

THE

Elks

MAGAZINE

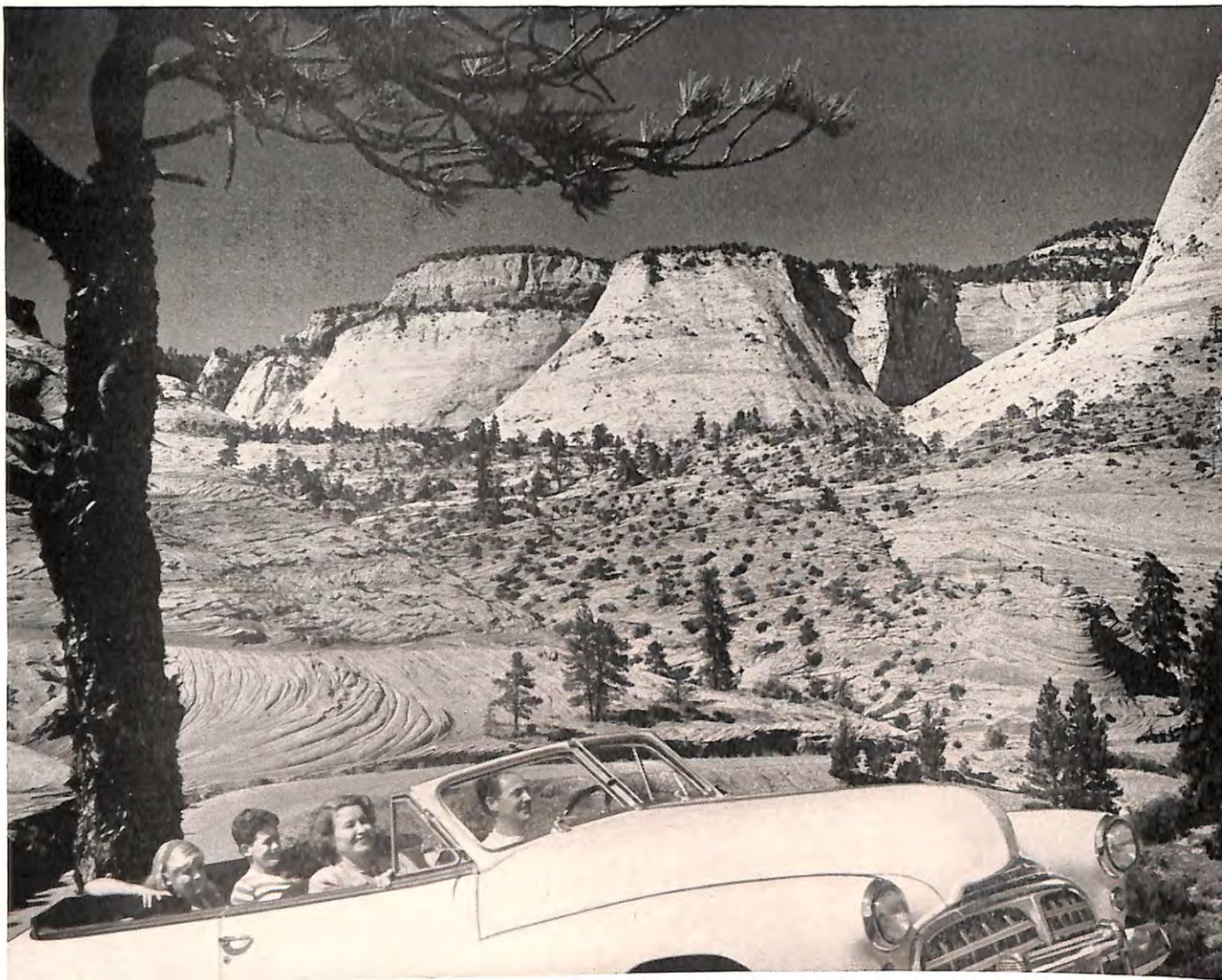


JANUARY 1950

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1950

BY DR. MARCUS NADLER

Don F. Moss



The Armstrongs see the country...

Like he always promised, Dad has bundled the family into the car to show them this great big country. There's lots to see—and they've seen lots. Historic places, mountains, deserts—new things—strange things—and wonderful! Seems like they're full up to here from looking.

Not everything is strange, though. Stores all the way across the country carry the products the Armstrongs know and recognize. And how do they recognize them? By brand name—the name the manufacturer gives a product so that people can tell it from any other.

Actually, the Armstrongs know, buying by brand name is the *only* way to get exactly what they want.

Brand names mean *protection*, too. By knowing brand names you make the manufacturer responsible for the quality of products that bear his brand name. Any manufacturer knows that if you find

his products good, you will buy them. If not, you won't—and the manufacturer will be forced out of business.

Brand names mean *progress*. Each manufacturer works to improve his products so his brand name stands for even better value and quality.

See that you get *quality, protection* and... *exactly what you want*, by buying products by brand names. You'll find some of America's finest brand names in ads right on the pages of this magazine.

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OUR GRAND EXALTED RULER

TALKS SHOP

"INVENTORY" TIME

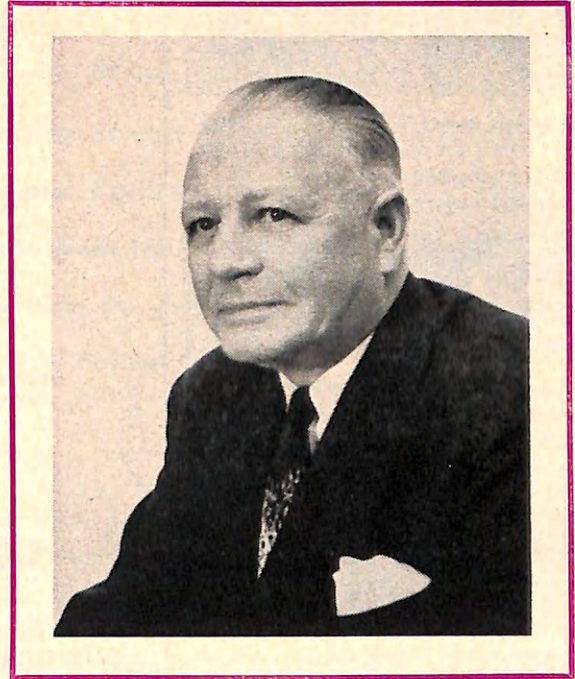
THE year 1949 is now history, and we look with enthusiasm to the opportunities of 1950.

If we took inventory on the first day of the year, I am sure that almost every one of our lodges would be stronger—both numerically and financially—would be moved with a quickened spirit for service. Our greatest asset is our determination to do those fine things that justify our existence in the minds and hearts of the people of our communities. We have built "good will" over the years; we must preserve it.

My gratitude and appreciation go to the District Deputies and the lodge officers who this past year have submitted to me such splendid and illuminating reports from which we can see the entire picture of the progress and achievement of our lodges. The accomplishments of 1949 definitely show the results of fine leadership in our 1538 lodges.

I am proud of the poster and booklet just issued by our Youth Activities Committee and I sincerely urge the appointment of committees in all lodges to support generously and promote diligently this Committee's many worthwhile endeavors. The pattern to follow is to choose from the dozens of fine ideas this booklet offers, to find at least one that suits your purpose and fulfills the needs of your own community.

The State Associations Committee is keeping our entire program in the minds of the State leaders, proving itself a real asset to the Order.



It is gratifying to hear of the success of the new-member program sponsored by the Lodge Activities Committee and the definite progress this Committee is making in pulling down the lapsation figures. Fine, substantial gentlemen are joining our Order as the result of this Committee's promotion, and are now sharing the pleasure of "doing". I congratulate this Committee, the new members and their lodges!

I look forward with keen anticipation to the results of our "Millionth Member Class!"

I extend to all Elks and their families my very best wishes for a joyous and successful New Year.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emmett T. Anderson

EMMETT T. ANDERSON
GRAND EXALTED RULER

How will they look
to YOU
a few years from now?



Your wife's eyes: What will you read in hers when she asks whether you can afford that modest cottage?



Your boy's eyes: What will you see in his eyes the day he asks whether you can afford to send him to college?



Your own eyes: What will the mirror tell you about them when it's time to retire, and take things easier?

There's no better time than right now to sit back and think what you will see in your family's eyes a few years from now.

Whether they glow with happiness or turn aside with disappointment depends, to a very large extent, upon what you do now.

So plan now for that home you plan to buy eventually . . . set aside money now for his college education . . . plan now for the day you can retire.

Insure your future by signing up on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work, or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you have a checking account.

Chances are you won't miss the money now, but you certainly will a few short years from now if you haven't got it!!

Automatic saving is
sure saving —

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS



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THE ELKS

VOL. 28

MAGAZINE

No. 8

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.

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Grand Exalted Ruler Warns Order Against Pro-Soviet Infiltration Plan

Grand Exalted Ruler Emmett T. Anderson, in a press statement issued December 15 at Tacoma, Wash., denounced the scheme of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship to infiltrate the Order of Elks. Describing the Council's program as "Made in Moscow", the Grand Exalted Ruler warned all lodges to be vigilant in denying membership to any follower of the Moscow party line. His statement in full follows:

PRESS reports of the meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York on December 4, 1949, stated that the leaders of this group urged their followers to join the Elks and other organizations to "work for peace".

Resolutions adopted by the Council, as reported by the press, demanded recognition by the Government of the United States of Communist regime in China, condemned "the slanders of Soviet Imperialism", urged removal of trade barriers between Soviet Russia and the United States, supported Russia's position with respect to the occupation of Japan and Germany, reduction of American armaments and destruction of our stockpile of atomic bombs.

If these reports accurately reflect the actions taken by this Council then it is obvious that the Council's program was made in Moscow and not in America. It is a carbon copy of the program of the Cominform, as drafted exclusively by the Politburo exclusively for the purpose of subjugating the entire world to a Communist dictatorship ruled by Moscow.

It is understandable why the Soviets' All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries sent a cable from Moscow extending warmest greetings to the Council and praising its "noble work".

The support by any American citizen of such a program is adequate commentary on his loyalties.

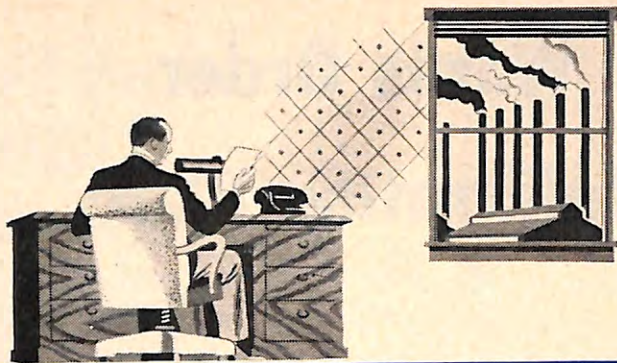
The Council's plan to infiltrate the Order of Elks obviously is inspired by a desire to weaken the Order's energetic program to strengthen the foundation of democracy

here at home and to defeat the efforts of alien and native propagandists to make the United States a communist satellite of Moscow. We welcome this recognition of our Order as a formidable foe to their designs, but we long ago anticipated such a move and took action to thwart it.

At the Grand Lodge Convention in Philadelphia in July, 1948, amendments to the Order's statutes were adopted forbidding membership to anyone who is a member of the Communist party or who is directly or indirectly affiliated with it or who advocates the overthrow of this Government by force. The Communist party line will not be heard in any of our 1,535 lodges.

The Council's attempt to conceal its designs under the cloak of "working for peace", may confuse some people, but it will be fully understood by the nearly one million American men who belong to the Order of Elks. We, along with the overwhelming majority of Americans, desire peace and do not want war with Russia or anyone else. Despite Russia's policy of blocking every effort to bring peace to the world, a policy that has made it abundantly clear that the world can have peace only on Russia's terms, we must continue to exercise patience and restraint and exert every effort that will bring a peaceful settlement of the differences that divide the world.

I am alerting every lodge to this threat to infiltrate the Order of Elks, requesting that they exercise great vigilance to exclude from membership anyone who follows the Moscow party line, and to expel any who may have succeeded in obtaining membership in violation of the oath they took.



BUSINESS

Prospects appear favorable as business readjusts to prewar pattern.

BY DR. MARCUS NADLER

LAST year, when I had the privilege of writing "The Outlook for Business" for *The Elks Magazine*, the principal uncertainties were the international and political situation and military government expenditures. This year the prime considerations are the process of business readjustments and an analysis of the forces operating in the economy.

The past year was one of readjustment from a sellers' to a buyers' market and was accompanied by a reduction in commodity prices and a moderate increase in unemployment. Competition was keen for the first time since the outbreak of the war, and the number of business failures increased. The greatest decline in business activity was witnessed in the first half of the year. The index of industrial production, as prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, decreased from 195 (1935-39 average=100) in November, 1948, to 162 in July, 1949. The turn occurred in August, when the index rose to 170, but the business situation was adversely affected by the coal and steel strikes. With the settlement of the steel strike, however, business activity immediately rose, and the figures for November and December showed an increase above the August level.

STEEL STRIKE EFFECT

THE steel strike had both unfavorable and favorable effects on the country's economy. It caused a substantial loss in income to the workers and industries affected. It also caused a reduction in the volume of retail trade because many people, not knowing how the strike might eventually affect them, curtailed their purchases. Once the strike was settled, however, there was increased activity in all industries which had been adversely affected by the steel stoppage. This effect will continue to be felt during the first few months of 1950. The settlement also set a pattern of pensions which will be followed by a number of other industries. One may predict with a high de-

gree of accuracy that before many years are over a large number of American manual workers will be covered by pensions, thereby increasing their economic security.

On the whole, the readjustment in 1949 was a mild one, particularly when compared with those which occurred after World War I and during the Thirties. From March, 1920, to March, 1921, the index of manufacturing production decreased by 31.7 per cent. From May, 1937, to May, 1938, there was a decline of 35.6 per cent in the total industrial index. The decrease in industrial activity from October, 1948, to July, 1949, however, was only 16.9 per cent.

A number of factors contributed to the relative mildness of the readjustment. The intervention measures previously enacted by Congress, particularly the farm support legislation, kept farm prices, and hence farm income, at a high level. This was a sharp contrast from the situation in 1920-21. The decline in economic activity was cushioned further by unemployment insurance disbursements and the G.I. Bill of Rights, as well as other aid granted by the Government to veterans of World War II. The large volume of liquid savings in the hands of individuals, estimated at \$175 billion at the end of 1948, also tended to slow up the drop in consumption, in business activity and national income. While a portion of the population had already spent its savings, the majority of the people owned more liquid assets than ever before. Furthermore the readjustment was eased by the huge expenditures of the Federal Government for military purposes and foreign aid. National defense outlays during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, amounted to \$13,870,000,000 as compared with \$1,768,000,000 in 1920-21, while foreign aid took an additional \$6.5 billion. The strength of the labor unions prevented any decline in money wages.

Another important distinguishing feature of the economic readjustment was the prevalence of easy money conditions

even at the height of inflation. Although commodity prices and the cost of living after the second World War reached a level higher than after World War I, the monetary authorities adhered to the policy of low interest rates and maintenance of an orderly government bond market. The absence of tight money and of speculation in commodities and securities with bank credit also contributed to the mildness of the readjustment.

LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE

THESE factors are significant not merely from the historical point of view, as explanations of the mildness and the short period of the readjustment, but also because they are still operating in the economy and will continue to do so throughout 1950 and later. Moreover, they teach the student of business, as well as the businessman himself, very important lessons which could be of considerable value in the future. These lessons may briefly be summarized as follows:

1. Business activity in the United States is, and will continue to be, influenced by congressional and governmental action. It is the policy of the Government to maintain the purchasing power of large groups of the population, especially farmers and workers. The farmer is aided by the farm support legislation while the worker is helped not only by the friendly attitude of the Government toward unions but also by the various social security measures enacted by the Congress.

2. Social security already plays an important role in our economy. It will broaden and embrace many more millions of individuals. Raising of the minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents an hour will affect not only those directly involved but will also lead to up-grading of many other workers, thereby increasing their buying power, but at the same time contributing to the mounting costs of production.

3. The Government has demonstrated that it is not unwilling to unbalance the

OUTLOOK FOR 1950

budget and to operate with large deficits. This was particularly noticeable during the fiscal year 1948-49 when, despite very favorable business conditions and a high level of national income, wages, employment and profits, the Federal Government ended with a budget deficit of \$1,800,000,000.

4. The functions of the Government have undergone a considerable change. Today the Government plays an important part in agriculture, rural electrification, electric power and housing and its sphere of activity is constantly widening. Whether good or bad, sound or unsound, this is a factor with which the businessman has to reckon, for it will influence his activities.

WHAT ABOUT 1950?

THE normal difficulties of prognosticating the future are greatly magnified when the international economic and political situation is so uncertain, as at present. However, on the basis of an analysis of the known factors operating in the economy, and taking into account the powers and policies of the Federal Government, it is possible to reach certain conclusions. The year 1950, on the whole, should be a good year. In all likelihood, business activity will be somewhat lower than in 1949, but compared with previous peacetime years (excepting those immediately following the end of hostilities), the level of employment, wages, national income and profits should be satisfactory. Business conditions, however, will not be uniform. The soft goods industries, which underwent a readjustment in 1949, ought to do better. On the other hand, some of the hard goods industries which have not as yet felt the readjustment, and where the seller's market continued until the end of 1949, may do somewhat worse. It appears fairly certain that the buyer's market will broaden and during 1950 will embrace virtually all industries and commodities.

INFLUENCES ON 1950 TRENDS

THE following are some of the principal factors which will influence the trend of business in the coming year:

1. Building activity will be at a high level—probably as high as during 1949.

While it is evident that some private construction will decrease, this will be counteracted by public works and public housing. The Housing Act of 1949 will contribute materially to the large-scale construction of dwellings and the increased mortgage activity of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will facilitate mortgage financing. The building industry is an important one for the economy and construction requirements create a large demand for materials and labor.

2. Government spending will be a very important factor in the business picture. Government cash expenditures during the fiscal year 1949-50 are estimated at \$46,500 million and according to the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget the Treasury will finish the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, with a deficit of \$5,500 million. These expenditures, which will include purchases of considerable quantities of military equipment and all kinds of goods to be shipped abroad under ECA and military aid, will create a demand for labor and materials. The heavy spending thus will help support incomes of individuals and corporations. Moreover, the large government deficit has an effect on public sentiment, which in recent months has changed from a deflationary to an inflationary outlook, and this too is bound to have an effect on the economy, particularly on spending and on the equity market.

3. Early in the year the Government will distribute \$2,800 million in insurance benefits to the veterans. The greater portion of this money probably will be spent rather rapidly on all kinds of consumers' and durable goods and this too ought to stimulate business activity during the early part of the year.

4. Although farm income will be somewhat lower than in 1949, it will be maintained at a high level. Congress repealed the Hope-Aiken Law, which would have permitted farm prices to fluctuate between 60 and 90 per cent of parity, and in 1950 parity payments will be maintained at the 90-per-cent level. The decline in farm income will be caused partly by the reduction in acreage under cultivation and partly by lower prices of some farm products. If the weather is favorable, however, one may expect that the farmer will produce more

per acre in 1950 by utilizing more and better fertilizer and by intensive cultivation of the land.

5. Wages will continue to remain high. Moreover, the spreading of pension plans embracing manual workers, and the increased economic security of many employed persons, may lead to spending of a larger portion of current incomes and to smaller savings.

6. Liquid assets in the hands of individuals still are very large and many people are contemplating using at least a part of these assets for buying homes and durable goods.

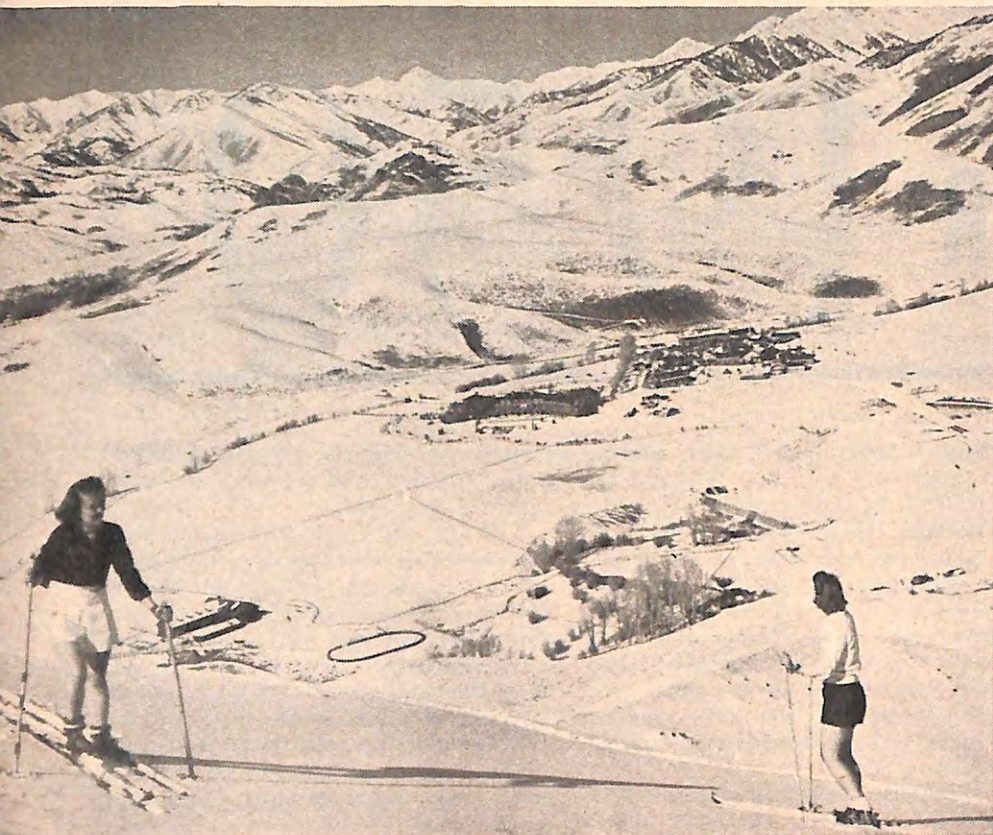
7. Aside from the coal industry, one may assume that 1950 will witness a fairly stable labor situation. The pattern of wages in the important steel and automobile industries has already been set. In all probability, the same pattern will be adopted without strikes by a number of other industries and this should assure rather tranquil labor conditions throughout the year.

8. Credit will continue to be abundant. Although in 1948 the monetary authorities permitted short-term rates on government securities to increase, they have reiterated that they will continue to keep the government bond market orderly and to provide business with the necessary amount of bank credit.

The above factors are of the utmost
(Continued on page 42)



Dr. Nadler, author and consultant on economic subjects, is Professor of Finance at New York University.



Skiers on the slopes above Sun Valley, an internationally famous ski resort.

Since 1935, skiing has increased ninety-fold in popularity and the peak is nowhere in sight.

With skill and judgment, this skier takes a fast turn on the slalom course.



SKIING in America is a relatively new participant sport which in the last fifteen years has mushroomed with astonishing speed. In 1935 the number of active skiers in the United States was estimated to be not more than 50,000. The latest estimate shows the figure to have increased to approximately four and a half million, with the peak nowhere in sight. Such a rapid increase of participants is almost without parallel in our sports history. Also without apparent parallel is the fact that skiing is being adopted enthusiastically by men, women and children of all ages.

It is difficult to explain why this growth should be so much like a prairie fire fanned by the wind, except that skiing obviously has a strong appeal to old and young alike across our entire snow-belt, an appeal which has made itself known perhaps because many of us have felt a great lack in our winter recreational activities, a lack which skiing seems to fill completely. Certainly its rewards in terms of spiritual and physical pleasure are infinite and are not, as with many sports, benefits to be enjoyed exclusively by the experts. All people who ski, regardless of ability or age, seem to love it.

By the mid-Thirties skiing was already flourishing in Europe. For generations in Scandinavia it had been a prime means of winter transportation. From Scandinavia, too, came two great competitive events: the spectacular ski jumping and the rigorous cross-country racing. In the mountain regions of Europe—Austria and Switzerland—two new competitive events were coming of age, downhill and slalom racing, and for all who lived in or near the mountains skiing became the dominant form of winter recreation. As this tidal wave gathered strength it swept across the Atlantic to this continent. True, for many years the sport of ski-jumping had been practiced here, particularly in the Middle West, by the Scandinavian immigrants, as well as in a haphazard fashion by youngsters, but skiing as a participant sport began its rapid growth in the Thirties when such men as Otto Schneibs came to this country with his dynamic missionary spirit. Otto Schneibs, more than anyone else, fanned the glowing embers with a love and an enthusiasm which seemed to have no limits. It was he who first coined the phrase, "Skiing is not just a sport, it is a way of life." We listened and believed this to be true.

With Otto's coming there also arrived a horde of well-trained ski instructors from Europe seeking greener fields in America. Ski schools came to life.

Shrewd businessmen invested capital in projects to develop ski areas, with ski tows, ski trails and lodging facilities. The

(Continued on page 48)

Win



ter's Booming Sport

BY STEPHEN BRADLEY



ROD AND GUN

The illusive wild turkey rates high as trophy material.

BY DAN HOLLAND



THE turkey hunter is the stillest of the still-hunters. He must be so, for his quarry has the eyes of the eagle and the ears of the deer. If a man can master the difficult feat of remaining as motionless as a cigar-store Indian for an hour or two at a stretch, which is an essential part of such still-hunting, there are few wild creatures so cautious that they will not pass by him unnoticed. Consequently, a turkey hunter witnessing this constant parade of wildlife past his blind or stand soon discovers himself becoming somewhat of an amateur naturalist. Providing he doesn't fall asleep in the process, he may eventually see deer, bear, fox, coon, otter, and, if he's lucky, perhaps even a wild turkey. This latter experience unnerves him completely.

The last time I went turkey hunting, just about a year ago, I saw two different men shattered at the sight of a gobbler. As a result of a gentle prod from a couple of hunting friends of mine, I had concluded for the moment that spring might be a better time to work than winter and I took off with them for the Santee River area of South Carolina for a few days of quail shooting and turkey hunting. Note the distinction in terminology between the two sports: quail shooting and turkey hunting. For instance, I might be considered a good turkey hunter, one with much experience and lore. I know the habits and calls of these mighty birds. I can read turkey sign in the leaves as I can the print on this page. I have pursued them in the laurel of the hills of Virginia, sat myself numb on the post-oak ridges of South Carolina, floated to them on the dark, cypress-bordered rivers of North Carolina. I'm a turkey hunter deep in the tradition. However, hunt as I may, I never seem to shoot a turkey. Thus the distinction.

Our host on this occasion, it turned out, was strictly a quail man. During the several months of the open season he went after birds daily and the remainder of the year he existed in somewhat of a stupor awaiting the next call to arms. A doting wife seemed quite honored to carry on a small business for the family. We shot quail with this gentleman for a few days, and did right well; then the in-

evitable urge to hunt turkeys came over us. Our host—we'll call him Joe because that's what everyone else called him, to his face at least—had never hunted turkeys. He was born and brought up in the heart of turkey country, but he was a bird-shooting man. With a singular devotion he had settled on this as his life's work. It required considerable persuasion to tempt him from this noble project and get him to accompany us on a turkey hunt.

Joe and I started out together along a ridge. Since this native son was a newcomer at the game and unschooled in its mystery and ritual, I took a rather fatherly interest toward him, describing the habits and haunts of the wild turkey as we went along. Eventually I discovered some likely-looking sign. I showed him the scratches among the oak leaves where one had been feeding on acorns. Indications were that the bird had fed through that morning, and it was obvious from the spread of its toes where it had scratched that it was a large one, more than likely an old gobbler. I explained all this to Joe with great authority and added that the turkey would probably feed back through the same area that evening. I instructed him where to sit with his back against a big gum tree that gave a commanding view of the ridge,

looked at my watch and at the sinking sun, and stated conclusively that he shouldn't have to wait long until the big gobbler came back by.

Satisfied that I had done a distinguished job, I continued on down the ridge to locate a better stand for myself. I found it and no sooner got my seat comfortably situated at the base of a tree—no minor item in successful turkey hunting—than a shot rang out back in Joe's direction. Probably shot himself, I thought to myself, and gummed up the whole evening's hunt.

WHEN I arrived back at his stand, there was no sign of Joe. I looked around for a moment, then heard a hoarse whisper. "Over here," it said. Joe was motioning to me from behind a China-berry bush. He was pale and shaking.

"What's wrong?" I asked.

He motioned me even closer where he could whisper, "I shot one."

"Not a hunter!" I exclaimed.

"No, a turkey."

"A turkey!"

"Not so loud!" he cautioned; then he peered one way and the other, leaning forward, then backward to get a clear look through the trees. "This way," he said. We sneaked through the woods to

(Continued on page 44)



**ACTIVITIES SPONSORED
BY THE ELKS
NATIONAL
SERVICE
COMMISSION**



At Greenfield, Mass., Lodge's Annual Veterans Night, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retired Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, center, was the principal speaker. Left is E.R. F. J. Cerrato, and right, Chairman M. J. Murphy.



Alexandria, La., Elks with veterans at a party at the local Hospital.



Arizona Elks distribute cigarettes to patients at the VA hospital.



Some of the 500 men at one of the Elks' weekly beano games at the Grand Rapids, Mich., Veterans Facility. Committeemen at table are P.E.R. A. F. Zoellner, E. J. Campbell and Secy. L. J. Donovan,



Donna Dae, former singer with Fred Waring's band, entertained veterans at Montgomery, Ala., Veterans Hospital, accompanied by her pianist and singing partner, radio commentator John A. Wolf, on an Elk program.

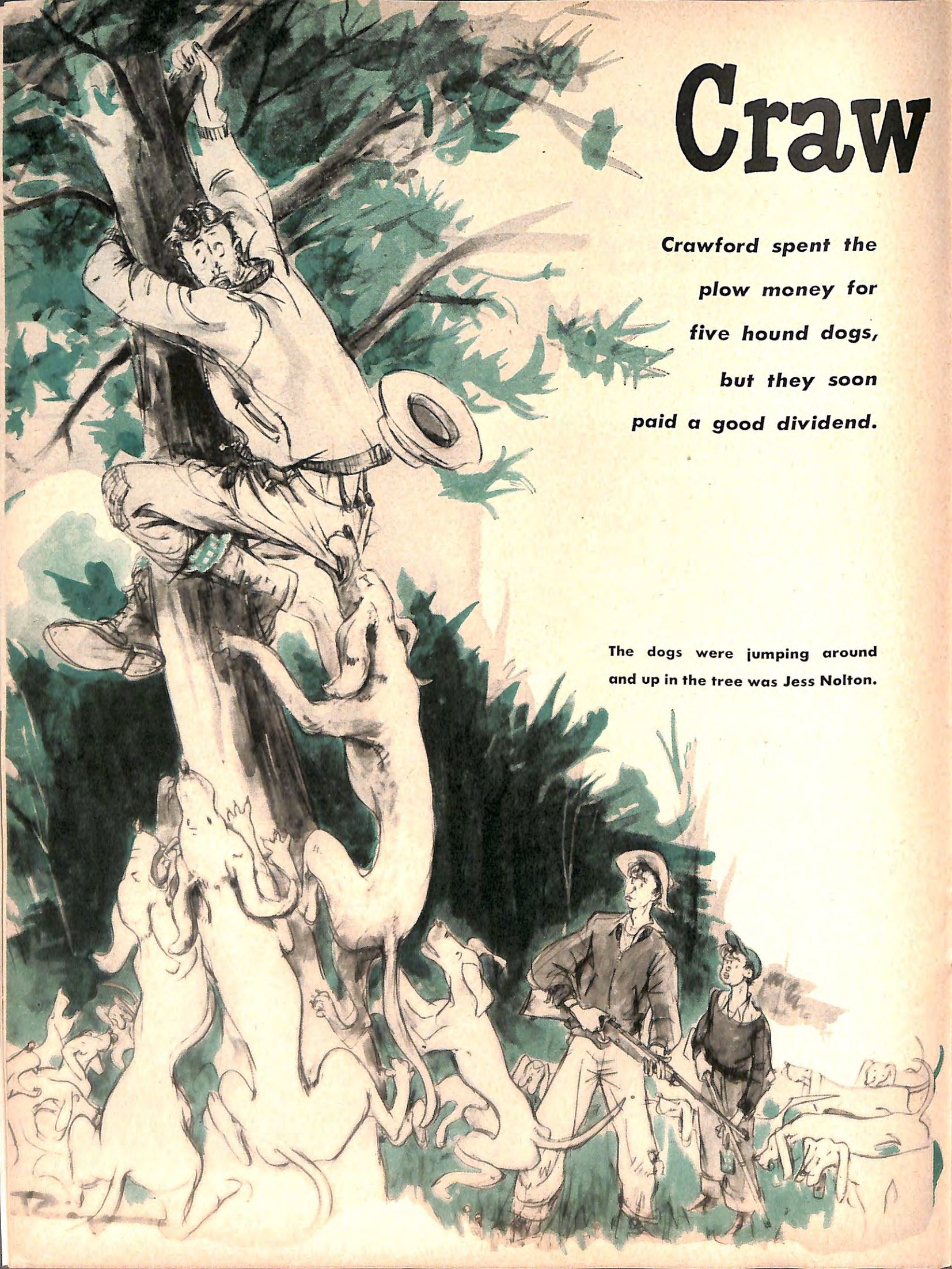


Professional entertainers, assisted by Portland, Ore., Lodge's Drill Team, perform for Veterans on an Elk program.

Craw

*Crawford spent the
plow money for
five hound dogs,
but they soon
paid a good dividend.*

*The dogs were jumping around
and up in the tree was Jess Nolton.*



ford's Lion Pack

BY JIM KJELGAARD

ILLUSTRATED BY
WILLIAM VON RIEGEN

MY BROTHER, Crawford, lay on his bed of pain. I was helping Matilda, Crawford's wife, load the wagon. The chickens had been laying real good and we had almost forty dozen eggs, worth forty cents a dozen in Moose City. We also had a yearling that we were going to sell because we needed money for a new plow, and I was just about to get the yearling and tie it to the tail gate when Jess Nolton, our nearest neighbor, came in.

"Where's Crawford?" he asked.

"Oh, dear!" Matilda said. "The miseries have him and he is on his bed of pain!"

"Again!" said Jess.

He went through to Crawford's room and looked down at my brother. "I thought," Jess said to Crawford, "that you would sure be goin' into Moose City today."

"I can't do it!" Crawford groaned. "I just cannot do it! I can't even get out of this bed!"

"That's tough," Jess said. "It is real tough you cannot go to Moose City. Petey Margesson has had his saloon in business twenty years today, and he is givin' as much free beer as they can drink to anybody who comes in."

"I—"

"I'll ride in with Matilda and Desmond," Jess said. "And you are not goin' to miss all of it, Crawford. I will come back tonight and tell you how good the beer tasted."

I got the yearling and tied it to the tail gate. Jess got on the wagon, and Matilda was about to when Crawford came out of the house. He was so unsteady on his feet that he had to support himself against the door jamb, but I could see that he had made up his mind to do something.

"My dear little girl," he said—Crawford thinks the world and all of Matilda—"my darling little girl, even though I should be on my bed of pain I cannot

think of lying there and letting you and Desmond do all the work. I myself will go to Moose City!"

Crawford and Jess Nolton drove away, and I could see that Matilda was worried about Crawford's going. She puttered around doing this and that, but not able to do anything steadily.

"Desmond," she said finally, "I can stand this no longer. I must do something to get my mind off Crawford. Jess will not be using his team and plow today. Get them and we will plow."

I got Jess's team and plow and we started to work in the potato field. Crawford himself is not able to do any work of that kind. About all he can do is hunt from the time hunting season opens until

it closes, and fish when there is a fishing season. The rest of the time he lies on his bed of pain. But I do not mind working for Crawford. Since I was four, when our father died, he has given me a home and all I have to do is work all day on his farm. For six long years he has taken care of me. Matilda and I plowed until it was too dark to see, then I took Jess's team and plow back and we had supper. An hour later Crawford and Jess got back.

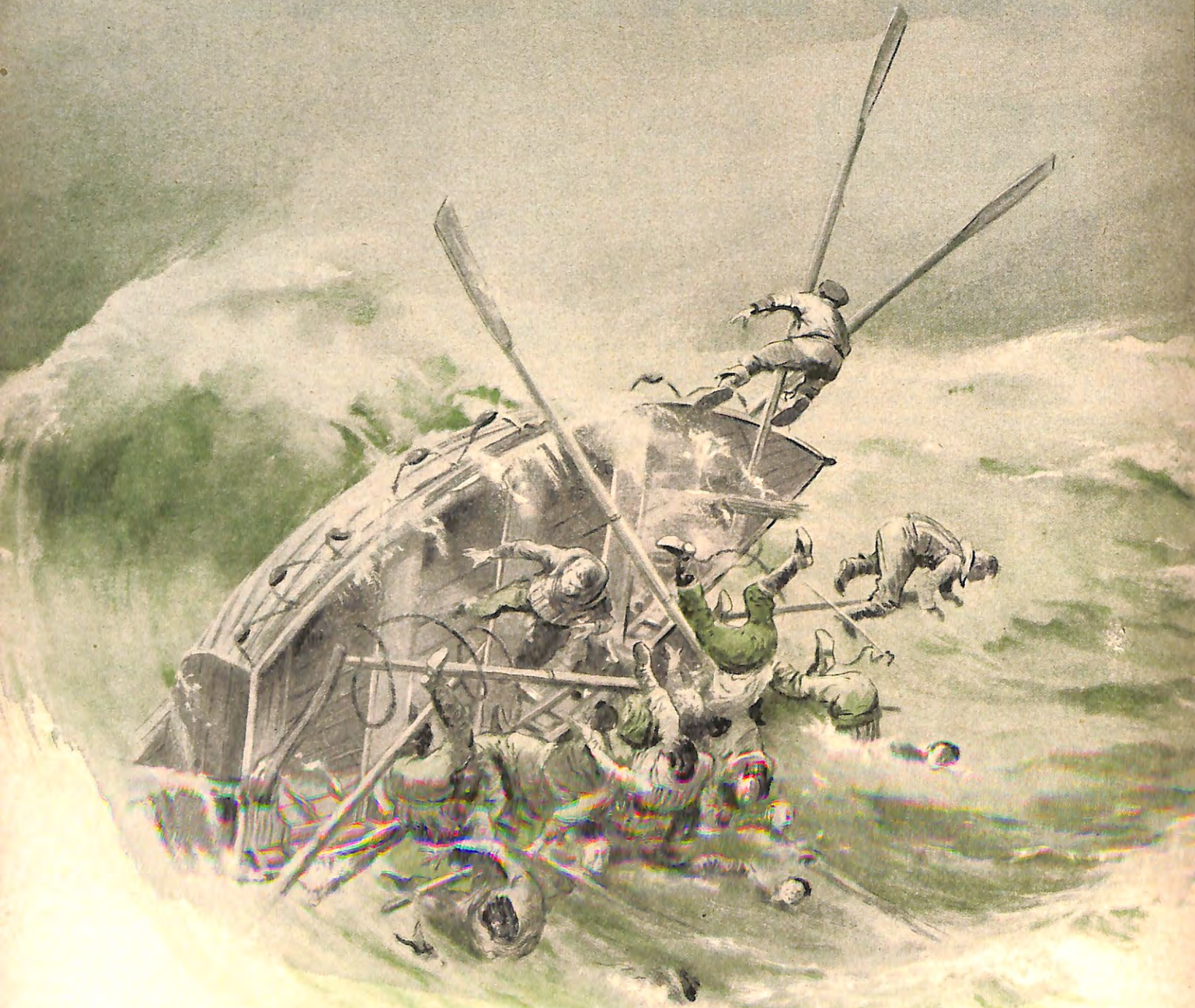
We knew somebody was there because of the howling and barking, but we did not know it was Crawford until we went out. Then we saw that the wagon was loaded with dogs. I tried to count them

(Continued on page 36)



She threw both arms around Crawford.

Illustrated by HAMILTON GREENE



BY W. C. BIXBY

REPORTED MISSING



**Hidden in the ageless
history of the sea is the
mystery of the ships
and planes that never returned.**

ON DECEMBER 5, 1945, five U. S. Navy torpedo bombers on a routine training flight off the coast of Florida were reported missing. Today they are still missing. No trace of wreckage, no spot of oil on the sea were ever found that might have been called a clue to this modern mystery of the sea.

The strange tragedy was first reported on a back page of the *New York Times*. But on the following day, as the mystery deepened, the story sprang to the front page of that paper, then receded to the back pages again. Finally it disappeared altogether.

At that time the casual reader probably shrugged the story away and muttered to himself, "It's a strange, unfortunate mystery, but, thank heavens, it's something that

doesn't happen often." And then, like the newspaper he was reading, he dropped the whole matter.

The only trouble with the casual reader's statement is that it isn't true. Strange disappearances at sea often happen. The history of the sea is heavily sprinkled with cases of ships putting out to sea never to be heard from again.

And the sea is impartial in its selection of victims. Sailing ships, steam ships and airships disappear. Despite the invention of radio, radar and many safety devices, the list of lost ships continues to grow.

Such disappearances in the past have given rise to many strange tales like "The Flying Dutchman" and, from the telling of these legends, superstitions, taboos and many rumors and fears have arisen. (Continued on page 14)



Today, of course, we discount superstition. Legends make nice stories for children but modern men admit few unknowns into their thoughts. Still, what did happen to those five Navy planes? Here is what the superlatively equipped United States Navy did to find out.

At 5:25 PM on December 5, 1945, the planes reported by radio to their base stating their position and that they had flying fuel for another hour and fifteen minutes. When much more than an hour and a quarter had passed with no word or sign of the aircraft, a Navy patrol plane, a huge Martin Mariner, was dispatched to the area of the missing planes to search for them. *The Martin Mariner disappeared, too.*

Then the Navy started one of the largest peacetime searching parties ever organized. Army, Navy and Coast Guard planes searched the coast of Florida from Jacksonville to Miami, a distance of about 400 miles. Royal Air Force planes from the Bahamas joined the search.

An aircraft carrier roamed the area. By the third day the Navy alone had 252 planes involved in the hunt. More than 25,000 square miles were scanned again and again with no success.

False clues kept what proved to be false hopes alive. Two wooden boxes were erroneously reported as two life rafts. Reports of a steamer rescuing an airman from the ocean turned out to be only a tow target hauled aboard a passing boat.

A commercial pilot reported flares and strange lights in a swampy inland area. On the chance that the planes had returned to the coast and gone inland, the swamp area was searched on foot and by helicopter. This, too, proved futile.

Finally, the Navy abandoned its intensive, exhaustive search. Despite the use of hundreds of planes, radio, helicopters and all the war developed safety aids to airmen, a total of six planes and twenty-seven men had vanished.

It is possible for one plane flying over the ocean to disappear completely. That happened during the war many times. But what doom would strike five planes simultaneously? In flying a close formation could one of them have exploded and sent all the others spinning into the sea? Could it have been a gruesome mid-air collision involving all the ships? Whatever happened to the five planes, what became of the sixth one, the large patrol bomber sent to locate the other five?

The best the Navy Department can do is theorize. It is not, however, the first time the Navy has been faced with such a mystery. One still unsolved disappearance occurred during World War I.



Wooden or steel ships continue to disappear at sea,

On March 4, 1918, the *U.S.S. Cyclops*, a Navy transport collier, sailed from Barbados bound for Baltimore. On March 22nd an uneasy Navy Department sent a message to the stations at Key West, Charleston, Guantanamo, Navy Radio at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the *U.S.S. Albert*, which was in the area, requesting any news of the *Cyclops*.

On March 23rd a similar message was sent to the Commanding Officer, Squadron 1, Patrol Force, Atlantic Fleet. On March 26th the Navy Department sent to the Governor of the Virgin Islands the following message: "*U.S.S. Cyclops* sailed from Barbados March 4th for Baltimore. Has not yet arrived. Have you any information regarding this vessel passing St. Thomas?"

The answer came back promptly: "No information regarding *U.S.S. Cyclops*."

All stations and ships within call of the *Cyclops*' route were asked for any information they might have. Again the Navy Department drew a blank. The *Cyclops* had disappeared.

In the Secretary of the Navy's report for 1918 there is the following statement: "The *U.S.S. Cyclops* was finally given up as lost and her name stricken from the registry."

But before giving up the *Cyclops* as lost the Navy Department conducted an intense investigation. It was discovered that while in Rio de Janeiro the *Cyclops* reported damage to one engine and ended its report with: "Engine compounded will proceed thus when loaded."

On April 22nd the cargo report was submitted to the investigation. It checked. On June 6th the only real clue came to light in a message from the First Naval District. It read: "Mr. Freeman, now in Boston, telephone address held in this office states log of *U.S.S. Amalco* shows that on the night of March 9th, *U.S.S. Cyclops* was five miles distant. March 10, heavy gale damaged *Amalco*. Captain C. E. Hilliard of the *Amalco* now at 2876 Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland."

The best conjecture on the disappearance of the *Cyclops* seems to be that one terrible word: capsized. It is not difficult to envision the doomed vessel, wallowing in a heavy sea with one engine inoperative. There is a sudden shift of cargo, a mountainous wave, one instant's flash of green water, and then oblivion.

But this is only conjecture. For the surviving relatives of all the officers and men who are missing it is doubtful whether any answer save certain proof will keep them, even now, from starting suddenly in their sleep some nights with all the terror embodied in that one word—missing. Beside the uncertainty of untraced disappearances, the grief that comes with the reported death (Continued on page 40)



even with the search equipment available to this age.



X marked the spot



MUD LAKE

KING OF PRUSSIA

POND O'REILLY

PEND d'OREILLE

POND-D-RAY

ARROYO SECO de LOS CAPITANCILLOS

BOOZE DITCH

DRY GULCH

CLASON'S POINT

CLASSON POINT

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE

BY ROBERT FROMAN

ILLUSTRATED BY
FRANK GOLDEN

**For the final word on tangled place names, our
map-makers turn to the Division of Geography.**

FOR years the respectable, teetotaling citizens of a small Pennsylvania town writhed in embarrassment every time a stranger asked the name of a nearby creek. Somehow, far back in the best-forgotten depths of local history, it had been christened Booze Ditch, and the name was down in black and white on the maps.

Then one day in 1940 the local ladies held a meeting. "There must be something that can be done," announced the chairwoman, "and I'm going to do it. All in favor say aye."

She was a determined woman. It took her months to find out what to do, but finally her petition arrived in the map-plastered Washington office of a thoughtful, slightly careworn man named Meredith F. Burrill. It was the right place.

Today, Booze Ditch sedately flaunts shining new markers announcing the honorable appellation of Coles Creek. The old name lives only on the tongues of a few shameless reprobates.

At heart Dr. Burrill sympathizes with the latter, but duty is duty. The agency which he directs, the Division of Geography, is the Government's final authority on all place names.

"We always try to let local preference prevail," he explains, "and in this case nearly all the townspeople agreed on the change." The strongminded little lady who started it all had seen to that.

Besides approving changes Dr. Burrill is constantly settling disputes about rival names, trying to simplify overcomplicated types, choosing new ones for unnamed features and doing everything he can to promote uniform usage and spelling. Without this coordination government agencies and private map makers would create a confusion which would make the Tower of Babel seem like a placid tea party.

In fact, it was out of just such babbling confusion that the Division of Geography, formerly known as the U. S. Board on Geographic Names, was born in 1890. Different spellings, even different names, for the same village or bay or mountain were turning up on maps made by different agencies, sometimes even on the same page of a single atlas. Coastwise sailors were getting lost because they couldn't find places mentioned on their charts. Or if they did stumble

on them, the natives often had unrecognizable names for them.

Representatives of the Army's Map Service, the Navy's Hydrographic Office, the Geological Survey and other agencies got together to try to bring order into this chaos. Taking "Simplify and Standardize" as their motto, they confidently set to work. It seemed like the easiest and most logical task imaginable.

But they soon found that their confidence was matched only by their innocence. Juliet's famous question about what's in a name has never had a reasonable answer, but the contents of some of them quite clearly have explosive tendencies. Ask the members of the Board. They have had their fingers burned again and again.

Take, for instance, *l'affaire* Pittsburgh, Pa. One of the Board's earliest decisions was that all names ending in "burgh" should drop the aitch. A simple and reasonable suggestion, you might think.

But the citizens of the great steel center thought otherwise. "Un-American interference," they called it. "We'll never give in. Fight to the last breath!"

For 20 years the battle waxed hotter and hotter. In 1911 the Board finally had to surrender. Today, Pittsburgh, Pa., is still Pittsburgh, Pa.

AFTER half a century of this sort of thing, the Board has learned to handle all established names with the utmost caution. One of its recent problems was a dispute over an important Columbia River tributary. Rising near Butte, Montana, it flows into northern Idaho's Lake Pend Oreille and out the other side across Washington State.

There were six different names, each with its violent partisans: Bitter Root, Deer Lodge, Hell Gate, Pend Oreille, Silverbow and Clark Fork. After consulting all maps of the area published since 1855 and polling local newspapers, postmasters, etc., the Board finally reached a Solomon-like decision. The stream should be known as Clark Fork before it entered the lake, Pend Oreille River after leaving it.

There was, as usual, a complication—the spelling of Pend Oreille. The name is a contraction of the French phrase *pendant d'oreille*, meaning ear pendant, which is what the lake's shape resembles.

It was spelled variously Pend d'Oreille, Pondera, Ponderay and Pond-D-Ray. Some Irishman had even managed to turn it into Pond O'Reilly on one map. The Board chose Pend Oreille as a compromise.

The result of all this wisdom and caution has been a stream of letters of protest. "Do what you will," say the writers, "the Bitter Root (or Hell Gate or Silverbow or Pond-D-Ray) will never change its name with us."

To each of these Dr. Burrill patiently explains the decision. He also offers to reopen the case if good reasons for doing so can be produced, meanwhile silently but fervently praying that they can't be.

Disputes like this are not confined to the newer parts of the country. One cropped up not long ago in the heart of New York City. Somehow a tiny neck of land on the East River shore of the Bronx had acquired seven different names: Clason Point, Clason's Point, Classon Point, Clauson, Clauson's Point, Clawson and Cornell's Neck.

The Board abhors apostrophes because on maps they are always being mistaken for a symbol of something or other. Luckily, in this case it was able to prove that Clason Point had by far the widest acceptance.

Sometimes the Board finds itself involved in a clash of personalities. That was what happened in the case of the town of Troupe, Texas. The town had been named for a former governor of the state who clung tenaciously to the final "e" in his name. Then one prominent local citizen got into a tiff with the ex-governor, and the "e" began to turn up missing from the town's name in various municipal documents.

The result was confusion. A little thing like that can cause all sorts of trouble about municipal ordinances, taxes and such. In the end an appeal reached the Board. Somewhat reluctantly, because of its yearning for simplicity, the Board restored the final "e". The intention of the namers of the town was clear.

Such problems obviously call for the diplomatic touch, which is exactly what Dr. Burrill provides. A quiet, pipe-smoking ex-professor, not even the most heated controversies between rival name partisans can ruffle his judicious calm.

One job he is thankful he doesn't have to tackle is that of straightening out the confusion resulting from towns in different states having the same name. There are 27 Washingtons, 24 Hamiltons, 23 Lincolns and endless other such duplications. But these are far too well established to yield to any mere logical argument.

Dr. Burrill frequently receives complaints about this state of affairs. There was, for instance, the laundry manager in Caldwell, Idaho, whose shipment of new drying equipment, ordered from a firm in New York, had taken a detour via

(Continued on page 47)



THE GRAND EXALTED RULER'S VISITS

Visits in Mr. Anderson's home State receive attention in this report.

At the Calif. State Elks Assn. Convention, flanked by their guard of honor, the Drill Team of Los Angeles, Calif., Lodge, ore, foreground, left, Past Grand Exalted Rulers Michael F. Shannon and, right, David Sholtz; behind them, left, Emmett T. Anderson and, right, Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis.

GRAND EXALTED RULER Emmett T. Anderson, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan, Chairman Edwin J. Alexander of the Lodge Activities Committee and his wife, P.E.R. and Mrs. Lee L. Hodgert, State Pres. and Mrs. V. P. McNamara and Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Shields, all of Tacoma, Wash., the home of the Order's leader, set sail from Seattle, Wash., early in October to visit the Alaskan lodges. Their stay there was a happy, three-day event, Oct. 10, 11 and 12, with **KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, LODGE, NO. 1429**, playing host. Many of the members of **JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, WRANGELL, PETERSBURG and SITKA** Lodges sent their officers, delegates and good-will to Ketchikan for the occasion, which was the dedication of the magnificent new home of No. 1429, conducted by a group of its P.E.R.'s. The Fred R. West Memorial Class of 147 was initiated the next day, Oct. 11th, in a ceremony led by a Ritualistic Team of Juneau Lodge's P.E.R.'s. The third day of the visit was taken up largely by entertainment, including a reception, an All-Alaskan Smorgasbord and a Grand Ball.

On the 19th of October, Grand Exalted Ruler Anderson was in warmer climes, when he visited **FLORIDA** to confer with officials there on the 1950 Grand Lodge Convention to which **MIAMI LODGE NO. 948** will be host in its famous and beautiful city.

Back once more in his home State, the Grand Exalted Ruler derived a great deal of pleasure in perusing a carefully compiled scrapbook sent to him by **LACONIA, N. H., LODGE, NO. 876**, completely covering that lodge's observance of Newspaper Week, early in October, which obviously was a tremendous success. Wesley Powell, Executive Secretary to U. S. Senator Styles Bridges, gave the principal address at this well-attended public meeting, paying tribute to a large group of leading newspaper publishers and editors to whom the lodge presented handsome, gold-plated, engraved scrolls of appreciation.

OLYMPIA, WASH., LODGE, NO. 186, welcomed the Grand Exalted Ruler, Mr. Alexander, Pres. McNamara, State Vice-Pres. Les Barrett, Mr. Hodgert and

D.D. H. L. Odlund and a group of other prominent Tacoma Elks and their wives on Oct. 31st. Mayor Ernest Mallory, a member of No. 186, gave the official welcome, and a well-planned evening was thoroughly enjoyed. As usual, the Grand Exalted Ruler's address was extremely well received by the guests, who numbered more than 450.

On Nov. 2nd, another Washington Lodge, **SPOKANE NO. 228**, had the pleasure of entertaining the Order's leader and Edwin J. Alexander at a banquet.

On the 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, accompanied by P.E.R. and Mrs. C. J. Weller of Tacoma, were entertained at a banquet given by **WENATCHEE, WASH., LODGE, NO. 1186**, when 500 persons were on hand from the host
(Continued on page 33)



Above: Coral Gables, Fla., Elks welcome the Order's leader. At right is Exalted Ruler John Rosasco and, left, District Deputy Andrew T. Healy.

Below: The Grand Exalted Ruler converses with E.R. Hugh Evans at the Spokane, Wash., airport, prior to his visit to the lodge.



IT'S A MAN'S WORLD



IT'S EXPENSIVE TO BE POOR

Penny-watching has revived as a popular indoor sport.

BY DICKSON HARTWELL



THE time is arriving when watching the pennies will be revived as one of our more popular indoor sports. In a spirit of research and sacrifice for my fellow man, to find out what it was like, I have been watching pennies recently, twenty-four hours a day. I've talked with people who are broke or going broke. I even took a quick peek inside a poorhouse. And though there are copper spots dancing in front of my eyes, my notebook is crammed full of grim and urgent data on the subject of how to get, or keep from getting, poor.

What struck me is our national attitude toward poverty. In this Abe Lincoln-was-a-rail-splitter nation the man who gets his start in a log cabin is idealized, like a Follies Girl. He wins public acclaim—that is, provided he leaves the cabin at an early age and ends up as far away as possible, preferably in a twenty-room house with a four-car garage and a swimming pool. The man who finishes in the same humble place where he started gets no kudos. Indeed, he is con-

sidered something of a jerk. It is no crime to be born poor—it can be a social asset—but to die that way is regarded as somehow slightly subversive.

My clinical association with poverty was brief because of a stubborn allergy to hunger. No read-the-book-before-the-fire-railsplitter. I was born into the lap of \$50-a-week luxury in the days when \$50 earners were pillars of the community. If my wardrobe is partially threadbare it is because of my fierce determination to thwart my wife's passion for donating every stitch I possess to some, doubtless, worthy but predatory charity.

Some people told me that being poor is only a state of mind; that the rich, full life doesn't depend on a bank account. But my studies showed that when the penny bank doesn't rattle, when the bankbook comes down with a severe case of aggravated withdrawals, then every day is Blue Monday and payday benefits only the creditors.

One of the first things I discovered is that poverty is distinctly unpopular. People will do almost anything to avoid it, except work. But despite the strong distaste there are as many Americans who are poor as there are Frenchmen who can't be wrong—50,000,000. What happens to them is strictly murder.

One reason people don't like to be poor is that it costs so much. Their only capi-

tal is what they carry in their hot little fists, and they must buy in small quantities. Mr. Middleclass may pay 30 cents for a two-quart container of milk. Mr. Poorman pays ten cents for a pint. This higher price cuts one-third off his family milk supply. Such short-end-of-the-stick discrimination applies to almost all his food. He pays a dime for two 45-cent-a-dozen oranges. Fifteen cents worth of bologna weighs out to about \$1.25 a pound, though a pound of good, nourishing beef can be bought for half that. Investigators checking tenement district groceries found orders for "five cents worth of sugar" were filled at double the prevailing pound rate.

This hits Mr. Poorman where it hurts most, in the breadbasket. He gets less to eat because he can't scrape enough money together to buy enough at one time to save money on his food. It's the old vicious circle. Even if he could buy reasonable quantities he would lose. Few of the really poor have adequate refrigeration since most of them can't afford it, even where electricity is available. Without refrigeration leftover food spoils.

Mr. Poorman has another strike on him, too. When he has to borrow money—which is practically constant—he pays for it through the nose. Where the prospering can readily borrow without

(Continued on page 45)

The Scouts and



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6

the Order of Elks

From Coast to Coast, a favorite Elk project is Scout sponsorship. A few are represented here; future issues will carry similar spreads.

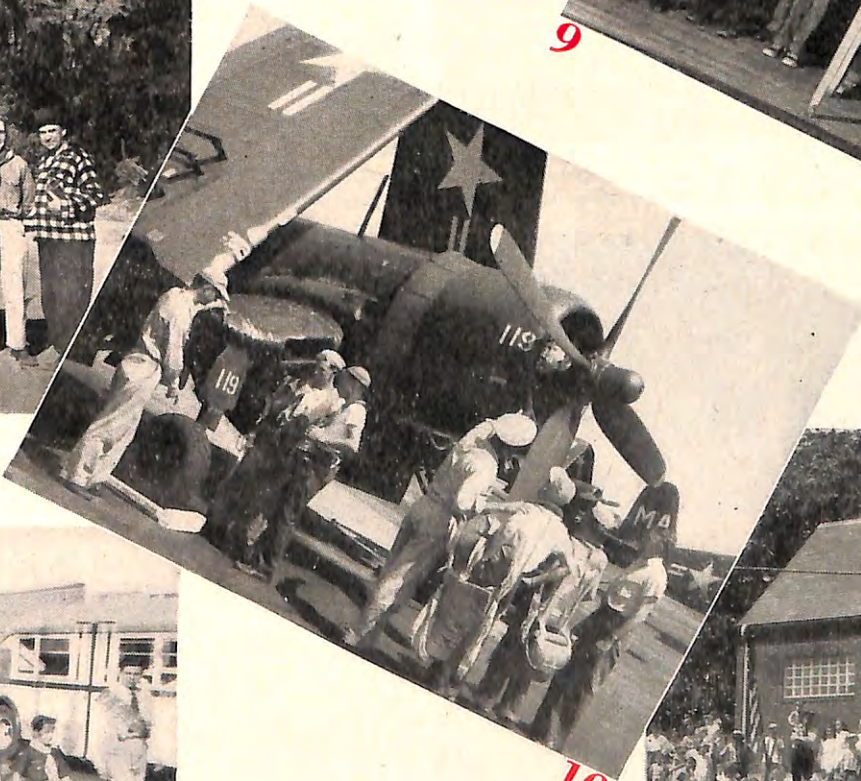
1. Hi-Bill Scouts, with a few of the Sheboygan, Wis., Elks who are their sponsors. 2. P.E.R. C. C. Renn presents an American Flag to the Scouts guided by Sunbury, Pa., Lodge. 3. Barnesville, Ohio. Lodge has sponsored a Troop since 1946. These boys, with Elk Committeemen, are Charter Members of the new Troop organized at the Belmont County Children's Home. 4. Charleston, W. Va., Lodge duplicates the national ceremony launching the "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" Crusade, presenting to local Scouts this replica of the Statue of Liberty, dedicated by Gov. Okey L. Patteson. 5. Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis is surrounded by Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts sponsored by Huntington Park, Calif., Elks, a few of whom stand at the rear. 6. Miami Beach, Fla., Elks sponsor this Cub Scout group, the largest in South Florida. 7. Past Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall, with a few of Deadwood, S. D., Lodge's Scouts when they greeted him at Mt. Rushmore. 8. Boy Scout Night at Richmond, Calif., Lodge found these youngsters on hand for induction. 9. Beaumont, Tex., Elks pose proudly with their Troop. 10. Navy fighter planes are explained to Senior Scouts by Naval Air Station officers as part of Tallahassee, Fla., Lodge's Sea Scout program. These boys have received National Flagship honors. 11. A \$7,500 Boy Scout Cabin, gift of Excelsior Springs, Mo., Lodge, is dedicated.



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News of the Lodges



Ladies of Silver Springs, Md., Lodge with the station wagon W. J. Freas, right, helped them buy for the Montgomery Co. Cerebral Palsy Assn. to transport palsied children to and from school. The Plymouth was purchased with funds gained from a fashion show the ladies staged.



The champions of the Hillside, N. J., Elks Junior Baseball League, with their benefactors and the awards made at a special meeting attended by Phil Rizzuto, Yankee shortstop, recently.



D.D. B. E. Stroup, with officers and new members initiated in his honor by Stillwater, Minn., Lodge.



Present when Sonora, Calif., Lodge honored Grand Est. Loyal Knight Harry B. Hoffman were, left to right, foreground: Past State Pres. Earl Williams, Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis, E.R. Carl Smith, Mr. Hoffman, Past Presidents F. E. Dayton and S. A. Compas. Rear row: Past Pres. G. M. Smith, Pres. R. J. Craine, Past Presidents Donald Quayle, Horace Wisely and C. P. Hebenstreit.

● **MINNESOTA SOUTH** lodges, nine in all, were represented by their Exalted Rulers and Secretaries at a meeting hosted by Rochester Lodge. D. D. Phillip Johnson presided and State Pres. D. W. Nagle and Vice-Pres. Edward Curry, with many other dignitaries, were on hand.

● **OKLAHOMA STATE ELKS ASSN.** delegates met for their Fall meeting at Woodward on Nov. 5th and 6th, at a gathering which Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell, its principal speaker, termed "the most successful that he had attended in Oklahoma during the past 20 years". In his address Mr. Campbell reported to the more than 500 delegates that of the nearly \$6,000,000 spent for charity by the Order last year, \$33,000 was expended in Oklahoma, with only \$4,000 being used to benefit members.

The meeting opened with a banquet at which Past Pres. Herman J. Salz was Toastmaster. Pres. Kenneth Aldrich addressed the group, and, at a meeting the following day, Mr. Salz was named to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge B. B. Barefoot as State Trustee.

Also present were Chairman Earl E. James of the Grand Lodge Judiciary Committee, Chairman N. H. Feder of the Grand Lodge State Committee, and State Assns. officers and D.D.'s.

Woodward Lodge members, in their newly furnished club and lodge rooms, proved to be accomplished hosts.

ELKS NATIONAL BOWLING ASSN. TOURNAMENT INFORMATION

Cleveland, Ohio, will be the site of the 1950 Elks National Bowling Assn. Tournament, and an organizational meeting was held recently at the home of Cleveland Lodge No. 18, to decide on the program for this event.

This year's meeting will mark the first time in the history of the Association that the tournament will be operated under the handicap system. Opening March 11th and closing May 7th, the team events will be held at the Linsz Recreation Center, with the minor events taking place at the Chester Thirtieth Lanes.

Those desiring to participate may secure further information and entry blanks by addressing E. N. Quinn, Secretary of the Association, P. O. Box 29, Madison 1, Wis. Entries close February 15th, 1950, so interested Elk bowlers are urged to contact Mr. Quinn as soon as possible.

Right: Standing at the base of the 66-foot flag-staff Troy, Ohio, Lodge presented to the community at a cost of \$1,556, are left to right, foreground: Lect. Knight G. E. Scott, E.R. Norman Deeter, Mayor Paul Kerr, Citizens Advisory Council Chairman D. C. Jenkins, Dedication Chairman Ernest Medley; center: Loyal Knight Carroll Koon, Esq. L. E. Meyer; top: Secy. Charles Gorrell, Sr., Chaplain H. L. Winegar, Lead. Knight Carl Rehmert.



Above: Past State Pres. P. M. Minster presents a \$300 State Scholarship to S. G. Gilkeson, Jr., at a Bristol, Pa., Lodge program attended by a large group of the public. P.D.D. H. P. Schmidt and School Superintendent W. P. Snyder spoke.



Left: Delaware, Ohio, Lodge has been mealtime host to the members of the harness-racing fraternity one night a year since 1940 during the Grand Circuit Week at the County Fair. This year found movie star Charles Coburn, center, quizzing Sep Palin, all-time harness-driving great, while E.R. G. H. Hopkins listened in. Over 250 enthusiasts were on this year's chow-line. The lodge sponsors one of the best races of the meet.



Above: The Dean of Sacramento, Calif., Lodge's P.E.R.'s, Jack E. Lynn, receives a scroll attesting to his 50-year membership from P.D.D. Dudley T. Fortin on the lodge's P.E.R.'s night.

Right: The men responsible for what promises to be the most successful Elks National Bowling Assn. Tournament in 1950 meet in Cleveland, Ohio. Seated, left to right: P.E.R. Earl S. Linsz, Assn. Pres. Wm. C. Zimmerman, Bruce Wadsworth, Assn. Secy. E. N. Quinn, E.R. E. Elton Ashley. Standing: Cleveland Tournament Manager P.D.D. Larry McKenna, American Bowling Congress Pres. John Ackerman, Lodge Secy. W. F. Bruning, and 1950 Tournament Mgr. Paul Martin.



Above: Standing at the speakers' table at the Okla. State Assn. Fall Banquet are, left to right: Special Representative Floyd Brown, Chairman N. H. Feder of the State Associations Committee, Chairman Earl E. James of the Judiciary Committee, Mrs. James, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce

A. Campbell, Mrs. Herman Salz, Past State Pres. Salz, Mrs. Kenneth Aldrich, State President Aldrich, Mrs. Marvin Fowler, District Deputy Marvin Fowler, Past District Deputy John Collin, Mrs. Edgar F. Carter, District Deputy Carter, Mrs. Charles Simpson and Rev. Simpson.

NEWS OF THE LODGES

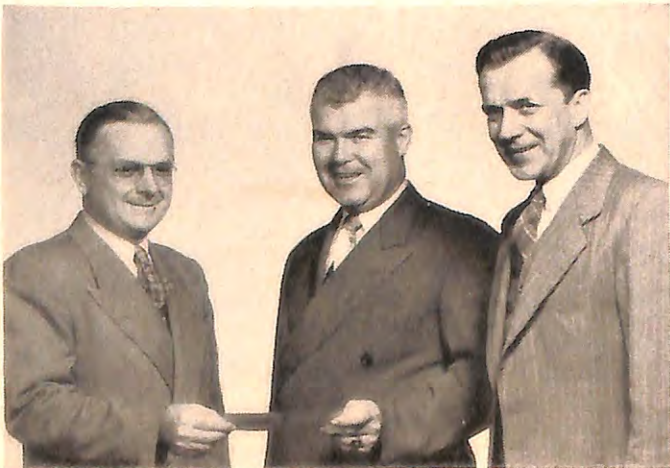
● **NEWTON, MASS.**, Lodge, No. 1327, had 500 guests on hand recently when a class of eight new Elks was initiated in the presence of Chairman John F. Malley of the Elks National Foundation, Grand Trustee Thomas J. Brady, D.D. John S. Bosworth, State Secy. Thomas F. Copping, and other Elk dignitaries, including nine P.E.R.'s.

Many interesting reports were read, revealing the lodge's interest in charity, its members voting to spend large sums on various welfare programs of the community, as well as on the many splendid projects which are Elksdom's exclusively.

● **TROY, N. Y.**, Lodge, No. 141, celebrated its 60th Anniversary with an enjoyable program at which former State Senator John J. Mackrell was Toastmaster. Addressing the nearly 150 persons on hand were State Pres. George A. Swalbach, D.D. Ambrose A. Scully, Mayor John J. Ahern. Judge Wm. H. Murray, Rev. Benjamin A. Kuhn and several other interesting speakers. A large group of men was initiated as the Anniversary Class.

● **GREENVILLE, S. C.**, Lodge, No. 858, founded in 1903, has formally dedicated its new home, which is one of the finest buildings in the community. Chaplain C. F. Lagerholm opened the formal program, dedicating this handsome four-story home. P.E.R. J. Wiley Brown introduced the guests, chief among whom was U. S. District Attorney Oscar Doyle who was the principal speaker. A buffet supper preceded the ceremonies, and, later, Shep Fields and his orchestra provided topnotch dance music for the crowd.

Below: The Polio Fund receives \$1,848.59 from the Beloit, Wis., Elks Emergency Polio Fund Dance. Left to right: Ralph J. Keen, Beloit Polio Chairman, E.R. T. J. Schuler, Jr., Lect. Knight Jack Jaster, Chairman of Elks Charities.



When D.D. J. E. Keough and State Vice-Pres. W. S. McMillan visited Malone, N. Y., Lodge, a class of 13 candidates was initiated, all pictured here with the lodge officers and guests of honor.



Officers of Barnesville, Ohio, Lodge are pictured with the men they initiated in honor of the visit of District Deputy Howard Keller, seated fifth from left.



The newly-outfitted Glee Club of Laconia, N. H., Lodge, which in the two years of its existence has done much to benefit interlodge relations in the State.



Above: Carmi, Ill., Lodge's entry in the annual Fall Festival "Corn Day" Parade. Full beards were in order, and the bewhiskered Elks shown here manned one of the most popular floats in the line of march.



Above: Maynard, Mass., Lodge's Golf Team, winner of the Grand Trustee Thomas J. Brady Trophy. Left to right: P.E.R. John Driscoll, P.D.D.; Tony Colombo and Vic Milewski. Fourth golfer is John Moynihan.

LODGE NOTES

BARNESVILLE, OHIO, Elks got the local Community Chest Campaign off to a flying start with a \$300 donation . . . When 13 men became members of **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,** Lodge not long ago, **SAN FERNANDO** Elk officers were on hand to do the honors for them . . . **McALESTER, OKLA.,** Lodge has organized a Boys Club, granting use of the lodge building's gym and shower to the group of youngsters who will also utilize sports equipment owned by their benefactors. The first boxing events put on by the boys were extremely well attended . . . The **MINOT, N. D.,** Lodge Band provided background music for a beauty competition staged by the **DAV,** and the dance that followed . . . **WINTHROP, MASS.,** Elks, joined hundreds of admirers of A. A. Biggio, at a Friendship Dinner, marking the completion of his most successful term as D.D. of the recently created Mass. Metropolitan District . . . **YONKERS, N. Y.,** Elks are proud of their Scouts. Only a little over a year old, the Troop, several months ago, boasted one Star Scout, five 1st class Scouts, and was judged the most alert of any Troop in its District, by Pres. Earl Prime . . . **OGDEN, UTAH,** Lodge's 3rd annual Halloween Party found over 2,000 small fry participating. Ogden area Boy Scouts were in charge of the contests . . . A group of **HANFORD, CALIF.,** Elks and ladies flew to **BISHOP** not long ago for a dinner-dance and initiation.



Santa Ana, Calif., Lodge honored these 45- and 50-year Elks on Old Timers Night when 400 of the Elks on hand qualified for service pins as members of more than 20 years' standing.



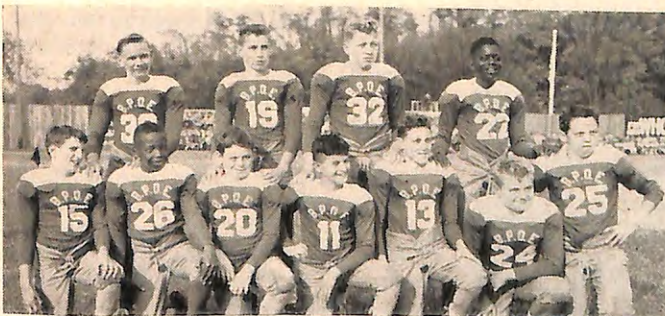
The officers of Norfolk, Neb., Lodge stand behind the class of six candidates they initiated recently, one of whom was Val Peterson, Governor of Nebraska, who stands third from left in the front row.



Officials of Martinsburg, W. Va., Lodge, with State Pres. W. Cody Fletcher, seated fifth from right, with State Secy. W. Grady Carper on his right and D.D. King Larkin on his left.



D.D. William A. McCandless visited Mount Pleasant, Pa., Lodge and was pictured with P.E.R.'s, officers and the class initiated in his honor.



Above: Ithaca, N. Y., Lodge sponsors this team in the local Small Fry Football League, made up of boys between ten and 13 years of age. Properly equipped by the lodge, and coached by Bill Bontempi, a member, the boys won their first game 33-7 before 2,000 fans.

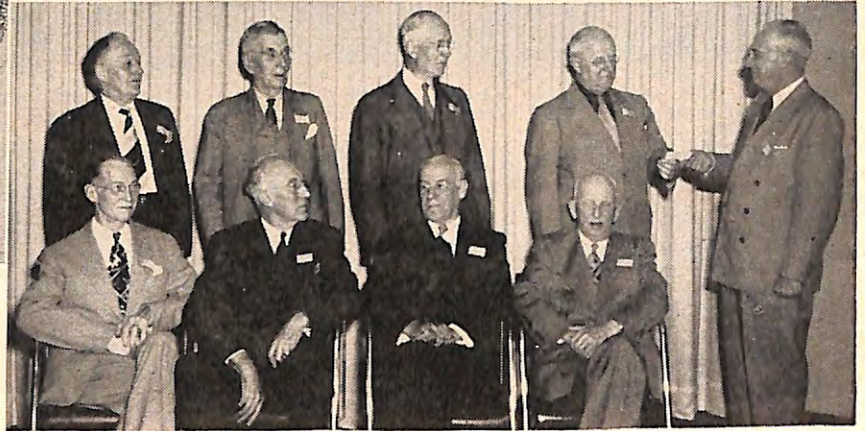


Below: E.R. George Beck, Jr., is shown with two boys from the Wrigley Cottage Drill Team, State School for Boys, and their Director, Frank O'Connell, a member of the Order, when the Team performed as part of Los Angeles, Calif., Lodge's Father and Son Night program.



Auburn, N. Y., Lodge recently presented a cauterizer to Auburn City Hospital and a sterilizer to Mercy Hospital. Pictured here at the Auburn City Hospital presentation are, left to right: Hospital Supt. L. E. Kresge, Chairman Harold G. Metcalf of the City Hospital Board, P.E.R. Wm. K. Young and P.E.R. Maurice I. Schwartz, Chairman of the lodge's Social and Community Welfare Committee.

Past State Pres. Joseph Leonard presents Life Membership Cards to Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Lodge's Charter Members on its 40th Anniversary. Seated, left to right: J. F. McNutt, P.E.R. I. D. Wallington, E. O. Harris, C. A. Carnahan. Standing: F. L. Klunzinger, J. E. Johnson, E. T. Cameron, J. W. Benford.



NEWS OF THE LODGES

● **BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIF.**, Lodge, No. 1787, promises to be a branch of the Order to be reckoned with, if its initial activities are any criterion. Meeting the light of day early this Fall with a Charter Member Class of 218—159 new Elks and 59 dimitts—initiated by San Bernardino Lodge's officers, No. 1787 stepped right up and initiated ten new candidates and one dimit in its first class a little more than a month later. Then, within three weeks, the officers followed this up with another initiation, bringing the total membership to 236.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis acted as both instituting and installing officer at the initial event which had an audience of nearly 1,000 out-of-town well-wishers, each of whom drove over 100 miles through the mountains to get there.

● **BELOIT, WIS.**, Lodge, No. 864, has always demonstrated its willingness and ability to raise funds for charitable purposes, the most recent evidence being by far the most noteworthy.

In the past 18 months, No. 864 has conducted three charity dances from which nearly \$10,000 was realized. The last event, the Emergency Polio Drive Ball, netted \$1,848.59 for that campaign, and was staged entirely at Elk expense.

Under the able chairmanship of Jack Jaster, these three affairs drew a terrific amount of newspaper publicity. The lodge itself had seen to it that the local papers carried stories advertising the events at well-planned intervals, so that the entire community was aware that it was welcome at these affairs. The results proved the wisdom in the handling of these programs—a good sum for charity and new and increased interest in Elk affairs on the part of the public.

● **NEWPORT HARBOR, CALIF.**, Lodge, No. 1767, was instituted Oct. 6th, with Past Grand Exalted Ruler L. A. Lewis, presenting the Charter in the presence of D. D. Willard Rife and other visiting Elks. The membership of the newest branch of the Order provided a marvelous fish fry for its guests.

● **CRISTOBAL, C. Z.**, Lodge, No. 1542, welcomed a large gathering of Canal Zone Elks from both its own membership and that of Lodge No. 1414 in Balboa. The occasion was the visit of D. D. Harold J. Zierten. A special train transported the visitors from the Pacific side of the Isthmus. A few days later Mr. Zierten made his official visit to No. 1414 and this time the Cristobal Elks ran a special trans-Isthmian train.

Zone Elks, from both lodges met recently to form a P.E.R.'s Assn., the purpose of which is to promote the principles of Elkdom throughout the Isthmus, and to coordinate efforts and activities of the two lodges.

D.D. Zierten was elected President of this new group, with Past District Deputies Arno Zeese as Vice-President and James Des Londes as Secretary-Treasurer.

Every Elk in the Zone is proud of the honor won recently by 16-year member of Cristobal Lodge, Dr. Harry Eno, when Panama's highest award, the Vasco Nunez de Balboa, was presented to him by the President of the Republic, Daniel Chanis, Jr., in the presence of Anibal Galindo, Governor of the Province of Colon, Joseph Bazan, Mayor of the City of Colon, and Elk dignitaries. Dr. Eno received the award in recognition of his many humanitarian activities during his 40-year practice in Colon. Two other Cristobal Elks, F. L. Miller and A. F. Raymond, have received this award in previous years.



Centralia, Wash., Lodge purchased and installed this \$1,500 electric football clock for the local high school and junior college field. Pictured, left to right, are: School coach George Roswell, Principal Harold Gehrke, E.R. Howard Caldwell, Esteemed Leading Knight Norton C. Seip, Esteemed Loyal Knight Jack E. Moore, and Esquire Ted Butcher.

The officers of Chadron, Neb., Lodge stand with D.D. J. R. McNanney and the 14 men they initiated in his honor.



Seventeen of Newburgh, N. Y., Lodge's 22 living P.E.R.'s are pictured on a recent P.E.R.'s Night when they occupied the Chair Offices at a special lodge session. First row: J. F. Kingsley, P.D.D. J. A. Decker, Judge R. A. Egan, Wm. Nixon, P.D.D.'s R. S. Kelly and H. J. Rehrey, and L. A. DeCrosta. Second row: Andrew Ketterson, Curtis Rasch of Herkimer Lodge, R. O. Brewster, Emil Geyza, D. H. McCann, Daniel Becker and Moe Kreisel. Third row, R. R. Grahame, G. B. Halter, Leslie Farrenkopf, J. H. McCausland and P.D.D. F. H. Newman.



At the Conn. P.E.R.'s Assn. dinner honoring former Chairman James L. McGovern of the Lodge Activities Committee, former Chairman M. J. Cunningham of the Grand Lodge Judiciary Committee and P.D.D. Harry Brown were, seated left to right: Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cunningham, Rev. M. E. Wilson. Standing: P.D.D. T. F. Dorsey, Jr., J. P. Gilbert State Assns. Committee, Grand Trustee Thomas Brady, P.D.D. E. T. Cox, Jr., Cornelius Danaher, G. W. Hickey, former member, Lodge Activities Committee.



The lodge room of the handsome new home of the Lebanon, Ore., Elks was crowded to capacity for the dedication ceremonies at which Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonergan was the principal speaker, pictured here at the podium. Others shown are, left to right, P.E.R. C. H. Walter, D.D. C. A. Howard, E.R. John J. Smith and State Pres. Elmo Angele.



Jefferson City, Mo., Lodge's officers are pictured with the class they initiated in honor of State Pres. L. B. Pratt, second from right, second row, next to D.D. George E. Wunderlich, right.





These youngsters from St. Vincent's School for Boys and Sunny Hills Orphanage were entertained at a baseball game by San Rafael, Calif., Lodge.



Past Grand Exalted Ruler Robert South Barrett, left, Congressman Thomas B. Stanley and Mrs. Stanley, enjoy one of the many fine entertainers who took part in the banquet and show held for Dr. Barrett by Martinsville, Va., Lodge. Among the 400 guests were John L. Walker of the Grand Lodge Judiciary Committee, D.D. W. E. Barrick, Sr., Supt. Robert A. Scott of the Elks National Home and many State Elk dignitaries.



At a fund-raising event for the erection of a new home for Arlington, Mass., Lodge, "Mickey" Harris, a member of the lodge, former Boston Red Sox pitcher and now one of the Washington Senators, is pictured addressing the 300 men and women on hand. Seated, left to right, are Lead. Knight Jack Katz, P.E.R. Thomas Duggan, Secy. E. M. Cartullo, P.E.R., Exalted Ruler J. A. Purcell and P.E.R. Salvatore Cannistraro.



Left: At the Fall Conference of the Ohio N.W. District at Defiance, left to right: E.R. K. D. Spangler, Past Pres. of the P.E.R.'s Assn. Fred C. Current, 2nd State Vice-Pres. Walter J. Beer, State Pres. E. G. Fournace, Chairman, State Auditing Committee, Norman K. Funni, R. P. Stoller of the Dist. Advisory Board, State Sgt.-at-Arms N. E. Heil, P.D.D. Louis A. Kuenzli and D.D. Walter R. Bowsher, Sr.

Right: Lewisburg, W. Va., Lodge, through E.R. J. A. Lile, right, presented to Charter Member Mayor Arthur L. Gladwell, representing the Mayors of Greenbrier County, a certificate of availability for an Emerson Respirator. A resuscitator was also given to the Fire Dept.



NEWS OF THE LODGES

● **SOUTHEASTERN ELKS** who participated in what promises to be a popular annual Golf Tournament numbered 86 at the first event, played under the aegis of the Georgia Elk Golf Assn., with Atlanta, East Point and Buckhead Lodges as sponsors and hosts.

In the words of O. B. Keeler, a member of Atlanta Lodge, well known sports writer for the *Atlanta Journal* who gave us the widely read golf article, "The Course That Bobby Built" in our March issue, "One of the liveliest and certainly one of the friendliest golf tournaments ever played in Atlanta. . . was completed with Louis Hill of Atlanta Lodge winning the first championship affair of the Southeastern Elks." Paraphrasing Brother Keeler's report: The scoring of the top-flighters in the qualifying round over the 7,000-yard North Fulton course was remarkable. Medalist Owen Thomas of East Point posted a 76, and four tied at 77—the aforementioned Mr. Hill, ultimate winner, Wm. Harold Nash of Atlanta, Jeff Wallis of East Point and W. G. Anderson of Buckhead. Winning team in the medal round was Atlanta Lodge, with golfers Hill and Nash recording 77 each; H. Marvin Johnson, 78, and R. Leonard Gore, 84.

The program of play proved a successful innovation, Brother Keeler reports, with the first round of match-play, comprising "five complete flights of 16 and a bobtail", the second day also being played on the North Fulton Course. The second round on the third day of the tourney, was played along the Meadowbrooks Country Club course, and so were the semi-final and final rounds on the fourth day of the meet, which preceded the awarding of 29 trophies to the winning team, the medalist, winner and runner-up in every flight, as well as the consolation winner in each.



On hand when Pottstown, Pa., Lodge presented \$1,500 blood bank equipment to Pottstown and Memorial Hospitals, left to right: Pottstown Hospital Administrator A. C. Seawell, E.R. S. E. Harp, Loyal Knight Joseph R. Whitacre and Lead. Knight O. D. Kunkle. The initial contribution of whole blood for this bank was made by Pottstown Elks.

Right: Lead. Knight J. W. Chevarley makes the presentation speech when Newton, Mass., Lodge presented a check to Cmdr. Wm. Maloney of the V.F.W. to help defray the expenses of bringing children of the Working Boys' Home and the Boy Scouts to the games on U.V.O. football night. With Mr. Chevarley are, left to right, Cmdr. Maloney, E.R. Thomas L. McEnaney, Chaplain Leo M. Cannon and Loyal Knight Leonard E. Francoeur.



● **MASS. JUNIOR ELKS BASEBALL LEAGUERS**, sponsored by the Mass. State Elks Assn., closed its fourth season with a banquet that was every bit as enjoyable as the first one in 1948.

Chairman John F. Malley of the Elks National Foundation, Grand Trustee Thomas J. Brady, Edward Spry, member of the Grand Lodge Youth Activities Committee, State Pres. J. A. O'Brien, and Chairman George Steele of the Mass. Youth Committee were among the Elk dignitaries who spoke; Artie Gore National League Umpire, and Judge John

J. Connelley of Boston Juvenile Court, also gave interesting talks.

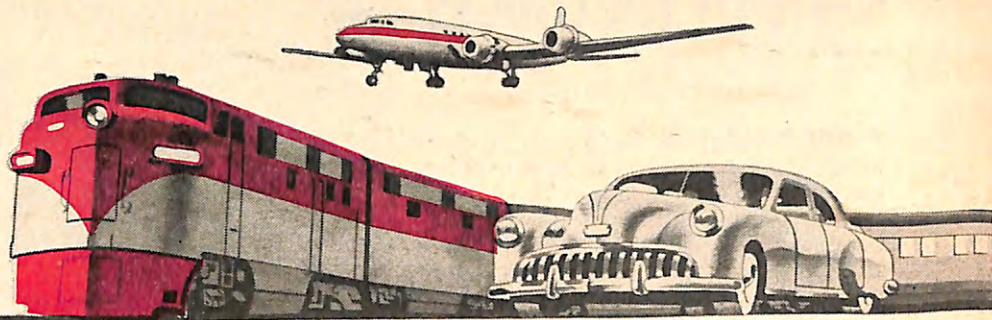
State Vice-Pres. Dr. Henry I. Yale, one of the League's founders, read a memorial to the late Dr. Thomas J. Jeffrey who had been League Treasurer since its inception.

Young Jimmy Montgomery received the Most Valuable Player award, while the team winner's trophy and the Mayor James M. Curley Cup went to the Boston Elks' Baseball Team, with the runner-up trophy going to the Malden Elks' group.

(Continued on page 32)



Milford, Mass., Lodge's Pee Wee League Baseball Team, on its way to attend a game between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Yankees. Sponsored and equipped by the lodge for five years, the group comprises eight teams of 15 boys each, plus coaches and managers.



FOR ELKS WHO TRAVEL

A new department for vacationists

BY HORACE SUTTON

FROM now on we shall come to you in this space every month, as regularly, if not more pleasantly, than the rent bill. We shall bring you word of vacations in far-off lands and nearby resorts. There will be weeks when we shall talk about the lamaseries of Tibet, even though no one ever goes there except lamas and Lowell Thomas. It is our conviction that people like to read about the Taj Mahal

even if they are only contemplating a trip to Atlantic City. There will be other times, and these will be more frequent, when we will give you a pre-season round-up of places you will be likely to visit, such as Victoria, British Columbia and Miami Beach, Florida, including 1,001 points in between. We think that the opening of a fabulous new hotel in Hollywood, or the launching of a new passenger ship on the Atlantic, or the shake-down flight of a triple-decker aircraft, or the chances of getting a reservation in Rome during Holy Year, or the new summer rates in Yellowstone Park, will all make grist for our mill.

We have an earnest conviction about travel writing. There is no necessity, to our way of thinking, for making holiday news as boring as Baedeker. If we take you to London we see no reason for giving you an intermediate course in architecture en route. And should we describe Florence, we shall not offer a catalogue of the art treasures. We will leave naves and apses to the architects, primitives and impressionism to the art connoisseurs. A vacation, after all, is a time to have fun.

Besides all this, we would enjoy hearing from you. If you've made a 14-day canoe trip up the Hudson for \$22.49 we would like to know about it, and perhaps pass the information along. It might give someone else an idea for negotiating the Rio Grande the same way. If you've found a snug little inn, come up with a perfect way to pack a suitcase or discovered a new vacation idea, then let us know.

IN THE meantime, if this kind of weather is hardening your arteries or raising hob with your wife's disposition, here is a word about the Caribbean where—while you're reading this—the thermometer is bouncing around seventy-five degrees. In the first place, Butlin's Bahamas Vacation Village, one of the largest holiday installations this side of the Atlantic, opened this winter. It has been built by Billy Butlin, who made a phe-



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For Elks and families

160 modern rooms with bath or shower. Rates and service competitive with the best in the city.
Rates, single.....\$2.50 up
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Suites also available.

Write or wire
ELKS TEMPLE

6th and Parkview
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

- 15 comfortable rooms. Rooms available to Elks or non-members. Recreational facilities. A place where you'll feel at home.

Room limitations make advance notice for reservations advisable.



EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, No. 258.

PLANNING A TRIP? Travel information is available to Elks Magazine readers. Just write to the Travel Department, Elks Magazine, 50 East 42nd St., N. Y., stating where you want to go and by what mode of travel. Every effort will be made to provide the information you require.

Your Brother Elks welcome you to

LITCHFIELD, ILL., No. 654

30 Rooms—with or without bath.

Restful dining room and comfortable grill where finest food is served as you want it.
Bar service—bowling alleys—television.
*Meals served members in clubroom also.

Lakeland, Fla., No. 1291

Located in Lakeland's downtown district, two blocks from R. R. Station.
22 comfortable rooms. Excellent service. Good food, well served. One of Lakeland's better eating places.

Reasonable Prices.

More than just a stopping-off place—a comfortable residence with a club atmosphere, a place to meet friendly Brother Elks.



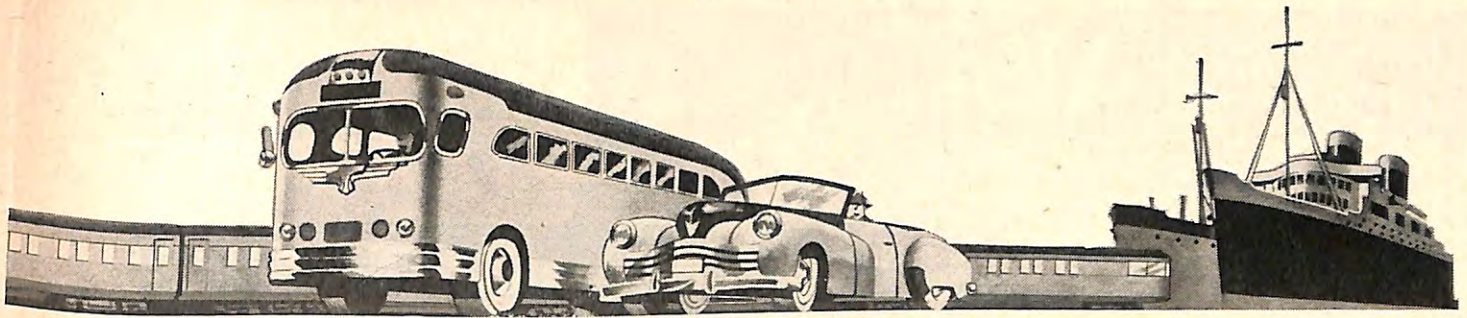
WENATCHEE, WASH., No. 1186

One of Washington's better stopping off places.

26 rooms, some with or without bath.

Noon meals for Elks and their guests; light lunches available throughout day and evening in men's clubroom for members only.

Reasonable rates.



nomenal success with mass-produced, low-rate vacations at his famous Holiday Camps in Great Britain. Butlin's Vacation Village will hold 2,000 vacationists at one time. The 4,000 acres which Butlin bought lie sixty-five miles dead east of West Palm Beach, twenty minutes away by air, and a short ride by shuttle-service boat. When Butlin first took over, his island was occupied solely by natives, who have since gone to work for him clearing jungle, laying foundations for 10,000 feet of road, building an airfield, a baseball diamond, tennis courts, swimming pools, not to mention the buildings themselves. Butlin has spent \$8,000,000 on the project and the natives haven't seen so much excitement since rum-runners used the islands as a base.

The winter rate for Americans will be \$15 a day, or \$98 a week. If that seems high, please take notice that the fee includes a combination living room-bedroom suite, shower and tub, three meals a day and all this: sea and pool bathing, yachting, fishing, tennis, pigeon racing, baseball, barbecues, baby-sitters, billiards, boxing, bowling, health and beauty class, pitch-and-putt golf, bingo, movies, midnight picnics, dancing and theatrical shows. The only thing extra you can pay for are purchases in the shops which will carry typical British goods, or in the bars, of which there will be several. If you go fishing the tackle, bait, and boat are free. If you play tennis, the racquets and balls will be provided. English name bands and English movies will be flown over from London. About the pigeon racing, 500 birds, most of them from His Majesty's Royal Cotes, no less, are being imported for the competitions.

The devaluation of the British pound has sent most prices in the Caribbean lower than a bargain basement. The island-wide price for a Planter's Punch or a rum punch in Jamaica is exactly 26 cents. All but the hardiest can get a mighty buzz on for a buck. A rum and Coca-Cola is 29 cents, and if you want to be elegant, all you can spend for a Rum Collins, formerly half a dollar, is 35 cents. Ten U. S. dollars buy \$14 worth of goods, is the way the Jamaica merchants figure it.

FOR luxury living, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the crossroads of the Caribbean, the Hilton Hotels have just opened the Caribe-Hilton, doubtless the most pre-

tentious extravaganza south of Texas' Shamrock, or the Del Prado in Mexico City. Puerto Rico, a mid-ocean terminal for flights to and from South America, and east and west to the Antilles, had been chronically short of first-class hotel space. The ten-story, 300-room, \$6,500,000 Caribe-Hilton has a balcony, air-conditioning, radio, bath, and running ice water in every room. The days of the rum-soaked, sin-pervaded worn-raffia, tropical hotel are surely numbered. Of course, when you register at the Caribe-Hilton, you get a glass of rum free, and that is something those old, grog-happy tropical hotels of the cinema never thought of. While you're reading this, some of the first guests will be bathing in the sea or in the open pool. In case any one is nervous about losing touch with the outside world, the beach cabanas are all equipped with telephones and radios, not to mention hot and cold showers. The kitchen will feature both American and Puerto Rican fare. Lobsters will be kept alive until cooking time in an undersea box. Elsewhere on the grounds is a tropical garden with papaya, mangoes, avocados, and orange and grapefruit trees. The tariff for this splendor will be the same all year 'round—singles from \$9 to \$12; doubles from \$12 to \$15, all European plan (meals extra).

Just an island hop away, the Negro, French-speaking Republic of Haiti has opened a six-month exposition celebrating the 200th anniversary of Port au Prince, the capital. Probably the most interesting feature of the fair will be the amusement section, which has been carved into a palm forest. Haiti's voodoo dancers, the most sensuous things since the days of the *Police Gazette*, will give continual exhibitions to the tempo of native voodoo drummers. There is legalized gambling. And if you've never seen a cockfight, a brand new stadium, just for that purpose, has been built on the exposition grounds.

The French Line will take you down to Haiti for \$120 one-way from New York, and there are planes from Miami and also from New York by way of Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. It is overnight by air from frostbitten LaGuardia Field to the coconut isles, which guarantee perpetual summertime.

Will somebody please turn up the thermostat, there seems to be a draft in here.



ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., No. 461

- One of the Southwest's finest Elks Clubs offering hotel accommodations.
- For men only, with preference given to Elks.
- 75 well-appointed rooms with or without bath.
- Hot and cold running water and telephone in every room.
- Elevator service. Club's own parking lot next to building. Located in the heart of the business district, convenient to everything. Entire first floor devoted to lodge and club activities. Courteous attention to guests; every effort made to make your stay pleasant.

24 well-equipped rooms, many with baths.

Good food in our handsome Rainbow Lounge prepared by our own chef noted for excellent cuisine.

SCRANTON, Pa., No. 123

A few accommodations available. Advance notice appreciated.

AURORA, ILL., No. 705

- One of Aurora's most comfortable places.
 - 50 outside rooms with bath. Luncheon served Monday through Saturday. Fine food, modest prices. Evening dinner, cafeteria style in Stag Bar in clubrooms.
- Write for rates.





Left: Grand Treas. Joseph B. Kyle, left foreground, was host to the P.E.R.'s of Rock Island, Ill., Lodge at a recent banquet. Pictured here, the group includes Past State Presidents Marcus M. Archer and Sam Ryerson.

Right: State Pres. Frank J. Duda, second from left, foreground, with officers of Hancock, Mich., Lodge, when he dedicated the lodge's magnificent new \$100,000 home at ceremonies attended by about 500 Elks.



NEWS OF THE LODGES

● **ALEXANDRIA, MINN.**, Lodge, No. 1685, took advantage of its last regular meeting in November to recognize and highly commend, by resolution, the efficient and judicious handling of the trial of the eleven communists recently convicted by Judge Harold Medina of New York.

By this action, these Minnesota Elks not only proved that they know and understand the importance of dealing carefully and equitably with communist sympathizers, under the law of our country, but they proved, too, that the physical distance between Minnesota and the New York Court where Judge Medina underwent so many humiliating and provoking tribulations through the agencies of the defendants and their lawyers, was as nothing in consideration of the far-reaching effects of this case.

The members of No. 1685 went further, resolving their recognition and appreciation of J. Edgar Hoover and his efficient corps of F.B.I. men in their unstinting efforts to present the evidence necessary to the ultimate fulfillment of American Justice in this trial.

● **NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.**, Lodge, No. 324, celebrated its 54th Anniversary with a dinner Nov. 17th, at which Past Grand Exalted Ruler George I. Hall was the principal speaker. The lodge's only living Charter Member, William F. Harkins, also spoke, and E.R. V. R. Loftus was Toastmaster. Among the 125 persons on hand were State Pres. Harold Swallow and P.D.D. Louis Spine.

Right: Macon, Ga., Lodge presents a \$3,500 check for a new laundry to the Georgia Industrial Home. Left to right: E.R. J. C. Jones; Home Supt. Fred McDonnell; Judge Cecil A. Baldwin, Pres. of the Home's Trustees; J. T. Morgan, of the Elks' Community Welfare Committee, and Home Trustee T. I. Denmark, a Macon Elk.

● **SANTA MONICA, CALIF.**, Lodge, No. 906, hasn't had a really satisfactory permanent home in several years, so it was with determination that the members began the erection of a new building in November, 1948, which would satisfy every lodge need and be entirely debt-free. The culmination of that determination and effort was the dedication of its handsome \$245,000 home just one year after ground-breaking. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Michael F. Shannon was the principal speaker on the program, in which D.D. W. Jerry Hawkins, lodge officers, Band and Drill Team participated.

The entire membership took justifiable pride in escorting admiring friends through the well-equipped building, which will house the 2,500 Californians who make up the membership of Santa Monica Lodge, which has earned for itself the enviable title, "The Host of the Coast."

● **COEUR D'ALENE, IDA.**, Lodge, No. 1254, is actively behind the splendid project of its State Assn., the Crippled Children's Hospital at Boise, now being utilized as a convalescent home for polio victims.

No. 1254's latest event, a Hard Times Charity Ball, was attended by 530 persons who came in varied costumes and willingly turned over \$304.15 to this worthy program.

● **MOSCOW, IDA.**, Lodge, No. 249, has no complaints to make about the football game it sponsored for the State Association's Crippled Children's Hospital—unless it is the weather, which kept the attendance down to 2,000. However, advance ticket sales made up the deficit in gate receipts.

An Armistice Day affair, the game was played between the Moscow Bears and the Pullman Greyhounds with a score of 6 for the Greyhounds and 13 for their foes, bringing the gridiron season to an exciting close in Moscow. The game was the highlight of Armistice Day, which included a parade and luncheon, with a dance at the lodge home in the evening, and assured the success of this annual event of which 1949's was the first.

● **CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**, Lodge, No. 91, lost one of its most loyal members when Col. W. V. Turley passed away recently, just a few weeks before his eightieth birthday. A resident of Chattanooga for more than 45 years, Col. Turley was a Past Exalted Ruler of Chattanooga Lodge, and organizer and foremost supporter of its once famous Junior Elks Band.

A member of several other fraternal groups, Col. Turley is survived by a brother and two sisters. Among the honorary pallbearers at the funeral services were several Past Exalted Rulers of his lodge. (Continued on page 35)



The Grand Exalted Ruler's Visits

(Continued from page 18)

lodge and **OMAK LODGE NO. 1742** whose E.R., L. M. Moran, shared speaking honors with Mr. Anderson.

The following day, 40 members of **ELLENSBURG LODGE NO. 1102**, including officers, P.E.R.'s and Trustees, entertained the Order's leader at a luncheon meeting, later joining **YAKIMA LODGE NO. 318** at a banquet and meeting there, attended by 400, among whom was D.D. H. S. Holmes.

The evening of Nov. 17th found Mr. and Mrs. Anderson the guests of **PASCO, WASH., LODGE NO. 1730**, when approximately 650 people attended a banquet honoring the Order's leader who

later attended a most enthusiastic meeting, in which officers and delegates from **WALLA WALLA Lodge** participated. During the afternoon, the Grand Exalted Ruler had the pleasure of laying the cornerstone for the new home of Pasco Lodge, in the presence of a large gathering of Elk and civic officials. Later on, he spoke over Station KPKW.

On Dec. 1st, **ABERDEEN, WASH., LODGE NO. 593**, welcomed Mr. Anderson, Congressman Russell V. Mack, Mr. Alexander, Mr. McNamara, D.D. Odlund, and several former District Deputies and lodge leaders who joined a crowd of 450 at a dinner and meeting.

LODGE ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairman Edwin J. Alexander of the Lodge Activities Committee reminds the subordinate lodges that the months of February and March should see the initiation of the "Millionth Member Class" in every lodge throughout the Order.

Every member should be planning now to introduce at least one of his friends to the Order, and every lodge should be making arrangements for suitable and enjoyable programs for the date of the initiation of that Class.

* * *

The cooperation of the lodges in Grand Exalted Ruler Emmett T. Anderson's programs has been splendid.

The Stray Elks Roundup was a great success, and reports of Roundups staged during the month of December are still coming in, and probably will continue to, until the middle of January.

National Newspaper Week resulted in the arrival of a flood of accounts of these lodge observances, which are now giving way to the reports of Elks Memorial Day Services as they arrive for compilation. This Magazine will carry a story on these Services in an early issue.

Next on the agenda was the initiation of the Emmett T. Anderson Class, and although all reports on this initiation have not yet arrived, those received indicate definitely that we are nearing our goal of 1,000,000 members.

* * *

The initiation of the "Millionth Member Class" will bring this aim to fulfillment.

Every lodge will share in the pride of the entire Order, when every Elk can say he has Made His Best Friend One of the Million.

* * *

Lodges wishing to have their bulletins considered in the Activities Committee Bulletin Contest, are reminded that this Contest ends March 31st, by which date all entries must be in the hands of Clifton B. Mudd of this Committee, Elks Temple, B.P.O. Elks Lodge No. 336, Salem, Ore.

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NEWSLETTER

WASHINGTON

NOW THAT 1949 has been added to our yesterdays, economists here are wondering what 1950 will bring. Biggest question mark in the business picture centers around Detroit, although every State and county in the United States will take part in supplying the answer. Briefly, the question is: When will automobile production catch up with demand?

Far exceeding the normal requirements of expansion and replacement, the current high production has been an important factor sustaining the national economy. If it is reduced sharply, the effect will be felt everywhere. But somewhere along the road, the backlog of demand is certain to be wiped out and the turning point reached. Just when is another question, but Federal economists predict that the downward trend will begin this year.

IF A SHADOW hangs over the automobile industry, there is no doubt about one favorable economic factor the new year is certain to bring forth. Sometime during the first half of 1950, the bulk of the National Service Life Insurance dividend will be paid out at an annual rate of close to \$5 billions. Such additional buying power, government economists say, should go a long way toward offsetting any weakness in the economy that may develop between now and then.

THE EFFECT of the National Service dividend will be felt throughout the country but farm income, both net and gross, is expected to decline further in 1950. If it does, it will be the second year of decline since 1949's gross farm income was 10 per cent below the previous year, while the farmer's net slid off 16 per cent. If these losses are equalled in 1950, and the expectation is that they will be, net farm income will be brought about a third below the 1947 record high—but will still be more than double the 1935-39 average.

DESPITE HIS TROUBLES, or maybe because of them, the American farmer has been busy making labor-saving hay through the purchase of improved machinery. In the last four years, it is reported, United States farmers have purchased more corn pickers than were sold during the preceding 25-year period—and the corn picker is rated as one of the greatest labor-saving farm machines yet invented.

Surveys here indicate that 430,000 corn

pickers were turned loose on the 1949 corn crop, an average of one picker for each 127 acres of corn harvested for grain. By the use of this machinery, United States farmers saved more than 200 million man-hours of labor in the harvest of the 1949 corn crop alone.

NINETEEN FIFTY is scheduled to mark up a new first—the first hemisphere-wide census in history. Twenty-two nations in North, South and Central America will take part in the census, which will include vital economic and social data and provide government and business with an invaluable store of facts. While each individual participating nation will publish its own data, so far as is practicable, the same uniform standards and scientific procedures will be applied in collecting the data in each country. The result is expected to provide a single statistical panorama of America.

The census of the Americas will enable business and industry to plan operations based on reliable data, provide basic economic data needed to develop the more backward areas of the continent, supply information needed to mobilize the resources of the hemisphere in case of emergency and also supply the answers to many "unknowns" which have plagued both public and private officials for years.

A joint enterprise, with representatives of each of the American nations serving on a special coordinating committee, the census program already has brought more than 125 statistical technicians from other American nations to the United States to receive training in U. S. census methods.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS relating to retailing have become so numerous that a booklet, "1949 Guide to Government Information on Retailing", has been published to assist retailers and others engaged in distribution in finding materials they desire.

Providing a bibliography of government publications relating to the retail trades, the booklet has been prepared by the Commerce Department on the recommendation of its Retail Trade Advisory Committee which includes representatives of 41 national retail trade associations.

EACH PUBLICATION is listed under the head of the government agency producing it and also is indexed by type of

business and by operational subject. Among the latter are accounting, advertising, credit, displays, financing, merchandising, personnel training and others. Also listed are sources of statistics on production, trade volume and price trends as well as helpful information on the development of marketing programs.

THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS has completed a unique experiment in home heating. Seeking to measure the efficiency of various heating systems, it built a test bungalow of four rooms and bath conforming to FHS specifications for a low-cost house. The bungalow then was completely enclosed by an insulated outer shell so that temperatures outside the bungalow could be varied to simulate any condition throughout the United States. Studies of the efficiency of baseboard heating systems show that they provide better comfort than most other systems at the floor level and are well-suited to basementless houses.

INVENTIVE AMERICANS permitted no grass to grow under their feet in 1949. It was a great year for the Patent Office. Among the patents recently listed for licensing or sale have been a veloci-

pede which may be used as either a scooter or a bicycle; a fireless brooder with a protective covering of fur; a hay-stacking device; a wallpaper trimmer; a non-skid device for automobiles which drops sand from tubes before the drive wheels and 13 patents for folding copy-holders.

METAL EXPERTS are watching the development of a new method for toughening cast iron which may open new fields for this, the most inexpensive useful form of all the ferrous metals. The addition of minute quantities of cerium or magnesium during the melt has been found to give cast iron the strength usually imparted by a second, expensive reheating. Several foundries in England already are experimenting with the treatment which achieves some of the desirable characteristics of malleable iron and cast steel with almost the same production process as cast iron.

The method also offers an iron with new properties which may earn it an important place in applications where cast iron is inadequate, as in automobile axles, or where steel is too expensive, as in stove parts, plumbing supplies and railroad equipment.

News of the Lodges

(Continued from page 32)

● **GEORGIA ELKS ASSN.** Executive Committeemen met at Griffin for their Fall meeting, when it was decided to hold the 1950 State Convention in Savannah. Speakers included Past Grand Exalted Ruler John S. McClelland and Roderick M. McDuffie of the Grand Lodge State Associations Committee. Pres. Heeth Varnedoe introduced D.D.'s J. D. Allen, H. C. Eberhardt and R. G. Pruitt. Many interesting reports were delivered in the presence of Vice-Presidents J. C. Jones and R. L. Hinson, Sgt.-at-Arms David Lipsey, and Secy.-Treas. R. E. Lee Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds, who has held that office for 19 years and is now nearing the half-century mark as an Elk, has compiled an interesting and informative brochure relative to the Order, which contains the address on the "Origin and Early History of Elkdom" delivered by the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler Walter P. Andrews some years ago.

Georgia Elkdom is thriving, with the Assn.'s Crippled Children's Hospital, "Aidmore", in wonderful condition. Statesboro Lodge No. 1788 was instituted in September by Judge McClelland and other dignitaries of the Order. Two-year-old Tifton Lodge No. 1114 dedicated a handsome new home later in the same month, while October found Decatur Lodge No. 1602 celebrating its 13th Anniversary with the burning of a \$40,000 mortgage.

● **ALAMEDA, CALIF.**, Lodge, No. 1015, reports that its 22nd Annual All-Star

Major-Minor Game brought in over \$5,000 for Charity.

None other than Elk "Casey" Stengel, popular manager of the 1949 Series winners, the N. Y. Yankees, and Elk Dick Bartell, of the Detroit Tigers staff coached the All-Star Majors—among them Eddie Lake, Tigers; Gerry Coleman, Charles Silvera and Duane Pillete, Yankees; Bill Rigney, Giants; George Metkovich, Reno Pieretti and Bill Wight, White Sox; Ferris Fain and Sam Chapman, Athletics; Ralph Kiner, Wally Westlake and Dino Restelli, Pirates; Lloyd Merriam, Reds; Tommy Glaviano, Cardinals; Bruce Edwards, Dodgers. Is it any wonder the game was a success?

● **ROCK ISLAND, ILL.**, Lodge, No. 980, aware of the sudden popularity of square-dancing and being the impresario of most satisfactory barn dances, is eager to let you in on the secret of its success.

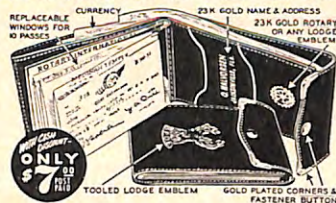
Set a date, they say, hire a good hill-billy orchestra and a "caller", contact an active rural youth group that can guarantee you four couples who boast the know-how of the do-si-do, get them to come as leaders dressed in country style, decorate your hall suitably, put on regular dance numbers between square-dances for those who don't have the knack, publicize the event, and invite the public to come in costume, with each lady bringing a box-lunch to be auctioned off—an additional money-making idea to augment your lodge's charity fund—and you're all set. Rock Island Elks can prove it.

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Crawford's Lion Pack

(Continued from page 11)

and in the darkness I just couldn't do it. "Crawford!" Matilda said. "What on earth have you got?"

"Do not worry, my little girl," Crawford told her. "It is only dogs."

"How many?"
 "Five," said Crawford. "I spent the whole day finding them."

"He had to spend the day doin' somethin'," Jess Nolton said, and I thought Jess sounded mad. "Petey Margesson kicked him out of the saloon. He said free beer was only for cash customers who came around when it wasn't free."

"Crawford," said Matilda, "did you buy those dogs with the plow money?"

"I had no other money," Crawford said, "but don't worry. There is an outlaw mountain lion in Taglatt County. It has been killing sheep and calves, and there is a reward of one hundred dollars for it. These dogs will track it down for me. As soon as I get the lion I will have your plow money back twice over."

"Ha!" said Jess Nolton. "Those mangy mutts of yours won't chase anything except their own tails. Besides, I am goin' to hunt the lion. I will let you know when I get it."
 Jess went home.

THE next morning Crawford was up even before Matilda and me, and we usually get up when the sun rises. I went out to look at the dogs, which Crawford had chained to the corn crib. I did not

go too near because one big black dog snarled and growled at me and I did not want to get dog-bit. Right after breakfast Crawford took his rifle and his dogs and headed for the mountains.

"Goodbye," he called back. "You will see me again when I get that lion. Not before."

"Oh, dear!" said Matilda. "How long do you think it will take him to get it, Desmond?"

"I do not know."

"I just cannot rest quietly and think of that poor sick man chasing an outlaw mountain lion so he can get the plow money back twice over," said Matilda. "Jess said he was going to hunt, too. Take our team and see if you can borrow Jess's plow, Desmond."

I drove our team up to Jess's, and caught him coming out of the back door with a rifle under his arm.

"Hi, Desmond," he said. "Has that no-account brother of yours started out yet?"

"He's not no-account!" I said. "He's sick!"

"Sure," said Jess, "'specially when there's work to be done. What do you want, Desmond?"

"Your plow if you're not going to use it."

"Take it, Desmond. I am goin' out and shoot that outlaw lion. It is not every day that you get a chance to earn a hundred dollars that easy."

I took the plow, and Matilda and I



FAME IN A NAME

By Fairfax Downey

It Was a Plant

In 1787, the young Philadelphian, home from study at foreign universities, was one of the town's most promising physicians. He served bravely and efficiently through the terrible yellow fever epidemics in 1793 and 1809. He became an authority on anatomy and in other fields of science. American and foreign scientists foregathered at his mansion, and such were the bril-

liance and hospitality of these affairs that they developed into a permanent part of the social life of his city and were continued under his name long after his death.

His friend, the American naturalist Thomas Nuttall, christened a beautiful plant for him. That is why the name of Dr. Caspar Wistar still flowers today in wistaria.

plowed all day. It was almost dark when Crawford came in, with the five dogs behind him. All of them looked tired.

"Did you get the lion?" Matilda asked him.

"Not today," said Crawford, "but I am not discouraged. There is always tomorrow."

There was, too, but Crawford did not get the lion. Nor did he get it the next day, or the next, or for five days afterwards. Matilda and I plowed every day, and we finished the plowing. When Crawford came home that night I told him, "Crawford, the plowing is all done."

"Good," said my brother. "Desmond, tomorrow you can help me hunt that outlaw lion. At last I know just where it is. We will have to hurry because that skunk of a Jess Nolton also knows where the lion is."

THE next morning Crawford and I left the house just as dawn was breaking. Crawford had his five dogs on leashes, and he handled them so good that even the black one didn't growl at me. We walked over three mountains to the rim of a forested valley, and Crawford set his dogs loose. All five ran into the valley as fast as they could go.

"The lion is down there, Desmond," my brother told me. "We will go shoot it as soon as the dogs run it up a tree."

We followed the dogs, but we had hardly started into the valley when we heard a rifle shot. There was another, and another, until all told there were six shots. Crawford started running.

"Come, Desmond!" he said.

Far down in the valley, the dogs were raising an awful fuss. Crawford and I ran towards the noise, and we came to a little tree that the dogs were jumping around. Up in the tree, maybe six inches beyond the highest point the black dog could reach when he jumped, Jess Nolton was hanging onto a limb.

"Call off your dogs!" he howled at Crawford.

"Did you get the mountain lion?" Crawford asked him.

"Yes! Call off those mangy hounds so I can skin it!"

"Come right down, Jess," Crawford told him. "The dogs will not hurt you."

Jess started down the tree, but he had not come six inches before the black dog jumped and tore the seat out of his pants. Jess climbed back up the tree. Crawford looked at him.

"By gosh, they will hurt you!" he said. "Maybe you'd best stay where you are. Where's the mountain lion?"

"Right over by that big pine stump! Call off your dogs or—!"

"Do not listen to him, Desmond," Crawford said. "He is using foul language."

I did not listen to Jess's foul language, but followed Crawford over to the stump where the mountain lion lay. It was a monstrous thing, tawny as a Jersey heifer, and with a tail thick as a two-inch rope. Crawford whipped out his knife and began to skin the lion. When he was finished he handed me the skin.

"We will go home now, Desmond. You carry the skin."

I carried the skin home. Matilda met us at the door, and she threw both arms around Crawford's neck and kissed him.

"Oh, Crawford! I'm so proud of you!"

"Yes," said my brother, "you should be. I will now take the skin into Moose City and get the reward."

Crawford hitched the team and drove down the road. It was dark before Matilda and I heard the gosh-darnedest yapping and barking, and when we went out Crawford was in the yard.

"Did you get the reward, Crawford?" Matilda asked him.

"Yes, I got it."

"Oh, Crawford! And how is the new plow?"

"Plow?" Crawford asked. Then he began to laugh. "My dear little girl! The plowing is all done for this spring, but I might expect that a woman would have no business head! Since you never can tell when there will be another outlaw mountain lion loose, I bought ten more dogs. Desmond, will you unhitch the team? A misery is upon me."



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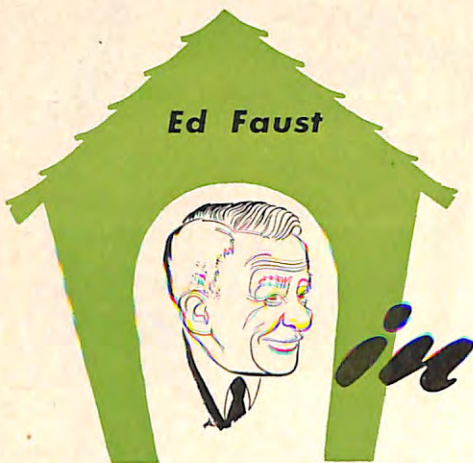
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in The Doghouse

AS I WRITE, the wind is complaining at the window and my personal dog is sprawled in front of the fireplace, absorbing more heat than is good for him. I may add that there's a curtain of snow outside, with flakes as big as a baby's blanket. In short, it's winter, and a God-help-us night for anyone abroad.

It is at such times that you're likely to give a pitying thought to the homeless canine stray, and if yours is a community that has a public animal shelter, it's a time to feel glad. For most dogs that are part of our social scheme, winter hardships are doubly hard, many times because of man himself. In his wild state, the dog is well able to care for himself, regardless of the weather. But it is your dependent household pet of more moderate climes that suffers in the winter, should he wander off alone. But, wandering or not, your dog's welfare demands certain requirements for the cold season. Only recently one of the men who draws some of the illustrations for your *Elks Magazine* came to me to ask just what there is that's different about keeping a dog in winter than at any other time of the year. Here is what I told him:

To begin with—what kind of dog is it? Big? Little? Long-coated? Short-coated? A year-round house pet or an in-and-outdoor pooch? My friend said that his was one of the in-and-out kind, a German shepherd with the fairly dense coat of that breed. My advice was that such a dog is well conditioned to endure all but the most severe cold, provided the animal is accustomed to being outside a good deal. However, if yours is strictly a house pet, used to spending most of its time indoors, then don't change its routine. If, for any good reason, you want that pup to stay outside a lot during the cold weather, then don't allow it to spend its time alternating between the warmth of the house and the chill of its own house in the yard. Be consistent. Either keep the guy as an indoor pet with sufficient outdoor exercise to keep it healthy, or don't let him inside the house at all; frequent changes of temperature aren't good for him.

If the dog is one of the shaggy, long- or

dense-coated kind, the strict outdoor regime won't do him any harm. All but the thin-skinned, short-coated dog can very well stand cold; it is amazing how the dog will develop a thick, protective coat under such conditions.

Looking at that pooch of mine relaxing in front of the fire—where he shouldn't be—I recall when I first got him from a kennel in upper Westchester County in New York, during the dead of winter. He was only a pup, a tiny mite some three months old (a Welsh terrier), but he had always been kept in an unheated kennel, along with a rollicking family of brothers and sisters. At that time his coat was

like sealskin—thick, healthy, glistening. Several months in our heated house saw him assume a moth-eaten look and now his coat, despite all the care we give it, is harsh, wiry, bristling, and has the deadness of funeral crepe. At his age—he's nine years old now—it would be tough to toss him out to his house in the yard for the winter. So I don't suggest, if your dog is getting on in years, that you suddenly switch him from the warmth of your home to the frigid outdoors.

As for the dog that is all house-pet, don't allow him to camp in front of the fire, nor lie too long near a radiator or hot-air register. Heat quickly affects



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Fido's coat, and often his whole system.

Throughout the year readers complain of their dogs' having so-called summer eczema. Not as many voice this complaint during the winter, but there are still quite a few during the cold months. It is a condition fostered by excessive heat, regardless of the season. Your overheated dog sheds excessively and frequently, too, and the answer to this problem is to give him an occasional olive oil or vaseline rub, worked well into the coat to help restore the natural oils that too much heat has caused to disappear.

Of course, it's important to keep the indoor dog away from drafts. Drafts bring on colds, and too often that marks the beginning of a fatal illness, such as distemper, and any of the several pulmonary ailments to which dogs are peculiarly susceptible. Indoors or out, the dog's bed should be placed away from drafts. Don't put him near a radiator, nor should he be kept in a cellar unless it is well lighted and very dry. Since most cellars are neither, the basement should be out-of-bounds as a dog's sleeping quarters. Besides, if you like to think your pet is guarding you at night, he's utterly useless in the cellar. I don't mean that he should share your bed—despite the average boy's desires—but he should have the run of the lower floor during the night.

To get back to the shedding business, so often a worry to the tidy housewife, little can be done other than to give the dog a daily combing and brushing. The best way to accomplish this is to stand the dog on a few sheets of newspaper to catch the combings. Begin by using the coarse-toothed end of the comb, then switch to the finer-toothed side. This will prevent your pulling out too much dead hair at once, or any of the live hair Fido wants to keep.

For the outdoor dog, a weather-tight, draft-free house of ample proportions should be provided. The usual type, with the unshielded entrance, is not at all comfortable. The best and most comfortable type has a sort of vestibule partition at a right angle to the sleeping compartment, so that the dog's resting place is away from the door. A deep bedding of straw, coarse sawdust, finely-torn newspapers or any warm, protective material, should be provided so that your pet can dig a nest for the very cold nights. Newspapers are excellent if plenty are used, as they are very warm and, needless to say, are very economical. Whatever bedding is used, it should be changed frequently, as parasites thrive in unclean beds. Every so often, and more often than you might imagine, I receive letters from dog owners who, in a rather surprised tone, complain that no matter how much flea powder they use, their dogs are still infested by those unwelcome boarders. Many of these writers don't seem to realize that you can deflea a dog until you, the dog and the fleas are exhausted, but to overlook the dog's sleeping quarters in the de-fleaing process assures your pet another family of parasites in his coat as soon as he goes to bed. The sleeping quarters should be thoroughly cleaned, and, whenever possible, washed frequently with a water-diluted antiseptic which shouldn't be too strong, because the dog resents certain powerful odors and it's skin is sensitive to strong chemicals.

For the real house-pet, it's best to provide its own bed, rather than any odd corner of a room. The bedding can be an old piece of carpet or, better still, four or five layers of newspaper. The bed should be about two inches off the floor and be three-sided, to ward off drafts. To keep a puppy confined at night, avoiding soiled

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floors in the mornings until the pup's housebroken, all four sides should be high enough to keep him from climbing out. Both indoor and outdoor beds, as I have described them, can be easily built by anyone who recognizes the business end of a hammer. Beds built to size can be bought in most pet shops and department stores, or you can write me and I'll be happy to tell you where you can get one by mail.

Whether yours is an indoor pet or an outdoor sport, give it a chance to run in the snow once in a while. Most dogs like the snow and the exercise is good for them. But no matter where the dog is sheltered, it should be dried thoroughly immediately after being in the snow or rain. Thorough drying is a precaution against colds. Speaking of snow, it's important that a dog have drinking water available at all times. Of course, in the winter, the dog who lives outdoors has his drinking pan there too. It's up to you to see that when that water is frozen over,

your pet doesn't wait too long for a drink.

At this time of year, the dog should be bathed very seldom, once every two months is more than enough, unless absolutely necessary. The bath water should never be hot, only as warm as your elbow finds it—an excellent way to test water heat. Following the bath—I repeat—dry your dog down to its skin, and then encourage the animal to romp, to induce the flow of blood to hasten the drying.

Your dog's diet at this time of year should be a little richer and more plentiful than during the warm season. Adding cod liver oil, a tablespoon for the average-size dog, for each meal is fine, increasing or decreasing the amount according to your own pup's dimensions. Some fat—not too much—can be added to its meals. If yours is a free-running pet, it should have all the fat its stomach can handle, provided it has the other necessary nutriment in its diet. For the average house pet be sparing with the fatty foods, although the addition of fats to the better

commercial foods makes a nutritious, tasty meal for any dog. Table scraps, minus beans or potatoes, are also good additions on occasions. Anything starchy in the way of foods should be avoided as they are difficult for a dog to digest.

A little while ago I suggested that it is inadvisable to keep a short-haired dog outdoors when the thermometer does a nose-dive, and I want to emphasize this again; Nature has not provided such dogs with the ability to grow a coat dense enough to withstand very rigorous climates. For the small, thinly-coated dog, very cold weather demands warm living quarters—comfortably warm, never overheated. Such pups may need a coat or sweater for outdoor sessions on cold days, although on days that are not too chilly, this protection isn't needed if the dog runs around enough. For all dogs of longer coat, from the wire-haired fox terrier to the St. Bernard, a coat or sweater is unnecessary if the dog is active—unless the pup is ill, or convalescing.

Reported Missing

(Continued from page 15)

of a loved one seems pale by comparison.

There are other cases still unsolved that offer no clues at all.

On July 26, 1909, the *Waratah*, a new ship of 16,800 tons, sailed from Durban in the Union of South Africa. She was bound for Capetown. The *Waratah* was a combination freight and passenger vessel. She was nearly brand new and had been certified 100 A-1 by Lloyds of London. Previously, the *Waratah* had made two successful trips between London and Australia. She carried every known safety and signaling device except radio. The *Waratah* was carrying 211 persons.

On July 27th she hailed the steamer *Clan MacIntyre*. From that brief meeting on that well-traveled stretch of ocean the *Waratah* sailed to a fate never discovered by any man.

Three warships and two privately chartered vessels searched the route for a trace of the *Waratah*. No boats, life rafts, refuse or oil slick was found that might have been attached to the missing ship. The most curious fact concerning this disappearance was that the *Waratah* must have vanished within sight of land. It is difficult to believe that danger overtook it so swiftly that not one boat was lowered.

It was true that the weather was stormy in that area but no other ship on the same heavily traveled route suffered distress. The loading of the *Waratah* was satisfactory and no complaint had been registered by her officers about the ship's being top-heavy.

It is not hard to understand how a steel ship can sink

completely without leaving a trace, granting there was some method of sinking such a ship almost instantaneously. But what of wooden ships? That's not such an easy matter.

On December 15, 1928, the five-masted barque *Kobenhavn* left Montevideo harbor. The *Kobenhavn* was a wooden sailing vessel carrying sixty Danish apprentices. The ship carried wireless and, furthermore, she was equipped with auxiliary Diesel engines to supplement her sail power. A few days later she was sighted off the River Plate. Then the *Kobenhavn* vanished.

No sound was heard from her wireless. No spar, lifeboat or splinter of wood that was identifiable with her was ever found.

Now, a wooden ship doesn't go down like a rock. Many hulks float for years. Life preservers or lifeboats are picked up months later from floundering vessels. Even if the *Kobenhavn* capsized, it didn't mean she could sink with every stick of wood still attached. And in this case capsizing is not logical. The weather was excellent and no storms were reported on the ship's course.

These cases are not isolated ones. Between the years 1841 and 1890, in North Atlantic service alone, 24 big steamers disappeared; 1,453 people disappeared with the ships, and the loss, monetarily, was estimated at five million pounds.

In probing the mystery of such disappearances, experts have advanced various theories. The most logical explanations are explosions, fires, collisions and capsizing.

Explosions as a cause for obliteration can only be advanced when the ship under discussion is steam-driven. Here there is plausibility in the theory of spontaneous combustion of coal gas from bunkers, coal-dust explosion or boiler detonation.

Yet it would take a sudden explosion of great proportions to sink a large ship before any radio distress signal could be sent.

Fire on a wooden ship might burn the hull to the water line and burn all the gear which might have floated and thus result in the complete disappearance of the ship. Fire today, however, must be discounted. Certainly a ship endangered by a fire sweeping the entire vessel would send wireless calls of distress.

Collision with an iceberg or derelict could account for the disappearance of some vessels before the advent of radio.

Capsizing is probable only when storms are reported in the path of the disappearing vessel and there is likelihood of a shifting cargo. Yet this method of disappearance also must be rare. Ships are not loaded haphazardly. Loading is done with much calculating and pre-figuring.

And the loading report is scanned and checked by many people before the ship sails.

One other cause has been considered: the likelihood of a tidal wave engulfing a ship is remote, but possible. Some tidal



waves at sea have been of terrifying size. Waves from 40 to 80 feet in height have struck vessels that were fortunate enough to survive. But in the struggle their superstructure and deck crew were swept into the sea.

If a ship disappeared in an area where a tidal wave had been reported, its loss might have been caused by the wave. But there are few such tidal waves and still fewer that go unreported. So this cause of disappearance could account for very few disasters.

Well over a century ago the Pacific Ocean figured in a mysterious disappearance which was finally solved.

In 1785 two French frigates, the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, under the command of Jean Francois Galaup de la Perouse, set sail from France on a scientific expedition to the Pacific. Distinguished scientists and naturalists were among the members of the expedition.

They were to sail that vast ocean from New Zealand to Kamtchatka, from the Malay Archipelago to the western shores of America. They were also under the stern instructions of Louis XVI to treat the natives kindly and to use firearms only in case of real danger.

Jean Perouse followed those instructions and in sailing among the islands of the South Pacific lost many of his men to hostile natives. In 1788 on January 26th, the expedition sailed into Botany Bay to refit.

There they met a British ship and sent despatches back to France aboard the English vessel. Viconite de Lesseps went back to France as the messenger.

When Perouse was refitted, his ships sailed out again across the ocean and no man of the expedition was seen alive again. When the ships failed to reach France at the estimated time a search expedition was organized. It left France on December 28, 1791.

For two years they followed the course outlined by Perouse in his despatches. Finally they gave up.

But a roving Irishman named Peter Dillon, sailing in the South Pacific, heard curious reports from the natives. He visited the island of Tucopia in the New Hebrides group and found a sword, axes, chain-plates, bolts, knives and silver forks. The natives told him they originally came from Vanikoro, a neighboring island, where some time ago two ships had been wrecked in a hurricane.

On this island he found sixty skulls in a native spirit house. He also found silver plate bearing monograms and crests and part of a ship's stern bearing the *fleur-de-lis*.

Peter Dillon then returned to France with some of his findings where Viconite de Lesseps, the messenger and only survivor of the ill-fated expedition, identified them as belonging to the members of the original party.

Years later a French Captain, d'Urville by name, sailing those waters, was shown the remains of a ship off-shore in the clear

depths of the Pacific. It was one of the two lost ships.

In this long-forgotten case of a lost expedition the sea gave up one secret that, but for the chance of Peter Dillon, it might have kept with all the others.

But there are more mystifying and horrible things than having ships and men disappear in the sea.

In 1855 the ship *Marathon* sighted and hailed the sailing vessel *James Chester* in mid-Atlantic. No answer came. A boat was put out and the *James Chester* was boarded.

She was searched from stem to stern and no living thing was found. The rigging was tangled. Disorder was apparent all over the ship but there were no traces of actual violence. No blood, no weapons, no signs of struggle. The ship's compass and papers were missing but every lifeboat was in place. No trace of her crew was ever found.

Even more strange than the *James Chester* is the case of the *Seabird* in 1850. At Easton's beach, near Newport, Rhode Island, the inhabitants saw a large sailing vessel approaching the shore. All its sails were set and flags flying.

The ship beached and the eager crowd went on board. The *Seabird* was en route from Honduras to Newport and was due in Newport that day.

As the crowd spilled over on to the deck they met empty silence. A search disclosed no human being on the vessel. Coffee was boiling in the galley, breakfast had been laid out by the crew. The papers and navigation charts were in order. The only living thing on the ship was a mongrel dog sitting quietly on the deck.

Further investigation never disclosed any of the former crew and it was never learned why the ship was abandoned in the calmest of weather so close to its port of call.

The case of the *Marie Celeste* in 1872 is much the same. She was found in mid-Atlantic, all sails set, with not a soul on board. There was a half-eaten meal on the table, the galley stove was still warm and the crew's quarters in shape. All the lifeboats were lashed in place.

Controversy had raged around the mystery of the *Marie Celeste* from the time of her disappearance until today. A theory would be advanced by some paper or magazine and soon another paper would run an article debunking that theory. It is perhaps the best known derelict today and certainly more has been written about it than any similar disappearance. But with all the talk and all the theorizing no one knows what happened to the crew and passengers of the *Marie Celeste*.

The number of such mysteries at sea continues to mount. Today, with radio, airplanes and radar at man's disposal, we can sometimes pierce the shroud of secrecy that hangs over sea disasters. But with all our ingenuity and skill there will always be some mysteries of the sea that will remain unsolved, to fascinate and baffle the minds of men.

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Business Outlook for 1950

(Continued from page 5)

importance to business. Some of the factors and policies outlined are sound; some of them, such as the large Federal deficit, are unsound, but taken all in all they should exercise a strong upward influence on business activity.

ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE

AS AGAINST these favorable factors, there are a number of other conditions which may have an opposite effect on the business situation. Briefly, they are as follows:

1. Capital expenditures by private corporations were lower in 1949 than in 1948, and they will be still lower in 1950 since the expansion programs of many corporations have already been completed. However, the decline in capital outlays by private corporations will be counteracted by increased expenditures for public works and public housing.

2. Rising production costs resulting from the fourth round of wage increases are bound to have an adverse effect on economic conditions. In this respect it must be remembered that the fourth round of wage increases which took the form of pensions and other fringe benefits did not increase the take-home pay of the employees affected, as in previous wage raises. On the contrary, in some instances the take-home pay will actually

be reduced by workers' contributions to insurance plans. As far as the employer is concerned, it makes no difference whether the wage rise takes the form of an increase in take-home pay or of a fringe benefit. His production costs will be raised and it is doubtful that the entire increase can be passed on to the consumer. This is especially true today, when the sellers' market is rapidly disappearing and buyers' resistance is becoming stronger. An increase in steel prices is bound to have an effect on prices of many other commodities. A rise in production costs in the automobile industry will aggravate the readjustment problems confronting that industry.

3. The currency devaluation in 30 countries throughout the world will lead to some decline in exports from the United States and to an increase in imports into this country. Moreover, the drastic revaluation has reduced prices of many manufactured goods in the countries affected and placed their industries in a stronger competitive position in the world's markets, which will tend to reduce American exports. While this will not have a marked effect on the entire economy of our country, it will exercise a depressing influence on some industries, particularly since the domestic pent-up demand for many commodities has been

met and we will have to live more on current demand than was the case during the last three years.

4. There is a possibility that taxes will be increased. Nobody, of course, can predict what Congress will do. It is generally believed, however, that it will vote for a reduction in excise taxes, which would have a favorable effect on a large number of industries, and, in order to prevent a further increase in the deficit, increase corporate taxes. A material increase in corporate taxes could have a dampening effect on capital expenditures of corporations which, as stated above, already are declining. This is especially serious in view of the scarcity of equity capital, which up to now has not been felt, primarily because many corporations financed themselves through plowing back a large portion of their earnings. With increasing taxes and declining profits, income available for expansion and modernization of plant and equipment will be reduced.

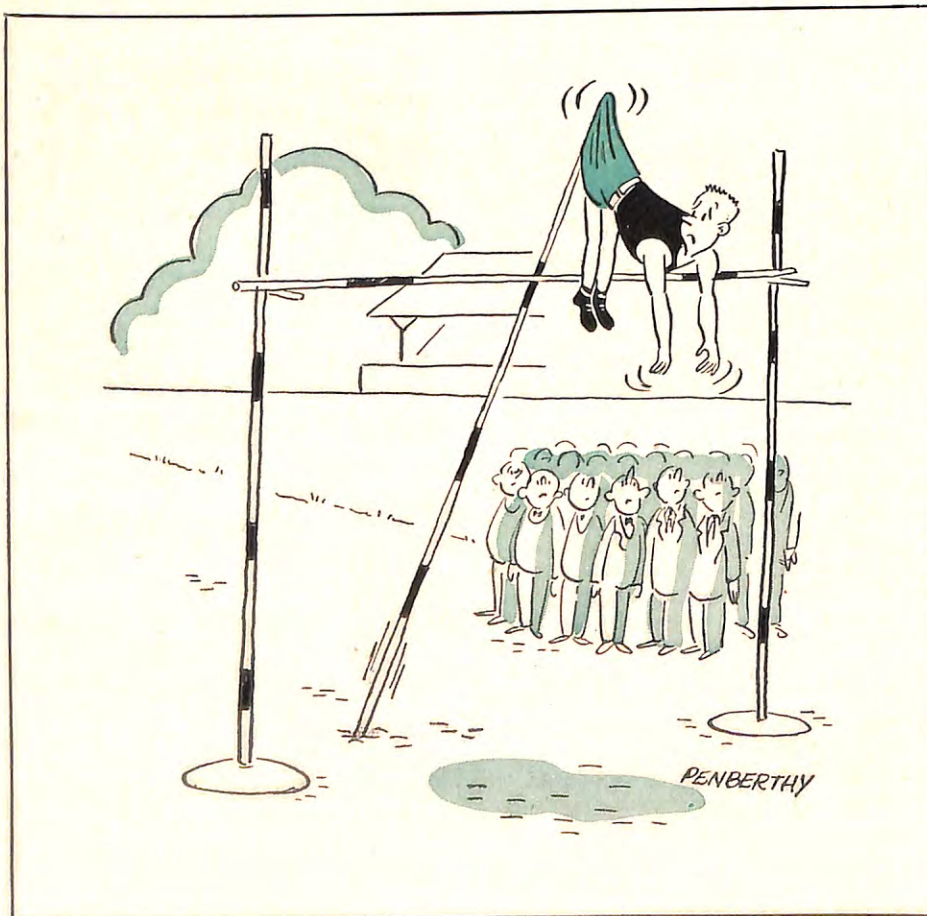
Taking into consideration both the favorable and unfavorable factors and the fiscal and economic policies of the Treasury, one reaches the conclusion that 1950 will be a good year. While business activity may be somewhat lower than in 1949, on the whole it will be maintained at a high level.

THE PATTERN OF BUSINESS

THE pattern of business in 1950 will be somewhat like the pattern of the last year. Competition will be keen, perhaps keener than ever before. Competition need not worry any good businessman, however. The system of private enterprise is based on competition and under it the United States has been able to out-manufacture any other country in the world.

The productive capacity of the country is very great, and the huge capital investments made since the end of the war have further increased the ability of American industry to produce. The efficiency of equipment and labor is bound to grow. Since labor costs are high and increasing, it is reasonable to assume that manufacturers will endeavor to lower the cost of production through improved equipment. But this should not disturb the working man. After all, the standard of living of the United States, which is the highest in the world, is based on large capital expenditures which have made possible high labor productivity and low costs. If the productivity of the American economy does not continue to increase, we cannot maintain the high standard of living built up over the years.

High-cost producers and distributors may find it more difficult to remain in business under the new conditions. Like-



wise, those who do not have an adequate supply of capital and the technical and managerial know-how to enable them to adjust themselves to the changed conditions will fall by the wayside. On the other hand, the low-cost producer and distributor will do well.

In general, 1950 will compare favorably with other peace years, with the exception of those immediately following the end of hostilities. Seasonal fluctuations again will become important. From 1941 through 1948 seasonal factors played hardly any role in the economy. We were in a sellers' market and, literally speaking, merchandise sold itself. From now on, seasonal influences will be felt more and more. The pattern of business will tend to return to that existing prior to 1941. Those who follow the rules of business as they were practiced before the war will get along well. On the other hand, those who still dream about the sellers' market and hope for its return will be disillusioned.

In conclusion, the year 1949 was a year of readjustment in business, but in contrast to that which followed World War I this readjustment was mild in character and of short duration. The readjustment is to a large extent completed, but some industries, notably steel and automobiles, still have to go through this process. Many people feared that when the pent-up demand came to an end business activity would witness a material slump. This has not taken place. The current demand for commodities and services still is very large. The national income is around \$225 billion per annum. Wages are high and the standard of living of

many people has increased. Above all, the role and functions of government have undergone a considerable change and the policies of the Federal Government will continue to exercise an important influence on business activity. While there are both favorable and unfavorable factors working in the economy, in the immediate future the favorable factors should outweigh the unfavorable and business activity in 1950 should be at a high level, although somewhat lower than in 1949.

This optimistic summation does not mean that there are not many serious problems confronting the country. During and shortly after the war a number of maladjustments crept into our economy which have not as yet been corrected. The economy has become more rigid in character. Costs of production are high. Taxes have remained practically at their war level and no serious effort has been made to reduce government expenditures. In fact, the deficit of the Government is mounting and there is a danger that taxes may be increased.

Strong as the economy is, we cannot continue indefinitely to live beyond our income. Pressure groups look only to their own interests without caring about how their acts will affect the country as a whole. They are overlooking the simple truth that no group can long enjoy special advantages without harming not only the economy of the country but, in the long run, themselves also. Whether or not these problems will be solved will depend to a large extent on whether the people understand them and fully realize their long-range consequences.

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JACK MARKOW

"I can't do a thing with it since I washed it".

Rod and Gun

(Continued from page 8)

a large hollow stump filled with dry oak leaves. After another careful look around, Joe scooped out the leaves, reached in and came up with as beautiful a gobbler as I ever saw.

"What did you hide it for?"

He didn't answer for a moment. "I don't know," he finally said. "It's so big, that's all; it's so big."

I've seen hunters do strange things when excited, but none to top that. By way of explanation it might be added that Joe didn't normally operate at a very high altitude. I don't intend to say that he was low down and mean, an egg-suckin' polecat or anything like that. He wasn't a lawbreaker or a trespasser, but he did occasionally operate close to the borders. Possibly his past transgressions caught up with him in his excitement. At any rate, even after he had been congratulated on his success by the rest of the party, he demanded that we go ahead and look up and down the road to see if anyone was watching before he would carry the gobbler out to the car. It wasn't until the next day that he regained his composure and commenced to tell us how to shoot turkeys. But he never could explain why he hid his trophy in the stump.

THE other hunter who had a rather shattering experience with a big gobbler that trip had been at the game a little longer. In fact, he had left sit marks on many turkey ridges. Many times he had listened expectantly, hands perspiring, to a turkey scratching toward him through the dry leaves. The first few times this happened his heart pounded so loud that in the stillness it seemed certain that even the approaching turkey might be warned. But when, instead of a huge gobbler, a brown thrasher appeared out of the bushes scratching and tossing leaves about like a minor windstorm, he felt slightly foolish. One still evening the turkey resolved into a doe deer stepping daintily, but not entirely noiselessly, past his stand. Other times it had been squirrels or towhees or mockingbirds but never a turkey that looked like a turkey.

This particular afternoon, several days after Joe got his sixteen-pound gobbler, the hunter sat against a large Spanish oak with a clear view ahead to the river a hundred yards away. Behind him was a miniature forest of young post oaks from three to six feet high, all fully clothed in dead, dry leaves. He was engrossed for the moment watching a couple of coot laboring up against the smooth current of the river, bobbing their heads rhythmically forward and backward with each stroke of their feet, when he thought he heard the rustle of a turkey approaching from behind and to the right. He listened for five minutes, then ten, and

sure enough, as it fed closer through the screen of post oaks he could picture its every move. It scratched three or four times, pecked and overturned leaves with its beak in search of acorns and other mast, then moved forward to scratch again. It wasn't difficult to visualize; the imagination has penetrating and convenient eyes. The hunter listened for about twenty minutes as the turkey fed along through the post oaks about twenty-five paces behind the Spanish oak, and continued up the ridge. It had been pleasant sitting there smoking a pipe and watching the river and the clouds and the birds, but evening was coming and it was time to go. Also he was curious to know just what manner of turkey it was that fed by him today. He debated with himself and concluded it had been a towhee. Looking in the direction where it had last been heard, he started to raise himself on stiff legs. A sudden, heavy flopping of wings broke the silence, and out of range, and almost as suddenly out of sight, there rose a huge gobbler, complete with turkey feathers, wattles and a beard. It's true, every word of it. I know. I was the hunter.

I can only say that a man can be excused for a certain amount of abnormality when he's in the vicinity of a big gobbler. This is the largest and rarest of our game birds, an American trophy which is often rated with the Rocky Mountain bighorn and the Alaskan brown bear. However, I must admit that it is far more excusable for a hunter to be beside himself with excitement, as was Joe, than to be too impassive about the whole thing. I had heard so many phantom turkeys come and go that I refused to believe my ears when a real one passed by.

Of course, it wasn't always so. The phantom turkeys didn't always outnumber the real ones. In fact, in the early days these birds were apparently extremely plentiful over a wide range. Frontier settlers often maintained a turkey trap—baited trenches leading to a crude cage—to provide constant supply of these birds for food. Audubon, in describing a trip down the Ohio River, mentioned casually that a turkey could be obtained

in a matter of moments. The birds were not only plentiful but conveniently stupid. At another time Audubon told of taking a position between a calling hen bird and an approaching drove of gobblers. When the birds were in range he dropped three of them in one shot, and the remaining twenty or so gobblers, instead of running or taking flight, merely strutted around the fallen ones. In fact, the turkey was such a plentiful and certain gift of a bountiful nature that it became the symbol of Thanksgiving.

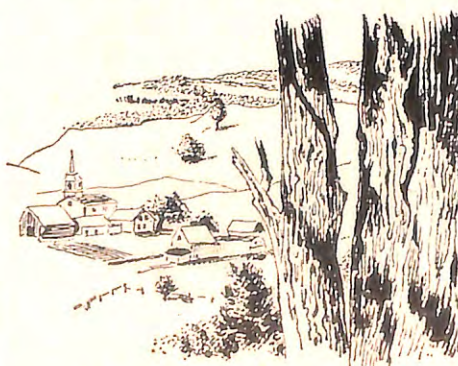
The domestic turkey is, of course, a product of America, but strangely enough it came to us by way of Europe. The Indians of Central America raised the turkey in captivity not, it is said, for its flesh but for its feathers, to be used for ceremonial purposes. The Spanish explorers had different ideas. The Spaniards weren't as feather-minded as the Indians; they liked roast turkey. They took the turkey back to Spain with them, where it was quite a success, and the Colonists in turn brought the domesticated turkey back with them to America. These turkeys from Central America stock differ noticeably from our wild ones, a couple of the most obvious differences being the white tail-band instead of brown as on the wild bird, and a red head and wattles without the bluish cast of the wild one. Also, of course, tame ones have been bred for size until they are far more bulky than their forest brothers.

Maybe I should practice on one of these fat tame ones, or maybe I was born a hundred years too late. Perhaps then I could have been a turkey shooter instead of merely an excellent turkey hunter who expects every noisy ground robin and squirrel to be sporting a six-inch beard.

TED TRUEBLOOD, co-author of this column, has written a new book. For those acquainted with him, as are Rod & Gun readers, little more need be said. Ted has a long record of doing things well.

This is a practical book, called *The Angler's Handbook*, which gives all the hows, wheres and whens of fresh-water fishing, from minnows to muskellunge. Most significant, perhaps, are Ted's discussions of the types and tapers of lines and leaders and how they fit into the well-matched fly-casting outfit. These subjects—and the fishing public—have been waiting for the man who had both the necessary knowledge and the writing ability to explain them intelligibly. Now, with Ted's book as a guide, a man need no longer depend solely on experience to select the perfect outfit for his brand of fishing. Here are the answers.

In fact, Ted has really done it. He's covered the subject so thoroughly that



future fishing writers should be indignant. They must either copy him or indulge only in fancy flourishes about such as the patches of purple spitunias, the fluttering marble-headed chidwits, and the last agonizing gasps of a dying sunset.

There's little left to talk about.—Dan Holland.

The Angler's Handbook is published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York City, and is available from your local bookseller.

It's Expensive to Be Poor

(Continued from page 19)

security for six per cent a year, discounted, he must go to loan companies and pay three per cent a month or to a pawnbroker and pay twice that amount, 72 per cent a year!

However, his major handicaps are in health and education. He suffers more illness than the well-to-do, and even when he isn't ill his inadequate diet causes lower vitality and consequently lower production and lower income. Another circle. Incidentally, a poor diet isn't caused by race or occupation. Exhaustive government studies show Negroes often spend food money more wisely than whites. They reveal also that inadequate diets are found in exactly the same proportion among professional and business groups as among clerical and wage groups where the income is the same.

The millstone handicap of education is even more serious. The United States Chamber of Commerce reports education is the underlying factor in prosperity of nations the world over. But Mr. Poorman's kids get the least schooling and therefore earn the least money. Despite the evidence of swollen but highly transitory wartime wages for anyone who would work even a little, figures for normal years reveal the precise effect of education on earning power. When small towns were surveyed it was shown that men with fourth-grade schooling earned an annual average of \$50; a sixth-grader \$725; an eighth-grader \$900; a high-schooler with three years or less \$1,150; a high school graduate \$1,340 and a college graduate more than \$2,000.

Obviously a man has to be smarter than firecrackers to emerge victorious from combat with the natural obstacles of poverty and those who have done so and remained honest deserve rich praise. But you don't have to be a super-poorman to counteract some of poverty's effects, nor do you have to be especially bright. On such matters determination can be more important than a high I.Q. What it really takes is ability to learn a little and to apply that little a lot.

IN A Midwest city recently, for example, men's pre-shrunk shorts of high quality sold in one store for 75 cents. Nearby, a store catering to low-income customers sold skimpily-cut, inferior shorts for 69 cents. These were certain to shrink about six per cent; they could last only a brief time and at best would be uncomfortable to wear. They were six cents cheaper but it simply doesn't make sense for Mr. Poor-

man to "save" that six cents' difference.

In another city women's winter coats of 50 per cent wool with cotton flannel interlining and dyed squirrel were selling for \$55. Two blocks away a store was offering 100 per cent wool coats with quilted interlining and caracul collar for \$59. I found men's overcoats of 25 per cent wool selling at \$33 alongside others of 100 per cent wool at \$38. A leading furniture man showed me how one living-room suite priced at \$150 had 200 per cent more value compared with another costing only \$100. It would last that much longer and always look better. Obviously the man who buys for the lowest price regardless of quality may not only be poor; he may also be wildly extravagant.

To learn about values requires little concentration and almost no pocketbook. The use of free government instruction for 15 minutes a day in planning the best way to spend their minuscule incomes would work miracles in most poor families and cause a considerable bettering change in the well-to-do. There are some 2,000 government pamphlets with answers to the what and why of consumer problems. For a nickel or a dime complete guides can be had to the purchase of vegetables and meats and their nourishing preparation for family use.

What is needed most of all is smart shopping. I said that to a man who is constantly having to borrow small sums for some emergency or another and his quick answer expresses a popular fallacy. "You can't shop wisely any more," he said. "Prices are about the same everywhere even when they aren't fixed by law."

But one recent day in Little Rock, Arkansas, comparable peaches varied in price from 29 cents to 49 cents for the same size can. The price of similar ham ranged from 69 cents to a dollar. The same quality corn meal varied in different stores from six to thirteen cents a pound. What happens in Little Rock happens in Kankakee and Walla Walla. It would appear that snooping around the markets with an eye on pennies is going to save somebody some money.

Some songwriter has observed that the rich get richer and the poor get children, but with a little effort maybe we could start reversing the process. In any event the eager penny-watcher and dollar-stretcher has a wide open field. For those who want to get the most for their money, America is still the land of opportunity.

Brother, can you spare a dime?

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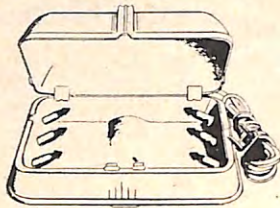
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Gadgets and Gimmicks



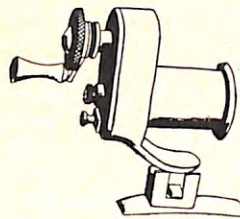
FOR those with an insatiable passion for hot dogs, here is the answer. It consists of a small, almost pocket-sized, hot dog cooker. Whenever the urge comes over you to munch on a hot dog you place three hot dogs (one loading) in the cooker. Proper loading involves impaling each end of a weiner on an electrode. Plug the cord into the nearest outlet and close the cover. Closing the cover starts the dogs cooking. In two minutes, if you can wait that long, open the cover and there you are, or rather there the dogs are, ready to be munched. It is an excellent thing to have in snack bars, lunch counters, cottages and bars.



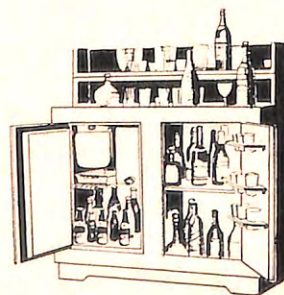
IT IS ALWAYS unsettling to go into a friend's house and have him point with pride to some object of his skillful creation, like a genuine antique reproduction of a cobbler's bench or a boat in a bottle. At any rate, if you have had the desire to carve or work into wonderful, and recognizable, shapes but have been thwarted in your efforts, here is how you can avoid being thwarted from now on. There is a kit of rough-cut wooden blocks of six well-known birds that you can get and finish by hand. It is, the manufacturers claim, foolproof. The kit contains rough-cut blocks for a Canada goose, a mallard, a pheasant, a bluejay, a goldfinch, and a robin plus detailed, step-by-step instructions with exact-size drawings and templates for carving and painting each of the birds. Also included are a professional carver's knife, wire legs for the birds, graded sandpaper, a paint brush, oil paint and instructions on how to mix the paint. A color photograph on the cover furnishes color guidance showing the completed birds in natural colors.

SO YOUR lenses fog up on cold days? Most people's do. More important, the windshield fogs up too and gives a sinister aspect to what should be happy

motoring. Then, of course, there's the bathroom mirror, like a conscience, always waiting. It usually fogs up while the shaving process is at its most critical stage. If you try to go on instruments, you're likely to cut yourself and if you don't you'll be late for work. Some frustrated soul caught in this universal dilemma decided to do something about the fogging-up problem. He has, we are happy to report, succeeded well in developing a treated cloth which, when wiped over a glass surface once, will eliminate fogging for several days.

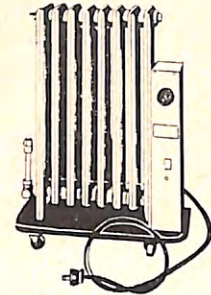


IT IS to be hoped that fish can't read but if by chance some can, all that's left to do is keep them from reading this. And this, it turns out, is a new spinning reel that should send amateurs and veterans running to the nearest body of water. The reel, which comes highly recommended by an expert fisherman, does, apparently, many things not ordinarily suspected of a reel. It helps to prevent backlash and prevents line twist. Also, it permits long-range casting and can be used with any bait casting or spin fishing lure, as well as live bait. It has no delicate mechanism to wear out, is easy to take apart and clean and doesn't cost a great deal. Is there anything more to be asked of a modest fishing reel?

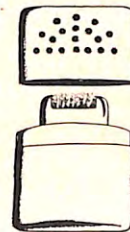


MEN the world around would vote for this opulent item. There are few among us who have not at one time or other thought it would be nice to unfold what appeared to be a radio cabinet and confound the guests by producing a bar. Here is such a thing, and it is refrigerated, too. The top holds glasses and folds back to provide a bar. The left

hand side is a refrigerator which produces plenty of ice cubes, while the right is a liquor storage cabinet. The whole thing is 42 inches high, 42 inches wide and 18 inches deep, available in several styles.



FOR heating an extra room, a garage, a basement, a single room in a house or any similar small space, here is a roll-away radiator made of cast iron, filled with a chemical solution and equipped with a thermostat that works quickly and soundlessly. The thermostat can be set like any heating system control. You will save on fuel bills with this radiator by not heating a whole house simply to get one room warm for your comfort. Even when the current is turned off, the radiator, because of its heat retention qualities, remains warm.



ANYONE who plans to spend much time outdoors this winter—ice skating, walking, wood chopping, skiing or delivering mail—should take with him one of these chromium-plated hand warmers. Using benzine, naphtha or any good lighter fluid it will restore the circulation to the tips of your digits and keep you happy until you can settle down in front of a fire with a hot buttered rum. It is ideal for hunters who must press triggers on occasion since it will keep their fingers limber, nimble and unfrozen.

THE next time your wife corners you and insists that the walls and ceilings of the cottage need your cleaning efforts, hand her this. It is a telescoping ceiling and wall washer that eliminates the need for ladders, pratfalls and sprained backs. This husband-saving device washes ceilings up to ten feet high. (There is a commercial model that reaches 16-foot ceilings). The washer, un-telescoped and set up for use, operates as follows: A cleaning solution is forced to the cleaning end of the handle by means of a rubber bulb pump. The solution then is fed to turkish toweling (which comes with the set) and the cleaning commences.

X Marked the Spot

(Continued from page 17)

other Caldwells in New Jersey, Kansas and Ohio. All Dr. Burrill can do in such a case is write a sympathetic letter suggesting that in the future, the state's name be written first in all addresses.

But similar duplications in the names of natural features are definitely his affair and his worst headache. "God alone knows," he says, "how many hundreds of Mud Lakes, Bald Knobs, Bear Creeks and Dry Gulches there are. Sometimes you can find several within a few miles of each other. When possible, we try to find other names which have been used in the past, and then persuade the local people to agree to change."

One of his greatest regrets is that so many people frown on and want to change vivid names like Booze Ditch. These are seldom duplicated and make striking identifications. Occasionally, though, even he has to admit that vivid vulgarity can go too far, as in the case of a small stream in northern Minnesota. For some obscure reason it had acquired a monicker unsuitable to mention. Fortunately, it also had several other names. When the case was brought to its attention, the Board hastily settled on Kadance Creek.

In the old Spanish section of the Southwest vividness sometimes goes too far in the direction of grandeur. The leisurely Latin tradition of doing everything with a great flourish works fine in some things, but not in map making. One tiny California creek, for instance, staggered under a name half as long as itself: *Arroyo Seco de los Capitancillos*. The Board managed to prune this luxuriant growth down to a fairly succinct Capitancillos Creek.

Although he has neither the staff nor the money to function as an information service, Dr. Burrill is constantly being asked to explain curious place names, and he usually tries to oblige. One question is so frequent that he had to find out for his own peace of mind: how in the world did the town King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, get its name? The answer is disappointingly simple. The town grew up around an old tavern established by a homesick immigrant from Prussia in 1701. He gave the tavern that name when his old country was transformed from a duchy into a kingdom in that year.

Then there's the problem of when is a village a town and a town a city. Of course, the local inhabitants can call it what they wish, but there has to be some sort of standard or the words would be meaningless. For the sake of simplicity the Bureau of Census standard is used: under 1,000 population—a village; 1,000 to 10,000—a town; over 10,000—a city.

NOW and then the Board gets letters from someone who wants to apply his own name to some creek or lake or mountain. One dowager wrote peremptorily that a peak near her home henceforth would be known by her name "because I enjoy looking at it from my front porch".

All such are politely informed that the Board frowns on the use of names of living persons. There would be too much temptation to make sweeping changes with each succeeding generation. However, if you are determined to leave your mark by getting something named after you, you might try far northern Alaska. Old maps of the area were made on a very large scale and showed few small natural features of the landscape because no one was much interested in such uninhabited wastes. Now that the area has become vital to national defense, the Army and Air Force are mapping it on a much smaller scale.

A typical 100-mile-square area which was just a small blank spot on the old map, is dotted with some 50 unnamed lakes on the new one. Anyone with the nerve to go and take a swim in one of them probably could manage to tack his name to it.

Naming appropriate features for the dead is a good deal easier. If those to be honored are war heroes, the Board is particularly glad to help. Some time ago, a Washington State group sent in a readily acceptable petition. The man they wanted to honor was Commander James E. Kyes, a native son. Few could deserve such homage more.

When his destroyer was torpedoed in the North Atlantic, Comdr. Kyes gallantly gave his life-jacket to a wounded sailor although he knew there was no time to get another and no hope of surviving without one. He went down with the ship. Now Kyes Peak, a majestic mountain near

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his home, bears permanent testimony to his courage and fame.

No one could object to this decision, but in reality the Board's authority to enforce its decisions covers only the usage of Federal agencies. It mails its announcements to some 800 other organizations (state geological offices, map publishers, etc.) in the hope that they will comply. They usually do, but not always. At last report, for instance, Idaho mappers were still spelling the name of their lake the hard way: Pend d'Oreille.

Because most of its work concerns distant places, the Board seldom has callers at its Washington office. Most who do show up there are cranks, bet-settlers and the like, who mistake it for an information service. But an elderly couple who called shortly after the war just to look at a map were different.

"You see," the white-haired old man explained with a tremor in his voice, "our son was shot down over Germany. They buried him near a little village, and we haven't been able to find it on the ordinary maps. If we could just see it on a map so we would know where he was . . ." A staff member gladly spent an hour finding it for them.

Such foreign maps and place names have been the Board's main concern for the last few years. The chief purpose has been to coordinate the maps of the State Department and the Army, Navy and Air Force. During the war, identical agreement of all our maps on the identification of even the tiniest village, island or mountain ridge in the fighting areas was vital.

The fate of a certain Nazi colonel of engineers is an excellent, though rather violent, object lesson on the point. For three years he kept his men working night and day to turn a little French village into an impregnable fortress. When the job was done, he proudly welcomed an inspection party from headquarters.

But instead of being given a medal, he was ordered shot at sunrise. Headquarters' maps differed from his. It was the wrong town.

DURING the planning of the Aleutians campaign the Board performed yeoman service in preventing such confusion among U. S. forces. Most of the small creeks and hills on the islands had never been named, and in their haste the Army and Navy started making up separate sets of names. The Board got wind of the trouble brewing, stepped in and diplomatically arbitrated the choices.

Name problems in foreign countries are not so simple. Among the Board's staff there are several language experts who spend all their time on foreign geography. So far these experts have helped render decisions on about 3½ million names throughout the world, but Dr. Burrill estimates that there are at least 3½ billion named or nameable features on which decisions eventually must be made.

The greatest difficulty in dealing with foreign names lies in changing into Roman letters those written in other alphabets. Russian, Bulgarian and Serbian, for instance, are written in Cyrillic let-

ters many of which can be translated in several ways. The Cyrillic letter *e* can be written as *ya, a, yo, ye* or, believe it or not, as *e*—which gives you a rough idea.

Even more troublesome is Arabic, for Arabian scholars traditionally skip the vowels in writing their language. Relocating the missing letters is often a matter of guess-work. There are sometimes a dozen or more spellings for a single Arabic place name. Foreign words are not the only ones that give spelling trouble. Among the most intractable, simply because they have had so many casual, non-scholarly translators, are American-Indian names. Even experts like Dr. Burrill can get tangled up in them.

Testifying about the Board's difficulties before a congressional committee, he used the case of a certain New Hampshire lake with an Indian name as an example of the problems it faces. Before the Board made its official decision, he explained, there were 132 different ways of spelling the name, an all-time record in his experience.

"And how do you spell it now?" he was asked.

"W-I-N-N-," he began confidently. Then he hesitated. "Is it an 'E' or an 'I', now?" he muttered to himself. "W-I-N-N-I . . . W-I-N-N-E . . . Just a minute, gentlemen. I'll look it up." (If the printer doesn't make a typographical error, it's Lake Winnepesaukee.)

The congressmen agreed that Dr. Burrill had made his point.

Winter's Booming Sport

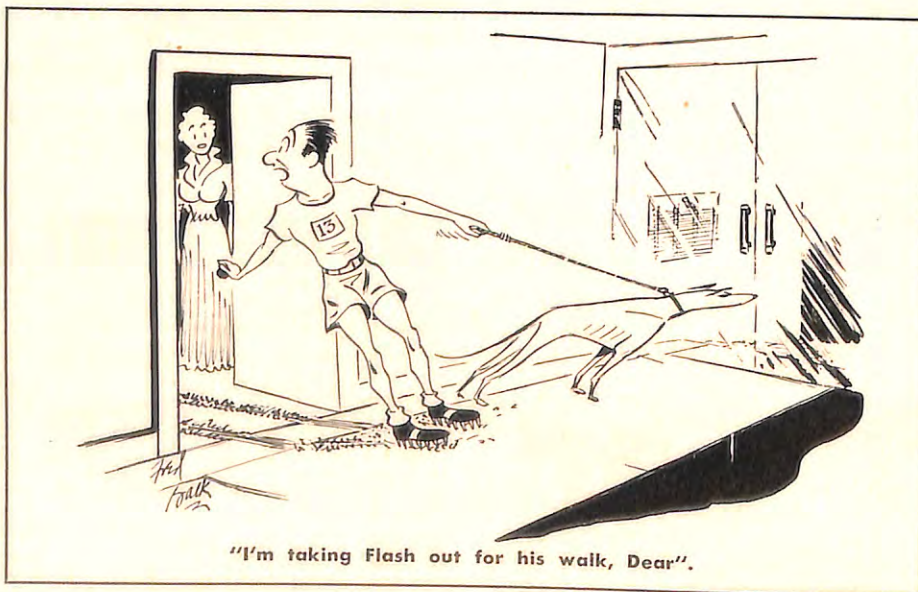
(Continued from page 6)

movement continued across the continent unchecked. Everywhere that the snow fell—and many places, too, where it just didn't seem to fall often enough—facilities to advance the sport were erected. Very soon far-sighted William Averill

Harriman saw in the sport something of permanent value and under his leadership, the Union Pacific Railroad built Sun Valley, now an internationally famous ski resort, and one which perhaps has done more to advance skiing in America

than any other. I would, of course, be guilty of oversight if I didn't mention that in 1932 the Winter Olympic Games were held, for the first and only time in America, at Lake Placid, an event which greatly contributed to the rising interest in the sport.

Soon many colleges, notably those in the East, adopted skiing as a recreational activity and a major sport. Dartmouth College, located on the fringe of the New Hampshire snow-belt, took a commanding lead with a team which for five years never lost a ski meet and which furnished a substantial portion of the 1936 Olympic Ski Team. This impressive group of young athletes, under the leadership of Otto Schneibs and later Walter Prager, set a pace all over the country which focused attention not only upon Dartmouth but upon the sport itself. On this team were men like Dick Durrance, generally considered one of America's all-time down-hill and slalom racing aces, his brother Jack Durrance, Ted Hunter, the two Chivers brothers, Howard and Warren, Dave Bradley, John Litchfield, Ed Meservey and Ed Wells, to mention but a few. Equally impressive was the fact, uncovered by taking a ski census in dor-



mitory and fraternity basements during the summertime, that there were more pairs of skis on the college campus than there were enrolled students.

The fire spread rapidly and Dartmouth's supremacy was actively and successfully challenged by many other strong ski teams from western as well as eastern colleges. Today it is generally conceded that the western skiers are becoming the leading downhill and slalom artists, primarily because in the West, with its great mountain ranges, its superb ski terrain, and its long skiing season, America's finest skiing exists and is flourishing. The East still commands the lead in cross-country racing and the Middle West still is the big training ground for ski jumpers, although the East and West will dispute that.

It may seem that I have placed undue emphasis upon the competitor as playing a significant role in the growth of skiing, but as a peak performer, he sets the standard for technical skill and equipment, which in a short time is felt down the line to the ranks of the beginner. As a result, ski equipment and ski techniques today have vastly improved since the early Thirties. These advantages are now the common property of all skiers, regardless of age or experience.

THIS year the sport of skiing will accept its greatest challenge, the results and repercussions of which will be felt in America for years to come. For the first time in our history the United States will play host to a number of nations in the 1950 FIS World Ski Championships. The FIS is an international ski federation made up of approximately twenty-eight member nations, of which the United States has been a member for a number of years through its own National Ski Association, an affiliate of the A.A.U. These World Championships are being sponsored jointly by Lake Placid, N. Y., and Aspen, Col., with each taking half of the competitive events. Lake Placid will lead off with the cross-country and ski-jumping events early in February and Aspen will follow suit with the downhill, slalom and giant slalom events for men and women February 13-19.

This is a challenging and responsible undertaking. Most of us are familiar with the Olympic Games, considered to be the greatest thing in international sports. However, to competitive skiing the FIS World Championships represent the most impressive series of international competitions, because the FIS is dedicated solely to skiing and its rules of competitor eligibility are more lenient than the Olympics', thereby assuring the winner of each event the legitimate World Championship crown.

What are the competitive events that these trained stars from every country will participate in, and which many Americans will witness for the first time this winter in Aspen and at Lake Placid? First, the most exciting of all for the spec-

tator, is the fine art of ski-jumping. A highly specialized sport, ski-jumping must be begun in early childhood if one expects to achieve greatness in the event. In a sense, ski-jumping is unique. It represents man's only activity where he has conquered the problems of flight, over astonishingly long distances, without benefit of extensive mechanical equipment. The longest jump officially recorded was made in 1948 by a young Swiss who soared a distance of 394 feet, almost a hundred feet farther than the length of a football field. Unofficially, however, jumps of over 400 feet have been made. Naturally, ski jumps built to accommodate such distances must be carefully engineered. It goes without saying that the jumper himself must have a pretty good idea of what he's doing to negotiate successfully such a flight through space.

The flight aspects of ski-jumping are interesting. The jumper on a large hill starts off from a set point and comes down a long convex ramp, called the in-run, which curves out gradually to the nearly level take-off, the spot where he becomes airborne. The take-off is generally about ten feet high on large jumps; less on the smaller ones. Split-second timing is essential here. On large jumps his speed will have built up on the in-run to as much as 50 or 60 miles per hour. As he comes to the take-off, he springs into space from a low crouch position, attempting to throw his body well forward to compensate for air resistance. Hold your hand out the window of a car going 50 miles an hour and you'll have an idea of the air resistance to which the jumper must adjust himself. As he hits the air with his body extended well forward in a sound aerodynamic position, the jumper experiences one of the indescribable thrills of the sport—that of soaring into space on air which is as buoyant as a feather mattress. For this moment the jumper defies gravity, rising perceptibly on the stream of air, gaining altitude. For this moment he is truly flying. On many jumps he may be as much as 30 feet above ground at this point.

Gradually, because of gravity, his flight assumes a long arcing trajectory. If the jumping hill is well-engineered its contour beneath him follows a similar curve so that when he lands the hill is very steep to conform to the more downward aspects of his extended flight. On such a hill the impact of his landing is never extreme and he absorbs it by dropping into a Telmark position, a low crouch with one foot forward, the other somewhat to the rear for stability. If he lands in good balance the rest is merely a matter of riding his skis out on to level ground and coming to a stop. Not all jumpers land in good balance and, from time to time, even the best take rough tumbles. The fact that very few get hurt is attributed to many years of training in which falling, of necessity, becomes an integral part. During all of this his only mechan-

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ical equipment has been a pair of hickory skis, which differ from regular skis in that they are longer, wider and heavier, providing the necessary stability for this high-speed sport.

It would be wrong to assume that a jumping competition consists merely of each jumper trying to jump farther than the others. Distance is only half the battle. His entire run, and most particularly his position in flight and the ease and surety of his landing, is carefully judged by a battery of trained judges who score each jump for its form qualities. In other words, the quality of a jump counts equally with the distance covered, which further attests to the specialized nature of the event and the years of practice needed to become a top performer. Ski-jumping is truly a great sport and not a bit like the wild form of mass suicide which our newsreels have attempted to picture.

AS WITH ski-jumping, cross-country racing has been, and probably will be for years to come, dominated by the Norwegians, Finns and Swedes. These hardy people train for this event winter and summer. It consists of running on a pair of narrow, light hickory skis around a marked course which takes the competitor up and down hills, over brooks and fences, through woods and across level stretches. Primarily it is an endurance contest which places a premium on developing a mileage-consuming stride, and employing the right waxes. The waxing aspect is so highly specialized that the field is fraught with countless mysterious

and secret combinations, seldom applied in broad daylight. It may seem strange but there are a great variety of waxes which have the astonishing characteristics of being able to grip to the snow on the up-hill climbs, and slide freely on the down-hill. Of course, if a runner applies the wrong combination he slides backward on the climb and sticks on the down-hill, a nightmarish condition which soon exhausts the runner and generally dampens his ardor.

Cross-country races may vary in length, although the standard courses are about 15 miles and 30 miles in length. Running at full tilt through 30 miles of remote snow-covered landscape can be quite a chore, particularly when fifteen miles seems an eternity. Yet these runners do it; the best can cover a thirty-mile course in slightly more than three hours.

Down-hill racing is just what its name implies. It is a race against time down a designated course which is either marked by a widely cut trail down a wooded mountainside which twists and turns in a serpentine fashion, or it may be marked by control flags on treeless slopes. The control flags accomplish the same thing as a trail without the additional mental hazard of trees flashing by your elbow. Judgment, daring and skill go hand-in-hand here, although too frequently daring and luck are employed by the young racer at the expense of good judgment. Down-hill racing is a spectacular sport and it has many perils. Today it is generally looked upon as a young man's game, taking something of the temperament of a jet fighter pilot. When you consider that

many big races, generally at least two and a half miles in length, are won by a skier who has averaged between 50 and 60 miles an hour, you can readily appreciate why it is considered a young man's sport. This average speed must be clocked for the whole course. The skier must negotiate sharp twisting corners, great rolling bumps, gullies, breathtakingly steep pitches, in short, all manner of terrain obstacles, all of which means that there are times when his actual speed must exceed 50 or 60 miles per hour in order to compensate for the places along the route where prudence demands that the skier slow down.

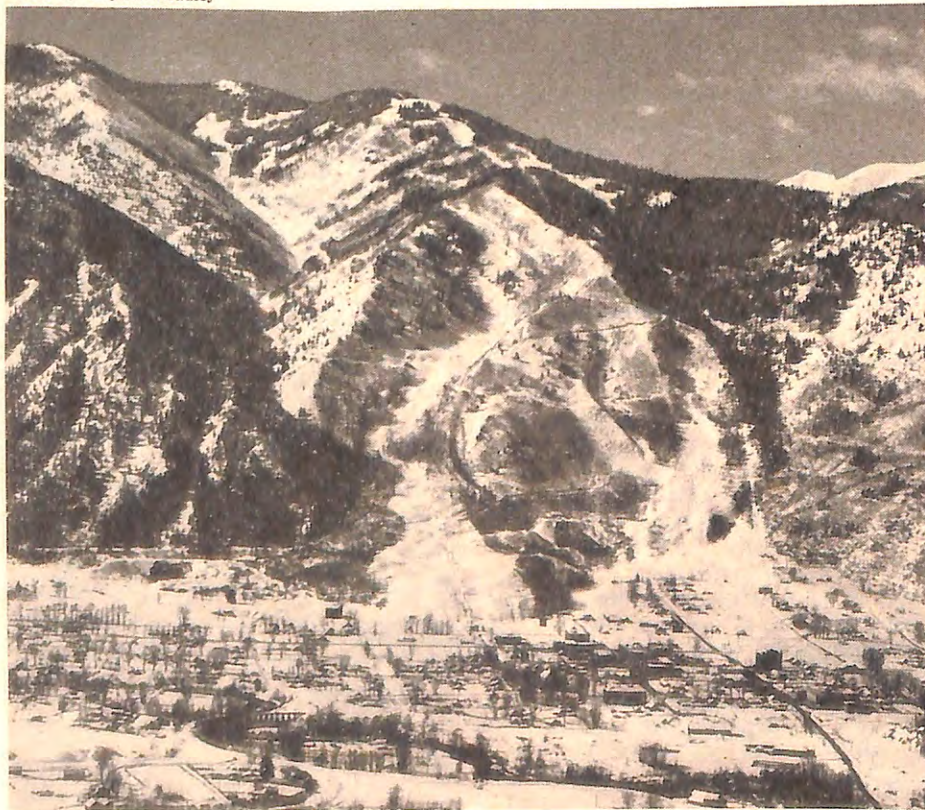
Slalom racing is a companion event to the down-hill race, only here greater emphasis is placed upon skill and judgment. Few of the perils of down-hill racing are found in the slalom. It consists of a course set on an open hillside which is designated by pairs of flags, each pair being set about ten to fifteen feet apart. These pairs are known as gates and can be set in an endless variety of combinations, demanding of the racer his utmost in skill and judgment. The racer must study the course very carefully; he must memorize every feature, every gate and its relative position on the course, every terrain obstacle such as bumps and hollows. The winner is the competitor who negotiates the course in the shortest time—being careful, of course, not to wipe out any of the gates along the way. Wiping out a spectator does not penalize the racer, but it does slow his time.

A third event is a happy combination of both down-hill and slalom and it is called the giant slalom. Here the course is longer than a slalom and usually shorter than a down-hill. It is generally a fast course with the pairs of flags more widely spaced. It is a good event since it has eliminated some of the hell-for-leather aspects of down-hill racing, placing a greater premium upon judgment and skill, and yet it still retains the thrill of flying low over the ground at a good clip.

For the non-competitive recreational skier, the growing four and a half million, skiing represents a wonderful way to enjoy the wintertime. For most it is a down-hill sport, practiced in the vicinity of ski tows, chair lifts, and cable tramways. These mechanical up-hill facilities have made it easy for the skier to get to the top of a mountain and ski down many times in one day. And, of course, not to be underestimated among its many blessings is the invigorating delight of being out of doors on a sparkling winter day, amid scenery which is an inspiration at any time.

Skiing is a sport which is characterized by the limitless variety of ways it can be enjoyed. For example, there are many who become weary of continually going up and down a hill, who find pleasure in touring about the countryside, much as the Scandinavians have done for generations. Some like their touring in a big way in the vast alpine basins of our high

Photo by Stephen Bradley



Aspen, Colo., where part of the 1950 World Ski Championships will be held.

mountain country of the West, and a few even enjoy sleeping out in the snow on such tours.

But for all it is a keenly appreciated sport. One is never too old or too young to try it. I recall several winters ago meeting an elderly gentleman who was celebrating his seventy-second birthday by vacationing in New Hampshire. All about him he saw people skiing. At last it became more than he could stand, so he decided that he too would try out this game which had captured the fancy of so many people. For two weeks he took ski lessons from an experienced instructor, at the end of which time he had made such progress that he was ready to go out on his own. What impressed me most was the new lease on life it gave this old fellow.

TO MANY it appears to be a depressingly dangerous sport, considering the number of broken legs and ankles that occur every winter. Any large ski resort is embarrassed by the mid-winter spectacle of some of its guests hobbling about on crutches and canes. Percentage-wise, the accident figures are not alarming, being about one-half of one per cent of the total skiing public. But they do happen and the layman cannot escape the conclusion that skiing is a sort of wild combination of kamikaze and hara-kiri. Actually this is not so. Skiing is adventurous and as such is no more dangerous than many things we take for granted in our daily lives.

Nevertheless, no thoughtful person would attempt to disguise the fact that people do get hurt skiing. Unfortunately, the beginners and novice skiers lead the field by a substantial margin. The reasons for this are clear. Accidents occur generally because the skier is attempting to bite off more than he can chew. Because the sport is new and because all skiers are characterized by a tremendous enthusiasm, it is difficult for a beginner to understand what the inherent dangers are and how far, or fast, he may go with safety. Confidence builds up all too rapidly, fired by a mounting enthusiasm which causes the skier to attempt slopes at speeds he is incapable of negotiating safely. Also, to the beginner who is anxious to forge ahead as rapidly as possible the spectacle of skiers of superior ability swinging down a slope with apparent ease inspires him to attempt the same, somewhat before his time.

Experience is the determining factor in most cases and it receives all too little appreciation by the beginner. Few experienced skiers get hurt. Why? Because they know what their capabilities and they know where the dangers lie. But even more than that, their years of skiing have built up the split-second reflexes which not only warn the skier of oncoming danger, but which are capable of automatic and independent action. In a tight spot, where a fraction of a second is your only margin of safety, these reflexes swing into action causing the skier to do

the right thing almost instinctively, even though afterwards he may not have any idea of how he got himself out of the tough spot. I am personally convinced that experience is the greatest insurance a skier may have.

I recall jumping once in a tournament on the large hill at Brattleboro, Vt. This hill ranks as one of the older hills and is excellent for jumping when conditions are right. I had had little training that year and knew I was rusty, but I figured with a few remaining shreds of confidence that everything would be all right. As I came to the take-off my timing was faulty and I was rudely shocked to find myself out over the landscape with my skis and body turning more and more sideways. A persistent cross-wind wasn't helping any either. All I remember was that things started to happen up there in the two or three seconds of flight which brought my skis back into line, so that when I landed they were headed in the right direction, even though my upper body was practically facing back up-hill. Had I landed crab fashion with skis pointing across instead of directly down the hill I could very easily have been a candidate for the "meat wagon" parked down below. But all I sustained from the incident was a good case of the shakes. To this day I have no idea what muscles went into action to accomplish the correction. The old Iron Mike took over, for which I have been thankful many times.

This year with the eyes of the international ski world focused upon the United States many people are going to hear about and become interested in skiing for the first time. Conceivably, another million citizens will try this fascinating sport and many more will want to but will feel that they are just too old. To this group I cannot stress enough the fact that age has little bearing on whether or not you can learn to ski. It has a bearing on just how fast you can ski with safety, but this will in no way diminish the pleasures which can be derived from skiing, if you adopt a sensible approach to it. The brilliant sparkling days, the panorama of high peaks, the beauties of deep groves and open glades, the shimmer of new-fallen snow, the crisp invigorating air, will all be there for anyone to enjoy. And millions of people will do just that for many years to come.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

A ski-jumper, Steve Bradley was a member of the Dartmouth team for four years and in 1939 won the Sun Valley individual intercollegiate four-event championships. In 1937 he was a member of the four-man American team that went to New Zealand and Australia and won every series of competition. For two years he coached the University of Colorado ski team and he will be Chief of Race in the coming FIS Championships.

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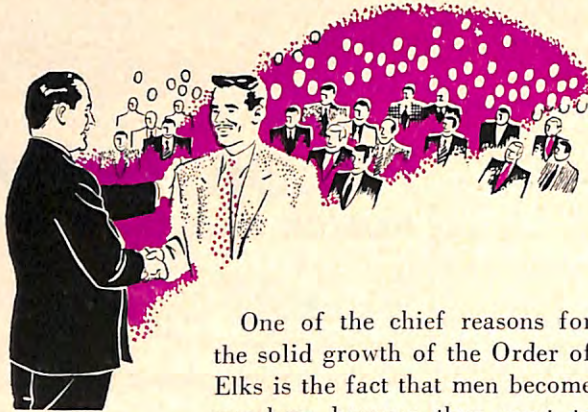
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editorial

THE MILLION-MEMBER PROGRAM



One of the chief reasons for the solid growth of the Order of Elks is the fact that men become members because they want to and not because they are pressed into joining. Membership in the Elks is a voluntary act, expressing a man's desire to associate himself with others who share his respect for the cardinal principles served by our Order. The policy of shunning membership drives, of accepting to our ranks only men of high character with a genuine interest in the Order and who will be proud to be Elks has long proved its wisdom.

The program launched by Grand Exalted Ruler Anderson, and so capably carried on by the Lodge Activities Committee, to Make Your Best Friend One of the Million, is in perfect accord with our honored traditions in this respect and should have the personal encouragement and participation of every loyal Elk.

First on this program was the Stray Elks Roundup, soundly conceived to return to active membership those Brothers who for various reasons had dropped out and needed only a friendly invitation to rejoin our ranks. It's a warming experience to learn that your Brothers have not forgotten you, that there's a welcome for you at the lodge. This ought to be a continuous effort on the part of every lodge, for it is the very spirit of Elkdom.

Next on the program was the Emmett T. Anderson Class. The theme for this special effort was "Elkdom Is Our Heritage". It is a great heritage and how better can we respect it, strengthen it, preserve it, than by opening our doors to our friends who we know will stand with us in maintaining Elkdom as a vital force in America?

The Grand Exalted Ruler's program will culminate in a "Millionth Member Class" in February and how proud, and rightfully so, every Elk will be with the realization that his hand clasps a million others in an unbroken and unbreakable unity for Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity.

An essential part of this program is the emphasis laid upon discriminate selection of members, and

this is as it should be. Membership in the Elks must be maintained as something to be desired, a quality that would be lost if ever we placed first importance upon mere numbers. We rejoice that every man who enters Elkdom during this period of special effort will have done so because he embraced an opportunity offered him by one who wanted to make his best friend one of the million.

A TRIUMPH FOR JUSTICE



The trial of the eleven communist leaders on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the violent destruction of the Government of the United States was a triumph for justice—not only for American justice but for the fundamental principles of fair dealing, one man with another, that mankind has evolved over the painful years. For it we are indebted, all of us, to Judge Harold Medina.

For nine long months Judge Medina was subjected to the harrying, harassing tactics of the defendants' five lawyers and, at times, of the defendants themselves. Deliberately they employed every artifice, every crude and crafty means at their disposal, including psychological intimidation, to beat him down, to weary him, to confuse him, to betray him into making a mistake that would lead to a mistrial or, failing that, to reversal on appeal.

Throughout it all Judge Medina displayed a spirit that was unbreakable, a physical and moral strength hardly surpassable and a patience that Job would admire. It was not surprising that at times Judge Medina revealed the terrible strain under which he labored, but never did he lose his marvelous poise, his iron self-control. It is to his everlasting credit that despite the brutal and humiliating treatment he received, he preserved a judicial detachment that won for the eleven defendants the thing that they least wanted on this earth—a fair trial.

No ordinary man could have endured what Judge Medina endured and then, in language truly majestic in its simplicity, deliver a charge to the jury that revealed the issues with the deft precision of a surgeon. His vigorous exposition of the rights of the defendants freely to criticize their government, their society and to advocate changes in them by all manner of peaceful means, his stern admonition to the jury to preserve to the defendants the protection of the laws of a system they ridicule was a classic that ought to be required reading in every school in the land.

The jury's verdict of guilty will, of course, go to the Supreme Court, where its affirmation will depend upon the constitutionality of the Smith Act which was the basis of the indictment. Regardless of the ultimate decision, Americans, and free people everywhere, will always take pride in the new majesty with which Judge Medina has clothed justice.

Your Magazine Keeps Pace with You

Brother Elks:

This is your Order's official publication—it is published by you, for you, and because of you.

Your Fraternity is continuing to be the finest in the country.

It is this Magazine's duty to go along with you in every respect. In the past six years your number has increased tremendously and your activities, as Elks, have grown in proportion. Naturally, it has been necessary for us to devise methods to cover these increased activities.

To the "News of the Lodges", we have added "Lodge Notes",

columns devoted to reporting briefly certain types of Elk news. The visits of your Grand Exalted Ruler are now covered chronologically, with no visit getting a "return engagement" in the Magazine, once the date of that visit has been covered. Your State Association Convention reports begin with the June issue and end with the November number. The activities of your National Service Commission are covered pictorially. For the first time in our history, special articles reporting those special events so peculiar to the B.P.O.E. and so much a part of Elkdom—Flag Day, Elks Memorial Day and Mother's Day—have been made integral editorial features.



- Your Order Is On the March—In 1943, there were approximately 587,000 of you. In 1949, you numbered more than 985,000.
- Your Magazine Is Keeping Pace—In 1943, it gave representation to 301 of your lodges in twelve issues, with the publication of 682 news items and photographs. In 1949, it gave representation to 695 lodges in twelve issues, with the publication of 1,274 items and photographs.
- You are active, interested, thoughtful Americans, cooperating with the Grand Exalted Ruler and the various Grand Lodge Committees.
- Your lodge and State Association officers and your District Deputies are capable, willing and proud, cooperating wholeheartedly as liaison agents in keeping us informed of your Elk activities.
- Your Magazine is the reporter of your Fraternity's progress.

THE STAFF OF
THE ELKS MAGAZINE

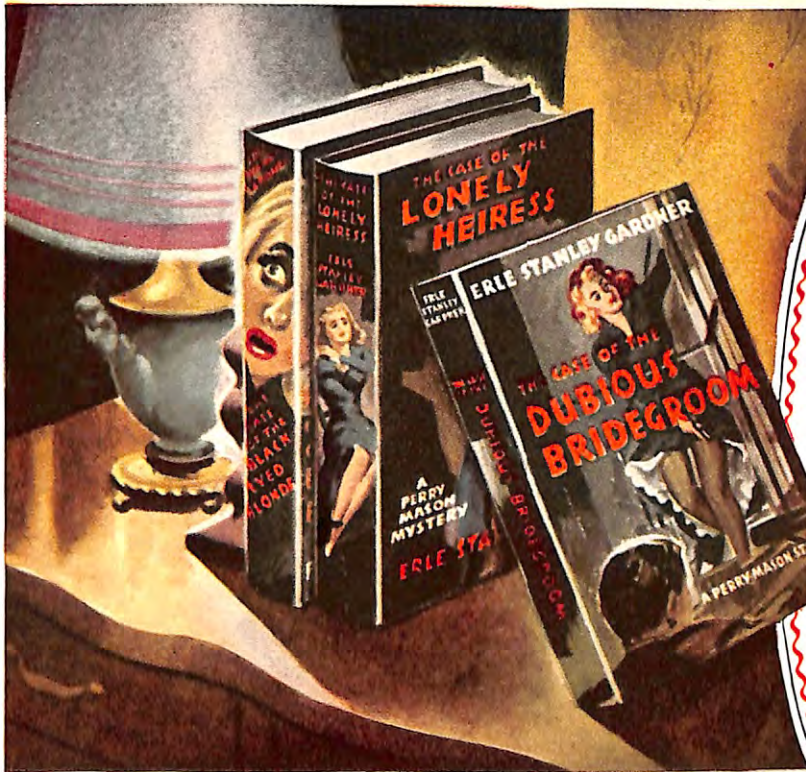
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THE CASE OF THE Dubious Bridegroom

When millionaire Edward Garvin finds himself with *two* wives, he retains lawyer Perry Mason to get rid of the first one—*legally*. But somebody beats Mason to it—by *shooting* wife No. 1. Now Garvin has nothing to worry about—except a charge of MURDER! All the cards are stacked against him, until Mason comes up with the "joker"!

THE CASE OF THE Lonely Heiress

Can you imagine a beautiful heiress *advertising* for boy friends? Perry doesn't believe it. But neither do the cops believe Perry when they trap him in an apartment with a *murdered* woman! Especially when the *only* fingerprints belong to Perry himself!

THE CASE OF THE Black-Eyed Blonde

Just ONE blonde can cause enough trouble—and Mason is tangled up with THREE! No. 1 bursts into his office wearing practically nothing but a fur coat and a "wow" of a black eye. No. 2 is having suspicious "in-law" trouble. And Mason finds No. 3 *with a bullet through her head!* Can No. 2 help Mason prove that No. 1 didn't murder No. 3?

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