AMERICA CHAMPION OF POLISH FREEDOM

Independent Government Is Held Right of People.

SOVIET RULE DENOUNCED

Position Regarding Invasion of Russians Declared—Recognition of Reds Impossible.

(Continued From First Page.)

against our institutions whose ambassadors will be agitators of dangerous revolt, whose spokesmen say they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them."

Declaration by the allied and associated powers that the territorial integrity of Russia should be respected, the secretary continued, presupposed withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory embraced by these boundaries and should be accompanied by the announcement that no transgression by Poland, Finland or any other power of the line so drawn and proclaimed would be permitted.

"Thus only," he asserted, "can the bolshevist regime be deprived of its false but effective appeal to Russian nationalism and compelled to met the inevitable challenge of reason and self-respect which the Russian people secure from invasion and territorial violation, are sure to address to a social philosophy that degrades them and a tyranny that oppresses them."

Statement Is Unequivocal.

Secretary Colby's statement of the attitude of the American government in the face of the threatened overthrow of Poland was unequivocal. He declared that the people of the United States were "earnestly solicitous" for the maintenance of Poland's territorial integrity and political independence.

"From that attitude we will not depart," he announced, "and the policy of this government will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual."

Pillage and oppression of the Poles, he declared, would remove Russia from "the pale of the friendly interests of other nations."

The note was accepted generally as evidence that the United States, Great Britain and France were determined to prevent the absorbing of Poland into soviet Russia. Great Britain's views were outlined today in the house of commons by Premier Lloyd George.

There apparently, however, was a difference as between the views of the British and American governments on dealing with the soviet and preservation of the true boundaries of the former Russian empire.

"Means" Not Disclosed.

Exchanges between Washington and London and Paris on the situation have been proceeding for some days, and the fact that the American note was addressed to the Italian premier created some surprise here.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the house of commons only today that inquiry surely would be made as to America's position. To this was added the fact that Italy had not taken a prominent part in the allied discussions.

The note did not go into details as to the "available means" which might be employed in protecting Poland. There was only an implied response to Poland's request for a declaration of the "moral support" of the United States.

The American government's position on the Russian-Polish situation was outlined in the following note to the Italian government, addressed to Baron Camillo Romano Avezzana, Italian ambassador to the United States:

"August 10, 1920.

"Excellency:

"The agreeable intimation you have conveyed to the state department that the Italian government would welcome a statement of the views of this government on the situation presented by the Russian advance into Poland deserves a prompt response, and I will attempt without delay a definition of this government's position, not only as to the situation arising from Russian military pressure, but also as to certain cognate and inseparable phases of the Russian question viewed more broadly.

U. S. for Free Poland.

"This government believes in a united, free and autonomous Polish state and the people of the United States are earnestly solicitous for maintenance of Poland's political independence and territorial integrity. From this attitude we will not depart, and the policy of this government will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual.

"The government, therefore, takes no exception to the effort apparently being made in some quarters to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia, but it would not, at least for the present, participate in any plan for the expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European conference which would in all probability involve two results, from both of which this country strongly recoils, viz: the recognition of the bolshevik regime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon the basis of a dismemberment of Russia.

Friendly Interest Avowed.

"From the beginning of the Russian revolution, in March, 1917, to the present time the government and the people of the United States have followed its development with friendly solicitude and with profound sympathy for the efforts of the Russian people to reconstruct their national life upon the broad basis of popular self-government. The government of the United States, reflecting the spirit of its people, has at all times desired to help the Russian people. In that spirit all its relations with Russia and with other nations in matters affecting the latter's interests have been conceived and governed.

"The government of the United States was the first government to acknowledge the validity of the revolution and to give recognition to the provisional government of Russia. Almost immediately thereafter it became necessary for the United States to enter the war against Germany, and, in that undertaking, to become closely associated with the allied nations, including, of course, Russia. The war weariness of the masses of the Russian people was fully known to this government and sympathetically comprehended. Prudence, self-interest and loyalty to our associates made it desirable that we should give moral and material support to the provisional government, which was struggling to accomplish a twofold task—to carry on the war with vigor and at the same time to reorganize the life of the nation and establish a stable government, based on popular sovereignty.

Past Loyalty Recalled.

"Quite independent of these motives, however, was the sincere friendship of the government and the people of the United States for the great Russian nation.

"The friendship manifested by Russia towards this nation in a time of trial and distress has left us with an imperishable sense of gratitude. It was as a grateful friend that we sent to Russia an expert commission to aid in bringing about such a reorganization of the railroad transportation system as would reinvigorate the whole of its economic life and so add to the well-being of the Russian people.

"While deeply regretting withdrawal of Russia from the war at a critical time, and the disastrous surrender at Brest-Litovsk, the United States has fully understood that the people of Russia were in no wise responsible.

Faith in People Holds.

"The United States maintains unimpaired its faith in the Russian people, in their high character and their future. That they will overcome existing anarchy, suffering and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt. The distressing character of Russia's transition has many historical parallels, and the United States is confident that restored, free and united Russia will again take a leading place in the world, joining with the other nations in upholding peace and orderly justice.

"Until that time shall arrive, the United States feels that friendship and honor require that Russia's interests must be generously protected, and that as far as possible all decisions of final importance to it and especially those concerning its sovereignty over the territory of the former Russian empire, be held in abeyance.

Baltic Question Cited.

"By this feeling of friendship and honorable obligation to the great nation whose brave and heroic self-sacrifice contributed so much to the successful termination of the war, the government of the United States was guided in its reply to the Lithuanian national council, on October 15, 1919, and in its persistent refusal to recognize the Baltic states as separate nations independent of Russia. The same spirit was manifested in the note of this government of March 24, 1920, in which it was stated, with reference to certain proposed settlements in the near east, that 'no final decision should or can be made without the consent of Russia.'

"In line with these important declarations of policy, the United States withheld its approval from the decision of the supreme council at Paris recognizing the independence of the so-called republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan and so instructed its representative in southern Russia, Rear-Admiral Newton A. McCully. Finally, while gladly giving recognition to the independence of Armenia, the government of the United States has taken the position that the final determination of its boundaries must not be made without Russia's co-operation and agreement. Not only is Russia concerned because a considerable part of the territory of the new state of Armenia, when it shall be defined, formerly belonged to the Russian empire, but equally important is the fact that Armenia must have the good will and the protective friendship of Russia if it is to remain independent and free.

Soviet Power Decried.

"These illustrations show with what consistency the government of the United States has been guided in its foreign policy by a loyal friendship for Russia. We are unwilling that, while it is helpless in the grip of a non-representative government, whose only sanction is brutal force, Russia shall be weakened still further by a policy of dismemberment, conceived in other than Russian interests."

"With the desire of the allied powers to bring about a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties in Europe, this government is of course, in hearty accord, and will support any justifiable steps to that end. It is unable to perceive, however, that a recognition of the soviet regime would promote, much less accomplish this object, and it is therefore averse to any dealings with the soviet regime beyond the most narrow boundaries to which a discussion of an armistice can be confined.

Savage Oppression Rules.

"That the present rulers of Russia do not rule by the will or the consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people is an incontestable fact. Although nearly two and a half years have passed since they seized the machinery of government, promising to protect the constituent assembly against alleged conspiracies against it, they have not yet permitted anything in the nature of a popular election. At the moment when the work of creating a popular representative government based upon universal suffrage was nearing completion, the bolsheviki, although in number an inconsiderable minority of the people, by force and cunning seized the powers and machinery of government and have continued to use them with savage oppression to maintain themselves in power.

"Without any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people, or to suggest what kind of government they should have, the government of the United States does express the hope that they soon will find a way to set up a government representing their free will and purpose. When that time comes, the United States will consider the measures of practical assistance which can be taken to promote the restoration of Russia, provided Russia has not taken itself wholly out of the pale of the friendly interest of other nations, by the pillage and oppression of the Poles.

"It is not possible for the government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government with which the relations common to friendly governments can be maintained. This conviction has nothing to do with any particular political or social structure which the Russian people themselves may see fit to embrace. It rests upon a wholly different set of facts. These facts, which none disputes, have convinced the government of the United States, against its will, that the existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith, and every usage and convention underlying the whole structure of international law; the negation, in short, of every principle upon which it is possible to base harmonious and trustful relations, whether of nations or of individuals.

"The responsible leaders of the regime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers, while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertakings or carrying out such agreements. This attitude of disregard of obligations voluntarily entered into, they base upon the theory that no compact or agreement made with a non-bolshevist government can have any moral force for them.

World Revolution Aim.

"They have not only avowed this as a doctrine, but have exemplified it in practice. Indeed, upon numerous occasions, the responsible spokesman of this power, and its official agencies, have declared that it is their understanding that the very existence of bolshevism in Russia, the maintenance of their own rule, depends, and must continue to depend, upon the occurrence of revolutions in all other great civilized nations, including the United States, which will overthrow and destroy their governments and set up bolshevist rule in their stead. They have made it plain that they intend to use every means, including of course, diplomatic agencies, to promote such revolutionary movements in other countries.

"It is true that they have in various ways expressed their willingness to give 'assurances' and 'guarantees' that they will not abuse the privileges and immunities of diplomatic agencies by using them for this purpose. In view of their own declarations, already referred to, such assurances and guarantees cannot be very seriously regarded. Moreover, it is within the knowledge of the government of the United States that the bolshevist government is itself subject to the control of a political faction with extensive international ramifications through the third internationale, and that this body, which is heavily subsidized by the bolshevist government from the public revenues of Russia, has, for its openly avowed aim the promotion of bolshevist revolutions throughout the world.

Promises Not Binding.

"The leaders of the bolsheviki have boasted that their promise of non-interference with other nations would in no wise bind the agents of this body. There is no room for reasonable doubt that such agents would receive the support and protection of any diplomatic agency the bolsheviki might have in other countries. Inevitably, therefore, diplomatic service of the bolshevist government would become a channel for intrigues and the propaganda of revolt against the institutions and laws of countries with which it was at peace, which would be an abuse of friendship to which enlightened governments cannot subject themselves.

"In the view of this government there cannot be any common ground upon which it can stand with a power whose conceptions of international relations are so entirely alien to its own, so utterly repugnant to its moral sense. There can be no mutual confidence or trust, no respect even, if pledges are to be given and agreements made with a cynical repudiation of their obligations already in the minds of one of the parties. We cannot recognize, hold official relations with or give friendly receptions to the agents of a government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions; whose diplomats will be the agitators of dangerous revolt; whose spokesmen say that they sign agreements with no intention of keeping them:

Russian Right Conceded.

"To summarize the position of this government, I would say, therefore, in response to your excellency's inquiry, that it would regard with satisfaction a declaration by the allied and associated powers that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected. These boundaries should properly include the whole of the former Russian empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland and such territory as may by agreements form a part of the Armenian state. The aspirations of these nations for independence are legitimate. Each was forcibly annexed and their liberation from oppressive alien rule involves no aggressions against Russia's territorial rights, and has received the sanction of the public opinion of all free peoples. Such a declaration presupposes the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory embraced by these boundaries, and in the opinion of this government should be accompanied by the announcement that no transgression by Poland, Finland or any other power of the line so drawn and proclaimed will be permitted.

"Thus only can the bolshevist regime be deprived of its false, but effective appeal to Russian nationalism and compelled to meet the inevitable challenge of reason and self-respect which the Russian people, secure from invasion and territorial violation, are sure to address to a social philosophy that degrades them and a tyranny that oppresses them.

"The policy herein outlined will command the support of this government.

"Accept, excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "BAINBRIDGE COLBY,

"His excellency,

"Baron Camille Romano Avezzana,

"Ambassador of Italy."

Hungary to Bolster Poles.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Reports from Polish sources to the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent say Poland has accepted Hungary's offer to send a few regiments to fight the bolsheviki.

Hungary, it is said, is disposed to send some 10,000 soldiers and war munitions and material and to place the Hungarian Red Cross at Poland's disposal.

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SUMMARY OF SECRETARY COLBY'S RUSSO-POLISH STATEMENT.

America declares for political independence and territorial integrity of Poland.

Recognition by United States of bolshevist regime in Russia held impossible.

Present government of Russia held not representative of people and wholly untrustworthy.

Government will oppose any plan contemplating dismemberment of Russia.

Hope expressed that Russian people will set up government with which enlightened nations can deal.

"We cannot hold official relations with government which conspires against our institutions."

Integrity of Russia presupposes withdrawal of all foreign troops from Russian territory.

No transgression by Poland, Finland or any other power should be permitted.

"Pillage and oppression of Poles would remove Russia from pale of friendly interests of other nations."

"Policy of this government will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual."

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS POLAND TO BLAME

Attacks on Russia Are Declared Not Justified.

RIGHTS CONCEDED SOVIET

Bolsheviki Declared Entitled to Peace Terms Due Any Nation That Has Been in Right.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—"I am still hopeful of peace," were the opening words of Premier Lloyd George's announcement in the house of commons today with regard to the Russo-Polish crisis.

The house was crowded and the tension was high in anticipation of the premier's "peace or war" statement. As he entered he was warmly cheered.

MM. Krassin and Kameneff of the Russian soviet delegation here were in the strangers' gallery.

Mr. Lloyd George declared the Polish attack was not justified in the opinion of the British government and that the soviet government in any conditions of peace was entitled to take into account the facts of the attacks made by the Poles upon Russia and that those attacks were delivered despite the warnings of the allies to Poland.

Rights Conceded Soviet.

The soviet, he declared, was entitled to demand such guarantees as would be exacted by any power against a repetition of attacks of that kind. What was challenged, he said, was that "nothing justifies retaliation, reprisal or punishment which goes to the extent of wiping out national existence.

"Apart altogether from the moral right of any power to demand the extinction of another nation as punishment for the aggression of its government," Premier Lloyd George said, "Europe has to be considered. The independence of Poland and its existence as an independent nation is an essential part of the structure of European peace. Re-partition of Poland would not merely be a crime; it would be a peril, and we have to consider both these contingencies as a basis for our policy."

Allied Policy Is Peace.

The premier declared that the sole purpose of the allied policy was to secure peace on a basis of independence for ethnological Poland. He said the Hythe conference agreed that the allies should advise Poland to endeavor to negotiate an armistice and make peace as long as such independence was recognized. That recommendation has been forwarded to the soviet government, the premier stated.

He pointed out that the allies suggested to the soviet that they declare a truce Monday at midnight, but this was not accepted in view of the Minsk meeting set for Wednesday. He declared there had been great and suspicious delays in coming to a discussion of an armistice. He could not imagine, the premier said, why, if there had been a real desire to have an armistice and negotiate peace, the soviet government would not have fixed a date at the latest a week or ten days ago for the purpose.

Quarrel Not Contemplated.

The premier continued:

"We are not going to have a quarrel or propose to engage this country in a dispute whether it means much or little upon the difference between Monday or Wednesday, and there the allies are agreed.

"If they negotiate an agreement at Minsk we do not propose to intervene to upset any arrangement which is acceptable to the Poles. It is their affair. I sincerely trust it will mean peace, but supposing it did not, we have got to face that."

If the Minsk conference failed because the Poles refused to accept terms which the soviet was entitled to exact, having regard to the way in which the conflict started and the Polish military condition, then the allies could not support Poland, the premier declared. However, if the Bolsheviki insisted on terms threatening the independence of Poland, then a difficult situation would arise.

The premier said no action would be taken except to support the struggle for Poland's existence and independence. No allied troops would be sent to Poland, he declared. It would not be necessary, he said, if the Polish resources were thoroughly organized and well directed.

Economic Pressure Suggested.

The next action, continued the premier, would be to put economic pressure upon soviet Russia, either by naval action or international action. Substantial stores, he says, were available in that quarter of the world which the allies would feel obliged to send to Poland.

Replying to an interjection as to what the position of America would be, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We certainly are going to appeal to America. There is, of course, the difficulty in America that up to the present she has not ratified the treaty and that the treaty is the subject of conflict between the two great parties. It is not in our power to say what view the American executive would take. I am only judging from the attitude of America at the peace conference. She was a strong protagonist of Polish independence. No man could have taken a more determined and zealous part in setting up Polish independence than President Wilson, and I am certain that whatever difference of opinion there may be in America in regard to the league of nations, there would be no difference of opinion in their general attitude toward Polish independence."

No Overt Step Taken.

The premier declared that up to the present, Great Britain was taking no steps to assist in any attack on soviet Russia inside her own territory, since the British government's changed policy was announced.

The premier declared that if the negotiations with soviet Russia had broken down because of the bolshevik attitude and the allies had cut Russia off from the outside world, there would be an end to any trade negotiations.

"If they want peace," he said, "they can get it and the London conference proposal was intended to establish peace."

Replying to the contention of the labor deputations that the soviet was being attacked merely because it was a revolutionary government, the premier pointed out that the first three governments following the downfall of the imperial regime had been recognized and that the allies had only broken with Moscow because it violated the allied bond by making a separate peace.

MILITARY DECISION REACHED

Allies Declare It Impracticable to Send Troops to Poland.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The military decisions reached at the Hythe conference between Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand and their advisers were as follows, according to the French foreign office:

First, that it was impracticable and unnecessary to send allied troops to Poland.

Second, the integrity of Poland's western frontier was guaranteed. (This palpably means that any effort by Germany to use the present crisis in an attempt to regain any of the territory ceded to Poland under the treaty of Versailles would be decisively negatived by the allies.)

Third, that the allies would continue sending munitions and skilled officers to Poland.

Blockade measures would possibly be taken later, it was said, but French opinion questioned the effectiveness of such action.

MARTYRS' EULOGY PAID

(Continued From First Page.)

armistice day parade. "Centralia will mean to the legion what Bunker hill, Gettysburg and Chateau Thierry mean to the nation. At these places the spirit of America met the enemy and triumphed. Here, in Centralia, the spirit of the American Legion likewise met the enemy of our country and triumphed."

As representative of nearly 2,000,000 members of the legion D'Olier laid a wreath of flowers on Grimm's grave. In the crowd were Grimm's old friends in Centralia and friends of Dale Hubbard, Ben Casagranda and Arthur McElfresh, who also were slain. These fellow-townsmen and fellow legionnaires of the dead men nodded their approval as their commander pledged the body of ex-service men to continued opposition to the enemies of the country that bore from within.

D'Olier came here this morning from Portland. Although he is making an exhausting seven-weeks' tour of the far west in legion interests, he insisted on 24 hours being spent in this town where legion blood was first spilled.

D'Olier Speaks at Luncheon.

Frank R. Jeffery, commander of the Washington department, accompanied D'Olier and his party from Portland. They were met by A. S. Kresky, ex-commander of Grant Hodge post of this city, Mayor T. C. Rogers and heads of the various patriotic and civic organizations.

D'Olier spoke briefly at a luncheon given by the Centralia Rotary club. "With Centralia held in the minds and hearts of every member of the organization as the shrine of the American Legion it would have been impossible for me to have made this western trip without visiting your city," he told the rotarians.

A conference with post commanders of this district followed the luncheon. Dan F. Coulter represented Willapa Harbor post of South Bend; E. W. Fuller, Hyde Harlow post of Elma; Virgil Baker, Alfred William Leach post of Olympia; Russell E. Carothers, Guy Rathbun post of Kelso; H. V. Collins, Hoquiam post; V. F. Stieglitz, Aberdeen post; L. E. Wilkeson, Edward B. Rhoades post of Tacoma; Dr. Rowland L. Atcheson, Montesano post; D. G. Abel, L. R. Fiscus post of Chehalis; Lloyd R. Dysart, Grant Hodge post of Centralia, and Walter Toy, Buford Rockefellow post, Winlock.

Parade Route Followed.

After the conference, the commander and his party were taken in automobiles over the route of the tragic armistice day parade. As the representative of all the legion members, D'Olier was shown where the parade of Centralia boys gathered at the park, wended north on Tower avenue and retraced its steps. Points of vantage, from which the "wobbly" sharpshooters fired into the ranks were pointed out to him, as well as the hall from which the inmates attempted to flee, and the wooded path that Wesley Everest took as he fled, firing back at his pursuers.

Then the party went to the cemetery. Centralia is not a large town and its leisure class probably is proportionately small. It is an American city of busy aspect, intensely modern and wide awake. Yet, as the commander's party moved to the burial ground it was augmented by a score of automobiles and more than 100 spectators on foot.

Crowd Is Sympathetic.

It was not a curious crowd but a sympathetic one. Evidently, it appreciated what the head of the legion appreciated—that here was the first clash of the ex-service man with his inherent foe within the country and that here he first exercised the restraint that the constitution of the legion urges.

As the Montesano legion band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and as the legionnaires and townspeople gathered about the graves, there was borne to the onlooker reminiscences of similar scenes in the simple villages of France. Over beyond the snow-capped mountain he could see the valleys of the Vosges where the grateful and gracious French stood with streaming eyes as a fallen friend in olive-drab was lowered into his grave. So it was that nine months after the first anniversary of the Armistice, the war spirit of exaltation of sacrifice for the flag, lived again for a moment in an American community.

Homage Paid to Memory.

"I come here to Centralia today in a double role," said D'Olier. "I am here as national commander of the American Legion and also as a plain American citizen, but with the single purpose of paying homage to the memory of these four men who died as truly in the service of their country as if they actually had fallen on the battlefields of France."

"Officially, I come here as to the shrine of the American Legion, hallowed by our first martyrs, because Centralia will mean to the Legion what Bunker Hill, Gettysburg and Chateau Thierry mean to our nation. At these places, the spirit of America met the enemy and triumphed. Here, in Centralia, the spirit of the American Legion likewise met the enemy of our nation and triumphed.

"As a plain American citizen I come to thank God that those who served during the great war, more than 4,000,000 strong, and who offered their lives to their country to protect her institutions from the foes without, now stand united as civilians and will as faithfully protect those same institutions from the foe within.

Murderous Blast Recalled.

"It is only nine months ago that the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice was being celebrated here in this town when a murderous blast was fired into the peaceful ranks of parading legionnaires at the very moment when they were rejoicing that they had come through the perils of the war and had found peace and quiet in the streets or their own home town.

"The event is too close for us to appraise it truly—the perspective is not yet right—but we are beginning to appreciate the significance of Centralia.

"We remember—and the memory of legionnaires is doubly sharp—that here in this American town ex-service men were foully murdered by un-American forces. We, who were delegates at the first convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis, recall the dramatic tenseness when the news was received.

"The ink was scarcely dry on the words of the preamble of the constitution of the American Legion, pledging us to uphold and defend the constitution of our country, to make right the master of might, to maintain law and order and to transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy, when the legion men of Centralia proved how sincere was the stand of all legion men for law and order.

"While in the service it was not what we said, but rather what we did that interested our countrymen, and so it was that what we said at our first convention carried conviction throughout the land because backed by the righteous deeds of the legionnaires of Centralia. Here it was that the nation learned that the legion not only professed high ideals, but lived up to them.

"It was Centralia's sorrow to bear this tragedy, but it was Centralia's honor to show how lofty were the ideals of ex-service men and how sacred their pledges.

"These four men—Grimm, McElfresh, Hubbard and Casagranda—died as heroically as though they had made supreme sacrifice over there. Indeed, it is harder to fight the battles of peace than to serve when animated by the exaltation of war.

"These men will be the beloved martyrs of the American Legion. It is not what we say today but rather what we do tomorrow that will show how much we appreciate the sacrifice they made.

"It is fitting here today we should renew our pledge of patriotism and devotion to law and order and serve notice on the forces of anarchy that more than 4,000,000 ex-service men, who fought and defeated the foe without, are now sworn to fight to the death the foe within, who would work injury to our sacred institutions. Our inspiration shall be our fense based on fairness and justice, martyrs and the restraint shown by their outraged comrades. By dedicating ourselves to the defense of our flag and all that it means, a dewe shall prove that our comrades, in France and Centralia, have not died in vain."

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57

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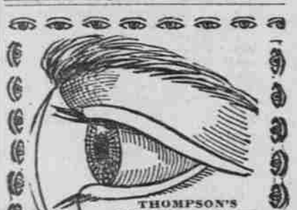

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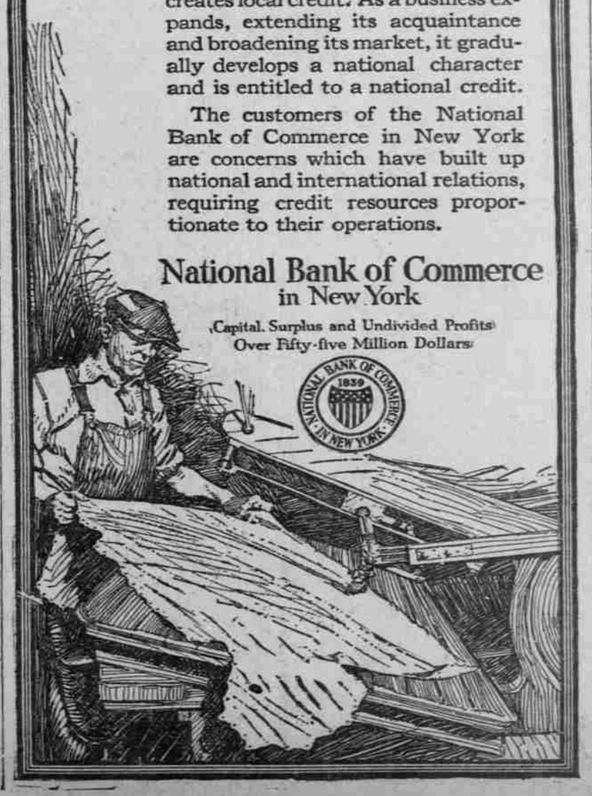

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The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo at any pharmacy. It's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.—Adv.

Scratch my Back