

THE MAGAZINE

Elks



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A letter from the President
to Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1943

Dear Brother Sullivan:

A splendid year of varied activities by the Elks in all out support of the war lies between the holding of your national convention last year and the assembling of the fraternity in annual conclave in Boston next Monday.

Not strangers to good works in time of peace, I like to think that the splendid program in behalf of the underprivileged everywhere which the Elks carried out in the years before Pearl Harbor was a preparation for the larger effort which they have made and are making to hasten victory. Through hearty cooperation with the Army and the Navy, individual lodges and individual members have rendered a splendid service. Practical educational programs have been of great value, and the provision of recreational facilities in Elks Fraternal Centers has added to the efficiency of the armed forces and helped immensely in upbuilding and maintaining morale.

My message to the 1943 convention is: On to victory.

Very sincerely yours,



E. Mark Sullivan, Esq.,
Grand Exalted Ruler,
Grand Lodge,
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,
209 Washington Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE ELKS MAGAZINE

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

"TO INCULCATE THE PRINCIPLES OF CHARITY, JUSTICE, BROTHERLY LOVE AND FIDELITY; TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE AND ENHANCE THE HAPPINESS OF ITS MEMBERS; TO QUICKEN THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM; TO CULTIVATE GOOD FELLOWSHIP. . ."
—FROM PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

THE ELKS NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND PUBLICATION COMMISSION

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A is for Ancient . . . **A** is for Age . . .

AA is for the whiskey of the flavor years

Ah! Such whiskey as they savored back in those days of leisurely, ample living . . . whiskey that was made so carefully, so slowly . . . made back in peace-time* . . . whiskey that invokes the memory of another age in its distinguished and honorable bouquet and body! So, although it may at times be unavailable, you may always regard with fondness its "AA" symbol . . . the sign of . . .

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*Note: all facilities of Ancient Age are devoted to the production of alcohol for War. All Ancient Age Whiskey now available was made in peace-time.



Edris Morrison Studio

FRANK J. LONERGAN

**of Portland, Ore., Lodge 142, elected Grand Exalted Ruler
at the Grand Lodge Meeting in Boston, July 13, 1943**

Speech of Acceptance

by Frank J. Lonergan
before the Grand Lodge at Boston,
Mass., July 13, 1943

GRAND EXALTED RULER, Past Grand Exalted Rulers, my Brother Elks, and fellow Americans all: You have just conferred upon me a most distinguished honor—the greatest honor in Elkdom. I feel very humble and frightened, too, at the realization of the magnitude and all-importance of the service that lies ahead, particularly now that our beloved country is engaged in a titanic World War, to maintain and preserve our American way of life and the rights of humanity everywhere.

I feel strengthened, however, in the hope and belief that with your helpfulness and loyal cooperation, and a faithful reliance upon Divine Providence, success will crown our labors.

It is, therefore, in a spirit of humility and with a deep and sincere sense of gratitude and appreciation, that I acknowledge and accept the great trust and distinct honor you have bestowed upon me in selecting me as your Grand Exalted Ruler.

Many years ago I was initiated into this grand American Fraternity by Portland, Ore., Lodge, No. 142, and I shall be ever grateful to the members of that Lodge for their kindness, generosity and consideration, and the many opportunities they gave me to serve the Lodge and our Order. Especially am I obligated to Brother C. C. Bradley, Past Exalted Ruler of my Lodge and a member of the Grand Lodge since 1912, for his continued friendship, counsel and encouragement.

I express my appreciation also to the Oregon State Elks Association and to the Grand Lodge for the many honors and privileges that have been accorded me throughout the years.

Any services I may have rendered in the past have been repaid a hundredfold through the warmth of lasting friendships and the ever-broadening horizon of fraternal affections.

In the years that have glided away since our Order was founded, it has accomplished an outstanding record of glorious achievements that has been indelibly stamped in the hearts of the people. Its activities have formed a golden chain of noble deeds and timely benefactions that encircles the far-flung fields of human endeavor.

With a history of performance not excelled anywhere, the Order of Elks stands forth today recognized and accredited as pre-eminent and resplendent in its Americanism, its benevolence, its fraternity and its unity. This enviable position was not accomplished by pure accident. It came about because of magnificent leadership, backed up and supported by a loyal and devoted membership.

We must never forget the eminent and illustrious men who have served as Grand Exalted Rulers of our Order, or ever cease to be grateful to them. Thank God for the Past Grand Exalted Rulers who are spared to us, and a whispered prayer of remembrance for those who have been called to the land of "pleasant dreams".

For me to undertake to appraise justly each Past Grand Exalted Ruler would be as futile as an attempt to "paint the lily or gild the rose". I love and respect them all, and yearn for their help and guidance.

I must, however, express my sincere and deep appreciation to Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin for his many acts of kindness, and for his generosity, advice and helpfulness. I shall continue to lean upon him heavily.

I have been called by this Grand Lodge to take over the responsibility of leadership of our Order for the ensuing year.

I have accepted the call. I am elated and happy that such a distinct honor has come to my Lodge, to the beautiful State of Oregon, and to me.

I am not unmindful, however, of the task ahead and of the duties and services involved. I am not unmindful, either, of the fact that I take up the gavel where the dynamic, eloquent and distinguished Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan lays it down. He has done a grand job for our country and the Order. I think I know now what he meant when he said, "The apple never falls far from the tree." God bless you, Mark Sullivan, always!

It is most appropriate and timely that this Grand Lodge meets in Boston, in the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. With our country now engaged in the most critical and relentless war of all history, in which our freedoms, our rights and our way of life are at stake, we come to this historic city, whose soil has been consecrated to Americanism with the blood and the ashes of those heroic martyrs, soldiers and patriots who so bravely and nobly fought for freedom and American independence. We proudly come here to nourish our souls and gain inspiration and strength to carry on for America.

What a glorious pageantry of patriots and patriotic events is filmed before the mind in this hallowed spot! Americans will always cherish the story of the Boston Tea Party, Lexington and Concord and Paul Revere, Bunker Hill and Israel Putnam. Let us drink deep from this well of patriotic devotion and renew within us a greater fervor and a stronger purpose to do our full part for home and country, whatever the cost or sacrifice may be.

I shall not take the time now to discuss in detail a general program for the ensuing year. This I shall endeavor to do at a meeting with the Exalted Rulers and other representatives this evening at eight o'clock in this hotel. There will be, however, no attempt to promote any startling innovations. Under the splendid leadership of Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan, our Order has experienced its greatest gain in members in more than fifteen years. We should continue to use every effort to increase our membership, in order that our works of charity, benevolence and patriotism may grow and expand, and bring greater happiness, peace and contentment to our Nation.

We must be watchful, however, that the quality of our membership is not sacrificed for quantity, and that campaigns for members be always conducted with wholesome discrimination. It is most important, too, that our lodges strive in every way to retain the members who have embraced Elkdom, and to scan the field carefully for those eligible and qualified for reinstatement.

Through the magnificent and patriotic activities of the Elks War Commission and its well-earned recognition by our country, through the well known, respected, and valued Elks Magazine, through the Elks National Foundation, and other notable works, our Order has rendered meritorious and honorable service and has achieved outstanding acclaim. Countless numbers of loyal citizens throughout the land are anxiously waiting to be invited to join us in our work, and to practice faithfully our precepts. In all our endeavors for good, let us heed the words of a French writer who said, "Every man goes down to the grave carrying in his clutched hands only that which he has given away." (Continued on page 40)

Bring On Them Gladiators



The dames have taken an interest in—and charge of—sports. To the hills, men!

By Stanley Frank



OUR fine-feathered birds of prey, the dames, have been making suckers of dumb, devoted mankind since it started, an observation that hardly falls into the category of a startling revelation. They have pushed men off barstools, they have taken man's place in heavy industry at higher wages and, between salutes, they are telling men how to win the war, but the greatest indignity is yet to come. The dames have taken an interest in—and charge of—sports. To the hills, men!

For more than half a century men, who are not very bright in these

things, have been lugging their womankind to sporting events in the delusion that they are bringing new converts to the temples of pure, ennobling athletics. That's how much men know. Dames go for sports, all right, but for a reason that never fails to impel their escorts to look for the nearest exit. The lovely ladies are interested only when someone, preferably a man, is in imminent danger of being killed.

Look at the sports that get a heavy, consistent play from the feminine trade: boxing, football, horse racing, wrestling, polo and hockey. The dolls dearly love these blood and

thunder exercises only because the possibilities are splendid that one of the adorable athletes will get his head knocked off or that he will be left for dead in the arena.

It so happens that men are not entirely reluctant to attend these courses in the sporting curriculum. They, too, holler rapturously when blood other than their own is leaking. Yet men, if they are inveterate fans, have a sense of appreciation of the technique and subtle strategy required to play the games well, a consideration that never enters the minds, if any, of the dames.

(Continued on page 42)

By Harry Hansen



WALTER
LIPP-
MANN

makes a plea for a definite foreign policy on the basis of national security in his new book, "U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic". This may be called a primer in foreign relations, in which Mr. Lippmann asks his compatriots to see the danger of isolation in a world filled with economic and national rivalries. Mr. Lippmann's point of view is this: There is a deep-seated American opinion that we do not wish to mix in foreign affairs. Yet contrary to this impression we continually mix in the most vital affairs of Europe and Asia, without taking responsibility for carrying out our demands. An instance is the Open Door policy in China and the attempts to limit Japanese expansion, which we pursued through forty years without having the power to back them up. We have done a great deal of talking; we have been idealistic and humanitarian and declared we were bringing democracy to Europe, but when the crucial test came we washed our hands of Europe. We have rejected the idea of an agreement with Great Britain and yet have tolerated "a concealed informal alliance with British sea power". Now, argues Mr. Lippmann, we face a world of mighty enemies, who will attack us unless we are too powerful to attack. To keep the world at peace and permit democratic nations to develop, and to give scope for the growth of the American hemisphere, a combination of nations is necessary. Mr. Lippmann suggests first the United States, Great Britain and Russia, and says their interests do not clash. Then, possibly, China, which must become the great Asiatic power. Should these states work against one another they will begin by arming the vanquished, Germany and Japan, and then world peace will again be lost and our own security endangered. The Lippmann book is an appeal to reason and well worth study. His point of view is based upon necessity. He believes it will be possible to work for peace with Soviet Russia. Nations fight for national interest, says he, and ideologies need not separate their cooperation in world affairs. His whole argument is based on self-interest and self-preservation, which must unify our future foreign policy. (Atlantic-Little Brown, \$1.50)

War experiences are getting into book form at a great rate; the bookshops are crowded with stories of fighting on land and sea and in the

(Continued on page 45)

What America is reading

Walter Lippmann, author of "U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic" and Mlle. Eve Curie whose new book is titled "Journey Among Warriors".



Lt. Malcolm T. Wordell who with Lt. Edwin N. Seiler is author of "Wildcats Over Casablanca".



Lt. Col. Walter L. J. Bayler, author of "Last Man Off Wake Island".



Robert Benchley, whose new collection "Benchley Beside Himself" will be published by Harper and Brothers on June 4, interviews Robert Benchley at his desk.



In the DOGHOUSE

with Ed Faust



A quick look into Mr. Faust's mailbag for a series of interesting questions and answers.

RECALL a time, when, if I did not receive any mail, I was happy. That meant no bills. But since I started writing the dog page for your Elks Magazine I view the postman in a different light. He's swapped his horns for a pair of wings—although he still brings the bills, darn it. But with them are sure to be a number of letters from readers. These are always welcomed because they are invariably interesting. Now you wouldn't think that being asked questions is something to look forward to, but I can assure you it is. You see, the ques-

tions readers ask about their dogs are usually interesting and I like to answer them. Perhaps you have a query or two. If so, send it along. Perhaps too, you'd like to see the sort of questions that come to me. If you would, then take a peek over my shoulder while I open the morning mail. Perhaps the question you may have in mind may be answered here.

D. R. D. W. S. writes, and I'll quote part of his letter, ". . . My dog Gretchen is one of those lovable little comedians, a copper colored dach-

hund. Every day (since the war began) I've noticed a growing resentment against her by children and adults both, on account of her German ancestry, and some few others I know are confronted by the same thing. Please appeal to your readers not to compare these friendly dogs with that lunatic who is ruining Europe." Doctor, I'm happy to do that. Such prejudice is absurd. Dogs are no more responsible for the misdeeds of men than you or I would be responsible for the weather. As a matter of fact, this breed of dog is very much a fine pet. It's a compact dog, clean and a heap intelligent.

MRS. C. D. postcards from Brooklyn to the effect that her Trixie, a Spitz, just won't go for the packaged or dehydrated dog foods. The lady adds that under the rationing system it's hard enough for her to get meat for her family, not to speak of getting pork chops for the pooch. At the time of writing, the temperamental Trixie had quit eating for a day and a half. The answer to this one is simple: the only time a dog will go on a prolonged hunger strike is when it is sick. The normal, healthy dog will certainly eat when it gets hungry enough and it will eat anything edible. This goes for any animal and human beings too. My advice to Mrs. C. D. is to keep the food accessible to Miss Trixie but don't worry about her not eating. She will, in time.

"Laddie," the mascot of the Elks National Home at Bedford, Virginia.

MR. W. T. writes in to say that he has a four-year-old German Shepherd male and would like to volunteer the dog for war duty. "How do I go about it?" he asks. This shows a fine spirit of patriotism and it will interest the gentleman to know that there are already some two hundred thousand purps serving the colors. They are distributed between the army, navy, coast guard and marines. German Shepherds are preferred because of the breed being generally, unusually intelligent, responsive to re-training and, as a rule, aggressive. Note that I say re-training. The dog accepted has to acquire an entirely different set of habits than it had as a house pet, the most radical difference being that it is taught to be vicious. The agency for you to contact, Mr. T., is Dogs for Defense Inc., 22 East 60th Street, New York City, N. Y. Dogs taken must be sound, healthy, stand twenty inches at the shoulder and weigh at least fifty pounds. Among other tests there is one to see how the dog reacts to gunfire. Dogs that give any indication of fear are rejected. Dogs accepted are trained for sentry work, as messengers, carriers of ammuni-

(Continued on page 44)



Rod AND Gun

Wide World

Of all horrors there is nothing to equal a rainy day in camp when fishing is stymied.

By Ray Trullinger

The dawn of a clear new day is all an inveterate fisherman asks.

ALTHOUGH American brains have untangled some of the world's knottiest problems and developed countless benefits to mankind, including the juke box, the \$49 sealskin coat and modern bakers' bread, to mention a few, not one of the country's 20 million anglers ever has discovered how to kill a rainy day around a fishing camp.

Now, your correspondent has endured assorted horrors in his time, ranging from Sundays in Washington, D. C., to the vocalizing of swing band chanteuses, but to date no misery has approximated that of a rainy day in camp when fishing activity is stymied by an unexpected downpour. Such drippy interludes first induce a sense of piscatorial frustration, then melancholia, and, if long protracted, the fishin' meemies. This last stage finds the angler chasing wholly imaginary fish through the rain and calls for prompt administration of a sedative. But not more than a quart.

What often makes the rainy day

in camp such a trial is the fact it barges in unannounced, like city relatives on the weekend. And always at a time when the fisherman has been enjoying marvelous sport and is all set for a repeat performance on the morrow. There's never a hint of impending calamity; every sign, as he rolls in for a night of blissful slumber, points to another happy day of bass-bugging, salmon snaffling or what-not. And, of course, sunshine.

Take yesterday, as an example. Accompanied by a gent named Slipp, who guides angling hopefuls up in northeastern Maine, and a female who answers to the name of Toots, your agent wrestled smallmouth bass and pickerel from morning to evening's dusk. It was a red-letter fishing day. Little River's pickerel slashed at Mr. Weber's "Frogakle" with commendable gusto, and so did Big Lake's smallmouth bass. When we got tired of catching them on a phony frog, we switched to fuzzy dry flies, imitation crawdads and other

artificial, with the same happy results.

"They like to eat us up, didn't they?" commented Mr. Slipp, as the outboard snarled us back to a supper of fresh Maine lobster, blueberry pie, unrationed cream and other tasty tidbits. "Yes, sir, they wanted everything we tossed 'em. And tomorrow we'll give those Grand Lake salmon a workout."

Ah, tomorrow!

Supper was followed by the usual bull session on the cabin porch. Lies were swapped, mosquitoes were swatted, and next day's campaign was outlined. It really was a beautiful evening, too—the end of a perfect day. Bullbats flitted around overhead and a pale half-moon made an appearance in a cloudless sky. Even the sounds of a riotous crap game in a nearby cabin added to the evening's charm.

After a decent interval Mr. Slipp edged off in the growing gloom, but

(Continued on page 43)

Editorial

A Prayer

Please, dear Lord;
Teach me to love nature,
Lift my head above the clouds,
Disclose to me the purpose of the universe,
Give me for my very own one bright star,
Blind me to the faults of friends,
Disclose to me my own shortcomings,
Keep me young enough to laugh,
Deafen my ears to blasphemy,
Close my mind to unholy thoughts,
Quicken my eyes to see beauty,
Deprive me of the sense of fear,
Unravel my threads of care,
Make me as those who love me wish me to be,
Be gracious unto me,
Protect me from evil,
Order my goings and comings,
Enfold me in thine arms.

Amen.

Our New Grand Exalted Ruler

AS though fearful of being charged with playing one ocean as a favorite over the other, the Grand Lodge swept from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the

Pacific for its Grand Exalted Ruler and selected for that high honor Frank J. Lonergan of Portland, Oregon, as our chief executive for the ensuing year. Mr. Lonergan is not so well known to our membership in the east and south as many of his immediate predecessors, but he is a man of fine instincts and accomplishments and will bring to the Order an atmosphere of the great West which is bound to be healthful and beneficial and lend itself to the further up-building of the ideals of our Fraternity which lie close to his heart. He is a public speaker of great ability and can be counted on to carry the gospel of Elkdom in telling and forceful language to all who are privileged to hear him.

He is not a stranger to the Order, having been intimately associated with the Grand Lodge and its affairs for many years. He represented his lodge at the Miami Grand Lodge Session and also at the Atlantic City Session in 1938. He has served two terms as District Deputy, discharging the duties of that office with energy and discretion. In 1934 he became a member of the Grand Forum and was appointed its Chief Justice the following year, a position which he filled with honor and distinction.

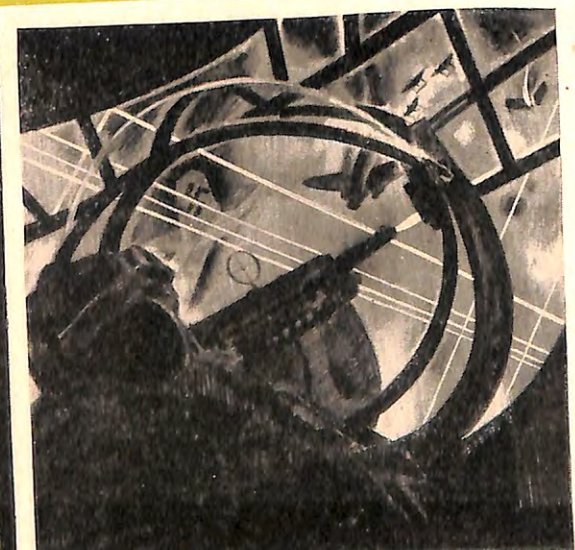
He is a thoroughgoing Elk and we anticipate a splendid year under his inspired leadership. His election by the Grand Lodge was unanimous and he will be received by the entire membership with the same unanimity of sentiment. He has executive ability and we may be assured that the affairs of the Grand Lodge will be skillfully and effectively handled.

Frontiers to Explore

THERE are still frontiers in the United States! There are still places where the civilization such as is known in the cities, towns and villages of America has barely touched.

There are places where war is not new to the sturdy, courageous and adventurous inhabitants. Modern war only is different than that they have been used to. In place of Nazi and totalitarian war lords they have been used to fighting

Decorations by John J. Floherty, Jr.



daily for their lives against the scourges of thirst, flash floods, vast distances still dangerous to cross, and many other things too numerous to mention that the average resident of America no longer even considers.

Among similar places in the great West is Mexican Hat, Utah, little known, so far as the individual is concerned, yet a place that probably is destined to become part of the greatest recreational and scenic area in the northern hemisphere and one which will be widely visited some day.

Down where life is raw, where your past is still unquestioned, where only your performance counts in the job to be done today, lies a region that breeds men and women of the caliber that we thought belonged only in history books.

Yet in this land of strange contrasts and never-ending beauty that can be found only on top of 10,000 foot peaks and on swift and dangerous rivers, there has been going on, unbeknownst to the majority of the American people, a development of what promises to be not only the king of sports but a sport that presents to those who participate the ultimate in thrills, enjoyment, suspense and surprise. It is known as "river running".

A writer says of Norman D. Nevills,

"After traveling with this intrepid young man for any length of time one soon gets used to thrills and excitement each day which would last most people a lifetime; but you never get used to the gigantic beauty, ever-changing scenes, to say nothing of the calm and peacefulness of this great country which takes in a good portion of four of the Nation's states—Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Rapids running technique as employed by Nevills, when properly executed looks as simple as the technique used by an expert skier as he plunges down a steep white slope, diving between the flags on the course. In reality it is as difficult, or more so, than the skier's course, and the timing and level-headedness of the boat operator must be at least on a par with, if not above, that of a man on skis."

Memorizing of Ritual

INITIATIONS conducted by officers of subordinate lodges who, book in hand, read from the printed page the parts set down to them, lack impressiveness. Thus the lessons sought to be impressed on the mind of the candidate are lost. That this is generally recognized is evidenced by the ever-increasing interest in ritualistic contests fostered by the Grand Lodge, supported by State Associations and made effective by many lodges which engage in friendly rivalry for supremacy in the exemplification of the ritual.

Recognition of its importance resulted in the enactment of Section 118 of the Grand Lodge Statutes which provides that within thirty days after their installation all officers of subordinate lodges shall memorize those portions of the ritual assigned to them and which further provides that failure on their part so to do shall work a forfeiture of office. Such forfeiture shall be declared by the subordinate lodge at a regular session. It will be noted that the word "shall" and not "may" is used both with reference to memorizing the ritual and to the declaration of forfeiture. This statute imposes two duties, first the duty of each officer to memorize his part of the ritual, and second the duty of the lodge on his failure so to do to declare a forfeiture of his office.

However, two other duties are involved in enforcing this statute. First, it is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler to observe how the officers of subordinate lodges in his jurisdiction render the ritual and to make full report to the Grand Exalted Ruler, and second, the duty of the Grand Exalted Ruler to act pursuant to the provisions of Section 16 of the Grand Lodge Statutes which gives him the power and authority to remove any subordinate lodge officer who neglects the duties of his office. Failure to memorize his part of the ritual comprises such neglect of duty and if the lodge does not act to remove him from office, it then becomes the duty of the Grand Exalted Ruler to remove any such officer.





The Elks, Too, Can Do!

IT IS the proud boast of our Order that when there is a patriotic job to be done, the Elks are ready and willing to do it.

The willingness of Elks to cooperate with our Government, and the practical usefulness of these efforts have received frequent recognition from both branches of our Armed Forces. It is not surprising therefore, that when a new emergency arose last Spring, the offer of the Elks War Commission to assist in the recruiting of construction specialists was promptly accepted.

Army Construction Engineers and Navy Construction Battalions ("Seabees") each requires 9,000 additional men per month to work and fight with our Armed Forces.

As currently authorized Government building projects of every description are completed (from new Army and Navy cantonments to munitions plants), men 17 to 50 years of age become available. This new requirement for men gives trained civilians an excellent opportunity to enter a branch of the Service where their talents will be most useful.

The Elks War Commission has suggested that the basic parts of each subordinate lodge's participation in this program include the following procedure:

(1) A visit by the War Committee Chairman of each lodge with the nearest Navy Recruiting Office and nearest Army District Engineer to plan for the coordinated effort of both branches of the Service and the local lodge.

(2) Place the localized news releases issued from time to time by the Commission's office in local newspapers and on local radio stations. Ask the newspaper editors and radio station managers to continue to publicize the program; ask the newspa-

pers to assign a reporter to follow up all local angles of the program, particularly the human interest stories that develop; place the recruiting posters, supplied by the Army and Navy, in conspicuous spots; read, study and keep quantities of the Army and Navy recruiting literature available so that full information about the construction engineers may always be on hand.

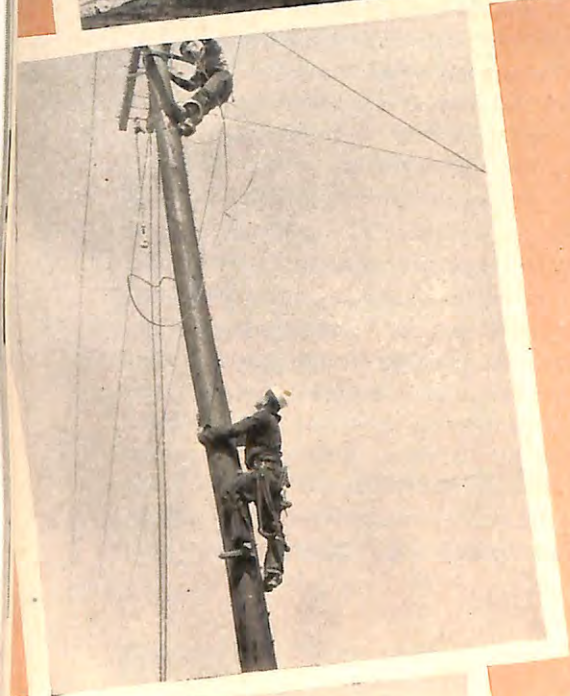
(3) Arrange to maintain Information Headquarters at the lodge on specified evenings, and have a member of the War Committee in attendance, so that men interested in voluntary induction, or voluntary enlistment in either branch of the Service, may obtain full preliminary details about Army Construction Engineer Units or Navy Construction Battalions.

(4) Work closely with the nearest Army District Engineer and Navy Recruiting Officer. Attempt to promote and sponsor a public rally to which all potential candidates would be invited to hear talks by qualified Army and Navy personnel.

PROGRESS TO DATE

Reports from subordinate lodges, indicate that the progress of this Construction Engineer Program is most satisfactory to date. While this is pleasing to note, it is not an indication that our job is finished. As our Armed Forces move onward, the need for more and more construction engineers becomes increasingly important. The job of all Elks is to locate suitable prospects, direct them to the proper recruiting channels, and render every assistance to help them place their useful abilities where they are most needed.

The "Seabees" paint the words "CAN DO" on their mobile equipment. The Elks War Commission feels that the Elks, too, "CAN DO!"





THE

Elks

IN THE

WAR

Above is the Douglas C-54 cargo-transport purchased for Army use by Santa Monica, Calif., Lodge. The purchase was the result of Santa Monica Lodge's efforts in the War Bond Drive which netted more than \$400,000.

Right is the "Mail Box" established by Huntington, Ind., Lodge for its members in the Service. On the shelf beside each name are stamped, addressed postcards which can be sent by members to their Brother Elks in the Armed Forces.

Below are participants in the Hardin County Blood Donor program which was held in the home of Kenton, Ohio, Lodge.

OUR BOYS In The SERVICE
WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU
 Send them a **CARD** To-day

Ervin Ake	James Ball
Jolly Barr	Dick Book
Pete Bridge	Wm Bpoch
Paul Coolman	Myers Deems
E.A. Deherly	Mark Doudna
Cecil Everett	John Fitch
Bill Flaughter	Clyde Fist
Joe Jooie	D.E. Jorst
J.J. Galleher	L.A. Harmant
M.C. Harrison	Sam Heeter
Toss Landis	Harold Sandferl
Ray Kauer	Ed McCarly
Ray McMurran	Wm McEliland
Thomas May	Raul Martin
Charles Newcomb	Ralph Meyer
Bill Kaver	Cecily Payne
Ralph Shallen	Smith Pendleton
Jas F. Shafer	Ray Schwartz
Roger Ware	Wm Shriver
Dick Willis	Rob Wasmuth
Gaius Wike	Ray Whittler





Above is a group of State officers and past State officers who were present at the Iowa State Elks Assn. Conference held at Burlington. Among those present were Past Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner and Lloyd Maxwell, former Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees.



News of The state associations

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilson Lodge No. 840 was host to the North Carolina State Elks Association at its annual convention on Friday and Saturday, June 4-5. State President Clyde E. Glenn, of Durham, and Past Grand Exalted Ruler David Sholtz, of Daytona Beach, Fla., Lodge, addressed a gathering of State Association officers, Exalted Rulers and delegates on Friday afternoon. Mr. Sholtz also delivered an inspiring address at the banquet that evening, which was attended by more than two hundred members of the Order and their wives.

One hundred and nineteen delegates attended the convention. Committee reports and the annual report of State President Glenn highlighted the Saturday morning session and in the afternoon the annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Pres., Curtis Perkins, Greenville; Vice-President-at-Large, Edward W. Davis, Wilson; District Vice-Pres.'s: Central, P. C. Smith, High Point; West, B. A. Whitmire, Hendersonville; East, Z. L. Edwards, Wash-

ington; Secy., F. J. Bowen, Greenville; Treas., W. S. Burruss, Raleigh; Trustee for three years, J. A. Kelly, Salisbury.

Hendersonville was selected as the 1944 convention city. The new officers were installed by District Deputy Gayle J. Cox, of Raleigh, and the retiring president was presented with a handsome gift in appreciation of his services. The only social events were the banquet and an Open House and dance at the home of Wilson Lodge on Friday night, and a luncheon for the ladies and a barbecue for the men at noon on Saturday. All were delightful affairs and the host lodge was praised highly for its hospitality.

The State Associations Committee Reports the Following Wartime Conference Dates for 1943

Association	City	Date
Pennsylvania	Williamsport	August 23-24
Ohio	Cedar Point (Sandusky)	August 29-30-31- Sept. 1-2-3
Wisconsin	Janesville	August 19-20-21
Nevada	Reno	October 8-9

TEXAS

The Texas State Elks Association, holding its 19th annual meeting at Dallas on May 13-14-15, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., George Strauss, Corpus Christi; Vice-Pres.'s: L. J. Kubena, Houston, Ray Clark, Marshall, H. V. Tull, Jr., Plainview, Harry A. Nass, San Antonio, Harry Hinds, Dallas; Trustee, J. J. Duggan, Port Arthur; Secy., H. S. Rubenstein, Brenham; Treas., T. A. Low, Brenham; Trustee of the Elks Crippled Children's Fund, Fred Knetsch, Seguin. When it came to the selection of the next meeting place, Exalted Ruler E. L. Valenta offered his lodge, Houston No. 151, as host for 1944. The entire assemblage broke into cheers and Houston was chosen unanimously.

Extremely interesting was the annual report submitted by Secretary Rubenstein. An outstanding address, delivered by E.R. George Strauss, embraced a delineation of the inside workings which led to the rejuvenation of Corpus Christi Lodge No. 1628 under his leadership as Exalted Ruler. "An Elks Fraternal Center" was the subject of an address made by T. E. Webb.

Acceptance of the Texas Elks Crippled Children's Foundation as the State Association's major activity was a highlight of the convention. The proposed set-up was described and an architect's drawing was exhibited by P.E.R. Walter G. Jones, of Houston, Secretary-Manager and a member of the Board of Trustees. Plans were laid some time ago for the construction of a recovery center at Ottine, a small settlement near Gonzales, where the natural health-giving hot water that created the Gonzales Warm Springs flows from an artesian well on the site at 9,000 gallons an hour. When completed, the center will offer service similar to that at Warm Springs, Ga. The committee report was made by Pres-

ident Frank Holaday, Exalted Ruler of Dallas Lodge No. 71, at the Saturday morning session.

During the convention, Dallas Elks raised more than \$135,000 for the Second War Loan Drive. The first \$1,000 Bond was bought by Past Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight George W. Loudermilk, a Past President of the State Association. Entertainment was furnished by local talent and the Elks "Sweethearts of the Drum Corps."

IOWA

Burlington Lodge No. 84, the oldest lodge of the Order in Iowa, was host to the Iowa State Elks Association during its annual meeting on Saturday and Sunday, June 5-6. The convention opened with what was believed to be the largest attendance in the Association's long history. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner, of Dixon, Ill., Lodge, delivered a magnificent address. Also in attendance were Past Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Clyde E. Jones, of Ottumwa, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, and Past Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight Charles R. Logan, of Keokuk, associate member for Iowa of the Lodge Activities Committee, both of whom are Past State Presidents.

For the fifth consecutive year, all of Iowa's 37 lodges were reported in good standing as members of the State Association. The report of the Iowa Elks War Commission, made by State Chairman Logan, showed a one hundred per cent subscription to the Elks War Commission's War Fund. Immediately after the report was read, the Association voted an additional contribution of \$500. The State Membership Committee, headed by Past President Arthur P. Lee, of Mar-

shalltown, reported a net gain for Iowa of 1,438. A highlight of the convention was the Memorial Service held at high noon on Sunday in St. Paul's Catholic Church. A Solemn High Mass was sung and the memorial sermon was delivered by the Reverend E. J. O'Hair, a member of Burlington Lodge.

Officers for 1943-44 were elected as follows: Pres., Robert Hardin, Waterloo; Vice-Pres.'s: C. E. Richards, Fort Madison, L. L. Shaw, Creston, W. E. Schmich, Carroll; Secy., Sanford H. Schmalz, Muscatine; Treas., Arthur P. Lee, Marshalltown; Trustee, George J. Schaffhauser, Dubuque. Treasurer E. A. Erb, of Burlington, and Secretary Jesse Ward, Iowa City, retired after terms, splendidly served, of 20 and 16 years respectively. Des Moines Lodge No. 98 was awarded the 1944 Convention. The installation ceremonies were presided over by Past State President E. G. Cluett, now of Long Beach, Calif., who, every year, makes the long trek back to Iowa for the State Meeting. Business sessions and conferences were given priority over social events, but Burlington Lodge entertained delightfully with a dance and floor show on Saturday night and a fried catfish dinner on Sunday at noon.

MAINE

The Maine State Elks Association met at Augusta on June 13 and elected officers for the coming year as follows: Pres., Gordon W. Drew, Augusta; 1st Vice-Pres., Arthur J. Lesieur, Biddeford-Saco; 2nd Vice-Pres., Erwin R. Johnson, Gardiner; 3rd Vice-Pres., Everett A. McGlauffin, Portland; Secy.-Treas., Edward R. Twomey, Portland; Trustee, 3 years, Alton A. Lessard, Lewiston. Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan, Past

Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley and John F. Burke, Secretary to the Grand Exalted Ruler, all from Boston, were speakers at the convention, and 11 of the 15 lodges of the State were represented. A lobster dinner was served by the host lodge, Augusta No. 964.

The Association voted to purchase a whirlpool bath for the Children's Hospital at Portland, Me. It was decided to hold the annual convention next year at the Poland Spring House under the auspices of Lewiston Lodge No. 371.

NEBRASKA

The Nebraska State Elks Association convened at Grand Island, Neb., on Saturday and Sunday, June 19-20. The meeting, well attended, was one of the best in several years. A total net gain in membership of 1,246 was reported. State officers and committee members held a session on the 19th, and Grand Island No. 604 gave a stag party.

On Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, a memorial service was held. The speaker, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner, of Dixon, Ill., paid a special tribute to the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank L. Rain, a Past President of the Nebraska State Elks Association. The convention banquet was held at noon.

The full slate of officers for 1943-44 is as follows: Elected: Pres., Paul N. Kirk, Grand Island; 1st Vice-Pres., M. J. Graham, Kearney; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. P. Glasgow, Chadron; 3rd Vice-Pres., T. J. Connelly, Lincoln; Secy., H. P. Zieg, Grand Island; Treas., F. C. Laird, Fremont; Trustees: J. M. Fitzgerald, Omaha, F. R. Dickson, Kearney, W. J. Sheehan, Grand Island; Appointed: Tiler, Nick Tritz, Chadron; Sergeant-at-Arms, Rex Coffee, Chadron; Chaplain, the Rev. F. J. Tschida, Kearney. August Schneider, of York Lodge, was reelected Chairman of the Benevolence Commission which handles the Association's work for crippled children.

(Continued on page 47)

Left are the Scholarship Committee and three prize-winning college students in the Connecticut State Elks National Foundation Scholarship Contest. Included in the picture are Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan and Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley.

Below are the new officers of the Connecticut State Elks Assn. who were elected recently at the annual convention held in Hartford.



The ELKS WAR Conference

In Boston, Massachusetts, July, 1943



FIRST BUSINESS SESSION

DURING the week of July 12th, for the first time since 1924, the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks held a meeting in Boston, Mass. The high purpose of this year's annual conclave was to hold a War Conference to deliberate ways and means of further contributing to the national war effort. To this effect, speaking at the opening of the Order's Seventy-ninth Grand Lodge Session at the Hatch Memorial Shell on Monday, July 12, Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan told more than 2,000 members and their wives that Godless and conscienceless nations should not be dealt with on even terms. He declared that nations pagan in thought soon become barbaric in instinct and are ruled only by elemental forces. He also told his large and enthusiastic audience that it was the responsibility and genius of the Elks to give service to the public during peacetime by the practice of charity and individual exemplifications of good cheer, and in time of crisis to promote national unity and a spirit of sacrifice.

Among the other speakers were prominent members of the Massachusetts Legislature. Governor Leverett Saltonstall in a brief speech called on the Home Front for continuous efforts and responsibilities in behalf of the boys on the fighting lines. Congressman John W. McCormack told of the efforts being made to bring the war to a conclusion. He also praised civilians for their efforts at home.

Other speakers included Past Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson, Chairman of the War Commission, who presided, and Exalted Ruler John F. Meldon of Boston Lodge. The invocation and benediction were given by Grand Chaplain Reverend Father P. H. McGeough. A tableau entitled "Our Fighting Forces" concluded an impressive ceremony.

This Session of the Grand Lodge, while it had some of its customary joviality, and afforded the pleasure of renewing old acquaintanceships, was highlighted by a seriousness of purpose which was evident in the Conference's business meetings as well as in the few planned social gatherings.

GRAND Esquire Thomas J. Brady called to order the first business meeting of the Convention at 10:00 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 13th, and escorted the Grand Lodge officers first to the rostrum and then to their respective stations. He was assisted by American Legionnaires from various Posts, and a Legion Color Guard. Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan declared the 79th Convention of the Grand Lodge in session and proceeded with the opening exercises. Grand Chaplain Father McGeough led the Grand Lodge in prayer and the assembled delegates united in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne". Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan next had the pleasure of introducing the officers who had served him during the past year.

They were Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Sgt. Max Slepik, Philadelphia, Pa., No. 2; Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight Fred R. Dickson, Kearney, Neb., No. 984; Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight Frank R. Venable, Butte, Mont., No. 240; Grand Secretary J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pa., No. 494; Grand Treasurer George M. McLean, El Reno, Okla., No. 743; Grand Tiler R. Chess McGhee, Lynchburg, Va., No. 321; Grand Inner Guard Frederick Schrecker, Gloversville, N. Y., No. 226; Grand Chaplain Rev. Father P. H. McGeough, Valley City, N. D., No. 1110, and Grand Esquire Thomas J. Brady, Brookline, Mass., No. 886.

Seventeen Past Grand Exalted Rulers were present at the 79th Grand Lodge Session. These former leaders of the Order were each introduced to the Convention by Mr. Sullivan with heartwarming appraisals of their contributions to the Order and some reminiscence on the part of Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan concerning his association with these gentlemen.

Introduced in order of their seniority, the Past Grand Exalted Rulers present were as follows: John K. Tener, Charleroi, Pa., No. 494; Raymond Benjamin, Napa, Calif., No. 832; James R. Nicholson, Springfield, Mass., No. 61; Edward Rightor, New Orleans, La., No. 30; Bruce

A. Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill., No. 664; J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pa., No. 494; James G. McFarland, Watertown, S. D., No. 838; John F. Malley, Springfield, Mass., No. 61; Murray Hulbert, New York, N. Y., No. 1; John R. Coen, Sterling, Colo., No. 1336; Floyd E. Thompson, Moline, Ill., No. 556; James T. Hallinan, Queens Borough, N. Y., No. 878; David Sholtz, Daytona Beach, Fla., No. 1141; Dr. Edward J. McCormick, Toledo, Ohio, No. 53; Henry C. Warner, Dixon, Ill., No. 779; Joseph G. Buch, Trenton, N. J., No. 105, and John S. McClelland, Atlanta, Ga., No. 78.

Mr. Sullivan expressed regret at the absence from the War Conference of Past Grand Exalted Rulers Rush L. Holland, Colorado Springs, Colo., No. 309, who was prevented from attending the Conference because of illness; William Hawley Atwell, Dallas, Tex., No. 71; Charles H. Grakelow, Philadelphia, Pa., No. 2; Michael F. Shannon, Los Angeles, Calif., No. 99, and Lt. Colonel Charles Spencer Hart, Mount Vernon, N. Y., No. 842, who is in the service of his country. The absence of these gentlemen was keenly felt by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Exalted Ruler next read a letter sent from the White House by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The President expressed his congratulations on this 79th conclave of the Order. He noted the contribution made by the Order to the national war effort and sent him his bidding which was in essence, "On to Victory". The President's letter to Mr. Sullivan appears in full on page 1 of this issue. Mr. Roosevelt's message was received with fervor by the delegates. Mr. Sullivan then recognized Lieutenant Thomas J. Cuite, U. S. A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lodge, No. 22, who presented the following Resolution:

"This Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in War Conference assembled at Boston, Massachusetts, does pledge the continued support of the members of this patriotic, fraternal organization to our President, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to our Nation in the war efforts of our country.

"We experience justifiable pride in the

recognition by the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces, of the outstanding contribution made by the lodges and members of our Order toward hastening victory, as incorporated in the inspiring message directed by him to our Grand Exalted Ruler.

"As our first order of business we unanimously pledge ourselves to a continuance in increasing measure of the all-out service of this Order to our country in period of War."

The Resolution was received with great applause and was unanimously adopted. Following this, the Grand Exalted Ruler presented to those assembled the Board of Grand Trustees for whose friendly cooperation he thanked them. There were Fred B. Mellmann, Chairman, Oakland, Calif., No. 171; Joseph B. Kyle, Vice-Chairman, Gary, Ind., No. 1152; Charles E. Broughton, Secretary, Sheboygan, Wis., No. 299; Wade H. Kepner, Approving Member, Wheeling, W. Va., No. 28, and Robert S. Barrett, Home Member, Alexandria, Va., No. 758. The next order of business was the presentation by Chairman Arthur L. Allen, Pueblo, Colo., No. 90, of the Committee on Credentials of the news that the total number of officers and delegates registered to date at the Conference was 1,504.

Mr. Sullivan then requested members of those lodges of our Territories and Possessions to stand and be presented. They were P.E.R.'s Fred G. Hanford, Wrangell, Alaska, No. 1595, and George P. DePass, San Juan, Puerto Rico, No. 972, and three members from the Canal Zone, P.E.R.'s Chief Petty Officer F. H. Ghormley, U. S. N., and C. L. Sharp, of Cristobal Lodge No. 1542, and John G. McCoy, Exalted Ruler of Panama Canal Zone (Balboa) Lodge No. 1414.

Next, Mr. Sullivan asked that those in attendance at the Conference rise in tribute to the lost Lodges of Manila and Agana, which are at present in the hands of the enemy.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at Omaha, Neb., having been unanimously approved, Mr. Sullivan presented to the Grand Lodge the members of the Auditing Committee: Chairman George W. Loudermilk, Dallas, Tex., No. 71; H. B. Brewer, Casper, Wyo., No. 1353, and Thomas J. Walsh, of Streator, Ill., No. 591.

The Grand Exalted Ruler next presented Past Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight Riley C. Bowers, of Montpelier, Vt., Lodge, No. 924, who was attending his 42nd consecutive Grand Lodge Convention. Mr. Sullivan announced that Mr. Bowers was also celebrating his 81st birthday.

The next order of business was the adoption as presented of the reports of the Auditing Committee, the Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer and the Board of Grand Trustees. Fred B. Mellmann, Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, detailed the preliminary budget of the Grand Lodge and explained that a Final Budget would be submitted at a later meeting.

The Grand Exalted Ruler then appointed Past Grand Exalted Ruler Michael F. Shannon, of Los Angeles, Calif.,

Lodge, No. 99, to the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission for a term of five years. The appointment was speedily affirmed by the Grand Lodge, and Mr. Sullivan then announced the appointment of Lafayette A. Lewis, of Anaheim, Calif., Lodge, No. 1345, to a five-year term on the Grand Forum, an appointment which also received the approval of the delegates.

It was also Mr. Sullivan's pleasure to request the appointment of Judge Murray Hulbert to a seven-year term as a Trustee of the Elks National Foundation.

Mr. Sullivan announced that Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin would assume Chairmanship of the Committee to conduct the Memorial Exercises on Wednesday, July 14, at 11 o'clock.

A motion was offered by Chairman Bruce A. Campbell, of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission, that the report of his Commission to the Grand Lodge be made the second order of business in the Tuesday afternoon session, and Chairman James R. Nicholson, of the Elks War Commission, made a request that the report of his Commission be postponed to the coming afternoon's session. Chairman John F. Malley, of the Elks National Foundation, also moved that his report be postponed until the third order of business of the same session.

All three of these motions were unanimously adopted.

The Grand Lodge then turned to the election of officers for the ensuing year. It was voted that the nominating and seconding speeches be unlimited and that the nominating speeches for the other officers be limited to three minutes and no speeches for the seconding. Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan, in calling for nominations for the office of Grand Exalted Ruler, recognized Robert S. Farrell, Jr., Past Exalted Ruler of Portland, Ore., Lodge, No. 142.

Mr. Farrell opened his nominating address by paying tribute to two distinguished sons of Oregon, Governor Earl Snell, of Heppner Lodge No. 358, and Oregon's Senior Senator, Charles L. McNary, both of whom had promised to be present at this Elks War Conference but were unable to attend because of the press of business.

In introducing his candidate for Grand Exalted Ruler, Mr. Farrell said he had the enthusiastic endorsement of these two illustrious gentlemen of his candidate, Frank J. Lonergan, of Portland Lodge.

With admirable eloquence, Mr. Farrell delivered his speech nominating Mr. Lonergan. He particularly stressed the fitness of a candidate from the great Northwest being elected to leadership of the Order of Elks on the historic ground of New England which had already been consecrated to the cause of Liberty.

Mr. Lonergan, Mr. Farrell said, was born in Illinois and attended Notre Dame University in South Bend, Ind. He went to Portland, Ore., to join the faculty of Columbia University, and later became a member of the bench and the bar. He was Dean of the House in Oregon and, in 1931, was Speaker of the House, and on

many occasions was acting Governor. He was the only Exalted Ruler of Portland Lodge to serve two terms. He served as District Deputy three times. For three and one-half years he was a member of the Grand Forum and was its Chief Justice in 1935-36. He was also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of his own Lodge.

He is a member of the National Board of the United Service Organization (U. S. O.) and is Chairman of the Oregon State U. S. O. His other charitable activities are manifold.

Mr. Lonergan's nomination was seconded by District Deputy Fred W. Wilson, of The Dalles, Ore., Lodge, No. 303, Circuit Judge of the 7th District Judicial Court. Judge Wilson also spoke briefly and eloquently in seconding the motion to elect Mr. Lonergan Grand Exalted Ruler. He paid high compliment to Boston on its hospitality, its historic legends and its beauties, but spoke feelingly (in view of the heat of the day) of his own snow-capped mountains in Oregon and rivers flowing with ice. Judge Wilson also commented that for twenty-five years, as Presiding Judge of the District Court, he had observed and known Mr. Lonergan well. He then made the solemn statement that in his opinion Frank J. Lonergan exhibited in every respect the highest qualities mentally, morally and spiritually. Mr. Lonergan was held, he said, in the highest confidence of every Judge of his acquaintance. Judge Wilson announced that it gave him the greatest pleasure to travel 3,000 miles to make public testimonial to Mr. Lonergan's qualities for candidacy for the high office of Grand Exalted Ruler. Mr. Lonergan would, he said, be able to carry on with outstanding success the admirable records of his predecessors. Judge Wilson's speech brought forth a burst of applause and Mr. Lonergan was forthwith unanimously elected to the highest position in the Order of Elks.

Mr. Lonergan was then escorted to the rostrum by Past Grand Exalted Rulers Raymond Benjamin and John F. Malley, and Mr. Farrell. Adjusting the microphone at the speakers' desk, Mr. Lonergan then expressed appreciation of the high honor which had been bestowed upon him. He paid tribute to the counsel of Past Exalted Ruler Charles C. Bradley, of Portland Lodge, and spoke of the advice and guidance he had always received from Past Grand Exalted Ruler Benjamin, upon whom, he said, even now he leaned for support. Then Mr. Lonergan launched into what must surely have been one of the outstanding speeches of his career, demanding the full cooperation not only of the Order of Elks but of all American civilians in the war effort, and castigating those who would foment strikes, civilian disorders and race riots. His acceptance address, which evoked the greatest applause of the War Conference, appears on page 5 of this issue of *The Elks Magazine*.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lonergan's stirring exhortation, the other officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year were elected unanimously. Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Sergeant Max Slepik introduced the name of one of Pennsylvania's favorite sons, Howard R.

The ELKS WAR Conference

Davis, of Williamsport, Pa., Lodge, No. 173, for the office of Grand Esteemed Leading Knight.

He stressed the many fraternal activities of Mr. Davis who is a Past President of the Pennsylvania State Elks Association.

Judge Benjamin Adamowski, present Exalted Ruler of Chicago, Ill., Lodge, No. 4, then presented for nomination for the office of Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, Past Exalted Ruler Judge Joseph Burke of Chicago Lodge. Both of these gentlemen were speedily elected.

For the office of Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, District Deputy Arthur L. Barnes of Lewiston, Ida., Lodge, No. 896, was nominated by Elbert A. Stellation, of Lewiston Lodge. The nomination of John T. Nelson of Barre, Vt., Lodge, No. 1535, for Grand Tiler was highly applauded when Past Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight Riley C. Bowers, of Barre, Vt., Lodge, No. 1535, named him.

Past Exalted Ruler Ira R. West, of Marquette, Mich., Lodge, No. 405, was nominated for and elected to the office of Grand Inner Guard.

At this point Past Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener came before the speakers' table and announced in a brief address, moving because of its dignified simplicity, that he was placing before the Conference the name of his great and good friend, J. Edgar Masters, of Charleroi, Pa., Lodge, to succeed himself as Grand Secretary. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Masters was again unanimously elected.

Another Grand Lodge officer to succeed himself in office was Grand Treasurer George M. McLean, of El Reno, Okla., Lodge, No. 743, who was nominated by Past Exalted Ruler William J. Quinlan, of Houston, Tex., Lodge, No. 151.

John E. Drummey of Seattle, Wash., Lodge, No. 92, was elected to the Board of Grand Trustees for a five-year term. He was nominated by Lt. Colonel John J. Sullivan, of Seattle, Wash., Lodge, No. 92. All of these elections, as stated before, were unanimous.

With a final request to the members to appear that afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the Grand Exalted Ruler adjourned the session.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION

THE afternoon business session of the Grand Lodge was opened by Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan at 2:30 o'clock.

The first order of business was the presentation of a Resolution by Warren M. Cox of Woburn, Mass., Lodge, No. 904, to the effect that, as directed by order of the Grand Lodge at the Omaha Convention, the yearly place of meeting of the Grand Lodge for the duration of the war should be designated by the Grand Lodge officers and the Board of Grand Trustees at a future date. The motion to accept the Resolution was made and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Distribution was made by John F. Burke, of Boston Lodge, Executive Secretary to Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan. The report was received with applause by the

Grand Lodge and accepted as read.

It was his pleasure, Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan said, to announce that Past Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson, Chairman of the Elks War Commission, would now make his report. Mr. Nicholson then approached the speaker's stand and introduced to the assemblage the other members of his Commission. They are Past Grand Exalted Rulers James T. Hallinan, Vice-Chairman and Treasurer; Dr. Edward J. McCormick, Secretary; Henry C. Warner, Assistant Treasurer; John R. Coen; David Sholtz; Joseph G. Buch; John S. McClelland; Past Exalted Ruler Emmett T. Anderson, of Tacoma, Wash., Lodge, No. 174, and, as acting member, Mr. Sullivan. These gentlemen were greeted with applause by the audience. Before making his formal report Mr. Nicholson announced contributions made to the War Commission by certain lodges. These contributions were made after the written report of the War Commission had been printed and are hereinafter listed.

Supplementary Contributions

Lodge No.	Lodge Name	Amount
10	Boston, Mass.	\$402.50
24	Rochester, New York	235.00
33	Utica, New York	207.00
37	Columbus, Ohio	400.00
39	Omaha, Neb.	628.00
41	Lockport, New York	100.00
62	Elmira, New York	200.00
74	Hoboken, New Jersey	50.00
81	Glens Falls, New York	471.00
92	Seattle, Washington	710.00
98	Des Moines, Iowa	500.00
104	Newport, R. I.	215.50
130	Allentown, Pa.	100.00
159	Hastings, Neb.	220.00
164	Brockton, Mass.	100.00
174	Tacoma, Wash.	500.00
219	Meadville, Pa.	542.00
236	Leadville, Colo.	6.00
239	Anaconda, Mont.	152.00
245	Muncie, Ind.	330.00
246	Livingston, Mont.	181.00
255	Grand Forks, N. D.	130.00
265	Waterbury, Conn.	500.00
271	Oswego, New York	100.00
283	Rochester, Pa.	100.00
310	Boise, Idaho	150.00
312	Marshalltown, Iowa	500.00
317	Port Townsend, Wash.	2.00
329	Kane, Pa.	40.00
357	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	150.00
360	Eugene, Ore.	1,019.00
380	New London, Conn.	500.00
416	Hof Springs, Ark.	106.00
503	Jackson, Miss.	59.00
514	Connellsville, Pa.	150.00
520	Fremont, Neb.	28.00
543	Sheridan, Wyo.	500.00
551	Nelsonville, Ohio	100.00
571	Key West, Fla.	100.00
621	Derby, Conn.	200.00
622	Plattsburg, New York	115.00
644	Annapolis, Md.	100.00
647	Tarentum, Pa.	150.00
660	Atchison, Kansas	71.00
673	Warren, Wyoming	271.00
674	Warrensburg, Mo.	100.00
707	Pocatello, Idaho	253.00
719	Yonkers, New York	185.00
740	Ogden, Utah	539.00
744	Kinston, N. C.	25.00
771	New Bern, N. C.	71.00
835	Middletown, Conn.	200.00
854	Houlton, Maine	135.00
850	Greenwood, Miss.	149.00
870	Woonsocket, R. I.	187.00
882	Enid, Okla.	87.00
901	Galena, Ill.	147.00
902	Petaluma, Calif.	274.00
906	Holyoke, Mass.	100.00
927	Santa Monica, Calif.	1,022.00
980	Keene, N. H.	85.00
992	Rock Island, Ill.	128.00
993	Seneca Falls, New York	82.00
1002	Decatur, Ind.	181.00
1039	Berkeley, Calif.	5.00
1048	Owego, New York	235.00
	Opelousas, La.	113.00

Lodge No.	Lodge Name	Amount
1049	Nebraska City, Neb.	79.50
1051	Loveland, Colo.	450.00
1082	Hoquiam, Wash.	350.00
1106	Bangor, Pa.	288.00
1108	San Rafael, Calif.	387.00
1110	Valley City, N. D.	4.00
1157	Englewood, N. J.	25.00
1216	Devils Lake, N. D.	1.00
1239	Marlborough, Mass.	25.00
1240	Merced, Calif.	225.00
1251	Richmond, Calif.	308.00
1269	Ansonia, Conn.	25.00
1298	Visalia, Calif.	350.00
1313	Marinette, Wis.	161.00
1303	Malone, New York	150.00
1313	Marinette, Wis.	161.00
1356	Ellwood City, Pa.	350.00
1365	Wallingford, Conn.	269.00
1367	Scottsbluff, Neb.	296.00
1382	Calexico, Calif.	204.00
1399	Chadron, Neb.	226.00
1427	Monrovia, Calif.	198.00
1439	Richkimer, New York	141.00
1443	Oxnard, Calif.	341.00
1500	Watervliet, New York	50.00
1528	Goodland, Kansas	200.00
1531	Union City, Ind.	316.00
1513	Great Neck, New York	25.00
1519	Hyannis, Mass.	98.00

Mr. Nicholson explained that many of these contributions were secondary amounts given to the Commission by the lodges and were not their full contributions.

It would be impossible to cover in detail all the manifold activities of the War Commission, Mr. Nicholson said. He asked repeatedly in regard to these activities that the lodges and State Associations make sure that they send to his Commission full reports and newspaper accounts of their war work so that they could be included in the Commission's compilation of the war activities conducted by the Order of Elks as a whole.

Mr. Nicholson particularly stressed the work of the Order in securing enlistments in the Army Construction Engineers and Navy Seabees, the amazing success of which has brought high commendation from the Army and Navy High Command.

Mr. Nicholson requested more than once that the members of the Order read carefully the written report of his Commission. "If you want pride in your Order, read this report from cover to cover," he said.

In speaking of the Elks Fraternal Centers, Mr. Nicholson said that this activity was rapidly assuming the same notable position that the Salvation Army held in the last war. He asked that lodges which were entertaining servicemen send in for their Elks Fraternal Center signs, saying that doubtless many of them, while not formally a part of the present Elks Fraternal Center movement, were entertaining servicemen, and that these signs would help in familiarizing the servicemen with the Elks Fraternal Center program.

Mr. Nicholson then made an extremely important recommendation. "In these days of global strife," he said, "we know not what the morrow has in store.

"We would be optimistic indeed if we did not realize that the great struggle in which we are now engaged will increase in intensity and make unprecedented demands on the strength and fortitude of our men in arms and by the contributions and sacrifices of those of us who continue our daily lives in civilian clothes.

"Our opportunities of service will increase continually from now until that happy, distant day when the blessings of peace again shall fall upon us and the last of those who are risking their lives for you and me and generations to come shall then return to civilian life.

"The Order of Elks must be prepared to meet these responsibilities in a manner in keeping with its outstanding accomplishments of the past and present.

"The Elks War Commission therefore, recommends that the representatives of the subordinate lodges and the members assembled in this Grand Lodge Session pledge to the Elks War Fund in addition to payments already made or pledged, voluntary subscriptions in the amount of \$1 per member on the rolls of each lodge as of March 31st, 1943."

The motion made to this effect by Mr. Nicholson was seconded by Chief Petty Officer F. H. Ghormley, U. S. N., Past Exalted Ruler of Cristobal, Canal Zone, Lodge, No. 1542, and passed by the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Nicholson then announced that Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph G. Buch had made several trips to Washington on behalf of those members of the Order who are prisoners of the Japanese. Mr. Nicholson announced that everything possible that could be done was being done, and that already official confirmation had been received that arrangements for the first exchange of prisoners had been concluded.

Mr. Nicholson, in closing his remarks, made the suggestion that at the conclusion of the war, the Elks National Memorial Building, which is dedicated to the memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the first World War, be rededicated to include those members of the Order who will have given their lives in this second World War. Mr. Nicholson's motion was unanimously passed by the Grand Lodge.

Excerpts from Mr. Nicholson's printed report follow:

Report of The Elks War Commission

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

This is the third annual report to the Grand Lodge by this Commission and covers the activities of the Commission from June 15, 1942, to June 15, 1943.

This has been a year of great trial for our country.

It has been a year of unprecedented increase and training of our Armed Forces and of tremendous development of our power and capacity for production of the implements of war.

It has been a year of steadily progressive marshalling of our country's civilian personnel in contributing financially, physically and spiritually to our Nation's strength for the great struggle in which it is engaged.

It has been a year that has seen the United States and its allies emerge from the darkest clouds hanging over them into the sunshine of confidence and assurance in ultimate and complete victory against the forces of aggression.

It has been a year of strengthening and broadening the War Program of our Order designed to mobilize and put into action the full power of the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to contribute in every way possible and to the fullest possible extent to the development of our Armed Forces and to the needs, the comfort and the morale of our Brothers who have been called to the Colors and to all those other men in the uniform of our country, who have left their homes and family and friends to fight under Old Glory for the preservation of the American way of life.

Elks War Fund

At the Grand Lodge Convention in Omaha in July, 1942, an appeal was made by the Elks War Commission to all Exalted Rulers and subordinate lodge representatives present for contributions to the Elks War Fund to carry on the work of the Commission. The members of the Grand Lodge voted unanimously that no assessment should be levied, but that voluntary contributions would be made in an amount equal to \$1.00 per member. Excluding donations from the Elks National Foundation and the Elks Memorial and Publication Commission, the subordinate lodges' response to our appeal has resulted in the Commission's receiving 79% of the quota set. It is to be hoped that those lodges which have not as yet made contributions to the Fund will do so, and that those lodges which have not reached their quota will quickly join the select group of those which have.

The Commission wishes to give a special vote of thanks to those many lodges which have contributed more than \$1.00 per member.

The War Commission Program

The following are the major activities which the War Commission has sponsored since July, 1942, and put into operation with the cooperation of the subordinate lodges. Some of these programs were entered into prior to but continued during the period covered by this report:

1. *Fraternal Centers*
2. *Disabled Men's Slipper Campaign*
3. *Keep 'Em Flying Campaign*
4. *"G" Boxes*
5. *Army Air Corps Mechanic Personnel Recruiting*
6. *Naval Air Corps Recruiting*
7. *Duration Stickers*
8. *Courtesy Cards*
9. *Magazines to the A. E. F.*
10. *Cigarettes to the A. E. F.*
11. *Army Construction Engineers and Naval Seabees Program*

Elks Fraternal Centers

When the Elks War Commission submitted its report at the last Grand Lodge Session at Omaha, Nebraska, in July, 1942, we stated that we had made an exhaustive survey of conditions in an effort to establish a program and an adequate policy of cooperation with subordinate lodges adjacent to the larger camps which would effectually solve the problem of providing hospitality to our members and others in the Armed Forces, retain and strengthen the interest and pride in their Elks membership of our Brothers in the service of our country who are located in points distant from their home lodges, relieve the financial burdens of several subordinate lodges arising from their being adjacent to large military establishments, build the prestige of the Order in the eyes of the general public and strengthen the members of the Order in the years to come.

When that report was submitted, our Elks Fraternal Center plan was in a purely experimental stage. We realized that only through actual operations could we produce a workable plan which would attain the results for which we were striving. In July, 1942, we had approved the opening of sixteen Elks Fraternal Centers in several sections of the country. These Centers, figuratively speaking, were our guinea pigs. We had trained men watching their progress, suggesting changes wherever they saw an opportunity to make improvements. Our efforts were aided materially through the keen observation and deep interest displayed by the committees of the various subordinate lodges operating Fraternal Centers who, because of their close contact with the service men who visited their Centers, were in a position to observe at first hand the type of entertainment and recreation the boys really enjoyed.

Today we have seventy-nine Fraternal Centers operating across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, supplying good fellowship, refreshments and entertainment for hundreds of thousands of service men each month. It would be impossible to carry out the same program in each Fraternal Center. Therefore, we must be guided by local conditions. Close observation revealed many problems. A number of our lodges in the camp areas have limited quarters and find it impossible to entertain all service men. For this reason it has been necessary in a few instances to limit our efforts to members of our Order only. Other lodges, for the same reason, have found it necessary to require non-members to be accompanied by a

member of the Order. However, in the majority of our Centers all service men are welcome.

The scarcity of help has been a handicap in many lodges and has curtailed their activities. State laws controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages have caused some complaints among a few of our members who live in States where liquor laws are more liberal, but when it was explained that the club was not permitted by law to serve alcoholic beverages, they accepted the condition in a true Elks spirit.

The type of entertainment offered in our Fraternal Centers includes swimming pools, shower baths, reading and writing facilities, dances, smokers, lunches, coffee and other liquid refreshment. Each program is determined by the facilities of the Elks home in which the Center is located. It would be impossible for Columbus, Georgia, Lodge, for instance, to offer the same type of entertainment to their guests as Queens Borough, N. Y., Lodge can supply for the obvious reason they do not have the equipment. Queens Borough, with its palatial home furnished with swimming pool, bowling alleys, billiard room, banquet hall, and many other advantages which it has thrown open to all service men, has much more to offer. Yet, in comparison, Columbus Lodge is doing an equally commendable job with its limited quarters, and its entertainment is fully appreciated by the men stationed at Fort Benning. This is demonstrated by the attendance of approximately two hundred service men a day who enjoy the hospitality of this very active little lodge.

We cite the Fraternal Centers in these two lodges for the purpose of emphasizing the broad range of the facilities and entertainment offered and to emphasize the fact that in all these Fraternal Centers wherever located, however large, however small, the true spirit of Elk hospitality prevails. The size or grandeur of our building does not affect this spirit and service for if the welcome extended to our guest is sincere, warm and hearty, he will never notice the size of our home nor whether the structure is of marble or clay, but will only remember the friendliness and good fellowship extended to him by those whom he meets.

We regret that it is not possible here to recount the stories of financial generosity to which many small lodges have been inspired by the patriotic and fraternal impulses of their members and of the untiring, unselfish services performed by the individual members and their women relatives who offer comfort, recreation and hospitality to those who wear the uniform of our country.

The members of the Elks War Commission are deeply appreciative and grateful for their contributions to the outstanding success of the Elks Fraternal Center Program and are confident that their appreciation and gratitude is joined by that of all members of our Order.

A very attractive sign is furnished each of these lodges, designating them as Elks Fraternal Centers, and stationery bearing the same insignia is also supplied by the Elks War Commission.

All Elks Fraternal Centers operate under the careful supervision of our trained field men who check their activities at regular intervals and report back to the Commission.

Numerous letters written to lodges conducting Fraternal Centers by their guests or the fathers or mothers of such guests or written to their own lodges by members of the Order who have enjoyed the hospitality of Elks Centers testify to the deep appreciation of those who have been the recipients of this hospitality.

The Commission has been most fortunate in having available for the supervision of the Fraternal Center Program the services of Brother William M. Frasier. His long experience in Elk activities, his broad acquaintance among the membership of the Order and his devotion to the principles of the Fraternity have enabled him to contribute materially to the success of this important Elk War activity.

Field contacts have been an essential part of the plan. The War Commission wishes to pay tribute to very helpful service rendered by its field representatives, Brothers J. Ford Zietlow, Floyd H. Brown and Tom Brisendine. With untiring energy, with exceptional judgment and real devotion to the work they have ably assisted the subordinate lodges and the Commission in assuring the success of the Elks Fraternal Center program.

Slipper Campaign

The disabled men's Slipper Campaign, inaugurated by Columbus, Ohio, Lodge, No. 37, and in-

The ELKS WAR Conference

nanced by the Elks War Commission, has grown rapidly. During the past year 40,000 pairs of slippers have been shipped to various camps, and Columbus Lodge has orders on hand for an additional 50,000 pairs.

Due to the fact that production at Columbus has reached its peak of 3,000 pairs per month and the demands run as high as 7,500 per month, it is important that some method be found whereby production may be stepped up to meet requirements.

When Columbus Lodge started this campaign, it was their intention to carry it as a local activity, but when requests for these slippers reached into the thousands, they found the burden too heavy. It was here that the Elks War Commission came to their rescue and furnished the finances necessary to carry on this very worthy activity. The Commission is ready to give full cooperation to any lodge or State Association which will undertake a similar program.

The Elks War Commission feels that furnishing these slippers to our convalescent soldiers is of major importance. Many letters have been received from Commanders of various hospitals where slippers have been received, expressing the appreciation of the Commander and the soldiers alike.

Keep 'Em Flying

As we advised in our annual report of last year, at the request of the War Department, the Elks inaugurated a program whereby "Refresher Courses" were given to young men desirous of taking the Aviation Cadet Training Course. This program was continued to December 6th, 1942, when the various Armed Services, due to the issuance of the general enlistment freezing order stopped all enlistments.

Five hundred subordinate lodges conducted Refresher Course classes through which more than 9,000 young men were directly assisted in their efforts to become aviators in Uncle Sam's Army Air Forces; 5,200 men were otherwise assisted in joining the Air Corps.

"G" Boxes

Since the introduction of the "G" Box, approximately seventy thousand of these friendly messages have been shipped to our Brothers in the Armed Forces, and it is reasonable to assume that had it not been for the postal regulation which made it necessary for our boys in foreign lands to secure the approval of their commanding officers in order to receive package shipments from home, the figure would have been much higher.

This regulation has now been revised and all the boys are required to do is notify their home lodge of their desire to receive this package and the shipments may be made.

Thousands of letters have been received from our members expressing the pleasure this message from their Brothers at home brought to them. That little "G" Box assured them that though they were far away from home, they were not forgotten.

Army Air Corps Mechanic Personnel Recruiting

The Adjutant General of the Army, impressed by the service performed by the Order in qualifying young men for the Flying Cadet Corps, appealed to us to assist in recruiting other young men for its ground crews of that Corps.

The Adjutant General asked for help in enlisting 45,000 young men qualified for ground crew work. Each lodge was asked to conduct a broad survey to find such men and to endeavor to enlist them in the Army. Model programs, including local publicity, rallies and personal contacts were suggested and were carried out by a large percentage of the subordinate lodges.

In a short time the Adjutant General's office advised that 97,000 ground crew men had been obtained and expressed deep appreciation for the part the Elks had taken in this campaign.

Naval Air Corps Recruiting

As a result of the successful campaign conducted by the Elks in behalf of the Army Air Corps, Secretary Knox of the Navy requested the assistance of the Elks War Commission in obtaining recruits for the Naval Air Corps. Again the subordinate lodges responded magnificently. Thousands of young men had been obtained for the Navy before the close of this campaign.

Duration Stamp

This stamp was designed by the Elks War Commission and approved by the Grand Exalted Ruler when it appeared desirable to provide a uniform method of assuring that when an Elk service man presented a card, stating that his dues were paid for the duration, there would be no confusion in the minds of anyone examining that card.

It was found that many forms were being used by Secretaries in different sections indicating cards were issued for the duration. When samples of the present stamps were sent to all Secretaries, they were enthusiastically received. The Elks War Commission has furnished eighty thousand of these stamps, and we believe they are being used by all lodges at present.

All cards bearing this duration stamp should be honored.

Courtesy Cards

In response to the many requests received from lodges in all sections of the country that the courtesies of our clubs be extended to non-members who are related to members of our Order, the Courtesy Cards were issued with the approval of the Grand Exalted Ruler; 75,000 such courtesy cards have been supplied to the Secretaries of subordinate lodges upon request. We already have a record of 21,000 such cards having been presented. In the June issue of *The Elks Magazine*, our Grand Exalted Ruler issued the following statement relative to the Courtesy Cards:

"One of the most patriotic and commendable projects of the Elks War Commission and of the subordinate lodges which are following the Commission's program is the issuance of the Elks Courtesy Cards, extended to service men who wish to visit Elk lodges near the posts to which they are attached. This program has done an immeasurable amount of good in giving comfort and hospitality to service men. It is an opportunity for the subordinate lodges to show their gratitude for the service rendered our Country by these young men, whose relatives at home procured for them Elks Courtesy Cards."

"It is my sincere hope that these Courtesy Cards, when presented by men in the Service, will be honored. More than anything else, these Cards show exactly what the words 'Benevolent and Protective' mean to the Order of Elks."

Army Construction Engineers and Navy Seabees Campaign

We all may well be proud of the consciousness and appreciation entertained by the Army and the Navy of the cooperative spirit and power of the members of our Order in connection with the enlistment programs of both of their branches of our Armed Forces.

Striking evidence of this attitude is offered by the letters received from the Adjutant General of the Army and the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

These communications were received by the Elks War Commission with deep feelings of gratitude and pride and a determination to cooperate that we are confident is shared by all officers and members of the Order.

Conferences were held with the personnel of the Adjutant General's office and the Bureau of Naval Personnel and a detailed program of cooperation agreed upon.

The details of this program were submitted to all Past Grand Exalted Rulers, Grand Lodge Officers and Committeemen, District Deputies, Presidents and/or Chairmen of the War Committees of the State Associations and the Exalted Rulers and/or Chairmen of the War Committees of all subordinate lodges permitted to participate.

The agreement between the Army and Navy and the War Manpower Commission provided that the program would not be instituted in certain areas referred to as "areas of critical labor shortage" in which were located 58 lodges of our Order.

All other subordinate lodges were provided with publicity material by the Army, the Navy and the Elks War Commission and with a detailed suggested plan for carrying out the program.

At the date of this report that response of the subordinate lodges has been most gratifying and encouraging.

There is evidence that the members of our Order realize that no such indication of confidence, no such request for assistance from our Government has ever been received from the Armed Forces of our country by the members of

any fraternal organization.

The members of the Elks War Commission are confident that in carrying out this most important program the Elks will make a record of service that will redound to the credit of the Order for all time.

Magazines to the A.E.F.

Upon receipt of a letter from an Elk member in Service overseas stating that the men stationed in Great Britain had very little reading material from this country, the Elks War Commission sent an appeal to all subordinate lodges asking that they send magazines to the Commission for shipment to members in the Service abroad. 7,000 magazines have been received from the lodges and given to the U. S. Army for shipment. It is expected that we will have sent 15,000 copies over seas by mid-July.

Cigarettes to the A.E.F.

Realizing the need of our boys in Service overseas for various comforts and particularly their keen desire for American cigarettes, the Elks War Commission purchased 2,000,000 cigarettes which the Army has shipped to American soldiers in the combat zones that it feels have the greatest need. 200,000 additional cigarettes will go with this shipment, this amount being supplied gratis by the manufacturers with whom we placed the orders.

Summary

It has been heartening for the members of the Elks War Commission to have the sound and helpful advice and generous cooperation of Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan and a great pleasure and source of gratification to have been associated with him in his year of inspiring leadership crowned by an increase in membership unequalled in the last quarter of a century of the life of our Order.

The members of the Commission wish to express their gratitude to the Past Grand Exalted Rulers, Grand Lodge Officers and Committeemen, the District Deputies, the Presidents and War Committee Chairmen of the State Associations for the most willing and effective cooperation given at all times. Our requests for assistance from them have been numerous and frequent. Always they have brought responses most gratifying.

We wish to emphasize that a large percentage of the activities created or sponsored by the Elks War Commission have depended for their successful consummation on the earnest, effective cooperation of the subordinate lodges.

To the Exalted Rulers and officers, the War Committee Chairmen and the members of the subordinate lodges we wish to express our sense of gratitude and appreciation for their most generous and helpful cooperation.

We wish also to offer our congratulations to the subordinate lodges upon the patriotic services they are performing in their respective communities, quite independent of the program of the Elks War Commission, which are contributing so materially to the prestige of our Order.

Publicity

During the past year, the Commission terminated its relationship with the Bureau of Public Relations as a result of the full-time entry of the Bureau's principal, Major, now Lt. Col. Charles Spencer Hart, into the Armed Service. A Director of Public Relations was engaged and now operates as part of the staff of the Elks War Commission.

It is estimated that during the past two years more than 6,000,000 lines of newspaper space have been devoted to the activities of the Commission, and the various campaigns conducted under its sponsorship. In addition, numerous magazine articles and pictures have been published, and many radio programs devoted to the Elks War Commission activities.

This publicity was obtained through the distribution of news regarding the activities described earlier in this report. Generally speaking, this news falls into two categories: (1) News pertaining to the general activities of Elkdom; and (2) News regarding the cooperative activities of the Elks War Commission.

In the first group, we particularly publicized the Diamond Jubilee anniversary of the Founding of the Order. Arrangements were made for a nation-wide broadcast by Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan, over the Columbia Broadcasting System; salutes to the Order were broadcast over the four major radio networks, during the anniversary week, through the cooperation of such well-known program artists as Marion

Loveridge, Isabel Manning Hewson, Kate Smith, Ted Collins, Fred Waring's Orchestra, Harry James' Orchestra, Al Jolson, Duffy's Tavern, Double or Nothing, Frank Crummit and Julia Sanderson; newspapers throughout the country carried historical stories of the foundation of the Order and its many activities. Recordings of the Grand Exalted Ruler's address were made and supplied to lodges in areas not covered by the original broadcast.

We also publicized "National War Service Week", October 25 to 31, as proclaimed by the Grand Exalted Ruler; the "Fight for Freedom Class" initiated during the period of November 16 and 30; the Elks Fraternal Center activities in 78 locations, and the Diamond Jubilee Class in February.

Additional stories were published regarding the commemorative ceremonies at Charles Vivian's grave in Boston on February 16; the unveiling of the bronze plaque at 193 Bowery, New York City, where the Order was founded, and the 1943 Flag Day Salute to the B.P.O.E. on the "Wake Up America" radio program broadcast from coast-to-coast over the Blue Network on June 13.

We also prepared monthly pages regarding patriotic activities, for publication in *The Elks Magazine*—whose cooperation has been helpful and valuable throughout the year.

In the second group, publicity has been spread throughout the country on such noteworthy projects of the Elks War Commission as the Campaign to Enlist Mechanical Personnel for the Army Air Corps; the "Write 'Em A Letter" program, during which 650 daily newspapers cooperated by using the prize-winning cartoons for thirteen consecutive weeks, and the Recruiting Campaign for Army and Navy Aviation Cadets.

At the time this report is being made, newspaper stories are being published regarding the current campaign in which the Elks War Commission is cooperating with the Army and Navy to secure the voluntary enlistment, or voluntary induction, of qualified men for the Army Construction Engineers, or the Navy "Seabees".

This report would not be complete without noting with grateful thanks, and acknowledging with appreciation, the splendid cooperation of the subordinate lodges which made contact with their local newspapers and radio stations and arranged for the publication of the material prepared by the Commission's Director of Public Relations.

Since the creation of the Commission, it has had the benefit of the services of Brother Robert C. Jackson, its present Executive Secretary. His loyalty, ability and knowledge of the problems and operations of the Commission have contributed materially to the success of its program.

To him and to the members of the office force acting under his direction the members of the Commission express their appreciation of services faithfully and effectively performed.

As of May 31, 1943, Mr. Bruner Tucker resigned from the position of Public Relations Director. We were very fortunate in receiving the services in that position of Mr. James P. Duffy, a man particularly well qualified to meet its responsibilities as the result of years of experience in public relations activities. For the short time he has been with us, he has rendered a character of service which the members of the Commission deeply appreciate.

At the Grand Lodge Session in Omaha in July, 1942, there were added to the membership of the Commission Past Grand Exalted Ruler John S. McClelland, Atlanta, Ga., and Past Exalted Ruler Emmett T. Anderson of Tacoma, Washington.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
JAMES R. NICHOLSON, *Chairman*

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
JAMES T. HALLINAN,
Vice-Chairman & Treasurer

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
DR. EDWARD J. MCCORMICK, *Secretary*

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
HENRY C. WARNER, *Assistant Treasurer*

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
JOHN R. COEN

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
DAVID SHOLTZ

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
JOSEPH G. BUCH

Past Grand Exalted Ruler
JOHN S. MCCLELLAND

Past Exalted Ruler EMMETT T. ANDERSON
and

Grand Exalted Ruler E. MARK SULLIVAN

Mr. Nicholson then introduced Major George Foster, U. S. A., of the Adjutant General's Department. Major Foster announced that it was with regret he must tell the War Conference that Adjutant General James A. Ulio, of Fargo, N. D., Lodge, No. 260, who was scheduled to speak before the members, had been unable to attend the Conference because of urgent Army business. However, Major Foster delivered for General Ulio the address he had planned to make. Excerpts from the address follow:

"I am personally very familiar with the patriotic work the Order of Elks is doing in assisting the Army in its recruiting program. Through your War Commission and the individual lodges throughout the Nation you have made a notable contribution in this respect. You have successfully played a major role in the recruiting of Aviation Cadets specialists in the Air Forces, the Signal Corps and Ordnance, and currently you are rendering a fine contribution to the war effort in the recruiting of construction specialists for the Engineers Construction Battalions.

"For my own part I am most grateful for your praiseworthy assistance and on behalf of the War Department, I cannot express too strongly our gratitude for the tremendous assistance you have given us in our several recruiting programs."

General Ulio's communication and Major Foster's complimentary remarks concerning the war work of the Order brought the large audience to its feet, cheering.

At the conclusion of Major Foster's words and the Grand Exalted Ruler's thanks for a splendid speech, Mr. Sullivan next introduced Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell, Chairman of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission, who made his report. Mr. Campbell explained to the assembled delegates that the forms of the August issue of *The Elks Magazine* were being held so that the report of the business sessions of the Conference might be presented in that issue, and he promised that in the September number an account of the Memorial Service and the Supplementary Report of the Elks National Foundation would also appear. Mr. Campbell gave some encouraging figures on the receipts of the Magazine and explained that, due to the paper shortage, the Magazine had been reduced to 48 pages. He also explained that due to this shortage there had been in the past several months very little fiction. This was not, he said, going to be the policy of the Magazine, but might be a necessary curtailment for the duration. Mr. Campbell called attention to the full printed report of the Commission, excerpts from which appear elsewhere in this issue, and then delivered from the rostrum a supplementary report as follows:

Supplementary Report

In the 21 years of the existence of the Magazine, we have turned over to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$3,125,714.63 out of total earnings of \$3,647,161.39. Thereby the results have been accomplished which are set forth in our printed report.

We are advised by the Grand Secretary and

by the Board of Grand Trustees that if \$125,000 is likewise this year allocated for Grand Lodge purposes, the per capita tax can remain at 30c for the coming year, instead of being increased, unless this Grand Lodge shall substantially increase its appropriations for the coming year.

The Commission therefore turns over to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$125,000, which, together with the amount of \$24,761.07 paid for the maintenance of the Memorial Building during the last fiscal year, will make the total amount turned over out of earnings for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1943, the sum of \$149,761.07; and when this amount of \$125,000 is paid it will make the total aggregate amount turned over to the Grand Lodge out of surplus earnings of the Magazine \$3,250,714.63. The amounts so turned over will make the per capita tax approximately 32c less than it otherwise would have been.

In accordance with the privilege that we have, we recommend to the Grand Lodge that said amount, viz: \$125,000 when turned over to the Grand Lodge be placed in its general fund, thereby accomplishing the purposes hereinbefore set forth in this supplementary report and in our printed report.

Brother Grand Exalted Ruler, I move that the printed report and the supplementary report of the National Memorial and Publication Commission be approved; that from the surplus earnings of the Magazine the sum of \$125,000 be turned over to the Grand Lodge by the Commission and that such sum when turned over to the Grand Lodge at such time or times as may be requested by the Grand Secretary be placed to the credit of the general fund.

Mr. Sullivan thanked Mr. Campbell and the other members of the Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission for his assistance to him in presenting his program to the Order at large.

Mr. Sullivan then introduced Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley, Chairman of the Elks National Foundation, saying that Mr. Malley would make his report.

Mr. Malley announced that his report would come in two parts; the first of which appears in these pages and the second part of which will be published in the September issue of *The Elks Magazine*. This second Supplementary Report was delivered at a subsequent business session of the War Conference by Vice-Chairman Benjamin.

Mr. Malley called attention to the fact that the Foundation had just enjoyed its finest year. He gave credit for the additional contributions which had come to the Foundation in the amount of \$72,000 to the fact that the District Deputies, Exalted Rulers and State Association Presidents, (insofar as the Foundation was concerned) had been properly organized and informed. Intelligent leadership on the part of these men had produced the excellent results.

Mr. Malley acknowledged the splendid example set by the lodges in the Northwest. He further singled out for their commendable cooperation with the National Foundation the lodges in the following States: Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, California, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Rhode Island and Vermont.

He then spoke of the chief activities of the Foundation during the past year, referring to the \$40,000 contribution to a hospital for the tubercular in Arizona, and the \$40,000 contribution to the crippled children's program, and saying that the balance of moneys expended had been devoted to scholarships at the request of the State Associations.

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He singled out Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts for their fine scholarship programs and said that these programs were the result of the work of the Foundation which had primed the pump.

Mr. Malley then announced to the Grand Lodge that since the written report of the Foundation had been published, many important donations had been made to the Foundation and he wished to report them for the edification of those assembled. Among these generous contributions were the following, which were received as payments on account of existing subscriptions:

Whittier, Calif., Lodge, No. 1258.....	\$200
Monrovia, Calif., Lodge, No. 1427.....	10
San Fernando, Calif., Lodge, No. 1539	100
New Haven, Conn., Lodge, No. 25.....	100
Tampa, Fla., Lodge, No. 708.....	100
Rock Island, Ill., Lodge, No. 980.....	100
Charles City, Ia., Lodge, No. 413.....	100
Kansas State Elks Association.....	100
Topeka, Kans., Lodge, No. 204.....	100
Mississippi State Elks Association....	20
Atlantic City, N. J., Lodge, No. 276.....	100
Oneida, N. Y., Lodge, No. 767.....	325
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Lodge, No. 992....	10
Watervliet, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1500.....	100
Coshocton, Ohio, Lodge, No. 376.....	10
Bradford, Pa., Lodge, No. 234.....	100
Gettysburg, Pa., Lodge, No. 1074.....	100
Lewistown, Pa., Lodge, No. 663.....	100
Latrobe, Pa., Lodge, No. 907.....	100
Milton, Pa., Lodge, No. 913.....	100
Columbia, S. C., Lodge, No. 1190.....	200
West Virginia State Elks Association	100
Platteville, Wis., Lodge, No. 1460.....	100

During the Convention, Denver, Colo., Lodge, No. 17, made its annual contribution of \$100 to the Foundation, and the following lodges made \$100 payments on a \$1,000 subscription: Waukesha, Wis., No. 400; Hendersonville, N. C., No. 1616; Corvallis, Ore., No. 1413; Blackfoot, Ida., No. 1416; East Point, Ga., No. 1617; Wellsville, Ohio, No. 1040; Warrensburg, Mo., No. 673; Carbondale, Ill., No. 1243; Eugene, Ore., No. 357; Anchorage, Alaska, No. 1351; Salmon, Ida., No. 1620, and Virginia City, Mont., No. 390. Troy, Ohio, Lodge, No. 833, made a payment of \$200 on a \$1,000 subscription, and Wellsville, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1495, paid \$600 on a \$1,000 subscription. The Montana State Elks Association made a \$100 payment on a \$1,000 subscription.

Exalted Ruler Lew Wallace presented Portland, Ore., Lodge's \$900 payment of the balance of its subscription of \$1,000. District Deputy Upton B. F. Edwards of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, West, announced a \$1,000 subscription in the name of Towson, Md., Lodge, No. 684, while Exalted Ruler A. W. Mogren, of Yakima, Wash., Lodge, No. 318, presented a \$1,000 Series G, U. S. Savings Bond, to cover the Lodge's subscription for a Founder's Certificate. Helena, Mont., Lodge, No. 193, made a first payment of \$100 on a Series G, U. S. Savings Bond toward its \$1,000 subscription. Martins Ferry, Ohio, Lodge, No. 895, and Kalispell, Mont., Lodge, No. 725, made full payments of \$1,000 on their subscriptions. Kalispell Lodge's payment was made in the form of a Series G, U. S. Savings Bond. Hyannis, Mass., Lodge,

No. 1549, made a first payment of \$50 on a \$1,000 subscription.

After these contributions had been announced, Samuel Duberstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lodge, No. 22, a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Grand Lodge, made a personal contribution of \$100 toward his personal Honorary Founders' Certificate. At this juncture, Ed. B. Foreman, of Portland Lodge, announced that since he felt there were members who would like personally to contribute smaller amounts than those already announced, on behalf of a charity they deeply admire, he would like to make a personal donation of \$10.00 to the Elks National Foundation. His contribution was followed by those of Exalted Ruler F. H. Stockton, of Coraopolis, Pa., Lodge, No. 1090, in the amount of \$20; Exalted Ruler L. G. Mehse, of Laramie, Wyo., Lodge, No. 582, \$10; Eli Hurwitz, of Chelsea, Mass., Lodge, No. 938, \$5; Past Exalted Ruler James E. Mulvaney, of Bangor, Me., Lodge, No. 244, \$50, and Past Exalted Ruler Bernard F. Magruder, of Racine, Wis., Lodge, No. 1441, \$100.

State President Gordon W. Drew, of Augusta, Me., Lodge, asked the Foundation to purchase with his contribution of \$100 a Series G, U. S. Savings Bond.

Chairman Malley expressed his thanks for these evidences of continuing interest that the members of the Order have evinced in carrying out the program of the Foundation. Excerpts from Mr. Malley's report follow:

Report of Elks National Foundation

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

The Elks National Foundation Trustees, in conformity with the laws of our Order, present this report. It covers the activities of the past year and also gives a comprehensive history of the Foundation from its inception.

CURRENT EVENTS

We take pleasure and satisfaction in stating that the year ended May 31, 1943, has been most successful. We have received additional contributions to our principal fund aggregating \$72,724.37, an increase of \$24,664.04 over the receipts of the previous year, raising our capital fund to \$671,281.19. The additional contributions include new subscription payments from subordinate lodges to the amount of \$34,498.33, from State Associations \$200.00, from individuals \$1,610.00, miscellaneous donations of \$1,079.82 and payments on account of existing subscriptions to the amount of \$35,336.20. The new subscriptions for Honorary Founders' Certificates reached the high figure of 130. With the exception of our first year when the initial appeal was made to the Order, the promotional efforts of this last year have established all-time records in amounts contributed and in new subscriptions for Honorary Founders' Certificates.

Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan, always interested in the Foundation and exceptionally well informed about its progress and purposes, stimulated his efficient staff of Grand Lodge officers, District Deputies and committeemen to helpful efforts in the promotion of our cause. The officers of the State Associations were most responsive to our request that they appoint special committees to carry on a well-organized campaign of education among the lodges of their respective States. All of these agencies demonstrated the truth of our oft-repeated statement that it is only necessary to tell the story of the Elks National Foundation to the membership to have them respond generously with contributions.

Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana were outstanding in this organized effort and are entitled to special commendation. Ohio with twenty-six new subscriptions gives convincing proof of what can be done by good leadership, a well-

conceived plan and enthusiastic advocacy. Illinois with sixteen new subscriptions, Michigan with fifteen new subscriptions and Indiana with eleven, testify to the power of intelligent planning and persistent work in carrying through. Following closely with excellent records of results achieved and therefore entitled to honorable mention are California, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah and Idaho.

To the State Association officers and committeemen and to the District Deputies, as well as to the Grand Lodge officers and Past Grand Exalted Rulers who gave impetus to the work of these States, we express our grateful appreciation.

The State Association officers and District Deputies in many other States have been similarly active and enthusiastic in their work in behalf of the Foundation, with the result that the membership has become well informed about the Elks National Foundation, and we can say truthfully that we have nation-wide participation in our philanthropic work.

The growth of our Order, the increase in the earning power of our members, and the concomitant prosperity of the lodges were contributing causes for the additional contributions. We found too that many who were patriotically supporting our government in its titanic war effort by the purchase of war bonds were most responsive to the suggestion that they make their purchases of bonds serve a double purpose by buying War Bonds in the name of the "Elks National Foundation Trustees of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, a corporation". If the lodges and members will continue this practice, we should increase greatly our principal fund as well as our investment in government bonds during the coming year.

It is well to have in mind at this time of swollen incomes and high taxes that the Federal Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that contributions to the Elks National Foundation are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income. We wish to emphasize again that donations from individuals in small as well as large amounts are most acceptable, whether made by life-time gift or by bequest. Keep the Elks National Foundation in mind when preparing your will or the wills of your clients, or when naming or advising in regard to the beneficiary to be named in War Bond purchases.

The total income for the year was \$21,606.34 as compared with \$17,363.94 for the previous year.

The expenses of administration for the last fiscal period, paid out of Grand Lodge appropriation, amounted to \$4,354.79, the items of which were as follows:

Fiscal Agency Fees	\$ 929.30
Travel	331.45
Office	3,094.04
	\$4,354.79

The balance sheet as of May 31, 1943, attached hereto, shows the details of our financial set up. You should note that this has been certified by a responsible firm of certified public accountants, which has examined all books and records, and made a physical check of all securities in the possession of the custodian and fiscal agent of our fund.

In addition to our principal fund of \$671,281.19 we have a Security Depreciation Offset Fund amounting to \$41,357.93. This fund is maintained as a precautionary measure to take care of possible losses in investments. All moneys accumulated in this fund are invested exclusively in government securities. When added to our principal fund, it brings our capital assets to \$712,639.12.

Our investment portfolio, inventoried at cost, amounts to \$650,965.31. The balance of our capital assets is represented by cash on deposit.

In order that we may have expert advice in the performance of our official duties as Foundation Trustees, we have continued the services of the Merchants National Bank of Boston as Investment Counsel, as well as Custodian and Fiscal Agent of our Fund. The contract with this institution calls for constant supervision and frequent analyses of our investment portfolio and advice with respect to changes of investment and new investments.

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

Arizona State Elks Association—\$2,150.00.

This donation supplemented the money raised by Arizona lodges to carry on a tubercular hospital at Tucson, at which a substantial number of Elks afflicted

with tuberculosis were given the benefit of modern hospital facilities and scientific treatment. While a majority of the patients were members of Arizona lodges, a substantial number were members of the Order from lodges outside of Arizona.....\$2,150.00

Connecticut Elks Association—\$200.00.
The lodges of Connecticut are interested in assisting young people to obtain the benefit of a college education. This donation of \$200.00 of the Elks National Foundation made additional scholarships possible.....\$ 200.00

A similar donation was made for the Grand Lodge year 1941-42. However, the money was not paid out until after the close of that fiscal year, and is therefore shown in this year's statement.....\$ 200.00

Elks War Commission—\$5,000.00.
The donation to the Elks War Commission, described in our last annual report, was not paid until after the close of our fiscal year and is therefore shown in this year's report.....\$5,000.00

Florida State Elks Association—\$700.00.
The lodges of Florida have dedicated their efforts to the rehabilitation of crippled children at the Harry-Anna Home for Crippled Children. To assist them in this good work, the Elks National Foundation made a substantial donation.....\$ 700.00

Iowa Elks Association—\$300.00.
The lodges of Iowa are also interested in assisting young people to obtain the benefit of a college education. The donation of the Elks National Foundation Trustees made additional scholarship possible.....\$ 300.00

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

Minnesota State Elks Association—\$200.00.
To assist in the welfare work at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, the Elks National Foundation made a donation to the Minnesota Elks Association.....\$ 200.00

Nevada State Elks Association—\$300.00.
The Nevada Elks have dedicated their efforts to the rehabilitation of crippled children. The Elks National Foundation made a donation to assist in the maintenance of a crippled children's ward at the Washoe General Hospital in Reno.....\$ 300.00

New Jersey State Elks Association—\$1,200.00.
It is not necessary to recount the splendid work of rehabilitation of crippled children which is being carried on by the lodges of New Jersey through the State Elks Crippled Children Committee of the State Association. The very substantial sums raised by the subordinate lodges of New Jersey have been insufficient to cover the cost of this great philanthropic work. We have responded to the appeal of the New Jersey State Elks Association by a donation to assist in providing money for special care and treatment of crippled children at the Betty Bacharach Home for Afflicted Children at Atlantic City.....\$1,200.00

New York State Elks Association—\$1,200.00.
The lodges of New York State are also interested in assisting young people who are seeking advanced education and each year raise a substantial sum for this purpose. The donation of the Elks National Foundation has enabled the Scholarship Committee of New York State Elks Association to grant many additional scholarships.....\$1,200.00

Pennsylvania State Elks Association—\$1,200.00.
The lodges of Pennsylvania are interested in assisting young people who are eager to obtain advanced education and each year raise a substantial sum

for this purpose. The Elks National Foundation donation enabled the Pennsylvania Elks Association to grant many additional scholarships.....\$1,200.00

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

Wisconsin Elks Association—\$300.00.
The Wisconsin Elks Association was granted a donation to assist it in its scholarship work of granting scholarships and scholarship loans to deserving young men and young women.....\$ 300.00

SCHOLARSHIPS

Our Board offered for the year 1942-43 an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300, or its equivalent in money for use in a philanthropy selected by the State Association of such State, to each State in which the lodges were enrolled and paid up to date as subscribers for Honorary Founders' Certificates, according to promulgated eligibility rules.

This offer was availed of as follows:

California
By selection of the California State Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1941-42. An Elks National Foundation Scholarship was awarded to Herbert John Cabral of San Mateo. Since the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, it is shown in this year's statement.....\$ 300.00

The Elks National Foundation Scholarship for the Grand Lodge year 1942-43 was awarded to a student whose name had not been made known to our Board when this report went to print, and therefore does not appear as an expenditure in this report.

Connecticut
An Elks National Foundation Scholarship for the Grand Lodge year 1941-42 was awarded to Mr. Robert Cole of Bridgeport. However, as the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, it is shown in this year's statement.....\$ 300.00

Miss Joan E. McGowan of Winsted, a student at Radcliffe College, was selected as the beneficiary of the Elks National Foundation Scholarship award for the Grand Lodge year 1942-43.....\$ 300.00

Idaho
Idaho State Elks Association elected to use the 1942-43 scholarship allocated to that State to assist in crippled children work.....\$ 300.00

Illinois
Illinois Elks Association elected to use the 1942-43 scholarship allocated to that State to assist in its crippled children's program.....\$ 300.00

Iowa
By selection of the Iowa Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1942-43, an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300 was awarded to Miss Mary L. Nelson of Fort Dodge. However, the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, and therefore does not appear as an expenditure covered by this report.

Maine
Maine Elks Association elected to use the 1941-42 scholarship of \$300 allocated to that State to assist in crippled children work. Since the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, it is shown in this year's statement.....\$ 300.00

Massachusetts
By selection of the Massachusetts Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1942-43, an Elks National Foundation Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Edwin J. Bielecki of North Attleborough, a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....\$ 300.00

Michigan
By selection of the Michigan Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1942-43, an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300 was awarded to a student whose name had not been

made known to our Board when this report went to print. This \$300 will have been paid out prior to the Grand Lodge Session but will not appear as an expenditure covered by this report.

Minnesota
The Minnesota Elks Association elected to use the 1942-43 scholarship allocated to that State to assist in the welfare work at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester.....\$ 300.00

The Minnesota Elks Association also elected to use the 1941-42 scholarship money allocated to that State for their welfare work at Mayo Clinic. Since the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, it is shown in this year's statement.....\$ 300.00

Nevada
The Nevada State Elks Association elected to use the scholarship money allocated to that State to assist in maintaining a crippled children's ward at the Washoe General Hospital.....\$ 300.00

New Hampshire
The New Hampshire State Elks Association elected to use the scholarship money allocated to that State to assist the Golden Rule Farm at Tilton in the development of a new athletic field for the boys there.....\$ 300.00

New York
By selection of the New York State Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1942-43, an Elks National Foundation Scholarship was awarded to Miss Olive T. Johann of New York. However, the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, and therefore does not appear as an expenditure covered by this report.

North Dakota
North Dakota State Elks Association elected to use the 1942-43 scholarship money allocated to that State to assist in crippled children's rehabilitation.....\$ 300.00

Similarly the North Dakota Elks Association elected to use the 1941-42 scholarship money for crippled children's rehabilitation. Since the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, it is shown in this year's statement.....\$ 300.00

Ohio
By selection of the Ohio State Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1942-43, an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300 was awarded to Miss Betty Lou Kogler of West Milton. However, the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, and therefore does not appear as an expenditure covered by this report.

Pennsylvania
Elks National Foundation Scholarship for the Grand Lodge year 1942-43 was awarded to a student whose name had not been made known to our Board when this report went to print, and therefore does not appear as an expenditure in this report.

Rhode Island
An Elks National Foundation Scholarship for the Grand Lodge year 1941-42 was awarded to Miss Winifred Helen Mitenius of Warwick. Since the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, it is shown in this year's statement.....\$ 300.00

By selection of Rhode Island Elks Association during the Grand Lodge year 1942-43, an Elks National Foundation Scholarship of \$300 was awarded to Miss Ruth Eleanor Erickson, sponsored by Woonsocket Lodge No. 850. Since the money was not paid out until after the close of our fiscal year, it is not shown as an expenditure covered by this report.

Vermont
The Vermont State Elks Association elected to use the scholarship money allocated to that State to assist in carrying on the Fresh Air Camp for Crippled Children at Goshen, Vermont.....\$ 300.00

West Virginia
The West Virginia Elks Association elected to use the 1941-42 scholarship money allocated to that State to assist in the work of rehabilitation of crippled children. This money was not

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paid out until after the close of our fiscal year and is therefore shown in this year's statement.....\$ 300.00

The West Virginia Elks Association also elected to use the 1942-43 scholarship money for this same purpose.....\$ 300.00

Wisconsin

An Elks National Foundation Scholarship for the Grand Lodge year 1942-43 was awarded to a student whose name had not been made known to our Board when this report went to print, and therefore does not appear as an expenditure in this report.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES (1942)

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

Malcolm Berman, Houlton, Me.....	\$ 600.00
Viola Boeder, Watertown, Wis.....	500.00
Geraldine M. Weed, Laconia, N. H.	400.00
Peter L. Matthieu, Jr., Providence,	
R. I.	300.00
Victoria E. Sarkisian, Watertown,	
Mass.	200.00
	\$2,000.00

Honorable Mention Prizes

Robert E. Axthelm, Perry, Iowa.....	\$ 100.00
Bette Carroll, Two Rivers, Wis.....	100.00
Helen L. Tripp, Newtonville, Mass.	100.00
Raymond W. Christenson, Merced,	
Calif.	100.00
Eunice M. Charles, Green Bay,	
Wis.	100.00
Robert L. Washburn, Malone, N. Y.	100.00
Edward R. Schiffmacher, Baldwin,	
N. Y.	100.00
Robert M. Johnson, Parkersburg,	
W. Va.	100.00
Herbert E. Whyte, Rapid City,	
S. D.	100.00
Jean Borchardt, Bellingham, Wash.	100.00
	\$ 1,000.00
Total Scholarship Prizes.....	\$ 3,000.00

Total Distributions for the Grand Lodge year 1942-43.....\$22,250.00

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES (1943)

In the October issue of *The Elks Magazine*, the Elks National Foundation Trustees announced an offer of \$2,500 in cash prizes to be awarded to the "Most Valuable Students" of the school year 1942-43 as follows:

First Prize	\$600.00
Second Prize	500.00
Third Prize	400.00
Fourth Prize	300.00
Fifth Prize	200.00
Five Honorable Mention awards of	
\$100 each	500.00

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

In pursuance of our plan to obtain the widest geographical spread of applications for these prizes by clearing them through the respective State Associations, we requested the cooperation of the President and other officers of said Associations. We instructed the students to file their applications with the Secretary of the State Association of their resident State on or before March 1, 1943. Each eligible State Association was permitted to endorse and submit one application and also was permitted to endorse and submit additional applications up to the quota allotted to its State. This quota was determined by the subscriptions for Honorary Founders' Certificates in good standing as of January 1, 1943, made by the Association and the subordinate lodges of the State. Rules, regulations and detailed instructions were sent to the President and Secretary of each Association and to the District Deputies, who were requested to publicize the Elks National Foundation "Most Valuable Student Prize Contest" throughout their respective States.

The Scholarship Committee of the State Association was instructed to consider carefully all the applications filed with the Secretary of the State Association, to judge them on the basis of the merit standards adopted by the

Foundation Trustees and set forth on a rating sheet furnished to the committee, to determine and forward to the Chairman of the Foundation the successful applications in number equal to the allotment in each State on or before April 1, 1943. This plan required close attention to detail and prompt and intelligent action on the part of the officers and committeemen of the Associations to insure its success. We have obtained a wide geographical spread of applications submitted for the final judgment of our Board and also there has been created an enlivened interest in this contest on the part of the officers and members of the State Associations and the officers and members of the subordinate lodges. There could be better results, however, if the State Association officials in many States would cooperate more closely.

The decision of our Board with respect to this contest will be announced in a supplemental report to this Grand Lodge Session by a member of our Board. This report will contain a surprise announcement which will be pleasing to the contestants and to our members.

It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Malley's report was enthusiastically adopted as read by the Grand Lodge.

The next business on the agenda was the introduction by Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan of Clyde E. Jones, Ottumwa, Ia., Lodge, No. 347, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Jones read the first half of the report of his Committee, saying that as the day was growing late, he would read the second half at the Wednesday morning business session. Chairman Jones' report follows:

Report of the Committee on Judiciary

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS:

Your Committee on Judiciary of the Grand Lodge respectfully submits the following report:

During the current Grand Lodge year, the Chairman of this Committee has considered approximately 400 separate and distinct cases or matters submitted to him as herein detailed.

To this date, 183 opinions have been written interpreting the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge and the By-Laws of subordinate lodges.

Amendments and revised and substituted By-Laws have been submitted by 157 lodges to which consideration has been given, opinions written as to the legality thereof, and approval finally given in most cases.

Applications for building and financing permits submitted by 17 lodges were examined and returned to the Board of Grand Trustees with comment and recommendation;

House Rules of 6 lodges and Articles of Incorporation of 3 lodges and of 1 State Association were approved; Publication of lodge bulletins by 5 lodges were likewise approved;

Tax problems have been submitted by 17 lodges and advice and counsel given with reference thereto;

One Grand Forum case has been given attention upon the requests of the Grand Exalted Ruler and the Chief Justice of the Grand Forum; and

Several special matters have been investigated and reports made thereon.

The foregoing classified activities represent the principal part of the work of the Judiciary Committee during the current Grand Lodge year, and required approximately 1500 pieces of mail.

In the preparation of opinions, your Chairman attempted to not only give the correct answer to the inquiry made, but to also quote the provisions of the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge and quote or refer to the opinions of former Committees on Judiciary or of the Grand Forum, sustaining the same. It is the belief of your Chairman that by so doing, Lodges will more readily understand the reason for a decision and be better able to apply the principles underlying the same to similar problems in the future without reference to the Committee on Judiciary. Furthermore, when the decision may not be in accord with the wish of the lodge or officer or member presenting the inquiry, an explanation as to the reason therefor will generally avoid dissatisfaction and discord.

From the experience gained during the past year, it is apparent that many lodge officers have not familiarized themselves with the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge, and many more are entirely unacquainted with the decisions of former Committees on Judiciary published in a volume designated as "Opinions and Decisions", 1937 edition, or make no attempt to examine the same before presenting questions to the Judiciary Committee for determination.

Chair officers of the lodge, or at least one of them, should study the Grand Lodge Constitution and Statutes and the Opinions and Decisions and become familiar therewith to the extent that the answer to many prob-

lems may be readily found therein; or the lodge should request some lawyer who is one of its members to familiarize himself with the written law of our Order for the purpose of assisting the officers in the interpretation and obedience thereof.

It is not the intent of your Committee to discourage requests for opinions from the Judiciary Committee whenever the answer to problems are not readily apparent, or where any dispute may exist as to the proper interpretations to be given to the laws of our Order, and the by-laws of the lodge. But if the officers of each lodge would follow the suggestions herein contained, each lodge and its members would be materially benefited and the affairs of each lodge could be more easily and readily transacted.

A volume of the 1937 edition, which is the last edition, of Opinions and Decisions, may be obtained by each subordinate lodge from the office of the Grand Secretary of our Order. All lodges not having such digest in its file, should obtain the same immediately.

Following each provision of the Grand Lodge Constitution and Statutes, which have heretofore been interpreted by Committees on Judiciary, will be found certain numbers which refer to pages of Opinions and Decisions where the interpretation thereof will be found, and if the printing of a supplement thereto is authorized, the same procedure therein will be followed with reference thereto.

Among the more important decisions rendered during the present Grand Lodge year, and about which there has been frequent inquiry, are the following:

1. Where an elective officer of a lodge has been inducted into the military, naval, hospital or marine service of the United States of America during his term of office, his office cannot be declared vacant for the remainder of his term, and a successor elected thereto. See Sec. 119 G. L. S. Of course, such officer may resign if he chooses so to do, and in the event that he is the Exalted Ruler, he thereupon acquires the status of a Past Exalted Ruler. The member elected as Exalted Ruler also becomes a Past Exalted Ruler upon the completion of such term. See Art. III, Sec. 114(4) of the Constitution.

- If an Exalted Ruler inducted into such service does not desire to resign his office, then he may request any Past Exalted Ruler of the lodge to preside during his absence under Section 120 of the Grand Lodge Statutes. If the Exalted Ruler fails to make such request, then the other chair officers of the lodge may officiate for him during his absence for the term of his office in the order of their seniority as provided in Section 124 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, but by so doing, they do not acquire the status of a Past Exalted Ruler at the expiration of the term of the Exalted Ruler.

- An Exalted Ruler who enters such service does not become a Past Exalted Ruler until the expiration of his term of office unless he resigns therefrom prior to the expiration of his term.

2. Absence of an officer due to work in a defense industry or any other activity other than "military, naval, hospital or marine service of the United States", subjects him to removal from office under Section 119 of the Grand Lodge Statutes.

3. If any other lodge officer is acting as Exalted Ruler under the authority of Section 124 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, then there is no vacancy in his own office which can be filled by an election for that purpose. His station may be temporarily unoccupied while he acts as Exalted Ruler, and this temporary vacancy may be filled by the lodge designating one of its Past Exalted Rulers to fill the same.

4. Although there appears in Opinions and Decisions, 1937 edition, on pp. 118-119 thereof, decisions of former Committees on Judiciary to the effect that a two year period of membership in the Order is required before a member is eligible for life membership, these decisions were rendered under a Grand Lodge Statute existing prior thereto, which has since 1938, been amended and no period of membership is now required. See Sec. 172 G. L. S.

5. An Honorary Life Membership can only be granted to members of our Order by secret ballot and for distinguished services rendered to the lodge or to the Order as provided in Section 172 of the Grand Lodge Statutes. Membership, regularity in the payment of dues and fidelity to the obligations of the Order over a long period of time are not sufficient to entitle a member to Honorary Life Membership. Likewise, holding an office in the lodge for a long period of years, including service as an Exalted Ruler, does not necessarily constitute "distinguished services". It is the intention of the law of our Order that Honorary Life Membership is to be conferred by a lodge upon a member, only when the member has rendered to the lodge, or to the Order, services which are in truth and in fact, distinguished, i. e. marked or notable, in that by the performance thereof, he has become pre-eminent among his fellows and thereby entitled to great honor and special award. It is possible that one Exalted Ruler might have rendered such "distinguished service" which another did not. Each case must be decided on its own merits, and the lodge is the judge thereof.

Furthermore, a by-law or resolution relieving members in good standing who have paid dues to the lodge continuously for any period of years, or who have attained a stated age, is a violation of Section 178 of the Grand Lodge Statutes which requires that "annual dues shall be uniform as to each and every member".

6. A lodge cannot legally accept an application for membership unless the applicant has resided within the jurisdiction of the lodge for six (6) months immediately preceding the time of the filing of the application, even though he be engaged in the armed service of our country, in the absence of a special dispensation from the Grand Exalted Ruler under Section 149 of the Grand Lodge Statutes.

As to whether an applicant in such armed service retains his residence at the place where he was living at the time of his induction into service, or whether he has established a residence at the place where he is stationed for duty, depends upon the intent of such applicant as to the place of his residence.

The word, "resident", as used in Section 149 has always been construed as being identical with the definition of "residence" as required in State and United States statutes defining the qualification of voters. It is used in the same sense that the word "domicile" is used by courts.

Therefore, a person in the armed service of our country who goes from place to place according to his assignment to duty, with the intention of remaining in each place only so long as his assignment requires, does not require a residence in such places. His domicile or residence remains the place where he lived with the intention of making it his home at the time of his entry into service, unless and until he changes such intention, and the lodge having jurisdiction at that place has jurisdiction over such applicant for membership, regardless of the location of his temporary abode, and he cannot join any other lodge without obtaining a dispensation under Section 149 of the Grand Lodge Statutes.

On the other hand, if such person in service determines at the time of his transfer to a certain station, or at a time subsequent thereto, to then and there make the same his permanent home, he thereby becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the lodge within which such home is located, and eligible to membership therein.

The question of residence depends entirely upon the circumstances in each case which must be decided upon its merits.

The consideration of by-laws submitted by subordinate lodges constitutes one of the principal items of service rendered by the Chairman of your Committee. Under Section 173 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, no by-law becomes effective until submitted to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and approved by him.

The Committee on Judiciary annually prepares a form of current guide by-laws, compiled strictly in accordance with the Constitution and Statutes of the Order, and a copy thereof is sent to each subordinate lodge by the Grand Secretary.

Section 173 of the Grand Lodge Statutes imposes upon each lodge the duty to amend its By-Laws. Rules of Order and House Rules in conformity therewith upon receipt of the current edition of such Guide By-Laws. Yet it is apparent that many lodges fail to obey this mandate, but continue to use by-laws which have become obsolete and are void by reason of conflict with current Grand Lodge Statutes.

Such action on the part of lodges frequently results in unnecessary internal dispute and discord which could have been avoided if the by-laws had been kept in conformity with Grand Lodge Statutes at all times.

For instance, one case came to my attention where the by-laws of the lodge provided for seven (7) Trustees, whereas the maximum authorized number thereof is five (5) under Section 114 of the Grand Lodge Statutes. In this lodge, the Exalted Ruler acted as one of the Trustees, and six (6) Trustees only were elected. Thus, the Exalted Ruler held two elective offices in the lodge contrary to the law of the Order. Two Trustees were elected each year for a three (3) year term which is also contrary to said Section 114 of the Grand Lodge Statutes which provides one Trustee shall be elected annually, and that where there are five (5) Trustees, the term of each Trustee, after the first election, shall be for a period of five (5) years. Thus, all of the Trustees were nominated and elected for an illegal term, and none of them were holding office legally.

Frequent difficulties are encountered in connection with the management of the Club operated by the lodge where the by-laws with reference thereto are no longer in accord with one of the approved forms of Club government as provided in the current Guide By-Laws.

It is the long established policy of the Grand Lodge that the by-laws of the various subordinate lodges should be uniform. The provisions of the current edition of the Guide By-Laws are in conformity with the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge at all times.

The Guide By-Laws contain the minimum of provisions which must appear in the By-Laws and Rules of Order of each subordinate lodge. The lodge has the privilege to add to the provisions of the Guide By-Laws any

provisions necessary for its own local government, provided the same are not contrary to Constitution and Statutes of the Order; but it may not omit therefrom, any of the provisions contained therein except those of an optional nature. If any variations are authorized, there must be a definite reason and good cause therefor.

When preparing revisions of by-laws or amendments thereto, officers and by-laws committeemen of the lodge supervising the same, are urged to first consult the latest edition of the Guide By-Laws which may be obtained from the office of the Grand Secretary and follow the instructions therein contained. Many delays in the approval of by-laws will be thereby avoided and the work of the Chairman of the Committee greatly reduced.

It has come to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee that frequently considerable time and money is expended by many lodges in revising their by-laws in that instead of using the printed forms of the latest edition of the Guide By-Laws, to which may be added such additions as are necessary, many of the lodges submit their proposed revisions in their entirety on a typewritten form. Such practice results in errors and entails extended labor on the part of the Chairman of the Committee to such an extent that a rule has been adopted by the Committee that all complete revisions of by-laws must be submitted by use of the Guide By-Laws form. This rule is a part of the printed instructions contained in the Guide By-Laws.

Some of the more important opinions rendered during the past year with reference to the legality and sufficiency of by-laws are as follows:

1. Duplicate copies of all revisions and amendments should be submitted, accompanied by a certificate signed by the Exalted Ruler and Secretary in the form appearing on page 22 of the current edition of the Guide By-Laws.

2. Where the lodge is incorporated under the provisions of Section 170 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, a Club operated by it must be governed under one of the optional forms of Club management authorized by Section 209 of the Grand Lodge Statutes and as printed in Article IX of the current edition of the Guide By-Laws; it is only when the Club itself is incorporated separately from the lodge under Section 208 of the Grand Lodge Statutes that Section 209 thereof has no application.

3. Where Section 209 of the Grand Lodge Statutes with reference to the government of a Club operated by a lodge, either incorporated or otherwise, is applicable, one of the optional forms of management therein provided for is mandatory, and there can be no variation therefrom or combination thereof.

The only method by which the provisions of Section 209 of the Grand Lodge Statutes can be avoided is to incorporate the Club separately from the lodge under Section 208 thereof.

4. A lodge cannot impose a period of membership requirement as a condition precedent to the acquisition of a life membership by purchase. The only requirements now imposed with reference thereto are those contained in Section 172 of the Grand Lodge Statutes.

5. A lodge is without power to change the statutory duties of its officers as provided in the latest edition of the Guide By-Laws.

6. The provisions in the Guide By-Laws as contained in Article XIII, Secs. 1 and 2 thereof, as to the manner in which bills against the lodge shall be approved, cannot be changed by the lodge.

7. A subordinate lodge has no legal authority to impose by-law, any further restrictions upon applicants for membership than as provided by Grand Lodge Statutes.

8. The dues of an officer cannot be remitted as compensation, though the lodge may enact a by-law fixing his compensation the same amount as his dues.

9. A by-law providing that the bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer of the lodge shall be in such amount as the lodge may determine from time to time by motion or resolution is illegal. The amount of the bonds of these officers must be fixed in the by-laws. See Secs. 125-126 G. L. S.

10. The salary of the Secretary and Treasurer of the lodge must be fixed by by-law, and any other method of fixing the same is unauthorized.

11. An amendment to by-laws as originally proposed and submitted to the lodge, may be acted upon at the same session as made. In other words, after the original proposal has been made in writing and laid over until the next regular lodge session, subsequent amendments need not be laid over until the following session for action.

12. At least two regular sessions of the lodge must be held each month, except during the months of July and August only, when one regular session must be held.

13. Power to remit dues of a member sick or in distress is vested in the lodge itself, and it has no authority to delegate this power to any officer, group of officers or other body.

A review of the files in the office of the Chairman of the Committee indicates that many of the lodges submitting revisions of, or amendments to, by-laws during

the past Grand Lodge year for approval, have not complied with further requirements of the Committee with reference thereto before official approval can be given. The Committee urges immediate compliance with these requirements, and until they have been complied with, and such by-laws approved, these by-laws are inoperative and of no force and effect.

During the past year, several resolutions have been submitted to the Grand Lodge and referred to the Committee on Judiciary for examination and recommendation.

Resolution by Milford, Mass. Lodge No. 628

Your Committee has carefully considered the resolution presented by Milford, Mass., Lodge No. 628, recommending that Section 161 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended so as to fix the minimum initiation fee for all applicants for membership at the sum of Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars. It is the consensus of opinion of the Committee that the present law as to minimum initiation fees has the general approval of the lodges of our Order and fixes a reasonable standard for minimum fees. It is therefore recommended that the proposed change be not adopted.

Resolutions by Coalinga Lodge, Calif. No. 1613; San Pedro, Calif., Lodge No. 968; and Salinas, Calif., Lodge No. 614

Resolutions have been presented by Coalinga, Calif., Lodge No. 1613, San Pedro, Calif., Lodge No. 966 and Salinas, Calif., Lodge No. 614, urging that members of the Japanese race who have been interned in Relocation Centers be not released therefrom for the duration of the present war. These resolutions have been given careful consideration by your Committee. The Committee is fully cognizant of the many apparently well founded reasons urged for the adoption of these resolutions.

It also recognizes that many loyal citizens of our country of the German and Italian races have not been interned and that loyal citizens of the Japanese race may have just cause for complaint against their own detention.

It is not possible for the delegates at this Grand Lodge session to be fully informed as to all the material facts involved in this issue. We are engaged in a war and the decisions to be made as to questions of this nature should be entrusted to our military authorities who are undoubtedly better advised as to the facts and we should abide by their decisions.

Although fully appreciating the spirit of loyalty and concern for the safety of our nation as expressed in these resolutions but feeling that we should support the final decision as made by our military authorities on this controversial question, your Committee respectfully recommends that the same be not adopted.

Resolution by Orlando, Florida, Lodge No. 1079

A resolution has been presented by Orlando, Florida, Lodge No. 1079, condemning the conduct of John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Careful consideration has also been given to this resolution.

Our Grand Exalted Ruler-elect, in his speech of acceptance, well expressed the personal sentiments of the majority of the members of our Order in condemning all activities that hindered or delayed our war effort.

However, it can not be doubted that the expressed program of John L. Lewis is permeated with questions of a political nature. Congress has taken cognizance of this fact by considering and enacting anti-strike legislation.

Under the Constitution and Statutes of our Order, no action involving questions of a political nature can legally be taken. Accordingly, irrespective of the personal opinions of the members of our Order, your Committee must recommend that the resolutions be not adopted.

Resolution by Tacoma, Wash., Lodge No. 174

Your Committee has carefully considered a resolution submitted by Tacoma, Wash., Lodge No. 174 requesting that the Grand Lodge remit the Grand Lodge dues of members who are in the armed service of our country. A similar resolution was presented by this lodge at the Omaha Session of the Grand Lodge in 1942, and rejected. The same reasons for rejection at that time still exist.

Such a proposal would deprive the Grand Lodge of revenue in approximately the sum of \$100,000.00. This loss, if not recouped in some other manner, would result in a sharp curtailment of the Grand Lodge program of wartime activities which your Committee would deem inadvisable.

The recouping of this loss could be assured only by an increased per capita tax on members not in service. An analysis has been made as to twelve (12) representative lodges of our Order, based upon the average percentage of the members of our Order now in such service. At the present per capita tax of \$1.30, these lodges now pay Grand Lodge dues in the sum of \$13,343.20. If the proposed resolution was adopted, the per capita tax would be increased to \$1.45 at least, and on that basis these same twelve (12) lodges would pay the sum of \$13,139.90, being a reduction of approximately \$200.00 only, for all of such lodges together, or an average saving of about \$16.75 each.

Hence no substantial financial benefit would be

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gained by any subordinate lodge. If the proposed change was made, the administrative burden of accounting and auditing, both by the subordinate lodges and the Grand Lodge, would be greatly increased.

In view of these facts, it is the recommendation of your Committee that the resolution be not adopted.

Amendment to Section 48a G. L. S.

Your Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Grand Exalted Ruler that Section 48a of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended so that a Past Exalted Ruler who is serving as Secretary of his lodge, may be eligible for appointment as a District Deputy. Under that statute as it now exists, a Past Exalted Ruler serving a further term as Exalted Ruler is also ineligible. Your Committee believes that this latter disqualification should also be eliminated.

If such actions were taken, the statute would then read as follows:

"Sec. 48a. Any Past Exalted Ruler in good standing in his subordinate lodge, who shall have attended one Grand Lodge Session, shall be eligible to appointment to the office of District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler in the district in which his lodge is located."

Amendment to Section 117, G. L. S.

Your Committee also concurs in the further recommendation of the Grand Exalted Ruler that Section 117 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended. This statute as now written, provides that lodge officers shall be installed at the first regular session in April. There have been many occasions when it has been inconvenient or undesirable to install officers at such meeting, and the recommended change is to the effect that the statute be amended so as to authorize the District Deputy to grant a dispensation to install at some date other than the first regular session in April.

Your Committee therefore recommends that Section 117 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 117. The officers shall be installed at the first regular session in April; provided, however, that the District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler having jurisdiction may grant a dispensation on request for installation to be held at some other regular or special session not later than April 15th after election.

Should the Grand Exalted Ruler or the District Deputy fail to be present, or name some one to act for him, the lodge may designate any past or retiring Exalted Ruler to install the officers."

Amendment to Section 128, G. L. S.

It has come to the attention of your Committee during the past year in connection with the approval of by-laws, that where the lodge by-laws provide for a Budget Committee, it is not feasible to have the Budget Committee report presented at the first lodge session in April as required by Section 128 of the Grand Lodge Statutes.

As now written, this section provides that the Board of Trustees shall "at the first regular meeting of the lodge in April, present to the lodge a segregated budget." The last sentence of that statute then provides that "In lodges where by-laws a budget committee is provided for, the said budget shall be prepared by the said budget committee and not by the Board of Trustees."

This statute has been interpreted to require the report of the budget committee to also be submitted at the first regular session in April.

Under Section 117 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, lodge officers are not installed until the first regular session in April and the Exalted Ruler cannot appoint his committees until after installation.

Where by-laws provide for a budget committee, they likewise provide for the appointment thereof by the Exalted Ruler. An Exalted Ruler cannot appoint his budget committee and also have a budget report therefrom by the first meeting in April.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the following be added to the final sentence in Section 117 as now in force, to wit:

"and a report of said committee shall be made to the lodge not later than the first regular session in May."

Amendment to Section 149, G. L. S.

It is recommended that an amendment be adopted to Section 149 of the Grand Lodge Statutes.

The portion of this statute with reference to which a change is recommended, relates to the granting of a dispensation of the Grand Exalted Ruler to an applicant desiring to join a lodge other than the lodge exercising jurisdiction over him, and the action to be taken by such lodge when notified of the request for such dispensation.

The statute as it now exists, provides that "no such dispensation or order shall be granted until notice shall have been given to the lodge having jurisdiction over such applicant, and an opportunity to be heard in relation thereto."

The apparent purpose of such provision is to give the Grand Exalted Ruler, and the lodge receiving the application, the benefit of an investigation of the applicant by the lodge having jurisdiction, and not merely

for the purpose of protesting or acceding to the granting of such dispensation. However, the statute does not in express terms, require such affirmative action on the part of the lodge receiving such notice.

I am advised that it is frequently the experience of Grand Exalted Rulers that lodges receiving such notice, make no response thereto, or merely state that they "waive" jurisdiction or consent to the granting of the dispensation. Such response does not accomplish the purpose and objective of this part of the statute.

Section 148 provides the manner in which lodges shall act upon receiving copy of an application from another lodge where the applicant has resided for less than five (5) years. The amendment proposed to Section 149 makes the same procedure applicable in cases where request for dispensation is made to the Grand Exalted Ruler to accept for membership, an applicant not residing in the jurisdiction of the lodge receiving this application.

It is therefore recommended that the following be added at the end of said Section 149 as now written, to wit:

"Upon receipt of such notice from the Grand Exalted Ruler, said lodge shall follow the same procedure provided in the second paragraph of Section 148"

Amendment to Section 208, G. L. S.

Your Committee concurs in a recommendation by the Board of Grand Trustees that Section 208 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended.

This statute provides for the incorporation of a club established and maintained by a lodge, separately from the lodge itself. Provision is then made to the effect that any subordinate lodge, before acquiring property, constructing a home or substantial additions thereto, shall first make application to the Board of Grand Trustees for a permit for that purpose.

Situations have arisen where the incorporated club desired to acquire title to property or make improvements thereon rather than the lodge itself. Such club should be subject to the same requirements as to first obtaining a permit from the Board of Grand Trustees, and such Trustees should have unquestionable authority to issue such permit.

It is therefore recommended that following the word "lodge" in the first sentence of the third paragraph of this section, the words

"or incorporated club" be added so as to accomplish the result desired.

Throughout the past year your Committee has used its best efforts to promptly co-operate with all subordinate lodges in the solution of their problems, and have received their co-operation in return.

Your Committee expresses to the Grand Exalted Ruler and Grand Secretary, its deep appreciation of their wise counsel and efficient assistance at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

Clyde E. Jones, Chairman
Samuel C. Duberstein
Lowell J. Grady
John E. Mullen
Owen J. Gavigan

This report, part of which was read on the following day, was, needless to say, accepted as read following a motion made to that effect by Chairman Jones.

Mr. Sullivan next recognized Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin who read the report concerning the Memorial to the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler William M. Abbott. Mr. Benjamin said that after careful consideration it was decided to have the Memorial take the form of a bronze bust somewhat larger than life size and placed on a suitable marble pedestal in the foyer of the home of San Francisco Lodge No. 3. The famous sculptor, Mr. Haig Patigian, a friend of Mr. Abbott, and, like him, a Past President of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, did the work. On June 20, 1943, appropriate memorial services were held and the bronze likeness of Past Grand Exalted Ruler William M. Abbott was ceremoniously unveiled.

The Grand Lodge heard this report with satisfaction and a motion to accept the report as read was accepted.

At the conclusion of this business, Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan adjourned this 79th Convention of the Grand Lodge until the following morning.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION

AT 9:30 on the following day, July 14, the sounding of Mr. Sullivan's gavel announced the opening of this day's deliberations. The first order of business, as was agreed on the preceding day, was the reading of the unread portion of the report of Clyde E. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. This report and the amendments therein contained were accepted by the Grand Lodge. Mr. Jones also introduced the other members of his Committee, who were: John E. Mullen, Providence, R. I., No. 14; Samuel C. Duberstein, Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 22; Owen J. Gavigan, Ludington, Mich., No. 736, and Lowell J. Grady, Crookston, Minn., No. 342.

At this juncture Fred B. Mellmann, Oakland, Calif., No. 171, Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, was recognized, and Mr. Mellmann presented to the Grand Lodge the Final Budget. Grand Trustees Joseph B. Kyle, Charles E. Broughton and Wade H. Kepner also rose and made several routine Resolutions which were adopted by the Grand Lodge without question. Grand Trustee Robert S. Barrett, of Alexandria, Va., Home Member of the Board, announced that the Board of Trustees recommended that if there was sufficient room at the Elks National Home at Bedford, Va., accommodations be made for the comfort and recuperation of wounded or invalided service men who were members of the Order. He made it clear that if this recommendation were accepted the residents of the Home would in no way be discriminated. After some discussion a motion was made and carried to accept the recommendation of the Board of Grand Trustees.

Mr. Barrett then said that it was with the greatest regret, not only of the Board of Grand Trustees but of all who knew of the work of the Board of Grand Trustees, that he must announce that the term of office of Chairman Fred B. Mellmann had expired and that Mr. Mellmann was unable, by Grand Lodge Statutes, to succeed himself on the Board. Mr. Barrett gave a glowing account of Mr. Mellmann's work and his career in the Order, and then asked that the Board of Grand Trustees be authorized to make some suitable token of the Grand Lodge's appreciation. This request, when turned into a motion, was seconded not by any single vote but by the entire Grand Lodge.

The next order of business on the calendar was the reading of the report of the Lodge Activities Committee by Chairman George I. Hall, of Lynbrook, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1515. The report follows:

Your Lodge Activities Committee, appreciating the great influence and assistance rendered by your former Lodge Activities Committees, endeavored this year to arrange a program that would be of assistance to the officers and members of our subordinate lodges, in the hope that our Order would continue to expand in membership and in activities.

All of the members of our Committee feel that in order to merit the commendation and interest of active subordinate lodges, under energetic leadership from their Board of Officers, the lodge must arrange programs that would attract to their meetings and lodge homes the Brothers of our Order and, in addition, the Elks in their respective communities should be leaders in every patriotic and civic movement on behalf of the citizenry of their sections so as to continue to

merit the approval and interest of their fellowmen and women. A lodge that is dormant will never expand but a lodge that is active will always increase and prosper. With these thoughts in mind, our Committee met over the Labor Day holiday last September and we formulated a comprehensive program of activities for the guidance of our subordinate lodges. This program was submitted to the Grand Exalted Ruler and the Past Grand Exalted Rulers who were also in session at that time, and throughout the year we have endeavored to keep our program and the necessity of following it before the membership of our Order and the officers of our subordinate lodges. The program that we adopted was as follows:

1. To request all subordinate lodges to conduct a "Fight for Freedom" Class during the last two weeks in November.
2. To request all subordinate lodges to conduct a "Diamond Jubilee" Class or classes during the month of February, 1943, to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
3. To request each subordinate lodge to concentrate on lapsations and reinstatements.
4. To request each lodge to formulate a real "activities" program, so as to hold the interest of their active members, reinstate the enthusiasm of members who no longer attend meetings or who have become disinterested, and to give an added incentive for members to propose for membership those of their friends who are real outstanding American citizens and who are qualified and willing to join with us in the noble work which this Order is doing and has always done for our citizenry.
5. To impress upon each and every lodge the necessity of participation in the mandatory observances, provided by Grand Lodge Statutes, of Elks Memorial Day and Flag Day, and to stress the benefits to be derived through having other fraternal and patriotic organizations join with them in their services—by giving their exercises the proper publicity through the press and other channels—and by welcoming the general public to attend.
6. To request each lodge to do its utmost to see that each and every appeal of the Elks War Commission is faithfully carried out. The War Commission deserves the thanks and appreciation of every Elk in the Order for its wonderful work, its nation-wide accomplishments, and the tremendous good will created among the men in the Service, men who will never forget the good things which they enjoyed through the efforts of the Elks War Commission, and who will be proud to become affiliated with us on their return to normal life.
7. To bring to the attention of the Exalted Rulers the great work being done by the Elks National Foundation, with the request that they pass it along to their members.
8. To revise and reissue the new Exalted Rulers Handbook to assist the new Exalted Rulers in outlining a "Planned Program of Activities" during their year as leaders of their respective lodges. These hand-books were mailed in April.

The country was divided into sections, and each member of the Committee was directly responsible for his territory. Each Associate Member was responsible to the Committee Member in his territory. We felt that this was the best means of carrying on the work of the Committee, and would prevent any overlapping or duplication of effort.

In order that the objectives outlined above might be accomplished, the Committee started with a letter to all Exalted Rulers, in October, and sent out Posters, Honor-rolls and 550,000 special application blanks for the "Fight for Freedom" Class, in plenty of time for all lodges to get to work on securing large classes of candidates and reinstatements.

Letters were sent to each lodge suggesting various ideas to be used in connection with Elks Memorial Day, and the response and reports of the lodges on this service were most commendable.

Posters and letters regarding the "Diamond Jubilee" Class were sent out at an early date, and the results were most gratifying.

Posters and letters were mailed, containing suggestions for the Flag Day Service, and the reports received from many subordinate lodges indicate that these exercises this year were the most impressive and best attended of any ever held by our beloved Order.

We are very happy to report that during the year 1942-1943, there was a net gain in membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order

of Elks of 40,831 members. A break-down of the figures representing this gain follows:

New Members	58,104	
Dimit	5,376	
Reinstatements	15,068	78,548
Members Expelled	30	
Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues	23,074	
Dimit	5,735	
Deaths	8,878	37,717
		40,831 NET GAIN

It is our belief that this large increase in membership, which, incidentally, represents the largest increase in any one year since 1921, was due to the hard work of each and every Elk in these United States. A good percentage of the increase represents reinstatements, and this is particularly pleasing to the members of this Committee because we feel that these reinstatements may, in some measure, be due to the program of planned, interesting activities which we suggested and which may have served to revive the interest of these former members in the real principles of our Order. In any event, there are now some 40,000 additional members to lend their efforts in the support of the Elks War Commission's admirable work of making easier the hard lot of the men of our Armed Forces.

Mr. Hall's report was accepted as read by the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Sullivan had already introduced to the Grand Lodge the members of this Committee. They were Stanley J. Shook, Topeka, Kans., No. 204; James L. McGovern, Bridgeport, Conn., No. 36; William Elliott, Jr., Columbia, S. C., No. 1190, and Charles J. Schmidt, Tiffin, Ohio, No. 94.

At this point Mr. Sullivan announced that the excellent report of the Lodge Activities Committee reminded him that he wished to congratulate all the Exalted Rulers and Secretaries of the subordinate lodges for their splendid work during the year. He particularly wished to congratulate the Secretaries on the collection of dues, saying they were "collectors of dues, not passive receivers".

He then recognized Homer F. Potter, San Francisco, Calif., Lodge, No. 3, Chairman of the Antlers Council. After introducing his associates on the Council, H. Bennett Farris, Richmond, Ky., No. 581, and Leonard M. Lippert, of McKeesport, Pa., No. 136, Mr. Potter announced that it was the recommendation of the Council that its activities be temporarily dropped inasmuch as most of the Antlers between the ages of 17 and 21 were in the service of the country. Several of these fine young men, he announced, have already lost their lives in different branches of the Service. Two boys were lost in the recent destruction of the cruiser "Helena".

Any lodge, however, which still had an active club, he said, should be persuaded to continue in this highly laudable activity. Mr. Potter's motion that the report and its recommendations be accepted as read was approved by the Grand Lodge.

This was the last order of business for the morning session and the meeting was adjourned while the Grand Lodge prepared for the Memorial Services immediately to follow. An account of these Services will appear in the September issue of The Magazine.

FOURTH BUSINESS SESSION

THE fourth business session of the Grand Lodge opened with the reading of the report of the State Associations Committee by Chairman Claude E.

Thompson, of Frankfort, Ind., Lodge, No. 560. Mr. Thompson's motion that the report be accepted as read was accepted by the Grand Lodge. The report follows:

Report of State Associations Committee

For the second time since its adoption by the Grand Lodge in 1907 your State Associations Committee reports on a full year's activities while our great Nation is engaged in a mighty War. May we say that all State Associations have been fully aware of the duty they owe to our Country as well as to the Grand Lodge and that they are unqualifiedly performing that duty in a manner that earns for them unstinted praise.

As in the preceding year, your Chairman was convinced that the best interests of all would be best served by the setting up of areas, composed of the various States and assigning such to individual members of this Committee. To that end, we asked co-members of the Committee to be personally responsible for the work in different States that were assigned to them. May I say that Brothers Sheldon, Dunn, Quayle and Garrison have accepted the responsibility and have carried on in a manner that brings to them all the words of praise that we can muster. They have handled the major part of the correspondence in connection with the work done in those States that were assigned to them and they have labored long and faithfully at the expense of great personal sacrifice. By their efforts they have earned our undying devotion and to have carried on, without their help, would have been physically impossible.

We are grateful to Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan for the confidence he has shown in our Committee and we have at all times been deeply inspired by his magnificent leadership. In these times that try men's souls, he has demonstrated met and passed every test. It has been a real pleasure to work with such an able, sincere and genial leader as E. Mark Sullivan. His cooperation with our Committee and the State Associations of the country has won for him an affectionate remembrance in the hearts and minds of all and one that will endure for all time to come.

State Associations

With the exception of the State of Arkansas, every State Association is performing a normal function. They are keenly alive to the conditions which exist today and they have made a valiant effort to keep pace with the times. With but few exceptions they have leadership of the highest type of business and professional men and with but one or two exceptions, they have given complete cooperation with this Committee. Due to much well planned work within the Associations, we are happy to report that their membership now comprises approximately ninety-eight percent of all the subordinate lodges and we are confident that within the next few years the figure will reach the one hundred percent mark.

Much could be written of the charitable work being done by the various State Associations and there are but few who are not engaged in a charitable enterprise of some nature. To those who are not, we strongly urge the adoption of some program which will tend to the betterment of mankind.

Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan has reported the greatest gain in membership since the year 1922 and in no small measure has this been due to the extensive work of State Membership Committees, working under the leadership of the various State Associations. We respectfully recommend the appointment of such a committee in every Association.

During the past year in particular, many of our State Associations have rendered invaluable aid to the National Foundation and they have had no small part in compiling the wonderful record made by that great humanitarian organization so ably headed by Past Exalted Ruler Malley. We sincerely feel that a National Foundation Committee should be an integral part of every well organized State Association and we are sure that when such work is undertaken with the guidance of the National Foundation Committee, it will help write glowing pages in the history that is so near and dear to our hearts.

We are in the midst of a great conflict that requires the conservation of all of our resources and the restriction of travel in particular has made great inroads on the meetings of the State Associations. Be it said to their credit, that but few have foregone the holding of annual meetings, and reports from those that have been held indicate that attendance has been far above expectations. It has been the privilege of your

The ELKS WAR Conference

Chairman to attend two of these meetings outside his home State and at each we round the attendance and interest shown to be such as to excite our admiration and promote a feeling of unbounded respect for those Brothers who brook no stopping in carrying on the work of this great Order.

Meetings have been streamlined but there has been no letup of the promotion of these principles that are a part of every Association. Should the War continue for another year, it is quite possible that there may be further curtailment of travel which will of course impose more serious handicaps on the holding of these annual meetings, but we are sure that the Brothers will meet the challenge and carry on.

All of us are justly proud of the record that has been compiled by the Elks War Commission and here too the State Associations are in position to provide, and have been providing worthwhile aid. It should be the paramount duty of every Association Officer to work to the ultimate end that every subordinate lodge in his State is a contributor to this Fund. We cannot but recall the unanimous vote, by which the resolution providing funds of the Commission was passed at the last Grand Lodge Reunion and we do not see how any lodge could fail to include this item in their budget for the year. We are sure that the Commission will go farther in their efforts during the coming year and we trust that the State Associations will continue to do their full share in this work which means so much to our Brothers who are wearing the uniforms of the Armed Forces.

Ritualistic Work

In rendering our report one year ago, we said as follows: "One of the main objectives of this Committee has been in the furtherance of ritualistic work. Much effort has been expended on this subject in former years and we are happy to note a vast improvement along this line in the subordinate lodges. However, we are sure that there are as yet too many lodges who are lax in this feature. We have long been of the opinion, that an intelligent, impressive, rendition of the Ritual by the lodge officers will do much to impress upon the mind of the candidate the outstanding qualities and characteristics which make this great Order of ours, the leader among all fraternities." Our opinion has not been changed along this line during the past year. Our laws make it mandatory upon the Officers to memorize their parts of the Ritual within thirty days after assuming office and we believe that the subordinate lodge members have a right to expect that this provision be carried out in full. Rituals are provided, not for use in the lodge room, but for the convenience in helping the officers attain perfection in their respective parts in the work.

Ritualistic Contests

Because of conditions that have been enumerated in this report, it has been difficult to hold district and, in some instances, State Ritualistic Contests during the past year. Many of the Associations have made a valiant effort to hold such contests but some have been unable to secure enough entries for the holding of such. Other Associations have had the smallest field of entries in many, many years, but we all know that under normal conditions this excellent feature will again take its rightful place in the annual meetings. We trust that Association Officers will make every effort to keep up the interest in such contests.

Last November after your Chairman had conferred with Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan and Grand Secretary Masters, we prepared the Rules and Regulations which would govern this year's contest. Under date of November 27, 1942, these were mailed to all subordinate lodges, District Deputies, State Association Officers and Committeemen. At that time there was great question as to whether it would be possible to hold a National Contest this year. As of February 19, 1943, we were informed by the Grand Exalted Ruler that the National Contest would be held in conjunction with the meeting which you are now attending. Shortly thereafter we mailed notice to all lodges and State Associations that the contest would be staged.

One year ago we were pessimistic as to the number of lodges which could, because of existing conditions, enter the contest. With travel conditions much greater at this time, we have been highly gratified at the response to our invitation to enter. We are pleased to report that we received nine entries for this year's great contest. Champions from the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts comprised this year's entry list. Many fine letters were received from the winners in other States, re-

gretting their inability to participate, but pledging themselves to take up again the game when conditions become normal.

On Monday in the spacious lodge room of Boston Lodge No. 10, before a splendid audience of interested members, who are in attendance at this Convention, nine teams vied for the high honor of being named—"National Ritualistic Champions". May we say that every team participating in this contest was composed of Brothers who are deeply interested in this work and all displayed ample evidence of long hours of concentration. Truly, they were all deserving of the title of State Champions, but only one could be accorded the title of National Champions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we would like to say that by reason of our having served on this Committee, we feel that we have learned to know the major portion of the State Association Officers throughout the country and for them we have only the highest of respect. We have greatly appreciated the fine cooperation we have received and memory of this year of service will live with us forever.

Like all Grand Lodge Committees we have been forced many times during the year to call upon the Grand Exalted Ruler, Grand Lodge Officers and many of the Past Exalted Rulers for counsel and advice. Our every request has received immediate consideration and has been couched in a language that was permeated with friendship and cooperation. Our sincere thanks to all of you, and may we assure you that it has been a real joy and pleasure for each of us to serve on this important Committee. To those who follow after, we individually pledge our all to the end that the ideals of this great Order of ours may be perpetuated for all time to come.

At the conclusion of his report, Mr. Thompson announced the winners of the Grand Lodge Ritualistic Contests. This was, he said, one of the closest contests ever held and a glance at the percentages confirms his statement. The five prize winners of the competition were:

Lyndhurst, N. J., Lodge, No. 1505.....	98.87%
Painesville, Ohio, Lodge, No. 549.....	98.73%
Augusta, Ga., Lodge, No. 205.....	98.72%
Plattsburg, N. Y., Lodge, No. 621.....	98.68%
Johnstown, Pa., Lodge, No. 175.....	98.67%

The No. 1 team of Lyndhurst was comprised of Exalted Ruler William F. Gallagher, Esteemed Leading Knight Joseph F. Bader, Esteemed Loyal Knight Christopher Prendegast, Esteemed Lecturing Knight Louis Eufemio, Chaplain Armando Toron and Esquire William H. Wilson. The members of the five winning teams were presented to the assembly and the prizes were then distributed.

At the conclusion of this ceremony Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan introduced to the Conference two Exalted Rulers who are in the active service of their country. They were Warrant Officer Raymond E. Mahaffey, U.S.A., Exalted Ruler of Columbus, Ohio, Lodge, No. 37, and Lt. James F. Nilan, Jr., U.S.N., Exalted Ruler of Great Neck, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1543. These gentlemen were greeted with applause.

Mr. Sullivan then called upon Past Grand Exalted Ruler John R. Coen to make his report concerning the Memorial erected to the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler Frank L. Rain, of Fairbury, Nebraska. Mr. Coen reported that he and his fellow committeemen, after conferring with Mrs. Rain and her son, Past District Deputy Frank M. Rain, and her daughter, had erected a restful marble bench with handsome bronze decorations, situated on a commanding elevation of Fairbury's beautiful city park which Mr. Rain brought into being. Mr. Coen reported that Mrs. Rain herself was present in Boston during this present Grand Lodge War Conference and had

asked him to express to the Grand Lodge through him the heartfelt thanks and appreciation of herself and her family for this testimonial to the respect and affection in which Mr. Rain's memory was held.

The Grand Lodge expressed satisfaction with Mr. Coen's informal report and it was accepted as delivered.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin, of Napa, Calif., Lodge, No. 832, Vice-Chairman of the Elks National Foundation Trustees, was then called upon to deliver the Supplementary Report of the Elks National Foundation which will be printed in the September issue of *The Elks Magazine*. Mr. Benjamin announced that there were twenty scholarship winners, ten girls and ten boys, and in the course of his moving report he introduced to the gathering the first prize winners of the two divisions, in the "Most Valuable Student Contest", Miss Dorothy Nauss Perkins, of Gloucester, Mass., whose award was \$600.00, and Don V. Harris, Jr., of Bluffton, Ind., whose award also was \$600.00. Both of these attractive young people made gracious speeches of thanks for the opportunity of continuing their studies. The students were received with enthusiastic applause and the Foundation's Supplementary Report was adopted.

At this point in the proceedings, the Grand Exalted Ruler announced that it was his pleasure and honor to introduce to the Grand Lodge a man whose service to his country, whose gallant conduct and whose resourceful action had won him the Naval Cross. His exploits would be familiar to his audience, he said, since *The Saturday Evening Post* had carried the story. He asked the gathering to stand as Commander J. C. Alderman, U.S.N., was escorted to the rostrum by the Grand Esquire, to the strains of martial music.

As Commander Alderman mounted the speakers' platform, there were few present who did not know that he had been in command of the destroyer "*McFarland*", whose gallant action in the Battle of Tulagi Bay contributed so much to the winning of the campaign in the Solomon Islands. Commander Alderman, in a speech defining the meaning of patriotism, the brilliance and drama of which was edifying to some members of the audience, considering the Naval man's reputation for taciturnity, recounted the patriotism of three of his acquaintances in the Solomons campaign. They were Branyon, the Commander of a YP boat which made at least 40 trips from Tulagi to Guadalcanal; Robinson, the skipper of a mosquito boat squadron, whose four boats, Commander Alderman said, did much to save Guadalcanal, and a cruiser aviator named Thomas whose constant heroism in the air was one of the outstanding individual performances at Guadalcanal. Were they, he asked, patriots? These men he compared to three "men here at home": Jones, who, whenever he has enough money, takes a few days off and sits at home; Doe, who doesn't like the rationing system and violently objects to restrictions on gasoline, and Smith, who publishes a newspaper and colors the news to make it appear in

the most favorable light possible. Are these men, Commander Alderman asked, patriots?

"When I returned from the South Pacific a few months ago," the Naval hero said, "I brought with me a deep conviction that our men out there fight as well and die as gallantly as any that ever lived. I also brought the opinion that we have an enormous job yet to do. I find in some here at home an optimism that I consider unwarranted. It is my opinion that it is possible to lose this war. Yes, and even winning the war, we can lose the peace."

Commander Alderman said that the way ahead is fraught with danger and the Ship of State is in a narrow channel with rocks on either side. Whether or not the ship can be saved, he continued, will depend upon the quality of the crew. To win through, we must have aboard patriots.

Commander Alderman's address was received with a tremendous ovation and he was conducted from the room by Grand Esquire Brady through an audience which stood, applauding.

After the applause had died down, Past State President John P. Brennan, of Cambridge, Mass., Lodge, offered a Resolution on behalf of the State Association that the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks pledge itself to foster and maintain in the schools throughout the Nation the continuance of the Salute and Oath of Allegiance to the Flag, and that to this end it will give its every effort as Americans and Elks. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Benjamin in a few eloquent words seconded a motion that this Resolution be accepted by the Grand Lodge, and the motion was passed and carried.

Arthur L. Allen, of Pueblo, Colo., Lodge, No. 90, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Credentials, then reported that 1,606 members of the Grand Lodge body had registered for this vastly important War Conference.

Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan then thanked the assembled delegates for their attentive attendance at this war-time Convention. He particularly wanted to congratulate them, he said, for their attendance at this long Fourth Business Session, which was held on

a day particularly trying for its heat.

He then invested Past Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond Benjamin with the temporary office of Grand Exalted Ruler, that he might conduct the ceremony of the installation of the new Grand Lodge officers. Mr. Benjamin then offered a Resolution of thanks to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of the City of Boston, to the State of Massachusetts and to the lodges of the neighboring cities, for the genial reception, the kindness and the warm hospitality with which this 79th Session of the Grand Lodge had been received. Needless to say, Mr. Benjamin's Resolution was accepted with a rising vote of thanks by the assembly.

Mr. Benjamin then recognized Past Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley who rose to offer in poetic terms a tribute to the outgoing Grand Exalted Ruler, who, he said, had inspired the Order to high purpose and whose efforts during his term of office had proved highly effective in uniting our people in action in this most critical year of our history.

Before concluding an eloquent testimonial, Mr. Malley asked that a suitable gift be given to Mr. Sullivan by the Grand Lodge as a tangible expression of its deep appreciation for Mr. Sullivan's efforts on its behalf during the past year.

A motion to this effect was seconded by the entire Grand Lodge which arose to express its concurrence with Mr. Malley's recommendation.

At this point in the proceedings, Mr. Benjamin recognized James A. Bresnahan, of Fitchburg, Mass., Lodge, No. 847, President of the Massachusetts State Elks Association, who, on behalf of that organization and its 23,000 members, presented to Mr. Sullivan a patriotic gift of War Bonds. Mr. Sullivan, visibly affected by this expression of esteem, in turn presented them to Mr. Malley as a contribution to the Elks National Foundation. Then District Deputy Thomas J. McCaffrey, of Cambridge, Mass., Lodge, No. 839, was recognized by Mr. Benjamin, and he, in turn, on behalf of the District Deputies who had served Mr. Sullivan so faithfully throughout the year, presented the Grand Exalted Ruler with a War Bond. Mr. Sullivan acknowledged the gift with deep gratitude.

It was then the agreeable duty of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Benjamin, acting as Grand Exalted Ruler, and Past Grand Exalted Ruler Malley, acting as Grand Secretary, to install into office the new Grand Lodge officers, amid the impressive ceremonies which accompanied this Ritual. The newly elected Grand Lodge officers were escorted to the stage where Mr. Benjamin administered the oath of office. Vested with their new titles, they were then escorted to their stations and Grand Exalted Ruler Frank J. Lonerger took his place as the new leader of the Order.

AFTER thunderous applause, Past Exalted Ruler Robert S. Farrell, Jr., of Portland, Ore., Lodge, presented to Mr. Lonerger a gavel made from the wood of the famous battleship "Oregon", which he requested be used in his first official act as Grand Exalted Ruler. Mr. Lonerger, as an Oregonian, was most pleased with the gift and used it forthwith to announce that his first act of business was to name his friend, Charles C. Bradley, his official secretary. He then appointed Past Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan to the War Commission, an appointment which was received with spontaneous applause by his audience. Complimenting George I. Hall, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Activities Committee, on his work during the past year, the Grand Exalted Ruler then appointed him to succeed himself. He also appointed to this Committee, Stanley J. Shook, of Topeka, Kans., Lodge, No. 204; James L. McGovern, of Bridgeport, Conn., Lodge, No. 36; Frank W. Thurman, of Boulder, Colo., Lodge, No. 566, and Walter G. Penry, of Delaware, Ohio, Lodge, No. 76. These appointments were enthusiastically approved and then, with a few closing words dedicating the Order of Elks first to the service of the country, the new Grand Exalted Ruler, Frank J. Lonerger, announced that his stirring slogan for the year would be, "America, we are with you, 500,000 strong!"

With the closing benediction by Grand Chaplain Rev. Father Peter H. McGeough, Grand Exalted Ruler Lonerger adjourned this outstandingly important Conference of the Grand Lodge.

Excerpts from Annual Report to the Grand Lodge of Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan

MY BROTHERS IN ELKDOM:

Twelve months ago when I was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of our Order at Omaha, our country was still mobilizing its resources for this war, into which it had been plunged. The Nation was still smarting from the humiliation inflicted upon it by Japan in a sneak assault upon our Pacific possessions. Since then, we have witnessed the magical transformation of America at peace to America at war. Today the Nation's vast resources are mobilized for an all-out war. Ruthless and barbarous tyrants will be crushed and wiped from the face of the earth. Our factories that once hummed in peaceful industry have now become

as marvelous automats of munitions. Daily there is pouring forth from them in uninterrupted streams ordnance, guns and airplanes. Quiet harbors once dotted with the bright sails of pleasure craft are now given over to somber hulls that diligently patrol our coasts and the droning of airplane engines is heard in the heavens. An entire people are aroused to burning indignation that will brook no division of sentiment short of victory and a dictated peace. Every American is at his battle station. This World War is being fought on every front. The enemy lies in wait no less on the home front than at the battle-front. America has become the arsenal

and the granary of the allied armies. The harrow and the lathe are as one with the bomber and the tank in this fight for human freedom. This calls for the maximum of national cooperation. Smearing propaganda that might be tolerated in peace as intellectual freedom, in war is treasonable and should be punished. In the hour of war there is but one issue. Victory.

Declaration of Allegiance

The Grand Lodge Convention at Omaha a year ago adopted the following resolution:

DECLARATION OF NATIONAL ALLEGIANCE BY
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE BENEVOLENT
AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

Be it Known to all our Countrymen

That we as members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks are loyal Americans and truly representative of every local class and stratum of the people of the United States and its possessions;

That we hold with the great President of our country, Franklin Roosevelt, that American democracy is more than a form of government; it is a social philosophy defining the God-given, inalienable rights of men and the just powers of their government as derived from the consent of the governed; that without these absolute principles of human rights there can be no American democracy

That we note with alarm the burning ambition of the Axis governments to gain for themselves world domination, to efface the traditional ideology of American democracy and to raise in its place pagan standards of false nationalism all in violation of natural reason and the divine law.

For these reasons, we here assembled this 15th day of July, 1942, in the City of Omaha in the State of Nebraska, in annual convention, do now

SOLEMNLY DECLARE it is our firm conviction: That isolation and neutrality are no longer guarantees of our country's peace, or of the preservation of our American way of life;

That it is now made clear American democracy cannot long endure with half the world enslaved by pagan tyrants;

That without God, the Giver of human liberty, there can be no lasting basis for human freedom, and that it is our duty, therefore, as loyal Americans to foster among ourselves and our countrymen Religion and Morality, declared by Washington, the father of our country, to be the pillars of government, and to encourage our countrymen to give to their Churches and their pastors formal and substantial support;

That it is the duty of the American people, out of prudent regard for their national interests and in fulfillment of their moral obligations among the peoples of the world, to take up arms against these oppressors, that peace and security may be restored to ourselves and to all other peoples disposed to respect the rights of others and to defend their own;

That we rejoice because the President of our country in this world crisis now summons us all to the Nation's war effort; the young to the sword, the old to the forge, while he, a valiant defender of human rights, holds high aloft the flaming torch of American ideals, about which we stand in national unity of heart and hand and with implicit faith in his leadership;

That we rejoice with the President of our Nation when he proclaims to the world, "The crucial difference between ourselves and the enemy is our belief that man is created free in the image of God, and in this belief by our people and their allies is the absolute unity of our alliance, the strength, the source and power of victory" and

That with confidence we believe, under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt, though the bastions of our outposts in the far Pacific have been breached, the citadel of our American democracy stands secure, and we acclaim to all the world that from it now issue in endless streams men and arms and the courage and will that shall bring the pagan tyrants to the bar of human justice,

divest them of their ill-gotten gains, and insure to all men of good will the lasting blessings, under God, of true democracy.

This was but the echo of the voice of all true Americans and every Elk and every Lodge has adhered to it.

Philosophy of the Order of Elks

The Order of Elks has come a long way since the days of the Jolly Corks, which because of the precarious incomes from the profession common to its members was organized for their mutual benefit and protection. Our Order early linked its destiny with the destiny of our country and accordingly early pledged itself to the maintenance and defense of the institutions of the country and the spirit in which they were conceived. We believe that American democracy is more than a form of government; that it is a social philosophy, and that this philosophy of man's inalienable rights and personal dignity has become the great American creed and stands for all times defined in the American Declaration of Independence.

In my travels throughout the country as Grand Exalted Ruler, I have been privileged to communicate the message of our Order to hundreds of thousands of people within and without the Order. These travels have taken me into 44 States. I have addressed separately and in groups members assembled from more than 1100 subordinate lodges of our Order. I have been privileged to address ten State Associations and several district meetings of representatives of our Order. In addition to all these treasured opportunities to spread the message of Elkdom, I have been generously accorded for a similar purpose the facilities of over 60 broadcasting stations in every part of the country I have visited; such is the prestige and influence of Elks in their several communities and the importance that the local broadcasting stations give to their pronouncements.

Diamond Jubilee

The Order of Elks on February 16, 1943, most becomingly celebrated its Diamond Jubilee. Seventy-five years ago Charles Vivian, son of an Anglican clergyman, an English lad who had emigrated to this country, and others whom he had previously associated with himself in the Jolly Corks, founded the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the establishment of its first lodge in the city of New York. From that humble beginning grew this great American Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, motivated by love of God and countrymen.

On February 16 last, through the Public Relations Office of the Elks War Commission, I, as Grand Exalted Ruler, was permitted to make a national broadcast of an address commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of our Order; and on other days of that Jubilee Week, under the direction of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Nicholson, Chairman of the Elks War Commission, programs appropriate to this celebration were given conspicuous recognition through national broadcasts.

But one of the greatest privileges afforded me as Grand Exalted Ruler of our Order was on the morning of February 16th last, the 75th anniversary of the founding, when I went to Elks Rest in Mount Hope Cemetery in Boston and placed a wreath upon the grave of that talented young actor, Charles Vivian, the founder. This solemn act of reverence

was performed in the presence of the following members of the Order: James R. Nicholson, Chairman of the Elks War Commission; Grand Secretary J. Edgar Masters; Fred B. Mellmann, Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees; Joseph B. Kyle, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees; Robert A. Scott, Superintendent of the National Home; Charles E. Broughton, Secretary of the Board of Grand Trustees; Wade H. Kepner, Approving Member of the Board of Grand Trustees; John F. Burke, Executive Secretary to the Grand Exalted Ruler, and many Brothers from Boston and neighboring lodges.

The flowering of Elkdom during its existence of three-quarters of a century was fragrant with the memory of Charles Vivian.

He planted an oak in his father's park,
And a thought in the minds of men;
The voice of the thinker has vanished afar
And never will be heard again.
But the thought, like the oak, waxed tall and wide
Now many rejoice 'neath its shade.
But who will think of the lonely grave
Where the stranger's youth is laid?

Membership Increase

During the past Grand Lodge fiscal year our Order passed its seventy-fifth milestone. The "Fight for Freedom" and the "Diamond Jubilee" membership classes were some of the highlights in my administration as Grand Exalted Ruler. I sincerely thank my Brothers for their efforts in making these a fraternal success.

The complete official reports of subordinate lodges indicate as of March 31, 1943, the end of the Grand Lodge fiscal year, a net increase in the members of our Order of 40,831; and our whole membership 547,718. This increase of 8.055 percent over the membership of our Order as of March 31, 1942, is the largest increase in any one year since 1922. 78.786 percent of our subordinate lodges showed a gain in membership. Only 271 of our subordinate lodges showed a loss and twenty-six reported the same membership as the last fiscal year.

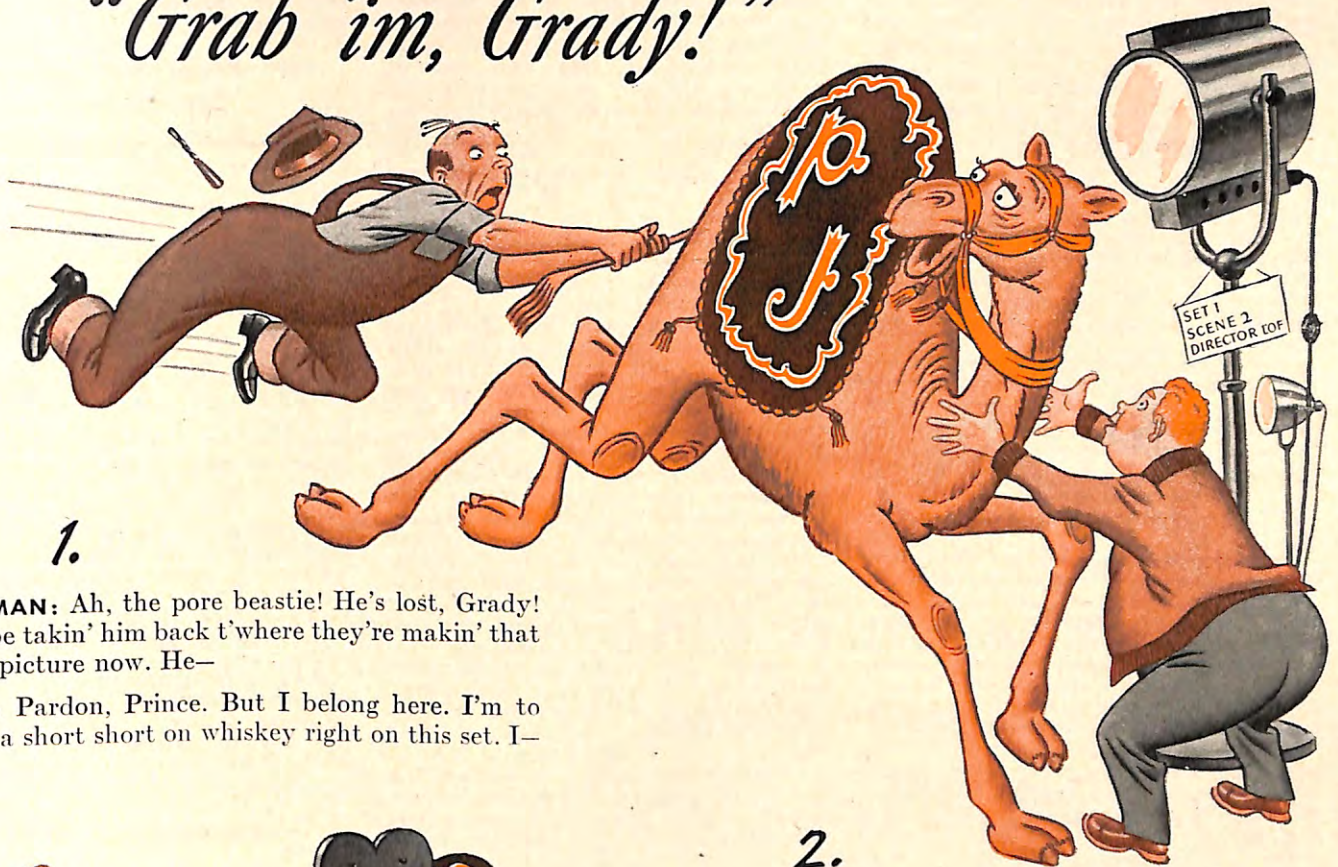
A great number of subordinate lodges reported losses so small that these lodges could have been added to the credit side of the membership ledger if a supplemental check on lapsations had been made previous to March 15th.

Forgetting, but only for a moment, the laudable promotional zeal of the Lodge Activities Committee, this result is to be attributed in great measure to two other contributory factors—the persistence of the officers and members of subordinate lodges in enlisting the interest of men in their jurisdictions, in our Order, and the splendid work of these lodges, aided by their Lapsation Committees, in keeping lapsation at a minimum. The importance of the work of a Lapsation Committee, acting in close union with the Secretary of a lodge, is made clear when we note that the number of members initiated and affiliated during the past Grand Lodge fiscal year was 78,548. The number lapsed was 23,074—5,045 less than the previous fiscal year, and the smallest number reported lapsed in any one of the previous twenty-one years.

Deaths numbered 8,878—244 greater than the previous year.

Our net increase of 40,831 was indeed

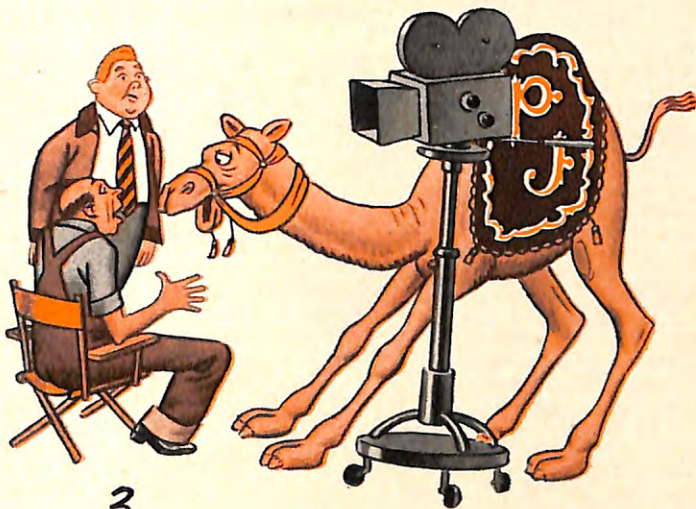
"Grab 'im, Grady!"



1.

PROP MAN: Ah, the pore beastie! He's lost, Grady! Do y' be takin' him back t'where they're makin' that Ayrab picture now. He—

CAMEL: Pardon, Prince. But I belong here. I'm to star in a short short on whiskey right on this set. I—



3.

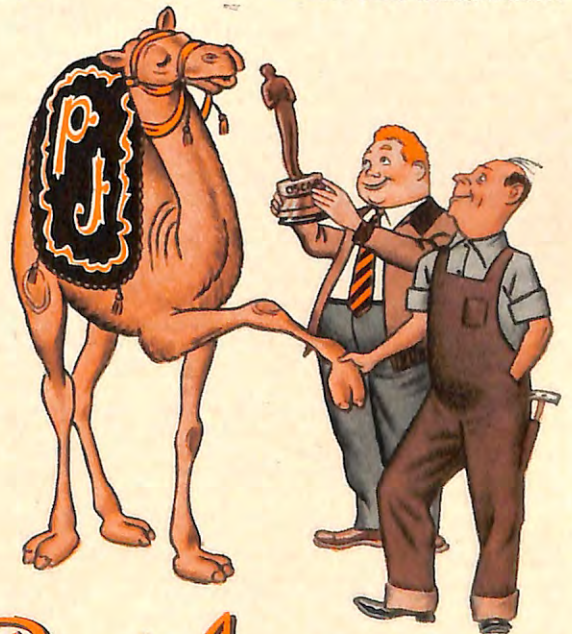
PROP MAN: A *dry* whiskey? Shure, t'*would* be a fine thing.

CAMEL: And, Master it is! For Paul Jones is not only a *dry* whiskey—it is moderately priced!

PROP MAN: *Dry*, and moderately priced? Grady, lad, it's a bit of a walk we're needing, I'm thinkin'. And isn't the walk down Main Street toward the liquor store the most wonderful walk in the world? Come, Grady!

PROP MAN: Grady! Did ye hear him? 'Tis thim Kleig lights again. A turrible thing, shinin' down on the head that way, me bhoy.

CAMEL: Masters, *please!* I'm the Paul Jones Camel! A living symbol of the *dryness* in *dry* Paul Jones whiskey! And I'm here to explain how this *dryness*, or lack of sweetness, in Paul Jones lets you enjoy *all* its flavor! Brings out *all* Paul Jones' richness and mellowness!



An Explanation to our Friends

If your bar or package store is sometimes out of Paul Jones, please be patient. We are trying to apportion our pre-war stocks to assure you a continuing supply until the war is won. Meanwhile, our distilleries are devoted 100% to the production of alcohol for explosives, rubber and other war products. (Our prices have not been increased—except for government taxes.)

Paul Jones

A blend of straight whiskies—90 proof. Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., Louisville & Baltimore.

very much needed by all those of our lodges which have given paid-up cards "for the duration" to all members in our country's service.

According to information filed by the Secretaries of subordinate lodges there were 10,303 applicants elected to membership, awaiting initiation at the close of the fiscal year now reported. These will be added to the membership record of the next fiscal year.

From reports coming to the Grand Secretary it is estimated by him that 20,000 members will be added to our membership rolls during the first quarter (April 1st to June 30th inclusive) of this year.

That those of our very best citizens will affiliate with us if an invitation is extended is demonstrated by the fact that fifty States and special jurisdictions reported membership gains, and only one State suffered a loss (63).

New Lodges

Care and discernment are necessary in the selection of a place in which a lodge of Elks is to be instituted. There are many opportunities to establish lodges in communities that can meet the formal requirements of the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge. But more than these is required in sound practice. It is far better that there be no lodge where reasonable assurance of sustained leadership is wanting. Good lodges do not just happen. Personal genius is necessary to the functioning and the progress of a lodge so as to make it a healthy, integral part of our Order.

During my term as Grand Exalted Ruler I have not deemed it opportune to put forth special effort to stimulate institution of new lodges. I have been more concerned with promoting the normal activities of existing lodges and stimulating them to greater participation in charitable, patriotic and civic activities.

Elkdom in the War

Nothing less than our common pride in the conspicuous part our Order has taken in the Nation's war effort prompts me to speak of the phenomenal growth in membership that has come to it during the past year; the greatest in over twenty-one years. The times were ripe for a tremendous resurgence of this great, distinctively American organization. The Grand Lodge officers and all other members in attendance at the Omaha Convention last July, left for their homes burning with zeal to carry this Order upwards to greater heights of its manifest destiny to influence the thought and spirit of the American people. Their enthusiasm was contagious. It swept the ranks of every subordinate lodge. This fervor was felt by thousands outside the Order. This is the hour of deep national feeling when men seek to give expression to their patriotic impulses, and cumulative effect to their will to promote the Nation's war effort, by uniting themselves with others in an organization of proven worth. Thousands of such Americans naturally turned to the Order of Elks as an organization that had a brilliant part in our national effort in the First World War and early geared to take a conspicuous part in the present World War.

Money contributions were being made by men outside our Order and are still being made to other organized patriotic groups; but mere money contributions could afford these donors only an im-

personal participation in the national war effort. Elks Clubs had early become the focal point of patriotic activities in their communities. Here then, near at hand, was the very medium for giving identified personal expression to their loftiest purposes; and consequently 78,548 of them became members of the Order of Elks through initiation and affiliation.

Elks War Commission

It is impossible for me to disassociate the phenomenal growth of our Order during the past year from the monumental activities of the Elks War Commission. The war activities of our subordinate lodges, conceived and inspired by the Elks War Commission, have brought popular acclaim to our Order. The activities of the War Commission are detailed for us in its own official report to the Grand Lodge and there can be read by all with pride and edification. I briefly refer to them here only to make formal acknowledgment of the contributing part that Commission, and particularly its Chairman, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Nicholson, had in this phenomenal growth in our Order's membership.

Among the outstanding activities fostered and directed by it are: Eighty Elks Fraternal Centers; Procurement of 50,000 men for the Army and Navy Aviation service; Gift boxes to Elks in Service; Letters to men in service, and the Courtesy Cards. Notwithstanding the compelling worth of these several patriotic activities, none of them would have been possible without the generous cooperation and financial support of the subordinate lodges.

And now, in response to the joint request of the Army and the Navy, our War Commission is actively engaged in another campaign—the procurement of 18,000 men monthly for the Construction Engineers Corps and the Seabees, both branches of the Armed Service.

This request is the first of its kind in history. Never before has the Army or the Navy called upon a private organization for aid in recruiting. It is the result of the outstanding success achieved by our subordinate lodges in the voluntary recruiting of Army and Navy Air-Cadet Recruits and the setting up of refresher courses.

Elks Fraternal Centers

I am constrained to speak particularly of these Centers established by the Elks War Commission which, with the cooperation of subordinate lodges, are the outstanding humane war efforts of our Order. We contemplate them with pride. Hundreds of thousands of boys in the armed services, warmly received at the Centers and generously regaled with Elk hospitality, have written letters to their folks back home in glowing appreciation of what our Order has done for them at these Centers. In addition to this, hundreds of other Elk lodges, though not formally setting up an Elks Fraternal Center, have opened wide the doors of their clubs and homes to service men in transit or on leave. This I have observed with rapt interest and pride when going through the country as Grand Exalted Ruler. The memory of these many scenes of Elk hospitality to service men overmatch the scenic beauty of my travels and will outlive in memory all other fraternal incidents of my administration; and I am not unmindful that I, too, as the father of boys in service, owe a personal debt to many such lodges of our Order that

similarly sheltered my lads while in transit or on leave.

"G" Boxes and Letters to Men in Service

This patriotic activity, among others fostered by the Elks War Commission, was carried on with marked devotion by the officers and members of the subordinate lodges. By this means men in the armed services were made to understand what we mean when we say that "an Elk is never forgotten". It has been a constant fountain of personal happiness to me during my term as Grand Exalted Ruler to make personal reply to letters of grateful acknowledgment coming to me from these lads and their parents. We at home can not know the full worth of the "G" Box or a kindly letter to a service man. One Elk service man told me of lads who walked eight miles through the jungle into company headquarters to see what the mail had brought them. "But what," said he, "of the lad who came with them and found no letter there awaiting him, and that poor dejected lad had to trudge the eight miles of jungle track back to his battle station."

My gratifying experiences are not unlike those enjoyed by the Chairman and members of the Elks War Commission and the officers and members of hundreds of subordinate lodges throughout our Order.

Elk Courtesy Cards

These were the natural outgrowth, in these militant years of our Nation, of the dominant spirit of the Order of Elks that would make every Elks Club another home to a Brother or a son of a Brother in the Armed Service of his country. For many years our lodges have issued identification cards to women who were closely related by blood or marriage to an Elk in good standing. My consciousness of this spirit of fraternal generosity among us all early emboldened me to give letters to each of my three sons as they in turn entered the Nation's armed service, recommending them to the fraternal consideration of Elks lodge homes nearest to the camp to which they had been ordered, comforted by the thought that—whether in leisure or in necessity—they would there find friends to welcome and comfort them. This led each of them to know our Order in its larger and ideal reaches and early to seek initiation into its membership. This is not an original nor an isolated experience. We Elks have long practiced this form of indulgence of sons away from home. The idea of giving courtesy cards to sons and younger brothers away in the armed services was "a natural". Without the least hesitancy I joined with the Elks War Commission in recommending it to our subordinate lodges. We felt that at whatever lodge door such card would be presented, its bearer would be welcomed and comforted. The presentation of a courtesy card is in no way compulsory upon a lodge; but it is a challenge to its loyalty and patriotism and will always be regarded, I hope, as an opportunity to serve.

Elks National Foundation

The extraordinary number of new subscriptions made to this monumental philanthropy of our Order during the past year, clearly indicates the better understanding our members in general

Just to share our thoughts with somebody else — or our picnic lunch with a friend — helps us to keep our balance in a topsy turvy world. For millions of Americans the simple joys of companionship are made deeper, richer, more satisfying with a glass of friendly SCHLITZ... brewed with just the *kiss* of the hops, none of the bitterness.



*Reflection of
No bitterness*



Just the KISS of the hops...



— all of the delicate hop flavor — none of the bitterness. Once you taste America's most distinguished beer you'll never go back to a bitter brew. You'll always want that famous flavor found only in Schlitz.

In 12-oz. bottles and Quart Guest Bottles. On tap, too!

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THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

now have of the number and character of the philanthropies fostered by the Elks National Foundation; and the extraordinary zeal shown by my District Deputies and by the several State Associations also in proclaiming this benevolent enterprise of our Order, now grown to such size and so conspicuous in its good works that it not only merits attention for itself, but challenges the admiration and loyalty of every true Elk. Nor can I overlook in any review of its achievements the perseverance through the years and the enterprise of its accredited founder and present Chairman, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Malley, and the cooperation given him by his associate Trustees and, in fact, by all the other of our Past Grand Exalted Rulers. The Trustees of this Foundation are to be congratulated upon the uniform success that has crowned their efforts to achieve the ends for which the Foundation was established.

The Foundation was not intended to take over the charitable activities initiated and carried on by subordinate lodges and by State Associations or to make itself sole almoner of our Order's charities; but, rather, in addition to its own beneficences to aid and supplement and stimulate the charitable activities of the lodges and the State Associations and to give to these local activities a national unity. The Trustees' course has been wisely directed toward stimulating local initiative giving it unity without attempting to impose uniformity.

Thus, these many and diversified beneficences reach into the fields of free scholarships; rehabilitation of crippled children; hospitalization of the tubercular; eye glasses for indigent people, and a myriad other forms of charity, not "scrimpt" nor "iced".

Elks National Home

The decreasing demands made upon this very homelike retreat for our aged and worthy Elks are to be attributed in great measure to old age pensions and other forms of social security now provided by the Federal and State governments. These make independent many Brothers of our Order who would otherwise seek comfort under our fraternal roof.

Thus, the present unutilized accommodations of this splendid resort suggest the advisability of our giving thought to widening the authorized uses that may be made of the Elks National Home at Bedford, Virginia.

The refinement of its appointments, the efficiency of its management and organization, the scenic beauty of its surroundings facing the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, its accessibility in the heart of the sunny South and its expansive acres now devoted to dairy farming—all conspire to make it readily adaptable to additional

uses as a resort that would command enlarged patronage.

But this requires the authorization of the Grand Lodge.

I therefore *RECOMMEND* to the Board of Grand Trustees consideration of the additional uses to which this splendid property may be devoted.

Elks National Memorial Building

It has been truly said that the architecture of any age reflects the thought and character of its people. This noble structure, the Elks National Memorial Building, located in the city of Chicago, on Lake View Avenue, overlooking Lake Michigan, enshrines the memory of those of our Order who gave their all in the First World War. It speaks also in eloquent terms of the philosophy that animates our Order and of its destiny in influencing the thought and life of the American people. Thousands of tourists and hundreds of students of art and architecture are attracted to it yearly. Our Order in thus honoring its country's heroes has done honor to itself. The fidelity of those charged with the duty of its maintenance and management is to be highly commended.

The Elks Magazine

With what keen satisfaction we Elks turn to each successive issue of this publication and with what pride we set it before our friends! This publication is superior in both format and content. It is something far more than the ordinary run of fraternal publications that are regularly issued but seldom reviewed by those to whom they are mailed. Because of its uniformly artistic cover and its stories, always clean, cultural and diverting—*The Elks Magazine* adorns the home it comes to. Current fraternal news by itself is like most commercial or industrial bulletins—they may enjoy wide distribution but they are seldom read. Fraternal news, like commercial news, finds little acceptance for itself unless it is carried in an attractive publication. Of the millions of readers of our national weeklies none buy them for the express purpose of reviewing the advertisements they contain. Yet national advertisers annually spend millions of dollars for space in such magazines. The reason for this is clear. The advertisers have something to sell—these magazines, attractive in form and content, are sure to be given conspicuous place in the homes to which they come; and the advertisers know that persons turning the leaves of these publications are consciously or subconsciously reminded of the products therein advertised.

So with our *Elks Magazine*. Our Order has something to sell—membership—and good will to gain. Our Magazine is the Order's advertising medium. This medi-

um has literary and artistic merit of its own; and whoever turns its pages for its attractive stories finds the Order of Elks and its activities there conspicuously featured. Thus, both members and non-members are often reminded by this compellingly attractive publication of the Order itself, and consciously or subconsciously are made acquainted with its objects and its activities.

In addition to all this, the Magazine is a very efficient means by which our lodges and their members are made to feel the perfect rhythm and unity of the national body of which they are integral parts, as it moves to achieve the great ends for which it exists.

Conclusion

And so this report, like my term of office which it records, must also come to an end—but not before I have expressed my profound gratitude for the esteemed privilege of serving as Grand Exalted Ruler this truly American Order in a year of our country's greatest crisis. The exigencies of the Government challenge the loyalty of all Americans, and at its every call our Order has quickened to responsive action.

The happy coincidence of the Diamond Jubilee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the defender of American democracy, falling in the very season of this same year with the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the colonial sponsor of American democracy, emphasized the identity of the dominant motives of this American Order and this American statesman.

Jefferson gave definitive form, in the Declaration of Independence, to the traditional American creed, which makes democracy more than a form of government, but a social philosophy.

Through three-quarters of a century the Order of Elks has marched forward in perfect cadence with this philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. It is the obvious destiny of our Order by its teachings, and of its members by their lives, ever to proclaim this philosophy. Accordingly I, as your Grand Exalted Ruler, have not been content simply to perform the administrative tasks of my office, but with sustained zeal from the eminence to which you have raised me, I have carried to the American people the principles of Elkdom and the American Creed. And now as one more to be added to the list of Past Grand Exalted Rulers, I here dedicate the remaining years of my life to this self-appointed task.

This report I close with asking one more personal favor at your hands—that you give to my successor, a noble American and a loyal Elk, and to his administration the same enthusiastic and unstinted support you gave to me and to our beloved Order during the year just past.

E. MARK SULLIVAN,

Excerpts from Annual Reports Submitted to the Grand Lodge at Boston, in July

ANNUAL REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY

Membership

During the year ended March 31, 1943, subordinate lodges added to their membership rolls 58,104 new names by initia-

tion; 5,376 by dimit, and 15,068 by reinstatement. In this same period, they expelled 30; dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues 23,074; granted dimit to 5,735, and lost by death 8,878. Our membership as of March 31, 1943, shown by reports filed, is 547,718, showing an increase of 40,831 members.

Grand Lodge Finances

The total income of the Grand Lodge for the year ended May 31, 1943 amounts to \$395,143.00; expenses amount to \$388,667.39, showing an excess of income over expenses of \$6,475.61.

Current assets of the Grand Lodge are

\$428,914.79; fixed assets are \$1,209,384.98, making the total assets of the Grand Lodge \$1,638,299.27.

Subordinate Lodge Finances

Reports filed in this office show that subordinate lodges of our Order had, at the beginning of the year just closed, cash on hand in the amount of \$5,036,945.05. During the year, they received from all sources \$29,178,481.28, and expended \$27,492,385.41, leaving their cash balance as of March 31, 1943, \$6,723,040.92. Reports filed also show the total assets of subordinate lodges to be \$89,685,907.64.

Growth of the Order

At the Omaha Session, it was prophesied that this would be a successful year, but the expectations of the most enthusiastic optimists have been more than realized.

Our lodges have added 58,104 new members to their rolls, and the net gain of 40,831 in membership is the largest since the year ended March 31, 1922.

Effective lapsation work has been done, with the result that 5,045 fewer names have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues than were dropped last year. It is also pleasing to report that 15,068 former members have been restored to our rolls.

Further gains are being made. On April 1, 1943 our lodges had 10,303 candidates elected and awaiting initiation and, since that date, a great number of lodges have continued to initiate additional candidates.

The financial condition of our lodges was never better. As of March 31, 1943, the cash balance in subordinate lodge treasuries was \$6,723,040.92, an increase of \$1,686,055.87 over last year. Total assets of our lodges are \$7,412,185.16 greater than last year, and more lodges than in any previous year have paid in full all indebtedness against their homes.

A careful study of the appended membership tables is suggested. It will show that, with but one exception, all States and Special Jurisdictions registered membership gains, and that a total of 1,103 lodges gained in number of members. This statement does not apply to Manila and Agana Lodges.

Patriotic Services

In the midst of trying and strenuous war times, it is gratifying to note the uniform loyalty and patriotism of our members. In a spirit of unselfish devotion, Elks everywhere have purchased and helped the sale of War Bonds, have aided the Red Cross, the USO, and all other patriotic organizations whose activities are essential to the winning of the war.

As of March 31, 1943, there had been purchased from subordinate lodge treasuries \$9,487,427.00 worth of War Bonds. It is safe to say that this amount has been increased by at least twenty-five percent by this time. Contributions to the Elks War Fund amounted to \$420,322.91 as of May 31, 1943, and additional donations are being received almost daily.

More than 50,000 Gift Boxes have been sent to members in the Service by their home lodges, and practically every Elks lodge home is a gathering place for soldiers and sailors on furlough.

Grand Lodge has invested \$35,000.00 from its general fund and \$15,000.00 from its home fund in War Bonds.

These are but a few of the many things Elks are doing in this time of need. The

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O GOOD

YOU'LL

ALWAYS

REMEMBER...



Famous

OLD FORESTER

America's Guest Whisky

report of the Elks War Commission, which will be presented to the Grand Lodge, will tell the greater story of patriotic service.

Charitable, Welfare and Patriotic Work

Below is a list of Charitable, Welfare and Patriotic activities in which subordinate lodges are engaged, together with total moneys expended for same:

Activities	Amount
Relief of Members, their Widows, Orphans, Dependents, Burials, etc.	\$370,098.75
Summer Camps, Outings, etc. ...	30,028.02
Milk, Ice and Fuel	33,834.81
Crippled Children	146,473.30
Medical Aid	41,659.02
Hospitals	63,893.93
Miscellaneous Charities	313,596.84
General Aid for Needy Families	57,463.51
Thanksgiving Baskets	21,944.24
Christmas Baskets	280,903.54
Boy Scouts	32,732.77
Girl Scouts	10,520.32
Big Brother Work	35,986.87
Play Grounds, including prizes	20,375.06
Scholarships, Text Books, etc.	25,087.99
Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.	490,431.70
Veterans Relief	48,387.32
Flag Day, Constitution Day, etc.	159,211.26
Elks National Foundation	70,462.07
	<u>\$2,253,091.92</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF GRAND TRUSTEES

The Elks National Home

Certainly the most important and at the same time the most pleasant part of the duties of the Board of Grand Trustees is the supervision of the Elks National Home at Bedford, Virginia, where, in the beautiful valley surrounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains, is located this magnificent expression of Elksdom's desire to care for its Brothers, who, by reason of misfortune or old age, have been compelled to seek shelter within its hospitable walls. The Board is proud of the many comforts and conveniences with which it can care for its aged members. Its commodious cottages contain single bedrooms for each guest. Its spacious main building with lobby, dining room, library and game rooms provide ample opportunities for recreation. Its well equipped hospital, under the direction of a competent physician and staff of nurses, cares for the needs of the sick. The Harper Memorial Auditorium is the scene of moving pictures twice a week and of other entertainments. The miniature golf course and the beautiful grounds, shaded by towering trees, provide for outdoor recreation. The 175-acre farm provides milk and much of the meat consumed.

The Home has been operated during the past year with the usual efficiency and economy, but with far greater difficulties than in previous years. The war has brought many problems, especially in securing food and medicine and competent help; but, largely through the foresight and efficient management of the Superintendent, Mr. Robert A. Scott, and his efficient staff, these problems have been successfully met. Large quantities of food were purchased before rationing became effective and the production of live stock on the farm was materially increased. The guests of the Home who have had their quotas of sugar, butter and coffee reduced have cheerfully faced the situation, and there has not been the slightest criticism of the changes in menus which war restrictions have made necessary.

The condition of the building and grounds is excellent. Suitable provision for necessary repairs and maintenance has been made.

During the past year, at the request of the Elks War Commission, the Home has had among its guests a number of young men from Puerto Rico, sons of members of the Order, who were brought to the Mainland when danger of invasion of the Island was probable.

The Board is proud of the Home, and its only regret is that every member of the Order cannot personally visit it and see for himself the love and care which are exercised in maintaining it for its honored guests.

Funds at the Home

In addition to the financial operation as shown in the attached tables, there are certain funds held at the Elks National Home for operation of various purposes which are not included therein.

These funds are deposited in the name of R. A. Scott, Superintendent, and are not otherwise included in the assets of the Grand Lodge.

On May 20, 1943, the cash balance of these funds amounted to \$12,676.73, deposited as follows:

Checking Account	\$4,676.73
Baxter Legacy, (Building and Loan)	3,000.00
Savings Account	5,000.00
	<u>\$12,676.73</u>

Maintenance of Home

The total amount paid by Grand Lodge for operating the Elks National Home during the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943, was as follows:

Operating Expense	
(Less Discounts.....)	\$130,332.68
Insurance	594.64
Total	\$130,927.32
Add: Inventory at Beginning	12,761.21
	<u>\$143,688.53</u>
Deduct: Inventory at Close	13,785.14
	<u>\$129,903.39</u>
Less: Sale of Supplies	1,567.45
Net cost of Operating Home	\$128,335.94
To arrive at the base figure upon which per capita cost of maintenance is to be charged to subordinate lodges, the following expenses are deducted:	
Building Maintenance	\$ 6,263.12
Equipment Maintenance	2,119.83
Insurance	594.64
	<u>\$ 8,977.59</u>
Balance to be used for lodge apportionment	\$119,358.35

The average number of residents at the Home during the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943, was 255.

The average cost per resident, for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943, was \$468.08.

The following table shows the average number of residents during the past five years, with average maintenance cost per member during such years:

Year ended May 31	Average No. of Residents	Average Cost per Resident
1939	282	\$377.15
1940	284	392.57
1941	265	423.56
1942	251	450.06
1943	255	468.08

Report of Elks National Memorial and Publication Commission

The Elks National Memorial Building

The Elks National Memorial Building at Chicago was erected by the Order as a memorial to the Elks who served in the first World War, and particularly to those who made the supreme sacrifice in that regrettable conflict. The Building was prompted by the patriotic sentiments and principles of the Order, every member having contributed equally to the cost of its erection. Doubtless, in the future it will be also acclaimed as a memorial to the members of our Order who serve in the present great World War, and especially to those who have made or who shall make the supreme sacrifice in the defense of their country. In fact, your Commission is of the opinion, and so recommends, that at some future session of the Grand Lodge, formal action be taken to rededicate the Building so that it may likewise be a memorial to our Brothers who serve in the present great world conflict.

Located on the shores of Lake Michigan at Chicago, it is one of the outstanding attractions of that great metropolitan city, and is said by many to be one of the finest, if not the finest, memorial buildings in the world. Each year until the last year it has been visited by thousands of Elks, as well as by many others who are not members of the Order. While the number of visitors has greatly decreased during the past year, due to gas rationing, restrictions on travel and the discontinuance of sight-seeing buses in Chicago, more than 14,000 persons visited it during the past year and from the time it was erected many more than a million persons have visited it and have acclaimed it as dignified, impressive and worthy of the great Order which erected it.

The Commission records with regret the recent death on February 18, 1943, of Egerton Swartwout, the distinguished and renowned architect who designed this stately memorial building. At the invitation of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Commission, the predecessor of the present Commission, in 1921 seven of the most distinguished architects in the United States competed to design an edifice that would be accorded a place among the fine memorials of the world. The design submitted by Mr. Swartwout was unanimously selected as the most beautiful and distinctive and as most completely fulfilling the purposes to be served. Mr. Swartwout, who specialized in the type of building of which our memorial is an example of outstanding importance, also in his capacity as architect supervised the erection of the Building. The memorial itself was the pride of Mr. Swartwout's professional career and has been acknowledged by members of his profession and the general public to be a masterpiece and one of the outstanding memorial buildings of the world.

The Memorial Building has been maintained in splendid condition and the Commission proposes to maintain it so that it may endure forever and continue



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"You know, honey . . . I used to be a mess sergeant!"

"SHE KNOWS it, all right...says I can make more mess around a kitchen than any ten men on earth. But if you think Mollie doesn't get a kick out of having me help her with the canning, you're crazy. *I* get a kick out of it, too..."

"Partly because we grew every last one of those great big, beautiful vegetables right in our own Victory garden. But mostly because—well, doggone it, we're having a swell time together!

"We kid each other, and gossip about the neighborhood doings, and admire all the full jars while I wash the empty ones. Then, along in the afternoon... Right!... Pabst Blue Ribbon!

"Tall, frosty glasses of the world's grandest beer—from a bottle right off the ice! What could be better?"

All over America, families are finding a wholesome new pleasure in simple things—in home duties—in human relationships. And more than ever, Pabst Blue Ribbon is America's symbol of friendly companionship.

Perhaps it's the softer and kindlier taste—perhaps it's the mellow magic of those 33 fine brews, brought together by FULL-FLAVOR BLENDING. Whatever it is, sparkling Pabst Blue Ribbon is part and parcel of the new American scene.



Now more than ever
A SYMBOL OF
FRIENDLY COMPANIONSHIP

"BLUE RIBBON TOWN" IS ON THE AIR! Starring GROUCHO MARX . . . Famous Stars . . . Coast-to-Coast CBS Network . . . Every SATURDAY NIGHT

to serve the purpose for which it was erected. Because of the nature and character of the Building, up to this time priorities have been obtained which have enabled the Commission to fulfill its purpose in this respect. It may be that the necessities of war as well as our desire to do our full part in its prosecution will require us temporarily to delay replacements of draperies and other equipment that would otherwise be replaced; but the Order may rest assured that if this is required, it will be but temporary, and that when this war is over and the victory won there will be the least possible deferred maintenance to be taken care of, and the Building will be in such condition that with reasonable expense such replacements can easily be made, and that in the meantime the Building will not materially suffer, either in beauty or in its enduring qualities.

By previous resolutions of the Grand Lodge, your Commission was authorized to pay from surplus earning of *The Elks Magazine*, and charge the same to the Grand Lodge, the expense of the maintenance of the Building. The amount so paid by the Commission out of surplus earnings during the fiscal year from June 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943, is \$24,761.07. While this amount is approximately \$7,600.00 less than for the previous fiscal year, the difference is largely due to the fact that during the previous fiscal year insurance premiums were paid for a full three-year term, while no such expenditures were incurred during the last fiscal year.

The Elks Magazine

With the May 1943 issue, *The Elks Magazine* completed twenty-one years of continuous and successful publication. It has long been an established institution of the Order, and during the past year, as theretofore, it has continued faithfully to serve the objects and purposes for which it was founded, with the added purpose of doing everything humanly within its power to aid and promote all worthy war efforts, and to assist in the successful prosecution of the war and the speedy winning of the peace.

The Commission will in the future endeavor to maintain and, if possible, increase the present high standard of the Magazine.

During the past year, with ten issues containing 60 pages, and two issues, due to paper rationing, containing 52 pages, we are able to report surplus earnings for the year of \$202,878.94. This amount is \$27,319.70 more than the surplus earnings for the previous fiscal year.

The expenses of publication for the last fiscal year were decreased \$206.79. This decrease was attained in spite of the fact that effective July 1, 1942, and covering eleven months of the fiscal year, justly due increases in salary, aggregating more than \$8,000.00 per annum, were given to our faithful employees; and further, in spite of the fact that due to increase in membership in the Order and consequent increase in circulation, 219,512 more copies of the Magazine were printed in the last fiscal year than were printed in the previous one. This represents a net increase in number of copies printed of approximately 3.25%. Therefore, on a comparative basis, the reduction in publication costs, due to the efforts of our loyal department heads and employees, would be approximately \$12,000.00.

It might be interesting to the members of this Grand Lodge and of the Order to know that for the May issue, 1943, we printed 33,425 more copies of

the Magazine than we did for the corresponding May issue in 1942; and for the May issue in 1943, the last month of our fiscal year, we printed 34,339 more copies of the Magazine than we did in June, 1942, the first month of our fiscal year. In other words, after making allowances for the two issues that had less than the usual number of pages, we printed nearly 13,000,000 more pages of the Magazine during the last fiscal year than we did during the previous year.

Effective January 1, 1943, Government rationing of paper was put in force. Magazines like ours are limited to 90% of the paper used by them during the calendar year 1942. We have partly taken care of this situation by using paper of less weight than heretofore, by cutting a small and unnoticeable portion from the margin of our book and by other economies. It will be readily seen, however, that we cannot take up all of this slack, particularly with the increase in circulation and the necessary printing of so many extra copies, as above detailed. We are sure that during the next fiscal year we shall be compelled to print even more copies than we are printing at the present time, because we anticipate that the marked increase in membership prevalent during the past year will continue during the next year.

During the last fiscal year we were only compelled to reduce the size of the Magazine for two months, viz: March and May, each of said issues being reduced eight pages. We are very much afraid that this reduction in size of the Magazine will necessarily be continued during the present fiscal year, but we are hopeful that it will not be necessary further to reduce the size of the Magazine. The Commission assures you, however, that it will do everything within its power, in spite of these difficulties, to maintain the high standard of the Magazine and to keep it as near its prior size as it is humanly possible for us to do under existing conditions.

The Commission feels that the members of the Order expect it to publish the best magazine that can be published with proper economy, having in mind the fact that the Magazine is representative of our Order, and that it must equal, and

ought to excel, in literary standards, size and physical appearance, any other magazine of its class in the country.

The first portion of the fiscal year was not a good one for advertising—in fact, on January 1st the situation looked very black indeed so far as our Magazine was concerned. For the first seven months of our fiscal year, our net advertising receipts were more than \$10,000.00 less than for the comparative months of the previous fiscal year. However, about the first of this calendar year, the advertising business began to pick up so that we gained substantially all we had lost during the first part of the fiscal year, and are pleased to report that for the fiscal year our net advertising receipts were only \$465.49, or less than one-half of one per cent, less than they were during the previous fiscal year. That this improved situation will continue is indicated by our June issue of this year, which is the first issue of the present fiscal year. Our June, 1943, issue earned net \$13,426.16, which is an increase of 252.5% over June, 1942, and an increase of 68.9% over June, 1941. It is the largest revenue-producing June issue since 1937, and the largest net revenue producing issue for any month since November, 1937. It carries \$2,162.23 more business than in the preceding month of May, the last month of our fiscal year, when our net advertising revenues increased more than 25% over the corresponding issue of May, 1942. In addition, we have a large number of orders on our books for the remaining months of 1943. Of course, some of these orders will be cancelled, as is frequent in the advertising business, and no one can predict accurately as to the future, but we feel confident that with these orders upon our books, even though subject to cancellation, and with such additional contracts that our efficient advertising department will be further able to secure for the remaining issues of this calendar year and for the first five issues of 1944, we may expect that the net advertising revenues for this fiscal year will be greater than during the last fiscal year.

Of course, no one can tell what the coming year will bring forth. War is war, and we may well expect anything, although we believe and hope that the

Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1943, Inclusive

Cash balance, June 1, 1942		\$ 768,752.76
RECEIPTS:		
Grand Lodge Subscriptions	\$564,112.28	
Advertising Receipts	100,320.51	
Dividends received from and applied against Securities.....	1,000.00	
Sundry	1,480.69	666,913.48
Total Receipts and Opening Balance		\$1,435,666.24
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Magazine publication costs	\$402,473.11	
Less—Increase in Payroll Taxes—Accrued but not due	688.30	\$401,784.81
Increase to Inventories	6,232.40	
Maintenance of Memorial Building	24,761.07	
Transfers to Grand Lodge—For Grand Lodge.....	100,000.00	
Transfer to Grand Lodge—For Elks War Commission.....	25,000.00	557,778.28
Current Cash Balance, May 31, 1943		\$ 877,887.96

Closing Balances, May 31, 1943

Cash—Current Bank Balances	\$875,087.96	
Office Working Funds	2,800.00	
Postal Guarantee Funds	6,291.78	
Securities	19,862.50	
Inventories	46,771.99	
Wages, etc., Applicable to Future Issues	8,719.16	
Grand Lodge Subscriptions Applicable to Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1944		\$ 423,235.50
Advertising Receipts Applicable to Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1944		13,363.36
Payroll Taxes		1,487.77
Surplus		521,446.76
	\$959,533.39	\$ 959,533.39

future will bring nothing but favorable things to us. We can only hazard an opinion, based upon the facts before us, as to what the future will bring forth. We do not even know whether there will be further rationing of paper. If there is, then with our increased circulation you may expect to see with every issue a much smaller magazine than you have been accustomed to receive. We shall do our best to meet every contingency and shall cheerfully comply with every regulation and rule that the Government may make during these war days.

During the twenty-one years of its existence, the surplus earnings of the Magazine have amounted to \$3,647,161.39. The Commission, out of its earnings, has turned over to the Grand Lodge the sum of \$3,100,953.56, and in addition has paid the maintenance of the Memorial Building for the last fiscal year, amounting to \$24,761.07, making \$3,125,714.63 already turned over by the Commission to the Grand Lodge, or an average of about \$150,000.00 per year. The money heretofore turned over to the Grand Lodge has been used for various purposes, such as the building of an addition to the Elks National Home at Bedford, Virginia, the decoration of the Memorial Building with murals, statues and other decorative features, and for general Grand Lodge purposes. If it had not been for the earnings of the Magazine so turned over to the Grand Lodge, the per capita tax would for many years past have been materially increased; but as a result of the amounts turned over by the Commission to the Grand Lodge out of earnings, the budget has been balanced and the per capita tax has been for each year at least 30% lower than it otherwise would have been.

The Commission will be able this year again to place a substantial sum at the disposal of the Grand Lodge for application to such specific purposes as to the Grand Lodge may seem proper. We are of the opinion that a sufficient sum at least will be turned over, which, together with other available funds, will again balance the budget and avoid the necessity of increasing the per capita tax, unless the Grand Lodge at this Session should materially increase its appropriations.

Complimentary copies of *The Elks Magazine* are still being sent to each Army camp and to each U. S. O. Club, not only for the use of the members of our Order but also for the use of those in the armed forces of the United States who are not Elks and who may find the contents of the Magazine entertaining.

At the Grand Lodge Session, after further consideration and after consultation with the Grand Secretary and the members of the Board of Grand Trustees as to the financial needs of the Order, we shall make a supplementary report relative to this subject, and at that time indicate the sum we will this year be able to turn over to the Grand Lodge, after making proper reservations for working capital.

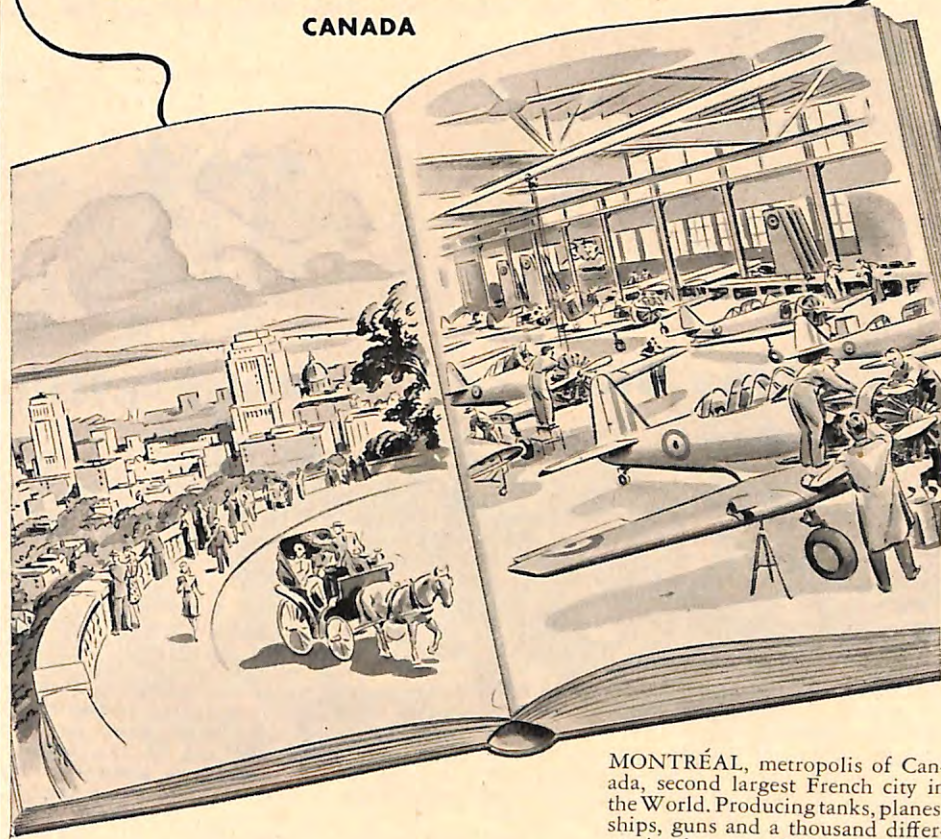
On June 1, 1943, the beginning of the present fiscal year, our surplus was \$521,446.76, representing the difference between our total earnings for the twenty-one years of \$3,647,161.39 and the amount of \$3,125,714.63 heretofore turned over to the Grand Lodge.

With this report, and as a part thereof, there is filed a financial statement to May 31, 1943, of the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Commission, with detailed comparative balance sheets, statement of income and expenses, summary of cash receipts and

WRITING NEW PAGES
IN THE BOOK OF HISTORY OF

La Province de Québec

CANADA



MONTREAL, metropolis of Canada, second largest French city in the World. Producing tanks, planes, ships, guns and a thousand different implements of war.

You've known La Province de Québec in peacetime . . . From Montréal you've travelled to Québec, Gaspé, the Saguenay, the Laurentians, the Eastern Townships and the cities of the St-Lawrence river valley. But today this city, like every section of French Canada, is geared for war . . .

In Montréal today, bombers and fighters pass overhead to join squadrons overseas . . . munition factories speed production night and day for Victory.

Troops are marching too, and men are training in the camps and training centres. Our men in khaki and navy or airforce blue are fighting on the farthest fronts of the world conflict.

This year, thousands of our American friends will find it impossible to visit us freely for holiday and sport. To those who are still fortunate enough to come, we extend a warm and hearty welcome. But to the travellers and vacationists of other days we say, "Come again . . . after the war has been won!"

LA PROVINCE DE
Québec

TOURIST AND PUBLICITY BUREAU

QUÉBEC - CANADA

or 48-50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

disbursements and itemized statements of the expenses of the publication of the Magazine; all under the official audit of Ernst and Ernst, Accountants and Auditors, 19 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

We desire to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to our entire staff, both at the Memorial Building and at the Magazine, for the loyalty and ability with which they have discharged their duties. We are fortunate to have as-

sociated with us and under us such a fine body of men and women, who have cheerfully, faithfully and loyally performed every task assigned to them, and who have always sought even to do more than they were asked to do, to promote the best interests of the Magazine and the Building. Without their fine work and loyal cooperation we could not have accomplished what has been done during the past year.

The Grand Lodge Auditing Committee

has also audited the accounts of the funds under the control of the Commission and has certified its approval in its report to the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND PUBLICATION
COMMISSION

JAMES R. NICHOLSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRUCE A. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.



The Grand Exalted Ruler's Speech of Acceptance

(Continued from page 5)

My Brothers and fellow Americans, our country is now engaged in a great international war, precipitated by the treacherous and cowardly attack at Pearl Harbor. It is a war conceived and brought forth by the war mongers of the Axis group, and it the most violent, destructive and ruthless warfare ever recorded. It is a highly mechanized war, in which science and mechanical production bear a most important part. It is a war that has called to the defense of our country and our country's Flag millions upon millions of the flower of American youth, and millions more are being called to follow them. It is a war that calls upon every American for united action, for cooperation, for loyalty and for patriotic service. It is a war to determine whether the philosophy of government as expounded by the Axis group shall dominate the world, or whether the philosophy of government known and practiced and loved by all Americans as our most precious heritage and right shall be preserved.

The philosophy of the Axis group is based on greed and avarice, and leads to human regimentation, to totalitarianism and degradation. It leads to disaster for industry, agriculture and labor, and compels the people to depend for all things upon the government. It is the philosophy of lost hopes and ambitions, of lost industry and thrift. It produces and nurses intolerance, class distinctions and bitterness. It is cruel and barbarous, and breeds irreligion and atheism, hatred and discontent.

The American philosophy of government, however, is based on liberty, freedom and justice, and is clean, inspiring and protective. It recognizes God as the Creator of all things, and teaches the dignity of man.

As disciples of this philosophy and as Americans and Elks, we believe in the American way of life; in the way of life that inspired colonization, establishment and development of America by the founding Fathers—those heroic men and women who braved great hazards and dangers to secure for themselves and posterity religious and political freedom, as against the tyrannies and hatreds of the Old World.

We believe in inspiring the people with confidence and hope and courage,—with faith in the future, and a love for God and man.

We believe in a government of, and by, and for free men, where the government depends in all things upon the people. We believe in the homes, the churches and the schools as the sanctuaries of American life, and in the spirit of the forefathers who gave us this glorious Republic, and in the loyalty of the brave and noble pioneers who preserved it and developed our land.

We believe in American team work, in devotion to duty and a unity of purpose, and we trust in our form of government where all men are guaranteed equal rights and opportunities; where the weak are protected against the strong; where the unfortunate are cared for, and where the old folks are not forgotten or neglected.

We believe in Americanism and patriotism, and we insist that our country must always and ever be ruled by the ballot, and not by the bullet.

We believe in the American flag, the emblem of liberty and justice, and we are ever thrilled and inspired by the Stars and Stripes upon our altars, under whose protective and beautiful folds this country has lived and known its freedom, its progress, its humanity and its greatness.

Yes, my Brothers, our country is at war, a war against treacherous and ruthless foes. The Nation is confronted with the greatest crisis in its history. We are engaged in a global warfare, the like of which has never been known to man. This crisis is a challenge to the American people. It is a challenge to every Elk on the face of the earth. It transcends all partisanship; it rises above all affiliations. Our duty is clear; our responsibility is certain.

With Daniel Webster we, too, declare that "God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it". We must therefore continue, without let or hindrance, our all-out efforts to win the war and demand the unconditional surrender of our enemies. Thus we shall uphold the pledge to our Commander-in-Chief, made

for us by Past Grand Exalted Ruler John S. McClelland on that Sabbath Day when the yellow demons raped Pearl Harbor. Thus we shall be faithful to our traditions, to our people, and to our brothers in arms. The patriots of 1776 pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to secure our independence; we can do no less now to maintain and preserve it.

Let us go forth from here resolved and determined to do all in our power, and to exercise our whole influence and strength for united action against the enemies of our country. No sacrifice is too great, no hardship too severe, for such a cause.

As loyal Americans and Elks, we uphold and support the patriotic and axiomatic doctrine as announced by a former Governor of Massachusetts, the late Calvin Coolidge, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

We should not and will not approve or condone any acts of unwarranted work stoppage or mob violence. There must be uninterrupted production. An American marine somewhere in the Pacific hit the keynote by a timely warning when he wrote:

"And if our lines should form and break

Because of things you failed to make—

The extra tank or ship or plane
For which we waited, all in vain,
And the supplies that never came—
Will you then come and take the blame?

For we, not you, will pay the cost
Of battles you, not we, have lost."

Our Brothers who are serving the colors, and their millions of comrades in arms are calling to us now. They look to us to protect them on the home front while they protect us on the war front. We will not betray them. All our resources and manpower will be directed to the end that victory may soon come, and that America will always be American.

“*Gangway*, please...
we’ve got a war to win”



AMERICANS ARE STILL THE
BEST NOURISHED PEOPLE ON EARTH—*and there’s a Reason*

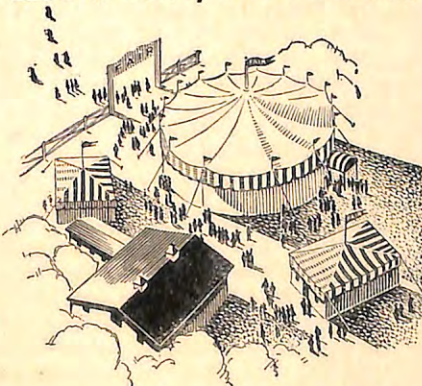
Our food may be stretched out these days to share with the peoples of the United Nations, but thanks to new scientific developments in animal feeding, our feathered and four-legged armies are being greatly improved in quality and propagation.

To tiny yeast cells goes much of the credit, because brewer’s yeast is the source of the vitamins used to fortify feed mixtures. Now, when

you eat meat raised on vitamin-fortified feeds, you’re getting nutrition plus.

* * *

Anheuser-Busch is America’s biggest supplier of yeast vitamins for cattle and poultry feeds. Our large-scale production of natural vitamins is another achievement that resulted from years of research and laboratory work in producing the world’s most popular beer.



Budweiser
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

In addition to supplying the armed forces with glider parts, gun turret parts and foodstuffs, Anheuser-Busch produces materials which go into the manufacture of: B Complex Vitamins • Rubber • Aluminum • Munitions • Medicines • Hospital Diets • Baby Foods • Bread and other Bakery Products Batteries • Paper • Soap and Textiles—to name a few.

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Bring On Them Gladiators

(Continued from page 6)

Men who write weighty volumes in cloistered libraries and ivory towers have advanced the theory that any attention sports command from women is just another manifestation of the sex impulse and emphasizes the clinging-vine instinct of the gals. These books are splendid as defensive weapons for men who are scared silly by the enraptured expressions on the faces of lady customers while interesting atrocities are being committed on an athlete. The language used by the charming creatures defaming the character of a defeated player, the bum, on whom they misplaced confidence or a few dollars is something that should be heard—from a distance.

You never heard of a fallen hero being consoled by a skirted sympathizer unless he was a meal-ticket or the woman was accompanied by a process server, did you? History fails to reveal that the matrons of ancient Rome demanded the abolition of the gladiatorial contests or that she refused a seat on the 50-yard line at the Coliseum when it was public feeding time for the lions. Two thousand years of civilization still go for Sweeney when a woman has a choice between decorum and destruction.

The vindictiveness of women in a sporting atmosphere is exposed by the downright bad sportsmanship shown by the critters who participate in major-league golf and tennis, the two games that engage them as featured competitors. No man likes to lose, of course, but a woman has a passionate and positive hatred for seeing anyone win at her expense. She takes defeat as a personal affront; she has a constitutional inability to regard her licking objectively. Every woman is a supreme individualist at heart and anything that tends to deflate her ego, whether it is another gal's triumph at the milliner's, the altar or at a silly game, is a terrific blow to her vanity.

Women are much too emotional to relax and play games just for fun. A man occasionally will "carry" a weaker rival to let him make a respectable showing; indeed, it is assumed that an overwhelming victory is dirty pool. Live and let live. But a woman will humiliate her adversary with grim glee every time. Watch for all the 6-0 games in the women's national tennis championships next month. Look at all the women's golf matches that wind up in scores of 7-and-6.

The baseball owners alone have made special efforts to attract female trade. Every big-league team has a Ladies' Day once a week, when the gals are admitted to grandstand seats for free, plus the government tax. Baseball broadcasts are plugged more industriously than the soap

operas; in some cities it is impossible to tune in on anything but the ball game during the afternoon. In spite of it all, baseball still holds little appeal for women and the reasons are pertinent to the general trend of their sports tastes.

The element of violent physical contact is negligible. There are few serious injuries; few guys are knocked down. Then, the concentration capacity of women is limited. They cannot stay, in a mental sense, with a situation that builds up to a series of climaxes, such as a nine-inning ball game. They insist on getting their thrills in large, unadulterated doses that purge them emotionally.

Every sport that attracts women carries the distinct possibility of a sudden explosion of energy that alters the game radically. The one-punch knockout, the long touchdown run, the spectacular goal in hockey, polo and basketball, the furious stretch drive in racing are illustrative of this and promoters of sports in which there is a gradual accretion of suspense might just as well abandon hope of making women a steady source of revenue.

There is no earthly reason why women should be crazy over football. A pretty girl is a noble creation, to be sure, but she begins to look like the town frump along in the second quarter of any football game played after mid-October.

She suffers acute physical discomfort sitting in a cold, and often rainswept, stadium for two hours or more. Her nose runs; as the bite from frost digs deeper under the skin you love to touch, she gets green and ghastly around the gills. She wears heavy, bulky clothes that do not flatter her. The seats usually are bad and she doesn't know what they're doing on the field anyway. (Who does?)

Yet a young girl who can't get a date to freeze to death on a Saturday afternoon feels she is a leper or something. Old Grads who return to the Big Game in an effort to recapture their lost youth always are forced to drag along their better halves. Most women would sooner pass up a free set of dishes, presented by Mr. Charles Boyer in good accent, than miss a football game. Football is their meat, the ideal game for them. There are not one or two men suffering for their exquisite pleasure; there are twenty-two muscular meatballs on the field walloping the quivering daylights out of one another.

Boxing is another dandy little gem in the bright diadem of womanhood. This is the ultimate refinement of modified murder. A man is not relieved by a substitute when he is hurt. He stays in there, with his

life's blood oozing all over the place, until he is knocked unconscious. It is significant that lithe lightweights, who box so pretty and are so very clever with their hands and feet, do not earn the adulation that the dolls lavish upon heavyweights. Lightweights don't hit hard enough to knock the other guy's brains out.

Most women always are in good voice; they seldom have trouble making themselves heard, publicly or privately. A wrestling match offers a stern challenge and the fact that their squeals rise over the anguished groans of the trained seals in the ring is an eloquent tribute to their perseverance. It takes a bit of doing, but not too much, for a wrestling match is a natural give-away of the nature of women.

Dames love to see them drop—the bigger and more often, the better. Wrestlers are the biggest guys in sports and they bounce up and down like elevators. Further attractions of wrestling are the novel gags the boys think up for torturing each other. The gals would like to operate on some of their best friends in the same fashion.

No allusion has been made to the weaker sex because this is one of life's more pleasant and cockeyed delusions. Women are supposed to be ethereal, tender critters attuned to the esthetic nature of things. You don't see them running like mad, though, to watch sports in which sheer form and gracefulness of execution are the measurements of proficiency. A Sonja Henie with a glamorous Hollywood background will draw the mob, but it is her appeal as a movie star that pulls the money into the house. Other poets and poetesses of pure motion perform in comparative privacy.

All the women who are genuinely interested in the intricate gyrations performed in mid-air by fancy divers can be accommodated easily in a telephone booth. Fencing has a romantic history; it was the classic sport when chivalry was in flower and imperiled princesses were saved by a courtly sucker's flashing blade. Fencing is a dreadful bore to women, but take the protective buttons off the rapiers and let the fencers engage in an honest-to-George duel and a woman will hock the baby carriage to see it. Especially if she happens to be the party of the third part in the affair of honor.

Perhaps it's just as well that women are content to take their sport thrills vicariously. The barbarism they would wreak upon men as active participants in the more exuberant games are too horrible to contemplate. We'll be dead pigeons when the dames pour out of the stands, roll up their sleeves and join the gladiators in the arena.

Rod and Gun

(Continued from page 9)

not before observing that weather indications for the morrow were ideal, fishing conditions perfect and that final nightcap just what the doctor had ordered.

"What makes you so certain?" we queried, always interested in a guide's observations.

"Why," he replied, surprise in his voice, "I looked at an almanac some patent medicine company sent my wife."

Hours later our well-earned slumbers were disturbed by the patter of rain, which is supposed to be hot stuff for ducks, droughts and growing corn. The gentle patter deepened to a steady roar, as a growing deluge beat down on the weathered shingles overhead. Suddenly a vicious gust of wind blew a three-gallon sample of wetness through the cabin window, deluging the beds.

"Look, Mr. Walton," complained an annoyed female voice, "do you mind shutting that window or shall I wait for high tide and row ashore?"

It might be remarked at this point that wives contribute little or nothing to fishing trips. That statement probably will be disputed by less experienced or perhaps more gallant fishermen, but it's a fact, nevertheless. They always wind up catching the biggest fish or performing some other feat of piscatorial prowess, which earns 'em an undeserved reputation for angling sagacity with wardens and guides. And a rainy day gives 'em a wonderful opportunity to tidy up the cabin, "air out" boots and waders and mess things up generally. Then, too, we've never heard of one willing to desert a warm bed to shut a cabin window.

"My, what a charming vocabulary!" remarked the missus as we fell over a chair in the darkness, barked a shin and said some words. "I must remember some of those expressions. Mind the stove on your way back to bed, Leatherstocking, it's still hot."

Daybreak brought no encouragement and neither did Mr. Slipp when he arrived in streaming oilskins a bit later. Fishing definitely was out.

"Don't despair so early in the day," remarked Toots through a mouthful of hairpins, "maybe the governor will send a reprieve at the last moment. Be calm and brave, little man, and if the worse comes to the worst, accept it like—er—Marie Antoinette."

"Nuts!" we replied. "Hurry up or we'll be late for breakfast."

"What is *de rigueur* on a wet morning in the camp dining room," she questioned, "a slicker and hip boots or shall I just slip into something loose? Your waders, for instance."

Even at that early hour it was evident the weather was contributing to a pleasant family brawl.

For a few brief moments it looked

as though the skies would clear shortly after breakfast but that hope was soon dashed. The downpour set in again and we fled to the gloomy cabin, which was only partly cheered by the glowing stove.

"Care to settle down with a good book?" Toots queried. "Here's a snappy little volume titled 'Cripple Creek.' Might be something about fishing in it. And here's an old bound volume of 'Forest and Stream' magazines dated 1873. Should be something interesting in that."

"Of all the lousy luck!" we answered. "All set for a swell day of landlock fishing and it had to come up a storm. A little rain wouldn't have been too bad, but this cloudburst!"

"I'll wire the weather man to do something about it."

"Ah, nuts!"

"Come away from that window and stop fretting. Peering out like that won't help. How about a game of rummy, hearts or double solitaire?"

"Too early in the morning."

"How about giving that new line of mine a good dressing?"

"Oh, so in addition to closing windows at night, now I'm expected to keep your tackle in shape!"

Heavier showers of rain pelted on the cabin roof and Mr. Slipp churned up through the murk to announce that two hardy anglers had braved the elements for a half-hour and returned fishless, waterlogged and thirsty.

"I think they're trying to get up a little poker game," he added. "Maybe you'd like to get in."

Mid-morning poker carried no appeal and the guide retired with assurances he'd return the instant the weather showed signs of moderating. "We'll get out on that lake today, or bust," he affirmed.

"Why don't you kill a little time with a bath?" Toots suggested. "Heavens knows you can stand one after getting all smeared up with fish slime yesterday."

"I think I'll go over and see the guy who caught all those salmon on the lake yesterday," we replied. "He has some new kinda fly they like, and he might give me some good dope."

"Try to come back sober, or at least in better humor."

It was plain our fishin' neighbor of the big catch and his two rain-grounded companions also were suffering from the wet-day blues. One was peering silently out the window when we arrived, another was nursing from a large bottle and the third was writing letters.

"What does a guy do when it rains?" asked the elbow crooker, as we shed the dripping parka and accepted a glass. "Nothing anyone has suggested so far seems to fill the bill."

Old Crow
has toasted
American
victories for
nearly a
century



Those in the know
ask for

OLD
CROW

BOTTLED-IN-BOND

A Truly Great Name
AMONG
AMERICA'S GREAT
WHISKIES



WAR NOTE:

Our distilleries are engaged in the production of alcohol for war purposes. This whiskey is 4 years old—made years before America entered the war.

BUY WAR BONDS!

Kentucky Straight Whiskey • Bourbon or Rye • 100 Proof
National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, N. Y.

"It's a serious problem which never has been solved," we retorted. "Some fishermen sweat it out with any convenient literature—a three-year-old copy of Sears & Roebuck's admirable publication, say, or maybe a dog-eared 'Country Gentleman.' Others play cards, repair tackle that doesn't need repairing, write letters and loaf. Mostly they just sit, curse and look out the window."

"It probably won't clear before morning, and then it'll blow, or snow, or something."

Late that night the skies cleared, the moon came out and a whippoorwill tuned up in a nearby thicket.

"Ah," murmured Toots sleepily, from the other side of the bedroom. "Peace, it's wonderful. Tomorrow, little man, you fish again. And not a moment too soon. Another day like

today and a gentleman would soon be taking your measure, but not for a suit of clothes. Do you suppose I would have gotten off with a light sentence for justifiable homicide?"

"Nuts!" we answered, turning our face to the wall.

As previously remarked, the problem of a rainy day in a fishing camp remains one of the great American enigmas.

In the Doghouse

(Continued from page 8)

tion and other small military supplies, and for rescue work.

HERE it is. Another, H. C., poses this one—"Is my six-month-old fox terrier too young to have puppies?" The answer here is a decided "Yes". Most experienced breeders do not mate their females until they have reached their second season. Small breeds, which includes your dog, Mr. H. C., have their first season at about nine to ten months. Larger dogs reach that period at eight to ten months. So you see, you couldn't breed your dog at six months if you should want to. Further, it's best to allow the dog to mature to a second season because then she'll have more savvy in taking care of the brood and will or should make a much better mother.

MASTER R. T. would like to teach his dog to sit up. Well, young man, that's easy. Plant your pooch in a corner of the room. Make him sit down by firmly pressing his rear end to the floor. Then lift his front paws and give the command "Sit". The reason for the corner position is that he will be supported on three sides—his right, his left and his back. Repeat this over and over, be sure to give the command word each time. It shouldn't be very long before he will obey without your assistance. When he does master this lesson, move him out into the center of the room. When there, again assist him by holding up his front paws. In time he will learn to balance himself. Don't shout your command. Don't get excited. Speak quietly to the dog. To lose your temper if the dog doesn't learn quickly will get you nowhere as a trainer. The best professional trainers are gentle but firm with their dogs and are careful not to instill fear in them.

CAN sympathize with Mrs. P. B., and with her neighbors too. She owns one of those canine public enemies, a persistent barker. Living as I do in a town wherein dwell more four-legged exhibitionists than I've ever seen or heard before, I can understand the lady's problem. There isn't much can be done about that type of criminal. Scolding or wallowing, he or she regards as merely idiosyncrasies on the owner's part. But there is being sold an anti-bark bridle which, I am assured by some

who have used it on their dogs, really keeps Fido's trap shut. I have written to Mrs. P. B. and given her the name of it and the name and address of its manufacturer. For small-to-medium dogs it is priced at \$1—for the large galoots the tariff is \$1.50. Both sizes are postpaid.

SOMEONE told Miss A. N. that there were certain dogs seriously taught to disobey but she has forgotten all else in connection with such dogs. Now I've taken this question from the morning's mail not because it will be helpful to you. It is my earnest wish that it wouldn't be. But it is in our department because it may be of service to the unfortunate folk who employ such dogs. The dogs are those that are trained to guide the blind. When proceeding along a street with its blind owner, should the dog reach an excavation or open cellar and the owner insist on going forward the dog deliberately disobeys the command and, instead uses its own judgment. When the dog refuses to move forward the master or mistress knows that some unusual condition lies ahead. Having spent a training period at the school where the dog was trained (to learn how to interpret the dog's signals) that owner obeys the dog that disobeys.

MRS. P. J. watches over her pup with the solicitude that little Minnie accords her new kitty. Its house manners are perfect as is its diet. It is the latter that prompts her to ask how she can weigh the dog. When she puts him on a scale he becomes as wild as a hawk. The answer to this is easy. All you have to do, Mrs. P. J., is step on a scale holding the dog in your arms. Note the weight. Then put the dog on the ground and note your own weight. The difference between the two weights is the weight of your dog.

HERE'S another canine scallawag, a dog owned by Mr. L. Y. He's one of those jumper-up pooches. According to his master he does everything short of jumping over visitors' heads. Now that is a bad habit, a darned annoying one even to many who like dogs. To those who don't like them—and there are some who do not—it is distressing. It may effect a cure to catch the dog's front paws when it goes into its leaping act and

walk the pooch backwards. For some reason (my Ouija board doesn't say, why) most dogs do not like to be steered to the rear. When doing this it may further impress Fido if you should step on his or her hind tootsies. If these do not get results then a lusty clout with a few loosely-rolled sheets of newspaper may convert the dog.

J. T. (doesn't sign front name so I don't know whether it's a guy or a gal) has an airedale, one Walter (the only Walter I ever heard about among dogs) nine months old. J. T.'s problem is, should Walter's tail be cut? Well, if I were Walter's boss, I wouldn't do it. At that age the dog is going to feel it—plenty. The cartilage has hardened a great deal and it will be a painful period for the dog. If it isn't a dog of show calibre and one does not intend to show, why cut the tail? Dogs were given tails and, to my way of thinking, although I breed and show Welsh terriers whose tails must be cut for ring purposes, the tail of no dog should be docked. As a matter of fact, the dog's tail, unaltered, serves a useful purpose as a balancing rudder when it makes quick turns.

MR. H. C. comes through with a question about his dog's ear. The dog continually shakes its head and frequently rubs the ear with its paw. "Does this indicate ear canker?" asks Mr. C. He further says that the nearest veterinarian to him is almost a hundred miles away. Now the symptoms he describes could be those of canker and while it is a policy of this department to hold off on giving medical advice, in view of the distance to the vet, I'll try to help. In the first place, there is nothing so sure to turn an amiable dog into a dangerous grouch than canker of the ear. The dog's ear passage is deep, hence there can be canker of the internal ear and also in the outer part of the passage. The former is often caused by parasites; the latter, more often by an injury. Internal canker results in a disagreeable odor accompanied by a discharge. Some relief can be given the dog by wrapping a soft cloth around a pencil, first dipping this into warm olive oil or its equivalent. A gentle syringing with the oil is also helpful. Should this be done, then the syringe should be one that has a flexible rubber nozzle.

Dusting the ear with boric acid powder assists in the treatment. The ear should be cleaned out at least every two days. Internal canker is very difficult to overcome. External canker, due as I said, to an injury, is an infection that has persisted. The ear should be treated as I've outlined and then bound close to the head and kept that way except for the periods of treatment.

MISS J. R. sends along a one-line query: "Are bones good for dogs?" The answer is "Yes and no". This sounds like double talk but it isn't. You see, it all depends upon the kind of bones. Small bones, easily splintered, can play the merry dickens with a dog. Bones such as steak, chicken, chop or rabbit should be taboo. The splinters, if swallowed might puncture the stomach or intestines. If that happens then the owner had better arrange for a replacement because his or her bone chewer isn't going to be around any longer. But big bones. Ah, that's different. Bones that the pooch can't whittle down are about the best things to promote digestion, keep the teeth clean and make firm gums.

TO MRS. J. F. who disagrees with her dog's vet. If I were you I'd heed the vet. After all, he has had ample chance to examine the dog. Besides he had to go through a tough course of college training before he was allowed to hang out his shingle. The average normal temperature for a dog is around 100.5°. The symptoms you describe certainly could be those of distemper. Distemper inocula-

tions are not 100% effective but it is estimated that they do ward off that sickness from about 98 dogs for every hundred inoculated. You'd best wait for a few months before getting another dog and before you do be sure to disinfect thoroughly the sleeping places of the dog that died and destroy its bedding.

MISS L. J. D. wants to know how to control a dog that pulls too hard on its leash. There are two ways. One is to use a choke collar which can be had in sporting goods stores, pet shops or department stores selling dog supplies. This is a collar, one end of which loops around the dog's neck and is inserted through a ring at the other end. The harder the dog pulls, the tighter the collar becomes. Another help to cure that kind of dog is to walk it along a street close to a building or fence. When the dog tries to lunge ahead, then crowd it close to the wall or fence. But there's no way that is sure to break some dogs of this habit. Certain of the more stubborn persist as pullers all their lives.

THE foregoing are just a few of the questions that find their ways to my desk. I've picked these to answer here because they are of more general interest than most. Such matters as feeding, housebreaking and training I've covered in various articles in your magazine. If you have had the patience to read this I hope you have enjoyed it and if there are any specific questions you'd like to ask about dogs don't hesitate to write to me.

What America Is Reading


(Continued from page 7)

air; men and women who have been prisoners of the Japs and the Germans are describing their experiences and experts on foreign affairs are getting their views into print. The reading appetite of the American public is whetted for this fare; there is a great demand for personal reminiscences; yet in spite of all this Lloyd Douglas' "The Robe", the story of how a Roman was converted to Christianity in the time of Christ is a national best-seller, just as Franz Werfel's "The Song of Bernadette" was last year. This bears out the conclusions of booksellers that many people who have not been buying books are now patronizing the bookstores, and that reading is not wholly along one line.

Some readers prefer to have their authors describe the brutalities of the enemy to the last degree; others want a more judicious treatment of the material. Two books of prison experiences meet these demands. Gwen Dew, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who was doing newspaper work in the Far East, has written an account of her experiences in Hong Kong in "Prisoner of

the Japs". It tells some terrible things and yet is not entirely a book about violence. On one page it describes how the doctors of the hospitals were bayoneted and the wounded British killed and how the nurses were dragged away by the soldiery, eager to humiliate the superior white men. On another it tells how Miss Dew was politely escorted by intelligent Japanese officers, who apologized for the excesses and tried to excuse and explain their situation. Miss Dew hopes these Japanese will reconstruct Japan after the war ends, but they are greatly outnumbered by the brutal, ignorant soldiery, led by ambitious nationalists, as in Nazi Germany.

Miss Dew's book is filled with excellent sidelights on how the Japanese took over Hong Kong and in this respect gives much more information about their attempts to develop a local government than other books on this subject. The many regulations are termed "an excellent example of the iron hand in the velvet glove", for the Japanese tried to get along with the populace, but demanded that everyone bow to their



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orders. "You must not forget," the Japanese advised the citizens, "that Hong Kong has been changed into Nipponese territory since Nippon's war with Britain. Frequently there are people who make unreasonable demands because they have forgotten the above reality." There's the velvet glove.

But not all the Japanese were lucky. Miss Dew saw a Japanese sentry spot a Portuguese who was about to cross a street against orders. The Portuguese wore an official armband, but the soldier shot at him. Unfortunately his bullet went only through the Portuguese's shoulder and then into a Japanese officer's heart. The soldier was immediately surrounded, his insignia was ripped off, and he and the dead officer were loaded into a truck and hurried off.

"Prisoner of the Japs" is one of the best books of experiences under Japanese rule. (Knopf, \$3)

The other book about prison life is Robert Guerlain's "They Who Wait" and describes the prisoners of war in Germany. While the author uses a pen name, he is actually a Frenchman who was repatriated after the armistice with Vichy and who made his way out of France and enlisted with the Free French. His account of the relations between the Nazi masters and the prisoners is a just and balanced account. There are over 6,000,000 prisoners and involuntary workers from foreign countries now in Germany and they create a complicated situation for the administration that tries to use them on the roads, in the fields and in factories. Guerlain recognized three kinds of Germans—those who were brutal, those indifferent and those inclined to be friendly, and the latter often help prisoners get over the border to Switzerland. The brutal Nazis are marked men; when the war ends they will be finished off either by enemies of their own nationality or by prisoners they have abused. The Germans who show any humanitarian instincts invariably are the older ones; the younger men are fanatical Nazis; as officers they are overbearing and arrogant; as doctors they are inefficient bunglers. Despite the watchfulness of the Nazis prisoners escape and sometimes get entirely away. They use many devices but are not always successful. Guerlain relates that one prisoner managed the trip to the border with one sentence; he had learned to say "Please leave me in peace!" in the arrogant manner of a Prussian and it carried him right through Germany. Forged orders for sending prisoners on work jobs that do not exist have been used to take a load of men out of prison camp, but such tricks usually work only once. (Crowell, \$2)

Somebody complained in print the other day that very little humor seems to be written nowadays. It all depends on what we call humor. It is true that no one man occupies

the position of national humorist, but a great many artists and writers provide humor. Amusing cartoons appear in many periodicals. Banter of all kinds fills the air waves. Now and then books intended to amuse the soldiers appear.

Typical is "The Army Fun Book" by Lawrence Lariar, which is a hodge podge of stories, anecdotes, jokes, pictures, cross-word puzzles, games and quizzes, enough to keep men in the services from getting bored. And the excuse of telling the boys how differently the English say it provides some amusing paragraphs. The buck private who walked into a London store to buy garters was shown some feminine apparel before the clerk realized that he wanted sock suspenders. The suspenders he asked for were braces and the vest turned out to be an undershirt. To continue:

"If somebody asks: 'Are you on the phone?' when you are obviously not on the phone, don't reply 'No, I'm on second base.' Your British friend merely means: 'Are you in the phone book?'"

"Likewise when you're trying to make a call and the operator says 'You're through,' don't hang up and start arguing that you haven't even started. She means that you're connected.

"Chips are available but not for playing poker. Chips are French fried potatoes. If you really want potato chips, then ask for crisps.

"When you're through with the main course you may have a tart if you're lucky. It's not what you think—it's a pie."

Well, that's fun for the boys and for the stay-at-homes. (Crown, \$2)

War is not a favorable element for imaginative writing. When the air is filled with alarms, when violence is recorded every day, the reflective thinker is disturbed and the novelist finds it hard to invent stories. Moreover many novelists are either in service or occupied with serious writing; this is especially the case in England, which had so many fine novelists in the 1920s and today has few really active. But novels continue to appear and the booksellers say that interest in fiction keeps up, even if books about the war dominate the counters.

In the 1920s the star of Hugh Walpole was in the ascendant; he had a large following in the United States. When he died a few years ago he had almost completed the Rogue Herries series, the story of an English landed family from the days of Elizabeth to Victoria. He had intended to write eight books, but completed only six. The final volume is "Katherine Christian". Katherine is an adventuress of the first half of the 17th century; "I belong to nobody and nobody belongs to me," says Katherine; "I love nobody. . . I have a kind of impulse for living." She was not a moral woman and yet she was beloved and relied on, and she plays an important part in the

story of the Herries of these turbulent days when England was moving toward the Cromwellian period. The text has the music of Walpole's prose. (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50)

An entertaining novel about social relationships in Nashville just after the Civil War is "Supper at the Maxwell House", by Alfred Leland Crabb. The readjustment that broken southern families have to make to harsh conditions, their meetings with northerners and the effort of Weaver Cole to get his house back after New Englanders have bought it, are ingredients in this plot, in which the Maxwell House furnishes a picturesque setting. (Bobbs, Merrill, \$2.50)

E. M. Delafield, well-known in the United States for her books about the wanderings of the Provincial Lady, has written a novel with an original twist to an older theme. There have been stories in which a man devoted to one woman falls in love with her daughter, but "Late and Soon" reverses the order, for the captivating Valentine Arbell, just in her forties, discovers that her 23-year-old daughter, Primrose, claims as a friend the man who had figured in Valentine's first love in Rome years before. But there is more to it than that—for Miss Delafield knows that people in their forties are still inclined to be romantic and youngsters in their twenties have a strong realistic bent, a practical side—and there's the beginning of an interesting and brightly written novel. (Harper, \$2.50)

The problem of love used to be central in all novels—or most of them; today the problem of behavior in certain conditions dominates the interest of the novelist. David L. Cohn's book, "Love in America", is not a novel but an examination of our attitude toward love—a series of entertaining essays discussing many phases of the American problem. Love, says Mr. Cohn, is something cultivated by women and tolerated by men; after marriage the American male gets extremely occupied with his business and his wife needs outside activities to keep her busy. But we are not realistic in managing our marriages; we are still cultivating romance. Our popular songs talk

about love in a routine fashion that takes all the life out of it. Our popular magazines have pictured attractive girls without end, but they don't seem to have any deep feelings. Actually, says Mr. Cohn, the status of woman in the United States is low, although our society thinks it is high. To determine how true this is one has to be an expert in social science. But Mr. Cohn makes a most entertaining book out of the subject. (Simon & Schuster, \$2)

Henry J. Taylor is an energetic war correspondent, but he describes himself as a business man. His book, "Men in Motion", is a pretty lively account of the observations and discoveries of a pretty lively man—and his description of how the British defeated Rommel in Africa is one of the best of the whole crop. Rommel "won the sand and lost the air" and the lesson for our military observers is that no army can win without an immense air umbrella of planes—which we seem to be getting. Taylor has some pretty emphatic things to say about the vast army of American civilian employes scattered over the earth—he calls them "global boondogglers" and prophesies that they will leave a trail of trouble, for they overpay the natives everywhere and undermine the local economic situation. Mr. Taylor asks us to keep our eye on the German traditionalists, who will throw the Nazis out and then reorganize right under our noses. He is the conservative commentator who sees America as entirely too generous for its own good. He also objects to our attempts to "arrange freedom and prosperity for the people of the world". The United States cannot impose its brand of government on nations that are not ready for it. (Doubleday, Doran, \$3)

Another fine account of American plane action in Africa is "Wildcats Over Casablanca", the story of the activities of the Grumman Wildcat fighter squadron that aided the landing of American forces at Casablanca. The experiences are described by Lieut. Malcolm Taber Wordell and Lieut. Edwin Norton Seiler and put into words by Keith Ayling. They had charge of naval planes at Casablanca. (Little, Brown, \$2.50)

News of the State Associations

(Continued from page 15)

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Lodge No. 19 was host at the annual convention of the Connecticut State Elks Association on Sunday, June 6. State President Arthur J. Roy, of Willimantic, presided. Distinguished guests present were Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan, Boston, Past Grand Exalted Rulers James R. Nicholson, Chairman of the Elks War Commission, and John F. Malley, Chairman of the Elks National Foundation Trustees, both of Springfield, Mass., Lodge, William T.

Phillips, New York Lodge No. 1, former Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, Past Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Martin J. Cunningham, Danbury, Conn., and John F. Burke, of Boston, Mass., Lodge, Executive Secretary to the Grand Exalted Ruler.

The President's annual report showed that the finances of the Association were in excellent condition and that a marked increase in membership had been obtained during the year. The detailed report submitted by Secretary Archie J. McCullough, Jr., placed the total mem-

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bership at 11,000, a net gain of more than 500. The two District Deputies of the State, James V. Pedace, of Norwich, and Mortimer A. O'Hara, of Waterbury, gave glowing accounts of renewed interest in the Order in their respective districts, Connecticut, East, and Connecticut, West. Treasurer John F. McDonough reported membership dues paid by all the lodges, all bills liquidated and the treasury enriched by the purchase of \$10,000 worth of War Bonds. Because of gasoline restriction and other inhibitions due to the war, the interlodge activities program for the year was curtailed. Tribute to deceased members was paid by Judge Cunningham.

Mr. Malley presented the winners of the three scholarship awards with cash prizes. Miss Joan McGowan, of Winsted, a junior at Radcliffe College, won first prize, a \$300 award. Second prize of \$125 went to Miss Althea F. Hill, of Williamantic, a freshman at Duke University, and third prize, \$75, to Miss Elisabeth Muha, of Torrington, a freshman at Bay Path Institute, Springfield, Mass.

Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan delivered the principal address, speaking on the fundamentals of the Order. On behalf of the State Association, P.E.R. James L. McGovern, of Bridgeport Lodge, a member of the Lodge Activities Committee of the Grand Lodge, presented Mr. Sullivan with a War Bond of considerable value. The banquet, held at the Hotel Bond, was attended by approximately 300 Elks. Mr. McGovern was Toastmaster. The speakers were Grand Exalted Ruler Sullivan, Past Grand Exalted Rulers Nicholson and Malley, Past Grand Trustee Phillips, Past Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Cunningham, retiring President Roy, President-elect William P. Hession, Secretary McCullough, Past President William M. Scully, of Meriden Lodge, Mr. Pedace and Mr. O'Hara, D.D.'s, and P.D.D. Charles N. Carroll, of Meriden Lodge.

Officers elected for 1943-44 are as follows: Pres., William P. Hession, Derby; 1st Vice-Pres., Clarence J. McCarthy, Rockville; 2nd Vice-Pres., Edward J. Daly, Bridgeport; Secy., Archie J. McCullough, Jr., Derby; Treas., John F. McDonough, Bridgeport. The new Trustees are Arthur Ferguson, New Haven, Charles L. O'Brien, Meriden, and Clinton L. Chapin, Hartford.

IDAHO

Attended by delegates representing 13 of the 15 lodges in Idaho, the annual convention of the Idaho State Elks Association was held in St. Maries, Ida., on June 18-19, with President John A. Bever, of Wallace Lodge, presiding. The convention was devoted exclusively to business of the organization and marked by well-attended business meetings. Present as a personal representative of the Grand Exalted Ruler, and invited by President Bever to attend as a special guest of the Association, Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight Frank R. Venable, of Butte, Mont., delivered an eloquent address on the Order at the opening session on June the 18th and also delivered the Memorial Address on the afternoon of June the 19th. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Bud Lewis and Exalted Ruler Edward C. Kinsolving of St. Maries Lodge No. 1418. L. W. Lieb, of Wallace, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, responded for the visiting Elks.

Arthur L. Barnes, of Lewiston Lodge, and Tate Taylor, of Blackfoot, District Deputies for Idaho North and South respectively, reported an increase of 885

members in the State during 1942-43, 485 in the northern jurisdiction and 400 in the southern. Lewiston Lodge No. 896 led in membership, with an enrollment of 1,152. The highlight of the convention was the completion of plans for the establishment of an Idaho State Elks Association crippled children's convalescent hospital near Boise, Ida., trustees of the association to be in charge of the administration and maintenance of the institution. Past Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight Ed. D. Baird, of Boise, was elected President of the Board of Trustees, the other members of which are Judge Jay L. Downing, Pocatello, W. C. Rullman, Wallace, Jay O. Malvin, Boise, and A. L. Barnes, Lewiston.

The business session closed with the election of officers and the selection of Blackfoot as the meeting place for the 1944 convention. John W. Snook, of Salmon Lodge, was elected President, and his son, Fred H. Snook, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. The new Vice-Presidents are as follows: O. R. Baum, Pocatello, Robert E. Sorenson, Wallace, R. S. Overstreet, Boise, E. M. Grant, Lewiston, and Joe H. Blandford, Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Elks Association was held at Peoria on Saturday and Sunday, May 22-23. The record-breaking flood which prevailed throughout the midwest was at its highest stage during the meeting and many of the highways and railroads leading into Peoria were under water. Despite this, and the fact that all of the usual social activities were dispensed with and attendance of all except delegates, officers and committeemen was discouraged, the convention brought representatives from more than 50 Illinois lodges and visitors from several lodges outside the State.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee, held on Friday evening, State President Walter E. Miller, of Elgin Lodge, Vice-President-at-Large Floyd E. Thompson, Moline Lodge, and Past Presidents Bruce A. Campbell, East St. Louis Lodge, Walter J. Grant, Danville, Sam Ryerson, Rock Island, William R. Fletcher, Joliet, Albert W. Jeffreys, Herrin, and C. E. Duff, Lawrenceville, were present.

A breakfast session of the Board of Trustees the next morning was followed by a meeting of the Board with delegates from several lodges. President Miller presided at the opening business session which began promptly at 2 p.m.. A large crowd was present. Before proceeding with the order of business, Mr. Miller called upon Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell who compared present conditions with those of the first world conflict when the Order of Elks commanded nation-wide respect for its war efforts and as a result acquired thousands of members in post-war years. He predicted a similar increase in membership during and following this war as a result of the Order's present war activities.

In presenting his report, State President Miller praised the Elks of Illinois for the splendid cooperation which made possible the accomplishments of the past year, and called attention to the efforts of the Association's new National Foundation Committee, urging further participation by the lodges in this worthy cause. He also acknowledged a debt of gratitude to Vice-President-at-Large Floyd E. Thompson for his splendid job in drafting a new constitution and

presenting it to the delegates assembled at the midwinter meeting where it was adopted. Mr. Thompson referred to the new constitution in his report and explained its purpose and possible benefits. The report of Secretary Albert W. Arnold disclosed the fact that 80 of the 81 lodges in the State were members of the Association. Illinois had an increase of 1,696 members during the year ending March 1, 1943.

It was reported that Illinois lodges had contributed more than \$13,000 to the Elks War Commission and that other lodges were in the process of raising funds for that purpose. It was announced also that more than \$400,000, par value, had been invested by Illinois lodges in War Bonds since Pearl Harbor. Past District Deputy Thomas J. Walsh, of Streator Lodge, Chairman of the National Foundation Committee, gave a splendid report of the progress of his committee through whose efforts the number of lodges subscribing to the Foundation had more than doubled during the year. As tangible evidence of the accomplishment, Mr. Walsh presented a check in the amount of \$300 which was allocated to the State Association by the Foundation. The check was turned over to the Crippled Children's Commission.

Among the district officers who took part in the proceedings were Vice-Presidents John J. O'Connor, Bloomington, George F. Thornton, Oak Park, D. J. Hilvers, Rockford, Dr. H. J. Raley, Harrisburg, Walter F. Kolb, Mount Carmel, and Byron Zea, Monmouth, and Trustees Harold Heinle, Lincoln, Walter Moreland, Jr., Metropolis, and Dr. Marcus M. Archer, Rock Island. Dr. Archer served during the past year as District Deputy for the Northwest District. Absent were Trustees Dale M. Sexson, Paris, and Warren B. Heaps, Kewanee, both of whom are in the U.S. Armed Forces.

At the annual banquet on Saturday, speakers discussed subjects that brought out many helpful suggestions for lodge officers. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Floyd E. Thompson acted as Toastmaster. The guest speaker was Past District Deputy James R. Garrison, of Warrensburg, Mo., Lodge, a member of the Grand Lodge State Associations Committee.

The State Ritualistic Contest was won by the team from Oak Park Lodge No. 1295.

The convention officially adopted King Neptune, the pig which to date had been sold and resold at auction for more than two million dollars of War Bonds under the sponsorship of Elks in various communities. Because flood conditions threatened to close several of the remaining roads leading from Peoria, many of the delegates did not stay over for the Sunday noon luncheon. However, those who remained felt well repaid, as it was a delightful affair. Past Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner, of Dixon Lodge, acting as Toastmaster, made a stirring appeal to the lodges for support of the Elks War Commission of which he is Assistant Treasurer. The principal speaker was Claude E. Thompson, of Frankfort, Ind., Lodge, Chairman of the Grand Lodge State Associations Committee, who attended as the personal representative of the Grand Exalted Ruler. A vote of thanks was given Peoria Lodge No. 20 and all local organizations and individuals whose assistance made the convention a success.

Dr. H. J. Raley, of Harrisburg Lodge, was elected President of the Association. Edwin C. Mills, of Lincoln, was elected Vice-President-at-Large, and Albert W. Arnold, Lincoln, and Fred P. Hill, Danville, were reelected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.



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more U. S. War Bonds today?*

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*Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey, Bottled in Bond, 100 Proof. Bernheim Distilling Co., Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.
Tune in Schenley's Cresta Blanca Wine Carnival Every Wednesday Evening C. B. S.*

They've Got What it Takes



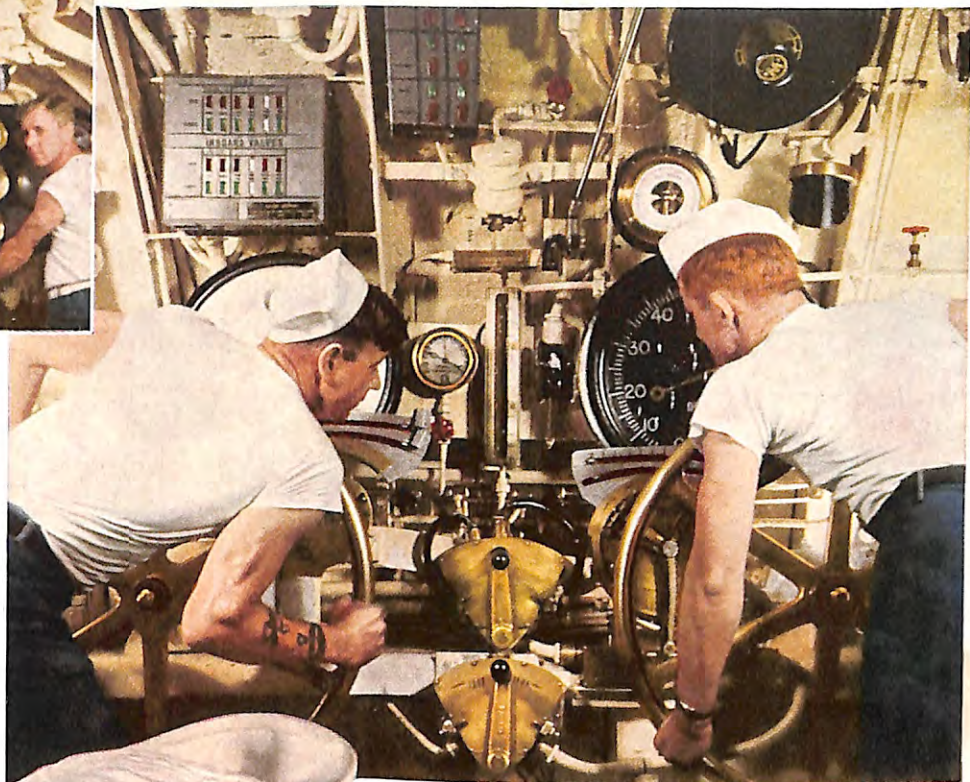
"UP PERISCOPE!" ↑

And, as the skipper's eye scans the horizon, every man of his crew is tensed for the words, "Target sighted!"

"TAKE 'ER DOWN!" ⇒⇒

...the men at the right lean into the bow and stern plane wheels... the ballast tanks are flooded—and the ocean swiftly closes over them.

● They live in close, cramped quarters...even the enjoyment of a smoke must be denied at times. But when it is permissible, you can write it down that the preferred cigarette with men in the Navy is *Camel*!



*"WHEN THE
SMOKING LAMP
IS LIT*
IT'S CAMELS
FOR ME!
THEIR FLAVOR
AND
MILDNESS SUIT
ME TO A 'T'"*

* Smoking lamp is lit—sailor slang for "smoking permitted."



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The "T-ZONE"—Taste and Throat—is the proving ground for cigarettes. Only *your* taste and throat can decide which cigarette tastes best to you... and how it affects your throat. Based on the experience of millions of smokers, we believe Camels will suit your "T-ZONE" to a "T." Prove it for yourself!

