs of the United States have the opportunity to include the above two occasions in their activities for October.

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Let us help you arrange for some real social functions during the coming season. Let us show you how you can make your affairs the talk of the town by the use of our Paper Hats Souvenirs—Novelties Place Cards—Favors

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Chattanooga Has Large Farmer Meeting
By Mrs. W. L. Brandon,
Executive Secretary Kiwanis Club of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

EIGHT thousand farmers, representing a large extent comprising the progressive farm interests of nineteen counties in Tennessee, four in Georgia and two in Alabama, were entertained at a banquet August 25 by the Kiwanis Club of Chattanooga in the greatest single undertaking of its kind that Chattanooga Kiwanians or any club in this section has ever undertaken. The sweeping success of the effort, under the direction of Spencer J. McGallie, district governor; Robert S. Porter, general chairman, and Charles S. Taylor, president of the local club, has developed a high degree of fellowship and introduced more enthusiasm into the organization and community than has been known.

What appealed to the members most was the double success of their interpretation of the spirit of International Kiwanis to their friends from the country, first in the "big time" that everybody had, the effervescent pleasure with which the farmers received the entertainment given them, and secondly, in the perceptible progress that was made toward the goal for which the club is striving in this series of annual banquets; the cementing of a closer friendship between Chattanooga and its rural neighbors. The banquet was the third of the series and far eclipsed the other two, although both of the others were successful.

Chattanooga has not maintained as close relations with its rural neighbors as should be, something which is true of many cities, but in the case of Chattanooga the shopping and travel of the city had narrowed far inside its natural bounds. Out of these banquets, in connection with the splendid local Fair, has been created a spirit which is breaking the artificial barriers down. At a meeting of August 25 the farmers told Chattanooga frankly what the city could do to make itself more attractive socially and as a market and purchasing center. The Kiwanians were given ideas to the effect that progressive moves through city and county governments. The farmers voted to make the next year's banquet the occasion of an all day institute, at which experts of national reputation in certain products which are grown largely in this immediate section will confer with the visiting farmers.

The program started at four o'clock in the afternoon with an immense parade in which the automotive industry joined and showed all the latest models of cars, and dealers in farm implements, feed, and other goods of special use and interest to farmers, entered trucks. The parade was sprinkled with banners telling the city what it was all about and in addition to being carefully studied by the farmers the display made a profound impression down town.

The feast was served cafeteria style. Many merchants gave away favors of various kinds, in addition to which there was a number of prizes for which the guests drew in regular Kiwanis meeting fashion. The supper was served in the large banquet room of the new municipal auditorium, and the addresses and entertainment were given in the main floor above. Agricultural and educational experts spoke and club members, including the famous Chattanooga Quartette, provided entertainment.

Efficiency Contest
(Continued from page 447)
surveyed by us with the object in view of establishing Kiwanis clubs. We found these too small at present.

Two District Executive Meetings were held in our city. Details in connection with the same were published in our club. Thirty of our members with a number of members' wives travelled 375 miles to the District Convention at Hamilton, Ontario.

Our Trustee attended all District Meetings during the year. Through International Past-President Henry J.
Elliott and International Vice-President, J. W. C. Taylor, we have been in constant touch with International.

By sending nine Kiwanians and four Kiwanians’ wives to Denver, over 2,000 miles (we believe we went the longest distance) we have maintained a very close connection with International.

The “Zero Hour” June 18, 1924, message of our International President E. F. Arras, and official programme was broadcasted by our club.

All reports to Headquarters, monthly, semi-annual, annual and special reports to the district and International organization have been attended to promptly.

All payments of district and International per capita taxes and for Kiwanis Magazine subscriptions have been paid within a few days of receipt of the accounts.

We have been advised by International that our subscription amounting to Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($250.00) for the Warren G. Harding Memorial Fund was the first subscription received at Headquarters.

We have a strong committee at work who are energetically paving the way for the bringing to Montreal of the 1926 International Convention. Our guarantee of $10,000.00 for the financial success of the Convention, is in the hands of the International officers.

The whole respectfully submitted by:

ROBERT A. WILLIS,
President, Kiwanis Club of Montreal, 1924.

C. THOMSON,
Honorary-Secretary, Kiwanis Club of Montreal, 1924.

Montreal, February 12th, 1925.

**District Conventions To Be Held**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>Oct. 22-23</td>
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<td>Nebraska-Iowa</td>
<td>Beatrice, Nebr.</td>
<td>Oct. 23-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Selma</td>
<td>Oct. 26-27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Nov. 2-4</td>
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<td>Carolinas</td>
<td>Aberdeen, N. C.</td>
<td>Nov. 8-6</td>
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<td>Minnesota-Dakotas</td>
<td>Saint Paul, Minn.</td>
<td>Nov. 13</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
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**KIWANIS CLUB**

**LEMON STREET SCHOOL**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
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<td>DOROTHY W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BERTA W.</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>HARRY W.</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>FREDIE W.</td>
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<td>OLIVE E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BERTA G.</td>
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<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLADIE M.</td>
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<td>MARION S.</td>
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<td>CHARLES M.</td>
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<td>LOIS M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JOHN D.</td>
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<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>BARBARA W.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAYMOND M.</td>
<td>60</td>
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**CHILD NUTRITION**

A prominent Lancaster physician stated that there were too many undernourished children in the public schools. The Lancaster Kiwanis club immediately formed a “Child Nutrition Committee.” Contact was made at the Lemon Street School and an experiment in milk feeding began upon fifteen under-fed children. The results were intensely interesting. The committee worked with a committee of ladies from the Parent-Teachers Association and up to date they have served to these children 4,257 bottles of milk. At the end of three months, twelve of the children (three absent) had gained collectively 44½ pounds. These children were invited to the club’s luncheon.

**A Traffic Jam**

We find ourselves now with a quarter of the century gone in a traffic jam of conflicting and superabundant laws and inhibitions calculated to reduce the individual to the catalogued state of a soviet.

—Stephen Bolles

---

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**How Kiwanis Shows Its Attendance Gains**

An Attendance Chart, studied with Moore Colored Magnets interests every member. Chart mailed to any address for 10 cents. Color Chart Free.

Moore Push-Pin Co.

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Frees in advance. Arrives made 24 in hours. Stand until 33 days later, Special offer given you Selling outfit absolutely Free. Guarantee you will make sales, or return your outfit for full price.

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Get Rid of That "Excess Baggage!"

THAT unsightly, uncomfortable bulge of fatty tissue over the abdomen is an unnecessary burden. Here’s the way to get rid of it, without fasting, hot baths or back-breaking exercise. The wonderful "Little Corporal" belt will reduce your girth to normal, the moment you slip it on, and almost before you know it, the excess bulge disappears! You can wear stylish, trim-fitting clothes that make you look your best. Best of all, you feel as good as you look —younger, lighter on your feet and full of the old-time vim.

Reduce Your Waist 4 to 6 Inches Quickly!

The "Little Corporal" girdle keepers and your body responds as would a rookie to the encouragement of a well-liked mentor. Quite unconsciously you assume a more sedate posture, straighten your shoulders and walk with that grace and ease of an athlete. Your waist is several inches smaller and you are actually taller.

The "Little Corporal" Does Wonders for Fat Folks

This remarkable belt not only reduces your girth at once, but with every movement of your body it gently massages, breaks down and reduces the fatty tissues. It actually renews your figure. No laces or drawstrings! No chafing! No bulging! No straps! No stiff support! It’s built for comfort.

Regardless of your occupation, the "Little Corporal" belt will always be comfortable.

You Look and Feel Years Younger

The energizing and slenderizing effects of this method are truly wonderful. It improves the appearance amazingly, makes you feel years younger, puts you in fighting trim.

Send Coupon for Free Special Trial Offer

Write today for special illustrated Circular giving full description of the "Little Corporal" Reducing Belt and Special 10-Day Trial Offer. All we ask is a chance to let the "Little Corporal" prove to our satisfaction that it is the best of all—a real reducer. Simply sign and mail the coupon.

LITTLE CORPORAL CO.
Dept. J 1215 W. Van Buren St. Chicago

LITTLE CORPORAL CO.
Dept. J 1215 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation your illustrated Circular describing the "Little Corporal" Reducing Belt, together with your Special 10-Day Trial Offer.

Name ________________________
Address ______________________
City ________________________ State ______________________

Shelton Builds Wading Pool

When the Public Affairs Committee of the Kiwanis Club of Shelton, Connecticut, announced that a wading pool in Shelton Park would be a very nice thing for the kids and a project in which all club members could take part by doing the excavating, the members enthusiastically supported this suggestion. After permission had been granted by the park commissioner, one of the members took charge of engineering the project. Ten days later, 75 per cent of the membership were on hand with picks and shovels and in 50 minutes a hole 30x25 feet by 2-1/2 feet deep was dug ready for concrete. Many hands were blistered and many backs were stiffened, for those who did the work were bankers, factory superintendents, judges, undertakers, mayors and chief of police.

It is the plan of the Public Affairs Committee to hold dedication exercises at an early date, at which time the club intends to donate the pool to the city, as it has done with the playground equipment. The raising of the money to defray expenses of this pool, which ran approximately to $800.00 was handled in the same manner as was the construction of the pool. First a ball game was played between the Kiwanis club and the Derby Shelton Board of Trade, at which the club netted $115.60. Then, miniature bags of cement were sold at seventy-five cents per bag to make up the balance. It took between 500 and 600 bags at seventy-five cents to defray all expenses and with 48 members of the club present, 371 bags were sold. It was the President's idea that the club members buy one bag only for themselves and sell the rest to people of the community. The American Legion Post No. 16 made the first purchase for $25. The Kiwanis club entirely unsolicited and evidenced the wonderful public spirit on the part of the American Legion. Every one in Shelton is deeply interested in the work of the Kiwanis club and great co-operation is being received from the citizens in all activities.
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