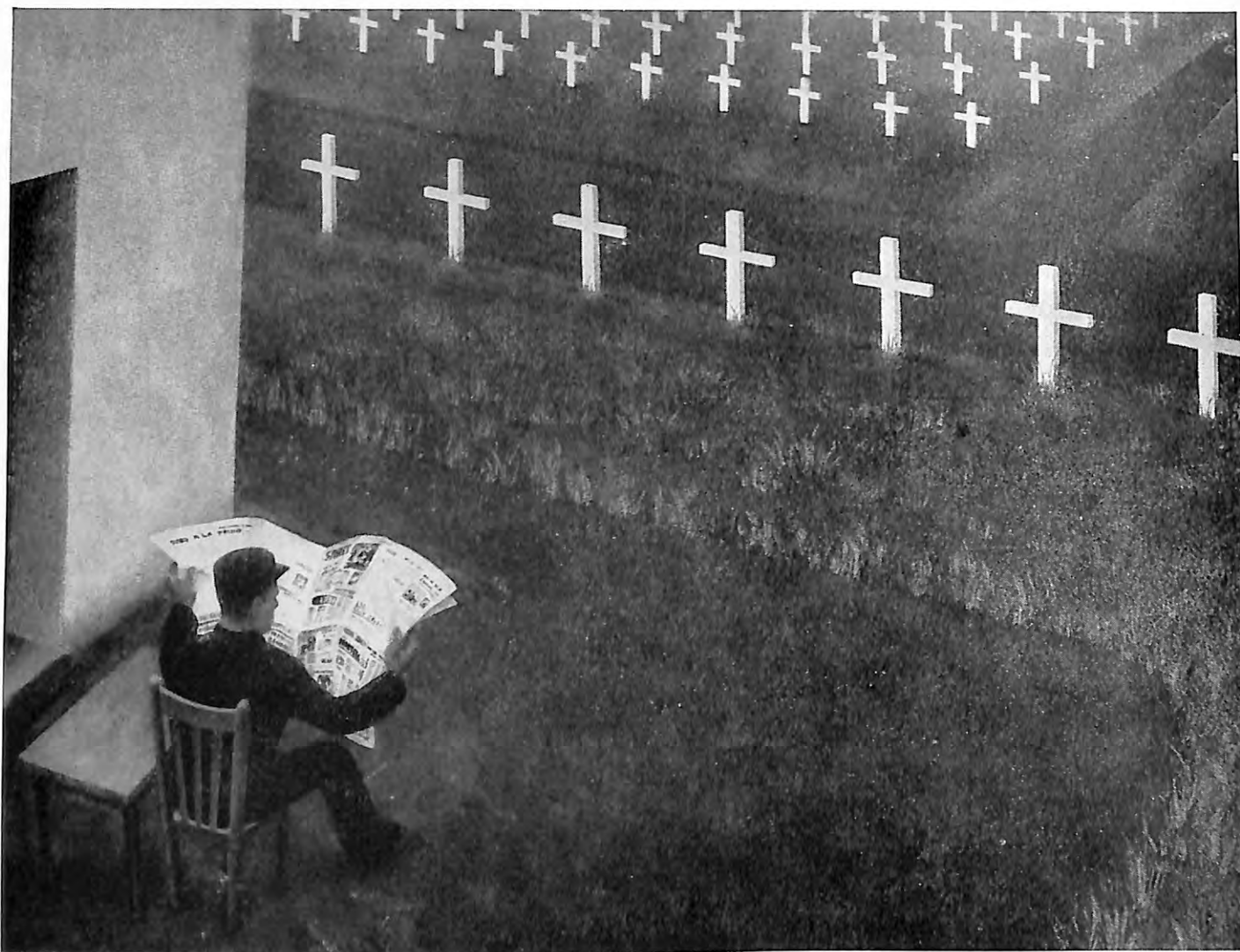


THE **ELKS** MAGAZINE



AUGUST, 1939

KNEISEL



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THERE ARE MORE KINDS OF DEATH THAN DYING

In the World War, approximately 17,000,000 men were killed.

A few more million people—many of them children—died from starvation or undernourishment suffered because crops were destroyed or because it was clever strategy to shut off the enemy's food supply.

These were the dead, the *actual* dead.

But more things human were killed than the white crosses tell of.

The great things that millions of fine and promising young men might have accomplished had they lived were buried with their bodies.

The kind of hope that buoys men's hearts was, for many thousands, killed forever and replaced with bitterness and disillusion.

The faith nations had in each other was killed; culture and art stood still, ideals died; truth was buried deep under lies and conscienceless propaganda.

And what did the world gain from this colossal sacrifice?

Nothing, absolutely nothing. The "war to end war" ended only peace. Some part of the world has been at war every single day since that tragic April afternoon in 1914.

There was no true victory, no lasting gain, no real conquest for anyone.

World Peaceways is a non-profit organization with a plan and determination to solidify the antipathy civilized people cannot help but have for war.

We feel that there *must* be a more intelligent and civilized way than murder to settle the differences of men and nations. If you feel the same way we'd like to hear from you. Won't you add your voice to ours? Why not sit down now and write to . . . *World Peaceways, 103 Park Avenue, New York City.*

AUGUST 1939

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THE ELKS MAGAZINE

NATIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GRAND LODGE BY THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND PUBLICATION COMMISSION

"To inculcate the principles of Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity; to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its members; to quicken the spirit of American patriotism; to cultivate good fellowship. . . ."—From Preamble to the Constitution, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

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Henry C. Warner

of Dixon, Ill., Lodge No. 779, elected Grand Exalted Ruler
at the Grand Lodge Meeting in St. Louis, July 11, 1939

Speech of Acceptance

by **GRAND EXALTED RULER HENRY C. WARNER**

Before the Grand Lodge at St. Louis,

July 11, 1939

MAY I express to every member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks my truest sentiments of gratitude and appreciation. You have made me exceedingly happy. Verily, in the words of the Psalmist, "my cup runneth over".

The words of praise that have been so eloquently spoken in my behalf on this occasion would do great credit to one far more able and talented than I, and whether or not I deserve them it was pleasing to hear those words said by men of long acquaintance whom for many years I have been privileged to count as my friends. The good wishes of our friends are stepping stones on which we gain strength and the attainment of life's greatest ambitions. I am grateful and appreciative. To be chosen as leader of this much beloved Order during the coming year is indeed an honor. That high position has been held by men of unusual distinction and of splendid achievement. To be called upon to carry the standard which they bore and lead a membership of 500,000 loyal American citizens is a privilege which falls to the lot of but few men, and the responsibility which attaches thereto is great.

We who live in the Middle West, in this broad Mississippi River Valley, are not, technically speaking, of the East nor of the West, although we have many of the characteristics of each. We are neither Northern nor Southern, although the traits of both North and South are here to meet and to blend. And so we are happy to have you gather in the rich fertile country known as the Midwest to consider the problems of Elkdom.

Elkdom in this section of the United States has many outstanding leaders in its membership. We are proud of our Past Grand Exalted Rulers, Brothers Bruce A. Campbell and Floyd E. Thompson. We are proud, too, of the Mayor of this populous, and progressive city, the Hon. Bernard Dickmann, and of our adopted Past Grand Exalted Ruler, the present Grand Secretary, J. E. Masters. From a nearby state in the East there came a man we loved, who for many years was an important factor in guiding our destinies, the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler Brother Joseph T. Fanning.

We who live here enjoy the Middle West. We want you to know us better. Those who have come from the Atlantic and the Pacific and who will travel from coast to coast will have seen much of our beloved country, and to see America is to love it and respect it, and we need much of that love and respect at this time.

No one will deny the great influence that the Order of Elks has had upon the progress of this Nation during the more than half a century which has just passed. If the record of the accomplishments of our Order were to be removed from that history, there would be many blank pages which are now devoted to achievements which have resulted from the teachings of our Order.

The people of early Greece, with only a population of approximately 300,000 people, with Socrates, Plato and Aristotle as their leaders, reached their high state of progress because they upheld the ideal of liberty. No people in so short a time ever contributed so much to civilization. We must have freedom to enable us to progress and we can only develop to the utmost in a free country. When one man becomes so powerful that he restricts his fellow men, danger follows. If the creative mind of the individual

is crushed, only sterility remains, from which no good is likely to develop.

Those engaged in many forms of endeavor frequently feel that all of the progress of the Nation is dependent upon the endeavor in which they are engaged, but the members of the Order of Elks know that industry and thrift and the principles of the Bill of Rights, in the Constitution of the United States and in the long line of decisions of the courts of our country supporting those principles and upholding the rights of freedom and liberty, are the foundations upon which the future of this government must depend. They know, too, that the teachings of religion must be followed to insure good citizenship.

Stern duties will continue to confront every American citizen and every member of our Order during the coming year and those duties must not be neglected. Our members must meet those duties with intelligence, courage and unquestioned patriotism. Our problem is to determine how our efforts should be directed to safely insure the perpetuation of our governmental institutions.

There are thousands of young men and women in this country today full of energy, vitality and ambition, many with ability, endeavoring in vain to find their places in the world. If you and I had been unable to obtain employment when we finished our school training, we would have scant respect for the existing scheme of things. Youth is pointing its bewildered finger at us and asking us what we are going to do about it. It must be our duty and our privilege to provide the coming generations with conditions under which they can grow and prosper.

It has always been the pride of America to have unparalleled material progress with the doors of opportunity open and the good things of life disseminated widely and more generously than in any other country at any other time.

The free enterprise of this Nation has created economic conditions superior to any in the world. The American factory worker today can buy four times as much food and clothing with an hour's wage as the German workman. He can purchase nine times as much as an Italian laborer and more than ten times as much as a Russian peasant. Such advantages should be retained.

Until the past decade the existence of an Elks lodge in any community was a guarantee that there would be no suffering in that community from lack of food, raiment or shelter. We sought and enjoyed the privilege of serving. The good deeds of our Brothers and the relief we so freely gave brought great credit to the Order. We still seek to serve, but due to a changed economic condition it is no longer within our power to furnish relief for all of the unfortunate. A paternalistic trend of affairs has tended to lessen our ability to earn respect which we formerly rightfully gained by our charitable efforts. The splendid success of our Order is due to the efforts and the wisdom of many individuals. The spirit of good fellowship, the desire to serve, the sentiment which prompts us to comfort those who mourn and the will to do good unto all mankind have been important factors in that success. We need to instill into each of the subordinate lodges the desire and ambition to make those lodges more important factors in their local communities. Our record for national patriotic service is enexcelled by any other organization. Our efforts may well be extended locally to make every (Continued on page 40)

Precisely,

MR. PETRIE

by Hugh B. Cave

Mr. Petrie wasn't much of an art critic, but he did know when a murder was a murder —and when it wasn't!

Illustrated by MARIO COOPER

IT WOULD be better, Mr. Petrie thought, if there were a hand reaching out of the coffin to menace them. A hand white against the walls of the grave, with fingers curled to clutch at falling clods of earth. The rest was quite satisfactory. The graveyard was sufficiently grim; the glittering eyes of the perched owl hinted at things supernatural; black clouds scurrying beneath the moon were nicely attuned to the established mood. But it did need a hand.

He sketched it in and then leaned back on his stool, critically studying the entire canvas through his spectacles. Behind him a tongue made little clicking sounds and a voice said softly, "So you're at it again, eh? And I do believe it's to be more gruesome, if possible, than the other one!"

Mr. Petrie turned quickly on his stool and made a face. He was growing deaf by the hour, he told himself. "Dear Mrs. Mitchell," he said gravely, "I didn't hear you come in. I honestly didn't."

"I don't make much noise with this go-cart."

"You don't," said Mr. Petrie, "and that's a fact."

Martha Mitchell came closer in her wheelchair and scowled at the canvas. The light was not good, but then, the light in the second-hand bookstore was seldom good. Mr. Petrie belonged to some rare species of cavern-dweller able to see satisfactorily in twilight gloom.

He looked it. Small and quite bald, he had enormous eyes in a most benign face and at times resembled a contented toad. He had been buying and selling and reading books for so long that he now looked and behaved as one might expect a composite of all queer characters in all queer books to look and behave. He also painted pictures.

Very ugly, very depressing pictures.

"Tomorrow night," said the woman in the wheelchair, "I'm giving a party. I shall expect you."

"You're amazingly active, dear Mrs. Mitchell."

"Of course I am! I trundled myself all the way down here to your smelly shop to invite you, didn't I?"

"Did you?"

"No," she laughed. "Not quite. Jane wheeled me down. But I do feel indecently healthy, Mr. Petrie. Just look at me. I'm so fat I hardly fit this contraption

any more." She waggled an unfastened strap at him, and then leaned closer. "Jane will come in when she's done a bit of shopping. Tomorrow is the birthday of that young man of hers. That's why I'm giving a party. Now, what on earth is this awful picture?"

Mr. Petrie readjusted his spectacles. "It's to be a picture of three men burying a corpse," he said.

"Oh! A sort of sequel, I presume, to the other."

"Precisely. In yours, these same men were plotting the murder. But about this party, Mrs. Mitchell . . ."

"Tell him, Jane," said Martha Mitchell to the young lady who had just entered the shop, "about this party of ours."

"You won't like it, Mr. Petrie."

"Well, for heaven's sake, why won't he like it?"

"The house will be bulging with stuffed shirts, every one of whom will tell Martha at least twice that's she far too old to be cutting up like that. Then she'll lose her temper and tell them all what she thinks of them, and it will end in a Kilkenny cat-fight."

"And the worst of it is, Mr. Petrie," said Martha, "she's right. But just the same I'll expect you. I'll need someone to talk to after the stuffed shirts have damned me."

Mr. Petrie looked through his spectacles at Jane. Martha Mitchell must have looked like that, he reflected, fifty years ago. Radiant was the word that came to mind, yet so blunt a description merely touched the surface. Within her lurked something of Debussy: elves and trolls grinning impishly through an everlasting polka.

"I shall be there," Mr. Petrie promised, "in all my glory." And it was exceedingly nice of Mrs. Mitchell, he thought, to invite him. Mrs. Mitchell was supreme dictator of Arnold Cove's social life.

THE Mitchell home presented something of a problem to the old man. Perched atop the bluff at the end of town, it could be reached only by a winding private road or by arduous ascent of one hundred and thirteen steep, wooden steps. He chose the steps and rested four times on his way up them. At the top, far above pungent smells of seaweed and unwashed fishing boats, he sat down, perspiring and winded, to slow his heart. The scene spread out beneath him was breath taking.

"It's a long way down," he thought, frowning at it.

To his left the sleek lawn of the estate dipped swiftly to the roofs of huddled houses. To his right the promontory was a reddish giant of sand wearing on its cropped green hair, for a cap, the home of Martha Mitchell.

"A long way down," Mr. Petrie mused, shuddering. "I should hate to fall . . . or be pushed."

He stood up to continue his journey and caught in full the gusting surliness of a voice which said, "And who might you be?"



"It's to be a picture of three men burying a corpse," he said. Mr. Petrie painted very depressing, very ugly pictures.

Mr. Petrie blinked. He disliked being stared at but thought better of saying so, since the man confronting him was easily six feet tall and obviously hostile. The fellow's very masculine chest strained to the breaking point its armor of starched shirtfront. Suspicion warped his rugged red countenance.

"I'm Mr. Petrie," the little man said warily, "and I've come to the party."

The two stared at each other. Someone else, Mr. Petrie noticed, was approaching across the lawn, and when his nearsighted eyes made out who it was, he was relieved. "Good evening, Jane," he said, bowing.

She said quickly, "Oh, it's you, Mr. Petrie," and then, anxiously clutching the arrogant one's arm, she added, "Have you seen her, Uncle John? Have you looked over by the tennis courts?"

The tall fellow shook his head. "I was going there," he declared, "when I saw this chap here . . ."

"Oh. You two don't know each other. Mr. Petrie, this is my uncle, John Mitchell, Martha's brother. Mr. Petrie is one of Martha's best friends, John."

Her uncle John gave Mr. Petrie a heavy hand to shake and rather abruptly withdrew it. Apparently he did not share his sister's affection for queer characters not listed in the social directory. He said, "Excuse me," and walked away.

"Something," Mr. Petrie said, "seems to be wrong."

"Something is," Jane told him, and added resignedly, "Martha is acting up again."

"Acting up?"

"The house is full of people, and she's disappeared."

"Dear me," Mr. Petrie said.

"Go in and make yourself known, won't you? I've got to find her, Mr. Petrie."

He frowned after her and then scowled at the distant front door. Go in there alone, to be confronted by a horde of people whom he did not know? Oh, no! He preferred to remain outside until Martha appeared. Smiling inwardly at the old lady's independence, Mr. Petrie strolled along the edge of the bluff and listened to the muted sighing of the sea, far below.

HE observed presently, though, that he was not alone. Other shapes were moving through the darkness all about him and he heard bits of anxious talk. Mrs. Mitchell's guests, it seemed, were worried about her.

The cold white eye of a searchlight leaped across Mr. Petrie's face and returned to play over the whole of him. "Wait a minute, you!" a voice said sharply, and the light came closer.

"Someone else," Mr. Petrie thought unhappily, "is going to ask questions."

Young and rather handsome, the man with the light scowled at him and said, "Who are you?" and then with evident relief exclaimed, "Oh, it's Mr. Petrie! You gave me a start!"

Mr. Petrie had been given a start, too, but smiled now and felt more secure. He and Jane's young gentleman friend, Mark Stevens, had met before in the gloom of the second-hand bookstore, where Mark had even gone so far once as to express admiration for Mr. Petrie's ability as an artist.

The light dipped and spilled its glow over the lawn at his feet. "Where the devil," Mark said, "can she have got to? We've looked everywhere. Where would you go, Petrie, if you were she?"

Mr. Petrie, looking down at the pool of light, did not answer.

"I said," Mark repeated, "where would you go . . ."

He was silent for the time required to draw a deep breath. Then he said, "Good Lord!"

Mr. Petrie had stepped back. He felt cold, and it was not the damp chill in the night air that made him cold. In the soft earth at his feet, earth made spongy by recent rains, were the narrow, deep-bitten tracks of three thin wheels. The tracks ran out of the darkness, straight as ruled lines to the edge of the bluff.

Mr. Petrie and Mark Stevens looked at each other. "Good Lord," Mark said again. "Could she . . . could she have . . ." With an abruptness that drained Mr. Petrie's face of color, he strode to the cliff's edge and





The sea lashed at his hips and hissed its defiance, yet at last he reached his objective.

leaned over it to peer down at the tumbling surf. Not for a million dollars would Mr. Petrie have aped him.

"Dark," Mark muttered. "Can't see down there." He pulled the old man toward the stairs. "If she's there, we'll find her. The sea will have washed . . ." But he could not make himself say it. Feebly he finished, "Come on. We'll go down."

They hurried down the one hundred and thirteen steep steps, Mr. Petrie laboring for breath long before they reached the bottom. A path along the base of the cliff would lead them, if the tide were right, to a slender strip of pebble-strewn beach. But the tide was not right. The flashlight showed only a white mass of foam hissing and licking at the rock wall.

They stood at the end of the path while the light shot ahead. For a while the sea mocked their silence; then a cry burst from the young man's lips and he seized Mr. Petrie's arm and pointed. "Look!" he shouted. "There, against the rocks!"

Mr. Petrie could see little through the salt spray on his spectacles. He gasped when the young man rushed from his side. Gripping the light in an outthrust hand, Mark groped along the cliff's face and went forward.

He slipped, caught himself. The sea lashed at his hips and hissed its defiance, and once an angry wall of water seemed to have engulfed him. But the light steadily advanced and the young man resourcefully reached his objective.

A moment later he was back at Mr. Petrie's side, drenched and gasping, but triumphant. The object he had dragged from the rocks was Martha Mitchell's wheelchair.

They examined it in silence and Mr. Petrie felt ill. Not much was left of it. One wheel with its multitude of wire spokes was bent to the shape of an egg, the other was rimless, and the small front wheel was missing entirely. A heavy leather strap extending from arm to arm and designed to hold the occupant in place was attached at both ends but jaggedly broken.

"Horrible!" Mr. Petrie said, shuddering.

"The strap broke," his companion muttered, "when she fell. She must have been thrown clear." He aimed the light again and probed with its white beam every inch of the cliff's base. It was hopeless but he stared for some time before shaking his head. "We'll never find her in the dark," he admitted grudgingly.

"Perhaps," Mr. Petrie suggested, "we should go back . . ."

The young man nodded, stooping to pick up the chair.

THEY were most peculiar people, Mr. Petrie decided. Even after an hour they had not gotten beyond a discussion of how Mrs. Mitchell had been so stupid as to wheel herself over the cliff. The depressing fact that she had gone over and was now dead did not seem to trouble them.

Uncle John had assumed command and had questioned each of the others in turn. Did they believe his sister had done it deliberately, or did they think it an accident? To the best of their knowledge had Martha quite been herself lately, or had they noted a certain air of brooding about her?

John Mitchell was president of a bank and was most impressive, leaning there on his knuckles and glaring at those he questioned.

His wife, Penelope, small and frightened and very proud of him—oh, very proud of him!—sat at Mr. Petrie's left on the divan and said almost nothing. Once she did say, "No, dear," when asked bluntly if she had noticed anything wrong; and Mr. Petrie guessed by the way she said it that she had been Uncle John's wife for years.

Mr. Philip was different. He wore glasses too large for his too thin face; he wore his hair long and pushed his fingers through it more (Continued on page 41)



Left: W. Somerset Maugham's "Tellers of Tales" is a collection of short stories. Doubleday, Doran.

Below: Thomas Wolfe, author of "The Web and the Rock", Harper Bros.



Ben Pinchot

WHAT AMERICA IS *Reading*

by Harry Hansen

IN MIDSUMMER a good book of short stories goes a long way to take the mind off the heat, so I am going to recommend a genuine life saver. It is called "Tellers of Tales" and contains one hundred stories chosen by W. Somerset Maugham, who certainly knows how to tell good stories, from the writings of the United States, England, France, Russia and Germany. The stories were written in the hundred

years that lie between Sir Walter Scott and Edna Ferber, and include some old favorites and some not often reprinted. A collection of one hundred stories is bound to include some that will meet with general approval, even if a few are not to the liking of everybody. That's what makes it such a good bet.

There are stories here by Stevenson, Kipling, Ring Lardner, Jack London, A. Conan Doyle, Dorothy

Parker, William Faulkner, Hawthorne, de Maupassant, Chekov, Oscar Wilde, Henry James, Poe and other well-known authors, and entertainment is the chief element in the collection. For those who enjoy the lucid discussions about writing that Mr. Maugham has prepared for other books, such as "East and West", "Traveler's Library" and "The Summing Up", there is an excellent introduction in which he discusses the relative merits of story writers and their methods, and continues his comment on Chekov, which he began in "East and West". In these talks Mr. Maugham is wholly non-professional; he talks about "us plain men" and puts himself on a footing with the reader who gets bored by academic fault-finding.

If "Tellers of Tales" whets your appetite for more, follow it with Edward J. O'Brien's anthology, "Fifty Best American Short Stories, 1914 to 1939". The readers of Mr. O'Brien's annuals know that he prefers stories that are unconventional, novel and written by the advance guard, and in the course of a long career as an editor he has developed into a good judge. These fifty stories include many favorites by Wilbur Daniel Steele, Thomas Beer, Irvin Cobb, Joseph Hergesheimer, Ernest Hemingway, Ring Lardner, J. P. Marquand, Dorothy Parker, William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Erskine Caldwell, Tess Slesinger, Thomas Wolfe, John Steinbeck and other leaders of American fiction. "Tellers of Tales" is published by Doubleday, Doran at \$3.75; "Fifty Best American Short Stories", by Houghton, Mifflin at \$3.

Thomas Wolfe's New Novel

When Thomas Wolfe died unexpectedly on Sept. 15, 1938, at the age of 37, he left a great amount of manuscript that was practically ready for publication. The first bite out of this prodigious writing is "The Web and the Rock" (Harper & Bros., \$3), which continues the familiar Wolfe theme of a young man coming up from the South to become a writer in New York City. Autobiographical as all Wolfe books are supposed to be in essence, they are also the record of a great vitality, an immense capacity to live, a vital interest in everything that concerns man, together with wide intellectual interests and a passionate desire to get all these impressions down on paper. For this reason reading a Wolfe novel is an adventure unlike reading any other American author of our time. "The Web and the Rock" is the story of George Webber, of Old Catawba, S. C., who struggles to write and is attracted and repelled by various men and women. It reads a great deal like "Of Time and the River".

There is danger that we will get too pedantic in commenting on
(Continued on page 45)



We're Going to the Dogs

by Stanley Frank

Mr. Frank ponders the question, "Are men smarter than dogs?" and finds the answer disconcerting.



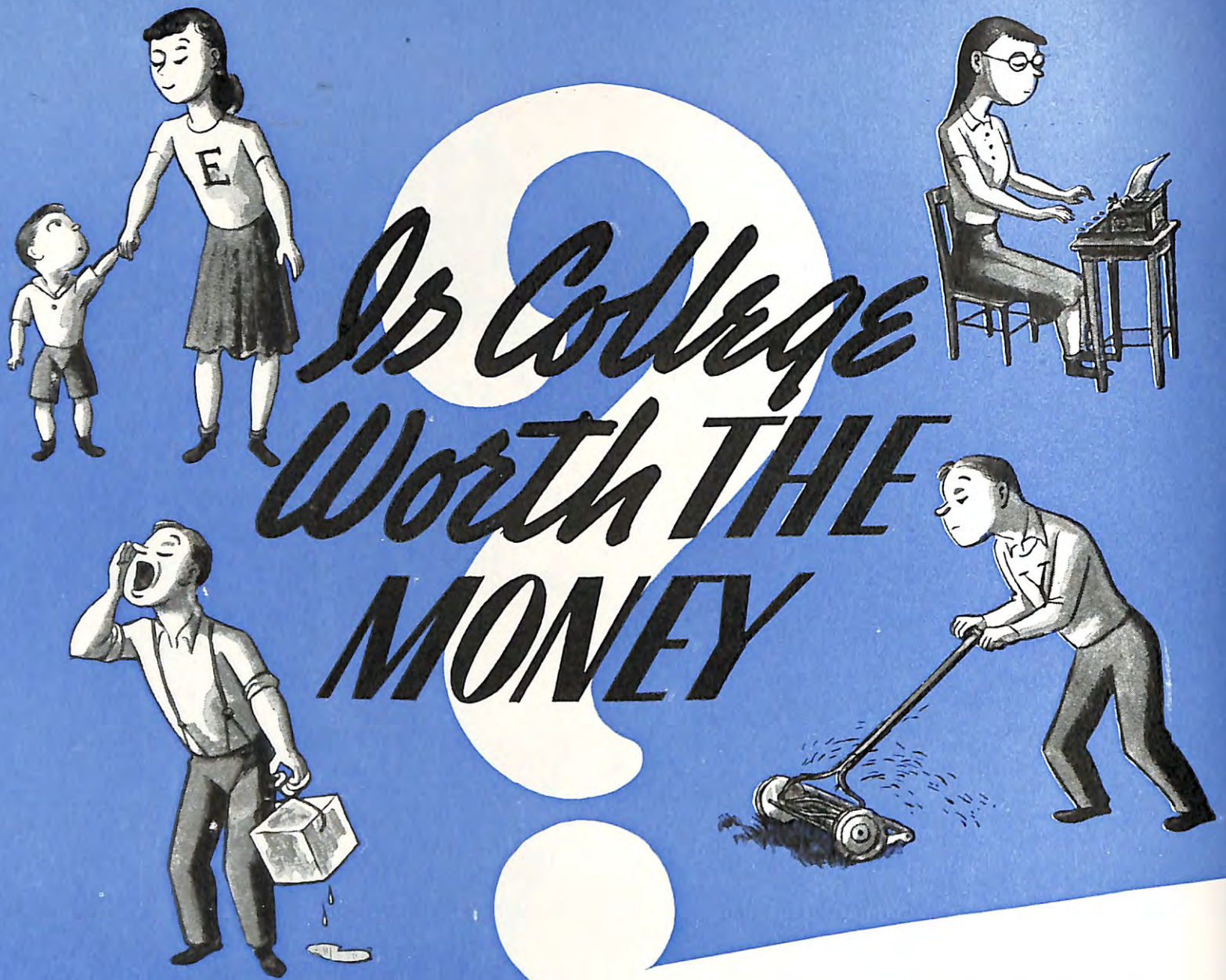
AFTER twenty years of trying, the self-appointed guardians of the community's morals, manners and money are beginning to realize that the country is going to the dogs. Reformers usually are pretty slow on the upbeat, but even they must bow to the will of the majority, which firmly insists on its inalienable right to pursue wealth and happiness by betting a few bob on the nose of a greyhound chasing a mechanical rabbit. Dog-racing fans have as much chance of catching up with the elusive wealth they seek so diligently as the four-legged creatures have of catching the rabbit gadget, but who are we to tear down the beautiful illusions of the populace?

Vice, of course, always is to be deplored—especially in the other party—but it can't be legislated out of existence and, besides, going to the dogs is one of the more innocuous manifestations of a crumbling civilization. It gets people out into the fresh air, brings them closer to nature and keeps alive the tradition of democracy by offering the working classes the opportunity to gamble after the fashion of the bloated plutocrat who is

devoted to horse-racing, also known poetically as the sport of kings.

Dog-racing is the sport of the peasants. It is, and probably always will be, essentially bush-league stuff—which is at once its chief virtue and vice. Virtue because the upkeep of dogs and racing plants is so cheap, in comparison with horse-racing, that promoters can manage to make something over operating expenses by charging no admission price and taking a small percentage of the money wagered. And, paradoxically, the very fact that there is no deterrent to keep the public away—general admission to most horse tracks is \$2.20 or \$1.65 a copy—is the source of honest opposition to the dogs.

Clergymen, civic leaders and merchants' associations declare that the dogs impoverish a white-collar and working man's community within four years by draining steadily upon limited budgets. They point to Boston, where the Revere Beach track does a roaring business, as the horrible example, and there is much in what they say. A good deal of W. P. A. (Continued on page 49)



Illustrated by WILLIAM STEIG

It was a very large check and George Washington Franklin, average American, signed it with unusual care. It was undoubtedly the largest and perhaps the most important check he had written in ten years. It was made out to Kansabama University. It was for \$500.

To his son, Henry, watching over his shoulder, the check looked big, all right, but even bigger were the hopes which that check made possible. It meant that he would get to college—to Kansabama—and that he would not have to start work clerking in the grocery store. Four years of study would put him in line for an executive position. Boy! With that check in his pocket he was set to go places.

George Franklin blotted the check and handed it to his son. Then he cleared his throat as a prelude to a parental oration. "Now, Henry," he began, "I never went to college, but there are a few things I want to tell you . . ."

Throughout the United States more than two hundred thousand George Franklins tackle the problem of financing college educations every year. For some of them, those with money, the problem is easy. But for the great majority the mounting costs of higher education present an increasingly serious difficulty which is solved only by stringent economy and rigorous self-denial. Probably four times two hundred thousand George

Franklins are not able to send their children on from high school to college because of the cost. Although higher education seems essential to a business career—though some business executives disagree—only the exceptional parents in modest circumstances are able to provide it.

The \$500 check which George Franklin drew was an important financial transaction not only because it started his boy to college. It was important also because it left him broke. At that, it was only part of the story. Exclusive of necessary clothes and transportation, and luxuries like fraternity expense, which Henry won't have, it will cost George Franklin a good \$800 to put his boy through the freshman year at Kansabama, where expenses are average.

Eight hundred dollars is precisely one-third of George Franklin's annual income. As representative of his class, George Franklin works hard, has a little insurance, a small car, two children, owns part of his home and spends just about as much as he earns. By all known standards of budgeting, he can't possibly afford to send Henry to college. But he is game to try if Henry will help pay part of the cost by working. What he will do two years later, when his daughter says she wants to go to college, too, is impossible to predict. For Mary, college will come higher; probably around \$900 or \$1000 a year at co-ed Kansabama and the chances for



**Mr. Hartwell presents both sides
of the question in all fair-
ness. What will you say?**

by Dickson Hartwell

her to earn even a small part of it are painfully slim.

To a young man looking for a white collar job which might lead to an executive position, a college education is now supposed to be an essential. One of the first questions a personnel director shoots at an aspiring youngster is "What college?" It is a routine question, important only when it is answered, "None". That, with some personnel men, terminates the interview immediately. With others, the applicant proceeds with his story, but under a heavy handicap.

Yet for most families the cost of sending several children to an acceptable college is prohibitive. Less than 5% of American families have the income of 5,000 or more which would seem necessary to provide one youngster with an education at Harvard University, for example. There a student *must* spend \$1,000 and should spend \$1,500 a year, if he wants to get the most out of college life. The problem of financing a college education is one of the most important which faces the "upper middle" class American family today.

The cost of a college education varies from almost nothing to any sum which the profligate son of wealthy and indulgent parents can contrive to spend. Many people are under the impression that it is easy for a young man to work his way through college. But except among those rare youngsters who are heavily endowed with both energy and intellect, there are very, very few

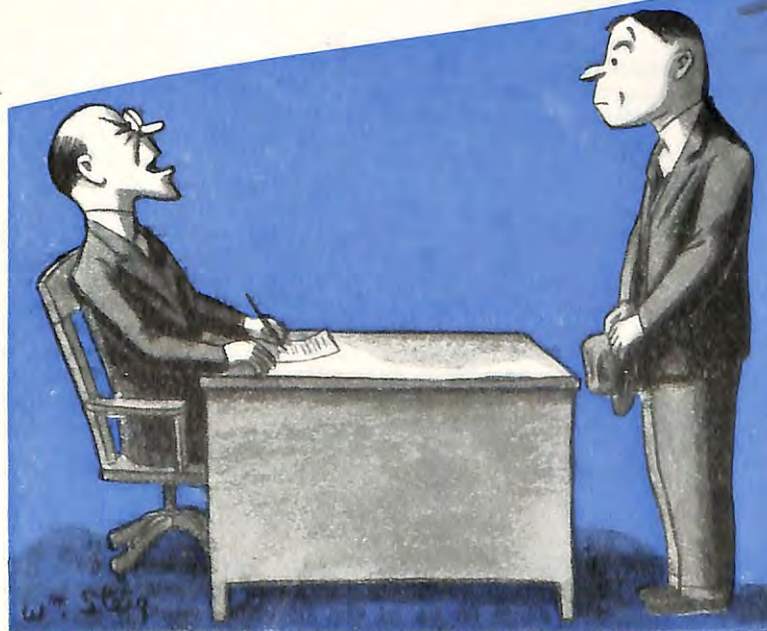
students who manage to get a sheepskin without spending some money other than what they earn. Those who come closest to it probably are students at Berea College in Kentucky. The function of this excellent school is to provide higher education along practical lines for the children of America's backwoods mountaineers. Those fortunate enough to enroll in Berea take part in community life in which everybody works in part payment for his schooling, board and lodging. Like learning a trade under the old apprentice system, a college degree is practically worked out by labor.

The labor is usually of a kind which mountain youngsters know best—farming. Berea has its own dairy herd, a 400-acre farm, a herd of hogs, a poultry farm, a bakery, a cannery, a laundry and a variety of other industries run by the students. Even at that, an education at Berea costs something. But it has been lowered to what is probably an irreducible minimum, for the *average* student can expect to skip through on all costs, including clothing, incidentals and travel, with an outside income of only \$10 a month. And Berea is not a "little school"—it has a student body of over 2,000!

If the price of higher education at Berea is a minimum—the sky is the maximum—the usual cost can be figured at reasonably close to \$800 a year. Colleges usually consider that there are two sets of costs. They recognize a basic minimum of expense below which it is impossible for even the most thrifty youngster to get by. Then there is a medium scale of expense which should provide the additional money necessary for recreation and cultural advantages which add to the value of college life. Ordinarily this is \$200 to \$300 a year above the basic minimum. With this extra amount under his pillow it is assumed that the conscientious student won't have to spend time worrying about whether his money will last. In the Dean's office it is fervently hoped that this extra worrying time will be spent studying.

At Columbia the minimum is \$900; at Bowdoin College in Maine it is \$800. At most state schools the minimum is much lower: \$485 a year at the University of Illinois, for example; about \$500 at the University of Kansas. At Harvard and Yale the student must plan to spend at least \$1,000 but at Princeton a cautious youngster with Scotch instincts can get by on \$906. Figures are for general courses. For special courses, such as medicine, the minimum would be as much as \$300 more.

One of the first questions a personnel director shoots at an aspiring youngster is,
"What college?"



What he will do when his daughter says she wants to go to college, is impossible to say.



There are a number of small colleges throughout the country where the expenses are lower than is usual, except at state-supported universities. One of these is Carroll College in Helena, Montana, which lists \$500 as its lowest figure. At York College in Nebraska, where young zealots are prepared for the Christian ministry, the student needs only \$335. This figure is slightly shaded at Pacific College in Oregon where an enterprising and thrifty student can cut enough corners to get by for \$325. A complete college education for \$36 a month!

If these costs had to be met entirely out of the pockets of the George Washington Franklins in this country, there would be a tremendous and immediate dropping off in college enrollments. Actually the energy and initiative of the youngsters themselves have provided a great number of them with the A.B. or B.S. which they covet so strongly and which, once they graduate, they promptly forget.

The proportion of students who work part or all of their way through college varies widely with different types of colleges. At Berea where 100% pay part of the cost with labor, work is a part of the general college plan. The proportion of students working during the school year in other colleges ranges from 85% down to 25% of the total enrollment. The average is slightly over 50% and is at the highest point in history. Presumably, as the demand for higher education widens to include lower and lower income groups, the number of college students "working their way" will continue to increase.

To any youngster planning to work his way through college one question is uppermost: What chance have I to get a job? If he really wants to work the chances are excellent. He may not earn a huge sum but there will probably be some sort of position where he can earn something. In one college, which is possibly a little better than average, nine out of every ten students who apply for work get it. In view of general employment conditions throughout the country this figure is astonishing. The fact that it includes freshmen as well as upper classmen makes it even more impressive, for freshmen usually find it exceedingly difficult to get jobs. Many colleges warn first year men to come prepared to meet practically the full costs of their freshman year. But it takes an exceptionally enterprising and brilliant student to earn any considerable proportion of the total cost of his schooling. At one of the great eastern universities only nineteen students out of a total enrollment of 5,000 earned during the school year the \$1,000 or more considered as the basic minimum of expense for that institution. Only about 120 earned over \$500.

The average earnings during the college year in most colleges seem to be in the neighborhood of \$175. At Yale, where excellent records are kept, it is over \$250;

at little Pacific College where the expense is only \$325, the average is around \$120. In other schools average earnings vary from \$135 to \$200, depending somewhat on the efficiency of the student employment bureau and local opportunities for work.

There are some stellar performers, of course, who go through college turning everything they touch into gold. One young man in a university located in a small town built up a laundry business which netted him during his last three college years something over \$5,000 per year. Another wide-awake youngster built up a house painting business which not only paid for his education but paid off the mortgage on the family homestead as well. Another youngster in a California college is reputed to have built a small fortune during his college years, selling real estate.

Once in a while the profit motive gets a little the best of a student and this may lead to difficulties. In a southern university a couple of students with a knowledge of printing decided to counterfeit tickets to the Junior Prom and sell them as the real thing for a third the price. They did a good job—too good in fact. They sold too many. Somebody got suspicious, there was a checkup and the students quietly left school.

College students will tackle almost any kind of job which will pay them something. The variety of part-time jobs which they fill includes everything from rais-

To his son, Henry, watching over his shoulder, the check looked big.



ing chickens and walking dogs to acting as circus barkers and paid escorts for ladies. They wait on table, serve as valets and janitors, collect bills, run errands, type manuscripts, sing in the choir, usher at theatres, lecture, correct examination papers and wash dishes. Some of them repair radios, cover newspaper routes, solicit advertising, deliver packages, repair bicycles, build bridges, construct houses, hang wallpaper or keep books. In the student body of any large college you are sure to find professional cooks, newspaper reporters, photographers, librarians, chauffeurs, carpenters, doormen, barbers, manicurists, musicians, stenographers, and what have you. There are even some college students who take magazine subscriptions! But there are not as many as one might think.

A college student's budget is sometimes a very tricky thing. Frequently they are in such delicate balance that an extra and unanticipated expenditure of two or three dollars may send them off the track for months. Here is a rough, but, with luck, a workable budget for Pacific College. This is not for one semester, but for nine months—an entire school year:

Tuition	\$100
Fees (library, laboratory, etc.)	15
Board and room	175
Books	20
Incidentals	15

\$325

For room and board the amount allowed is \$4.86 per week. Outside of Oregon that would not be considered much for a growing boy. Less than 42 cents a week is allowed for incidentals which presumably include tooth-paste and razor blades as well as movies, cocktails and night clubs. It is easy, but somewhat heartbreaking, to imagine what would happen to that budget if the best girl ordered a double banana split instead of a small Coca Cola.

Contrast that budget with the minimum for the luxury-loving students, at, say, Bowdoin College where they gorge themselves with expenditures of \$7 a week for food alone!

Tuition	\$300
Room	80
Lighting	6
Board	252
Books and stationery.....	25
Student activities and fees.....	32
Clothes	50
Incidentals	50

\$795

Educators have a genuine interest in finding some way of reducing the net cost of education for those who really want to learn. For many years the answer lay in increased endowment. Loyal and wealthy alumni were induced to donate hundreds of thousands of dollars to endow university work. But nowadays there is little of the piling up of wealth by a few individuals which makes possible the huge endowments which some colleges have enjoyed. Other means must be sought.

The answer does not lie in the general adoption of programs of student work such as are in effect at Berea College. However valuable economically and morally such an "everybody-working" plan may be, there is a catch in it. Berea is located in an area where costs are relatively low and a dollar will buy more there than in some other sections of the country. Most of the students come from homes of the very poor, and probably require less in clothes and comfort than their city cousins. However, the most important factor in Berea's continuing success is its large endowment. About 70% of its income is derived from this source alone. In other words the cost of education to Berea students would be from 300 to 400 per cent higher, regardless of the work plan, if the college did not have these contributed resources on which to draw. Colleges less well situated financially must find some other means of providing for the growing number of "poor" college students.

At the University of Maine an interesting experiment

A secretary to an executive has an opportunity to learn a business.



has been attempted to reduce the cost of living. It serves as a model for other colleges for whom this problem has become pressing and may one day be adopted by them. At a cost of \$1,000 per unit, cabins have been constructed which accommodate four students each. Working together these young men prepare their own meals, cut wood for their heat and cooking and in general set themselves up in housekeeping. Rent of \$1.50 a week per student includes water, electricity, heat and equipment. Shower baths, toilet and laundry facilities are provided in a central building encircled by a group of ten cabins. Each cabin is so arranged that the four boys occupying it may work together as a group or in pairs. There are two cook stoves, two combination kitchen and study rooms, two bunk rooms and two wood sheds in each cabin which is twenty feet deep by thirty feet wide.

Because they provide comfort as well as independence at minimum expense there has been a much greater




The energy and initiative of the youngsters themselves have provided a great number with the A. B. or B. S. they covet so strongly

demand for cabins than the University can meet. The limited space available is now parceled out according to the needs of the applicants. Funds for the construction of cabins have thus far been donated by alumni, trustees and other friends. As the rental paid by students will no more than cover the actual cost of their maintenance, the problem of securing the capital for large-scale construction of any such low cost college housing facilities is yet to be solved.

Some people think the government will do something. Others, with a touch of cynicism, think not. Even college students who are over 21 are never at home in November, they say, and people who aren't home in November can't vote.

However, for several years the Federal Government has made an important contribution to the reduction of education costs to college students. Through the National Youth Administration about 100,000 young men and women in some 1,500 colleges and universities are being provided with jobs which to many of them mean the difference between getting a sheepskin and not going to college at all. This activity is a branch of the WPA and was begun in September, 1935. In June, 1939, the first crop of youngsters will graduate who have been on a government relief project all the way through college.

The possibilities for future government support of higher education depend partly on public interpretation of what every American (Continued on page 44)



Mary Brave HEARTS

by John Brushingham

It's a long flight from New York to Australia but Johnny Brown found that distance is only relative.

Illustrated by TOM LOVELL

HE LOOKED at his watch, and, through the deep weariness of his brain, was satisfied. He was on schedule. He felt a quiet, easy affection for the metal monster in whose guts he rode. There were no tricks here, no jealousies. This machine he could count on. The sweetest ship ever designed to write history in the sky. The blood and sweat of many men had tempered and strengthened every bolt and spar. Men, and women, too, had died that he might make this flight and have his chance for glory.

The hum of the motors was an endless drone in his ears. Strange that New York was just thirty hours behind him, because he'd been flying for a hundred years.

He didn't feel like a hero. He felt like plain Johnny Brown, a man doing his job as countless other fliers had done theirs before him. What did it matter that this was what they called an 'epic' flight? It just happened to be Johnny Brown who was rocketing from New York to Sydney in the longest stratosphere flight in the history of aviation. It might have been anyone else. But the gods had smiled on Johnny Brown—and kept on smiling for thirty hours.

He said out loud, "Thirty hours is a long time for smiling."

For the thousandth time his eyes checked the intricate system of instruments in front of him. Automatically, his hand eased the pressure of the oxygen mask over his nose and mouth. He reached forward to make his hourly three-way radio check to get his exact position. He made his adjustments again and again, and toward the last, as silence continued, a certain urgency came into the fingers which manipulated the little black key—his only link with the earth, fifty thousand feet below.

He kept trying long after he knew the radio was

dead. And then, strangely, he didn't care. Confidence still rode with him as he took his sextant from the pocket at his side and switched on his automatic pilot. The ship would fly itself while he shot the sun. Every member of that lost legion of fliers who'd bored off into the blue sky had given some part of their lives that his plane might reach near-perfection. It was man who made the most mistakes, not the machine. And yet he wondered—all those who had gone, over land or water—what had happened to them?

He stood up and jerked back the sliding cockpit cover. His head and shoulders emerged into a biting blast of wind that whipped the sextant from his hand. He felt the wind tear the oxygen mask from his face. He tried one strangled gasp and the blast flung him back into the cockpit, the mask flopping between his knees. He leaned forward to clasp it on; unconsciousness comes rapidly at 50,000 feet.

He found that his body kept on going forward until his chest was pressing against the wheel, forcing it forward despite the automatic pilot. He thought about that for a long time, but he didn't move to get back in his seat. It wasn't that he didn't try. He worked so hard he could feel the taut muscles quivering in his back.

"Well, this is it," he thought. "I should have known. . . ." There was a roaring in his ears, shooting blackness before his eyes, the scream of motors intensified a thousand times, and, just as things went black, he knew he was headed straight downward, faster than man was ever meant to go. . . .

HE couldn't see when he came out of his dive, but he could feel his hands pulling back on the wheel. The tortured motors once more resumed their even drone. His vision cleared a little and he saw that everything was going to be all right. He'd get his altitude back—and then he'd have to watch his step. There were recurrent periods of blackness. So this was how it could happen. One little mistake in judgment and it was all over. Strange, what a blackout at high altitude could do to you.

All those others who had gone—he wondered how they felt in the last few seconds. Those great ones of

A Short Short Story

the air: Earhart, Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Paul Redfern, Ed Musick, Nungesser and Coli, Mildred Doran, Goldsborough, Mrs. Grayson, Captain P. T. Ulm and all the rest. And suddenly, hazily at first, he saw them begin to take shape. They were all there at last, their faces clear and distinct, sitting in the fabulous Hall of Fame.

So Johnny Brown stared at the first of them, a pleasant-faced, short-haired woman with the look of eagles in her eyes. He could almost feel the warmth of her hand in his, and, since he thought it was the thing to do, he said, "Hello, Amelia. What happened to you?"

Her laugh was low and engaging and it lingered in his ears.

"Dirty weather, Johnny, the same thing that does for most of us in the end. We were pretty fogged up. You know how those tropical skies are? Well, we shoved right into the middle of the weirdest hail-storm you ever saw. Those things were as big as baseballs. They ripped the ship apart. There wasn't any warning—nothing we could do."

THE others were crowding around him now. He looked at his watch—and for a moment the vision was gone. The dial whirled before him. There was a pounding in his ears and a haze before his eyes. Because he was enjoying himself, he looked away from his watch and the whole scene came into focus again.

Kingsford-Smith was speaking, his lean, tanned face gay and intimate, his accents clipped and British.

"Damned monoxide gas wrote us off—closed cockpit, you see, very little chance for us. Remember smashing at the side panels with a fire extinguisher. Futile gesture, as it turned out, no bloody good at all. Scarcely knew what hit us."

"I've always wondered about that," Johnny said. "Everyone has. There seemed no reason for it."

Another man took the Englishman's place. Johnny knew him from his pictures long ago. Paul Redfern, lost in the jungles.

"They've been looking for you," Johnny said, "ever since. . . ."

Redfern laughed. "Not much use. I'd be hard to find. Something wrong with my ignition system. Motor started to miss as I was going over the mountains. There was one peak right ahead of me."

"So that was . . ." Johnny said.

"Oh, no. I got over that one all right. It was the next one that did the business. I hardly saw it."

Johnny looked toward the quiet, stocky man whose eyes were fixed on his. He didn't need to speak. Ed Musick read the question on his lips.

"I don't really know for sure," he drawled. "Ship was acting strangely. No sense taking chances with those big, four-motor jobs. I was too heavily loaded to land so I started to dump some gas to lighten her up. The cabin was full of fumes and about then the radio operator cut in with his set to contact our base. Must have been an electric spark from his switch, because that's the last thing I remember. The whole shebang went up in smoke."

There were many more faces around Johnny, but he looked at his watch again and, as before, the vision faded. Funny what a blackout in the air will do to your mind.

"I've got to be going along," he said when he got things clear again. "I'm on schedule, you know, and I want to hit Sydney on the nose."

He looked up into the gently smiling face of Kingsford-Smith and heard his pleasant English voice.

"What's your hurry, old boy? Tell us what happened to you."

His head and shoulders emerged into a biting blast of wind that whipped the sextant from his hand.



Drawings by C. B. Falls

EDITORIAL

A Big Job for a Big Man

THE Grand Lodge has in the past elected as Grand Exalted Rulers doctors, lawyers and business men, but at St. Louis last month it chose as its chief executive Henry C. Warner who is a lawyer, a banker, a farmer and a business executive of outstanding ability. He is a member of Dixon, Illinois, Lodge, No. 779, and notwithstanding his many activities has found time to devote to his lodge, to the Illinois State Association and to the Grand Lodge where he has long been recognized as a forceful, conscientious and devoted Elk.

In announcing his candidacy Dixon Lodge said of him that he "is especially qualified to serve as Grand Exalted Ruler because of his sound judgment, his wide business experience, his interest in Elkdom and his ability as a public speaker." To all of this we subscribe and congratulate the Order on his unanimous selection to handle its affairs for the coming year.

It has often been said that no greater encomium can be paid our Order than the mere fact that busy men of affairs are willing to devote to its service a full year of their time to carry on the work to which its every energy and influence is directed. To be chosen as Grand Exalted Ruler is, of course, a great honor but over and above that is a call to service in the cause of humanity, preaching the gospel of patriotism, charity, justice, brotherly love and good fellowship not only to Elks but to all mankind.

It is written "by their works ye shall know them" and by his work in the Order we know Henry Warner. By his work as Grand Exalted Ruler our entire membership shall

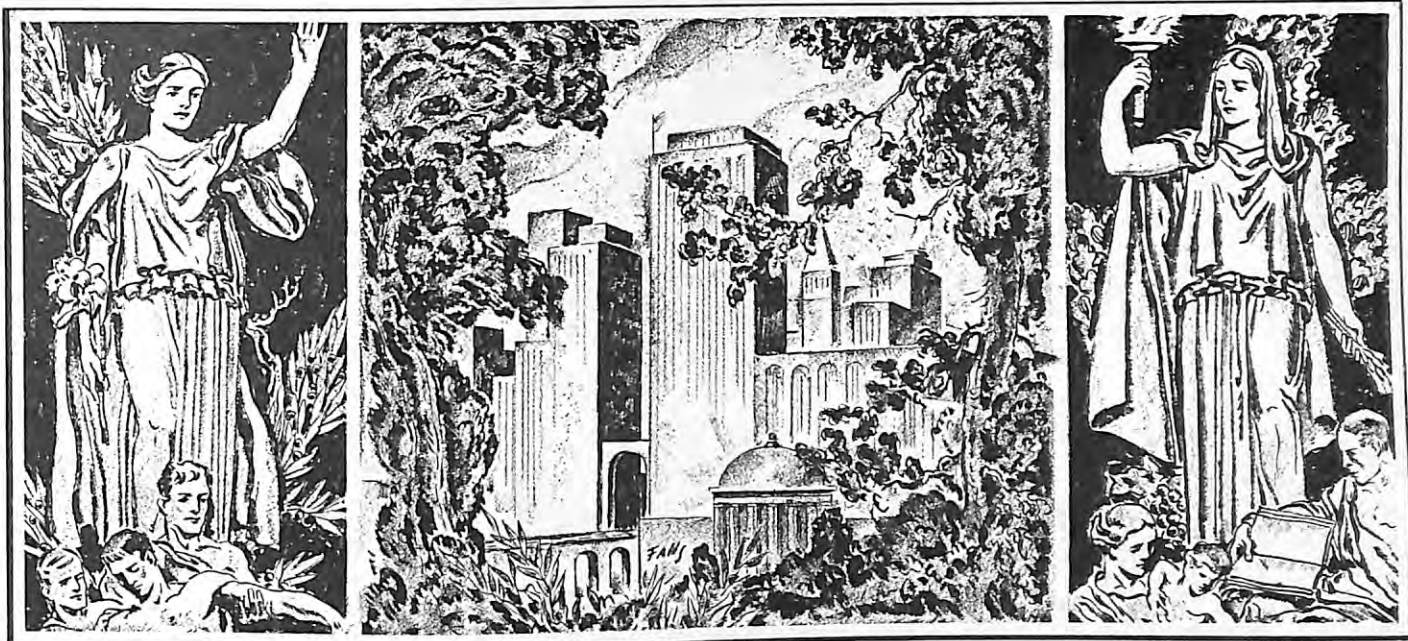
come to know him as a man of high ideals, of firm convictions, of consuming energy and of unreserved devotion to the principles of our Order.

With confidence we bespeak for his administration unqualified success and under his guidance a continuation of that progress which has extended and strengthened the influence of Elkdom for good in those centers where we have established lodges.

Important Work for All

AT the recent session of the Grand Lodge in St. Louis there was registered the onward progress of our Order and confidence in its future. The officers for the ensuing year have been elected and inducted into office; the field representatives of the Grand Exalted Ruler, the District Deputies, have been appointed and the personnel of the various committees will be selected shortly. The Grand Exalted Ruler soon will be meeting with his District Deputies and outlining to them forward-looking plans for his administration. The meeting of the Exalted Rulers during the Grand Lodge session was a happy and auspicious affair. The inspiring and exceedingly practical address before them by the Grand Exalted Ruler was enthusiastically received and applauded.

The wheels have thus been set in motion for another year of accomplishment. District Deputies and especially Exalted Rulers of subordinate lodges are important cogs in these wheels. The Grand Exalted Ruler can point the way and guide activities, but the real practical work must be carried on by those under him. The building of the Order for even greater good in the future rests very largely with the officers and members of subordinate lodges. The responsibility of Exalted Rulers cannot be overstressed or exaggerated. They have been placed in office by the active and keenly interested members of their respective lodges, and while the Exalted Ruler owes a great duty to the members of his lodge, they in turn owe him the duty of full cooperation. A live, wide-awake, energetic and resourceful Exalted Ruler will receive the support which he deserves,



and this will spell success for his lodge. Thus the lodge will become an outstanding organization in its community and the name "Elk" will be recognized as a powerful influence for good. In the final analysis the Order is dependent for its growth, development and accomplishments on the subordinate lodges. They make or mar the record.

The Grand Exalted Ruler appreciates this fact and his special duty is to build from the foundation—from the subordinate lodges. To this end he will devote his time and energy. As a stream cannot rise above its source, neither can our Order arise above its source—the level of subordinate lodges in the aggregate. In his task of direction and supervision the Grand Exalted Ruler must depend to a high degree on the activity and loyalty of his fellow officers, committeemen and District Deputies. State Associations also are of great importance and assistance. Teamwork is necessary to success. The year's opportunities are before us and the work is upon us. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and still further advance our beloved Order to the end that it will continue to be recognized as preminent among charitable, patriotic and fraternal organizations in the United States.

Observance of Flag Day

IN the observance of Flag Day this year the Elks of the West vied with their Brothers of the East in staging demonstrations at the Pacific and Atlantic World's Fairs.

First in point of time was the observance at the New York World's Fair conducted in the "Peace Court". A more appropriate place could not have been chosen. June 17th had been designated as Elks Day and those in charge wisely combined the observance of "Flag Day" with "Elks Day". Many thousands were in attendance and a most impressive program had been arranged, which was carried out in detail. Allegiance to the Flag was pledged by the assembled multitude. The committee in charge is to be congratulated on the unqualified success of their efforts.

Second only in point of time was the spectacular demonstration on June 18th arranged by San Francisco Lodge No. 3

and staged in beautiful and impressive surroundings at the Golden Gate International Exposition. Here also there was a happy selection of the place for these exercises as they were held in the "Court of All Nations". That the Stars and Stripes should float in peaceful triumph in a court so designated was not only fitting, but in keeping with that for which our Flag stands among the nations of the world. It was a civic and patriotic demonstration witnessed by a great throng. San Francisco Lodge is to be congratulated on this outstanding accomplishment.

On June 14th, which is designated as Flag Day, the lodges of our Order, as is their custom, observed the day with appropriate exercises. Space forbids giving more than general recognition to these activities.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found short accounts of ceremonies at the two Expositions. They have been selected as typical of all and of the patriotic impulse of Elks everywhere.

A Short Sermon

ON the first man who was envious of the product of another the brand of Cain was set. This trait involved one-fourth of the then population of the world if we read aright and accept as authentic the first few chapters of the book of Genesis. An estimate that the same percentage holds good today may not be far amiss.

Envy and Jealousy are enough alike to be twin brothers. The former has been dubbed the "eldest born of hell", and the latter, the "green-eyed monster". It has also been said that "envy is a kind of praise", but if so, it is a kind which is of ominous portent. It does not elevate or strengthen the character of those who harbor it.

The reverse is true of charity as taught in our Ritual and as practiced, we trust, by all Elks. It elevates and strengthens character. It straightens and smooths life's pathway. It makes the sun of happiness to shine in dark places, for "charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly."

Under the ANTLERS



The opening ceremony on Elks Day in the Court of Peace at the New York World's Fair. This is a view taken from the speakers' platform when the impressive Flag Day observance took place.

San Francisco, Calif., Lodge Honors Flag at International Exposition

San Francisco, Calif., Lodge, No. 3, observed Flag Day by holding its Flag Day Exercises in the Court of Nations at the Golden Gate International Exposition, on Treasure Island, on Sunday, June 18. Over seven thousand people attended the ceremonies which started with a colorful patriotic parade of uniformed bodies and color bearers, headed by the Golden Gate Exposition Band and the San Francisco Elks Drill Team. Then followed the introductory exercises by the San

Francisco Lodge officers. The erection of the "Floral Bell of Liberty", a replica of the American Liberty Bell, was the ritualistic climax of the ceremonies. The bell was assembled in four sections—first a base of roses, then a centerpiece of lilies and a top piece of violets. Over all, the Exalted Ruler of San Francisco Lodge, Byron H. Hurd, placed a cross piece of green bearing an appropriate inscription.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, a member of San Francisco Lodge, extended greetings. In words reaching inspired notes of patriotism, Past Grand Exalted Ruler William M.

Abbott and Lewis F. Byington, President of the San Francisco Utilities Commission, both of whom are Past Exalted Rulers of San Francisco Lodge, addressed the assemblage. Assisting the Elks in the pageant were the uniformed marching units, color guards and flag bearers of almost every patriotic organization in the city, including veteran bodies both American and Canadian, women's auxiliaries and Boy Scouts. Before the exercises began they paraded on the eastern side of Treasure Island, marching from the rear of the Federal Building to the foreign pavilions and around the lagoon to the Plaza.

The program was in charge of the Flag Day Committee of more than fifty members, headed by P.E.R. John J. Van Nostrand, Chairman, and Edward H. Kinney, Secretary.

Perhaps the most inspiring moment in the whole patriotic demonstration was the silent reverence with which the huge audience paid homage to the Flag as it was ceremoniously raised to full staff on a towering Court of Nations pole. First were heard the notes of a trumpet call. The Elks Drill Team stood at attention with service men of the



Left: Past Exalted Rulers of Eugene, Ore., Lodge burn the \$50,000 mortgage on their lodge home.

News of Subordinate Lodges Throughout the Order



Army, Navy and Marine Corps. As the notes of the trumpet died away, thousands of voices joined in as Miss Dorothy Hall began to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." A salute squadron of nine airplanes from the Oakland Naval Reserve base figured in the program. The Invocation was given by the Rev. Homer Pitman, and the Flag Record by Mr. Abbott. Chairman Fred Meyer of the Citizens' Committee was also a speaker.

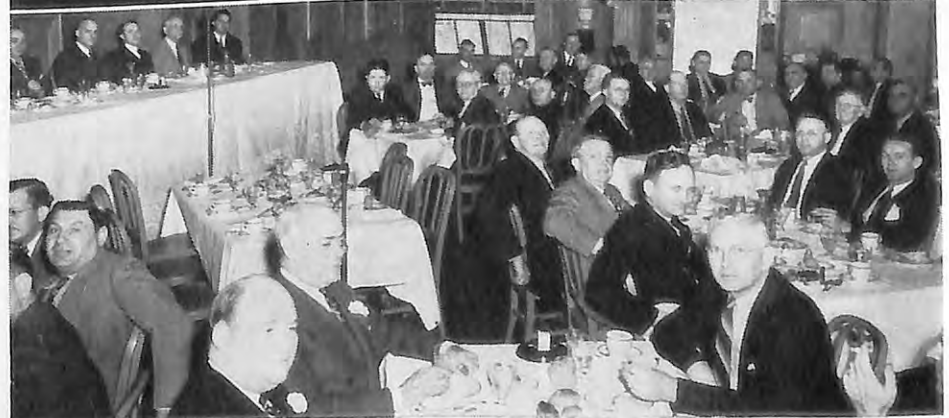
"Elks Day" is Celebrated at the New York World's Fair

Several thousand members of the Order celebrated "Elks Day" at the New York World's Fair on Saturday, June 17, at ceremonies held in the Court of Peace. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Major Charles Spencer Hart of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Lodge, No. 842, presided as Chairman. The impressive exercises were marked by a mass pledge of allegiance to the flag, followed by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the massed bands and glee clubs of various lodges in which the entire audience joined.

The procession of Elks was led into the Court of Peace by the Harry W. Vanderbach Association Drum

Above: A parade preceding the Elks Flag Day exercises held at the Golden Gate Exposition, San Francisco Bay.

Below is the Hibbing, Minn., Lodge Degree Team which has a fine reputation among its affiliated lodges.



Right: E.R. John A. Erhard of Dallas, Tex., Lodge outlines his program for the ensuing year to fellow members at an important meeting.



Left: The E. J. Rozelle Class of Lake City, Fla., Lodge which was initiated in honor of the member who has induced more than 100 substantial citizens to affiliate with the Order.



Above: The Edward J. McCormick Class of Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, Lodge and the officers who performed the initiation.

Corps of Union City, N. J. Following an exhibition drill by the Drum Corps, and the uniformed Drill Team of Queens Borough, N. Y., Lodge, No. 878, Major Hart expressed the appreciation of the Order for the large turn-out. He also announced that there was to be no speech-making. The program was continued with the playing of the national anthem by the massed bands under the direction of Captain James F. Nilan, Director of the Elks Band of Great Neck, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1543. Introduced by Major Hart, Past Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener, Past Exalted Ruler of Charleroi, Pa., Lodge, No. 494, and former Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered the Invocation.

Supreme Court Justice Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan, of Queens Borough Lodge, assisted by subordinate lodge officers and Boy Scouts, conducted exercises showing the evolution of the United States Flag beginning with the red cross against a white field planted on this continent by John Cabot for King Henry VII in 1606. As Judge Hallinan recited the history of the Flag, a Boy Scout marched forward from the parade ground bearing a flag showing each step of the evolution. Altogether eight boys marched to the platform and planted their flags. America was then rendered by the massed bands directed by Captain George Horton, Director of the Elks Band of New Rochelle, N. Y., Lodge, No. 756, followed by selections by

Below: Twenty-five new members of Pueblo, Colo., Lodge with lodge officers and committee chairmen.

the Glee Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lodge, No. 22, Robert Soldin directing. Past Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson of Springfield, Mass., Lodge, No. 61, made the presentation of a Flag to the World's Fair.

After a selection by the Brooklyn Elks Glee Club, Federal Justice Murray Hulbert of New York Lodge No. 1, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, read the Flag Day proclamation. Directed by Bertha H. Champlain, the Mount Vernon Elks Boys Band rendered "God Bless America." The ceremonies were concluded with the mass pledge of Allegiance to the Flag conducted by Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz, former Governor of Florida, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Hoquiam, Wash., Lodge Holds a Paul Bunyan Liars' Contest

It is announced by Secy. Dean S. Palmer of Hoquiam, Wash., Lodge, No. 1082, that the lodge is holding a Paul Bunyan Liars' Contest as an advertisement for Hoquiam's Paul Bunyan Festival which takes place August 6-12. The contest is open to all United States citizens, and the person submitting the biggest Paul Bunyan lie prior to August 1 will receive a suitable Paul Bunyan Liars' Club plaque. As specified in the rules, the stories must not exceed 200 words.

Many fantastic tales are told about Paul Bunyan, mightiest logger of all time, and his famous blue ox. He is said to have been able to fell a tree six feet in diameter with a single blow of his ax. Another story is that he raised a bee so large that flying in the air, it cast its shadow over every State west of the Mississippi River except California. Legend has it that the dining room of Bunyan's logging camp cook house was so large that it took waiters on roller skates one hour and ten minutes to skate from one end of it to the other.





Above: The Glee Club of Saginaw, Mich., Lodge which recently presented the 1939 edition of the Elks Follies.

Right: Eleven of a class of twelve candidates which was initiated into Rochester, Minn., Lodge in honor of Dr. Edward J. McCormick.



Bunyan invented, so the story tellers say, what are now called concrete mixers for the mixing of his pancake batter, and the story tellers assert that the many large gasoline storage tanks of the oil companies one sees nowadays were once cooking dishes in the Paul Bunyan logging camp.

New Citizens Day Observed at Home of Boise, Ida., Lodge

Two hundred and fifty men and women, many of them foreign born, observed National New Citizens Day at the home of Boise, Ida., Lodge, No. 310, pledging Allegiance to the Flag in the large hall hung with the colors of 30 nations. The meeting was held jointly by Boise Lodge of Elks, the Americanization Council, the American Legion and other fraternal, patriotic and educational organizations.

Governor C. A. Bottolfsen, Past Est. Lead. Knight of Blackfoot, Ida., Lodge, welcomed the naturalized citizens, and speakers of various nationalities and creeds told why they were happy to be American citizens. P.E.R. Justice Raymond Given delivered the principal address. Three students from the Boise High School participated in the Elks' Oratorical Contest, presided over by E.R.

Above, right: Daniel J. Doherty, Past National Commander of the American Legion, receiving greeting as a newly made member of Woburn, Mass., Lodge by E.R. Sidney J. Paine. Mr. Doherty is Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Right: The many prominent sports figures who were entertained by Lebanon, Ind., Lodge on the occasion of the third annual speedway drivers and officials banquet which the local Elks sponsored.

George Penson. A cash award and a trip to Coeur D'Alene to compete in the State Contest during the convention of the Ida. State Elks Assn., were won by Miss Gene Joiner. The Judges were A. F. Riddle, radio commentator, M. S. Parker, of the Boise City Council, and James Ailshie of Coeur D'Alene Lodge, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

Motor Classic Drivers and Officials Dined by Lebanon, Ind., Elks

Long famous for their social and civic enterprises, Elks at Lebanon, Ind., sponsored a stag dinner party for drivers and officials of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation shortly before the 27th annual 500-mile race. Outside of the annual





Above: Part of the cast of a minstrel show given by Alhambra, Calif., Lodge for a group of invalids. The entertainment received much acclaim from the audience.



Left: Former Attorney General William McGraw presents the Dallas Elks Club Medal to Edward Floyd as the best-drilled Dallas R.O.T.C. member, while Secy. George Rockhold looks on.

party held at Indianapolis following the big speed classic when the \$100,000 prize melon is split, it is doubtful if the stag event staged by Lebanon Lodge No. 635 has been equaled in bringing together so many drivers who have made automobile racing history on either American or

foreign tracks.

Three hundred Elks and their friends gathered to pay tribute to a galaxy of past and present racing stars. The roster of honor guests represented a racing span of 28 years, and included Ora Haibe, who piloted a car in the first speedway

classic in 1911, and Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, who won the 500-mile race this year, was second in 1938, and first in 1937 just two seconds ahead of Ralph Hepburn in as spectacular a finish as has ever been witnessed on the Speedway.

At the end of the dinner an interview program was presented with Morris Hicks, sports announcer of Indianapolis Radio Station WIRE, acting as Master of Ceremonies. Exciting stories were told of speed and daring—instances of sportsmanship which had cost drivers fame and fortune—disappointments when



Left: E.R. Chas. B. Eberhart, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, Lodge, and Kenneth L. Brown, with the check which was the award to Miss Georgia N. Baker, the winner of the American Legion State Essay on Americanism. Miss Baker is second from left.

Below: Candidates, reinstated members, the Degree Team and officers of Richmond, Ky., Lodge who recently honored Dr. Edward J. McCormick with an initiation.



In four weeks these goats shown at right with members of Birmingham, Ala., Lodge aided in securing 182 applications and 32 reinstatements for the Americanism Class of that Lodge. D. F. Parker, at left, secured 62 applications for the Class.



drivers were forced from the race in the last lap because of mechanical difficulties—pet superstitions and the vagaries of fate in this thrilling and dangerous sport. Guests were lavish in their praises of the Speedway Dinner which will be made an annual event on the Lebanon Elks' social calendar. The committee, appointed by E.R. Maurice Updike to handle the details of this year's event, was made up of Chairman G. H. McKenzie, Earl Miller, Noble P. Shelby and Fred Siess.

P.E.R. Charles J. Delone is Honored by Hanover, Pa., Lodge

Members of Hanover, Pa., Lodge, No. 763, paid tribute recently to their first Exalted Ruler, Charles J. Delone. It was a gala evening starting with a dinner at which Mr. Delone with the other charter members, and those who had been members for 25 years or more, were guests.

The highlight of the meeting came when Mr. Delone was presented with an Honorary Life Membership, in recognition of his long record of service as an Elk, and with an engraved silver membership card. D.D. Ellwood S. Grimm of Middletown, Pa., acting for Hanover Lodge, made the presentation which was a complete surprise to the guest of honor. Visiting Elks were present from York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Columbia and Middletown Lodges. When the time came for the closing Ritual, Mr. Delone occupied the Exalted Ruler's station, wearing the insignia of his former office.



Initiation and Other Activities of Warren, O., Lodge

The summer season was ushered in for the members of Warren, O., Lodge, No. 295, with several fish fries. A golf tournament proved to be a great attraction, bringing to the links every local Elk golfer from the champion on down.

With the installation of E.R. D. R. Doyle and his officers, the lodge year got off to a good start. A class of 10 candidates was initiated recently which included two County Commis-

Above: The Decorah, Ia., Lodge bowling team which won the Midwest Elks Championship against 75 teams. Decorah Lodge rolled a score of 3063 points to win from lodges representing seven States.

sioners and several prominent attorneys among whom were Paul Guarnieri, brother of P.E.R. Louis Guarnieri, and Jay Buchwalter, father of another member, George Buchwalter.

Lodge Officers Are Members of San Diego, Calif., Elks Quartette

The Elks Quartette of San Diego, Calif., Lodge, No. 168, is unique in that four of the lodge officers, serving with E.R. Edgar B. Hervey, are the members of the group. Est. Lect. Knight George Crawford and Inner Guard Phil Hoffman are the first and second tenors. Organist Thomas Crawford is the baritone, and the Chaplain, P.E.R. Ed. F. Cooper, is bass.

First Citizenship Program in Wisconsin Rapids Held by Local Elks

The first citizenship program ever held in the community was conducted by Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., Lodge, No. 693, on June 14, before a capacity audience in the Wisconsin Theatre. Youth was represented by the "Citizenship Class of 1939"—67 young men and women reaching the age of 21 during the present year.

Left: The winners in the drum major-ette contest staged by Salem, Ore., Lodge.





Above: Elks of Havre, Mont., Lodge pictured on Past Exalted Rulers' Night.



Above: The Antlers Basketball Team of Santa Barbara, Calif., Lodge which completed a successful season by emerging undefeated in the Southern California Antlers League.

Below: A group of Old Timers of Biloxi, Miss., Lodge who were honored at a special meeting recently. They have all been members of the Lodge for more than twenty years.

Introduced by E.R. L. W. Murtfeldt, County Judge Frank W. Calkins administered the oath of citizenship and addressed the group.

Before the ceremonies, members of the Class, as guests of the Elks, witnessed a showing of the film "Young Mr. Lincoln." The lodge was widely commended for choosing a modern method with which to impress the coming-of-age voter. The program was patriotic throughout.

Oklahoma City Elks Present Tricycle to Afflicted Child

Oklahoma City, Okla., Lodge, No. 417, has presented a tricycle to a young victim of infantile paralysis to replace one from which the wheels had been stolen and the frame removed and thrown into a creek. The little girl is Dorothy Colclazier, six years old. Aware of the fact that a tricycle plays an important part in the exercise necessary for her recovery, the Elks purchased a new "trike" for her and added to her joy by equipping it with a siren.

Lincoln, Neb., Lodge Sponsors Boys' Chorus; Votes Heroism Award

Lincoln, Neb., Lodge, No. 80, has organized a boys' chorus of 30 voices. The boys range from ten to twelve years of age and are under the direction of Miss Hildegard Persson of the Lincoln public schools. The group practices weekly in the lodge home. Several public appearances have been made, and the chorus has been heard at recent lodge meetings. Uniforms were purchased in time for the boys to make a good appearance at the State Convention in Fremont.

The lodge has decided to make an annual heroism award to the Lincoln boy or girl who performs the most outstanding act of valor during the year. Nominations will be received for the prize winner and the first award, a bicycle, will be made at the first lodge meeting in March of next year.



Left: The Quartet of San Diego, Calif., Lodge which has long been a successful musical and entertainment feature of the Lodge. The quartet is composed of Lodge officers.

Right: Those who attended the Golden Jubilee celebration of Lancaster, Pa., Lodge.



Some Interesting Activities of Bartlesville, Okla., Lodge

Bartlesville, Okla., Lodge, No. 1060, held its picnic for Elks and their families at the C.C.C. Camp 12 miles from town. Softball, swimming, horseshoe pitching and target shooting amused the 200 picnickers who attended the outing, which ended with a barbecue supper with all the trimmings.

The lodge has enjoyed a large increase in membership in the past five years. An appeal made to the younger men to become members met with ready response. The lodge believes it has one of the youngest sets of officers in the Order. The combined age of this year's officers gives the average as thirty-three and a quarter years.

P.E.R. R. C. Bonney, of Idaho Springs, Colo., Lodge, Dies

In the death of P.E.R. R. C. Bonney, on June 16, Idaho Springs, Colo., Lodge, No. 607, lost its last remaining charter member. Mr. Bonney was the lodge's first secretary, being elected in 1900. He served as Exalted Ruler the next year.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Lodge Holds Successful "Old Timers Night"

"Old Timers Night", celebrated recently by Winston-Salem, "Winston", N. C., Lodge, No. 449, was attended by former Elks as well as members on the lodge rolls. The meeting, presided over by E.R. J. Fred Richardson, revived interest to the extent

Right: The Safety Patrol of the New Lexington, Ohio, schools, which was outfitted with white rain-coats and helmets by New Lexington Lodge.

that many of the old timers applied for reinstatement.

A string band furnished music both before and after the supper which was served in "smorgasbord" style. A humorous lecture was given by Pete Ivey of the *Twin City Sentinel*. Brief reminiscent talks were made by P.E.R. H. W. Masten, C. E. Fetter, W. S. Shepherd, Sr., and W. A. Shore. The attendance prize for active members was won by P.E.R. J. F. Nissen. Mr. Shore won the attendance prize for old timers.

Pennsylvania North Central District Meeting Held at Renovo

Renovo, Pa., Lodge, No. 334, was host to 850 Elks and their ladies recently at the anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania North Central District which took place at the Elks Country Club. The 14 district lodges

were well represented. A business session was held in the afternoon and the following officers were elected: Pres., Henry L. Coira, Danville; Vice-Pres., Lester J. Hoffman, Milton; Secy., William Hanhauser, St. Mary's; Treas., William B. Waite, Milton. Among the speakers were the retiring President, William McGuire, Johnsonburg; D.D. Robert C. Baker, Bloomsburg; Edward D. Smith, Lewistown, Pres. of the Pa. State Elks Assn.; Past State Pres.'s Grover Shoemaker, Bloomsburg, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Credentials, Howard R. Davis, Williamsport, former member of the Grand Lodge State Associations Committee, and John F. Nugent, Braddock; E.R. Charles F. Cramer of Renovo Lodge, who welcomed the guests, and Maj. Gen. Van Horn Mosley, Philadelphia. Former District Pres. Joseph P. Lynch acted



Below: The Huron, S. Dak., Lodge male chorus which has been called upon to fill singing engagements at Elks Lodge meetings as well as other functions throughout South Dakota.





Above: The class of 41 candidates which was initiated into Penns Grove, N. J., Lodge in honor of Secretary Robert W. Kidd.

as Chairman of the General Committee.

Mr. Davis was enthusiastic over the fine showing made by the Elks of the District during the past year. Reports of the Elks educational program were presented. Five students are maintained at Lehigh and State Colleges and the University of Pennsylvania. Shooting contests furnished plenty of excitement during the afternoon and excellent music was provided by the Renovo and Lock Haven string bands and by local entertainers. The Association will hold a meeting in September at Jersey Shore.

Hole-In-One Tournaments Find Favor at Elks National Home

The hole-in-one golf tournaments, which have met with so much popularity in all parts of the country, have found favor at the Elks National Home at Bedford, Va. These tournaments are staged twice a month on the Home greens.

Members of the Elks Home Golf Club hail from every State in the Union, and one is from far-away Honolulu. The oldest member, Judge Patrick Henry Calhoun, of Atlanta, Ga., aged ninety years, plays a clever game, and John F. Abbott, of Great Falls, Mont., who has but one arm, also plays a good game. Winners this season have been J. M. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., O. L. Gordon, Robinson, Ill., Major Fred A. Smith, Corning, N. Y., Thomas Hughes, Adams, Mass., and Dell Cushman, Fremont, O. No ace shots have been recorded, but many balls land within the six-foot circle around the cup.

Cristobal, C. Z., Lodge Holds Successful "Father's and Son's Night"

Because of the great success attending the recent "Father's and Son's Night" held by Cristobal, C. Z., Lodge, No. 1542, the event will be repeated annually. The program was well arranged and included speeches by P.E.R. Robert G. Noe, C. L. Rice,

standing of boys' problems. The boys were brought into the congenial atmosphere of the lodge on a basis of fellowship with the older men, and the youths and non-member adults were given an impressive first lesson in the ideals and background of the Order.

Passing of George Falkenstein, Prominent Pennsylvania Elk

P.E.R. George J. F. Falkenstein of McKeesport, Pa., Lodge, No. 136, died on June 3, aged 75. One of the most prominent Elks in the State,

Below: All the Past Exalted Rulers of Winchester, Mass., Lodge since its institution who were present on Past Exalted Ruler's Night.



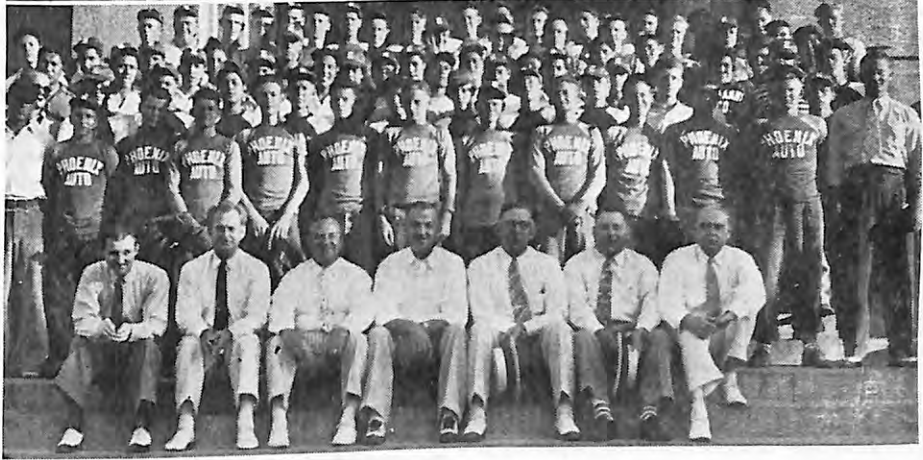
Right: The comfortable and attractive new home of Nutley, N. J., Lodge which was dedicated recently.

Right: The Los Angeles, Calif., Lodge handball champions who have won the Southern California A.A.U. Division A Club championship six consecutive years; the B Division five of the last six years; the Pacific Coast Doubles five times; the Singles once; the Southern California Singles three times and the Doubles four times, and the National Doubles championship for two years. For this event they were once runners-up.



Mr. Falkenstein had served as President of the Pennsylvania State Elks Association, which he helped to organize, and as District Deputy. Eight years ago he was made Secretary Emeritus of McKeesport Lodge after having served as active secretary for 42 years. Mr. Falkenstein had much to do with the building of the lodge home. One of his fondest wishes was to remain active until September to enjoy participation in the Golden Anniversary of McKeesport Lodge. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and two grandchildren.

Mr. Falkenstein became Mayor of McKeesport in 1903 and served until 1906. He served as City Treasurer for two years, was a member of the select council, serving through eight councils, and for four years presided as chairman.



Above: Members of Phoenix, Ariz., Lodge with members of the Junior Elks Softball League which opened its first season. The League is the first of a state-wide organization.

Below: A picture of the Safety Car presented to the city of New Kensington by New Kensington, Pa., Lodge, with Mayor Reeser, E.R. John Mondale and Past State Pres. M. F. Horne.

Past State Pres. H. I. Koch Dies at Allentown, Pennsylvania

Elk services were held at the graveside for P.E.R. Harry I. Koch, of Allentown, Pa., Lodge, No. 130, who died on May 15 aged 62. Mr. Koch was a Past President of the Pennsylvania State Elks Association. Among the many prominent members of the Order who attended the funeral were the following Past Presidents: Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles H. Grakelov, Philadelphia, Grover C. Shoemaker, Bloomsburg, Chairman of the Grand Lodge

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At bottom: The Americanism Class initiated into Birmingham, Ala., Lodge with the Degree Team which performed the initiation.



NEWS of the State Associations

ILLINOIS

The Illinois State Elks Association met at Galesburg, Ill., for its 36th Annual Convention on May 12-13-14. State Pres. Clarence J. Schulenberg presided at the first business session. Memorial Services were in charge of Past State Pres. Henry C. Warner of Dixon, Ill., Lodge, elected Grand Exalted Ruler at the Grand Lodge Reunion last month. Mr. Warner gave the Invocation and P.D.D. Joseph M. Cooke of Harvey delivered the Memorial Address. At six o'clock the Past State Presidents held a conference and dinner at the Hotel Custer. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Floyd E. Thompson of Chicago addressed the meeting. That evening the first mixed gathering of the Convention took place in the home of Galesburg Lodge No. 894. Before the evening was over there wasn't a stranger in the building, and the Convention was off to a fine start.

The official opening took place on Saturday morning, May 13, when the address of welcome was made by E.R. Hollis G. Hansen of Galesburg Lodge. The annual business was conducted and officers for the coming year were chosen. Joseph M. Cooke of Harvey was elected President, and Secy. Albert Arnold of Lincoln and Treas. Fred P. Hill of Danville were re-elected. Springfield was chosen as the 1940 convention city. At noon the Exalted Rulers and Secretaries of the lodges met at a luncheon after which they were addressed by Judge Thompson. That evening the Galesburg Elks Band led a torchlight procession through the business section of the city.

The Grand Exalted Ruler, Dr. Edward J. McCormick, was greeted at the railroad station early Sunday afternoon by several hundred Elks and escorted to the Hotel Custer where the party was joined by another large crowd of Elks with their ladies. Dr. McCormick made an impressive talk at the banquet which was given in his honor. The Ritualistic Contest was the concluding event. LaSalle-Peru Lodge No. 584 was the winner, with Champaign, Harvey and Galesburg Lodges finishing in the order named. The Galesburg Convention was one of the most successful in recent years.

TEXAS

Texas Elks held their most successful and best attended convention in many years at Waco on May 26-27, and directed their energies toward

making plans to persuade the Order to hold the 1940 national reunion in Houston. The highlight of the convention was the presentation of membership reports by the various subordinate lodges of the Lone Star State in which a splendid net membership increase of 14.17 per cent was shown for the State. Special District Deputy W. M. Frasor, of Blue Island, Ill., presented membership championship and runner-up trophies to Cleburne and Austin Lodges for increase of 45.4 per cent and 41.07 per cent respectively. He also complimented Marshall, Houston and Amarillo Lodges for increase of 40.54, 34.4 and 29.6 per cent. The report of the retiring President, W. W. Short of Houston, showed that almost all the lodges of the State were enjoying a strong comeback, and presaged a bright future for the Order in the Southwest.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor of New Orleans attended as the personal representative of Grand Exalted Ruler Dr. Edward J. McCormick, and addressed the Conven-

tion. An Americanism address was delivered by E.R. John A. Erhard of Dallas Lodge, and memorial services were conducted for Texas Elks, who died during the past year, by Grand Chaplain J. B. Dobbins of Temple Lodge.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., A. V. Tate, Galveston; Vice-Pres.'s: North, John A. Erhard, Dallas; East, Ray Clark, Marshall; South, C. E. Smeltz, San Antonio; West, M. A. Perry, Amarillo; Treas., Joseph F. Meyer, Jr., Houston; Trustees: Bryan Blalock, Austin, Louis Samuels, Houston, and W. T. Bridges, Fort Worth. Immediately after the election and installation of the new officers, Pres. Tate appointed the Rev. D. P. O'Donnell of Galveston as Chaplain, and Maurice Meyer, Secretary of Galveston Lodge, as Secre-

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Right: The winner and runner-up of the match play championship of the Iowa State Elks Golf Tournament held at Fort Dodge. Fred Gembler, left, runner-up, lost the championship to Harold Figg, right. Both men are members of Muscatine, Ia., Lodge.



Below: The Ritualistic Team of Bartlesville, Okla., Lodge which won the state-wide contest at the Oklahoma State Elks Convention.



THE GRAND LODGE Convention

In St. Louis, Mo., July, 1939



ONCE AGAIN the city of St. Louis, Mo., proved its hospitality and gracious abilities as a host when it entertained the 75th Reunion of the Grand Lodge last month. In business as well as social aspects the 1939 Convention was an unqualified success. It is not possible to give a full report of the general activities held in St. Louis because of space limitations. In these columns, however, a brief summary of the Convention proceedings will follow and in the September issue of the Magazine an account of the social aspects of the meeting will be published.

On Monday, July 10, the opening session of the 75th Grand Lodge Convention took place in the St. Louis Municipal Auditorium Hall. Thousands of Elks and their ladies gathered together as both audience and participants in an impressive program. A further account of this meeting will appear in next month's issue of the Magazine.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Tuesday, Grand Esquire George M. McLean, of El Reno, Okla., Lodge, No. 743, mounted the rostrum to assure those present of the qualifications of all members in the audience. Then the Grand Lodge officers were escorted to their respective places by the smartly turned-out Drill Team of Toledo, Ohio, Lodge, No. 53. The formal opening of the Grand Lodge was next undertaken by Grand Exalted Ruler Dr. Edward J. McCormick. A moving invocation was delivered by Grand Chaplain J. B. Dobbins, of Temple, Tex., Lodge, No. 138, before Doctor McCormick asked Grand Esquire McLean to conduct to their chairs the seventeen Past Grand Exalted Rulers of the Order who were present. These gentlemen were introduced to the assemblage by Doctor McCormick. They were, in the order of their seniority, Past Grand Exalted Rulers John K. Tener, Charleroi, Pa., No. 494; Rush L. Holland, Colorado Springs, Colo., No. 309; Raymond Benjamin, Napa, Calif., No. 832; James R. Nicholson, Springfield, Mass., No. 61; Edward Rightor, New Orleans, La., No. 30; Bruce A. Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill., No. 664; William M. Abbott, San

Francisco, Calif., No. 3; J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pa., No. 494; James G. McFarland, Watertown, S. D., No. 838; William H. Atwell, Dallas, Tex., No. 71; Charles H. Grakelow, Philadelphia, Pa., No. 2; John F. Malley, Springfield, Mass., No. 61; John R. Coen, Sterling, Colo., No. 1336; Walter F. Meier, Seattle, Wash., No. 92; James T. Hallinan, Queens Borough, N. Y., No. 878; David Sholtz, Daytona Beach, Fla., No. 1141, and Charles Spencer Hart, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., No. 842.

After these gentlemen had been recognized and had received the warm applause of the Grand Lodge members, Doctor McCormick read a telegram he had received from the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Dear Brother McCormick:

"I think that one of the chief glories of our Order is that it always maintains an average view of life. Our members know when to work and when to play and do both with zest.

"The Elks also know how to lend a helping hand to their fellow human beings upon whom fortune may not have smiled. This part of our activity goes on so quietly and unobtrusively that it is known only to the recipient of Elk generosity. This, I think, is in the real spirit of B. P. O. E., a spirit which I hope will ever be enlarged.

"I shall greatly appreciate it if you will extend my cordial greetings to all who attend the annual Convention of the Grand Lodge at St. Louis with best wishes that the gathering may be enjoyable as well as fruitful of increasing good works.

"Fraternally yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt."

DOCTOR McCORMICK then presented to the Grand Lodge the members of the Board of Grand Trustees. They were John S. McClelland, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga., No. 78; J. Ford Zietlow, Aberdeen, S. D., No. 1046; Fred B. Mellmann, Oakland, Calif., No. 171; Joseph G. Buch, Trenton, N. J., No. 105, and William T. Phillips, New York, N. Y., No. 1.

Grover C. Shoemaker, of Bloomsburg, Pa., Lodge, No. 436, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Credentials, next submitted a preliminary report to the Grand Lodge, giving the number of Grand Lodge members registered as, 1,472. Other members of this Committee are Craig Lewis, Cheyenne, Wyo., No. 660; C. W. Wallace, Columbus, Ohio, No. 37; Arthur M. Umlandt, Muscatine, Iowa, No. 304, and Arthur W. Goulet, Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, No. 1542.

Doctor McCormick also introduced F. J. Schrader, of Allegheny, Pa., Lodge, No. 339, who is assistant to Grand Secretary J. Edgar Masters, and his own extremely efficient secretary, Karl P. Rumpf, of Toledo, Ohio, Lodge, No. 53. These introductions were followed by an approval, as printed, of the minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge Convention in Atlantic City last year.

Following several routine appointments made by Doctor McCormick, a printed report of the Auditing Committee was approved and filed. Other printed reports likewise received, approved and ordered filed were those of Grand Secretary J. Edgar Masters, Grand Treasurer Robert S. Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., Lodge, No. 758, and that of the Grand Exalted Ruler himself.

Past Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Bernard F. Dickmann, Mayor of St. Louis, was then introduced to the Convention. After a gracious welcoming speech, he introduced with humor and kindness the chairmen of those committees who had aided him and St. Louis Lodge No. 9 in making arrangements for one of the most enjoyable Conventions ever held by the Order. Exalted Ruler Thomas F. Muldoon of St. Louis Lodge spoke briefly, assuring the delegates of their welcome and urging them to make the most of their stay in the city.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank L. Rain, of Fairbury, Neb., Lodge, No. 1203, was reelected to membership on the National Memorial and Publication Commission. Mr. Rain was regrettably

THE GRAND LODGE Convention

unable to attend the 75th Reunion of the Grand Lodge because of illness.

Doctor McCormick appointed John M. McCabe, of Toledo Lodge, as a member of the Grand Forum. Upon receiving confirmation of his appointment, the Grand Exalted Ruler asked Mr. McCabe to come forward and say a few words to the Convention before beginning his five-year retirement into the judicial chambers. A request was made by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell that the report of the National Memorial and Publication Commission be made a special order of business of the following day's session immediately upon the opening of the Grand Lodge. Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley made a similar request on behalf of the Elks National Foundation Trustees.

SINCE the election of officers for the following year was the next order of business, it was voted that the nominating and seconding speeches for the office of Grand Exalted Ruler be unlimited and that nominating speeches for other offices be limited to three minutes with no seconding speeches.

Doctor McCormick recognized the Honorable John P. Devine, of Dixon, Ill., Lodge, No. 779, who then rose and in an eloquent and moving speech nominated for Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner of Dixon Lodge. Mr. Devine testified to his lifelong friendship with Mr. Warner and expressed his belief that in no other man could the Order of Elks find an individual more highly qualified or more able to perform the arduous duties of this great office. Mr. Devine delivered a brief biographical history of Mr. Warner's life and his service to the Order of Elks. He touched briefly upon Mr. Warner's success as a business man and told the Convention of Mr. Warner's great interest in rehabilitating the subordinate lodges of the Order.

Mr. Warner's nomination was seconded by Judge Frank B. Leonard, of Champaign, Ill., Lodge, No. 398, who praised the naming of this eminent Illinois Elk and endorsed the nomination with sincerity on behalf of his own lodge and that of all other Illinois lodges.

Mr. Warner's nomination was greeted with an unparalleled enthusiasm which increased as Doctor McCormick was able to announce that Mr. Warner was unanimously elected to head the Order for the coming year. Mr. Devine and Judge Leonard then conducted Mr. Warner to the rostrum where he made his speech of acceptance.

Mr. Warner's remarks, while brief and to the point, were as moving and impressive as they were thoughtful in content. He spoke of the grave necessity for preserving a republican form of government and expressed his belief that the Order of Elks is one of the Nation's most powerful forces for freedom of thought and speech for the individual. Mr. Warner's speech of acceptance appears on Page 3 of this issue of *The Elks Magazine*.

Next followed the election to office of other Grand Lodge members. These gentlemen comprised Elks whose devotion to the Order cannot be equaled.

The high esteem in which they are held by all in the Convention hall was shown in that all elections were unanimous. Elected were: Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, John P. Hartigan, Providence, R. I., No. 14, who was nominated by P.E.R. Edward H. Powell of Providence; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, George W. Loudermilk, Dallas, Tex., No. 71, nominated by Exalted Ruler John Erhard of Dallas Lodge; Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Stanley J. Shook, Topeka, Kans., No. 204, nominated by P.E.R. B. W. Weir, Pittsburg, Kans., No. 412; Grand Tiler, Stephen McGrath, Oneida, N. Y., No. 767, nominated by E.R. Frank R. Nemeti of Oneida, and Grand Inner Guard, Frank A. Small, St. Joseph, Mich., No. 541, nominated by Past Grand Trustee John K. Burch, Grand Rapids, Mich., No. 48.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener next took the opportunity on behalf of Charleroi, Pa., Lodge to nominate for reelection to the office of Grand Secretary the incumbent, J. Edgar Masters. Mr. Masters' nomination was received with a tumultuous demonstration and he was unanimously re-elected to the office which he has filled so ably for so many years.

In a brief but stirring address, P.E.R. R. H. Perry, of Charlottesville, Va., Lodge, No. 389, also nominated Dr. Robert S. Barrett for reelection to the important office of Grand Treasurer. As in the previous case, Dr. Barrett's election was immediate and unanimous.

For the extremely responsible position of Grand Trustee for five years Past President Murray B. Sheldon of the New Jersey State Elks Association presented the name of Joseph G. Buch, Trenton, N. J., No. 105. Mr. Buch's nomination was received with perhaps the greatest ovation given during this Convention. The prominent New Jersey Elk, who is Chairman of the New Jersey State Elks Crippled Children's Commission, was appointed to the office of Grand Trustee by Doctor McCormick some time ago to fill the vacancy left by Henry C. Warner.

Houston, Texas, Lodge, No. 151, was selected as the place of meeting for the 1940 Reunion of the Grand Lodge. In an eloquent testimony Exalted Ruler Kenneth McCalla presented the name of Houston as the logical city to enjoy the honor of entertaining the Grand Lodge and its delegates. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Judge William Atwell of Dallas, Tex., endorsed Mr. McCalla's request. Exalted Ruler Max Slepik, of Philadelphia, Pa., Lodge, who had intended requesting the Convention for his city, gracefully withdrew in the face of these two eloquent pleas. It was thereupon unanimously voted that the 1940 Convention be awarded to Houston.

After several routine announcements made by Grand Esquire George M. McLean, the Tuesday morning session came to a close with the benediction pronounced by Grand Chaplain Dobbins.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE

GRAND Exalted Ruler Dr. Edward J. McCormick called the meeting to or-

der at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and asked the Grand Chaplain to lead in prayer, after which he called upon P.E.R. Hugh W. Hicks, of Jackson, Tenn., Lodge, No. 192, Chairman of the Committee on Distribution, to present his report.

The next order of business was the report of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell, Chairman of the Commission, requested that the Grand Lodge accept without his reading it the annual printed report of the Commission which is published elsewhere in this issue, and then he delivered the following supplementary report:

In our annual report to the Grand Lodge, the Commission reported surplus earnings from the operations of *The Elks Magazine* for the last fiscal year of \$132,929.97. Already, by previous authorization of the Grand Lodge, out of such surplus earnings the Commission has paid the expenses of the maintenance, repairs, improvements, insurance, taxes, etc., of the Memorial Building at Chicago for the last year, amounting to \$30,230.21.

At the end of the fiscal year on May 31, 1939, the Commission had a surplus of \$423,814.77. Previously we had sought to maintain a surplus and working capital of approximately \$325,000.00. In view of existing business conditions, and the apparently assured success of the Magazine, we are of the opinion that safe and conservative business judgment now requires a surplus and working capital of approximately \$300,000.00.

Last year we turned over to the Grand Lodge \$175,000, and in addition, by a previous authorization of the Grand Lodge, paid the expenses of the maintenance of the Memorial Building, making the aggregate amount turned over to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$208,144.72. Up to date we have turned over to the Grand Lodge from surplus earnings the sum of \$2,565,209.14, which amount includes \$30,230.21 paid for maintenance, etc., of the Memorial Building during the past year. As a result, the Grand Lodge Budget has been balanced of per capita tax to approximately 65c, the per capita tax has been reduced to 20c.

We are advised by the Board of Trustees that if \$125,000.00 is likewise this year allocated for Grand Lodge purposes, the per capita tax can remain at 20c for the coming year instead of being increased. We believe that our Lodges and our members do not desire at this time to have the per capita tax increased over 20c. If we turn over to the Grand Lodge \$125,000.00, to be applied to Grand Lodge expenses, the necessity of increasing the per capita tax above 20c will be avoided, the Grand Lodge budget can be balanced and an adequate working capital provided.

The Commission, therefore, turns over to Grand Lodge the sum of \$125,000.00, which, together with the amount of \$30,230.21 paid for the maintenance, etc., of the Memorial Building, makes the total amount turned over for the last fiscal year \$155,230.21, or approximately 33c per capita; and will make the total amount turned over to the Grand Lodge out of surplus earnings of the Magazine \$2,690,109.14. The budget, therefore, with other available funds, will be fully balanced, an adequate working capital will be provided and the necessity of increasing the per capita tax above 20c will be obviated. The amount turned over is about the average amount turned over during the 17 years of the existence of the Magazine.

In accordance with the privilege that we have, we recommend with the Grand Lodge that the said amount of \$123,000 be placed in the general funds of the Grand Lodge, thereby accomplishing the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

Both reports were received and approved with applause. Other members of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission are Past Grand Exalted Rulers Rush L. Holland, Frank L. Rain, John K. Tener and William M. Abbott.

The annual report of the National Foundation Trustees which was the

next order of business, was given by Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley. Other members of the Foundation are Past Grand Exalted Rulers Raymond Benjamin, Floyd E. Thompson, James G. McFarland, Edward Rightor, Charles H. Grakelow and Murray Hulbert.

The report is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America:

Last year, in response to a universal demand and in recognition of our Tenth Anniversary, we prepared a very complete printed report, in which we related to the members of the Order the history of the Elks National Foundation and gave a comprehensive review of the accomplishments since its inception. We have on hand, available for distribution, an adequate supply of our anniversary report. We suggest, therefore, that you regard this report for the current year 1938-1939 as a supplement to our report of last year. We shall be glad to furnish a copy of the Tenth Anniversary Report to any member upon request.

Since May 31, 1938, we have received contributions to our principal fund to the amount of \$27,360.71 which have brought our total capital fund to \$481,983.53. The additional contributions were principally from subordinate lodge subscription payments but a substantial proportion represents new subscriptions and donations from subordinate lodges. We have been very much encouraged by this evidence of interest and enthusiasm in the Elks National Foundation on the part of subordinate lodges which had not given financial support in previous years. While this attitude may be due in part to the better financial condition of the subordinate lodges, we believe that in greater part, it represents the response of the members of the Order to our Tenth Anniversary Report and the follow-up promotional effort which has been made throughout the year. In this promotional work, we have had excellent cooperation from Grand Exalted Ruler McCormick and his District Deputies.

Since this report was first written we have received a check for \$200 from Nebraska lodges representing contributions of \$50 each from Omaha Lodge, No. 39, Scottsbluff Lodge, No. 1367, Grand Island Lodge, No. 604, and Kearney Lodge, No. 984. Subscriptions of \$100 each have been received from Lewiston, Ida., Lodge, No. 896, from Charleroi, Pa., Lodge, No. 494, and from Pawtucket, R. I., Lodge, No. 920. A personal contribution of \$50 has also been received from District Deputy Sam Duberstein of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lodge, No. 22.

The total income for the year was \$15,957.57 as compared with \$16,412.09 for the previous year.

The expenses of administration for the fiscal year paid out of Grand Lodge appropriation amounted to \$3,244.46, the items of which were as follows:

Office Expense	\$1,798.50
Custodian Fee	195.93
Printing and mailing reports...	774.41
Travel	436.60
Miscellaneous (Grand Secretary's Office)	39.02

\$3,244.46

The details of our financial set-up are shown in balance sheet as of May 31, 1939, attached hereto.

You will note that in addition to our principal account of \$481,983.51, we have a Security Depreciation Offset Fund amounting to \$25,879.36. This fund has been built up as a precautionary measure to take care of possible losses in investment, but since it is invested exclusively in government securities, it is a real asset, and when added to our principal fund brings our capital assets to \$507,862.89.

Our investment portfolio, inventoried at cost, shows \$454,226.54. The balance of our capital assets is represented by cash on deposit.

In view of the size of our fund and the general unstable condition of the investment market, we have deemed it advisable to take additional precautionary measures to protect our capital assets, and consequently we have entered into an agreement with the Merchants National Bank of Boston to act as Investment Consultant as well as Custodian and Fiscal Agent of our fund. This contract calls for constant supervision and frequent analysis of our investment portfolio and advice with respect to changes in investment and new investments. We wish you to know that your Foundation Trustees appreciate fully their

responsibility and are seeking the guidance of expert advice in the performance of their duties.

The following is an excerpt from the report made by the Investment Consultant:

"Plainly the nature and purpose of a fund such as this require an investment policy emphasizing conservation and safety. The fund has been accumulated to serve various charitable purposes and if part of the principal is lost, then to that extent the Foundation would fail of accomplishment. A sufficient rate of income to support an adequate program is desirable but should be somewhat subordinated to considerations of safety.

"That this has been the policy of the Trustees is indicated both by the generally conservative nature of the present investment list and by their action in providing an annual reserve against future capital losses and in amortizing bond premiums over a five-year period.



Howard Earl Day

Grand Esquire George M. McLean, of El Reno, Okla., Lodge, who contributed immeasurably to the success of the Convention.

"Before considering the investment problems of the Foundation in more detail, it might be well to study the present make-up of the portfolio:

Class	Equities	Preferred	Long Bonds	Liquid	Total	%
Railroad		2,855	69,640	3,120	75,615	16
Utility	1,540		83,025	8,520	93,085	20
Telephone	29,700				29,700	6
Industrial	43,800		16,000		59,800	13
Government			64,335	42,305	106,640	22
Municipal			61,000		61,000	13
Cash				50,000	50,000	11
TOTAL	75,040	2,855	293,990	103,945	475,830	100
Per Cent	16		62	22		
Income	3,825	250	11,960	1,585	17,620	
Yield	5.1	8.75	4.1	2.95	4.15	

(Does not include—
Kansas City (Municipal Trust Ownership Cfs.))

"The above indicates a well balanced position. Railroad securities are only 16% of assets, and consist mainly of bonds of substantial calibre. Utilities, including telephone, are about one quarter, which is certainly not excessive. Industrials at 12% are low, and could well be increased materially, as this bracket includes the major part of the economic life of the nation. The difficulty is, of course, that high grade bonds are few in number and high in price, and in many of the best companies the only medium of investment is the common stock. Municipals are composed exclusively of the New York City block, commented on hereafter.

"By types of security, the fund is exceptionally conservative, being 84% bonds and 16% stocks. There would seem to be no reason why moderate purchases of well selected stocks should not be made as circumstances seem favorable, particularly in view of the difficulty of

selecting high grade bonds in the present dangerously high bond market. It is also, as noted previously, the only means of investing in some of our largest and healthiest enterprises. For prudence a conservative limit should be set on the proportion of stocks, but within this limit purchases might well be made.

"The third point to be noted from this analysis is the large amount of cash for investment, which will be swollen by a considerable number of contemplated redemptions. That this is a critical investment period, when mistakes can easily be made, is hardly open to question, and it will prove a serious problem to keep the cash of the Foundation employed in high grade securities without assuming undue risk of ultimate money market changes.

"The Foundation has two notable advantages, however, freedom from taxation and permanence of its funds, so that it may look to ultimate security and to some extent ignore intermediate price fluctuation. The maturity date of a bond is not of itself important to a permanent fund, but only as it contributes to principal stability. It would, therefore, not seem wise to sell high grade bonds simply because of high price levels, in a fund like this. New cash commitments, however, should be made with considerable caution, although if bonds of undoubted security are purchased, the worst that will happen is that a temporary decline may be produced by higher money rates."

The distributions which have been made during the past year from the available income are detailed as follows:

Arizona State Elks Association—\$2,400.00.

This donation supplemented the money raised by Arizona lodges to carry on a tubercular hospital at Tucson, at which a substantial number of Elks afflicted with tuberculosis were given the benefits of modern hospital facilities and scientific treatment. While a majority of the patients were members of Arizona lodges, a substantial number were indigent members of the Order from lodges outside of Arizona.....\$2,400.00

Vermont State Elks Association—\$200.00.

This donation augmented the funds raised by the subordinate lodges of Vermont and made possible the successful carrying on of a Fresh Air Camp for Crippled Children at Goshen.....\$200.00

Pennsylvania State Elks Association—\$1,000.00

The lodges of Pennsylvania are interested in assisting young people who are eager to obtain advanced education and each year raise a substantial sum for this purpose. The Elks National Foundation donation enabled the Pennsylvania Elks Association to grant many additional scholarships.....\$1,000.00

Massachusetts Elks Association—\$1,000.00.

The Massachusetts State Elks Association has a Scholarship Fund from which scholarship loans are made to deserving young men and young women, to enable them to have the benefit of a college education. Our donation has made it possible for the Elks of Massachusetts to broaden the scope of their work and to assist with scholarship loans an additional number of deserving and ambitious young people.....\$1,000.00

New York Elks Association—\$1,500.00.

The lodges of New York State are likewise interested in assisting young people who are seeking advanced education and each year raise a substantial sum for this purpose. The donation of the Elks National Foundation has enabled the Scholarship Committee of the New York State Elks Association to grant many additional scholarships.....\$1,500.00

Wisconsin State Elks Association—\$300.00.

The lodges of Wisconsin are interested in assisting young people to obtain the benefit of a college education. Our donation has made it possible for the Elks of Wisconsin to broaden the scope of their work....\$300.00

Maine State Elks Association—\$300.00.

The lodges of Maine are also interested in assisting young people who are seeking advanced education. The donation of the Elks National

THE GRAND LODGE Convention

Foundation made it possible for the Maine Elks Association to grant additional scholarships \$300.00

New Jersey State Elks Association—\$1,500.00.

It is unnecessary to recount the splendid work of rehabilitation of crippled children which is being carried on by the lodges of New Jersey through the State Elks Crippled Children's Committee of the State Association. The very substantial sums raised by the subordinate lodges of New Jersey have been insufficient to cover the cost of this great philanthropic work. We have responded to the appeal of the New Jersey State Elks Association by a donation to assist in providing money for special care and treatment of crippled children at the Betty Bacharach Home for Afflicted Children at Atlantic City.....\$1,500.00

South Dakota State Elks Association—\$300.00.

This gift to the South Dakota State Elks Association was for use in rehabilitation of crippled children through the Department of Child Hygiene in South Dakota..... \$300.00

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Our Board offered for the year 1938-39 an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300, or its equivalent in money, for use in a philanthropy selected by the State Association of such State, to each State in which the lodges were enrolled and paid up to date as subscribers for Honorary Founders' Certificates, according to the following table of eligibility:

- States with under 10 lodges must have 50% of the lodges subscribed and paid up.
 - States with 10-20 lodges must have 45% of the lodges subscribed and paid up.
 - States with 20-35 lodges must have 40% of the lodges subscribed and paid up.
 - States with 35-50 lodges must have 35% of the lodges subscribed and paid up.
 - States with over 50 lodges must have 30% of the lodges subscribed and paid up.
- This offer was availed of as follows:

Rhode Island
Elks National Foundation Scholarship for the Grand Lodge year 1937-38 was awarded to Mr. James O'Connell of Pascoay, Rhode Island, a student at Brown University. However, the money was not paid out until August, 1938, and is therefore shown in this year's statement \$300.00

By selection of Rhode Island Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1938-39, Elks National Foundation Scholarship awarded to Miss Catherine McGee of Providence, a member of the graduating class of St. Xavier Academy. She will enter Rhode Island State College in the fall. This scholarship of \$300 will have been paid out prior to the Grand Lodge Convention but will not appear as an expenditure covered by this report.

Massachusetts
By selection of the Massachusetts Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1938-39, Elks National Foundation scholarship awarded to Miss Marion Gage White of Wakefield, a student at Mt. Holyoke College.... \$300.00

Nevada
By selection of the Nevada State Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1938-39, Elks National Foundation scholarship awarded to Mr. John Polish, a student at the University of Nevada..... \$300.00

Connecticut
By selection of the Connecticut State Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1938-39, Elks National Foundation scholarship awarded to Mr. Warren C. Francis of Rockville, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology \$300.00

Vermont
The Vermont State Elks Association elected to use the scholarship

money allocated to that State to assist in carrying out the Fresh Air Camp for Crippled Children at Goshen, Vt. \$300.00

Elks National Foundation "Most Valuable Student Prizes" were awarded at the session of the Grand Lodge held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, last year. In accordance with the awards made at the Convention, the following moneys were distributed:

Gordon Stanley Bowker, Malone, N. Y.....	\$600.00
Mary Sue DeVol, Parkersburg, W. Va.....	400.00
Harry Rodin, El Paso, Texas	300.00
Joseph Sondheim, Muskogee, Okla.	200.00

Total Scholarship Prizes..\$1,500.00
Total Distributions during Grand Lodge year 1938-39.....\$11,500.00

In the November issue of *The Elks Magazine*, the Elks National Foundation Trustees announced an offer of \$1,500 in cash prizes to be awarded to the "Most Valuable Students" of the school year 1938-39, as follows:

First Prize.....	\$ 400.00
Second Prize.....	300.00
Third Prize.....	200.00
Fourth Prize.....	200.00
	<hr/> \$1,500.00

These prizes were offered to the students of the country who are outstanding in scholarship attainment, in character, in citizenship and in extra curriculum activities. Any student in the senior or graduating class of a high or preparatory school, or in any undergraduate class of a recognized college, who is a resident within the jurisdiction of the Order, was eligible to become a candidate for these awards.

The decision of our Board with respect to these prizes will be announced in a supplemental report to this Convention by a member of our Board.

We believe that the Elks National Foundation is the most effective agency for carrying on in perpetuity the good works to which any person of philanthropic mind and generous disposition may wish to dedicate his funds. We urge you, therefore, to inform the people in your respective communities about the Elks National Foundation, its purpose and its achievements. If you do this, we are confident that our fund will be increased by innumerable donations and bequests. Any one who wishes to make a bequest to the Elks National Foundation should provide in his will as follows:

"I give and bequeath the sum of..... Dollars to the Elks National Foundation Trustees of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, a corporation duly established and existing under the laws of the District of Columbia, from time to time we have received gifts from generous members of our Order. We wish to encourage this practice. All donations are very welcome, whether the amount is small or large. If every member of the Order will at some time make a donation in accordance with his means, our fund will grow to great proportions, and we shall be able to enlarge the field of our usefulness.

We thank those who have made contributions in the past and also those who have given us support and cooperation in spreading the knowledge and advocating the cause of the Elks National Foundation. We are grateful to Grand Exalted Ruler McCormick for the forceful and enthusiastic manner in which he has set forth the virtues of the Foundation. We appreciate, too, the assistance which we have received from *The Elks Magazine* through its editorial and news columns. Our burden has been lightened and our work has been made easier because we have had such splendid cooperation from the members and officers of our Order.

ELKS NATIONAL FOUNDATION TRUSTEES.

- JOHN F. MALLEY, *Chairman*
- RAYMOND BENJAMIN, *Vice Chairman*,
- FLOYD E. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
- JAMES G. McFARLAND, *Treasurer*,
- EDWARD RIGHTOR,
- CHARLES H. GRAKELOW,
- MURRAY HULBERT.

After Mr. Malley's report had been received and accepted by the Grand

Lodge, the Grand Exalted Ruler called upon Grand Treasurer Robert S. Barrett who delivered the report on the Memorial to the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler Fred Harper, of Lynchburg, Va., Lodge, No. 321. Doctor Barrett told the Convention that a beautiful bronze bust had been unveiled and dedicated at the Lynchburg Lodge home. Other members of the committee which supervised the memorial to Mr. Harper were Past Grand Exalted Ruler Rush L. Holland and P.E.R. C. Harold Owen, of Lynchburg Lodge.

IN a deeply moving address which touched the hearts of all the Grand Lodge members, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin then reported on the majestic marble cross which the Grand Lodge has erected to the memory of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning, of Indianapolis, Ind., Lodge, No. 13. Other members of that committee were Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan and P.E.R. Bert Feibleman of Indianapolis Lodge. These two reports met with a spontaneous demonstration of approval on the part of the Grand Lodge members and their reports were accepted and filed.

At eleven o'clock Grand Exalted Ruler McCormick relinquished the gavel to Past Grand Exalted Ruler James T. Hallinan who, as acting Grand Exalted Ruler, conducted the Grand Lodge of Sorrow. A report of this impressive memorial exercise will be published in the September issue of the Magazine.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE

THE report of the Committee on Judiciary was the next order of business. Wednesday afternoon session of the Grand Lodge.

Exalted Ruler Harold T. Pease, of Washington, D. C., Lodge, No. 15, was recognized and came to the platform to present to the Grand Exalted Ruler in acknowledgment of his Americanism Program the original copy of the "American's Creed", by William Tyler Page. Dr. McCormick responded with a few gracious words and accepted this handsome gift from Washington Lodge.

THE report of the Committee on Judiciary was the next order of business. Dr. McCormick introduced Chairman Guy T. Tou Velle, of Lincoln, Neb., Lodge, No. 80, with several complimentary remarks and Mr. Tou Velle then delivered his report which, as he announced, was long and complicated. During the past year the Chairman of the Committee had had many varied questions submitted to him for his approval. He has given approximately 550 opinions in relation to the legality of by-laws and revisions, as well as interpretation of the Constitution and Statutes of the Order. Mr. Tou Velle strongly advised the officers and members of the Order to give the Grand Lodge Statutes the attention and consideration to which they are entitled. If this were done, hundreds of inquiries or proposals would not have to be submitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Tou Velle announced that the Grand Lodge has prepared and will readily provide a bound copy of the Opinions of the Judiciary Committee and of the Grand Forum, interpreting and applying the terms of the statutes.

The Judiciary Committee, concurring with the request of C. Fenton Nichols, Chairman of the Antlers Council, recommended that Section 183a of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

"Section 183a: Any subordinate lodge after obtaining a permit from the Grand Exalted Ruler may institute an organization of young men between the ages of 15 and 21 years to be composed of white male citizens of the United States of America. Such an organization shall be known as The Antlers of Lodge, No. B. P. O. Elks, the name and number of the lodge to be the same as the name and number of the lodge instituting such an organization. The Grand Exalted Ruler for cause may cancel any permit so granted."

This amendment changes the minimum age of the Antlers from 16 years to 15 years.

The Committee considered the proposal to amend Section 190 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, as proposed by Fresno, Calif., Lodge, No. 439, to read as follows:

"Section 190. A dimit shall be granted at a regular session, without fee, by a lodge, whether existing under dispensation or charter, to any member who may apply therefor in writing, provided that he is not in any manner indebted to his lodge and that charges of misconduct are not pending against him; provided, further, that any member applying for a transfer dimit must pay all of his dues in full for the period ending (with the semi-annual period for the payment of dues in which said application for dimit is filed); but no absolute dimit shall be granted unless the membership card of the applicant has been surrendered."

After Mr. Tou Velle had introduced his fellow members of the Committee on Judiciary, L. A. Lewis, Anaheim, Calif., No. 1345; Martin J. Cunningham, Danbury, Conn., No. 120; Allen B. Hannay, Houston, Tex., No. 151, and William C. Elliott, Jr., Columbia, S. C., No. 1190, his report was adopted as read.

The next order of business was the recognition of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin to make a supplementary report of the Elks National Foundation concerning scholarship awards. A complete account of this report appears elsewhere in this Magazine. Mr. Benjamin then requested and received permission of the Chair to introduce to the assembled delegates the first and fourth winners of the scholarship awards. Miss Irene Krantz, of Hackensack, N. J., winner of the fourth award, came forward and spoke into the microphone briefly, thanking the Foundation and the Order of Elks for her generous award. Mr. Benjamin then introduced the winner of the first award, Raymond J. Rimmer, of Austin, Tex. In a few sincere words, Mr. Rimmer expressed his deep appreciation of the action taken by the Foundation Trustees and praised highly the aims and aspirations of the Order of Elks. His address, delivered in quiet tones, brought tears to the eyes of the dele-

gates and Grand Lodge officers who had already heard Mr. Benjamin's account of this young man's remarkable career. Mr. Benjamin then made an impassioned plea to the Grand Lodge on behalf of the Foundation, saying that if the Foundation could do as much good as it does do with the funds on hand, how much more it could do if the funds were augmented.

So impressed by Mr. Benjamin's words were E.R. John Erhard and P.E.R. George W. Loudermilk of Dallas, Tex., Lodge, that they agreed to underwrite \$1,000 for the Foundation on behalf of Dallas Lodge. Grand Tyler Charles M. Barrett and P.E.R. Francis E. Wood, of Albuquerque, New Mex., Lodge, No. 461, agreed to meet the offer made by the Dallas Elks and underwrite another \$1,000 on behalf of Albuquerque Lodge. Their action met with great applause.

At this point a touching letter was read by Exalted Ruler Charles C. McConnell, of Parkersburg, W. Va., Lodge, No. 198, from Edwin Weinheimer of that city, expressing his appreciation of a similar scholarship award made in 1937 and reporting his progress to those who had helped him.

Before proceeding to the next order of business, the reading of the report of the Antlers Council by Chairman C. Fenton Nichols, Doctor McCormick took the opportunity to introduce Governor Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma. Governor Phillips rose and acknowledged the applause of the delegates. Mr. Nichols announced that permits had been granted to nine new Antler lodges and showed that Antler lodges are now found in 22 States, including Alaska, a gain of three over 1938. He also told the assemblage that the "baby lodge" at Sunbury, Pa., grew in five weeks from 14 to more than 70 members and is now becoming the talk of its community. Mr. Nichols introduced the other members of his committee, Sam G. Bailie, Tucson, Ariz., No. 385, and Robert L. Bohon, Jacksonville, Fla., No. 221. Mr. Nichols' report was approved and filed.

Grand Exalted Ruler McCormick announced that Joseph M. Leonard, of Saginaw, Mich., Lodge, No. 47, Chairman of the Lodge Activities Committee of the Grand Lodge, would make his report. The report contained a list of the names of the winners of the Grand Lodge Activities contest. Mr. Leonard presented to the meeting, delegates who represented the winning lodges as well as the members of his Committee. His colleagues were John C. Cochrane, Toledo, Ohio, No. 53; Arthur G. Barrett, Baltimore, Md., No. 7; Frank R. Wasung, Norwich, N. Y., No. 1222, and George W. Munford, Durham, N. C., No. 568. Doctor McCormick then called upon Dr. Frank C. Winters, of Monmouth, Ill., Lodge, No. 397, Chairman of the State Associations Committee, for his report. Excerpts from Doctor Winters' report are as follows:

The following is a brief summary of our activities during the year. Immediately on receipt of our appointment by the Grand Exalted Ruler, we adopted the following slogan: "Assist the Grand Exalted Ruler in carrying out his intelligent and extensive program by a campaign which would be intensive

enough to bring results, and yet not boresome to the officers of the State Associations."

Convinced that the plan of the Grand Exalted Ruler was one which not only called for advancement within the Order, but that it was also his desire that the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks stand even higher in the respect and esteem of those outside its fold, and realizing that better results are obtained when duties are apportioned among members of a committee so that each member may assume leadership in some particular phase of the committee's work, we made the following distribution of a five-fold project:

1. Community Welfare, Ed. D. Baird, Boise, Idaho, Lodge No. 310.
2. Membership and Lapsation, Stephen A. McGrath, Oneida, N. Y., Lodge No. 767.
3. Establishment of New Lodges and Rehabilitation of the Weaker Ones, Randolph H. Perry, Charlottesville, Virginia, Lodge No. 389.
4. Stimulation of the Activities of the More Vigorous State Associations and the Rehabilitation of Those Which Have Been Less Aggressive, John F. Burke, Boston, Massachusetts, Lodge No. 10.
5. The Ritual was assigned to your Chairman.

Our link has been largely through the officers of the State Associations, but in some instances it has been necessary to contact the individual lodges. Each member of the committee has been in constant touch with the officers of the various State Associations, urging them to put forth every effort not only to increase the efficiency of the State Association as such, but to encourage each lodge in the state to greater activity along the lines of membership and lapsation, Americanism, community welfare, charity, inter-lodge relations, Ritual, the National Foundation, the formation of new lodges and the rehabilitation of weaker ones, and a greater interest in State Associations and Grand Lodge activities. The response of these state officers has been a source of a great deal of satisfaction to our committee. Such a campaign has necessitated the writing of more than six thousand letters.

As this Convention convenes, we have a State Association in all except two states, the greater number of which are very active. And in the two states which do not have an association, capable men are at work in an attempt to organize them. With the assistance of Brother Leonard Soholt, Alaska, D. D. East, we have laid the foundation for a State Association in that territory. We feel that the majority of the State Associations are now working at a high degree of efficiency, not because of any of our own efforts, but because of the foundation laid by the men who preceded us as members of this committee.

In January of this year, acting on a suggestion made by the Grand Exalted Ruler, we began the establishment of a Speakers' Bureau in the various States. The response of the officers was prompt and enthusiastic, so that we now have such an organization in more than one-half of the States.

On December 1, 1938, we sent our annual letter and revised rules in the Ritualistic Contest, resulting in an increasing number of District and State Contests throughout the Nation. This we consider one of the most important phases of our year's activities because of the fact that, as a rule, the lodge which boasts of a fine ritualistic team is found to be a sound and progressive lodge.

RITUALISTIC CONTEST

On Monday we conducted the National Ritualistic Contest, with 16 fine teams competing. This contest was one which should have been witnessed by every Elk, as our beautiful and inspiring Ritual was exemplified in a manner which reflected credit on every team which competed, and further emphasized the ever-growing interest in ritualistic work.

The results of this contest are as follows:

Place	Team	Lodge	Score
1st	Elizabeth, New Jersey	No. 289	94.76
2nd	Decorah, Iowa	No. 443	94.28
3rd	Decatur, Georgia	No. 1602	94.13
4th	Houston, Texas	No. 151	93.98
5th	La Salle-Peru, Illinois	No. 584	93.89
6th	Charleston, W. Virginia	No. 202	93.82
7th	Clinton, Massachusetts	No. 1206	93.56
8th	Oneida, New York	No. 767	93.41
9th	Toledo, Ohio	No. 53	93.38
10th	Santa Ana, California	No. 794	93.21
11th	Lansing, Michigan	No. 196	93.03
12th	Daytona Beach, Florida	No. 1441	92.78
13th	Brookings, S. Dakota	No. 1490	92.70
14th	Birmingham, Alabama	No. 79	91.78
15th	Grand Island, Nebraska	No. 604	90.72
16th	Washington, Missouri	No. 1559	89.18

THE GRAND LODGE Convention

Our Judges have selected an All Star Team composed of the following officers:

EXALTED RULER	Score
Victor H. Eichhorn, Elizabeth, N. J. Lodge No. 289	96.54
EST. LEADING KNIGHT	
John A. Kervick, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J. Lodge No. 289	95.15
EST. LOYAL KNIGHT	
George R. Bock, Elizabeth, N. J. Lodge No. 289	94.87
EST. LECTURING KNIGHT	
Pierre Howard, Decatur, Georgia Lodge No. 1602	95.24
ESQUIRE	
Charles T. Shallcross, Elizabeth, N. J. Lodge No. 289	95.08
CHAPLAIN	
M. D. Wells, Decorah, Iowa Lodge No. 443	95.05
INNER GUARD	
Leo P. Ronan, Decorah, Iowa Lodge No. 443	94.25

The Judges were Dr. J. C. Dallenbach, Champaign, Ill., Lodge No. 398; David Greer, Newton, Mass., Lodge No. 1327; Claude E. Thompson, Frankfort, Ind., Lodge No. 560.

The checkers were George Steele, Gloucester, Massachusetts, Lodge No. 892 and Byron Albert, Fort Collins, Colorado, Lodge No. 804.

RESOLUTIONS—
A Resolution presented by Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Lodge, No. 175, relative to changes in the Flag Day Ritual, was received by our Committee, and our recommendation is that it be NOT ADOPTED.

CONCLUSION—
As your Chairman I have deeply appreciated my committee members, every one of whom accepted his assignment cheerfully. Without exception, they have worked in unison for the good of our great Order. If our committee has been successful in any of its endeavors, it is due solely to their efforts, and not to the ability of your Chairman.

Dr. Frank C. Winters,
Chairman, State Associations Committee.

After the conclusion of his reading, Doctor Winters presented the prizes to the winners of the Grand Lodge Ritualistic Contest. The delegate from Elizabeth, N. J., Lodge, No. 289, received a check for \$500; Decorah, Iowa, Lodge, No. 443, \$250; Decatur, Ga., Lodge, No. 1602, \$125; Houston, Tex., Lodge No. 151, \$75, and LaSalle-Peru, Ill., Lodge, No. 584, \$50.

Frank B. Leonard who was chairman of a special committee formed at the last Convention, next introduced Judge W. M. Alter, of Victor, Colo., Lodge, No. 367, who reported on the findings of a committee to investigate the advisability of obtaining official recognition, on the part of the Order, of several women's organizations. The committee recommended the request be denied. The report was unanimously accepted and filed.

As this was the last order of business of the long Wednesday afternoon session of the Grand Lodge, the meeting was brought to a close.

FOURTH BUSINESS SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE

THE last business session of the Grand Lodge Convention opened at ten o'clock on Thursday morning with a prayer by Grand Chaplain Dobbins. Then Doctor McCormick expressed deep regret at the untimely passing of Ray L. Waltz who was a member of the Toledo, Ohio, Lodge Degree Team. Mr. Waltz collapsed during the Grand

Lodge Parade of the night before. P.E.R. J. A. Forshey, of Toledo Lodge, moved that the sympathy of the Grand Lodge be expressed to Mr. Waltz's widow. William J. Leslie, of Phillipsburg, N. J., Lodge, No. 395, was introduced and received the applause of the Convention. This was the fortieth Grand Lodge session attended by Mr. Leslie.

Doctor McCormick then introduced John S. McClelland, of Atlanta, Ga., Lodge, No. 78, Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, who made a report on the budget. The estimated receipts for 1938 and 1939 he put at \$321,967.13 and the estimated expenses at \$321,967.13.

He announced that the action of the National Memorial and Publication Commission in turning over \$125,000 for the general purposes of the Grand Lodge had enabled the Board of Grand Trustees to balance the budget. J. Ford Zietlow, of Aberdeen, S. D., Lodge, No. 1046, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, came forward with several routine matters, among which was the cheering news that the largest list of charters for some years was granted this year. Grand Trustee William T. Phillips, of New York, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1, announced that the per capita tax would not be increased and presented several routine resolutions. Grand Trustee Fred B. Mellmann, of Oakland, Calif., Lodge, No. 171, offered a resolution that funds be allotted to the incoming Grand Exalted Ruler for emergency donations. Mr. Mellmann also asked that the sum of \$500 be applied to the purchase of a suitable gift for Judge McClelland to express the appreciation of the Grand Lodge for his able chairmanship of the Board of Grand Trustees. The resolutions were all accepted.

AT this point Doctor McCormick took the opportunity to introduce P.E.R. W. M. Frasor, of Blue Island, Ill., Lodge, No. 1331, and expressed his deep appreciation of the assistance Mr. Frasor had given him in his work for the year. E. R. Albert L. Doyle, of South Bend, Ind., Lodge, No. 235, next came to the platform to present a resolution that the Grand Lodge express its profound appreciation to Mayor Dickmann, Exalted Ruler Muldoon, the press of St. Louis and the Police Department and all the individuals and committees whose tireless work and warm hospitality made this Seventy-fifth Convention the great success it was. The resolution was passed with a rousing vote of thanks to the city.

Grover C. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, delivered his official final report and stated that a total of 1644 delegates and Grand Lodge officers were present at the Convention. Henry A. Guenther, of Newark, N. J., Lodge, No. 21, arose from the floor and requested permission to introduce Louis M. Cohn, of Chicago, Ill., Lodge, No. 4, who is 86 years old and has been a member of the Order for sixty years. Mr. Cohn was applauded.

DOCTOR McCORMICK next made a few humorous and yet withal touching remarks expressing his gratitude for the cooperation received from the Grand Lodge and from the Order at large and then presented his gavel to the installing officer, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell. At this juncture, Henry S. Lindsley, P.E.R. of Denver, Colo., Lodge, No. 17, came forward to present a resolution that the Board of Grand Trustees be directed to purchase a suitable token to express to Doctor McCormick its deep and eternal appreciation of the leadership he had given during his term of office. The resolution was accepted with a unanimous standing vote. Acting Grand Exalted Ruler Campbell recognized Exalted Ruler Chester V. Walker of Toledo Lodge who came forward to pronounce the high regard and admiration in which Toledo Lodge holds Doctor McCormick, and as a token of its high esteem he presented to the Doctor a magnificent silver tea set. District Deputy Robert C. Turner, of Sioux City, Ia., Lodge, No. 112, then came forward and asked all the District Deputies present to stand while he expressed on their behalf the respect and affection the District Deputies of the Order feel for Doctor McCormick. He also announced that a silver coffee set was waiting at Doctor McCormick's home as a gift of the District Deputies. Doctor McCormick responded to the ovation he received and told of his gratitude and thanks for all the kindnesses and favors received, and gave the delegates assurance of his continued service to the Order. Tumultuous applause greeted Doctor McCormick's words.

The Glee Club of Aberdeen, S. D., Lodge, No. 1046, then sang "God Bless America". The installation of the new Grand Lodge officers then took place. Mr. Campbell appointed Past Grand Exalted Ruler Walter F. Meier as acting Grand Secretary and then he requested Grand Esquire George M. McLean to conduct the officers-elect to the platform while the Columbus, Ohio, Lodge, No. 37, Band played a ringing march.

The Aberdeen Glee Club next sang two selections, "Sundown" and "Stout-Hearted Men". The new officers were then introduced to the assemblage and bowed their acknowledgment of the applause of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner accepted the gavel with a few words of thanks and appreciation. The delegate from Panama Canal Zone, Balboa, Lodge, No. 1414, came forward to present to Mr. Warner a panama hat and took the occasion to invite him and Mrs. Warner to visit the farthest south lodge during his term of office. Exalted Ruler Arthur E. Behrmann, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Lodge, No. 842, then came to the platform and, as is the custom of his lodge, presented a handsome jewel of office to Mr. Warner. After several routine announcements Mr. Warner presided over the closing Ritual and the 1939 session of the Grand Lodge adjourned with a prayer by Grand Chaplain Dobbins.

The Supplementary Report of the Elks National Foundation Trustees

My Brothers:

By circular and publication in the Magazine, the Elks National Foundation offered four scholarships, available to the most valuable student graduate of high school, or college, or university in the United States. These scholarships were available to either young men or young women and consisted of a first scholarship of \$600; a second scholarship of \$400; a third scholarship of \$300, and a fourth of \$200.

This offer of scholarships has been made by us for several years and we find, as we go along, that the interest in these awards is growing more and more intense throughout the youth of America. Each year we have more applicants for these scholarships.

This year, I am frank to confess, has been the most intense one of all, for we have had applications for these scholarships from seventy-five students, from almost every State in the Union;

and the ratings of these students have been so remarkable in so many instances that the work of determining these awards has been a most tremendous task.

So that you may know exactly how we proceed in the determination of these scholarships, I think you should be informed as to the method of our procedure. All of the applications are filed first with the Chairman of our Foundation, and by him they are submitted first to the Commissioner of Education of the State of Massachusetts, who—at his leisure—examines them carefully and rates them according to his knowledge of students, college requirements, grades, extra-curricular activities, evidences of physical and moral resourcefulness, courage, and all of those other qualities that enter into the make-up of good citizenship, character and perseverance.

Then, in turn, the records of these applicants are submitted to each individual member of our Board, who examines carefully each application and rates it according to his individual judgment. There is no consultation between the members of the Board of Trustees until each member has completed his examination of the applications and has filed with the Chairman of the Board his own individual rating of each applicant. Thereupon the Board assembles, the ratings are compared, the standing and qualifications of each applicant are considered and in this method and by these means a final conclusion is reached by the Board as to the scholarship that should be awarded the first, second, third and fourth student in standing, according to this formula.

Unless you members of the Grand Lodge have had personally the experience of examining records of this type and for such a purpose, you cannot appreciate the tremendous responsibility that we members of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation feel charged with in the determination of these scholar-

ships. Here we have before us the applications of seventy-five fine young men and women, literally fighting for the completion of their education, bending every effort to obtain that knowledge which will equip them for American citizenship, striving—in many instances—against personal difficulties growing out of environment, lack of finances, lack of encouragement, and driven forward only by the intense eagerness to acquire knowledge and to fit themselves personally, morally and physically for battle in the world.

We each become intensely interested in every applicant, and I frankly say to you that it is a heart-breaking job to be permitted to select only four out of seventy-five of these magnificent students that we find exist in almost every State of the Union.

After many, many hours given to the consideration of this problem, we have, however, come to a conclusion; and, in the presentation of these scholarships, I am going to present first to you the winner of the fourth award, then the third, then the second and, lastly, the first.

Our fourth award goes to a young girl, Irene Krantz, of Hackensack, New Jersey, who is eighteen years of age, a graduate of the public school at Hackensack, New Jersey, and now a member of the freshman class at the Sargent College of Physical Education, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. As a graduate of the high school at Hackensack, Miss Krantz is certified as having received a grade of ninety-five percent in every study, every year for four years, and the Principal of the high school further certifies that ninety-five percent is the highest marking which is given in that school to any student; he says it in such a way that we feel convinced that he is rather apologetic that the rule of the school only permitted him to certify a percentage of ninety-five in this young woman's case.

Her extra-curricular activities, resulting in honor points earned for her service record, show her to have earned a total of two hundred and twenty-eight honor points in administrative, literary, athletic and scholastic points, a record which is certified by the school authorities as a total never reached by any other student in their school, while a minimum of fifty points was all that

(Continued on page 38)



Howard Earl Day

Raymond J. Rimmer, of Austin, Tex., who won the National Foundation's first prize of \$600.



Phillip Craig, of Jacksonville, Fla., received the second award of \$400.



The third award of \$300 went to Hugh Toole, Jr., of Wallace, Ida.



Howard Earl Day

Irene Krantz, of Hackensack, N. J., won the Foundation's fourth award of \$200

Excerpts from Annual Reports

Submitted to the Grand Lodge at St. Louis, in July

Annual Report of Grand Secretary

Membership

During the year, subordinate lodges added to their membership rolls 34,294 new names by initiation, 4,891 by dimit, and 13,401 by reinstatement. In the same period they expelled 57, dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues 41,351, granted dimitts to 8,166, and lost by death 8,579. Our membership as of March 31, 1939, shown by reports filed, is 473,927.

Grand Lodge Finances

The total income of the Grand Lodge for the year ended May 31, 1939, amounts to \$363,529.70; expenses amount to \$347,645.66, showing an excess of income over expenses of \$15,884.04.

Current assets of the Grand Lodge are \$412,497.56; other assets are (cash in closed bank) \$189,589.73; fixed assets are \$1,201,358.84, making the total assets of the Grand Lodge \$1,803,446.13.

Subordinate Lodge Finances

Reports filed in this office show that subordinate lodges of our Order had, at the beginning of the year just closed, cash on hand in the amount of \$3,126,916.35. During the year, they received from all sources \$17,911,277.63, and expended \$17,700,791.07, leaving their cash balance as of March 31, 1939, \$3,337,402.91. Reports filed also show the total assets of subordinate lodges to be \$73,543,015.26.

It is interesting to note that the cash balance of subordinate lodges is \$210,486.56 greater than that at March 31, 1938. It is also gratifying to learn that the total assets of subordinate lodges are \$2,260,272.23 greater than those of the preceding year.

New Members and Reinstatements

An analysis of the membership tables appended to this report will show that subordinate lodges have no difficulty in adding new members to their rolls. During the past year 34,294 new members joined our Order. However, during that same period, 41,351 were dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues. From these figures, it will be seen that strong lapsation work is necessary.

A great majority of subordinate lodges did effective reinstatement work, as shown by a total of 13,401 reinstated members.

From reports filed, it is learned that on April 1, 1939, 5,790 applicants had been elected to membership and were awaiting initiation into our subordinate lodges. This makes a splendid start for the new year.

Membership gains were made by twenty-four States and Special Jurisdictions, and 582 lodges registered increases in membership.

Charitable, Welfare and Patriotic Work

Below is a list of Charitable, Welfare and Patriotic activities in which subordinate lodges are engaged, together

with total moneys expended for same:

Relief of Members, their Widows, Orphans, Dependents, Burials, etc.	\$ 324,040.95
Summer Camps, Outings, etc.	44,506.17
Milk, Ice and Fuel	47,490.39
Crippled Children	138,838.74
Medical Aid	28,182.68
Hospitals	51,836.42
Miscellaneous Charities	183,708.06
General Aid for Needy Families	65,951.14
Thanksgiving Baskets	26,242.32
Christmas Baskets	378,818.07
Boy Scouts	27,524.98
Girl Scouts	9,925.63
Big Brother Work	13,059.02
Playgrounds, including prizes	20,813.95
Scholarships, Text Books, etc.	18,186.90
Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.	67,771.45
Veterans' Relief	5,441.04
Flag Day, Constitution Day, etc.	63,288.75
Elks National Foundation	25,379.00

\$1,541,005.86

From the Report of the Board of Grand Trustees

The Elks National Home

"As a paramount essential we want to eliminate from this Home of the B. P. O. Elks all association, however remote, with eleemosynary methods. The Elk, who is eligible to come here at all, comes not to receive alms, but to share the home comforts which are his due as an Elk and as a man." In these words, quoted from an address delivered at the dedication of the Elks National Home, on May 21, 1903, the late Meade D. Detweiler, P.G.E.R., clearly defined the spirit of brotherhood in which the Elks National Home was conceived, and established a rule and guide for its future conduct.

Your present Board of Grand Trustees, mindful, as were its predecessors, of the spirit breathed into the Elks National Home at its very inception, is doing everything possible to preserve its traditions, and maintain the Home as a haven where our aging Brother may enjoy the beauty of the sunset "amid the home comforts which are his due as an Elk and as a man".

The Elks National Home is a monument to "the great heart of Elksdom" of which every member may well be proud. The natural majesty of its setting, amid the most picturesque peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the beauty of its spacious landscaped grounds, the architecture of its buildings, all contribute to make it one of the real show places of the State of Virginia, and an attraction for visitors from miles around.

The 120 rolling acres which comprise the Elks National Home include spreading lawns, adorned with grand old trees, flower beds, productive farm land and pasture for the fine herd of cows which insures the residents an un-failing supply of rich milk and cream.

The Home is not, in any sense, a hospital. Care is exercised to admit only

those who are able to look after their own wants. But it is inevitable that ailments common to advanced age must occur among the residents, and a hospital wing makes ample provision for the care and treatment of their physical infirmities. The hospital has been the careful concern of your Board and is provided with the latest scientific apparatus, therapeutic appliances and laboratory equipment necessary for diagnosis and treatment. It is manned by a capable medical and nursing staff, whose efficiency is attested by a mortality which, considering the average age and physical condition of its patients, is extremely low.

During the year the Fred Harper Memorial Auditorium has been provided with new sound and projection equipment which has added much to the residents' enjoyment of the moving pictures provided twice each week. This beautiful auditorium, the gift of Grand Treasurer Robert S. Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., Lodge No. 758, was the scene of the Annual Memorial Services conducted by the Home Lodge, on our Elks Memorial Day.

The Home, in every department, reflects the capable and efficient management of Superintendent Robert A. Scott. It is conducted with due regard for economy of operation, but the first consideration is always the welfare and happiness of the residents, and this is reflected in the spirit of contentment and good-fellowship which generally prevails.

The Elks National Home is situated in one of the most thriving little cities of the southland, and your Board of Grand Trustees acknowledges the fine spirit of fellowship and cooperation existing between the people of Bedford and the management and residents of the Home.

Your Board of Grand Trustees submits this report with a pride in which every member of the Order would share were he to visit this concrete manifestation of the spirit of Brotherly Love called the Elks National Home.

Report of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission

The Elks National Memorial Building

The Elks National Memorial Building at Chicago was erected by the Order as a memorial to the Elks who served in the World War, and particularly to those who made the supreme sacrifice in that regrettable conflict. The erection of this building was the result of the patriotic sentiments and principles of our Order.

The Memorial Building is not only one of the outstanding attractions in the city of Chicago, but it is said to be one of the finest, if not the finest, memorial buildings in the entire world. It is visited annually by thousands of Elks, as well as by others of the traveling public. Visitors generally acclaim it as a dignified and outstanding memorial, unequalled not only in America but in the entire world.

(Continued on page 41)

Excerpts from Annual Report to the Grand Lodge of Grand Exalted Ruler Edward J. McCormick

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America:

MY BROTHERS:

In conformity with the law of the Order, I submit herewith to the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, the report of my stewardship.

Americanism

Realizing that our country was in greater danger at this time than ever before in its history because of the widespread existence of subversive activities and because of the "boring from within" program of un-American organizations, I called upon the subordinate lodges of Elksdom to dedicate a considerable part of the lodge year to the promulgation of Americanism. The first week in March was designated by me as "Americanism Week" and all lodges were asked to participate. A program of activities was formulated and sent to all Grand Lodge Officers, State Presidents and Exalted Rulers.

During the first week in March, in hundreds of cities where there are Elks lodges, an amazing amount of activity was evidenced. Some lodges produced elaborate programs extending over seven or eight days, during which time there were parades, radio broadcasts, speeches before other groups and organizations, school contacts, and large public gatherings. At all times, the inalienable rights of the individual and the fundamentals of Democracy and the beauties of Americanism were defined and expressed. But few lodges failed to cooperate in the Americanism program and I have been told that the Elks of America contacted no less than ten millions of people during the first week in March. In the neighborhood of 250 editorials were written in the leading newspapers of the country, congratulating the Order upon this splendid activity. Hundreds of thousands of lines of newspaper publicity resulted. The members of the Order, like the gladiators of old, detailed themselves as soldiers in active service and dedicated themselves and their resources once again to the preservation of America. It has been said by leaders of the Order that no program in the past 25 years has met with such wholehearted cooperation and enthusiasm as this year's Americanism program, which has established the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks as America's outstanding group of patriots.

We are very grateful to all churches and fraternal and patriotic organizations who extended encouragement and help during Americanism Week and to the Governors of many States and to the Mayors of hundreds of cities and to the many statesmen who, by pronouncement and by letter, gave active and moral support. As a result of our efforts, other organizations have been inculcated to greater activity and legislators and public servants have searched with greater tenacity for ways and means to check the activities of those who would take from us "Liberty and Freedom".

Citizens of our country can well

say, "God Bless the Elks of America." Like Paul Revere, you have sounded the warning and the people of the United States have heard the cry from the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in fact in all lands where the Flag of our country flies. Had we been able to accomplish nothing else during the year, we have, as Elks, made a contribution that must cheer the souls of those who founded America and of those who wrote the Constitution and of those heroes who have died upon many battlefields that we might have "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

While the task has been well done, the time has not arrived when we can withdraw our sentries or absolve ourselves from further guardianship. It is my sincere suggestion to my successor and to my Brother Elks throughout the land, that the program of Americanism be continued on a larger and a greater scale, to the end that a future Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order can truthfully say to a Grand Lodge Convention assembled—"My Brothers, there are in America, Americans only."

Following our Americanism activities, I asked subordinate lodges of the Order to follow the excellent example set by Corning, New York, Lodge, No. 1071, and Donora, Pennsylvania, Lodge, No. 1265, in establishing classes in citizenship for the express purpose of Americanizing the foreign-born. I appointed a committee to conduct this program, consisting of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Judge Murray Hulbert of New York, as Chairman; Past Grand Exalted Ruler Judge William Hawley Atwell, of Dallas, Texas; Past Grand Exalted Ruler William M. Abbott, of San Francisco, California; Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz, of Miami, Florida, and Henry C. Warner, of Dixon, Illinois.

It was realized, of course, that this work had been undertaken by other organizations, but it was likewise felt that Elks' homes and lodge rooms offered suitable rendezvous, in many instances, for the congregating of foreign-born people in surroundings dedicated to the Love of God, Country and Humanity, where they might learn Democracy and be imbued with American history and the long struggle for freedom and opportunity which, when realized, brought into existence the greatest nation on the face of the earth and which developed the greatest country in the world; where it became possible for the rail splitter, as well as the more fortunate, to reach high position.

This endeavor has met with a fine response and I recommend that activity along these lines be seriously considered in the future, that real Americans may be developed from our immigrant brothers, and a fertile soil for un-American philosophies destroyed.

In connection with Americanism Week, I offered a prize of \$100 for the best original definition of Americanism. The announcement of this contest was made in cities all over the country. I asked Past Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener, Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz, and Past

Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce Campbell to serve as a Committee and choose the best definition of Americanism submitted. More than 800 definitions came to the Committee from all over the United States of America. Many definitions came from each State. The task of the Committee was difficult. After considerable study, it was decided that the definition of Americanism as submitted by Mr. K. L. Brown, of Youngstown, Ohio, was the most outstanding. Mr. Brown's definition was chosen from entries received from school children, teachers, lawyers, business men, doctors, clergymen, newspaper men and one internationally famous foreign correspondent. The prize of \$100 was awarded to Mr. Brown with proper ceremonies conducted by Youngstown, Ohio, Lodge, No. 55.

I include Mr. Brown's definition of Americanism in my report:

"Americanism is an abiding faith in the correctness and justice of the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

"Americanism is a way of life, based on this abiding faith. It is a willingness to live in peace and harmony with our fellowmen, regardless of political or religious faith.

"Americanism is a willingness to apply the principles of free speech, free press and freedom to worship God to our fellowmen, even when their ideas and speech and methods of worship are opposed to our own.

"Americanism is a willingness to live for the principles of America in peace times, as well as a willingness to die for American principles in war times.

"Americanism brings to each American liberty under law, and a regard for law which means liberty and happiness for each of us."

The Elks National Foundation

The annual report of the Elks National Foundation will show that this division of our Grand Lodge Activities has had an exceptionally fine year. It was with keen delight that I, as Grand Exalted Ruler, signed so many Foundation Certificates for subordinate lodges. I am happy that State Associations, lodges and members are becoming acutely aware of the important work of the Foundation. The increasing interest in the Foundation is undoubtedly due to the fine work and interest of the Trustees of the Foundation and to the fact that District Deputies have constantly drawn to the attention of lodges in their Districts the necessity of supporting such a worth-while effort.

It is not my duty or desire to report for the Trustees of the Elks National Foundation. I ask every Exalted Ruler and every Grand Lodge member to peruse his report carefully. I anticipate that the capital fund of the Foundation will show a \$25,000 to \$30,000 increase this year, which increase will bring the principal fund close to half a million dollars.

The distributions from the Fund during the year have been made for tubercular relief, crippled children, national scholarship prizes, Elks National Foun-

dation scholarships, allocated to States and awarded by State Associations. It is apparent, therefore, that the Foundation is distributing help not only to scholarship endeavors in various States, but also to humanitarian movements in State Associations and lodges of the Order.

When we consider the fact that the National Foundation Fund is unique in that it is operated by the Grand Lodge, without expenditure of capital and without expense to the Fund, it would seem more than probable that the Fund will continue to grow and that it will be added to by bequests and wills not only by members of the Order, but by individuals outside of the Order who desire assurance that their moneys, if left to the Foundation, will do a great work in perpetuity and without dissipation of capital.

I know that I express the feelings of all Elks when I write sincere appreciation and thanks to the Chairman, Past Grand Exalted Ruler the Honorable John F. Malley, and to the Trustees of the Elks National Foundation.

The Elks Magazine

The Elks Magazine is unquestionably a great asset to the Order. I am happy to report to you that the Commission and the Editor of the Magazine have labored long this year to increase the worth of the Magazine. Undoubtedly most of the members of the Order have noticed a change in the general composition of this excellent fraternal vehicle. There is no question in my mind that *The Elks Magazine* is the finest periodical of its type in the country today. This belief has been substantiated in conversation with publishers and with advertising men during my year as Grand Exalted Ruler.

The only criticism that I have heard directed to the Magazine has been from subordinate lodge members and officers whose lodges feel that they have not obtained sufficient publicity in the pages of the Magazine. All of us should remember that only a certain amount of space can be devoted to subordinate lodge news if the Magazine is to be properly balanced. I know that the Magazine officials are constantly deluged with great masses of news items from subordinate lodges which, if published, would necessitate the addition of many pages to each issue, an increase in expense which would make it impossible for the Magazine to balance its budget.

It is a well known fact, of course, that magazine advertising has been decidedly less in volume during recent years, since the advent of the so-called depression. The Magazine Commission has made changes in the advertising personnel and in the Magazine staff. I believe that the Magazine will continue to grow and prosper and that every Elk should lend to the Magazine whatever aid he can as it is a medium for the exchange of fraternal thought that is unexcelled and which is neces-

sary to the future welfare of the Order. The Magazine is now so much a part of our great Organization that I cannot imagine the day when any of us would feel that we could do without it.

I am grateful to the Magazine Commission and to the Editor and staff of the Magazine for the cooperation which they have extended to me this year and I wish for the Magazine continued success and growth, and from all Elks I solicit support and encouragement for the Magazine Commission and its excellent staff.

New Lodges

It has been my pleasure during the year, because of the activity of State Association officers and District Deputy Grand Exalted Rulers, to grant fifteen dispensations for new lodges. These lodges have been installed as follows:

Petersburg, Alaska, Lodge No. 1615
Hendersonville, North Carolina, Lodge No. 1616.
Anniston, Alabama, Lodge No. 189.
East Point, Georgia, Lodge No. 1617.
Thomasville, Georgia, Lodge No. 1618.
Bellows Falls, Vermont, Lodge No. 1619.
Salmon, Idaho, Lodge No. 1620.
Allegan, Michigan, Lodge No. 1621.
Gadsden, Alabama, Lodge No. 1314.
Big Spring, Texas, Lodge No. 1386.
Easton, Maryland, Lodge No. 1622.
Gunnison, Colorado, Lodge No. 1623.
Pocomoke City, Maryland, Lodge No. 1624.
Lancaster, California, Lodge No. 1625.

Ames, Iowa, Lodge No. 1626.
To the officers and members of the new lodges I extend congratulations and good wishes.

There are many fine cities in the United States that are without the services of an Elks lodge. There are some States where many lodges could be instituted and I recommend once again that all State Associations and all District Deputies make it a part of their activities to assist in the establishing of new lodges for Elkdom. As I write this report, plans for other new lodges are rapidly nearing completion.

It is pleasing to all Elks, I am sure, to see the progress made by those in charge of the Junior Elks organizations, known as the Antlers. It has been my pleasure to approve Antlers permits during the year as follows:

West Orange, New Jersey, Lodge No. 1590.
Texarkana, Arkansas, Lodge No. 399.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Lodge No. 5.
Chico, California, Lodge No. 423.
Palo Alto, California, Lodge No. 1471.
Cullman, Alabama, Lodge No. 1609.
Omaha, Nebraska, Lodge No. 39.
Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Lodge No. 267.
Freeport, New York, Lodge No. 1253.

I am advised that there has been great interest in all Antlers lodges and I was happy, on the occasion of some of my visitations to meet officers and members of Antlers lodges and on one occasion to see an Antler 21 years old take the obligation of the Order. I have likewise met some fine young Elks who were members of the Antlers.

Brother C. Fenton Nichols, of San Francisco, California, Lodge No. 3, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Antlers, and Sam G. Bailie, of Tucson, Arizona, Lodge, No. 385, and Robert L. Bohon, of Jacksonville, Florida, Lodge, No. 221, members of the Council, have been active and interested, and I know that the gradual and sure growth of the Antlers organization is due to their interest.

Conclusion

This report is but a sketch of the year's work. I am cognizant of the great honor that has been conferred upon me and I want to assure every member of the Order that I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to discharge the responsibilities of office. I am grateful to all Grand Lodge officers and members and to the officers and members of all subordinate lodges for the friendly and enthusiastic cooperation which they have extended to me. This year constitutes a chapter in my life that will always afford pleasant review. To have served so fine a group of men is a privilege accorded to but a few.

I sincerely hope that it will be your judgment that I have in some way merited the honor which you have conferred upon me. I am happy in the many friendships and contacts that I have made in my travels about our great and beautiful country, and I am joyous in the fact that we have been able to devote the year to the rendition of greater service to humanity and to a program of militant Americanism that has made a nation-wide impression. I feel that the Order today stands high in public esteem and that the work of the year will bear fruit in the immediate future in the form of increased activity and a steady increase in our numbers.

I wish for all of you, my Brother Elks, continued health and happiness and I assure you that I hand my gavel to my successor with the hope in my heart that I will be able to contribute to the Order, by my activity in future years, those items that may have been neglected during my administration as Grand Exalted Ruler. In any event, I shall stand ready to be of service and to all of you I say, "Carry on," that our country may be a better place in which to live and that we may give it to our children and our children's children, even as it was given to us.

To all, sincere and fraternal greetings.

EDWARD J. McCORMICK,
Grand Exalted Ruler

TOLEDO, OHIO,
JULY 1, 1939.

Supplementary Report of the Elks National Foundation

(Continued from page 35)

was required for membership in the honor society.

Since her graduation from the high school, at which time she won also a scholarship for one year, she has been a student in the freshman class of the

Sargent College of Physical Education at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and has been working in a private home to earn her room and board. The brilliance of this girl, her courage, determination and perseverance impel us to the con-

clusion that she is entitled to the fourth scholarship awarded by our Foundation.

The boy to whom we award our third scholarship of \$300 is an equally brilliant scholar with a four-year record

in high school of better than ninety-six percent. He is eighteen years of age; stands six feet two, weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds and has been an honor student since starting to school; he was valedictorian in a class of seventy-five graduates and had the highest three and a half years' average of any graduate from high school in his home city.

He has demonstrated himself an easy master of mathematics and science; has earned eleven credits above the required number; was editor of his junior high school paper; sports and managing editor of his senior high school paper, which was awarded first place in the National Contest conducted by the Columbia Scholastic Press Association of New York City. He has been an active member of the school band for seven years; played tackle on the football team which in 1938 was undefeated in every contest in his portion of the State; was captain of his basketball team which won seventeen out of twenty games played in the season of 1935-1936. He has taken part in class plays; is an Eagle Scout with a bronze pin and is the possessor of a Red Cross Senior Life Saving Certificate and Scout Life Guard certificate.

He joined the Antlers Lodge in January, 1938, and was elected Leading Antler in April of that year. In his otherwise unoccupied moments and during vacations he has worked as a carrier and in the mailing room of a daily paper, taken charge of a bicycle rental shop one summer, delivered ice, peddled hand-bills and worked at other incidental jobs from time to time.

His anxiety is to pursue a course in Chemical Engineering.

The ability, perseverance, resourcefulness and scholastic rating of this young man, in our judgment, entitles him to our third award. His name is Hugh Toole, Jr., of Wallace, Idaho.

OUR second award will go to a youth at almost the other end of the country, the State of Florida, where we find a young man, eighteen years of age, six feet, one-half inch tall, weighing one hundred sixty-five pounds, a graduate of the Senior High School in the mid-term of this year. During his high school career, he has combined high scholastic average with sports and other activities of the school. He was on the varsity football team for two years; was first string center on the school's basketball team that won the City, District and State Tournament championships; was also on the first-string baseball team which went to the finals of the State Tournament. He was president of the Junior Boys' Club, and at the beginning of his senior year was chosen to receive the mantle from the graduating class. During his senior year he was president of the National Honor Society and also of the Student Council, the highest office to be obtained in his school.

He comes from a family of very moderate circumstances, and, in order not to be a burden upon them, he has purchased all of his own clothing for the last four years by earning money delivering newspapers on a paper route and working at various jobs during vacations.

He made the highest grades in his class of over one hundred students and was valedictorian of his graduating class. He was one of six of that class to receive the Tiger key, given for high scholastic points covered by extra-curricular activities. He also won a

gold athletic key for outstanding athletic activities, combined with high scholastic grades, which was the third athletic key ever to have been given in the history of the school. He won the four-year football scholarship to the Florida University, but was unable to accept it due to an injury to his knee. Right now he is working on the Florida Motor Line, at a salary of fifteen dollars a week, of which he is saving ten dollars toward a college career.

This outstanding student, to whom we give our second scholarship award, is Phillip Craig, of Jacksonville, Florida.

AND now, my Brothers, we come to our first, most valuable student scholarship award, and we are granting it to a student whose story is one of the most remarkable, most appealing and most inspiring of any that has ever been placed before our Board.

His father, nearly fifty years of age when this boy was born, did not live long thereafter, and at the age of three years this child was shouldering a hoe and was prancing up the hill, in front of an admiring family, to help cut the weeds in a little country cemetery of which his father was caretaker. He was only four years old when his mother died, and—because of family differences—his mother's sisters refused to aid this stricken family and did not even attend the funeral. Conditions took their toll on the father, who did the best he could, getting odd jobs shoveling coal and unloading wood. While this lad was too young to work, he was turned loose to roam the town where he resided. His recollections of his childhood are bitter ones, for food was scarce in the cupboard and the little boy was driven to the necessity of "snitching" potatoes and eggs to keep body and soul together, during these lean and hungry years. Ill health followed, and while in this condition, his elder brother, returning from the World War with a Croix de Guerre medal and an honorable discharge, found him in his wretched condition and placed him in an orphanage asylum.

Picture to yourselves the mental condition of this boy of six years of age at that time possessed with emotions of fear and bewilderment, not realizing that he was beginning a new life—a life that was to provide food, shelter, clothing and an education—a life where he might find friends and companions in an environment that might foster hope, ambition and usefulness. Possessed of a normal boy's shyness and experiencing both the joy and heartaches of youth, he roams the rolling Western Texas hills with his dog and his boy companions from the orphanage, but learns to study, develops an intense interest in and desire for education, and—when he reaches the high school grades—makes the highest grades in his class. While he is doing his school work, he is helping towards his sustenance by milking cows, doing odd jobs, caddying at the golf club near the orphanage, and with his little accumulation buys a flock of chickens, whereby he sells eggs and friers and soon has a small bank account, and then attends a farmers' short course at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

He continues to make high scholastic records at high school and attracts the attention of the printing instructor, who persuades him to take a course in the printing class, where he learns to operate the linotype, feed the press and set type.

He graduated from high school at the age of seventeen. Then, torn between the desire to go to college and the necessity of getting a job that will give him the independence he so desires, this boy realizes that the first thing he must do is to get the job and he starts tramping the streets, looking for work. It is 1931, and the depression has made jobs scarce; but at last he gets a job as a copy boy and printer's devil at a printing company in Dallas. He starts at ten dollars a week and holds the job, with promotions, until he enters the University of Texas, in 1936.

A printer's shop is, indeed, the cradle of the English language; and that he has acquired by reading closely and persistently, and is soon avidly reading literature that soon will help him to achieve a place in life. The flame of his desire, to obtain a college education, is kindled anew, and as a first step to get an education, he enters night school, conducted by the city high school and studies typing, journalism and arithmetic. Thereafter, he takes a business course at the Metropolitan Business College and studies shorthand and bookkeeping at night. He then takes a course in business law, economics, salesmanship and advertising.

HE saves every dollar he possibly can and finally enrolls as a freshman at the University of Texas. At last he is in the University; but with only one hundred dollars and no way of getting any more. Again he begins to search for a part-time job in Austin, a job that will provide living expenses and also leave time to attend classes at the university. Time after time he is turned away with the words, "Sorry, we just cannot use another man here;" but, finally, he gets a job as usher in a theatre, at ten dollars a week. Though he works forty-eight hours a week, he still manages to make a straight "A" record in his courses at the University. He is elected to Phi Eta Sigma with a National Honorary Scholarship Fraternity for Freshmen. The job at the theatre sees him through school until September, 1937, when he secures a position as proof reader on a daily student newspaper of the University of Texas, where he works from 8:30 P. M. to 3:00 A. M., six nights a week and yet takes a full course at the University.

With a hope and determination to study medicine and to become a physician, he enters the Pharmacy School at the University and fulfills his medical requirements with elective courses in pharmacy. In the fall of 1938 he is elected Alpha Epsilon Delta, the National Honorary Scholarship Fraternity for Pre-Medical students and to Rho Chi, National Honorary Scholarship for Pharmacy students.

These activities have not whacked from his mind the years that he spent at the orphanage; for during this period of his life he helps to organize an ex-students' association of the orphanage and becomes its president for two successive years, and each year, at Thanksgiving, he returns to a reunion at the orphanage to renew friendships of his childhood and to review the work of the orphanage. And yet, through the three and a half years he has remained in the upper quarter scholastically of the eleven thousand students of the University, while at the same time working at a full-time job.

The story of this young man is one

of the most inspiring that has ever come before us. As long as we have boys like this growing to manhood in our country, our Nation and Democracy will be safe, and it is with pleasure and a sense of satisfaction in the helpfulness of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks that we award our first scholarship prize of six hundred dollars to Raymond Jay Rimmer, of Austin, Texas.

Although, after mature consideration of these applications, we were at last able to select the four students to whom we have awarded our first four scholarships, we found that our markings of the respective students were so close that, if this had been a horse race, it would have taken a camera with a photographic finish to have separated them from several other students with splendid character and almost equal accomplishments in their school careers. Again, speaking frankly, and this time from the heart of every member of the Board of Trustees, we found it utterly impossible to deny help to several more of the applicants, every one of whom has been found to exert every effort

to attain the education so eagerly desired by all of them.

Committed as our Order is to the upbuilding of American citizenship, we believe that no better work can be done than to aid in the education of the American youth and to have the American youth realize that the education he is receiving has been made possible by a great American fraternal Order, devoted to the maintenance of the institutions of our country and the up-holding of the Constitution of the United States.

Prompted by these sentiments, your Board of Foundation Trustees has decided to award at this meeting six additional scholarships, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, to six other applicants, whose records have been placed before us.

These students are Jean Brehmer, Rutland, Vermont.

Janice S. Ginsberg, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Jack Herring, Higgins, Texas.

William Knox, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Arthur B. Logan, Parkersburg, West

Virginia.

Henry A. Shull, Dallas, Texas.

Time does not permit me to recount to you the history, character and attainments of these students, but their worthiness, intelligence, perseverance, accomplishments and scholastic records prove each and every one of them to be outstanding young men and women, worthy of our help.

And, in closing this report, may I paraphrase the words of Charles Dickens' immortal character of Tiny Tim and tell these students that the Grand Lodge of Elks and the great body of membership of this Order say to each and all of them, "God bless you, every one."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. MALLEY

Chairman

RAYMOND BENJAMIN

Vice-Chairman

FLOYD E. THOMPSON

JAMES G. MCFARLAND

EDWARD RIGHTOR

CHARLES H. GRAKELOW

MURRAY HULBERT

Members of the Board



Grand Exalted Ruler's Speech of Acceptance

(Continued from page 3)

lodge an outstanding asset in the progress, welfare and development of the city in which it is located. The structure of our organization is dependent for its foundation upon the subordinate lodges. Let us strengthen that foundation to the greatest possible extent by making every subordinate lodge a highly essential part of the community where it exists.

A Grand Lodge effort for several years has been devoted to combating un-American activities, with excellent results. Those who know history will realize the fallacy of Communism. Communistic plans have been tried under the most favorable circumstances, and have always failed. The educated person realizes the innate desire of man for prosperity and well-being, for liberty of conscience, for freedom to earn and to spend, for equality before the law, for the right of property and equal opportunities for youth. History teaches that social changes must come in a slow and orderly, well-regulated manner. If we hasten, as did Germany and Spain, there is revolution and reaction. Civilization progresses by evolution, not by revolution. The best way to combat Communism is to educate against it. It is fortunate that the children of this country have an opportunity for education, but we must teach them the true meaning of a republican form of government. Communism flourishes where the souls of the people are dead, where they have lost their true conception of the value of liberty. Dictators do not exist where there is a dominant, active, liberty-loving people. If the people of Germany had appreciated their liberty, there would be no Hitler, and if the people of Italy had appreciated their liberty, there would be no Mussolini. Communism produces a land of slaves. Liberty produces a land of free men. Education and lib-

erty are potent influences in the perpetuation and preservation of our form of government, which the fathers of our country willed to us and for which they expected us to give our last full measure of devotion. Elkdom will not fail them.

Our constitution and our republican form of government are on the defensive. The attacks which are being made upon them are far more determined and have acquired greater impetus than ever before. We are all inclined to take too much for granted the priceless possession of our citizenship. This has been a land where men are free to speak as they will, to read what they will, to worship as they will and to vote as they will. Here we are permitted to freely enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We who are here today are trustees of all the good which has resulted from the vision, the energy and the accomplishments of those who preceded us. We in turn are creating an inheritance for those who are to follow us, and the members of our Order will defend that inheritance with their lives, if need be, in order to perpetuate this Nation and its splendid institutions which have meant so much to us.

The United States is the last great stronghold of an undefeated republican form of government. It will remain such a stronghold only so long as we have the determination to defend it. We should not condemn ourselves and our posterity to live in a world dominated by brute force. The most precious possession in the world today is the American Bill of Rights. It was obtained at great cost and sacrifice and it must be retained, even at a greater cost. The right of free speech, free press and free religion, yes, even the right to a republican form of government, is now being challenged. It is our duty to de-

fend it. In that task we will not fail.

There are many other tasks yet to be performed. The safety program so well conducted by our Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles Spencer Hart is deserving of further attention. The civic improvement policy fostered by the present Grand Exalted Ruler, Dr. Edward J. McCormick, has been productive of splendid results. Americanism Week might be well continued as Americanism Year because there is no cause which deserves greater attention than the preservation of this Nation and its free institutions. If we fail in that regard, all other issues become of little import.

Our Order has modestly accomplished much during its existence. Our efforts must not cease. With the effective cooperation and assistance of its members, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will continue to do immeasurable good for our God, for our families, for our country and for our fellow man. Let us arouse America "to fight the good fight, to finish the course, to keep the faith".

"Wake up, Americans, and remember!

Kindle again the flame of freedom
From the smouldering coal and the
dying ember.

Brave men toiled to light that fire,
Thousands died lest it expire.

Soldiers, sailors, patriots all
Through hardship, labor and cease-
less strife

Wrought together to give it life.
But we, soothed by its warmth,
stand idly by

As the flickering flame and the
fighting heart
Begin to die!"

Arouse America!

Again, I thank you sincerely.

HENRY C. WARNER

Excerpts from Annual Reports Submitted to the Grand Lodge at St. Louis, in July

(Continued from page 36)

The Memorial Building has been maintained in perfect condition and it is the aim and purpose of the Commission to so maintain it in the future, so that it may continue to serve the purpose for which it was erected and endure as a testimonial of the Order's tribute to its soldiers in the World War, and particularly to those who gave their lives in that great conflict.

By previous resolutions of the Grand Lodge, your Commission was authorized from the surplus earnings of *The Elks Magazine* to pay the expenses of the maintenance, repairs, improvements, insurance, taxes, etc., of the Memorial Building. The amount so paid by the Commission out of surplus earnings during the fiscal year, from June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939, amounts to \$30,230.21.

The Elks Magazine

With the May issue, *The Elks Magazine* completed seventeen years of continuous publication. It has long since become an established institution of the Order; and during the past year, as in previous years, has continued to serve the objects and purposes for which it was called into existence by the Grand Lodge. The Commission will consistently in the future endeavor to maintain, and if possible increase, the present high standard of the Magazine.

During the past year, every issue of the Magazine contained sixty pages; and we are able to report surplus earnings for the year of \$132,029.97. While this amount is somewhat less than the surplus earnings for the previous fiscal year, in view of existing conditions the Commission considers it a remarkable showing. The books of the Commission are necessarily kept on a cash and not on an accrual basis. Income, therefore, varies from year to year by reason of collection of the part of the annual dues allocated to the Commission. Back collections during the fiscal year 1937-1938 were higher than during the last fiscal year, due to the Denver resolution relative to compromising of old claims.

The Magazine was improved during the year at additional cost by improving the kind and character of illustrations and stories, by the use of color pages, by modernizing and improving the cover page and by new heads for the various stories and articles. This necessarily increased the cost of the publication of the Magazine. Your Commission, however, felt that the members of the Order expected it, whenever financially able so to do, to publish a magazine of the highest standard and one that would do credit to our great Order.

Furthermore, there was a general bad condition in the advertising business during the last fiscal year; and in ad-

dition to that, the Commission was compelled, in order to meet competition with magazines of comparable character and circulation, to reduce advertising rates in the Magazine.

Despite these circumstances, we are able to report the surplus earnings above indicated of \$132,029.97, which is just a little below the average of surplus earnings for the period of the existence of the Magazine.

During the seventeen years of its existence, the Magazine has had total surplus earnings of \$2,989,023.91. In these surplus earnings, up to the present time, is included the sum of \$30,230.21, paid during the last fiscal year for the maintenance, etc., of the Memorial Building. The Commission, out of surplus earnings, has turned over to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$2,565,209.14, or an average of over \$150,000.00 per year. The money turned over to the Grand Lodge has been used for various purposes, such as the building of an addition to the Elks National Home at Bedford, Virginia, the decoration of the Memorial Building with murals, statues, etc., and for general Grand Lodge purposes. If it had not been for the surplus earnings of the Magazine used for Grand Lodge purposes, the per capita tax alone for general Grand Lodge purposes would have been at least 65c, but as a result of the amounts turned over by the Commis-

sion to the Grand Lodge, the budget has been balanced and the per capita tax reduced to 20c instead of being increased, as would otherwise have been necessary.

The Commission will be able again this year to place a substantial sum at the disposal of the Grand Lodge, for application to such specific purposes as it may deem proper. We are of the opinion that a sufficient sum at least will be turned over, which, together with other available funds, will again balance the budget, avoid the necessity of increasing the per capita tax and provide an adequate working capital for the Grand Lodge.

At the Grand Lodge Session, after further consideration, we shall make a supplementary report relative to this subject; and at that time indicate the sum that we will be able to turn over to the Grand Lodge, after making proper reservations for working capital.

With this report, and as a part thereof, there is filed a financial statement to June 1, 1939, of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Commission under the official audit of Ernst & Ernst, Accountants and Auditors, 19 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

The Grand Lodge Auditing Committee has also audited the accounts under the control of the Commission and has certified its approval of them in its report to the Grand Lodge.

Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939

Current balances, June 1, 1938.....		\$ 737,994.67
RECEIPTS:		
Grand Lodge Subscriptions.....	\$512,624.57	
Advertising Receipts.....	64,129.78	
Interest on Investments.....	487.50	
Miscellaneous Subscriptions and Receipts.....	68.89	
Realization of Balance in Closed Banks.....	74.46	
Realization of Investments.....	762.50	578,147.70
Total Receipts and Opening Balances.....		\$1,316,142.37
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Magazine Costs and Expenses.....	\$415,799.68	
Less Employers' Contributions— Social Security—Not Expended....	732.31	\$415,067.37
Maintenance Memorial Building—Expenses of Commis- sioners and Transfers to Grand Lodge.....		205,230.21
Total Disbursements.....		620,297.58
Current Balance—May 31, 1939.....		\$ 695,844.79
Closing Balances, May 31, 1939		
Cash—Current Bank Balances, Petty Cash and Postal Funds	\$700,094.79	
Cash—Closed Banks.....	8,034.28	
Investments.....	23,612.50	
Inventory, etc.:		
Paper.....	\$ 4,134.54	
Fiction, Illustrations, Postage, etc.....	13,729.03	
Wages, Advances, etc., Future Issues.....	8,251.00	26,114.57
Grand Lodge Subscriptions Applicable to Fiscal Year, Ending May 31, 1940.....		\$ 328,306.58
Advertising Receipts Applicable to Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1940.....		2,336.77
Surplus.....		423,814.77
Reserve for Social Security Fund.....		3,398.02
	\$757,856.14	\$ 757,856.14

Precisely, Mr. Petrie

(Continued from page 7)

often than was necessary to keep it in place. He made shapes with his hands and nibbled at his nails. He prefaced each of his statements with an impulsive, "Now, I think . . ."

"Now, I think it must have been an

accident. I think she simply lost her sense of direction. After all, you know, it's terribly dark out there . . . isn't it?"

You would never guess, Mr. Petrie thought, that Philip and John were

brothers. Never in this world. But then, you would never for a moment guess that either was related to Martha.

"Mr. Petrie!"

"Yes?" he said, startled.

"I should like some explanation of your presence here."

"Why . . . I was invited," Mr. Petrie said.

Jane moved defensively to his side. "I told you, Uncle John, that—"

"Yes, yes, Jane, I know. Mr. Petrie is—was, rather—one of Martha's dearest friends. Nevertheless, I think he should leave. This is rather a family affair, Mr. Petrie, and I'm quite sure . . ."

"I quite understand," Mr. Petrie said, rising.

Jane walked with him to the door. The others merely stared.

"If the police should wish to question you, Mr. Petrie," Jane's Uncle John said ominously, "no doubt they will be able to locate you?"

"No doubt," Mr. Petrie said, "they will."

Nothing quite like it, of course, had ever before happened to Arnold's Cove. Arnold's Cove had been disturbed by storms, minor shipwrecks, a shortage of scallops—even, on one lurid occasion, a motor car accident involving a stolen car and a man with a police record. But *this* sort of thing! Impossible!

The town's seven hundred inhabitants knew all about it by the following afternoon. Martha Mitchell had drowned herself. Martha Mitchell had wheeled herself off the cliff in her wheelchair because of ill health. Or because her money was gone. Or because she'd been hounded to a breakdown by nagging relatives.

She hadn't drowned herself, either. Not at all. If you thought so you were an idiot. She'd been pushed over the cliff. One of those same greedy relatives had done it in order to get her money.

Mr. Petrie heard it all. The news had seeped out somehow that he himself—can you imagine it, Mr. Petrie himself!—had been a guest at the Mitchell home at the time of the old lady's disappearance. Mr. Petrie's gloomy shop heard more voices and saw more faces than it had heard or seen in years, but to all questions its worried little proprietor answered simply, "I don't know a thing about it. I honestly don't."

The police questioned him. He'd been with Mark Stevens when Mark found the wheelchair, hadn't he? He'd known Martha Mitchell pretty well, hadn't he? Well, if they needed him they'd come back. But they didn't come back.

Nor did they find the body.

THE body was a problem. Speculation rolled in anew with each tide and swept in a flood through the crooked streets of the cove. Old lobstermen drew diagrams of ocean currents and expressed elaborate opinions of what might have happened. People shook their heads and mumbled of undertows, of bottles (containing notes or pages from diaries) which had been found hundreds of miles from where they'd been thrown into the sea. It was all very exciting and perplexing. But

Mr. Petrie sat in the gloom of his second-hand bookshop and kept his own counsel.

Time in Arnold's Cove came to be calculated on a new basis. Things happened "before" or "after" the death of Mrs. Mitchell. "My sister's little Jenny," one thin woman proudly exulted to Mr. Petrie, "was born the very day Mrs. Mitchell was drowned. Imagine!"

Mr. Petrie imagined.

During that week he saw from a distance Mr. John Mitchell and Mr. John's pallid wife and Mr. Philip and some of the others. They were living at the Mitchell house, it seemed, until matters could be straightened out. None of them came into the shop, but on one occasion Mr. Petrie saw John Mitchell peering through the window at some dusty paintings.

Jane came to visit him, and he saw at once that something was troubling her. He put her in a chair, and closed the door and gave her a cigarette, and then, frowning at her, asked what was wrong.

She said, "Mr. Petrie . . . you were with Mark when he found the wheelchair, weren't you?"

Mr. Petrie nodded.

She said, "He didn't *know* it was there, did he Mr. Petrie? I mean . . . he was surprised to find it, wasn't he? Just as surprised as you were?"

"What on earth," Mr. Petrie asked, "are you getting at?"

"They think he did it."

"Did what?"

"They think he—he pushed her."

Mr. Petrie blinked. "Why, that's ridiculous! My dear girl, *why* should they think such a thing?"

SHE told him. Only a few months ago, according to the police, Martha Mitchell had taken out some insurance. There'd been other insurance, of course, but this was something quite new, quite independent of all previous contracts, and in view of the beneficiary's name, quite astonishing. For this particular policy was payable to Mark Stevens.

"I know what it was," Jane said to Mr. Petrie, "but they won't listen to me." "They" apparently meant Uncle John and Philip and the rest of the Mitchell brood. "You see, Mr. Petrie, Martha wanted me to marry Mark. She liked Mark. And this—I'm sure of it—was to have been her wedding gift to us."

Mr. Petrie thought for a moment and then said, "If the police are going to suspect Mark simply because of an insurance policy, they surely will have to suspect everyone else, won't they? I mean to say, my dear . . . your Uncle John and Philip and the others . . . won't *they* benefit by Martha's death also?"

She shook her head. "It may surprise you," she said, "but Martha had nothing."

"Nothing?"

"Even the house, Mr. Petrie, is mortgaged."

"Dear me," Mr. Petrie gasped, "I never dreamed . . . she used to talk

to me about her art treasures . . ."

"I'm afraid there aren't any art treasures."

"Dear me."

"So you see," she said, "they're suspicious of Mark. He admits, of course, that he went out of the house soon after Martha did. He says—and he's telling the truth, I know!—that he went out simply because he couldn't stand Uncle John and the rest. But the police, especially a mean little man named Harris, are trying to prove that he knew about the insurance and that he followed Martha out to murder her! And Mark can't prove that he didn't, Mr. Petrie, because—"

Mr. Petrie nodded. "I quite understand."

"What am I going to do? They've taken Mark to Boston. They're holding him, they say, on suspicion. And no one, not even Uncle John, will say a good word for him! They're beasts!"

Mr. Petrie used up a lot of time wiping his spectacles. He then replaced them on his nose and walked up and down in the gloom of the shop. He was thinking.

But when he stopped and raised his head to stare at Jane again, he said a most peculiar thing. He said, scowling, "It's all very strange, my dear. May I go home with you, or do you think that with Uncle John and the others at the house I'd better not?"

HAPPILY for Mr. Petrie, Uncle John and the others were not about when he and Jane arrived at the house. Winded from his climb, he sank into a chair and said yes, automatically, when Jane suggested a cup of tea. He was still thinking, and his thoughts bewildered him. Try as he would, he could not push the wheelchair out of them to make room for other thoughts of more obvious importance. The wheelchair had troubled him for days.

He wandered from the living-room into other rooms, stopping now and then to peer at pictures on the walls or merely to stand and think. He was thoroughly lost when Jane found him some twenty minutes later, but he had seen nearly every room of any importance and was more bewildered by his own thoughts than ever.

With Jane he returned to the living-room and sipped his tea. Then, alone, he went out to the edge of the cliff and walked along it, and finally went down the one hundred and thirteen steps and returned to his shop.

He had not been of much comfort to Jane, he realized, but he had accomplished something. Now he wondered what to do about it.

He wondered all that day and most of the night. In the morning he took himself for a walk along the wharves and was besieged with new theories as to what might have happened to Martha Mitchell's body. In self-defense he went home.

When Mr. Philip Mitchell called

at ten o'clock, Mr. Petrie was sitting quite alone in the darkest corner of the shop, smoking a pipe and staring into space. The tinkle of the bell startled him as nothing had startled him in years.

Mr. Philip put a large, wrapped oblong on the cluttered desk and said, "How do you do, Mr. Petrie?" He was not, Mr. Petrie observed, in mourning for his Aunt Martha. He wore a green tie against a blue shirt and his suit would have been considered loudish even at the height of the Arnold's Cove social season. His eyes squinted behind his too-large glasses and he made shapes with his hands.

"I—er—I understand, Mr. Petrie, that you sometimes buy valuable works of art for your collection," he said.

Mr. Petrie frowned back at him and said, "Eh?"

"It's rather difficult for me to say this, Mr. Petrie," the young man ventured nervously, "but — er — frankly I'm in need of some ready cash and I'm quite sure you'll find this painting worth buying. It's one that Aunty Martha gave to me some weeks ago. Of course, I dislike the idea of parting with it, particularly just now after what's happened, but . . ."

He unwrapped the picture while talking about it, and then carefully propped it against a pile of dusty books on the desk, for Mr. Petrie to examine.

"You recognize it, of course," he said. "It's Russell's *In the Winery*. One of his best, and worth considerable."

Mr. Petrie cocked his head to give the picture his best attention. It was a thing of shadows, dimly depicting three uncouth men seated at a crude table. There were bottles of wine on the table and there was about the entire picture something darkly sinister.

"Well," Mr. Petrie said, "I don't know."

"You mean you don't want it?"

"That depends on what you want for it."

"Well, what do *you* think is a fair price?"

"I should have to think it over."

PHILIP MITCHELL was not willing to give up so soon. A Russell, he took pains to point out, was an item of rare worth, and this was one of the finest. Still, he needed the money and was willing to listen to reason. Would Mr. Petrie consider paying, say, two thousand dollars? "I should have to think it over," Mr. Petrie said.

He did think it over after Mr. Philip had departed. He sat alone in his dark corner and smoked his pipe and thought about Mr. Philip's proposition from all angles. At least twice in the next half-hour he scowled fiercely at the smoke curling from his pipe and muttered aloud the title of the picture which Mr. Philip had so earnestly tried to sell

him. Then he locked up the shop and went out.

The news that Martha Mitchell's body had been found swept like a tidal wave through Arnold's Cove. It began in a huddle of nondescript fishing shacks on the point, and, gathering momentum, shrilled its way through crooked streets to the center of town. In half an hour nearly every one of the Cove's inhabitants had heard it. "They've found Mrs. Mitchell! The tide washed her body up on Cowell's Island!"

Mr. Petrie watched from the top of the bluff. He saw the formation of little groups of dwarfed shapes far below him; he saw the small groups merge into one large group and saw the large group move along the shore road. A little while ago the news had been rushed to the home of the Mitchells, and in a body the relatives of Martha Mitchell had clambered into cars and driven down to the village. The cars were down there now, rolling along to the point and followed by more than half the total population of the Cove.

MR. PETRIE rubbed his chin and nodded, and was satisfied. When he got to the house, it was quite deserted.

The door was open. Pacing through the living-room, he went briskly along a broad hall to the kitchen and down a flight of steps into the cellar. At the foot of the cellar stairs he stopped and said loudly, "Mrs. Mitchell!" and then listened but heard only the rumbling echoes of his own voice.

He scowled. It was a large cellar and according to his calculations he had, at the most, only an hour or so. He called again, "Mrs. Mitchell!" but if there was an answer, the echoes smothered it.

As he advanced, he peered into the shadows all about him. It was not a reassuring place, the cellar of the Mitchell mansion. There were countless dark niches, innumerable small rooms, some of which contained discarded furniture, preserves, canned goods, even a rusted old wheelchair. He kept at it, however, looking into each of them and shouting the old lady's name; and then, at last, after shouting it again in a small empty room at the far end of the cellar, he thought he heard an answer.

A very faint, very feeble answer which appeared to be muffled by a wall.

Mr. Petrie's eyes brightened. He stepped to the wall and put his lips against it and cried, "Mrs. Mitchell! Where are you?"

This time he did hear an answer. "Here," it said. "In here."

"In where?" Mr. Petrie shouted hoarsely.

"The wall . . ." came the answer, much less distinct than before. And then there was only a musty, heavy silence.

Mr. Petrie frenziedly struck the wall with his fists. He ran back and

forth along it, pushing at it. He kept that up until, perspiring and quite out of breath, he reached the end of his strength and had to rest. When he shouted again, he heard only the harsh wheeze of his own breath in the silence.

His second assault was more methodical. He began at one end of the wall and worked toward the other, pushing every inch of it as far down as his knees and kicking it from there to the floor. And this time he sensed a hollowness when he reached a certain point midway in his progress, and peering closer through spectacles fogged with perspiration, he discerned a crack. When he forced his fingernails into the crack and tugged, a small section of the wall opened toward him.

Mr. Petrie stumbled into a small, crowded chamber and came quickly to a halt and said, "Oh!" and stared.

She lay on the floor beside a cabinet filled with bottles of wine and whiskey. When he gasped her name she did not answer; but the rush of air from the open partition revived her quickly and when Mr. Petrie knelt beside her she opened her eyes and looked at him. "I thought you'd come," she said.

Mr. Petrie lifted her to her feet and supported her. He looked around him. The room, he saw, was patterned after an ancient wine cellar, but also contained some paintings. The latter had been carefully wrapped, but the wrappings lay now in a heap on the floor, and Mr. Petrie's eyes widened at sight of priceless canvasses by some of the old masters.

HE did not need to ask questions. He was quite sure, now, that he knew most of the answers. "We'd better get out of here, you and I, before the others return," he said. "I sent them on a wild goose chase by spreading a false report about finding your body, but by now the whole village will know it's a hoax and your precious relatives will be on their way back."

Martha Mitchell regarded him with admiration. In spite of her weariness she said, "Mr. Petrie, I've always known you were clever." Leaning on his arm, she walked with him to the rusted old wheelchair and then allowed him to wheel her upstairs and out of the house.

"The best thing we can do," Mr. Petrie said then, "is go straight to the police."

Mr. Petrie squirmed on the hard bench at the police station and looked uneasily into the glare of Detective Harris. Jane had told him, that time in the shop, that Detective Harris was mean and hard. He quite believed her. Even the man's eyes were hard.

"It was only a little thing at first," Mr. Petrie admitted, "but, after all, it was something, and it made me think. You see, the strap on the wheelchair was broken. It was

fastened at both ends but torn apart as though, in falling out of the chair when it went over the cliff, Mrs. Mitchell had snapped it. But only the day before, Mrs. Mitchell had wheeled herself into my shop and the strap wasn't fastened then because she couldn't fasten it. You see, she was too stout.

"So I thought about that," Mr. Petrie said, "and thought about it, and then Mr. Philip tried to sell me the picture. It was a Russell, he said, and the title of it was *In the Winery*. But that, of course, was sheer nonsense. So I wondered how in the world Mr. Philip could be so uninformed, and it occurred to me after a while that Mrs. Mitchell must have put him up to it. I said to myself, 'Mrs. Mitchell isn't dead. They haven't killed her yet. What they're after is her art treasures, which must be worth a great deal of money.' And I knew those art treasures were securely hidden somewhere, because I'd looked all through

the house without turning them up.

"So you see," Mr. Petrie said, more at ease now because the detective was attentively soaking up every word he uttered and Martha Mitchell was proudly nodding at him, "the picture's title was obviously a message sent to me straight from Martha herself, and all I had to do was read it. *In the Winery* surely meant in the cellar somewhere, so I went there."

THE detective nodded. He said grimly, "Philip Mitchell will pay plenty for this, I'm telling you."

"Not only Philip," Martha Mitchell quickly corrected him. "John, too. They planned it together. They seized me and forced me to show where my art treasures were hidden, then, when I did show them, they turned the secret room, which is really my wine cellar, into a prison for me. They made me catalogue the paintings, every one of them, and make out a list of prospective buy-

ers. Oh, yes, it was both of them. But," she added proudly, "they made their mistake in asking me to help them. I knew Mr. Petrie would see through my little message."

"You're a smart man, Petrie," the detective said, shaking his head. "You're smarter than I'd be. How'd you know, for instance, that the picture he tried to sell you wasn't what he said it was?"

Mr. Petrie smiled. He could afford to smile now, he told himself, because the police had taken John and Philip Mitchell into custody, and automatically that cleared Jane's young man of suspicion.

"To tell you the truth," Mr. Petrie said, "I'm not much of an artist. I do paint pictures of a sort, but I know very little about real art, and I certainly couldn't tell a Russell from a Rembrandt. The point is," Mr. Petrie said, "the picture couldn't have been a Russell because it was one of my own. It was a picture of villains plotting a murder."

Is College Worth the Money?

(Continued from page 13)

regards as an inalienable right—free education. When is a boy or a girl "educated"? There is no doubt that the basic requirements of 'readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic' which our forefathers considered adequate no longer fill the bill. Nowadays a working knowledge of the theory of psychology is more important to a salesman than knowing how to fill out an order blank. The man who enters business without knowing the law of supply and demand and its relation to price may lose thousands of dollars learning what every college freshman gets in ten minutes from his text book on economics. The farmer who doesn't know chemistry and genetics, and possibly something of international trade, may be lucky to stay in the race a little while longer but every year he falls farther behind.

Up to now, however, there has been no serious proposal for a national school system. The education of the people is left entirely to local ingenuity or laziness, and while grammar school and high school are provided without tuition expense, where they are provided at all, almost all colleges, even those which are supported by state taxes, have some tuition. If it is decided that the word "free" in reference to education applies also to colleges, it is possible that the present moderate tuition charges will be dropped. This will not, however, help the student with the cost of his living, and this often is larger than the tuition.

Most college presidents see the solution to the financial problem in additional scholarships—contributions by groups or individuals which provide the cost of all or part of a student's education. This solution

is a simple one—possibly too simple to be practical. Just as there are fewer great fortunes from which endowments might be built, our changing economic structure is also providing fewer moderate fortunes from which scholarships might be contributed. People simply will not have large sums of money above what they will need for their own luxury and security. Presumably, then, universities will have to embark upon a broad program of public relations to interest the average man in making smaller contributions, the sum total of which will provide the necessary funds. Several farsighted schools, realizing that years will be required to make them effective have already begun such programs.

Obviously, the college president is interested in the scholarship plan because it gives the university power to allot the scholarships to young men and women who show the most promise of benefiting from higher education. Tax support must be used without discrimination and consequently the enrollment of some who are mentally deficient is inevitable. This can be a considerable number even if there are high entrance requirements. In one eastern school 25 per cent of all those who drop out do so because they are mentally unable to keep up with the work. College education is not for everybody.

To answer authoritatively the question, "Is a college education worth what it costs?" one must turn to the business man who employs the great bulk of the young people who graduate from college each June. His opinion is of vital importance to every George Washington Frank-

lin who faces the necessity of putting his earnings in hock for ten years in order to send the young hopefuls to Kansabama.

There is one point on which most business men seem agreed: a young man just out of college can land a job at once if he has secretarial training. Major business executives desperately need men secretaries and the demand far exceeds the supply. A secretary to an executive has an unusual opportunity to learn about a business, and men with real ability don't stay long in that job. They are moved into junior executive positions where their knowledge has greater value as fast as they qualify. But college men think a secretarial job is sissy and pound the pavements looking for jobs as \$15-a-week office boys.

The leaders in American business and industry are by no means as fully convinced of the value of higher education as they are popularly supposed to be. Many of them have exceedingly derogatory opinions of flossy and new fangled ideas which are taught in the courses given by a modern university. These opinions are usually given only in greatest confidence and often stem from the fact that many of the reforms which the Roosevelt administration has advocated for business have been widely attributed to theorizing "college professors". In many cases, however, they are the expression of sincere and profound conviction of men who are more than casually interested.

W. S. Farish, president of the powerful and far-flung Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has publicly stated that "some of the ill-considered, unsound and impracticable

proposals being advanced today" came out of our schools and colleges. "After the war," he says "we had a wave of 'modernism'—the fundamental lessons of life, the solid, homely principles which were bred into us as children . . . were junked in many of our schools and colleges in favor of 'modern psychology' and 'advanced' theories of life, religion and economics. We are now experiencing the fruits of that educational trend."

There are other and possibly less courageous souls who believe something of what Mr. Farish expressed, but for a different reason. They feel that there is a real need for close cooperation between colleges and business to the end that more practical training can be given students who intend to follow business careers. Courses which will teach them about business organization and something which will give them an opportunity to experience it seem particularly needed. There must also be some consideration of business needs and of the supply of certain types of jobs. If there are too many engineers or architects, colleges must recognize the fact and concentrate on turning out men capable of entering other fields.

Some of the most important business and industrial leaders in America have privately given candid opinions of the value of a college education. Their answers to several questions are interesting.

To the first question, "Is it easier for a college graduate to get a job?" ninety per cent of them answered yes. Some feel, however, that this is always true only in such specialized fields as engineering and architecture. The rule does not always hold for the student with merely a general college education. There is a tendency now to ask the applicant—in addition to "Did you go to college?"—"What did you study at college?"

A second question was, "Will a man get further in your company if he goes to college or if he spends those four years seriously learning your business?" There is considerable doubt on this point. Alfred P.

Sloan, president of General Motors, advises young men to go to college but reminds them that much depends on the individual. The trained mind is essential in industry, he adds, and fewer and fewer top executives will in the future begin their careers sweeping out the shop. The publisher of a national magazine says he would rather have a man work in his business than go to college. A number of executives of large companies declare that they spend several years training men for minor executive positions anyhow. But practically none of them employs any but college men for this training.

There are many positions in large companies which do not require a college education and where a college graduate would be unhappy. Personnel men do not want potential executives or "brilliant" collegians in these jobs. They want steady, accurate, trained workers. Applicants for many of these jobs might find a college degree a handicap.

Many young men and women believe that by going to college they can make contacts with other youngsters of wealth and position and that these contacts are among the important benefits of their college life. Almost without exception the business executive thinks otherwise. The youngster who expects to get ahead on the strength of whom he knows rather than what he himself has on the ball won't get to first base, they say. They admit, however, that he will get a chance to go to bat. Contacts can be very important in getting a college graduate interviews with people who might give him a job. Once he is in the job, though, it's up to him.

Business executives do not believe that a young man is satisfactorily prepared at college to become a business executive. This preparation he can get only in the business world itself. However, if he has gone to a sound school and has the right sort of stuff in him and has learned how to think, there is a possibility that college has given him a fairly good foundation on which to build toward an executive position. The head of an important advertising agency

never employs a man until he has been out of college several years and has had "the negative point of view" knocked out of him. On the other hand, this agency rarely employs anyone without college training:

When a serious youngster enters college today he is merely equipping himself to compete in the future on somewhat equal terms with a million or so other young people who are going into the world at about the same time he does. If he has tenacity, guts, intelligence and reasonably good health, his college degree will advance his career. If he hasn't, he might as well go to work when he finishes high school and try to push his salary up to \$50 or \$75 a week and save ten per cent of it for the rest of his life. Then, if he does, he can retire at sixty, move to California and live comfortably on his little fortune of \$25,000.

For even the most vociferous proponents of a college education were temporarily set back on their heels a short time ago when the results were announced of a survey of Harvard graduates who had been using their superior knowledge to get ahead in the world for twenty-five years. Some had gotten ahead, to be sure, but the average was shockingly mediocre. There were bums and filling-station attendants and small-time salesmen, just as there are among other groups. And the average income of these favored gentry after a quarter of a century of effort, and while in the prime of life, was \$5000 a year. And there were a few in this group whose huge incomes pulled up that of many a little fellow. Possible income is the court of last resort in this country, where the paramount struggle is the scramble to make a living. Unfortunately, it offers a little reassurance. For government statistics show that the earnings of literate people in America, including college graduates, average only fifty cents more per week than the earnings of the illiterate. That disquieting bit of statistics may not have much to do with the original cost of a sheepskin, but it is some indication of its re-sale value.

What America Is Reading

(Continued from page 8)

Thomas Wolfe. We all know that he needed to discipline himself, but it is exactly his exuberance, his freedom from restraints, that make him an invigorating writer. Some of our good writers have staying power, but few have this remarkable writing flood. To say what Wolfe might have done had he lived is beside the point; he has left behind him writing filled with brilliant passages, with intensity and gusto, and even though its meaning is not always clear, its charm is unmistakable.

Novels about American History

Howard Fast, whose stories have been appearing in *The Elks Magazine*, has written an unusual novel about the soldiers of the American Revolution, called "Conceived in Liberty". It stands to reason that the lads who endured the cold of Valley Forge and the dry heat of Pennsylvania unprotected in those difficult years were not romantic cavaliers but plain fellows susceptible to the ills and foibles of ordinary human

beings engaged in a hard job, men poorly fed and badly sheltered. Allen Hale, the chief character, comes from the Mohawk country and fights with the Pennsylvanians, and we get glimpses of General von Steuben, who trained the troops; Lafayette; Washington and Mad Anthony Wayne, and discover how difficult it was to bring to birth a nation conceived in liberty. The rigors of the campaign, the fighting at Monmouth from the point of view of the individual in the line, remind the reader

of the method pursued by Stephen Crane to portray the emotions of his Civil War soldier in "The Red Badge of Courage". A fine, upstanding job of writing. (Simon & Schuster, \$2.50)

Another novel about the American past is "Gamble's Hundred", by Clifford Dowdey. Though this contains more about the aristocrats of the Virginia Tidewater, it is by no means the stilted historical novel of thirty years ago. Here Christopher Ballard, a young surveyor, takes work with Sydney Frane, a plantation owner who seeks to dominate the tobacco trade and to run the little farmers out of business. Ballard is not a Tidewater man, he has the spirit of independence in him, and he is compromised temporarily by falling in love with Frane's wife, Evelyn. Until Ballard gets Evelyn out of his mind he is worth nothing to the people with whom he is really sympathetic. Mr. Dowdey points to the parallels between the conditions of that time and our own, the conflict between the have-nots and the haves. (Little, Brown, \$2.50)

I'm glad to see that it's a California writer who tells the truth about four bad men of California, for I am always in favor of letting the natives bury their own dead. Joseph Henry Jackson, whose voice you may have heard on the air commenting on books, is a San Francisco editor, and his "Tintypes in Gold" describes the careers of Black Bart (1875-1883) a "towering predatory terror"; Rattlesnake Dick (1853-1859); Dick Fellows (1870-1882) who had bad luck with horses, and Tom Bell (1856). Not just thrillers, but attempts to tell what makes a highwayman, and how he meets his end. For invariably, "it don't pay". (Macmillan, \$2.50)

Here's another book on a river, "The Hudson", by Carl Carmer, who wrote "Stars Fell on Alabama" and found no end of extraordinary cults, haunted houses and Indian spirits in upper New York State. Anything Mr. Carmer writes is apt to differ from the conventional accounts of states, cities and rivers and "The Hudson" lives up to this. He is interested in the way people live and his story of the long fight of the tenants against the owners who held vast estates on practically feudal terms for several hundred years re-views history well-nigh forgotten. He had a talk with President Roosevelt about the beauty of the Hudson and the great estates that were built in the 1870s and are now too unwieldy to manage. Many of these have been acquired by religious organizations, who use the big houses for schools and convents; in recent years Father Divine has been acquiring property there for his organization. "The Hudson" is one of the famous "Rivers of America" series. (Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50)

A Mixed Diet of Seasonal Reading

With an outboard motor attached to a boat a family used to sailing a ketch in the Gulf of Mexico explored the inland waters of Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and other southern states, where the hyacinths drift down the rivers and the cypress logs are cut and the fish are big and game. This is the record elaborated in "Outboard Cruising", by Don Waters, author of "Gypsy Waters". (Sheridan House, \$2.50)

Scandinavia is a popular destination for tourists. "What to See and Do in Scandinavia" by George W. Seaton, who wrote "Let's Go to the West Indies", fills the demand for a readable, interesting account of

Scandinavian lands, and though more like an adventure than a guide book, gives a lot of information besides. (Prentice-Hall, \$3.50)

You may not wish to go as far as Alaska, but, then, you may not want to go to Tibet either, and yet books about Tibet find many armchair readers. Our Alaska book this year is "The Lure of Alaska" by Harry A. Franck, the seasoned vagabond, who packs an immense amount of information into his books. Alaska involves tales about natives, mining days, flora and fauna; Mr. Franck gives attention to the habits of dogs and wild beasts and describes the changing methods of travel, now that the airplane is available. This book ought to lure 'most anyone into an Alaskan trip. (Stokes, \$3.50)

This ought to be an excellent time to sit back and read about the natives of Lapland, especially when they are described by an entertaining traveler, Neill James. "Petticoat Vagabond Among the Nomads" may bring memories of earlier petticoat vagabondage by Miss James, who is interested primarily in people. Late in 1937 she started on her Lapland trip and then for six months lived with the nomads of the Arctic circle, making friends with fishermen, miners, reindeer herders, innkeepers, housewives, finding warm hospitality, generous friends, and marveling at the tenacity of the people who live on the rim of the Arctic circle, love their homes and don't want to live elsewhere. Hunting for ptarmigan, living in Lapp huts, Miss James also traversed the northernmost tip of Norway, Sweden and a part of the Russian Arctic, and her experiences throw light on people remote from our interests and our worries, who also round out the allotted human cycle. (Scribners, \$2.75)

News of the State Associations

(Continued from page 28)

tary. Galveston Lodge was awarded the 1940 State Convention.

A parade and a grand ball featured the entertainment program. Dallas Lodge was represented in the parade by its newly organized Drum and Bugle Corps, and San Antonio Lodge by several entertainers. Galveston Lodge has a similar group. Houston Lodge furnished the chief attraction—its newly formed Elkadette Corps. The Corps, composed of 100 pretty girls, all recent high school graduates, clad in colorful purple and white uniforms, made their official debut at the convention and were the hit of the meeting. Forty-five of the girls form a Drum and Bugle Corps and the others comprise a Drill Team.

Houston Lodge also scored at the convention by winning the championship trophy for ritualistic excellence in Texas for the second

straight year. Officers of Waco Lodge finished second, just one half a point behind.

KENTUCKY

The 31st annual meeting of the Kentucky State Elks Association was called to order at Bowling Green on May 29. After the opening address by Judge Max Horlin of Bowling Green, the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee reported on its work for the year. The fund has been administered with outstanding success and enables the committee to show a fine report of patients treated and patients cured. An interesting lecture with picture slides was given to illustrate the work of Hazelwood Sanatorium in its fight against tuberculosis.

The Association had as its guest of honor Henry C. Warner of Dixon, Ill., who is now the new Grand

Exalted Ruler of the Order. Officers elected for the coming year are as follows: Pres., Dr. John B. Floyd, Richmond; 1st Vice-Pres., Tom Rogers, Paducah; 2nd Vice-Pres., John Tavit, Catlettsburg; 3rd Vice-Pres., A. W. Ellis, Bowling Green; Trustees: Abner Johnston, Madisonville, Sylvester Grove, Louisville; William M. Sellmeyer, Covington.

The silver cup given by Past State Pres. James A. Diskin of Newport for the best attendance at the annual meeting was presented to Louisville Lodge. Memorial services were conducted by E. R. Joseph G. Kraemer of Louisville Lodge, who made a short and impressive speech.

The Elks' ladies helped greatly at a delightful buffet supper on Sunday and on Monday at an equally delicious chicken barbecue. Later some of the members took a trip to the famous Mammoth Cave and returned

in time for the annual banquet at which Mr. Warner was the principal speaker.

GEORGIA

The 38th Annual Meeting of the Georgia State Elks Association, held in Brunswick on May 28-29-30, was the largest in recent years, with 262 Elks registered from seventeen of the twenty Georgia lodges. Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz of Jacksonville, former Governor of Florida, delivered the principal address following the welcoming speech by James D. Gould of Brunswick Lodge and the response made by Past State Pres. John S. McClelland of Atlanta, Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees. Among the other guests of the Association were R. L. Bohon, a member of the Grand Lodge Antlers Council, and Past State Pres. M. Frank O'Brien, both of whom are Past Exalted Rulers of Jacksonville, Fla., Lodge.

The retiring President, Charles G. Bruce of Atlanta, was presented with a beautiful silver service. Past Pres. George W. Upchurch of Savannah was given a solid silver cigarette case.

The 1940 Convention will be held in the city of Augusta. Augusta Lodge No. 205 made a higher percentage of gain in membership than any other lodge in the Order last year. The Ritualistic Contest was won by Decatur Lodge, No. 1602. The officers for the ensuing year are Pres., J. Clayton Burke, Atlanta; Vice-Pres.'s: Young Frazier, Decatur, Dr. M. T. Summerlin, Athens, James G. Berrie, Griffin, Dr. Albert G. Tuck, Thomasville, Bert Glisson, Valdosta, and John J. Hennessey, Savannah. Secy.-Tres. R. E. Lee Reynolds, of Atlanta, was reelected.

IOWA

The 34th Annual Convention of the Iowa State Elks Association at Fort Dodge opened on Saturday, June 3, with a fanfare of trumpets. Registration showed an attendance of more than 1,300. A special plane brought Grand Exalted Ruler Dr. Edward J. McCormick from Aberdeen where he had attended the South Dakota State Elks Association meeting. The sports events were particularly successful. At the trapshoot, held at the Fort Dodge Gun Club, the Fort Dodge and Iowa City Elks' teams tied in this event, while C. C. Kitterman of Alvia carried off the singles honor. The Muscatine golfers swept the field, taking the individual team and medalist trophies. Open House was held on Saturday in the home of Fort Dodge No. 406, newly decorated for the Convention. The Sunday program included a spectacular parade.

Among the outstanding events were a dinner for the State officers at the Wahnonsa Hotel, an Early Birds Party and Ball for Elks and their ladies, and sightseeing trips around the historic city. Dr. McCormick arrived on Monday and was escorted to the picnic grounds where

he was guest of honor at a barbecue dinner, boxing show and old-fashioned Bowery Dance. The Grand Exalted Ruler addressed a crowd of nearly 1,000 Elks and their friends. On that day he had also spoken at the luncheon for subordinate lodge officers.

First honors in the Ritualistic Contest went to Decorah Lodge No. 443 whose team was presented with a gold and ebony trophy. The Association's Memorial Services were conducted by Father F. J. Frein, State Chaplain. Waterloo Lodge No. 290 was awarded the 1940 Convention. Election of officers for 1939-40 resulted as follows: Pres., Arthur P. Lee, Marshalltown; Vice-Pres.-at-Large, Edward H. Kane, Cedar Rapids; District Vice-Pres.'s: N.E., C. Leroy Lucas, Boone; S.E., H. N. Moetzel, Des Moines; West, H. F. Roser, Perry; Secy., Dr. Jesse Ward, Iowa City; Treas., E. A. Erb, Burlington; Scholarship Secy., Henry Louis, Iowa City; Trustees: Carl J. Remley, Red Oak, Robert Hardin, Waterloo, and the retiring President, Albert F. Duerr, Davenport. Mr. Duerr led the Grand March on Sunday and delivered the Eleven O'Clock Toast, and also presided at various business sessions. The Convention closed with the Grand Ball at the lodge home in honor of the incoming officers of the Association. Pres. Lee delivered the Eleven O'Clock Toast on this occasion.

MISSISSIPPI

With eleven of the fourteen member lodges in attendance, the Mississippi State Elks Association met in Jackson on June 4. The host lodge, Jackson No. 416, entertained the delegates and other visitors in a delightful manner. The Vicksburg Elks Band gave an afternoon concert at the Methodist Orphanage. The Convention was concluded that night with a barbecue. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edward Rightor, Abe Burglass, Pres. of the La. State Elks Assn., and P.D.D. Sidney Freudenstein, all of New Orleans, La., Lodge, No. 30, were guests of the Association. Mr. Rightor gave a most interesting talk in which he described some of the "unselfish things" that the lodges do during the year "without general public knowledge." Former Congressman Russell Ellzey was also a speaker. The Association pledged itself to work for American ideals and to continue its efforts in aiding the under-privileged. The distribution of Christmas baskets by the lodges will be continued. In his address Mr. Rightor stated that the number of baskets given to persons in need by the Elks of Mississippi and Louisiana is as high as 8,500 each year. The Elks have maintained a camp and club house at Biloxi for Boy Scouts for several years.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., L. A. Nichols, Vicksburg; 1st Vice-Pres., W. A. Ritchie, Clarksdale; 2nd Vice-Pres., M. D. King, Jr., Hattiesburg; 3rd Vice-

Pres., R. J. Pettey, Greenwood; Secy.-Treas., Sam Miller, Hattiesburg; Tiler, George White, Canton; Chaplain, The Rev. J. L. Sutton, Jackson; Esquire, A. Hornsby, Natchez. The retiring President, Ernest Desporte, Biloxi, was elected Trustee for the South District, and J. W. Rankin, Corinth, Trustee for the North District.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen, S. D., Lodge, No. 1046, entertained the South Dakota State Elks Association on June 4-5 at its 29th Annual Convention. With Grand Exalted Ruler Dr. Edward J. McCormick as a guest of honor, a registration of more than 760, bands in attendance from Bismarck, Valley City and Jamestown, N. D., and Mitchell, Huron, Watertown and Aberdeen, S. D., and a full official and social program, the meeting was one of the largest and most successful in years. In addition to the Grand Exalted Ruler, many other distinguished Elks were present, among them being Past Grand Exalted Ruler James G. McFarland, Watertown, S. D.; Grand Trustee J. Ford Zietlow, Aberdeen; former Chief Justice of the Grand Forum Dwight E. Campbell, Aberdeen; Sam Stern of Fargo, N. D., former member of the Grand Lodge State Associations Committee; D.D. E. C. McKenzie, Huron; P.D.D. P. H. McGeough, Valley City, and E.R.'s J. E. Campbell, Jamestown, J. S. Fevold, Bismarck, and William R. Pearce, Valley City.

THE Convention opened with the Ritualistic Contest which was won by Brookings Lodge. The golf, trapshooting and diamond ball contests were also held. Following a noon luncheon for the Exalted Rulers and Secretaries at which they discussed the problems in connection with their work, and a ball game in the afternoon, a welcoming committee accompanied by many members of the Order and the motorcycle corps of Sioux Falls Lodge, acting as escort, assembled at the railroad station to receive the Grand Exalted Ruler. A dinner was given at the lodge home in honor of Dr. McCormick at which time he was presented with a gift on behalf of the Elks of South Dakota by the District Deputy, Mr. McKenzie. Public opening exercises were held in the evening in the new Aberdeen Civic Auditorium, with an attendance estimated at 5,000. After selections had been rendered by choruses from Watertown, Huron and Aberdeen, Dr. McCormick, introduced by Mr. McFarland, delivered an inspiring address on the purposes of the Order.

On Monday morning, June 5, the business session was held in the lodge room, presided over by Vice-President E. B. Peterson of Sioux Falls Lodge, acting for President Paul F. Weisser of Mitchell Lodge, who was unable to attend on account of illness. The following State officers were elected for the

ensuing year: Pres., Leo A. Temmey, Huron; 1st Vice-Pres., Paul F. Weisser, Mitchell; 2nd Vice-Pres., C. L. Doherty, Rapid City; 3rd Vice-Pres., W. H. Wilson, Aberdeen; Secy., Carl H. Nelles, Madison; Treas., M. M. Korte, Aberdeen; Trustee, E. J. Kroeger, Watertown. The invitation of Yankton Lodge to hold the 1940 Convention in Yankton was accepted. The annual Memorial Services were in charge of P.E.R. W. H. Farmer of Madison Lodge. State Pres. Leo Temmey delivered the Memorial Address, and the Aberdeen Elks Chorus sang.

Following the parade, which was over a mile long, a class of 28 candidates was initiated by the Brookings Lodge team, winner of the Ritualistic Contest. The Convention closed with entertainment and a dance in the Civic Auditorium.

NEBRASKA

T. C. Lord of York was elected President of the Nebraska State Elks Association at the annual meeting held in Fremont on June 11-14. The other officers are as follows: 1st Vice-Pres., F. R. Dickson, Kearney; 2nd Vice-Pres., Hugh Schooley, Alliance; 3rd Vice-Pres., Dr. C. D. Evans, Columbus; 4th Vice-Pres., A. C. Bintz, Lincoln; Secy., H. P. Zieg, Grand Island; Treas., Judge F. C. Laird, Fremont; Trustees: Judge J. M. Fitzgerald, Omaha, P. N. Kirk, Grand Island, and the retiring president, J. C. Travis, Omaha. The Grand Island Lodge Ritualistic Team was the winner in the State contest. The Association will hold its 1940 Convention at McCook.

Plans were made for extending the crippled children's program through which hundreds of unfortunate children in the State have been given examination and treatment. A fund was voted for the continuance of the circulating library for convalescent crippled children. Since this program was inaugurated, Elks have furnished 75,000 miles of transportation, provided examinations for 2,023 children, and obtained admittance and treatment for 734 cases at the State orthopedic hospital. The Chairman of the State Crippled Children's Committee, August Schneider, York, has served since 1926.

Americanism was the theme of the address given by Past Grand Exalted Ruler John R. Coen, of Sterling, Colo., Lodge, who spoke at the public Flag Day exercises. The same subject was emphasized by Judge J. M. Fitzgerald, a member of the Grand Forum, in his address before the Convention. At the annual banquet, P.E.R. Otto F. Walter, of Columbus Lodge, who had but recently returned from abroad, spoke on the subject, "Peace at Munich." The opinion was expressed by delegates and others in attendance that the Convention was one of the most interesting, entertaining and productive ever held by the Elks of Nebraska.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Elks Association held its Tenth Annual Convention on June 24 with Danbury, Conn., Lodge, No. 120, acting as host in its handsome new home. More than 200 members of the Order were in attendance. Among the distinguished visitors were Past Grand Exalted Ruler Murray Hulbert and Grand Trustee William T. Phillips, of New York Lodge, No. 1, and Mayor Martin J. Cunningham, a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, and P.E.R. James L. McGovern, a former Grand Lodge officer, Danbury. Following the introductions by P.E.R. John P. Gilbert of Danbury, Judge Hulbert presented the Elks National Foundation Scholarship award of \$300 to Warren C. Francis of Rockville, a junior at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Presentation of the \$100 award to Miss Jean Stier of Derby, a student at Albertus Magnus College, New Haven, was made by Harry Schwartz of Norwich Lodge, Chairman of the Connecticut Elks Scholarship Commission. With a percentage of 99.489, Bridgeport Lodge No. 36 won, for the second year, the State championship in the Ritualistic Contest and was presented with the Connecticut Elks trophy. One more victory out of three and the permanent trophy will belong to Bridgeport Lodge.

The Association selected Meriden as the convention city for 1940. The officers elected are: Pres., M.

To Park City Lodge No. 734 went a silver cup for winning first place in the State Ritualistic Contest, being declared winner over Cedar City Lodge in the finals on Friday evening. The winners will receive a cup awarded by P.E.R. Harry S. Joseph of Salt Lake City Lodge, who offered to furnish a cup each year for the rest of his life to the winner of this contest. Cedar City Lodge No. 1556 was presented with a plaque for the highest convention attendance on the basis of total miles traveled. Secretary S. J. Sweetring of Price Lodge made the presentation.

The new officers, including only three instead of seven Vice-Presidents as before, were elected as follows: Pres., Clifford Huss, Ogden; 1st Vice-Pres., Wilbur Brooks, Park City; 2nd Vice-Pres., E. W. Macfarlane, Cedar City; 3rd Vice-Pres., O. E. Vombaur, Jr., Salt Lake City; Secy., Harry S. Joseph, Salt Lake City; Treas., Sam I. Levin, Provo.

On Saturday afternoon, the Rio Grande Service Club Band, under the direction of William H. Toy, gave a concert and Paddy Nolan, former world's light heavy weight wrestling champion, put on a stunt driving show at the City Ball Park.

NORTH DAKOTA

Over 500 Elks attended the 1939 Convention of the North Dakota State Elks Association held at Valley City June 21-22-23. Grand Treasurer Robert South Barrett of Alexandria, Va., Grand Trustee J. Ford Zietlow of Aberdeen, S. D., and D.D. M. D. Anderson of Fargo, N. D., were welcome guests of the Association. Dr. Barrett was the principal speaker at the joint banquet for the Elks and their wives, and his forceful and impressive talk was enjoyed by all. During the banquet the guests were entertained by the sixteen members of the Aberdeen Elks Chorus.

The Convention opened with a colorful parade in which three lodges were represented by uniformed bands and two other lodges by drum and bugle corps. The Golf Tournament was an unqualified success for all who entered. The State Association went on record as favoring a proposal that the District Deputy, during the coming year, select the three lodges which best exemplify ritualistic work. These lodges will attend next year's State Convention and there conduct a ritualistic contest. The State Association will offer a suitable trophy to the winner.

At the business meeting last year's officers were all reelected for 1939-40. They are President, L. B. Hanna, Fargo; Vice-Pres. Sam Stern, Fargo; Treasurer, Alex Rawlston, Williston; Secretary, E. A. Reed, Jamestown, and Trustee for three years, Frank Kent, Grand Forks. Reports from the various lodges showed that most of the charity activities were in connection with crippled children, involving an ex-

State Association Convention Dates for 1939

ASSOCIATION	CITY	DATE
California	Santa Monica	Sept. 14-15-16
Vermont	Bennington	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Nevada	Elko	October 1

Scully, Meriden; 1st Vice-Pres., Andrew F. McCarthy, New London; 2nd Vice-Pres., Edward J. Creamer, New Haven; Secy., Archie J. McCullough, Derby; Treasurer, John F. McDonough, Bridgeport; Trustees: Howard G. Mitchell, Chairman, New Britain; Renard L. Palatine, Waterbury; Dr. Joseph A. Bray, Hartford; William P. Hession, Derby; Henry A. Freeman, Norwich.

The very successful convention closed with the annual banquet in the auditorium of the Elks home with about 300 in attendance.

UTAH

The Utah State Elks Association met at Price, Utah, on June 9-10-11 with approximately 250 registered Elks and their ladies. Most of the principal activities took place on Saturday, including election of officers for the coming year, awarding of prizes, the banquet at the Price C.C.C. Camp and a concluding dance at the Silver Moon Hall.

penditure of between \$8,500 and \$9,000. The 1940 Convention will be held in Dickinson, N. D. A new

Lodge Activities Committee was appointed and asked to draw up recommendations for the ten lodges in

the State at a quarterly meeting to be held the latter part of September or October.

We're Going to the Dogs

(Continued from page 9)

money paid in salaries ultimately finds its way to the mutuel machines.

The surest and quickest way to discourage vice is to make it too expensive for the general public. As all citizens with half an eye in their heads well know, it is not necessary to attend a track to make a little investment on the shiny nose of a horse. Hardly a hamlet in America does not have a pool room which accepts bets on horses running anywhere in the country, and if walking down the street is too much trouble, a bookie can be contacted by phone in a few seconds. Inveterate two-buck gamblers who study the form charts can place their bets for a race run across the continent as quickly and as easily as if the track were around the corner.

THE dogs present a very special problem, though. A negligible proportion of the money bet on horses is placed at the track, but practically all the wagering on the dogs is done at the scene of action. There are no Johnstown or Man o' Wars among the dogs and there are no canine classics comparable to the Derby, Preakness or Santa Anita Handicap. Pursues and publicity are so niggardly that a hound seldom is known by reputation beyond the confines of a particular track. Newspapers throughout the country carry complete form charts and the past performances of horses running at tracks in New York, Maryland, Florida, California, Kentucky and Louisiana. A horse player, therefore, can blow his dough with the greatest of ease and to his heart's content throughout the year, but dog fans must go to the track to keep in touch with the situation—if not their hard-earned money.

So the trick in dog racing is to get the customers into the joint. Promoters achieve this by giving away, practically, tickets. On the Florida gold coast, the management is very happy indeed to admit all true lovers of our four-footed friends to the premises for the nominal charge of 20 cents, half of which goes to the government for amusement tax while the promoter pockets the other dime for a "service charge". The spectator who pays the established price of \$1.10 for a grandstand seat in Florida is either a stranger who is not familiar with the native tongue or a wastrel who doesn't care what happens to him or his money.

Shrewd gents know very well that anybody will try almost anything once if it is free. They also know

that watching dogs run their fool heads off is neither very spectacular nor entertaining after the first ten minutes. Having gotten the suckers to the track, they can be reasonably certain that the average man will make one bet to give himself a shot in the arm of excitement. One bet is all the track wants or needs. The gambling fever then is on the victim; he has taken his first step down the path of "rewin". If he wins, he wonders how long this enchanting way of making money has been going on and, of course, he continues to bet. If he loses, he is sore and begins to chase his money in an effort to get even. In any event, one bet leads to another and most of the money ultimately leads to the coffers of the State and management, both of which take a percentage off the top on all winning bets and milk the public dry by slow degrees.

Protectors of the common weal condemn dog-racing on the grounds that it offers the poor man a free show and, insidiously, a free ride to the county poorhouse. It may be that the strong strains of gambling and gullibility in the nature of the human animal should be condemned, but it hardly can be corrected after all these centuries. About 12,000,000 people will go to the dogs this year in some fourteen States. Add a similar number of spectators—and bettors—at tracks in England, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, Brazil and the Argentine—and dog-racing, on its twentieth birthday, would appear to be an extremely precocious infant in the sports business.

THIS is precisely what is giving horse people the jitters. For the dogs, making a bid for the patronage of the same class of customers the horses attract, are cutting heavily into the sources of potential income and interest which support the turf. Society, big money and a tradition of aristocracy give the turf a glamorous background, but the dogs hold several distinct advantages which the horses cannot overcome—no society, big money or tradition of aristocracy.

The racing of thoroughbreds is an expensive proposition, involving elaborate plants, rich purses and staggering operating costs. And horses eat like horses. The maintenance of a kennel of dogs is so insignificant, on the other hand, that owners can afford to race their meal-tickets for prizes of a few dollars.

Dogs can be run at night since it is not too costly to illuminate the

220-yard oval. Installing a lighting system for the mile track used by horses would run into prohibitive figures. Most clean-living citizens devote the shining afternoon hours to making an honest living, but at night they are free for leisure and the turning of a slightly soiled dollar at the races.

IN addition to making their shows more accessible to one and all, the dog people give their customers more action, more opportunity to bet. By all means, more opportunity to bet. There are seven races on the average horse-racing program, the interval between races is a half-hour and there often are interminable delays at the barrier. There are ten or eleven races on a canine card, the hounds go off every fifteen minutes and a false start is rare.

Powerful lobbies in state legislatures by the horse entrepreneurs, who have political pull, prestige and pelf, have been effective thus far in blocking legal sanction of dog-racing everywhere except Florida, Massachusetts, Arkansas and Oregon, but the sport flourishes by permission of local authorities and through the sweet uses of the good, old-fashioned "fix". The Revere Beach track, in Boston, is the biggest money-maker with many crowds in excess of 20,000 and more than \$220,000 worth of bets recorded on the totalizer in the cool of the evening. The dog people have something when 20,000 will average \$10 apiece in bets.

Springdale, just outside Cincinnati, is reputed to have handled \$325,000 in bets one night a few years ago and Mineola, on the outskirts of New York, averages 6,000 fans a night. This business of going to the dogs in a large, enthusiastic way is not localized to the United States. There are 152 tracks in England and totalizer betting amounted to \$30,746,110 in 1936. At London's White City track, \$15,000,000 was wagered and the "tote" was given such a heavy play that it has been made the largest mechanical betting machine in the world.

All this came to pass because Owen P. Smith, a Californian, discovered in 1919 that a greyhound will chase an imitation rabbit attached to an electrical rail. For countless centuries before Smith's invention, greyhounds had been used for coursing, a medieval diversion in which deer, foxes and hares were used as live bait to be pursued by two dogs over a specified stretch of ground. If the live bait reached a thicket or

hole in safety, that was all right; if the dogs proved to be faster, that was all right, too, for all people and things involved, with the possible exception of the bait. The Age of Enlightenment (sic) brought widespread opposition to the brutal killing of animals and the sport virtually died out until Smith's invention nullified objections and made dog-racing feasible for commercialization. Smith built the first oval track in Emeryville, Calif., in 1919 and another was opened in Tulsa, Okla., the following year. His patent on the mechanical rabbit earned a fortune for him.

Far older and more interesting than the stuffed rabbit is the greyhound, which may or may not be the direct ancestor of all existing domesticated breeds through mating with wild dogs. The Bible mentions only one dog, the greyhound, and it already was a tamed working dog when the pyramids were new. Plaques discovered on the tombs of Egyptian kings show the breed known as the Saluki to be identical in every detail with the greyhound as we know it today.

Unlike other dogs, the greyhound has no acute sense of smell, but nature has compensated it with uncanny hearing and vision. This last

quality sends the greyhound chasing the mechanical rabbit; another dog, with a more sensitive nose, would immediately smell a phoney and couldn't be bothered. Greyhounds aren't particularly bright, anyway—their heads are too narrow. Instinct also makes the hound chase the rabbit, for a peculiarity of the breed is an overwhelming antipathy for small animals.

OWNERS of the dogs lead a gypsy existence, plying their trade in Florida from early December to mid-April, then packing the animals in battered cars for a tour of the northern and western circuits. They ask very little of life and perhaps it's just as well, for there is no fortune to be made as an owner. In States where racing is legal, the purses are governed by the amount of money bet at the track, a small percentage being taken out of the "handle" for the night and divided according to the importance of the races. It must be obvious that the purses do not run into important money when a thousand dollars or so must be split among the 33 dogs that finish in the money on any given night of racing. Owners and trainers seem to love it, though. To a man, they are daffy about dogs.

A pup gets its first schooling in racing technique at fourteen weeks and will begin to run for prizes about a year later. Like the ordinary, full-grown house dog, the greyhound is fed once a day on raw hamburger, pearl barley, spinach, tomatoes, oatmeal, dog biscuits, cod-liver oil and hominy grits mixed to make a mess of two pounds or less. At the peak of its racing life—from three to four years—the greyhound can run every other night without harm, and the reactions of the animals are interesting. Sometimes they're almost human, to coin a phrase.

The dogs seem to acquire a sixth sense which tells them when they are going to run. Some lie quietly and relaxed in their cages and others are as nervous and tense as a young actor on opening night. The hounds in the latter group are the ones you hear setting up an awful racket when the mechanical rabbit begins the journey around the track. The cages may be a quarter of a mile away from the starting point of the rabbit, but some dogs have such sharp ears that they hear the faint buzz of the mechanism. Maybe it's instinct. Or maybe the noble beasts merely want to see the races.

Who said men are smarter than dogs?

Under the Antlers

(Continued from page 27)

Committee on Credentials, Howard R. Davis, Williamsport, a former member of the Grand Lodge State Associations Committee, P. M. Minster, Bristol, Daniel J. Miller, Reading, George J. Post, Mahanoy City, Dr. E. L. Davis, Berwick, Louis N. Goldsmith, Philadelphia, and D.D. Scott Drum of Hazleton. State Pres. Edward D. Smith of Lewistown also attended.

Mr. Koch was a prominent insurance broker of Allentown and had been a leader in civic affairs for over 25 years. For more than two decades he served on the Board of Trustees of Muhlenberg College and was a member of the college's Athletic Council.

One-Man Drive Aids Bridgeton, N. J., Lodge in Humanitarian Work

Due to the individual efforts of one member of Bridgeton, N. J., Lodge, No. 733, a generous gift of \$703 was turned over to the chairman of the lodge's Crippled Children's Committee at a recent meeting. The gift represented donations from civic-minded citizens, and was the result of a one-man drive executed by John M. Butala. The presentation was a surprise to the assembled members. An envelope containing the amount, which included 99 different checks, was formally turned over to R. Winfield More, Chairman of the Committee, by E.R. D. Herbert Thompson.

In the past 10 years, 213 clinics and operations have been held under the auspices of Bridgeton Lodge, with 3,600 children attending. More than \$16,000 has been paid out, and 185 operations have been performed. All of the clinics and operations have been held at the Bridgeton Hospital, under the supervision of Dr. Paul N. Jepson, orthopedic specialist of Philadelphia. Mr. Butala, with others, attended a recent clinic. Having received a clearer insight into the remarkable work that is being accomplished, he decided to do something on his own responsibility. Mr. Butala states that he approached no person who did not respond cheerfully, and that nearly every contributor knew some one who had been benefited through the lodge's humanitarian project. Since the meeting at which the presentation was made, further contributions and pledges have been received.

Lakewood, N. J., Elks' Bowling Team Wins City Championship

The bowling team of Lakewood, N. J., Lodge, No. 1432, won the city championship recently by taking two out of three rounds of play in a ten-team league. In completing the circuit of 29 weeks of play, the Elks' team also captured the high three game score of 2808, the high game score of 1009, and the high individual game score of 681. In addition to these standings, the Elk bowlers

placed six of their men among the 12 high bowlers, including first and second positions.

In recognition of its victory the lodge honored the team at a stag dinner at the lodge home. During the festivities, the members of the team, Arthur Applegate, R. E. Lee, A. H. Grant, D. Housen, George Walsh, E. Horner, T. Brown and Charles Peterson, presented their captain, County Detective John A. Wood Grant, with a purple sport jacket inscribed with his name and fraternal emblem.

Augusta, Ga., Elks Initiate a Class for Charleston, S. C., Lodge

A capacity crowd was present in the home of Charleston, S. C., Lodge, No. 242, on a recent meeting night when a class of 24 Charleston candidates was initiated by the Degree Team of Augusta, Ga., Lodge, No. 205. E.R. J. Hill and a delegation of Augusta Elks accompanied the team to Charleston. After the guests had been warmly welcomed, the elevator installed to service the four floors of the home was dedicated. John Cator, Chairman of the elevator fund, handed in his report, showing that receipts for the fund amounted to \$4,300. J. C. Long was called upon to express the lodge's appreciation of the service performed by S. S. Seideman who last year, as Exalted Ruler, had made the installation of a much-needed elevator one of the

achievements of this term. Earlier in the evening Mr. Seideman was voted a life membership. The present Exalted Ruler, William C. Ehrhardt, aided in carrying out the project originated by Mr. Seideman.

To mark the official dedication, Mr. Seideman cut a purple and white ribbon stretched across the hall-way leading to the elevator. Then the members rode down to the dining room where a collation was served.

D.D. C. P. Boyer Institutes a New Lodge at Easton, Md.

Assisted by prominent past and present officers of the Elks' Tri-State Association and lodges within his jurisdiction, P.E.R. Charles P. Boyer of Crisfield, Md., Lodge, District Deputy for Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, instituted Easton, Md., Lodge, No. 1622, on June 8. Street parades figured in the festivities in which the bands of Salisbury and Havre de Grace, Md., Lodges participated. A crab feast was held in the basement of the Armory where the institution rites were performed.

Among the Elk dignitaries present were Past Grand Exalted Ruler Rush L. Holland of Washington, D. C., Dr. Arthur G. Barrett, Baltimore, a member of the Lodge Activities Committee of the Grand Lodge, the Governor of Maryland, Herbert R. O'Connor, and the Mayor of Baltimore, Howard W. Jackson, both of whom are members of Baltimore Lodge. Eighty-two charter members were initiated. A home for the new lodge had already been purchased by the Executive Committee, and Open House was held in the new quarters throughout the day. L. Roy Willis, Sr., is the Exalted Ruler, and H. Dexter Sewell is Secretary.

Iron Lung Given to City by Elizabeth, N. J., Elks, Saves A Life

The great value of the Emerson Respirator which Elizabeth, N. J., Lodge, No. 289, presented to the city more than a year ago, was shown recently when the complete recovery of a patient was accomplished several hours after she had been placed in the machine. The patient, who was 63 years of age and had been ill,

suffered a respiratory collapse upon learning of the death of her son. Efforts of the police emergency squad kept her alive long enough for the ambulance to reach the General Hospital, but her case being desperate, it was decided to send her to Eaton Hospital where the machine is located.

When he was informed that the Lung had been put into service, City Engineer Thomas E. Collins, Chairman of the Elks' Crippled Children's Committee responsible for the purchase of the machine, went to the hospital where he remained until the patient was out of danger. The four doctors, who assisted in the treatment, stated that unquestionably the Lung had kept the patient alive and restored, after almost complete failure, the functions of the respiratory organs.

Philadelphia, Pa., Lodge Observes Its 2,500th Regular Session

In reviewing some of its many activities of recent months, Philadelphia, Pa., Lodge, No. 2, cites the observance of its 2,500th session. After the meeting had been opened by E. R. Max Slepik, the minutes of the first meeting, held on March 12, 1871, were read by P.E.R. Thomas Fleming. Souvenir badges were distributed to all members present.

The annual show and dance at the Broadwood Hotel was attended by 3,000 persons. The proceeds of the affair are used to finance the sending

of 200 undernourished boys to the lodge's summer camp at Queen Lane, Pa. Each boy stays two weeks and is provided with a complete outfit of clothing. On American Legion Night, Department Commander Frank Gwynne was presented by the lodge with a hand-made loving cup and a check with which to pay the expenses of 10 days to the American Legion Boys State Camp at Indian-town Gap, Pa. Commander Gwynne was the principal speaker and John M. Dervin served as Chairman. The 18 members of the Junior Baseball Team, sponsored by No. 2, were outfitted and equipped by the lodge. George Bellis was in charge and he turned out a fine-looking team. The boys won their first game of the season with a score of 7-0. The Elks String Band and Entertainers put on a splendid show when the lodge entertained 500 boys, members of the Sons of the American Legion, and their parents.

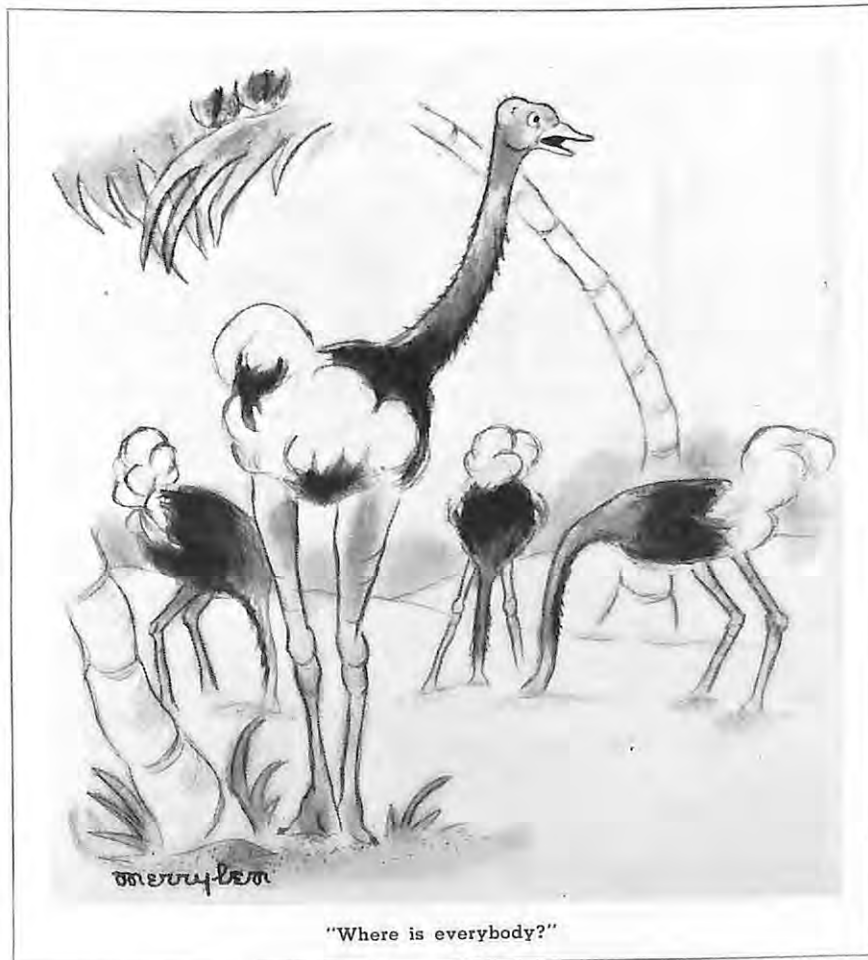
Results of Scholastic Contest of Maine State Elks Assn.

Results in the second annual Scholastic Contest sponsored by the Maine State Elks Association, have been announced by the Chairman of the Contest Committee, Attorney John P. Carey, Jr., P.E.R. of Bath, Me., Lodge. Rodolphe Gaulin, Valedictorian of his class at the St. Louis High School, Biddeford, Me., Margaret Elizabeth Parks, Waterville, and Perley Leighton, of Gardiner, re-

ceived first, second and third awards respectively. Their essays were selected from approximately 2,000. Seniors of 24 Maine High Schools participated.

Woburn, Mass., Lodge Celebrates Its 35th Anniversary

Woburn, Mass., Lodge, No. 908, observed its 35th Anniversary with a three-day program which included Members' Night on April 25, Open House on April 30, and the Anniversary Banquet on May 10, attended by 150 members and guests. A dance, with music furnished by John R. Marshall's orchestra, and entertainment from the Cummings-Edwards Revue, followed the banquet. Chaplain J. Ernest MacDonald, P.E.R., was Chairman of the Anniversary



"Where is everybody?"

Committee appointed by Exalted Ruler Sidney J. Paine. After he had made the welcoming speech, Mr. Paine introduced the Toastmaster, Thomas H. McGowan. Past National Commander of the American Legion Daniel J. Doherty was the principal speaker. Others on the speaking program were Mayor William E. Kane; District Deputy John E. Moynahan of Lowell; Judge William H. Henchey of the Woburn District Court; Past District Deputies James E. Donnelly, Lowell, and Raymond E. Henchey, Chelsea, and three of the surviving charter members of Woburn Lodge, John J. Queenin, P.E.R. Redmond E. Walsh and Michael J. Cuneo, Woburn, Trustee of the Mass. State Elks Assn.

Mr. Doherty was but recently initiated into Woburn Lodge. Acting as his honorary escort were Dr. James J. Walsh and George M. McKay of Woburn Lodge, both of whom were attired in American Legion uniform. Past Exalted Rulers Michael H. McCarron, Past Grand Tiler, and Peter McHugh; William J. Doherty and J. E. Greaney attended the other members of the class. Addressing the lodge, Mr. Doherty stated that he had become familiar with the Order of Elks through the enthusiastic interest of Harry J. Paine, father of the present Exalted Ruler of Woburn Lodge. Mr. Doherty is now Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A banquet was held after the ceremonies. Visiting Elks attended from Chelsea, Lowell, Salem and Winchester Lodges. Exalted Ruler Benjamin L. Schwalb of Chelsea Lodge gave the Eleven O'Clock Toast, and John R. Marshall, Organizer of Woburn Lodge, led in community singing.

Rochester, Pa., Lodge Celebrates Its Forty-Fifth Birthday

The 45th Anniversary Celebration held by Rochester, Pa., Lodge, No. 283, on May 9, started with a chicken dinner attended by 150, including members, their wives and friends. The five surviving charter members, James W. Doncaster, first Exalted Ruler of the lodge, P.E.R.'s J. W. Hunter, Robert E. Johnson and John H. Schlagle, and Samuel D. Romigh, were guests of honor. Mr. Doncaster was Master of Ceremonies. Among those who made after-dinner talks were D.D. Fred Mac Gribble of Woodlawn Lodge; P.D.D. Howard Ellis and E.R. Thomas Kinney, Beaver Falls; D. C. Locke, a life member of Rochester Lodge, and the five charter members. A floor show from Pittsburgh was presented and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing.

In 1910 Rochester Lodge purchased a beautiful estate. Improvements have been made including an addition to the building costing over \$50,000, and the home is now one of the finest in the Pennsylvania Northwest District.

Your

DOG



by Edward Faust

"How to Know and Take Care of Your Dog" is the title of a new book just published by the Kennel Department of *The Elks Magazine*. Edward Faust, the new editor of "Your Dog" and a well-known breeder and expert, has written it in a thoroughly down-to-earth style and it is chock-full of practical information for the average dog owner. It is a beautifully printed, well illustrated, 48-page book and covers such subjects as feeding, bathing, common illnesses, training and tricks, the mongrel versus the pedigree, popular breeds, etc. The retail price of this new book is 50c but it is available to readers of *The Elks Magazine* at a special price of 25c. This can be sent in cash or stamps. Send for your copy NOW. Address—The Elks Magazine—50 E. 42nd St., New York.

Be Careful of Strangers

THE FANATIC lover of dogs is reluctant to admit that there are dogs that will return a friendly pat on the head with a prompt bite. But people who know dogs and really understand them have no illusions and will concede that quite a few of them will do that very thing. More than this, they have a fair idea why a dog will occasionally behave this way. Having such understanding of our four-legged friend's reactions, they are themselves seldom bitten, though they may have handled hundreds of dogs, most of which were complete strangers to them. Among

dog-wise people it is generally agreed that most persons who get bitten have only themselves to blame—not the dogs.

If you must handle a strange dog, take a hint from the dog-show judges, many of whom handle hundreds of dogs which they have never seen before, and only rarely are they bitten.

Considering that there are some 350 dog shows held annually in the United States which call for thousands of dogs to be examined by these judges who are required to handle them with far more familiarity than is employed by the average person who is moved merely to

pat a strange dog, this seems remarkable. Bear in mind, too, that the structure of the dog's mouth, the arrangement and condition of its teeth, are considered of great importance in the judging of certain breeds and this necessitates close inspection by the judge. Increasing the hazard for him is the turmoil of the dog show, the effect of which is to bring many of the dogs into the show ring in a state of nervous apprehension.

What, then, is the secret of the judge's immunity? It's very simple, he knows how most dogs react to a given set of circumstances—in short, he knows what *not* to do when handling a strange dog. If he didn't, he'd be pretty sure to spend a lot of time with his doctor.

To begin with, there are a few simple safeguards to observe when you are inclined—as people often are, particularly children—to get acquainted with dogs you have never seen before. Rule number one is—restrain that impulse and let them alone. You won't, of course, so if you must handle them, first consider for a moment the dog's point of view.

Situation—you are suddenly confronted by a giant, two to five times your size, of a species not unknown to you, but this one a complete stranger. His hands and clothes reek with an odor particularly offensive to you and his intentions are wholly uncertain. Without warning, he rumples your hair, pulls your ears and commits other familiarities.

If you were really subjected to such indignities, would you resent them?—of course, you would. That is precisely the experience of the dog that meets the person unacquainted with him. Fortunately most dogs are more tolerant than are people and not many will resist the unwelcome attentions of a stranger by using their teeth. But there are occasional dogs, a bit more reserved than others, which are so adverse to strangers that they will bite such persons who rashly attempt to handle them.

To the dog's keen nose, certain odors, such as tobacco, perfume, etc., pleasant to most people, are extremely obnoxious. Consider, then, the sensitive dog's antipathy to being indiscriminately handled by any chance stranger, most of whom give no thought to the dog's feelings about the matter, nor have the least idea of how to begin an acquaintance that will result in a friendly reception, instead of a possibly severe bite.

The fact that you may have previously handled strange dogs without being injured doesn't signify that you have some mystic power over them but only proves that you have been fortunate enough to meet those that could restrain themselves.

Because dogs have become so much a part of our civilization, most of us are likely to forget that the primitive animal in the best-mannered of

(Continued on page 56)

Wherever Elks Gather

the Stampede Is to

Blatz

Old Heidelberg Beer

Judges of good beer vote for Blatz when they're seeking *the best*. Blatz—distinctive in taste, unforgettably good in flavor—and always the same high quality. This delicious, satisfying beer is the finest we have made in our 88 years of brewing experience. When ordering beer from your dealer, if you want the best, ask for Blatz Old Heidelberg.



BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

88 years of brewing experience—established 1851

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Rod AND Gun

by Joe Godfrey, Jr.

Again Mr. Godfrey is preoccupied with fish, and where and how to sneak up on them.

WE all know that fishing is a malady for which we hope there is no cure. Whereas the original purpose of fishing was either to get food to abate hunger or to inflict pain upon the worm, minnow or frog, now it is a sport practiced by twenty million Americans who fish creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, streams puddles, bays, inlets, coves, passes, bayous, shores, oceans and seas everywhere in the world. From Africa to Alaska you hear tall stories of fish caught and fish that got away, and everyone of them is true. Perhaps this is one of the reasons that fishing is the greatest outdoor sport in the world today. The Englishman says that the Natal coast, Africa, from the Umtamvuna river in the

south of Kosi Bay in North Zululand, is liberally endowed with fishing grounds, while the American tells you that Lake of the Woods in Ontario is the greatest darn fishing lake in North America for muskellunge, small mouth bass, great northern pike, wall-eyed pike and lake trout, and he can prove it if you want him to. And so it goes.

It's now vacation time, the time to go places, to leave your cares behind you to go fishing. The past year has been so chock full of general tension, business conditions, national affairs, and international affairs, it has not been very relaxing. Most of us need a good vacation, free from care, full of pleasure and far away from the usual surroundings. Because the American people are quick to realize that a vacation is a necessary part of life, more of them now go places every year.

Those who know about such mat-

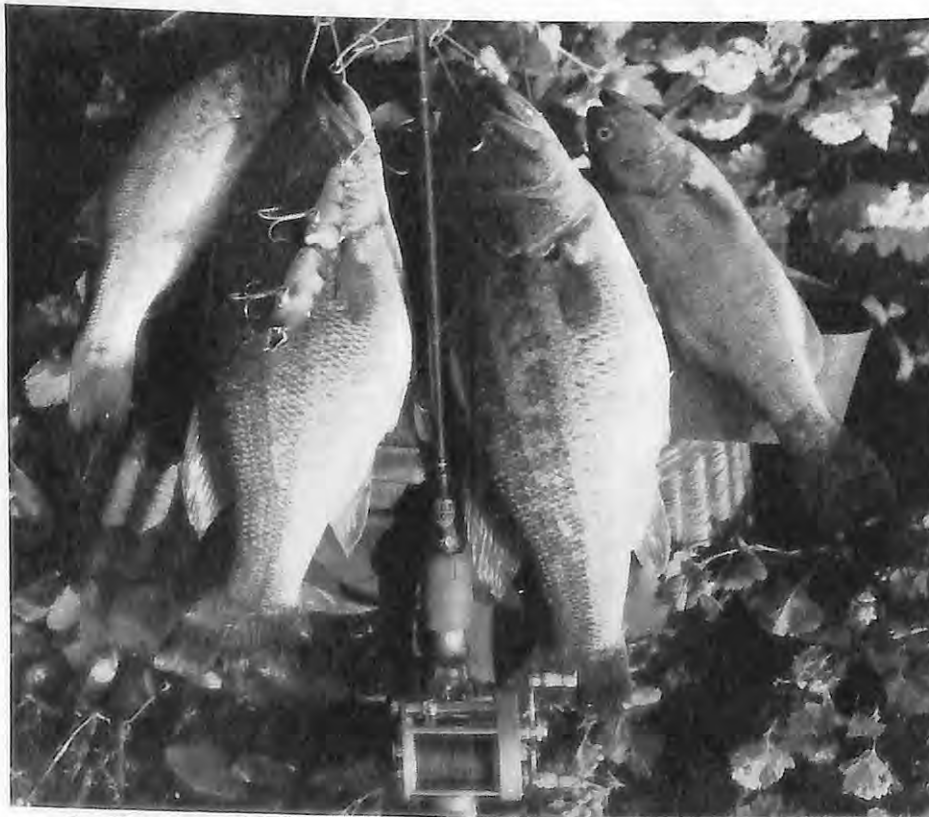
ters estimate better than a five billion dollar tourist business in the United States for 1939, perhaps a new high in this vacation business. Of course, the big stimulant for domestic travel are the two World's Fairs, and our national parks are attracting great crowds. Thirty million will see one or the other of the Fairs; 16,233,688 people visited these national parks in 1939, and 95 per cent traveled by automobile. New schedules and greater high-speed service has now been provided, so greater numbers of people than ever before are going this year by train, plane and bus. It isn't too late to go now.

Fish the National Parks

There's great fly fishing in most of our national parks, especially at Sequoia, Yosemite, Glacier, Yellowstone and the Great Smoky Mountains. At an altitude of 10,000 feet and up in Sequoia, you can catch the most beautiful trout that swims, the golden trout. In the Yellowstone River and Lake, you find truly wonderful fishing. In Yosemite, the lakes are well stocked and waiting for you.

Glacier Trout

Glacier Park, with millions of trout in the mountain streams and lakes, lures the sportsman with good fishing. Here he fills his creel daily with cutthroat, eastern brook and rainbow trout. If you go there, you may also catch a big mackinaw trout up to 30 pounds, or you can catch the greatest prize of them all, the Montana grayling. Good places to go in the park are Two Medicine Lake and Two Medicine River for eastern brook; Josephine Lake for cutthroat and rainbows up to 7 pounds; Cutbank River for rainbows; St. Mary Lake for the mackinaw or lake trout; Red Eagle Lake for cutthroat trout fishing, and Gunsight Lake for rainbows. Other good spots worth exploring are Slide Lake and Kennedy Creek, Waterton Lake and Olson Creek, Belly River and Glenn's Lake, Bowman and Kintly Lakes, Logging and Quartz Lakes, Lake McDonald and McDonald Creek. Because the streams drop so rapidly off the side of the mountains the fishing is better in the lakes than in the streams. The fish use the streams during spawning season, then go to the lakes. Everyone catches fish, so it is essentially fly fishing. Popular flies used by those who are first to fill their creels are the Coachman, Royal Coachman, Parmachene Belle, Brown Hackle, Grey Hackle and the Black Gnat, occasionally the McGinty or the Professor. There's a heap of good fishing in Glacier Park. In fact, it's the best fishing in the State, and Montana packs a lot of miles of good fishing lakes and streams. You don't even have to take my word for it because I was there only once, but W. W. Crosby, noted writer, says this



Roy W. Cage

A mess of Large Mouth Bass

about it: "I have fished for trout along the streams on the French slope of the Pyrenees; in the Alps; in beautiful Lorraine; in England, Scotland and Ireland; in Maine, and in other parts of New England, and elsewhere in the eastern part of the United States; in New Brunswick; in the Canadian Rockies, but I have never enjoyed trout fishing as in Glacier National Park."

Smoky Fishing

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is also a truly great fishing paradise with 600 miles of trout streams within the bounds of the park. You know, of course, that the Great Smokies are located on the North Carolina-Tennessee border, and they are the greatest mountain mass east of the Black Hills. From these valleys and extending to the tops of the peaks there rises a tenuous mist, a deep blue haze, from which the mountains get their name. For 36 consecutive miles inside the park, the altitude of the Great Smokies is more than 5,000 feet; 16 peaks are more than 6,000 feet high. The park is 54 miles long, its greatest width is 19 miles and the streams are loaded with rainbow and brook trout. You still have time to go this year because the season is from May 16 to August 31. If you do go, try the Little Pigeon River, about 25 miles west of Asheville, North Carolina. It's a tip from a native fisherman who knows his Smoky streams. If you are traveling for scenery and good fishing, too, be sure to include the Tellico River in the Cumberland Mountains south of the Smokies for big rainbows. For scenic beauty and good fishing, eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina are comparable with the American Rockies and the High Sierras. The trans-park highway crosses the mountain range, and

there are spur roads to trails that make exploring a sport worth while. The Cherokee Indians have a reservation at the southern tip of the park, and here you may learn the art of hunting—not with a gun or a bow and arrow, but with a long blow gun through which darts are blown.

While some of us have our favorite fishing hole, most of the fishermen today just keep on looking for new places where muskies jump into the boat or where there is a mess of trout in every pool. I believe that fish are plentiful in certain places in every state and province. Fishing has grown popular not because fish are hard to catch, but because they are so plentiful. If I were to give you my best tip for a fishing trip, I would have to first ask you, "In what state or province," because there is a secret spot in every locality in North America.

Black Pearl Fishing

This sport of fishing is growing so rapidly that we should all give more thought to the tackle that is used. Your boy or any boy will tell you that the cane pole days are ancient history, that fishing first becomes a real sport when you use a good rod, a good reel, a good line and artificial lures. If you lose a fish because you forgot to select a good line, you learn by experience that buying quality tackle is a good investment. The old saying, "You only get what you pay for," holds true when buying fishing line. Good fishing depends a lot on good tackle, and there is no part of the fishing gear more important than the choice and care of the fishing line. It takes good machinery and good materials to make a good bait casting line. Therefore, you cannot go wrong if you select a line bearing the trade mark of a nationally known manufacturer. I have used them all, even including

the Line of the Season
IS THE



New BLACK PEARL!

THE NEW BLACK PEARL is called the greatest of all Bait Casting Lines. Will not rot or water-log; unaffected by salt water.

NORWICH LINE CO., INC.
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At Grocery Stores

Contains NO BY-PRODUCTS

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Earnings of Men and Women in the fascinating profession of Swedish Massage run as high as \$40 to \$70 per week but many prefer to open their own offices. Large incomes from Doctors, hospitals, sanitariums and private patients come to those who qualify through our training. Reducing alone offers rich rewards for specialists. Write for Anatomy Charts and booklet—They're FREE.

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Room 702, 67 Vestry St., New York, N. Y.



"If you're looking for my necklace, you're getting warm."

To All Members

CONGRESS recently enacted a law making it compulsory for postmasters to charge publishers two cents for every change of address.

This law places an unusual expense of several thousand dollars on THE ELKS MAGAZINE unless every member immediately notifies THE ELKS MAGAZINE or Lodge Secretary as to his change of address.

Please cooperate with your Lodge Secretary and notify him at once of your new address.

the new Dupont Nylon bait casting line, which is just about as fine a line as has ever been made, and I cannot say too much in praise of the new Norwich Black Pearl bait casting line. It makes casting easy and it stands up and goes the full route for you when fishing.

In selecting a fly line, you find the wet fly fishermen going in for the level line, which is a line that is the same diameter throughout its entire length. Standard length for trout fly lines is 30 yards, for salmon somewhat longer. You can buy this line in an oil finish or with an enameled finish. For casting a couple of wet flies, using a 9 foot gut or Nylon leader, a short (7½ foot) light rod, and a light reel, I like a small size, oiled silk fly line. For the tapered pattern of fly line, most trade marked lines are good. A tapered

line is one that is smaller in diameter at the casting end—helpful, of course, in making longer casts. The double tapered line is smaller at both ends than it is in the middle. When buying a trout line, be sure it is the correct weight so that your outfit balances. Don't be puzzled if you see fly lines marked with alphabetical letters such as HDH, C, D, E, H, etc. C is large and heavy and would break at about 40 pounds, D is medium and tests about 33 pounds, E is lighter weight and tests about 25 pounds. The double tapered line is measured by three letters such as HDH, H tapers up to D, down to H again at the other end.

Recently I was asked to estimate the weight of a rainbow trout 24 inches long, caught in the Pere Marquette River, Michigan, which is easy—5 pounds, 15 ounces. If you

ever have occasion to answer such a question, here is a table for length and weight to refer to:

Inches	Pounds	Ounces
9	0	5
12	0	12
15	1	7
18	2	8
21	4	0
24	5	15
27	8	7
30	11	9

My best tip of the fishing season: If you are going to a place where mosquitoes, black flies or flies may be a nuisance, get yourself a bottle of Sta-way lotion and use it. It smells like gin, is not injurious to your skin and prevents insect bites. When you use it, you forget there are any mosquitoes in the country. Now you can enjoy the out-of-doors.

Your Dog

(Continued from page 53)

them is close to the surface at all times. The protective instinct possessed by all animals is quick to assert itself in the dog, and when given what it believes to be a threat to its safety, it may bite first and examine afterward. In doing this, the dog merely uses one of the three methods in the mechanics of protection employed by all animals. These are: No. 1—flight; No. 2—defense; No. 3—attack. Nearly all experienced hunters of even the most dangerous big game agree that most animals, when confronted by the hunter—unless cornered—would rather get away than hold their ground. Ages of association with man has dulled the dog's flight-instinct, although if you observe the majority of strays, you will note that not many will voluntarily approach people strange to them. The attack instinct is only lively in the most vicious dogs, but the defense impulse is always present. Those experienced with dogs never handle them in such a way as to alarm them and arouse this impulse.

If you would make friends with the stranger-dog and lessen the chance of being bitten, a few simple precautions are all that are necessary.

Don't attempt to handle a strange dog from the rear,

let him see you first.

Don't make any sudden, swift movement close to him, particularly near his head, until he gets thoroughly acquainted with you.

Don't make any sudden, loud noises close to him.

Don't reach down suddenly toward his head (remember, to him you are an unacquainted giant).

Don't fail to let him examine the back of your closed fist before attempting to pet him. This gives him a chance to get your scent which is all-important to him and to a peaceful introduction. Should he suddenly snap, there is less chance of his getting a punishing grip on your fist than if you extended your open palm.

Always extend the fist slowly, although with no hesitation.

If the dog growls and wags his tail, he's thinking things over, but

be on your guard. If he sniffs the back of your hand, then licks it or gives other indications of acceptance of you, whether he wags his tail or not, you are all right with him. BUT, if he makes no movement, gives no expression to his feelings, whether by growling or not, or if he pins his ears back—*leave him alone*. Unless forced to, don't retreat rapidly as the pursuit impulse is also another powerful instinct possessed by dogs. If he shows that he does not want your acquaintance, he may not be a vicious dog but he may be dangerous to you for no other reason than that he just doesn't like you, and after all, who of us go through life without at some time or other meeting someone who is less than dear to us?

If by any misadventure, you find yourself in the close vicinity of an obviously unfriendly dog and so situated that retreat is impossible, stay perfectly still and talk quietly but firmly (don't scold) and in a friendly way to the dog. The human voice has a peculiar fascination for many dogs and this may help to avert an attack. Try to keep fear out of your voice and don't resort to the inane blandishments of the "good doggie—nice old dog" type. These don't fool the dog intent on mischief.



A prize-winning Irish setter belonging to Lester Gascoigne, Waukesha, Wis.

FREE VACATION TRAVEL

OFFERED BY THE MAGAZINE IN THIS NEW TRAVEL CONTEST

First announcement of the contest in these pages last month has met with instantaneous response. A large number of Elks at the St. Louis Convention expressed the thought that this contest will enable many Elks—and especially children—to place in the record some very interesting vacation experiences. And that's exactly what your Magazine would like to have. Put into a letter of 300 words, or less, the story of your most interesting vacation trip since January, 1938.

The primary purpose of the contest is to enable other Elks to learn of your experiences—the places you've gone to and how you got there. Whether you fly, or drive only a few miles from your home in your own car—we'd like to have you tell us something about it—principally *where* you went and what you did. And don't forget this contest is open to all Elks and their immediate families.

The 61 prizes to be awarded are as follows:

For the best Story of a Vacation Trip by Automobile—

- 1st Prize: 500 Gallons (as you need it) of your favorite gasoline.
- 2nd Prize: Complete set of 4 new tires for your pleasure automobile. Your choice of any grade A, nationally advertised brand.
- 3rd Prize: The Luggage you'll need for your 1940 Automobile Vacation Trip.

For the best Story of a Vacation Trip by Train—

- 1st prize: A fully paid first-class round-trip ticket with Pullman berth included, for a train trip to any place of your choice in the United States.
- 2nd Prize: The Luggage you'll need for your 1940 Train Trip.

For the best Story of a Vacation Trip by Steamship—

- 1st Prize: A round-trip ticket for a 6-day Cruise from New York to the West Indies or Bermuda.
- 2nd Prize: The Luggage for your 1940 Steamship Trip.

For the best Story of a Vacation Trip by Bus—

- 1st Prize: A round-trip ticket for a Coast-to-Coast Bus Trip.
- 2nd Prize: The Luggage you'll need for your 1940 Bus Trip.

For the best Story of a Vacation Trip by Plane—

- 1st Prize: A fully paid return ticket for a Plane Trip to any place of your choice in the United States, providing, of course, that the place of your choice and the point you start from are served by a commercial air line.
- 2nd Prize: The Luggage you'll need for your 1940 Plane Trip.

For the next 50 best stories, regardless of classification, the winners will receive a beautiful Big Game Fish Map in 8 colors, 3 feet by 3 feet in size, framed under glass. This map was created and designed by Joe Godfrey, Jr., well-known writer and national authority on fishing and hunting. It retails at \$25.

Your entry need not be written in professional manner—literary ability and elaborateness of entries will not count. Just tell us, in your own words, where you went and what you did for your vacation in 1938 or

1939. Any vacation taken since January, 1938, may be included.

Here is an excellent opportunity for your sons and daughters to take part in a most fascinating contest because it is open to all ELKS and their families. For assistance in the preparation of your entry, there will be no objection if you consult travel folders and descriptive material about the places you have been to. Your entry, however, must not contain any material copied from these folders, but must be the contestant's original composition.

Wherever your plans take you, to the California Golden Gate Exposition or the New York World's Fair—to Hawaii or a short cruise to the West Indies, fishing in Canada or the Gulf Stream, travel in your own car or by plane—the half million other Elks and their families will like to hear of your experiences so they may make plans to do similar things next winter and summer.

The rules are very simple, but read them carefully. Your letter or story must be postmarked not later than October 15, 1939.

Here's a real opportunity for you to give your Brother Elks the benefit of your travel experiences—and at the same time win a nice prize for your efforts.

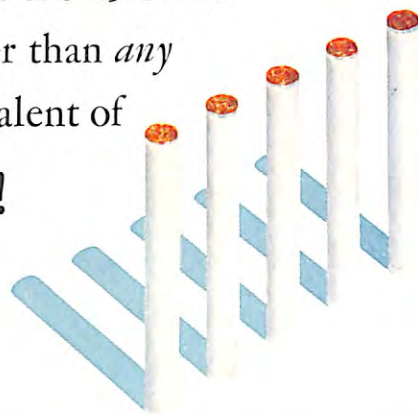
FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Your letter or story should be written around the subject: "Where I Spent My Most Interesting Vacation and What I Did." It should be told in 300 words or less.
2. State in which classification your entry is to be judged—that is, whether Bus, Train, Plane, Steamship or your own Automobile.
3. Use business size paper, 8½" x 11", and type your letter on one side of the sheet only. If not typed, it should be written neatly in ink without crowding.
4. Place in the upper right-hand corner of the first page your name and full post office address, together with your lodge number. If you are not an Elk state your relationship to an Elk which makes you eligible. The contest is open to all Elks and members of their families.
5. All entries will become the property of The Elks Magazine and may be printed in this Magazine, with or without the name of the contestant. No entries can be returned. The decision of the judges will be final and duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
6. Send all entries by first-class mail to Travel Contest Editor, The Elks Magazine, 50 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y. They must be postmarked on or before October 15, 1939. You may send more than one entry, but only one prize will be awarded to each winning contestant.

By burning 25% *slower* than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—*slower than any* of them—CAMELS give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**



**SEEING
IS
BELIEVING!**



CAMEL'S expensive tobaccos, so inexpensive to smoke—is welcome news to millions who are keen for the smoking thrill of finer tobaccos! Naturally, a slower-burning cigarette, Camel, gives *more* and *better* smoking for the money. And now the impartial research of a leading laboratory proves that Camels burn *far* slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested. Here are 3 cigarette facts as reported by this scientific group:

- 1** Camels were found to contain **MORE TOBACCO BY WEIGHT** than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.
- 2** CAMELS BURNED SLOWER THAN ANY OTHER BRAND TESTED—**25% SLOWER THAN THE AVERAGE TIME OF THE 15 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS!** By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of **5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!**
- 3** In the same tests, CAMELS HELD THEIR ASH **FAR LONGER** than the average time for all the other brands.



A BATTERY OF "SMOKERS" in the laboratory tests to determine the burning time of 16 of the largest-selling brands. Trained scientists and special equipment assured scientific control. Camels (shown here under test) proved to be 25% slower-burning than the average of the 15 other brands tested, giving Camel smokers the equivalent of 5 extra smokes per pack!

**SMOKING
IS
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