

The Elks

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Magazine

AUGUST, 1928



In this Issue:

Beginning the experiences of Capt. Ricardo, celebrated animal trainer, as told to Courtney Ryley Cooper; also "Stranger Than Friction," by Octavus Roy Cohen

Don't fool yourself

Since halitosis never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it.

The ring came back -with a bottle!

Today, halitosis is inexcusable
People who offend deserve
no sympathy

A WOMAN we know took a direct means to settle a matter which she couldn't bring herself to talk about.

She returned the engagement ring—with a bottle. A bottle of Listerine. It carried its own implication.

Brutal? Perhaps. But those who today offend by halitosis (unpleasant breath) deserve not too much consideration. They ignore the facts about it (see below). They refuse to suspect themselves. They fool themselves.

Nice people, fastidious people, people who consider others, recognize the constant risk of offending this way, and keep themselves on the polite and popular side by using Listerine. Every morning. Every night. And between times when necessary—especially before meeting others.

Keep a bottle handy in home and office for this purpose.

Listerine ends halitosis instantly. Being antiseptic, it strikes at its commonest cause—fermentation in the oral cavity. Then, being a powerful deodorant, it destroys the odors themselves.

If you have any doubt of Listerine's deodorant properties, make this test: Rub a slice of onion on your hand. Then apply Listerine clear. Immediately, every trace of onion odor is gone. Even the odor of fish on the hands yields to it. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

READ THE FACTS

1/3 had halitosis

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?

Have you tried the new Listerine Shaving Cream?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.

L I S T E R I N E

—the safe antiseptic

Why are most big successes made with the help of somebody else's ideas?



WHO made the most money—the man who discovered the gasoline engine or Henry Ford?

Who reaped the bigger profits—the prospectors who discovered the oil resources of the United States or John D. Rockefeller?

Most business successes are made on other people's ideas. Why? Because the discoverers of new ideas often lack the business ability to cash in on those ideas. And because no single brain is big enough to create all the ideas necessary to build up one of our complex modern industries.

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Here are 5,271 ideas that will increase profits in your business

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sands of the most successful business men.

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Business Position.....

"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.



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

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Number Three

THE ELKS MAGAZINE

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I STARTED with \$5—and an idea. My friends laughed and said, "it's a fool idea."

But I was doing work I was not fitted for and which I thoroughly disliked, so I decided to "take a chance," especially since I had nothing to lose.

I was living in a gloomy boarding house, wearing cheap clothes, striving to keep out of debt, and getting mighty few of the good things of life.

In less than two years after I started to specialize in real estate, I was making nearly *one thousand dollars a month*. And in less than five years I cleaned up a net profit of *over one hundred thousand dollars*.

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Read my own story. Then read how W. E. Shoop, a former weaver, made \$6,000 on his first sale; how Mrs. Evalynn Balster, a widowed schoolteacher, made \$5,500 commission on her first sale; how Eugene Walrath, formerly in the clothing business, cleared \$17,000 on one deal;



how Thomas E. Mone, Jr., a former insurance man, made \$40,000 in 2 years, using my method. How Chas. F. Worthen, formerly a salesman, made \$8,500 in 17 weeks by following my method. How H. G. Stewart earned \$14,400 in commissions in 6 months. How Earl Beam earned \$910 in his spare time after supper in a few months with my system. How Anthony C. Maurell made \$4,000 in 3 months. How Al West made \$3,200 in 15 days. How A. D. Perkins, formerly in the furniture business, made \$2,556 in 2½ months. How F. B. Bennett made \$435 on his first day. They all did it in this amazing business, using my methods.

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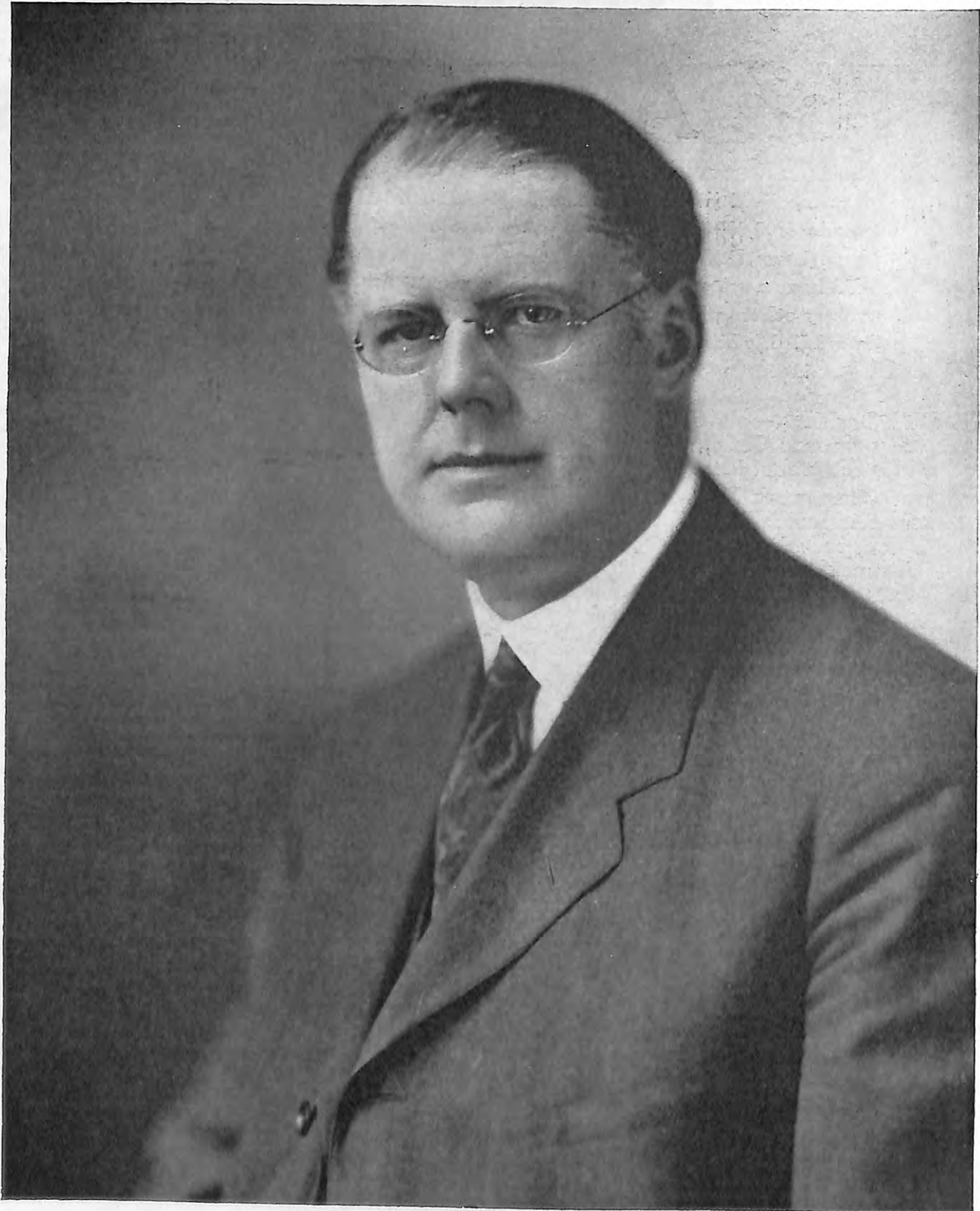
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Murray Hulbert, of New York, N. Y., Lodge No. 1, elected Grand Exalted Ruler at the Grand Lodge Meeting in Miami, Florida, July 10, 1928

MOFFETT

Speech of Acceptance Grand Exalted Ruler Hulbert

*Before the Grand Lodge at Miami, Florida,
July 10, 1928*

GRAND EXALTED RULER, Past Grand Exalted Rulers and My Brothers of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks:

On the cover of the current number of THE ELKS MAGAZINE you must have observed the very artistic portrayal of a fearless aviator.

It is from the brush of Norman Rockwell, the foremost of his craft in that field of endeavor.

It depicts Honor, Courage, Sacrifice and Achievement, the four outstanding attributes in the development of one of the greatest of modern sciences, the product of American genius.

No more signal honor could come to me than this call to the lofty position of Grand Exalted Ruler; reviewing the progress which our Order has made it demands courage to assume the task; I fully realize the sacrifice entailed, but the opportunity of achievement in humanity's cause more than makes the required effort worthwhile.

My heart is too full to adequately express my thanks, but be assured of my deep-felt gratitude and my earnest determination to administer by deeds of performance, rather than by mere words of promise, the trust that you have reposed in me.

I love this Order. I am proud of my membership in it and, especially, as a representative from the Mother-Lodge. Had I not been elected Exalted Ruler of my own Lodge the public honors which have been mentioned might not have had any inception; hence you will pardon the reference, I am sure, and appreciate the thrill of pride and my personal sense of satisfaction that you enable me to bring this honor back to Old No. 1.

Great oaks from little acorns grow.

It was on a Sunday evening in November, 1867, that a number of theatrical professionals and semi-professionals, prompted by a convivial spirit of good fellowship, gathered in the attic of an Elm Street boarding-house in New York City. Their experience evoked serious thoughts and one of their number suggested that they utilize their talent to accumulate a fund for the benefit of any member who might be found in need of aid or relief.

Such was the nucleus which crystallized into the formation of a fraternal organization whose doctrine is:

*A gospel born of love, charity, justice and fidelity,
To soothe life's cares, drive grief away and uplift humanity.*

In the intervening sixty years our Order has attained the highest fraternal honor through courage, sacrifice and achievement and stands forth like the giant of the forest, with upwards of fifteen hundred (1,500) branches or Lodges comprising more than eight hundred thousand (800,000) members, the flower of American citizenship.

Such a record could not have been accomplished except by a true exemplification of the motto of the principal station of the Lodge—Fidelity.

It is epitomized by that poem in marble—the National Headquarters Building in Chicago, which should be the Mecca of all Elks.

I never cross its threshold that I am not conscious of the sacrifice which they, in whose memory it was reared, made for the cause in which they fought, bled and died. It is indeed a monument to the unselfish service and patriotic duty of both the living and the dead, and whoever passes through its portals must inhale the atmosphere of a reconsecration to Patriotism and Benevolence.

Contemplating this assemblage my thoughts are carried back to a bright April morning when a vessel upon which I was a passenger approached the entrance to Baracoa Bay. As we came upon deck the dawn was breaking and the rugged coast of the north shore of Cuba had begun to disrobe herself of her mantle of darkness to bask in the rays of the tropical sunshine.

Gradually there arose out of the evaporating mist a great mountain, which seemed at first to threaten our entrance; but as we approached nearer and our vision became clearer, a mystic outline developed, covering the entire oceanside, representing the profile of Columbus, who, on his voyage of discovery, landed, among other places, at this point. It gave to an American an inspiration of friendliness and welcome. As the last veil of haze arose above its top, there stood the majestic Unque de Baracoa, formed like a blacksmith's anvil. I revelled in its beauty and thought of the veins of wealth and riches concealed within. So to-day it seems like the dawn of a new era, an era of harmony and progress. As the mist of dissension fades away, it reveals the anvil mountain of good fellowship upon which I trust may be welded, into a fraternal chain of strength and durability, the wealth and richness of your Elk hearts.

We are men of divers racial extractions, political opinions and religious affiliations, yet all believing in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, Republican and Democrat, we have stood before the Altar of Elkdom and taken the same solemn and binding obligation to support the Constitution and Laws of one Nation indivisible and pledged allegiance to the Flag of our Republic;

and while each of us treads the road of his own choice to attain his eternal salvation, let me emphasize there is an Elks Lodge on every road.

A noted Biblical teacher said:

"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving yourselves.
 "For if any man is a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like to a man beholding his natural countenance in a glass; for he beholdeth himself and goeth away, and presently forgetteth what kind of a man he was. But he who looketh into the perfect law of Liberty, and continueth in it not becoming a forgetful hearer, but a doer of work, this man shall be blessed in his deed. If any man think himself religious, not bridling his tongue, but deceiving his heart, this man's religion is vain. Religion, pure and undefiled, with God and the Father is this: To visit orphans and widows in their tribulation and to keep one's self unspotted from the world."

The fullest exemplification of the teachings of St. James is to be found, not alone in the visitation of orphans and widows in their tribulation, but by the care of and aid to Brothers in sickness and distress; it is symbolized by the maintenance of our ideally located, thoroughly equipped and capably managed Home for our aged and indigent Brothers at Bedford, Va.

Let us continue, as I here and now pledge myself, to be doers of the word and not hearers only.

No one who labors for the good of mankind despairs of the Benevolence of God.

Most of you are attending your first Grand Lodge Convention. You have worked diligently and faithfully and earned the right, in your respective subordinate Lodges, to come here as its representatives. You share the responsibility you have placed upon me. To you I make a special appeal. Familiarize yourself with the Reports submitted to, and be present at, each session of this Convention. When you return home and make your report, ask your Brothers to consider, and invite them to discuss, the matters presented therein; urge your fellow Grand Lodge members, the Past Exalted Rulers of your Lodge to join with you in effecting a closer relationship between your Lodge and this Body; co-operate with the retiring and incoming District Deputies to organize the Past Exalted Rulers of your district into an association, or to perfect its organization if you already have one. This will revive and keep alive their interest and make available their invaluable experience.

Join, and be active in, your State Association.

An Elk is described as a member of the deer family, designated by the Latin words "Cervus Alces." That has never meant much to me. Let's paraphrase it: "Service-Always."

As Kipling says:

*It ain't the guns and armament,
 Nor funds that they can pay,
 But the close co-operation that makes them win the day.
 It ain't the individual, nor the Army as a whole
 But the close co-operation of every bloomin' soul.*

Believing in the principle that there is wisdom in a multitude of counsel although, as the selection of General Foch taught us, there must be co-ordinated support behind one leader, and recognizing the incomparable value of the services rendered by the Past Grand Exalted Rulers to this Order, I shall feel free to call upon them for aid and assistance whenever, in my opinion, it is felt their counsel and advice may be helpful in carrying forward the policies determined upon by you.

Recognizing the splendid work which has been done by my immediate predecessor, Brother Malley, and those who preceded him, in visiting a large number of lodges, I hope it will be possible for me to lessen the number of such visits this year and to apply myself to reaping the harvest they have sown by devoting myself to the performance of executive duties that will count.

I shall urge no membership drive, for I believe this practice has brought into the Order men who never really understood, appreciated or attuned themselves to the real spirit of Elkdom. Better that we devote a greater amount of energy toward making real Elks of those who are, as yet, merely members of the Order; to this end, with a view to maintaining the highest standards of membership, I strongly urge that the Exalted Ruler of every Lodge, during the coming Grand Lodge year, endeavor to reobligate each member of his Lodge. It should be our ambition to attain quality rather than quantity.

We must, however, build up; to stand still is to go backward. Less than 1 per cent. of the population of the country is certainly not an indication that our field of opportunity has been exhausted. There are countless thousands of citizens whose initiation would be an inestimable asset to this Order, but I feel they should be attracted by our record of achievement. There are nearly 400 communities in the United States entitled to an Elks Lodge where one does not now exist.

I bespeak your co-operation in creating new Lodges to receive candidates who are, figuratively, knocking at the door for admission. Had New York Lodge not surrendered its rights under its original Charter, there never would have been any Grand Lodge. She has always been proud of her parentage as the Mother Lodge. Do not let us change that policy for the modern panacea of birth control.

It will also be my purpose to analyze and digest the replies to questionnaires sent out by the Present Grand Exalted Ruler, diagnose the ills and try to suggest a remedy to the Lodge whose reply does not indicate that Elkdom is flourishing in that particular community.

Whenever and wherever I may have occasion to make a fraternal visit, it is my hope that arrangements can be made to assemble the Exalted Ruler and Secretary of each subordinate Lodge in that district for a heart to heart, man to man, conference so that subordinate Lodges will be brought into closer contact with the Grand Lodge. Similar conferences should be arranged between the Chairmen of Social and Community Welfare Committees within a reasonable range of traveling distance. We should have a committee whose chief duty it will be to urge a better exemplification of the Ritual, and induce officers of subordinate Lodges to participate in a greater number of ritualistic contests.

While I have been elected by the Grand Lodge, I conceive it to be the purpose of the Order and the function of the office that the Grand Exalted Ruler shall be the chief executive officer of the entire Order. I hope that each member of every subordinate Lodge will realize that he is part and parcel of the Order as a whole.

In the practice of our cardinal virtue—Charity—we have long since recognized the necessity for extending our activities beyond the four walls of the Lodge Room, and giving succor and comfort to those who, because of the frailties of human nature, are the victims of man's inhumanity to man.

Among other objects set forth in the preamble to the Constitution of our Order is the declared purpose "to quicken the spirit of American patriotism." This, in its last analysis, means elevating our citizenry.

We can only directly "inculcate the principles of Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity" into the minds and hearts and lives, and the very soul of our obligated membership: "to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its members" includes but a relatively small percentage of the population of the United States of America; but to quicken the spirit of American patriotism opens up a field of opportunity for the Order to serve the entire nation, and thus to create an influence that will in turn be felt throughout the world.

Already many prominent members of the Order have given much thought to the creation of an auxiliary body to be known as "Junior Elks" or "Antlers." This was provided for by a Constitutional amendment adopted at Cincinnati last July. Personally, I did not favor it, but, as Grand Exalted Ruler, I shall execute the will of the majority and undertake to carry out whatever policy may be determined upon by this body. I do believe, however, that this Order should interest itself in our Youth—the citizens of to-morrow, the Elks of the future. Is there not a fine spirit of service in directing the *unguided* as well as the *misguided*?

*One ship drives east, and another west,
With the self-same winds that blow;
'Tis the set of the sails
And not the gales
Which decide the way to go.
Like the winds of the sea are the ways of Fate
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the will of the soul
That decides its goal
And not the calm nor the strife.*

It is a truism, attested by all the wars of history, that no nation is stronger than its youth.

General Wellington said: "The Battle of Waterloo was won upon the playing field at Eton," and it is no less true that the training of our youth upon the athletic fields of America helped to win the World War. The nations of Europe have recognized this fact, and especially Germany, where physical development, as a matter of necessity under the Treaty of Versailles, has supplanted militarism.

The idol of all Americans is George Washington. He will ever be the most noble example to American youth. Scholars are deluded in their text books by fanciful tales regarding his little hatchet and the cherry tree. Would it not be better to have them know, as an inspiration to physical development, that at jumping "with a long pole or lifting heavy weights, for his years, he hardly had an equal." And Abraham Lincoln "could outrun and out-wrestle and rough and tumble any boy or man in Spencer County."

Coupled with these two immortals, by reason of the fact that the Order of Elks was also born in the short month of February, it is my conviction that the greatness of our Order might be substantially enhanced through an active participation in the playground movement.

There is scarcely any one in this enlightened age who does not agree that insurance is a very desirable thing. Is there any better kind of insurance than that of future good citizenship? The time to provide it is during the period of youth. An adequate system of playgrounds for boys, and girls too, is the best insurance of a sterling American citizenship.

If we would rescue our youth from the flotsam and jetsam of life, we must provide them with the roadstead upon which they may navigate, with clean minds and healthy bodies, through the span of years allotted to them.

From time to time I shall address myself to the individual membership through the medium of that greatest of all fraternal organs, THE ELKS MAGAZINE. I shall try to make my circulars no longer than necessary to cover the subject, and I hope short enough to be interesting. I trust they will be regarded as a personal communication by each member of the Order, and constructive criticism or helpful suggestions are cordially invited.

Particularly do I wish to express my confidence in, my admiration of and my thanks to Brother Joseph T. Fanning, whose genius has, among other things, created THE ELKS MAGAZINE, which has rendered yeoman service in an effort to establish a great national American spirit and the income from which has now practically dispensed with the necessity of levying assessments for the purpose of carrying on a diversified number of activities undertaken by the Order.

You may rest assured that from this day forth I am at the call of this Order and at the service of its humblest member.

I am even now looking forward expectantly to our Convention one year hence.

It is my sincere hope that the account of my stewardship to be rendered on that occasion will be received by you in the same spirit of enthusiastic appreciation as that which I now feel in accepting the responsibilities of the high office of Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America.



When Captain Ricardo started as a trainer, cruelty was the method and hot irons, charged wire-brooms and loaded whips the recognized weapons. But these seemed unnecessary and he soon learned to make friends with animals. In twelve years he did not have a single failure.



Prod Irons and Baby Talk

*The Amazing Experiences of Captain Richard "Dutch" Ricardo,
Famous Animal Trainer, as Told to*

Part I

Courtney Ryley Cooper

I ENTERED the steel arena for the first time as an animal-trainer when I was fifteen years old. The act consisted of five lions, three bears, two great Dane dogs and two hyenas, a "mixed group," as it is known. There was no special advertising for the event; there wasn't even an announcement of the fact that Albert Stadler, their regular trainer, had become ill and that his young helper, cage-cleaner and general assistant, would work the act. The danger of death for an inexperienced boy caused little concern either for the show or the audience. That was a little more than fifty years ago, and human beings—in the steel arena—were much more easily obtained than wild animals.

A beating had been the cause of my advent to the circus. My brother Gus and myself—the last name was Warner—had come to Atlanta, Ga., from the little town of Bau-storf, near Leipzig, Germany, in the care of a stepfather. I was nine years old at the time; Gus was eleven. After we had both gotten a severe whipping, Gus ran away. A short time later, I followed, looking for him. I didn't find him. But I did find the John Robinson circus and got a job as a boy-of-all-work around the menagerie. It wasn't long until the law of imitation gave me a great desire to become an animal-trainer. It was six years later, with a "mid-winter fair" in San Francisco that my chance came.

I had worked for Stadler for about two years as his helper, having gone to the mid-winter fair after four years with the Robinson show at a great advance in salary—something like fifty cents a week, if I remember correctly. Menagerie helpers did not dent the circus treasury in those days; three dollars a week was the usual pay. The fair was a small outfit, as concerned its animals, and I had an opportunity to become acquainted with the beasts. After about a year Stadler took me into the arena with him, my job being to arrange the pedestals and other properties while he handled the animals. It was only natural that I be his substitute when he became ill. There was

nothing extraordinary about the performance. I wasn't frightened, and the audience's interest lay almost wholly in the hope that I would be killed. But I wasn't, and after that I substituted often. Also I continued to disappoint the audience.

That is not said in a jocular tone. The last fifty years have brought many changes to American life and customs, and in none of them has there been a greater one than in the bloodthirsty attitude of the average human being.

Of course that attitude still exists, but it is subdued, checked. It isn't the raw, on-the-surface thing that it was when I was a youth in the steel arena. Likewise the view-point toward animals has changed. For one thing, investigations have gone a long way toward proving that there isn't so much difference between the human being and the beast after all—that animals do think, and do reason, and do have the same primary emotions that the human being possesses. It has been learned that animals can love and hate and mourn, that they have aches and pains and ailments, that they possess certain moral codes and systems of government which differ from the human mainly because of nature and environment. It has been found that animals have various grades of intelligence, and that there are intellectuals and morons among the same breed of beasts just the same as there are intellectuals and morons in the human family. Every now and then, we humans get intensely excited over some problem that seems new and sensational to us, only to find that animals have figured it all out a long time ago and settled the matter—as far as they are concerned anyway.

For instance, the last few years have found a great many newspaper columns devoted to the subject of whether or not it is "proper to put the "human husk" out of misery, and whether humanity is damaged or aided by the humane killing of hopelessly deformed or nit-wit babies. That problem doesn't bother animals. How long ago they solved the question, I don't know, but in my

time, I have seen many deformed animal babies brought into the world. I also have seen them killed by their mothers, promptly and without apparent compassion, while, at the same time, they gave to their normal offspring the deepest indications of true mother love. Whether the animal's view-point is correct or not, it is not for me to say. I simply cite the incident as an indication of reasoning powers that are perhaps as good in their way as ours.

But for that matter, when one has spent half a century or more around animals, one sees so many almost uncanny evidences of reasoning that one comes to accept the animal brain on a basis that approaches equality. Sometimes things happen that are even ahead of the human brain—as an example, an incident in the Bostock Menagerie.

IT WAS a good many years ago in Baltimore, Md. I was working as a trainer for Bostock, and there was one lion in the menagerie, Spitfire, a female, which, as far as I was concerned, lived up to her name. Animals form likes and dislikes in greatly the same fashion as do humans, and there was something about me which Spitfire resented. The result was that she growled and hissed if I even came near the cage.

However, I was not her trainer and her animosity made little difference. She belonged to an act trained by Madame Pianca, and with her she was a tractable beast, until she became the mother of several cubs and then, like any lioness with young, was hard to handle. One evening just as I was going to dinner Madame Pianca asked me to get the cubs out of Spitfire's cage for the night.

"You can do it better yourself," I said. "You know how she hates me."

However, the Madame persisted, and I went to Spitfire's cage. As soon as I sighted the lioness, I noticed that she was extremely nervous, pacing her den with quick steps, or edging hastily along the bars as though in a fever of excitement. I spoke to her from a distance, and she responded immediately—she seemed glad to see me, delighted, in fact. I purred to her and she



An epileptic leopard. This disease is mainly responsible for the treachery of the breed

answered. Then with a bound, she hurried to an opposite side of the cage, caught a cub by the scruff of the neck, brought it to the bars and tried to push it through to me!

I saw now that there was no danger from the mother and went into the den. Spitfire continued to purr, and brought me her other cubs. Then, still surprised, I carried them away and went back to Pianca.

"Either Spitfire's gotten over her distrust, or something's terribly wrong," I said. "She actually helped me to get those cubs out!"

I went on then, to my dinner. However, I had hardly seated myself in a restaurant across the street when a white-faced cage-boy ran in with the reason for Spitfire's action. The menagerie was afire!

That was after a few things had been learned about animal nature. Spitfire's scent was naturally keener than that of a human. She had caught the smell of smoke before we had been aware of it and knew its threat of danger. Personal animosity had faded in the greater emotion of striving to save her young. But if an incident of the kind had happened in the old days, it all would have been dismissed as an accident or a coincidence.

IN THOSE times animals were given credit for little except the fact that they were living beings without sense, power of reason, soul, or the right to happiness. Ignorance was supreme regarding them, and where there is ignorance, there is always cruelty. They were not credited with any emotions; consequently few persons gave much attention to whether suffering was connected with their performance. Besides all this, I repeat that there was a certain bloodthirsty attitude on the part of the public. It wanted gore and excitement and thrills, and it didn't care much who provided them. A contest to the death between two animals to-day could not be held. Forty or fifty years ago such contests were not at all unusual. I remember one that was held as late as thirty years ago, without more than local publicity attending it.

I was working then for a Colonel Boone in San Francisco. He had a menagerie in which were quartered a lion and a grizzly bear. Some gamblers halted before the two cages one night and began an argument, which at last brought them to the management for a decision as to which would be the

victor in a fight, the bear or the lion. Colonel Boone asked me. I said I thought the grizzly would win. Colonel Boone felt the same way, as did one or two of the gamblers. The others believed in the fighting powers of the lion.

"Difference of opinion is what makes a hoss race," said one of the gamblers. "Let's try it out and see."

THE lion was a bad one; it had torn up every trainer who had tried to work it, and had a death record of two men. The grizzly had a mean temper also; soon the whole sporting element of San Francisco was placing its bets. The fight was to be held in San Francisco Bay on a barge, for which we offered \$500 rental. But when the owner discovered what was about to happen, he immediately cancelled the contract. Did he do it because he didn't want a gruesome thing like a fight to the death between two dumb animals? Hardly! He had a better contract in view—that of letting us have the barge free for the fight, with a \$1,000 bonus to us if we'd give him the saloon and gambling privileges immediately adjacent to the death-pit! Then other barges were hired, to group about the first one, and to take care of the spectators. Gambling and saloon privileges were let on these also. As far as the battle was concerned, it was not even a contest. The lion adopted its usual three-foot fighting pose, lunging terrific blows with the fourth which were disregarded by the grizzly. An instant of conflict, of fencing; then the bear closed in, caught the lion to him, and with arms and teeth literally crushed him. But it was a great show to the minds of those who saw it; they paid their bets and went back to San

Francisco with the memories of a happy day. And this in a time when humane societies already had done much work, and children were being taught in the schools to pay their dues and wear a celluloid button proclaiming that they would work for kindness to dumb animals! By the example one easily can form a picture of what conditions were twenty years before, about the time that I underwent my initiation to the steel arena.

Many persons to-day believe that Jack London's recitals of early-day cruelties were exaggerated. Instead, they were understated, but to the credit of the men who trained those animals, I insist that it was not wholly their fault. They were in the business of giving people what they wanted, and that was excitement. The average crowd attends a wild-animal show to see fierce beasts attempt to kill a trainer, and the oftener the performance ended with the trainer carried away upon a stretcher, the better.

The result was a brutal affair. Everything about an animal exhibition was brutal, in fact. Animals were cheap and trainers cheaper, cage conditions were bad for the beasts, there was practically no care for their infirmities, and little thought given to anything, save their ability to be fierce and intractable in the training den. They were ruled by fear, and the more brutally a trainer handled the animals in the steel arena, the better the audience liked it. Red fire was used at the finish of the act, filling the arena and the house with smoke and creating an atmosphere of excitement. Guns were fired incessantly, attendants beat upon Chinese gongs, presumably to excite the beasts, and the smoking brazier with its container of red-hot irons was a fixture beside the



Captain Ricardo making the preliminary overtures to putting his head in the lion's mouth

arena. However, these irons were not used, as the audience thought, to fend off murderous animals, but to force them from their pedestals and to their work! Trainers in those days did not know how to feed animals to give them the proper energy and ambition; besides, there was no incentive for a beast to work anyway. All they got for their efforts were incessant cuttings from long bull and lunge whips, or blows from the lead-loaded butt ends; every member of an animal act was usually bleeding when it came out of the arena.

Things were little better for the trainers. The red fire, the use of gongs and noise-makers, of hot irons and incessant firing from pistols, the fear that was in every animal's heart, made them undependable, treacherous and often unmanageable. The audience wanted to see conflict, to watch the trainer get



With a lion behind him and a tiger above him, Captain Ricardo dispels the idea that no trainer can turn his back on animals



Scotty, a small Scotch terrier in the Sells-Floto circus, took as her "puppy" a lion cub named Kaiser

clawed up. It often got what it desired. When it didn't, the management supplied the demand when the act finished. With the arena clouded by red-fire smoke, a tangle of animals as they were forced through the leaps, the trainer would often shriek that he had been hurt and attendants would rush to the bars with hot irons to force the animals to the chutes. Then the trainer would reel from the arena, to be met at the door by an attendant who held either a cup of beef blood which he splattered over the supposedly injured animal man, or with a beef liver which he slapped quickly across the trainer's face. After that, the "injured" and gory lion-tamer would stagger forth to where the audience could get a good look at him, bow tragically—and collapse. Men would run forward with a piece of canvas, load him into it and carry him away, presumably to the hospital, while the press agent made the rounds of the papers with the announcement that at the next performance a new and more daring trainer would take his place. I have read my obituary many, many times.

Not that I liked this sort of thing. I was young, impressionable. It all seemed useless to me, especially when it was so easy for me to make friends with animals outside of work hours. But I was surrounded by tutors who professed to know their business, they in turn had been taught by ignorant men, held to lines of cruelty by equally ignorant audiences. Even when a thing was

accomplished by kindness, there were obstacles.

I naturally began my work in the arena according to the dictates of others. After my brief substitution, I went back to my ordinary position as an assistant with the mid-winter fair, filling in now and then when the regular trainer was ill or wanted a day off. Gradually I was taught the tricks of training, the incessant "forcing" which was then in vogue, to teach an animal his primary lesson, that of taking a seat on a pedestal, and following that, the lashings and brutality which were supposed to be necessary to the training of any act. Finally I broke an act or two of my own, and by the time I was twenty, had taken my exhibition name of "Captain Dutch Ricardo." Now and then I would find an animal that was unbroken and consequently amenable to kindness; my natural feeling of friendship for the beasts made the lash less used in my arena during training. Finally I taught a lion to walk a "tightrope"—a board about six inches wide—by persuasion instead of by force. But he didn't walk fast enough to suit the owner of the show on which I was employed, and he took personal control of the beast.

Naturally, since the lion did not know the whip, he could not understand it. Instead of "forcing" he merely cowered there in the air, hissing and growling. The owner cursed.

"I'll make you understand what I mean!"

he shouted, and running out of the den, got a broomstick to which he affixed an electric wire. He turned on the current and began to prod the beast with this. It failed to move the lion. Finally, as the beast opened its mouth to roar at its tormentor, the owner swung about and jammed the broomstick with its sizzling electric wire down the animal's throat. Not much chance for kindness in surroundings like that!

One found it everywhere. Fierceness was forced on animals, even when those beasts would much rather be tame and tractable. I was working once with a fair in Toronto, Canada, at which was a Frenchman with a big Russian bear. The Frenchman was half-drunk, sitting in a chair near his bear and reading a newspaper. A newspaper man came along and asked the age of the animal.

"None of your business!" said the trainer.

The newspaper man laughed, and walking over to the bear, which was muzzled, began to pet him. The Frenchman leaped to his feet.

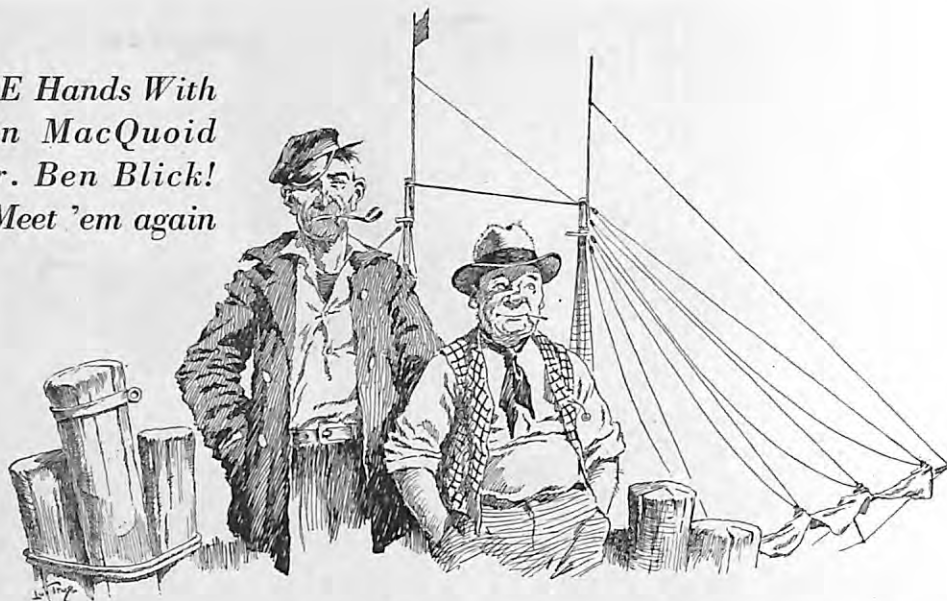
"DON'T you know that's a dangerous bear?" he asked—his act thrived upon its fierceness. The newspaperman continued his petting.

"Seems tame enough to me," he said.

The Frenchman became furious. He threw away his newspaper, and jerking the muzzle from the bear's head, tried to force the animal to attack the newspaperman. The bear refused. The trainer became more angry. He began to kick and beat the beast in an attempt to force him on, and the bear obeyed. But he bit the man he really hated, the trainer, knocking him down and nearly severing one of his legs. Then as he broke to run, I caught the animal, jamming his head between the spokes of a wagon until I could restore his muzzle. The Frenchman was taken to a hospital where his leg was amputated, and where he remained some

(Continued on page 58)

*SHAKE Hands With
Captain MacQuoid
and Mr. Ben Blick!
You'll Meet 'em again*



The Trail of the "Dolphin"

By Carl Clausen

Illustrated by Lui Trugo

CAPTAIN MACQUOID was San Francisco-born of Scotch parents. He was of the black-eyed, fair-haired type that may or may not be a throw-back to the days when Caesar's legionaries built macadamized roads through the highlands of Scotland in futile efforts to tame the Celts. The captain was a well-favored man, popular with the ladies, a devil when his temper was aroused, and altogether unscrupulous. He had lost several ships, had won and also lost several fortunes, and had acquired a reputation and a name that had automatically stricken him from the eligible list as a master mariner without actually losing him his master's ticket. The fact that he still retained his license spoke well for his resourcefulness.

He had been cruising about the waterfront of San Marco with his weather eye open for something to turn up befitting his peculiar gifts. Leaning against a mooring bitt of the Hawaiian Steamship Company's pier, he surveyed the scene with bilious eyes. The busy harbor depressed him, the champing tugs annoyed him, the rattling cranes irritated him, and the hooting of an incoming freighter filled his soul with gall and wormwood. All this because action and movement were as necessary and natural to him as was winter hibernation and inaction to a brown bear, and because he was not part of the hustle and bustle about him.

"Kindergarten of a harbor!" he muttered, "Bah! Give me 'Frisco or New Orleans or even Pensacola!"

Then he caught sight of a figure advancing toward him along the wharf. It was a strangely familiar one and it caused the Captain to straighten up and look again.

It was Mr. Blick.

Mr. Ben Blick was a short little sailorman with short and stubby legs that bulged somewhat below the knees, a pair of mild blue eyes, guileless as a fawn's, and a face

of the variety known as open. His morals would have shocked a Hudson River pirate, and his favorite pastime when ashore was to lead the congregation in prayer at the Sailors' Institute. He considered himself a pious man, and, like many another with that hallucination, was a good deal of a scoundrel. That he had kept out of jail was due equally to his look of extreme innocence and to his agile mind. As a criminal lawyer he would have made his mark.

"So I found you at last," he said as he came up. "I heard that you were in port."

"What's on your mind?" MacQuoid asked. "A good deal."

Mr. Blick took a sack of tobacco and papers from his pocket, rolled a cigarette and tendered the makings to the captain, who ignored the papers, but filled his pipe to bursting and lit it at the match which the other held up to him.

"A good deal of what?" he wanted to know after the pipe was drawing properly.

Mr. Blick inhaled one-third of his cigarette and expelled a cloud of smoke that would have done credit to a soft-coal-burning tramp steamer.

"That depends on how you take it," said he. "I'd call it lots of fun with a fair profit at the end."

"Or a striped suit and a row of three-quarter-inch iron bars to strain the sunlight, I'll bet," MacQuoid retorted. "I've still got night sweats over that last job of ours. If they should take it in their heads to send a diver down to look over the wreck of the old *Petrel*, I'd rather be yon than here."

Mr. Blick waved the notion aside.

"No diver ever went down fifty fathoms

and came back to lecture on it," he said easily. "As to what's on my mind—it'll gladden your heart to listen. Did you ever by any chance hear of an island by the name of San Sebastian?"

"A chink of goat run beyond Santa Catalina? Yes, I've heard of it. Going to file a homestead on it?" This latter with fine sarcasm. Mr. Blick shook his head.

"A sheep herder beat me to it back in the 'eighties."

"Well?"

"Another question. Ever hear of G. Warburton Price?"

"Price, the oil-millionaire? Have I ever heard of Pears' Soap?"

"Right 'o," said Mr. Blick, "and I suppose you've also heard of his yawl, the *Dolphin*? No? Well, it was wrecked on the windward side of San Sebastian two weeks ago, and sank in fifteen fathoms."

"What of it? I'm no salvage firm."

"NO, BUT you're going to be when I get through talking. She went down with all hands except one. G. Warburton, his wife, his valet and the Alabama cook—all went to Davy Jones's locker, and the last of the bodies was recovered only a week ago. They were on the way from San Francisco to Coronado for the big naval ball. The lady had forty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds with her, with which she was going to bedazzle the eyes of Uncle Sam's future admirals and make the girls reach for their blinders."

"Yes, and the fellow that was saved," MacQuoid scoffed, "was a wall-eyed A. B. with a scar on the left side of his face, who sold you the secret of her position with a chart marked X, for two dollars and a quarter, when you kicked at five!"

Mr. Blick smiled.



"The fellow who was saved was me," he said, "and I bought the wreck from the administrator of the estate for five hundred dollars. He wanted a thousand, but after he had taken a look for her in the fifteen fathoms, he closed quick when I told him that five hundred was all I had. I need hardly add that he was totally unaware of the existence of the diamonds. G. Warburton had bought them in San Francisco just before leaving, and the wife had never worn them in public. They're in the wall safe in her stateroom in the sunken vessel."

"Might as well be in the vault of the Federal Bank," said MacQuoid. "You just said that you had paid all you had for the wreck." He ran his hand into his pocket and drew out some loose silver. "How are we to fit out a wrecking expedition on a dollar and sixty cents?"

"I am not thinking about fitting out a wrecking expedition," Mr. Blick told him. "What we need is a small craft with a good, stout engine, and I've found just the thing for us. She's schooner-rigged and has a derrick abaft the mainmast and a donkey engine that'll lift two ton."

Captain MacQuoid sighed.

"Your plan is very good, Ben Blick, except that my days of stealing ships were over with that affair in the Gulf of Carpenteria six years ago."

"Who said I was going to steal this hooker? Well, maybe strictly speaking, it would be stealing, but I have thought of a way to stay within the law—in fact, have the law aid us—and still get her."

"What is this—a crossword puzzle? Give me a word of four letters beginning with 'j' and ending with 'l,' meaning to steal!" MacQuoid scoffed again.

"Dear me," said Mr. Blick, "the way you have jail on the brain one would think you were an alderman. All I ask of you is your physical support. You used to be pretty handy with the brass knuckles in the old days."

"I seem to remember that I was," the skipper agreed, with a reminiscent smile. "Let's hear the worst."

"Not just now," said Mr. Blick; "first we're going to call on an old friend of ours. Come on."

He led the way down the wharf and turned into the main street of the busy little Southern California seaport. Before an important-looking building he stopped, and MacQuoid, glancing up, beheld the simple but pregnant legend: "P. T. Corrigan, Federal Agent," on a brass plate beside the door. He backed away.

"What the h—!" he exclaimed in consternation.

"Keep your shirt on, Mac," Mr. Blick said, pleasantly, "it's our old friend Patrick Terence fallen upon evil ways. Beyond paying nine dollars a quart for two-dollar reformed alcohol, you've never done anything to Mr. Volstead's little comic strip."

The skipper followed his companion up the stairs with some misgivings, and presently the two friends were ushered into a plainly-furnished office that bristled with efficiency, and found themselves shaking hands with a thick-set man whose small, shrewd eyes warned them that the greeting

was in no way an admission that he was going to stand for any rough stuff for old times' sake.

"What can I do for you boys?" he asked, noncommittally.

"Nothing," said Mr. Blick; "we came here to do something for you."

"So?" Mr. Corrigan remarked, without enthusiasm.

"Yes, indeed. If we can deliver into your hands a certain notorious rum-runner by the name of Red Shane and his schooner together with sufficient liquid evidence to convict him and confiscate his vessel, you'd like it mighty well, wouldn't you? And it would boost your stock with the big boys back in Washington, C. O. D."

"Certainly, and also quite so," said Corrigan wearily; "would you mind shutting the door when you go out?"

"You think we're full of hop," said Mr. Blick, "but we're not. I happen to know that Shane's schooner, the *Seagull*, is lying off Santa Catalina with fourteen hundred cases of imported rye."

"You must have been reading the newspapers," Mr. Corrigan said, with a

sour smile.

Mr. Blick ignored the flippancy.

"Suppose she slipped her cable some dark night," he said, "and drifted inside the limit on the Japan current, and you happened along with one of your chasers, you'd be within your rights to pinch her, wouldn't you?"

"Rather!"

"It might be managed," said Mr. Blick.

Corrigan drummed the desk with his stubby, efficient fingers.

"What's Red Shane done to you boys?" he asked.

"Nothing," Mr. Blick replied; "we're merely two disinterested citizens endeavoring to help Uncle Sam uphold the law."

Mr. Corrigan looked from one to the other. It was evident that some doubt of the last statement was struggling for expression in his canny mind. He noted the somewhat worn condition of Captain MacQuoid's jacket, and the slightly worse-for-wear look

of the sailor who has over-stayed his shore welcome, in both their faces.

"I might be able to put you on the payroll as special deputies for a week or so," he said, "after you have pulled the job," he added, with an unmistakable accent on the word *after*. "That's as much as I can promise, and I might even have to pay that out of my own pocket."

"BLESS your heart," said Mr. Blick, "we were not thinking of a reward—at least not in money," he hastened to qualify.

"No? Well, if you think that you're going to get part of the *Seagull's* cargo, you'd better think again. I'm paid to enforce the law and I aim to earn that pay. Every drop of the stuff goes into the gutter!"

"Patrick Terence, how could you suggest such a thing!" Mr. Blick exclaimed in genuine horror.

Mr. Corrigan ran his hand across his face. It was plain that he was nonplussed.

"You mean to say that you're going to pull this stunt because I'm an ash blond?" he demanded.

"Well, er—not exactly," Mr. Blick admitted; "we'd like to borrow the *Seagull* for a few days after you've impounded her. You see, we bought the wreck of the yawl *Dolphin* from the Price estate for five hundred dollars. We want to raise her and put her back in commission to take fishing parties after tuna. The *Seagull* has the derrick we need for the job."

Mr. Corrigan squinted across the desk at Mr. Blick.

"Are you sure you're not going to run hooch on me?"

"Patrick Terence, you know I've never done anything illegal in my life," Blick protested.

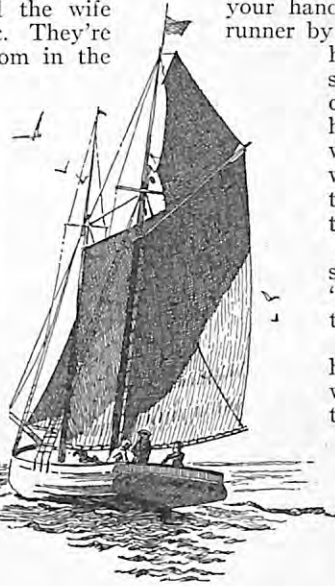
"You mean that you've never been caught doing anything illegal," Mr. Corrigan corrected.

"Well," said Mr. Blick, blandly, "it amounts to the same thing. A man is innocent until he's proven guilty."

"Unfortunately, yes," Mr. Corrigan admitted.

"Well, what do you say? Is it a bargain?"

"How do I know that you won't steal the *Seagull* on me?"



"Just sit still and keep quiet, Red, and nothing will happen to you"

"Mr. Corrigan, you're positively insulting," Blick said, arising. "I had expected better treatment from so old a friend."

"Stow the friendship stuff, Ben. You and I are traveling in different latitudes these days. My past is a closed book."

"It could be opened," Mr. Blick hinted darkly.

"It wouldn't do you any good, Ben. Washington has my pedigree from away back, and besides I never did anything downright illegal. I might add that my past record of, er—recklessness was responsible for my being put in charge here. There is no room for tabby cats in the prohibition service. Sit down. I'm considering your proposition."

Mr. Blick sat down again.

"If you don't trust us you can have one of your cutters stand by while we raise the *Dolphin*," he said loftily.

"That is exactly the plan that occurred to me," Mr. Corrigan informed him with a smile; "great minds travel in the same channels."

"Very well, we accept your proposition," Mr. Blick assented stiffly. He outlined his plans in the cold, passionless accents of a faithful lieutenant, the motives for whose heroic exploit against the enemy has been questioned by an unappreciative superior. When he finished Mr. Corrigan said:

"Sounds reasonable. But remember, I won't stand for any coroner's inquest. Bear that in mind."

"We're not murderers," Mr. Blick said coldly.

"Thanks to the defeat of the bill for the repeal of capital punishment in the State of California," Corrigan supplied.

If tossing his head had been one of Mr. Blick's gestures he would have done so, but he merely passed out of the office with the cold, disdainful air of a defeated emperor who has chosen death rather than submit to the ignominious terms of surrender.

Once in the street his manner changed.

"Mac, old scout, we put it over!" he chuckled.

Captain MacQuoid sucked at his dead pipe in silence.

"Ye-ah," he remarked thoughtfully.

II

THE following morning when the skipper was seated on his sea chest cleaning his brass knuckles in the modest apartment which the two friends had rented at the rear of the San Marco Tannery and Soap Works, Mr. Blick said, as he drew on his left sock:

"I have changed our plans somewhat in regard to the mode of attack. As Terence said, we do not want to court the danger of an inquest either upon Red Shane and his followers—or upon ourselves. I have considered it from all angles since the alarm went off, and to that end I made a slight purchase at the B. and O. Drug Company last night before retiring."

He opened a small envelope from which he shook two dozen white pellets.

"I ascertained from the pharmacist how much a man might take with complete safety to us and still be dead to the rest of the world for a suitable period," he said. "It's chloral."

Captain MacQuoid rubbed the brass knuckles against his trouser leg, regretfully, and squinted at the white pellets.

"It used to come in a bottle," he said.

"So it did, Mac, but science has made wonderful strides since you and I raised a crew by dropping spiders in their cups, and

we must keep in step with progress or forfeit our right to be called civilized."

"What I want to know," MacQuoid objected, "is how do you propose to feed Red Shane a pill that'll show up in the bottom of a tumbler like a starboard light at the dark of the moon?"

Mr. Blick smiled.

"I have thought of that," he said. He went to the door and with a screw-driver removed the knob. With this as a pestle he proceeded to grind up the tablets in the washbowl, after which he returned the resultant two or three thimbles full of white powder to the envelope. "It's practically tasteless, and much more convenient to administer this way," he explained as he replaced the doorknob.

"All I ask," MacQuoid muttered, "is that you keep it away from the medicine closet so it won't get mixed up with my quinine."

"You may bring the knuckle dusters along," Mr. Blick said, ignoring the imputation, "and we'll also take our pistols as a further precautionary measure."

The skipper brightened up perceptibly.

"How about a motor-boat?" he asked; "a fourteen-mile row is a long pull."

"I have arranged for that," said Mr. Blick; "we will proceed to Avalon by the evening steamer, where we will be met by one Norwegian Charlie, who will take us out to the *Seagull* in his launch, ostensibly for the purpose of negotiating with Red Shane for the purchase of a dozen cases of rye. Mr. Shane will be glad to see us, partly because

we are prospective customers, and partly because of our past pleasant business associations with him. He will, in the vulgar but highly expressive colloquialism—set 'em up—upon which I shall take occasion to administer our sedative at a propitious moment. With our pistols and your
(Continued on page 55)



There was a rush and a roar, and a mushroom-shaped column of water rose in the air a cable length from the *Seagull*



Charles Winninger, Norma Terris and Howard Marsh

WHETHER or not you read Edna Ferber's novel "Show Boat," you are almost sure to enjoy the musical comedy that has been fashioned from it. The unique charm and flavor of life on the floating theatres of the Mississippi River which have passed forever, is presented with truth and humor and beauty. It is a charming story, deftly told and lavishly

set. The acting is almost uniformly excellent, not only in the case of the trio pictured here, but by such reliable people as Edna May Oliver, Eva Puck and Sammy White, Helen Morgan and Jules Bledsoe. There are some excellent voices, lovely costumes historically correct, and altogether this is one of the things you must be sure not to miss—E. R. B.

VANDAMM



A most moving and dramatic picture is "The Patriot," the story of the fear-crazed Czar of Russia, betrayed to death by his most faithful friend, who put love of country before love of king, yet could not bear to survive his patriotic betrayal. To the left are Emil Jannings, splendid as the mad Czar, and Florence Vidor, as Countess Ostermann, the lovely puppet used to lure her royal master to his death



PINCHOT

The lovely lady above, whom all the world might take to be Mary Nash, is not a lady, but Albert Carroll in "The Grand Street Follies of 1928." His impersonations are as accurate and hilarious as ever, and he has hot competition in this department from Paula Truman and Dorothy Sands. If you like to see clever burlesques of the season's best sellers, good dancing and hear some tuneful songs, this revue should delight you

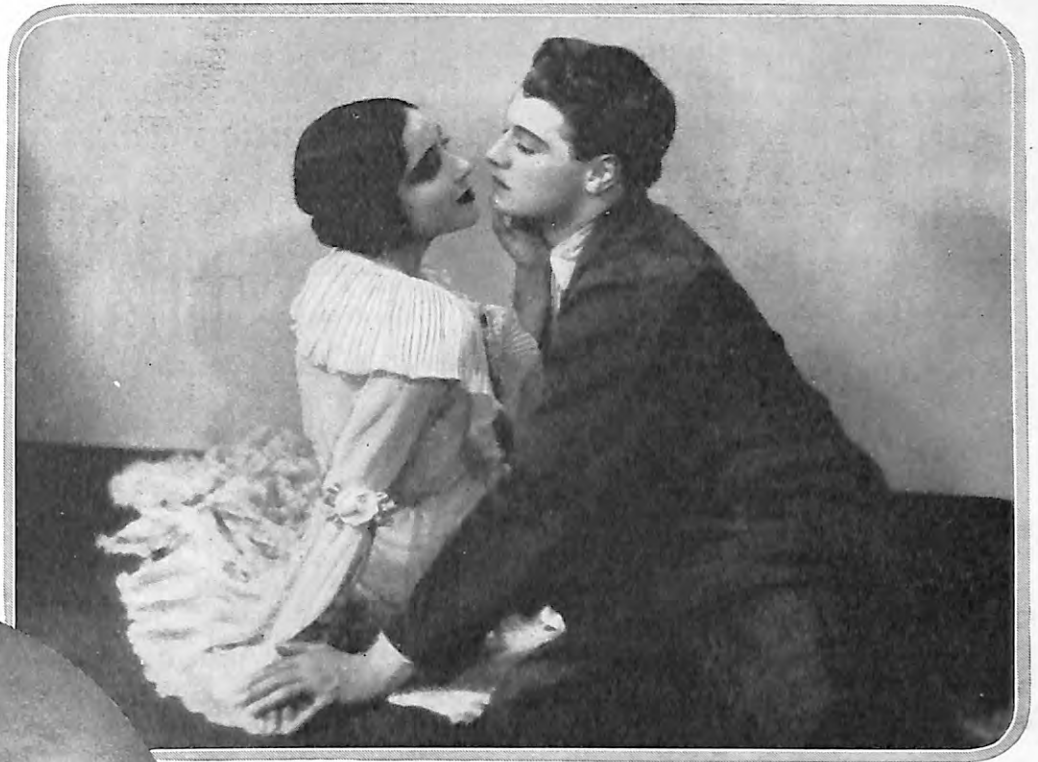
Captions by
Esther R. Bien



WHITE

The new edition of the "Scandals" is calculated to make you forget any reasonable amount of heat. It's gorgeous to look at, of course, has good songs, and adequate comedy, and as for principals, in addition to the twinkling Ann Pennington, pictured at the left, there are Tom Patricola with his mandolin, Harry Richman, Willie and Eugene Howard, Frances Williams and a host of others too numerous to mention

The stirring days of 1897, when half the world flocked to Alaska and the gold lust reigned supreme in the north, are the background for the love story in "The Trail of '98." This picture is unusually good from every angle, well photographed and well acted, with Dolores del Rio and Ralph Forbes (right) in the rôles of the much-tried but triumphant young lovers



FINCHOT

The restless ambition of Fanny Brice (left) has carried her on an excursion into the screen world. She is busy now on a picture called "My Man," a story of New York and stage life which promises both comedy and pathos in proper proportions. Thanks to the Vitaphone, Miss Brice will be able to introduce some of her famous character songs. The picture may not be released until late fall, but in the meantime it is Miss Brice's intention to return to vaudeville



VANHAM

The book of "Say When" will never go down to posterity in the annals of fame, but this piece has other features which make it very acceptable summer entertainment. First, the two young people to the right, Doris Vinton and Raymond Guion, who have zest and charm; second, some sparkling lyrics set to lilting tunes, and last and greatest, quite extraordinary dancing, chiefly by a small cafe-au-lait importation from Harlem, named Cora La Redd, who is a genuine find



Ambition Takes a Mighty Fall for Art Stranger Than Friction

By Octavus Roy Cohen

Illustrated by H. Weston Taylor

FLORIAN SLAPPEY regarded himself in the mirror and was satisfied that he successfully had gilded the lily.

Physical gifts, bestowed upon him by a generous forebear, had been enhanced by a careful and calculating application of the haberdasher's art. Mr. Slappey's present reflection limned a gentleman of pale mahogany hue, who was garbed in a manner neat and gaudy and daringly modern.

He wore a white silk sport shirt partly concealed by a tennis sweater, both being open at the throat. A wide plaited belt held up a pair of loudly checkered plus fours, below the voluminous folds of which appeared an area of gorgeous golf hose. The shoes were of two-tone leather. Upon the head of the masculine vision was a gray cap with a large visor, and, as a cane, Mr. Slappey flourished an ancient niblick, the wrapping of which had been removed.

He was a symphony in sport clothes, a riot of ruthless raiment, a sultan of style. More than satisfied with himself, he departed from Sis Callie Flukers' boarding-house and moved eagerly toward the lot of the Midnight Pictures Corporation, Inc.

Mr. Slappey was embarking upon a career. Invisible to the naked eye; but impressing him muchly with its great weight, there rested on his head a golden crown. That crown had been won in open and more or less fair public competition, and it proclaimed to the world that he was the handsomest colored man in all Birmingham.

Nor was this public acknowledgment the sole reward which Florian had received as the result of the very recent contest. More tangible, even if no more thrilling, was the opportunity to play a part of some importance in a Midnight comedy, a two-reel confection of humorous mayhem. By these pictures Midnight had forged to the front as one of the leading manufacturers of slapstick comedies in the United States. Its product, created of and by negroes, had received the accolade of white exhibitors all over the United States, and was now being shown, twenty-six times a year, in more than three hundred first-run houses.

Since the formation of the company, Florian had been in its employ in a semi-official capacity. By means of brain rather than brawn he had jimmied his way in as the legal guardian of one Excelsior Nix, child prodigy. He had lived luxuriously on the thirty-five dollars a week received from the

Midnight coffers, and had even managed to include himself in the troupe of twenty-three which, two years since, toured Southern Europe and Northern Africa in search of new backgrounds for old gags.

But long since there had been born in his skinny breast a Thespian ambition. Mr. Slappey had convinced himself that he possessed an overplus of theatrical ability. In brief, he craved to act, and only once—long ago in Paris—had he been given even the smallest of small rôles.

Thus when the male beauty contest had been announced, with its prize of a chance at a legitimate acting part in a regular Midnight picture, Florian debated long—and then resigned his position with the company in order to enter the competition. His victory had been attained after arduous and heart-breaking effort, and now he was entering the portals of Midnight as an actor—a personage not to be high-hatted by any one . . . not even Opus Randall and Welford Potts, Midnight's slapstick stars.

There was a gasp as he passed by the gateman and sauntered insouciantly onto the lot. Welford and Opus were perspiring between hectic scenes; Director Julius Caesar Clump was maintaining violent argument with Author Forcep Swain. Head Camera-man Exotic Hines was supervising a rearrangement of Kliegs and sun-arcs, and Sicily Clump and Glorious Fizz, female stars, were comparing make-up.

It was Opus Randall, puffy and pudgy, who first saw the apparition, and Mr. Randall voiced a caustic comment:

"Cast yo' eyes on what's comin'," he suggested. "A cullud rose achin' to be plucked."

Caesar ceased his argument long enough to regard Mr. Slappey with disfavor.

"What you mean by bein' late, Florian?" he snapped.

Mr. Slappey yawned. "I didn't know us actors had to show up so early, Director Clump."

Opus emitted a large roar. "Us actors!" he quoted. "Listen at that!"

Mr. Slappey smiled benignly upon his arch enemy. "Well, if it ain't Opus Randall. Honest, Opus, I thought you was one of the mechanics."

"Yeh? An' I thought you was an actor—so bofe of us was wrong."

"Oh! I dunno . . . I reckon Midnight wasn't so unlucky gittin' me to act in their pitchers. Fo' a long time they has needed a han'some man aroun' heah."

Mr. Clump was staring uncertainly. He walked across to Florian and addressed him crisply.

"There's a lot of ideas you got to git out of yo' haid right away, Florian Slappey—an' one of 'em is that you count fo' shucks. You is on'y on this lot fo' one pitcher, an' you ain't much in that. Mos' likely you is gwine be a rotten actor, an'—"

"I didn't say nothin' 'bout my actin'. I said I was a han'some man."

"You said! But who else?"

"You," returned Florian sweetly. "Didn't you vote fo' me yo' ownself?"

"Not 'cause I wanted to—"

"Mo' compliment to me. Now listen at me, Brother Clump—I ain't got no swell head just 'cause I has been voted the bes'-lookin' cullud man in Bumminham. I'se just as human as the rest of you an' I crave to see our pitchers make a success. So I tell you right befo' all these other folks, that I'se willin' to he'p all I can. I ain't gwine look down on you a-tall."

"Oh! you ain't, ain't you? That sho'ly is kind of you. I s'pose I ought to sing a hymn on account of you bein' so democratic."

"Well, a hymn ain't ezactly necessary, but I guess it's pretty nice when a feller as impawtant as I is willin' to meet you-all on a equal footing."

Clump's jaw sagged. Fire flashed from his eyes.

"**Y**OU got a lot to learn, Florian Slappey. An' I got a hunch you is gwine commence learnin' pretty quick."

Opus Randall chuckled gleefully and nudged his nearest neighbor.

"Hot ziggity dam!" he ejaculated. "Florian has got Caesar sore as six new boils. What he's gwine do to that sweet-smellin' flower is gwine be a sin an' a shame."

But obviously, Mr. Slappey experienced no apprehension. He rambled about the lot patronizing all who came near him, and offering advice loudly and freely. Even Welford Potts, who was addicted to being friendly with Florian, found Mr. Slappey's superior attitude highly annoying, and did not hesitate to inform him of the fact.

But Florian went blithely on. He knew actors—he did—and bore the idea that to be successful in the acting profession one must possess—and exhibit—temperament.

As a matter of fact, beneath Florian's insufferable exterior, there was a very desperate desire to make good and win a permanent place on the Midnight roster. Of all jobs in the world, Florian most

coveted the one for which he now was about to strive. He recognized that his tactics were not adding to his personal popularity, but fancied that even those who criticized most harshly were impressed.

There was little for him to do during the day, yet by evening Midnight considered that it had experienced entirely too much of Mr. Slappey. Caesar Clump and Welford Potts, who were Florian's friends, united in damning him—much to the delight of the ponderous Opus Randall.

"Florian is too dawg-gone uppity," snapped Caesar. "You'd think he was the swellest actor in the world 'stead of just a bum who won a beauty contes'."

"Well," admitted Welford—"he ain't advertisin' that he hates hisse'f none. Ise s'prised—"

"I ain't," interjected Opus. "Wuthlessness is the most quality Florian Slappey has got. He always has presented hisse'f too protuberant, an' befo' us finishes makin' this pitcher he's in, we is all gwine have nervous prosperity."

Caesar Clump was thoughtful. "He cain't keep on as bad as he's started," he postulated. "We'll see."

On the morrow they saw. Florian's insufferable airs of the first day were multiplied a hundredfold on the second. Several times he narrowly avoided extermination at the hands of hefty and hard-boiled mechanics and carpenters who bitterly resented his air of intolerable self-sufficiency. Caesar stood as much of it as he could, then strode wrathfully into the august presence of Orifice R. Latimer, gargantuan president of Midnight.

"It ain't to be stood!" he snapped. "Says which?"

"Florian Slappey ain't gwine wuk in no pitcher of mine—an' that's final."

"How come not?"

"He's got swell head so bad he looks like a balloon. He's gwine tear our organization into li'l pieces."

Latimer shook his head. "Us has got to use him, Caesar—an' use him légitimate. We sponsored that beauty contes' an' 'greed to give the winner a chance in a regular pitcher. If he's a bust, we got the right to cut him out of the film, but we got to shoot square."

"I'll shoot him befo' Ise th'oo."

"HMM! I thought you an' Florian was friends."

"Was ain't is. I never was so sick an' tired of a man in all my life."

"Well, we got to give him the chance he won."

Director Clump stared. Then his eyes narrowed. "A'right Orifice," he said with disturbing softness. "Come to-morrow mawnin' I starts givin' him all the chance anybody could ask. I sho' is."

When Florian presented himself the next day he found the Midnight lot in a welter of activity. He was ordered curtly to the wardrobe-room where he was equipped with the habiliments of slapstick. Then a make-up expert arranged Mr. Slappey's face. Delighted that he was at last formally launched as an actor, the debonair little man presented himself on the set and announced loudly that he was prepared to do his bit to uplift the movies.

Clump was grim. Welford Potts seemed uncertain—for even yet there lurked in Welford's bosom a remainder of the deep and genuine affection which he had held

toward Florian over a period of many years. Opus Randall, however, was in high glee. He had an intuition as to what was in the wind, and was prepared to do his share toward making the life of Midnight's newest straight an orgy of unhappiness.

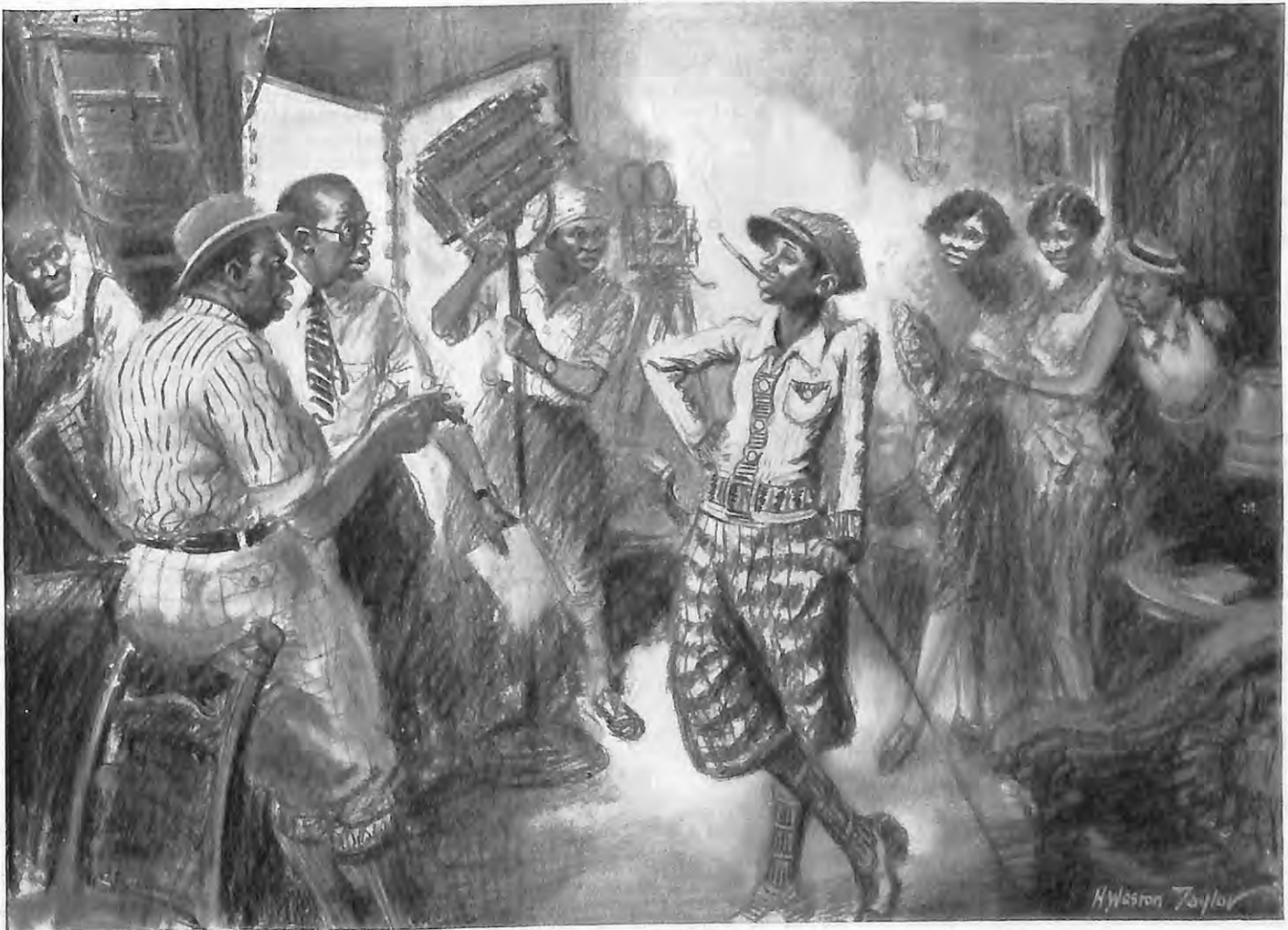
That morning Mr. Slappey embarked upon a career more disturbingly hectic than anything of which he had ever dreamed. It seemed that Forcep Swain had concocted a scenario wherein every mishap known to the civilized world was privileged to happen to Mr. Slappey.

He was pounded with clubs, tripped unceremoniously—and hard—by unsuspected ropes, thrown from ladders, sent sprawling by the full force of a fire-hose spray. He was battered, bruised and beaten. "Dawg-gone," murmured the new actor thoughtfully—"It seems like ev'y accident on the lot has happened to me at least two times."

At five o'clock he was ordered to quit. He dragged his way mournfully to Sis Callie's boarding-house, anointed his body with a variety of liniments, and flung himself across the bed.

But—mauled as he was—his soul still burned with the unquenchable fires of enthusiasm. True, this was a great deal more than he had bargained for. It seemed that there was more to his profession than he guessed . . . but if other men went through this agony and survived, Florian knew that he could.

He determined valiantly that they would not break his spirit, however much they might damage his body. He knew that for some reason he was not popular. He realized that they didn't appreciate him at his full worth . . . and he was determined



Mr. Slappey smiled benignly upon his enemy. "Honest, Opus, I thought you was one of the mechanics"

that he must explain to them just how great he was.

The following day his manner was no less obnoxious. He told all and sundry that he was the handsomest colored man in Birmingham, and that Midnight was lucky indeed to have him. He let it be understood that he might consider the offer of a permanent contract when the present test picture was completed. He might! Some one suggested that he was receiving unduly harsh treatment, and he replied airily that little bumps like that didn't bother him at all.

This statement was duly carried to the ears of the harassed director. That gentleman construed Florian's remark as a direct challenge, and straightway extended himself to commit everything short of dismemberment on the unfortunate Mr. Slappey.

The days which followed were torturing beyond the wildest notions of the Spanish Inquisition. Fortunately, Mr. Slappey's frame was wiry, else it could not have survived the series of shocks to which it was subjected. He did what he was told to do—and did it unflinchingly. Those on the lot were amazed. They knew that Caesar Clump was extending himself . . . and word of the situation reached the ears of President Latimer.

That gentleman left his office and ambled toward the set where he witnessed the brave discomfiture of Mr. Slappey as that gentleman was partially incinerated, totally battered and slightly crippled. He saw Florian stagger to his feet and inquire: "What next, Caesar?" He heard Caesar's answer: "There's plenty mo' comin', Florian—don't you worry." And Florian's imperturbable: "I ain't worryin', Brother Clump. Ise glad to he'p you fellers out all I can. You need a gen'us like me aroun' heah."

That night Latimer summoned Clump to a conference. He fired a broadside which left the director prostrated with horror.

"Caesar," said the President tersely—"I think us ought to sign Florian Slappey pummanet."

"What? Take him on regalar?"

"That's the one thing we shouldn't do nothin' else but."

"Great wiggilin' tripe! Orifice—has you gone crazy in the haid?"

"I has not. But you has. On account of Florian bein' the least li'l bit uppity you has los' sight of the fack that he is just the man Midnight needs in its stock company."

"How come?" inquired Clump tersely.

"Cause he's a straight—an' most straights won't stan' fo' no rough stuff. Does you knock 'em down once, they yells that murder ain't in their contract—an' quit. Either us hires a feller which won't stan' gittin' beat up—or we gits ham actors. Now, I ain't sayin' Florian is the best actor in the world—but neither he ain't the worst, an' what he don't know now he can learn."

"You ain't well acquainted with that feller, Orifice. He cain't learn nothin' 'cause he knows it all. Honest, you ain't had to 'sociate with him aroun' here. He ain't bad; he's terrible! Was he to remain on the lot, fust thing you know you woul'n't have an actor left, nor neither a mechanic or a cameraman. Nossuh, Orifice—signin' Florian Slappey to an actor's contract woul'n't be no different fum goin' swimmin' in a lead bathin' suit."

Orifice was stubborn. "Jus' the same—I suggest that we take him on."

"You is too dawg-gone suggestive to-day, President Latimer. I asks you this: Who is runnin' this comp'ny?"

"You is directin' pitchers, Mistuh Clump—but I is the chief zecutive."

"Yeh! An' when you hires actors, I got to wrastle with 'em. Does I quit bein' efficient, you ain't gwine have no comp'ny to pay dividends with, an'—"

"It ain't often I goes over yo' head, Director—but that ain't 'cause I ain't got the right. Now I tell you once an' fo' all—if Mistuh Slappey continues th'oo this pitcher as good as he has been doin' I is gwine sign him up, pussonal an' pummanet."

CLUMP glared, gloomed, and glowered. Then, with such dignity as remained to him, he turned on his heel and strode from the room.

He was an exceedingly worried and unhappy directing gentleman as he emerged once more into the sunlight which bathed the busy little lot. What Latimer threatened was certain to prove catastrophic, and Caesar knew well enough that Florian intended to carry on.

For many years J. Caesar Clump had been friendly with Florian Slappey. Their recent disagreement was a temporary thing—as both knew—and under ordinary circumstances the dynamic little director would have been pleased to favor his dapper friend.

But the Florian of the past was not the Florian of the present. Recognized for many moons as Birmingham's handsomest colored man—the public acknowledgment of that fact seemed to have turned Mr. Slappey's head. And Clump was first, last, and all the time a keen judge of men and methods.

Mr. Clump's job on the Midnight lot was no inconsiderable one. From its infancy, success had blessed the organization. Its

original production schedule of thirteen two-reelers a year had been doubled, necessitating a completed comedy every fortnight. To help maintain this schedule Mr. Edwin Boscoe Fizz had been elevated to the rank of full director, and given control of the Sicily Clump unit, but while he was an efficient and thorough workman, and his product well up to Midnight standard, speed was not his greatest asset.

The net result was that Caesar Clump directed just twice as many pictures as Eddie Fizz. In addition thereto, his official title of Production Manager carried with it extra labor and responsibility . . . and Clump knew well enough that the smallest monkey wrench thrown into his machinery would work havoc with Midnight.

Florian Slappey gave promise of being that monkey wrench. Recently the man had been insufferable. Even the good-natured and easy-going Welford Potts, bosom friend of Florian's, did not hesitate to voice his distaste of Mr. Slappey's present demeanor. Opus Randall and Sicily Clump were in open and active revolt. Glorious Fizz, Exotic Hines, and Forcep Swain refused to function when Florian was in the vicinity . . . and Caesar knew that he could never make President Latimer grasp the horrid potentialities of the situation.

THAT night Mr. Clump took his worries home with him. He knew instinctively that he could do nothing with his president. He realized that Florian intended to accept all the hard knocks that were offered . . . particularly since Mr. Clump had reason to suspect that President Latimer personally had informed Florian of his intention to add him to Midnight's permanent roster.

"I cain't fire Florian," mourned Clump—"an' I cain't have him with the comp'ny. Ain't but one thing gwine save us—an' that's to make Florian quit!"

But the thing was far more easily spoken of than performed. Obviously, Florian had no idea whatever of quitting . . . and the morning indicated clearly that Caesar's direst suspicions were not without foundation.

Florian minced cheerfully onto the lot, greeted his associates in superior fashion. When Latimer arrived, Florian waved him an airy greeting.

"Hello, President," he called—"how is you this mawnin'?"

"Tol'able, Florian—just tol'able. You still crazy 'bout actin' with Midnight?"

"Yassuh, Orifice—that's the fondest thing I'm of."

Caesar grew despondent. That day he directed with less fire than usual, and the vindictive Opus Randall was worried lest he had lost his enthusiasm for discouraging Florian. But before quitting time Mr. Clump personally passed the word that there was to be a star-chamber session at his residence that night for the purpose of discussing the case of Midnight vs. Florian Slappey.

At eight o'clock the influential members of the organization were in Clump's cozy living-room. Near the fireplace sat the stony-faced director and his attractive wife, Sicily. Next to Sicily was Glorious Fizz, and beside her the modest Eddie. Opus Randall and Welford



"Dawg-gone," murmured the new actor, "It seems like ev'y accident on the lot has happened to me at least two times already"



Potts, foremost stars, were there; and, somewhat in the background, sat Exotic Hines, cameraman; Forcep Swain, author; Neuritis Mapes, electrician; and Ethiope Wall and Herod Spangle, actors.

Clump acted as spokesman. He did not orate. He sketched briefly and graphically the predicament in which he found himself. He explained his friendship for Florian, but declared that it must crumble before the crying needs of the organization. He made it clear that President Latimer was unwittingly attempting to destroy the company's essential efficiency . . . and then he summed it up in a few words:

"Florian ain't aimin' to quit. Does he stick th'oo this pitcher, Orifice signs him to a contract an' then we faces lots of trouble constant. We got to git rid of Florian—an' the question is—How?"

There was a moment of thoughtful silence. Two or three pallid suggestions were timidly made and discarded instantly. But an inspirational flash came from the usually silent Eddie Fizz.

"Make him do somethin' he won't do," suggested Eddie.

"Says what?"

"MAKE him refuse to do somethin' you orders him. Then you can fire him an' even Orifice won't howl."

"Hot dam. . . ." Then Caesar's face fell. "But it's got to be something reasonable."

"Sho'ly."

"What?"

"Golly! Caesar—I dunno. Le's heah what the others has to say."

Suggestions now flowed more freely, but most of them were entirely too drastic. They ranged from manslaughter to murder. Then, in the midst of a solemn hush, Opus Randall hoisted his great frame to an upright position.

Florian's brain advised against jumping. The action was purely reflex. He was petrified with fear at the very instant his muscles catapulted him from the back seat

"Mistuh Clump," he thundered, "I has got somethin'."

"What is it, Mistuh Randall?"

"An idee."

"Shoot!" commanded the harassed director.

Opus posed for a moment. Then he made a large gesture. "You-all know that I has just bought a swell new motorcycle," he said, "an' if I do say it myse'f, Ise the speedin'est man that ever hid hisse'f behime a pair of goggles."

"You is tootin' now, Opus."

"This is my scheme. To-night Author Swain is to write a new sequence into the pitcher we is makin'. That sequence is gwine require me to ride my motorcycle with Florian Slappey sittin' passenger on the li'l back seat. Nor neither that ain't all. Accordin' to the continuity, Florian is gwine be ordered to fall off that motorcycle as it passes the cam'ra."

Clump had been listening eagerly. At the dramatic conclusion of Opus's scheme, his face fell.

"Rotten!" he apostrophized.

"How come?"

"Cause if we tell Florian to fall—he'll fall, an' we won't be no better off than we is now."

"Hmm!" Opus's fat face twisted into a leer. "I lays you twenty to one he don't make that fall."

"Why not?"

"'Cause Florian never was partial to no suicide. Ise gwine be goin' so fast past that cam'ra that my shadder won't be able to keep up."

"But if—"

"—Gwan with you, Caesar. Where has

yo' brains went? Does Florian refuse to fall, you fires him fo' disobeyin' orders an' Latimer—nor neither nobody else—ain't got no kick."

Mr. Clump retained one tiny spark of skepticism.

"S'posin' he falls anyway?"

"Then us scrapes him up with a shovel. B'lieve me, Mistuh Clump, there woul'n't be enough of that feller left to take a pitcher of."

Others in the room were nodding approval. With a single exception—every man and woman appeared to be in agreement.

THAT exception was a small, slender, immaculately garbed young gentleman who stared thoughtfully at the opposite wall and said nothing whatever.

Welford Potts was worried. Despite the fact that Mr. Potts agreed that Florian should be given his congé—he had been friendly with Mr. Slappey for years, and was not eager to see him exterminated. It was all very well to attempt discouragement—but deliberately to perform manslaughter struck him as going entirely too far.

He was afraid that Florian, ignorant of the speed the machine would be making, might throw himself into extinction. Therefore, when the meeting adjourned—after deciding that the morrow afternoon was the proper time, and the race-track at Blue Lake Park the proper place—Mr. Potts sought Mr. Slappey and went with him to Bud Peaglar's Barbecue Lunch-room & Billiard Parlor. They ordered Brunswick stews, which Welford absorbed without relish.

"What's ailin' you, Welford?" inquired the bruised but debonair Mr. Slappey. "You look like somebody sent you a bookay of lilies."

"They did," retorted Welford lugubriously, "but they wasn't fo' me."

(Continued on page 54)

How Well Do You Know Your Country's Vacation Spots?

Compiled by Charles Phelps Cushing
The answers to this questionnaire will be found on page 73



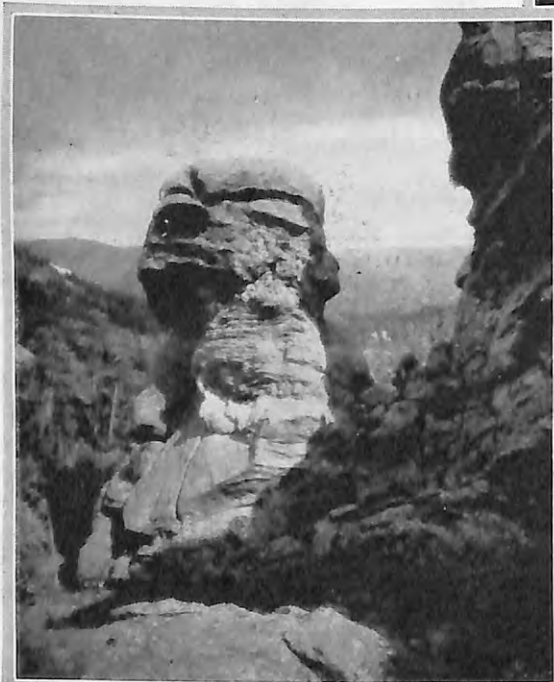
© PUBLISHERS PHOTO

1. The arch of this great natural bridge is so high that it could span the dome of our national Capitol. A world marvel—but how many know its name and location?



EWING GALLOWAY

2. "Lake of the Sky" this is called. Amid high peaks it glitters, at an altitude of more than 6,000 feet. Can you name it, and two states bounding its shores?



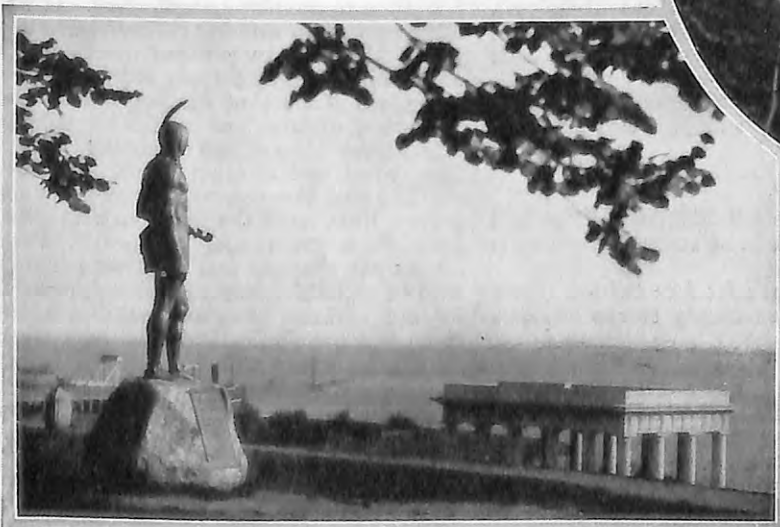
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3. Do you know that America has a Sphinx? If so, do you know where it is? The region was once chosen as a "summer capital"



EWING GALLOWAY

4. Though immortalized by a New England poet, these falls aren't in New England. From this can you guess what and where?



© KEYSTONE

5. Do you know what they commemorate: this statue of an Indian brave, and the temple below, sheltering a precious rock?

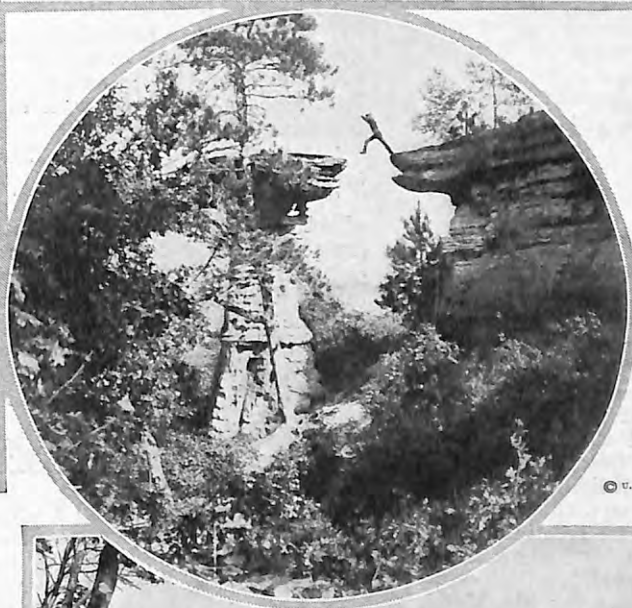
6. A national park protects our "most notable and best-preserved cliff dwellings." What park? And what state is it in?



KEYSTONE



EWING GALLOWAY



© U. & U.

7. Only the canyon of the Colorado is better famed than the "Grand Canyon" pictured above. Without any further hint, can you guess the name of this one quickly?

8. (In the circle) Vacation news, from the state whence this snapshot comes, often is printed this summer upon the front page. Can you guess what state it is?



© CDE COU—EWING GALLOWAY

9. The scene above is a national park in the East—where national parks are rare. It is also the highest spot along our Atlantic coast. Do you know its name and where it is?



EWING GALLOWAY

10. The peak at the left is somewhere in Dixie's "Land of the Sky" and is the highest crest in the eastern half of our country. Can you name it and tell what state it is in?

*Clues and Confessions
Only Add to the Mystery—With Just
One Day Left for Its Solution*

Murder at Sea

By Richard Connell

Illustrated by Cornelius Hicks

that he had seen the devil or some bogeyman with luminous eyes. Perhaps he did. But I know what the devil was."

"What?" asked Kelton. He was interested now.

In a solemn voice Mr. Mond made answer. "His own conscience! That, sir, is the worst devil of all. Yes, sir. Fest killed that man Cleghorn—and was so pursued by the demon of his own conscience that he jumped into the sea."

"But why should Fest kill Cleghorn?"

"That," said Mr. Mond, "is a minor matter which I gladly leave to you to cope with."

"Thanks," said Matthew Kelton. Was this vast, peculiar man as imbecile as he sounded? Or was he a cunning man, playing the simpleton for some buried reason of his own?

"Theory Number Two," said Mr. Mond. "The doctor did it."

"Why do you say that?"

"His face is against him," declared Mr. Mond. "It has a sneaky look. Besides, who has the run of the ship? The doctor. Who could do a job like that, and think so little of it he could eat a hearty dinner soon after? The doctor. I don't like doctors, anyhow. They've persecuted me, the lying quacks. I'd like to twist their heads off—"

Mr. Mond's eyes shone and his big hands opened and closed as he said this.

"Not a very strong case, I'm afraid," said Matthew Kelton.

"I've another candidate for the honor," said Mr. Mond.

"Who?"

"THE fellow who has the cabin next to mine."

"Who is that?"

"His name," said Mr. Mond, "is Varga."

"What about him?" Kelton did not need to simulate interest.

"He's an odd tomato, if ever there was one," said Mr. Mond. "In fact, I'm not sure he isn't twins."

"Twins?"

"Yes, sir. Follow this closely. He stays in his cabin. Goes there the minute he comes aboard, and hibernates, smoking cigarets that smell like incense. My cabin reeks with them. The smoke seeps through my ventilator. But he isn't seasick; not he. I saw the steward leave his dinner at his



Part III

KELTON did not hesitate. He flung open his door. The light was out in the cabin—but the interior was dimly lit by the light in the corridor. Kelton saw the dark figure of a big man standing there—and in the semi-darkness he could see the almost phosphorescent glitter of his eyes. Kelton's hand found the electric button inside the door, and he snapped it. The cabin was flooded with light.

"Well, well," said the man, and his voice was as easy as if he were greeting a passing friend on Fifth Avenue, "it's Mr. Kelton. Good-evening to you, sir."

The owner of the voice was Mr. Mond.

"What's the meaning of this?" demanded Kelton, hotly.

"Just an informal call," said Mr. Mond. "Please don't say you're not glad to see me. I'm very sensitive."

"Humph," said Kelton. "Your sensitiveness doesn't seem to prevent you from prying about in another man's cabin in the dark. I demand an explanation, Mr. Mond."

"Oh, explanations!" said Mr. Mond, airily. "They weary me. Great men never explain. They do something, and it's done, and that's all there is to it. Explanations are a waste of time."

"I insist that you tell me what you are doing in my cabin," said Matthew Kelton, sternly.

"Now, don't frown, Mr. Kelton. The man worth while is the man who can smile, and all that pish-posh. I came to see you to have a talk with you—and not finding you at home I waited—and, being fond of simple pleasures, I amused myself by strolling about your cabin in the dark. Come, now, count your neckties. You'll find I haven't taken any of them. Why, sir, I have more than five hundred neckties of my own. Here—to show you I'm your friend—you shall have this one."

Whereupon Mr. Mond, with one quick motion, took off his evening tie and held it out to Matthew Kelton. Kelton was half-amused, half-angry.

"You came to see me for a talk?" he said.

Obviously, berating the bland and grinning Mr. Mond would get him nowhere. That gentleman had sprawled, completely at his ease, in the cabin's only chair.

"I," stated Mr. Mond, "am a philosopher. My school I have denominated hedonistic-sybaritic-Mondism. It combines all the best features of Plato, Kant, Freud, Spinoza, Nietzsche and Dewey, with some exotic trimmings of my own—"

"It is getting rather late, Mr. Mond," said Matthew Kelton.

"Pray don't hurry me," said Mr. Mond, affably. "Hurry kills men. One tenet of my philosophy is that there is no pleasure quite so exquisite as minding other men's business. It is, you'll agree, no business of mine if an unfortunate gentleman elects to be done to death in a cabin on this ship. Yet it fascinates me. I pine to know the wherefor and the why. Do you know something?"

He shot the question at Matthew Kelton. "What?" asked Kelton, deciding that he might as well be amused.

"In another incarnation I was a master detective. Sherlock Holmes and I are brothers under the skin. I thought it might help you if I brought my phenomenal powers of ratiocination to bear on this problem."

"I'll be glad of any help you can give me, Mr. Mond," said Matthew Kelton, and waited.

"Tell me all your theories," said Mr. Mond, "and I'll tell you where they're wrong."

"I'm afraid I must decline your kind invitation," said Matthew Kelton. "Suppose you tell me yours."

"I," said Mr. Mond, "am as full of theories as a banana-skin is full of banana. First, I think it was that man who jumped into the sea."

"How do you know about him?"

"I heard the commotion on deck and came out to investigate. Doubtless, in the excitement you did not notice me looking on, my elegant form disguised as a Shetland pony."

"No. I didn't see you," said Kelton. "Well, why do you think it was the sailor, Fest?"

"He has a brachiocephalic head. Often a criminal stigma, Mr. Kelton. I know my Lombroso. Also my Maeterlinck."

"What has Maeterlinck to do with criminology?" asked Kelton.

"Not a thing," said Mr. Mond. "But we were talking about the colored sailor. I don't like his head, Mr. Kelton."

"That," said Matthew Kelton, thinking of Mr. Mond's own remarkable skull, "is hardly sufficient grounds for suspecting a man of a capital crime."

"Why did he leap into the ocean?" propounded Mr. Mond. "I heard some talk

door—the whole works from olives to coffee—why, even I would have had difficulty stowing such a meal away, and I'm no mean eater. A bit later his tray is outside his door, and he's polished off every plate. Pretty soon—this is early in the evening—I hear him opening the door. I open mine on a crack to get a look at him. He's a lanky Johnny with a black Van Dyke—a sort of slick edition of Svengali the hypnotist. He sneaks down the corridor—

"And you followed him?" asked Kelton.
 "Not me. He looked like the sort of chap who'd whip a knife into your ribs without so much as 'by your leave.' If he wanted to get the air, that was all right with me. Not very much later he came back. I took another peek at him. His door was open, perhaps an inch, and I could see into his cabin. I could see his reflection in the mirror over his washstand—and may I be packed in oil and sold for a sardine, Mr. Kelton, if he wasn't clean-shaven. Yes, sir. No more beard than a cucumber. Then he shut his door tight and bolted it. Now, what do you think of that?"

"You're sure you saw a bearded man go out of the cabin," questioned Matthew Kelton, "and later, in the same cabin, you saw a man without a beard?"

"Sure as I'm sitting here weighing two hundred and sixty-nine pounds," said Mr. Mond. "Suppose I ask you a riddle. What has two heads?"

"Give up," said Kelton.

"Two men," said Mr. Mond.

"You think, then, that there may be two men in Varga's cabin?" interrogated Matthew Kelton.

"Looks that way, doesn't it?"

"Did you hear any voices in Varga's cabin? If two men are in there, they'd do some talking, or at any rate some whispering."

"CAN'T say I heard anything that sounded like conversation in there," Mond answered. "But that proves nothing. For one thing this old scow squeaks and rumbles so where I am that it would be hard to hear whispering. For another thing Mr. Varga looks to be too knowing a cove to give the show away by chatting audibly with his partner. Why, Mr. Kelton, it would be the simplest thing in the world to smuggle another man aboard a boat like this. A man could amble aboard with the other visitors, and stay here. He'd need an accomplice, of course—some other passenger in whose cabin he could hide. The passenger could shoo the steward away pretending he was sick and did not want to be disturbed. Once the ship landed in Bermuda, our stowaway friend could easily stroll off, for they're not very strict about landing cards down there."

"I'm obliged to you for this information, Mr. Mond," said Kelton, and meant it.

"Oh, I've got a lot more," said Mr. Mond.

"About Varga?" asked Matthew Kelton.

"No. Nothing more about him, except this: If that fellow isn't a wrong one I stand ready to eat, in any public place you care to mention, my brand

new top-hat, which I had made to order in London at a cost of six guineas. A fellow has no right to go round looking like a hypnotist—"

"Why do you say Varga looks like a hypnotist?"

"He's got such a nasty pair of eyes," answered Mr. Mond. "I didn't get much of a look at them, and, thanks be, they didn't get any sort of look at me, but I had a feeling that if he wanted to, Varga could stare at a man till he was woozy, and could then make him act like a trained seal."

"Indeed? You said you wanted to help in this investigation, Mr. Mond?"

"I did. I do."

"Very well. As far as you can, will you keep an eye on Mr. Varga. Try to discover if there really is another man in the cabin with him. But don't let him suspect you are watching him. Be discreet."

"I'll be discreet," promised Mr. Mond, "as a Boston matron in love with a professor of Greek."

Matthew Kelton consulted his watch, and contended with a yawn, but Mr. Mond, lolling in his chair, ignored the hint.

"I'm rounding up quite a jolly corps of murderers," he remarked. "What a ship! I've never enjoyed myself so much on a trip.



"In another incarnation I was a master detective, Mr. Kelton. Tell me all your theories and I'll tell you where they're wrong"

I'm thinking of commuting between New York and Bermuda on the dear, old *Pen-dragon*. Such larks! Of course," Mr. Mond became extremely confidential, and said, with a knowing wink, "I see through this murder business. You can't fool an old trouper like me."

His manner was so sure that Kelton forgot, for the moment, his fatigue.

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"Come now, Mr. Kelton," said Mond, "don't try to stuff me; I'm no olive. Why, the whole thing is a fake!"

"A fake?"

"YES, sir. The captain is at the bottom of it. You see, he's not like these la-de-da transatlantic skippers who are really society men in uniform, full of palaver and chit-chat and social graces. He's just a bluff old sea-dog, with salt up his nose. The idea of having to carry passengers and answer a lot of questions from land-lubbers and play the gracious host and all that gives him a swift, shooting pain. So what does he do? He gets you to spin a yarn about a corpse being found in one of the cabins. I expect you're a sort of social secretary in the pay of the line, going about getting up such entertainments. The passengers get all excited and entertain each other by jabbering about the awful happening. That leaves the captain in peace to drink his rum and run his ship. An interesting crime is better than a jazz-band any day—and less expensive. Why, there never was any Samuel P. Cleghorn, or any murder. It's all a sort of private moving-picture—"

Matthew Kelton laughed.

"You're ingenious, Mr. Mond," he said, "but inaccurate. Unfortunately this is a very real and very grim business. If you'll come up to the ship's sick bay with me you can see for yourself that Cleghorn is, or rather, was, an actual person, and that this murder was not in the least imaginary."

"I'll take your word for it," said Mr. Mond, hastily. "It was just a notion of mine. Not a bad one, either. I think. I'll try to sell it to one of the big steamship lines. Synthetic murders on shipboard; more entertaining than shuffle-board. Patented by T. Taylor Mond. There might be money in it, what?"

"Possibly," said Matthew Kelton, struggling with a yawn again.

"Now about this Mr. Westervelt," said Mr. Mond, and Kelton stopped yawning. "What about him?"

"Well, what about him, Mr. Mond?"

"There's a foxy clam for you!"

"How do you know?"

"I've talked with him," replied Mr. Mond. "Rather I talked to him. I tried a

little polite parley-vous on him this afternoon, and again after dinner. It was like talking into a radio microphone. I'd say something, or ask something, and he'd let it lie. Honestly, I never encountered a man with so small a vocabulary and so stiff a tongue. I hate neat, secretive men. I'll bet my pearl studs against a bone collar-button, when this affair is all washed up, you'll find that the cagy Mr. Westervelt has had a finger in it, somehow."

"How did you happen to talk with Mr. Westervelt after dinner?" inquired Matthew Kelton.

"Saw him up in the writing-room, tucked away in a corner, doing cross-word puzzles in an old newspaper. I'd strayed up there to see if there might be a book I could read in what is humorously called 'the ship's library.' All I could find was a cook-book, 'French for the Trenches' and 'Little Women.' I took the cook-book. Westervelt never gave me a tumble. There sat Westervelt, mum as a radish, sucking the point of his pencil and trying to think of a three-letter word for 'large Australian ostrich-like bird.' I greeted him and said something profound about the weather, and told him to try 'emu.' He wasn't rude, mind you. Didn't hand me the icy stare, or anything like that. Just sat there listening to me, and saying nothing beyond 'Yes,' 'No,' and 'Mumph.' The longest sentence I got out of him was when I asked him, pointblank, his opinion about who committed the murder. He said, 'I have no opinion; I have no facts.' I finally gave up trying to get any conversation out of him, and read a chatty little piece in the cook-book about chicken livers *en brochette*."

"Did he seem at all nervous?" asked Kelton.

"About as nervous as a cast-iron dog," said Mr. Mond. "At last he got up and went away. I'd sized him up as a small-town optician or something like that, a worthy dullard, until I saw something which made me change my mind."

"What did you see?"

"As Westervelt passed me, saying 'good-night' as if it cost him two dollars a word to say it, his coat caught against one of the tables in the writing-room, and for half a second the tail of it was held up. Mr. Kelton, he had something in his hip-pockets which small-town opticians do not carry—in one pocket a black-jack, and in the other a mean-looking revolver."

"You're sure it was a black-jack?"

"Certain. I was hit with one once. A foot-pad slugged me on Broadway one night. I bought the black-jack from him after the trial. Wanted it for a souvenir. Oh, yes; what I saw in Westervelt's hip-pocket was the handle of a black-jack."

"Very interesting. What do you make of it?"

"PERHAPS," said Mr. Mond, lightly, "Westervelt is one of those high-powered salesmen you hear about. He's going down to Bermuda to sell lily-bulbs to the natives, and he intends to make good in a big way, and he's taking some highly persuasive arguments in his hip-pockets."

"By the way, Mr. Mond," said Matthew Kelton, "what happened to the black-jack you acquired?"

Mr. Mond looked amusedly at Kelton for a moment, then burst into his peculiar chuckle.

"What a forthright, straight-from-the-shoulder fellow you've turned out to be, Mr. Kelton," he said. "Well, I like you for it. I hate beaters-around-the-bush. I'll tell you. I have it with me, in my cabin. Since my experience with the bandit, I decided that if there was any slugging to be done, I might as well be prepared to do it. You see I go around a lot late at night, to night-clubs and other places where the society is what Herr Baedeker calls 'mixed.' I don't mind being robbed by head-waiters in a genteel way, but I have a prejudice against being knocked on the head by uncouth persons who care nothing about me personally but only want to lift my wallet. Do you want to see my little life-preserver, Mr. Kelton?"

"No. Never mind, thanks."

Mr. Mond chuckled again.

"Now isn't this diverting?" he said. "The well-known finger of suspicion pointing my way! Think you can make out a case against me, Mr. Kelton? I hope not. I'd look ridiculous on a gallows."

"I have not said I suspect you, Mr. Mond," said Matthew Kelton, seriously. "It is simply my practice to collect every scrap of information I can which might bear on the case in hand. The fact that you carry a dangerous weapon is interesting, but not necessarily important. It's against the law in New York, but that's your lookout."

*T*O-DAY, if in art or business, you find a field of endeavor that has not been invaded by women, there is sure to be some interesting human explanation. Such a case is most amusingly exploited in "Why There Are No Women Cartoonists," by that nationally known artist of the comic strip, Fontaine Fox. Coming soon—be sure to read it.

I quite understand why you feel the need of protection after your experience with the hold-up man. Also, let me assure you that I have no wish to see you or any other innocent man ornamenting a gibbet."

"My sentiments, exactly," said Mr. Mond. "I only wish I'd been in my cabin this afternoon—about three—"

"Why?"

"I might have had some use for my black-jack."

"How so?"

"It isn't only a murderer who is disporting himself on this ship; it's a thief as well."

"Were you robbed?"

"I was."

"What was taken?"

"I don't know—yet. I'm a careless sort in some ways. Never know just what I have in my baggage. I've an h-dropping valet in New York who stuffs a lot of things in my bags when I go on a trip. I've a special bag for neckties. They weren't touched, thank glory. But the rest of my kit had a thorough going over. The fellow had no respect for my pet shirts at all."

"You've missed nothing?"

"Oh, yes. There's a lady I know in Bermuda—an ex-wife of mine—and I wanted to take her a little present. I stepped into one of those upper Fifth Avenue dives and let them soak me thirty-nine fifty for a dinky bottle of perfume, the latest yelp from Paris they said, called *Amour Est Notre Maitre*. Well, Mr. Kelton, that bottle was in my dressing-case because I put it there myself—and now it's vanished, and I'm out thirty-nine fifty."

Kelton's brow crinkled.

"Mmmmmmm," he said. "I'm glad you told me about that. A singular thief, Mr. Mond."

"Probably he was scared away before he got to my neckties," said Mr. Mond. "Well, I've one more contribution to make to the rogue's gallery."

He seemed, under his facetiousness, to be in earnest.

"Namely?" questioned Kelton.

"Mr. Kelton," said Mond, "has it struck you that there is one person on this ship neither of us has mentioned as being the possible murderer of Samuel P. Cleghorn?"

"You have gone over the list rather thoroughly," Kelton said.

"There is one person, though, I have not named," said Mr. Mond, unsmilingly. "That person had the opportunity to do the act. That person is clever, and strong enough to have done it. That person has shown an inordinate amount of interest in the case. That person has acted in a crafty way to smudge the trail leading to the real murderer—to avoid any suspicion of guilt. I accuse that person of the deliberate murder of Samuel P. Cleghorn."

"And that person is?"

"You, Mr. Matthew Kelton," said Mond.

Kelton's muscles tightened. He stared at the big man who was regarding him fixedly. Then he said, quietly,

"That's nonsense, Mr. Mond. I had nothing to do with Cleghorn's death, and you can believe that or not, as you see fit. I grant that you are entitled to your suspicions, just as I am entitled to mine. If you feel that your suspicion of me amounts to a certainty, you are at liberty to tell it to Captain Galvin, and to ask my arrest and detention until I can be turned over to the authorities in Bermuda, for trial. I warn you, though, that with the flimsy evidence you have, you'd simply make even more of a laughing-stock of yourself than nature has made you. Now, I'll bid you good-night."

Matthew Kelton got up, went to the door, held it open.

"NOW don't get shirty," said Mr. Mond, in an aggrieved tone. "I'm not going to do anything—yet. I'll have plenty of hard, cold, damning facts against you before this trip is over. I'm a sportsman—and I want to give you fair warning that I'm after you."

"I, too, am a sportsman, Mr. Mond," said Kelton, in a level voice, "and I want to warn you that I am after you, and that I too may be able to lay some hard, cold, damning facts before the authorities."

Mr. Mond, throwing back his huge head, laughed that chuckle of his, half bray, half cackle.

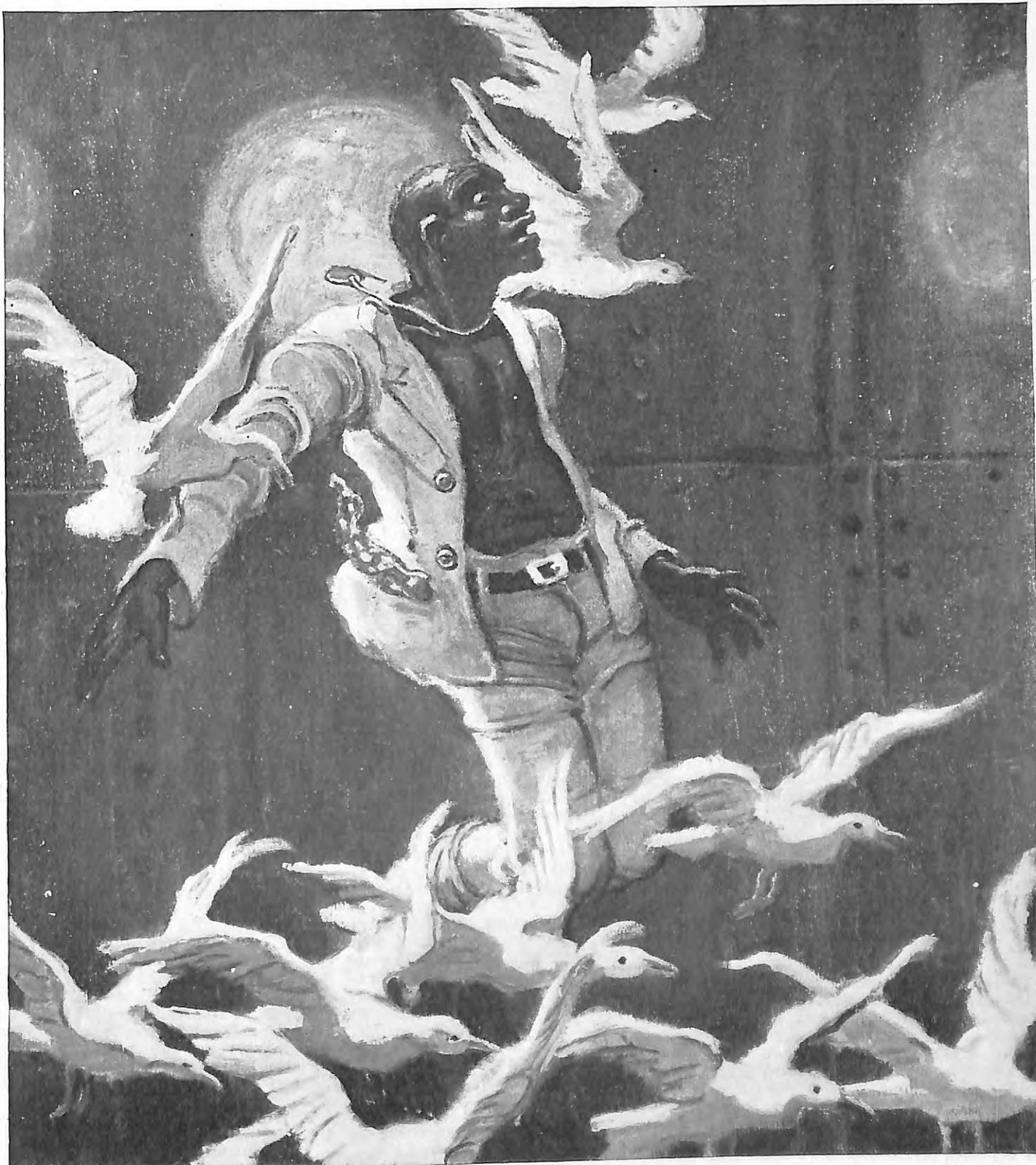
"Fair enough," he said. "It's a duel, then. You—or me. But listen, Kelton—suppose I did do it? Do you think I'd be so dumb as to bungle the job? Do you think I'd leave a waist-coat button in the dead man's hand or some such tyro stunt? You don't know T. Taylor Mond if you think that. No, sir—if I committed this murder—I say—if you'll never be able to prove it on me, smart as you are."

Mr. Mond lifted his bulk from the chair and strolled toward the door.

"Just for fun I'll tell you something, Kelton," he said. "I did do it. Now go ahead and try to prove I did. Good-night."

With a bow and a mocking grin, Mr. Mond left. Kelton sank into a chair.

"Mad," he muttered. "Stark mad. And yet, is he? Where is the border line between madness and sanity, after all? Most murders are done by acute ego-maniacs—Mond's type. They commit a crime with amazing skill and care, and then have to talk about it. Dr. Neil Cream, the London poisoner of half a dozen women, would never have been caught if he had not written anonymous letters to the police mentioning himself as a likely suspect. Is Mond such a madman? Or is he the other sort the police know so well—the man who always turns up in any celebrated case—who accuses himself of the crime when he wasn't within a hundred miles of the spot where it was committed? Was his challenge to me mere braggadocio? Simply a lunatic's desire to get some attention? In any event, Mr. Mond will bear watching. But not to-night. Merciful powers, I'm a tired man. Nothing short of



shipwreck is going to get me out of this cabin again to-night."

He began, yawningly, to undress. He had slipped on his pajamas and was sleepily reaching for his tooth-brush, when he heard a sound—faint but distinct taps. They were not on his door. He listened. He thought he heard a door open, and voices, whispering. He cautiously opened his door. His own corridor was dark and quiet. The sounds must come from the next corridor, where there was but one stateroom, Cabin A, occupied by Miss Yate and her nurse. On bare, silent feet he stole along the corridor. He saw, heading for the stairs which led to the upper deck, two figures, their backs to him. One, unmistakably, was Captain Galvin. The other one wore a long dark cloak—and Kelton recognized the

Fest, superstitious, and cowardly, and pursued by the Unknown, so scared that he leaps or falls into the sea

broad, short figure of the nurse, Julia Royd. "Another conference," he said to himself. "Well, let them have it. It may mean a lot—or a little—or nothing—but I'm not going to try to find out to-night. I'm going to bed." He did so. He was spent, mentally and physically. Deep sleep came to him a minute after he had switched out his cabin light.

CHAPTER X

AT SEVEN, Matthew Kelton, habitually an early riser, awoke to find the morning sun flowing through his port-hole. The second day at sea was bright and mild. The S. S. *Pendragon* had entered the Gulf

Stream. Kelton dressed quickly. His rest had given him a new store of energy, and, he mused, as he slipped into his coat, he'd need all the energy at his command that day.

While dressing he endeavored to make some sort of half-way orderly summary of the facts in the case of the murder of Samuel P. Cleghorn. He shook his head in dire perplexity. Never had he been confronted by so inchoate, confused, contradictory a mass of facts, theories and guesses. The trails criss-crossed; they led up blind alleys. He thought of himself as a pack of hounds in a country teeming with foxes. But he was not discouraged. Mystery was the breath of life to him. He reaffirmed the resolution he had made to cut through that dense underbrush and penetrate to the heart

(Continued on page 73)



William T. Tilden, 2nd, Captain of the American Davis Cup Team, who, with the other members of the team pictured on these pages, is now in Europe preparing for the battle that they hope will bring the emblem of tennis supremacy back to America

The Rebel Racqueteer

By W. O. McGeehan

SOME years ago Mr. Babe Ruth started an open revolt against Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the benevolent "Czar" of organized baseball. It is sports history that Mr. Ruth, after taking to the outlaw parks, turned in the bat of revolt in surrender and accepted in a spirit of magnanimous humility the punishment meted out by the "Czar." After serving his sentence, a long suspension, Mr. Ruth, who is generosity himself, said of the head of organized baseball, "He is a good old guy at that."

While the voluble Baseball Commissioner was bubbling with indignation over the lack of respect on the part of Mr. Ruth for the vested interests of the ivory industry he said several times, "No man is bigger than baseball. This young man must be taught a lesson." As to the ratio of bigness as far as the game and the Babe are concerned that is debatable, but as the Babe accepted the punishment and acknowledged his error there is nothing more to be said in that regard.

We are considering the case of Mr. William Tilden, 2nd, who stands in the same light toward the United States Lawn Tennis Association as does Mr. Ruth toward organized baseball. Unlike the Babe, Mr. Tilden has remained and still remains something of an unreconstructed rebel against the vested authorities governing the amateur game of lawn tennis.

It frequently has happened that an ex-champion is far more popular than he ever was while he was champion. This seems to be the case of Mr. Tilden. While he was winning his tennis triumphs the applause was mild, but when Mr. Tilden began to slip just a little, the tennis galleries began to show their emotion with choking little sobs and maybe a tear or so here and there. It is not often that galleries get this way, but when they do they become very sentimental indeed.

They used to say of Tilden that he was a grandstander, who played with one eye on the gallery. They even accused him of letting some matches slip, in order to make

what they call at the race track, "a Garrison finish." They said that he could put more melodrama into one of his tennis games than he could into any of the various plays in which he was interested as an author, producer or actor.

But all of this time they could not deny that he was one of the greatest tennis players, if not the greatest, that ever stepped into the court. He held the American singles championship for six consecutive years and that is as much as saying that he was singles champion of the world for that length of time.

During all of this time Mr. Tilden was waging a guerrilla warfare with the United States Lawn Tennis Association. This association set out to define just what constitutes simon-pure amateurism, rushing in where other governing bodies feared to tread. The definition did not suit Mr. Tilden and for eight years or more he has been making menacing gestures at the association with his racquet.

Also Mr. Tilden takes his tennis with much more seriousness than any amateur should take any sport. He devotes much more of

his time to the game than any professional athlete does to his, though in the case of the latter it is his living. The association took the position that Mr. Tilden maintained his tennis supremacy mainly because it enhanced his opportunities in other lines of endeavor. Mr. Tilden is a versatile young man. He acts and writes and produces.

You must not get the notion that Mr. Tilden is forced to employ a "ghost writer" to do his stuff nor is it necessary for an editor to go over Mr. Tilden's copy with any particular care. If he had been only a mediocre tennis player he might very well have qualified as an expert reporter and critic of the game, though the financial returns might not have been quite as large. It is reported that he is by no means a bad actor.

BUT it was intimated that Mr. Tilden's literature and his services as an actor might not be so much in demand had he not been the national singles champion. There are those skeptics who are sure that there would be no call whatever for words from the pen or typewriter of Mr. Babe Ruth, were he not the "Home Run King."

Mr. Ruth, of course, is a professional baseball player and a professional everything else. It does not matter whether or not Mr. Ruth uses his baseball prestige to augment his income through other lines of endeavor. Never at any time did Commissioner Landis consider putting a padlock on Mr. Ruth's typewriter or issuing an injunction to keep him out of Hollywood.

But Mr. Tilden is an amateur tennis player and the United States Lawn Tennis Association took it upon itself to see to it that he in no way capitalized his tennis prestige. Or at least they made the attempt and engaged in some very fine hair splitting.

A conference was called to define just what simon-pure amateurism might be. Others besides the tennis heads were called in and they discussed this semi-humorous matter with the utmost solemnity. It finally was decided that while Mr. Tilden would still be allowed to write concerning tennis he would not be allowed to report



John Hennessey, of Indianapolis



George Lott, of Chicago, playing for the first time in international tennis

tournaments in which he was taking part. This promised to close some of the revenue which Mr. Tilden might be getting indirectly through his participation in the game.

Naturally Mr. Tilden protested to the last ditch, but the United States Lawn Tennis Association was firm. He must not take his portable typewriter into the courts with him when he played. Tilden eventually agreed to accept the decree. But a short time afterwards Mr. Tilden found a way to get around that. He did not write his reports. He gave them out in the form of interviews to newspapers included in his syndicate.

Once more the United States Lawn Tennis Association convened, this time more in anger than in sorrow. They informed Mr. Tilden with some sharpness that he would have to abandon that subterfuge and stick by the spirit as well as the letter of the law. Mr. Tilden grumbled, but he had no alternative but to accept under pain of being declared null and void as an amateur.

Then along came Mr. C. C. Pyle with the signed contract of Suzanne Lenglen, the greatest woman tennis player that ever lived. Mr. Pyle declared that he was about to take over all lawn tennis and professionalize it, making it pay as he did the broken-field running of Mr. Red Grange, the colorful back of Illinois.

Terror smote the strongholds of amateur tennis. The terror increased when Miss Mary K. Browne accepted the wage of C. C. Pyle. Then Vincent Richards, runner up to Tilden, joined the professionals. He not only joined them but he had some harsh words to say about Mr. Julian Myrick, the amiable gentleman who then was acting as president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. Richards insisted that the amateurism of the association was a very hollow sham. He accused the officials of hypocrisy and a number of other unpleasant things. He would, he declared in effect, sooner be an amateur professional than a professional amateur. The United States Lawn Tennis Association thus raked fore and aft

became a very nervous organization indeed.

If William Tilden, 2nd, could be tempted by Pyle gold or Pyle promises it meant the practical surrender of the Davis Cup and you cannot appreciate the tragedy entailed thereby unless you were at Germantown when the United States did lose the Davis Cup. It passed to the French team amid a funereal silence while members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association looked on as though they had lost everything.

IT MAY have been that Mr. Tilden during these trying times acted a bit mysteriously in order to annoy some of the members of the association. He would neither affirm nor deny while Pyle was insisting that he was about to annex the entire American Davis Cup Team bodily to make them a mere side-show for the tour of Mademoiselle Lenglen. I do not know how much Mr. Pyle offered or promised, but I understand that it was a sum equal to that guaranteed Mademoiselle Lenglen.

During this period Mr. Tilden was producing a play and acting in it. Members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association suddenly discovered that Mr. Tilden's show was a remarkable bit of drama well worth the money. A circular letter was sent out to members of the association urging all to attend Mr. Tilden's play and to "give Mr. Tilden a hand," as Tex Guinan would say.

Of course there are the ultra-conservatives who would say that a favorable response to this letter would put Mr. Tilden in the position of profiting indirectly from his connection with the purely amateur game of lawn tennis. But then the letter had the approval of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and this body could do no wrong whatever where the matter of simon-pure amateurism was concerned.

All of this must have amused Mr. Tilden hugely, particularly if he had a streak of mischievousness in his make-up, and who has not? The association became less critical, less watchful and more attentive to Mr. Tilden. It might even have consented to take the padlock from Mr. Tilden's portable typewriter. Mr. Tilden refused



Tilden and Junior Coen, the youngest member of the team



Francis T. Hunter, who will probably pair with Tilden in Davis Cup doubles

the Pyle offers or promises point blank. He would remain with the amateurs.

If the United States Lawn Tennis Association had any sense of humor it would have realized that the raid of Mr. Pyle was only a raid. But they took the demon promoter at his word and lived in a state of terror lest all of the star players should decide to accept the direct profits from the game or the promises which would be just as bad.

What they called the "Pyle menace" passed very rapidly. Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen at the end of her tour, which was a financial success in that she received all of her guarantees, bade a long adieu to the United States. Subsequently she sought a restoration of her amateur standing, but even in Europe, where their notions of what constitutes amateurism are much more liberal than ours, they could not see just how it could be done. Professional tennis had come and gone, leaving the few American players who had listened to the jingle of Mr. Pyle's gold or the rustle of his promissory notes "holding the bag," as it were. Mr. Tilden was holding no bag whatever. He was keeping up his game and at the same time was following his literary and dramatic bent.

THEN came the tragedy at Germantown. Despite the heroic efforts of Mr. Tilden, who tried to carry the burden of the American defense almost alone, the Davis Cup passed to France. "Little Bill" Johnston seemed to have grown old overnight. Worn by two days of hard play, Tilden himself cracked before René Lacoste, the most tantalizing player that ever looked at one across the nets. It was incredible. The Davis Cup had been in the United States so long that it had come to be regarded as the permanent property of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Some time previous to this tragedy I had the temerity to predict that the United States would lose the Davis Cup last year. Whereupon I was accused of being little better than Benedict

(Continued on page 64)



EDITORIAL

FRATERNALISM A WORLD INFLUENCE

A NOTED foreign publicist, in a recent address, stated that the chief contribution of the United States to the civilized world has been "the conquest of the material dignity of life." It is assumed that the dictum refers to the tremendous capacity this country has developed in the production of the material things of life, and its adaptation of physical things to the increase of human comfort and convenience. Even so, because of all that this involves to the world, it is no mean contribution to its general welfare.

But the part the United States has played in the advancement of civilization cannot justly be predicated upon so inadequate a contribution alone. Far above and beyond this is the example it has set, and the influence it has exerted, in creating a new world ideal of democracy, a new conception of human brotherhood, free from castes and artificial distinctions. No achievements in the material world can compare with this in importance to mankind.

And, perhaps, no agencies have been more influential in maintaining this ideal, and broadening this conception of brotherhood, than the fraternal organizations that are so distinctively a product of the social life of the United States. Practically all of them, notwithstanding their several specific objectives, are fundamentally based upon the idea of true democracy and universal human kinship. And their combined influence has materially aided in the establishment of a national attitude that has made itself felt throughout the world.

The share the Order of Elks has had in this fine result is not the least of its noteworthy accomplishments.

• JOHN F. MALLEY, P. G. E. R.

THE Order of Elks has been singularly fortunate in its selections of its chief executives. Without exception they have been men who, with unselfish devotion and an unregretted personal sacrifice, have given themselves unreservedly to its service in the administration of its affairs. Each one has left upon the Order a distinct impress, as it has been consistently led forward and upward along its chosen way.

In full stature among all of them, conspicuous for the unusually fine equipment he brought to the high station and for the brilliant success of his administration, stands Grand Exalted Ruler Malley. With an innate dignity, a clear conception of the Order's ideals and purposes, and a real zest for the duties of his office, he proved himself in every way worthy of the examples of the most distinguished of his predecessors.

Possessed of a keen sense of justice and an unflinching courage, he met and satisfactorily solved many problems that might have daunted a less capable leader. His genial personality, charm of manner and truly fraternal disposition, won for him the friendship and esteem of thousands of his brothers all over the country. And his inspiring eloquence most effectively interpreted the Order at its very best, to its members and the public alike.

When he surrendered the gavel to his successor at Miami, and became a Past Grand Exalted Ruler, he transmitted to the new Chieftain the guidance of an Order of Elks greater, more efficient and more earnestly enthusiastic, than ever before, because of his own wise leadership. And it is gratifying to be able to assure him that he carries with him into his new relationship, not only the grateful appreciation of the whole membership of the Order but their continuing confidence, their sincere regard and their fraternal affection.

CONSTITUTION DAY

THE maintenance and defense of the Constitution of the United States is an obligation of every one of its citizens. It is a duty to which every Elk stands specifically pledged. Therefore its provisions, the history of their inclusion in that document, and the philosophy of government which pervades it, should be better understood and appreciated than they are. For the promotion of this purpose the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, during the week of September 17th, in each year, is becoming quite general throughout the country.

The Grand Lodge, deeming such an occasion to



be of real patriotic value, has approved its observance by the subordinate Lodges as an optional ceremonial event. And at the Cincinnati Convention, in July, 1927, a formal ritual for Constitution Day was exemplified and adopted.

Since adequate preparation is required to stage such a celebration in a manner worthy of its importance and significance, the Lodges are reminded of the near approach of the date upon which it must be held by those which elect to do so. The rituals should be secured from the Grand Secretary, and a program outlined sufficiently in advance to insure a praiseworthy performance.

The celebration of the event by the Lodges generally should exert a fine patriotic influence, not only upon the members, but upon others.

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES

IN HIS official circular urging the subordinate Lodges to observe Flag Day in an adequate manner and in proper spirit, Grand Exalted Ruler Malley aptly reminded them that true patriotism requires all citizens "to guard with watchful eyes their heritage." And in his masterly address on Flag Day, at Monticello, he eloquently enlarged upon this thought. The suggestion was not only timely, but it is one that Elks should bear in mind at all times.

The word "patriotism" is all too generally assumed to apply to a readiness to fight and die for one's country in time of war. It does involve this, of course; but it just as truly embraces that spirit which prompts one to consistent service in time of peace, to the constant every-day exemplification of good citizenship.

We boast of our form of government as the best that man has ever conceived. But we do not recall as often as we should the great truth that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And we fail to realize that eternal vigilance is as much a matter of day-by-day living as it is of martial valor in battle.

The Order of Elks is preeminently a patriotic fraternity. It teaches respect for our country's laws, reverence for its institutions and fidelity to its service at all times.

Those members who faithfully exemplify the Order's teachings, as good citizens, in all the term implies, are as truly patriotic as he who leads an army in the field. And they are making valuable

contributions to those victories of peace which are "no less renowned" than those of war.

VIEW-POINTS AND OPINIONS

THREE friends stood together at the foot of a magnificent waterfall, gazing at the plunging torrent.

One was an engineer. And while he saw, and in a way appreciated, the beauty of the scene, his mind was occupied by the consideration of the mighty force that could there be harnessed by his skill to serve a multitude of practical commercial purposes.

One was an artist. And though he understood something of the tremendous power that could be there developed, he was absorbed in contemplating the majesty of the scenery, which he longed to put upon his canvas.

The third was a fisherman. And while not unmindful of the beauty of the picture nor of the possibilities of the horsepower generated by the falling waters, his whole attention was directed to the deep pools that had been hollowed out in the bed of the stream, in which the lurking trout awaited the cast of his alluring fly.

The waterfall for centuries had been pouring its flood down the mountain-side. It would continue to do so for centuries to come, without appreciable change in its physical aspects. Yet to each of these three men it represented, in his conception of its primary importance and value, a wholly different thing. And those concepts were born of the variant mental equipments, natural attributes and dispositions that make up human individuality.

The idea here suggested may be applied to an infinite variety of conditions which present themselves in our daily lives. Men differ in their opinions upon almost every subject and object of their consideration. And this is true because their view-points are essentially different according to their differing natures and endowments.

And since liberty of conscience and freedom of thought and opinion are conceded to be inherent natural rights, which preclude any one from imposing arbitrary control in such matters upon another, it follows that reciprocal tolerance is the very essence of wisdom.

It is the only sound basis for happy human association. It is the very life and spirit of true fraternity.



E. C. LUKS

Decoration Day ceremonies by Philadelphia, Pa., Lodge, No. 2, at the Elk's Rest in Mt. Moriah Cemetery

Under the Spreading Antlers

News of Subordinate Lodges Throughout the Order

Massachusetts State Elks Association In Convention at Northampton

WITH Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley making the principal address of the evening, the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Elks Association was formally opened with a public meeting at the Academy of Music in Northampton. Preceding this event, however, there had been a visit by the delegates to the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Florence, a reception to visiting Elks and their ladies at the hospitable Home of Northampton Lodge, No. 997, under whose auspices the convention was held, and a dinner for the State Association and Grand Lodge officers and members of their parties, at the Northampton Country Club.

At the opening business session the following morning, officers were elected for the coming year. They are: President, George Stanley Harvey, of Malden Lodge, No. 965; First Vice-President, James R. Savery, of Pittsfield Lodge, No. 272; Second Vice-President, William E. Earle, of Newton Lodge, No. 1327; Third Vice-President, Robert M. Leach, of Taunton Lodge, No. 150; Trustee, Edward J. Gihon, of Wakefield Lodge, No. 1276; Treasurer, Bernard E. Carbin, of Lynn, Lodge, No. 117; Secretary, Jeremiah J. Hourin, of Framingham Lodge, No. 1264. On the following day it was voted to increase the number of trustees from three to five, and Major Charles S. Riley, of Northampton Lodge, and Bernard S. McHugh, of Watertown Lodge, No. 1513, were elected.

The social features of the first day included sight-seeing tours for the ladies, a clambake followed by sports, a band concert, theatre parties, and music and informal dancing at the hotels.

The next day saw the installation of the new officers by Logan L. McLean, Past President of the Association, assisted by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Thomas J. Brady and other well-known Massachusetts Elks. At the conclusion of this session a luncheon at the Hotel Northampton to the delegates and State Association and Grand Lodge officers and their ladies brought the meeting to its close.

Detroit Elks Visit Jackson, Mich., Lodge

The officers, drill team and forty members of Detroit, Mich., Lodge, No. 34, journeyed to Jackson, Mich., Lodge, No. 113, and initiated a class of more than thirty candidates for their

hosts. On their arrival the Detroit members were served a full course dinner at the Jackson Club, after which they repaired to the Masonic Temple where, in the presence of a great gathering of Elks, the visiting officers, headed by Exalted Ruler Burt P. White, gave an inspiring exemplification of the ritual, calling forth much applause. As a special mark of appreciation Exalted Ruler William Sparks, of Jackson Lodge, presented Mr. White with a handsome radio set at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Savannah, Ga., Elks Will Have New Lodge Room

An addition to the Home of Savannah, Ga., Lodge, No. 183, in the form of a new Lodge Room, which will seat 350 people and cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000, was authorized for early construction by the membership at a recent regular meeting. The new Lodge Room will be an annex, 57 x 37 feet, to the present main building. It will receive daylight from three sides and from a skylight dome breaking the roof in the center, and will be adaptable for dances, entertainments, and social functions.

Plainfield, N. J., Lodge Aids Boy Scout Campaign

Material assistance was given by Plainfield, N. J., Lodge, No. 885, to the campaign recently conducted by Watchung Council, Boy Scouts, to secure funds for a new summer camp in Hunterdon County. The band of No. 885 paraded at night, holding impromptu concerts at street corners, while a corps of members, headed by Exalted Ruler A. W. Beattie, canvassed the near-by homes for subscriptions and secured several hundred dollars for the project.

California State Elks Association Officers Visit Oakland Lodge

Members of the Order to the number of 1,000 were present from Alameda, Berkeley, Richmond, Pittsburg, Vallejo, and Napa, Calif., Lodges on the occasion of the official visit of William E. Simpson, President of the California State Elks Association, to Oakland, Calif., Lodge, No. 171. Mr. Simpson, Arthur H. Brandt, Vice-President of the Association; Fred Mellmann, State Association Trustee; District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler C. Fenton Nichols; James M. Shanly, Past State Association President, and officers of the visiting Lodges

were entertained at a dinner prior to the regular meeting. The meeting was a brief one, marked by a spirited address given by Mr. Simpson, and was followed by a program of athletic contests, vaudeville numbers and a buffet supper.

Birmingham, Ala., Lodge Initiates Large Class

Twenty-five of the 100 candidates secured by the Boosters Club of Birmingham, Ala., Lodge, No. 79, were recently initiated at a largely attended meeting held in the Home, with delegations of visiting Elks from Bessemer and Ensley, Ala., Lodges in attendance. The initiation and meeting followed an excellent supper, served at 7 o'clock, and special music was enjoyed during the evening. The remaining seventy-five candidates will be inducted into the Order at an early date, and at that time a banquet will be tendered to the entire class.

Noted Elks Are Present at Bronx, N. Y., Lodge's Silver Jubilee

The twenty-fifth anniversary banquet of Bronx, N. Y., Lodge, No. 871, held in the Commodore Hotel, New York, brought together a large, representative gathering of men prominent in the Order and public life. An excellent dinner with a program of music and speeches contributed to a noteworthy and dignified occasion. Among those who were seated at the speakers' table were Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley; Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning, who issued the charter for Bronx Lodge; District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Thomas F. Brogan, who instituted Bronx Lodge; Murray Hulbert, Past Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1; D. Curtis Gano and Philip Clancy, President and Secretary, respectively, of the New York State Elks Association; Past State Association Presidents Dr. John E. Dearden and William E. Drislane, and Exalted Ruler William P. Dunne, of Bronx Lodge. Past Exalted Ruler Edgar Hirschberg of No. 871 presided as toastmaster, and the entire program was broadcast over stations WNYC and WHN.

Hampton, Va., Lodge is Host To Newport News Elks

Hampton, Va., Lodge, No. 366, recently was host to Newport News, Va., Lodge, No. 315, at the largest inter-city gathering held in the Home during the year. The Lodge Room was

filled to overflowing throughout the regular session, which was marked by the initiation of a class of candidates and short addresses delivered by visiting officers from many Lodges in the district. Following adjournment of the meeting the several hundred Elks present repaired to the gymnasium, where an elaborate buffet luncheon was served.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Lodge Opens Children's Health Camp

Over forty underprivileged children have entered the Children's Summer Health Camp at Freedom Plains, sponsored by Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Lodge, No. 275, and many more are expected from the county outside the city. The children were given thorough physical examinations and toxin-antitoxin inoculations before starting their eight weeks' stay. Upon the return to their homes the youngsters will be regularly visited by a Lodge committee and further aid will be rendered them.

New York State Elks Association Meets Under Auspices of Buffalo Lodge

Despite torrential rains which spoiled many of the outdoor features planned for the three days of the sixteenth annual convention of the New York State Elks Association, the meeting was a most interesting one. The attendance at the formal opening in the magnificent auditorium in the Home of Buffalo, N. Y., Lodge, No. 23, was very large. Mayor Frank Schwab and Exalted Ruler John H. Burns welcomed the visitors to the city, and President Miles S. Hencle responded on behalf of the Association. E. Mark Sullivan, of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, representing Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley, spoke of the aims and purposes of the Order, after which a musical program was given by the Buffalo Orpheus Society.

The business meetings, likewise held in the auditorium of Buffalo Lodge's Home, were productive of much interesting planning for the future. Among the reports read was one which showed that the eighty-two Lodges of the State last year contributed approximately \$468,000 to charity and social and community welfare.

Despite the weather the parade was held as scheduled, though it was of necessity not the brilliant spectacle it would have been under clear skies. The competitive drill, held in the 106th Regiment Armory, drew a fine audience. The team from Bronx Lodge, No. 871, won first place, while the second and third prizes went to Staten Island Lodge, No. 841, and Rochester Lodge, No. 24. The well-drilled team from Binghamton Lodge, No. 852, won the prize for the fancy exhibition drill. The team of Buffalo Lodge, winners at Cincinnati last year of the National Championship, did not compete.

Rochester Lodge will entertain the 1929 meeting. The officers elected for the coming year, who were installed by Honorary President Rev. Arthur O. Sykes, are: President, D. Curtis Gano, Rochester Lodge, No. 24; Vice-Presidents: Joseph V. Fitzgerald, Lancaster Lodge, No. 1478; Marmaduke Wright, Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 842; Dr. Leo Roohan, Saratoga Lodge, No. 161; Fred L. Mallory, Norwich Lodge, No. 1222; Samuel D. Mathews, Saranac Lake Lodge, No. 1508; Secretary, Philip Clancy, Niagara Falls Lodge, No. 346; Treasurer, Jay Farrier, Oneida Lodge, No. 767; Trustees, William T. Phillips, New York Lodge, No. 1; J. Edward Gallico, Troy Lodge, No. 141; Howard A. Swartwood, Binghamton Lodge, No. 852; P. W. Devendorf, Watertown Lodge, No. 496; Alonzo L. Waters, Medina Lodge, No. 898.

San José, Calif., Lodge Presents Annual Orchestra Concert

The Elks Concert Orchestra of San José, Calif., Lodge, No. 522, presented its annual symphonic concert to a capacity gathering in the Scottish Rite Auditorium. The orchestra lived up to its reputation as one of the best with an amateur standing on the coast, in skilfully rendering an excellent program. A guest soloist added greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

The officers and a number of members from No. 522, with delegations from other Lodges in the jurisdiction, were present at the get-together

meeting held in San Francisco, Calif., Lodge, No. 3, on the occasion of the official visit of William E. Simpson, President of the California State Elks Association.

Union Hill, N. J., Lodge Gives Father-and-Son Banquet

The first Father-and-Son banquet ever given by Union Hill, N. J., Lodge, No. 1357, was a success in every way, bringing out fathers and sons to the number of 250, and a large attendance of members. The toastmaster for the occasion was a boy, and the principal speaker was Judge Thomas Meany of the Juvenile Domestic Relations Court of Hudson County. After a fine dinner had been served, many baseball bats, balls, and gloves were distributed among the boys, and a program of entertainment consisting of novelty song and dance acts, piano selections and group singing, completed a most inspiring evening.

Tourist Camp Is Maintained by Marietta, Ohio, Lodge

The Social and Community Welfare Committee of Marietta, Ohio, Lodge, No. 477, maintains a tourist camp to which all Elks motoring through its historic countryside are invited. Last year some 12,000 visitors were accommodated, and even more are expected this summer, as improved highways are bringing large numbers of motorists. Marietta Lodge also invites all traveling Elks to visit its Home, situated in the finest part of the city.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Lodge to Hold Circus to Raise Funds for New Home

Haverstraw, N. Y., Lodge, No. 877, whose beautiful Home was completely destroyed by fire last December, was planning, as this was written, to hold a monster circus and frolic during the week of July 21 to 28. This, the third annual affair of the kind, was expected to be bigger and better than ever before, for the entire proceeds will be devoted to the reconstruction of the Home. Some of the most famous circus acts in the world were engaged, and the show was to be entirely in the hands of the members, no professional promoter being employed. Joseph A. Rowan, of Haverstraw Lodge, who has had much circus experience, and who has been a big factor in the success of previous shows, was in managerial charge.

Vernon, Texas, Lodge Host at Joint Meeting

Vernon, Texas, Lodge, No. 1383, was host to some 300 Elks and their ladies on the occasion of an all-day joint meeting of the Lodges of its district a short time ago. The session was presided over by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler C. K. Johnson and a class of ten candidates was initiated. So successful was the occasion that it was decided to make it the first of a number of similar ones, with the intention of bringing closer together the Lodges of Texas, Northwest, as well as those in the near-by district of Southwestern Oklahoma.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Lodge Gives Dinner to James A. Wilson

Close to 200 members and visiting Elks filled the auditorium of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Lodge, No. 842, at a testimonial dinner given to James A. Wilson, President of the American Bowling Association and member of 842. With Exalted Ruler Charles S. Hart presiding as toastmaster, many prominent members of the Order and of the Bowling Association rose to pay tribute to Mr. Wilson, stressing his achievements in the bowling world and his splendid work as an Elk. Mr. Wilson then was presented with a handsome leather traveling bag and his able speech of thanks was greeted with a fine ovation.

San Francisco, Calif., Lodge Plays Host to Visiting Railroad Men

One of the largest conventions held in San Francisco for some time was the recent one of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, numbering some 4,000 delegates, most

of whom are Elks, the success of which was materially aided by San Francisco, Calif., Lodge, No. 3. A committee appointed by Exalted Ruler Joseph J. Flatley to arrange for the entertainment of the visiting members, provided a program of Field Day Activities, with aerial acrobatics by noted flyers and free airplane rides for the visitors and their wives. This initial event was followed by a series of dinners, dances and entertainments held in the Home, all contributing to make the convention one of the most notable ever held locally.

Kansas State Elks Association Meets in Atchison

Much important business was transacted, and a thoroughly good time enjoyed, during the two-day convention of the Kansas State Elks Association, to which Atchison Lodge, No. 647, was host. The most important step taken by the assembled Lodges was the formation of a \$10,000 Student Loan Fund, designed to aid worthy college students, who have completed three years of their course, to finish their fourth and final year. The necessary funds will be raised by voluntary subscriptions from Elks throughout the State, and will be administered by a committee of three members.

The first business session followed a luncheon to the delegates, and was addressed by Mayor Albert Lehman and Exalted Ruler W. P. Peltzer, who welcomed the visitors. Earl L. Kreuter, retiring President of the Association, responded, expressing the pleasure of Kansas Elks at the fine reception given them by the Lodge and the citizens generally. That evening a splendid parade was held, followed by a Lodge session and initiation, and the day wound up with a midnight theatre party.

The next day saw a busy morning session, a luncheon in the Home of the Lodge, election of officers in the afternoon, sight-seeing trips, an 18-hole golf tournament for the visitors at the Bellevue Country Club, and a gala ball at the pavilion at Sugar Lake.

Salina Lodge, No. 718, will entertain the 1929 meeting. The officers elected to serve for the following year are: President, J. M. Houston, Newton; First Vice-President, Roy Wilson, Atchison; Second Vice-President, B. J. Hoffman, Salina; Third Vice-President, E. W. Sullivan, Goodland; Treasurer, W. B. Greenwald, Hutchinson; Secretary, Mark W. Drehmer, Newton; Trustees: Dr. Fred Brown, Newton; James Farley, Wichita, and C. M. Voelker, Atchison.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Lodge Gives Pleasure to Unfortunate Children

Several hundred members of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lodge, No. 22, accompanied by their wives, made their annual visit, under the auspices of No. 22's Degree Team, to the St. Charles Home for Crippled Children, at Port Jefferson, Long Island. Each year, on the occasion of the visit, a purse is made up for presentation to the Daughters of Wisdom, who conduct the institution, and articles made by the little inmates are purchased by the Elks. Selections by the Lodge band and the glee club, during which gifts of candy and toys are made to the children, are other parts of the program, while before leaving the visitors are served a light luncheon by the nuns in charge. This year talks were made by Exalted Ruler Edward J. McCarthy, Captain William J. Mulloy of the Degree Team, Past Exalted Ruler Thomas F. Cuite, and Esquire Harry T. Woods, who presented the purse.

Some time after the Port Jefferson visit, Brooklyn Lodge held its annual Field Day for the children of the asylums and homes of the city, when some 6,000 youngsters disported themselves at Ebbet's Field.

Grand Haven, Mich., Lodge Dedicates New Home

With ceremonies conducted by the officers of Muskegon, Mich., Lodge, No. 274, the handsome new Home of Grand Haven, Mich., Lodge, No. 1200, was dedicated a short time ago. Hon. Perry Powers, of Cadillac, made the principal address of the evening, while District

Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler John Olsen also made a brief speech to the assemblage.

Fraternal Visits of Salt Lake City And Ogden, Utah, Lodges

Two of the most enjoyable events of the past year for Salt Lake City, Utah, Lodge, No. 85, and Ogden, Utah, Lodge, No. 719, were the recent exchanges of fraternal visits. The first visitation was made by Salt Lake City Lodge to Ogden Lodge, where brief addresses, a program of entertainment and a supper were enjoyed. When Ogden members returned the visit they were met by a delegation from No. 85, paraded through the streets to the Home, and were entertained with a number of vaudeville acts, followed by a buffet lunch. Several hundred members were present on each of the two occasions.

All Lodge Secretaries Warned Against These Men

THE ELKS MAGAZINE has received letters that would indicate that two men are using Elk membership cards to cash worthless checks. The first of these, using the name of F. T. Lots, or Lotz, has card No. 522, purporting to be from Galena, Ill., Lodge, No. 882. This is a 1927 card, and the Elk to whom the number was issued is residing in Galena. Lots, or Lotz, has cashed worthless checks at a number of Lodges, including Cambridge, Mass., No. 839; Providence, R. I., No. 14; and Pawtucket, R. I., No. 920. The Secretary of the last-named Lodge states that the Galena Lodge card shown to him was one paid to October 1, 1928.

Emmet T. Morrison, of Prescott, Ariz., is reported to be using his various fraternal connections, including that with the Order, to secure indorsements to checks which are later returned.

Frackville, Pa., Lodge Celebrates Its First Anniversary

More than 100 members of Frackville, Pa., Lodge, No. 1533, attended the picnic and field day which marked the first anniversary of its institution. An elaborate luncheon and a varied program of sports at Richards Grove, near Fountain Springs, were enjoyed by the Frackville Elks and their guests from a number of surrounding Lodges.

Bicknell, Ind., Lodge Cooperated in Establishing School Milk Fund

A recent report of the Social and Community Welfare Committee of Bicknell, Ind., Lodge, No. 1421, shows that 24,114 pint bottles of milk were distributed to the school children of the city. Bicknell Lodge is particularly proud of the cooperation it received from practically every other organization in Bicknell. Sharing the sponsorship of the fund equally with the Elks were the members of the Tri Kappa Sorority and, under the leadership of these two groups, school teachers and citizens generally came forward with generous contributions of services and money.

Great Meeting of Southern Oregon Elks at Klamath Falls Lodge

The hospitable Home of Klamath Falls, Ore., Lodge, No. 1247, was the scene of the largest gathering of Elks ever held in the southern part of the State, when members from all near-by Lodges came together to take part in a meeting conducted by the officers of Oregon's baby Lodge, Lakeview, No. 1536.

Medford Lodge, No. 1168, brought its band, and among the well-known visitors who enjoyed the faultless rendering of the ritual by the Lakeview officers were Connie J. Grabb and H. B. Cusick, President and Vice-President of the Oregon State Elks Association. Following the meeting a buffet supper was served, and the remainder of the evening spent in congratulating the men who had so impressively conducted the ceremonies, and in informal jollifications.

Nearly all the visitors remained over night for the celebration the following day of the completion of the Great Northern Railroad's

tracks into Klamath Falls, and, marching in a body, were one of the features of the parade.

Seek News of Leo Finegan and P. T. Lonergan of Springfield, Mass., Lodge

Secretary Thomas F. Nally of Springfield, Mass., Lodge, No. 61, is anxious to have news of Leo Finegan and P. T. Lonergan, the first of whom was initiated into No. 61 in February, 1906, and the second in May, 1907. Both men became life members in November, 1911, but for the past fifteen years nothing has been heard by Springfield Lodge of either of them. Any one having any information concerning these two Elks will confer a real favor by notifying Secretary Nally.

Virginia State Elks Association To Meet August 13, 14 and 15

The approaching annual convention of the Virginia State Elks Association, to be held in Norfolk August 13, 14, and 15, promises to be a very successful session. The mornings will be devoted to business, and the afternoons and evenings to social and recreational features. These will include sight-seeing trips; boating in Hampton Roads; a clam bake at Cape Henry, and trips to Virginia Beach and other resorts.

Tyrone, Pa., Lodge Dedicates Its Handsome New Home

The fine new Home of Tyrone, Pa., Lodge, No. 212, was dedicated with appropriate ceremony some time ago. Following a day of public reception in the new building, a banquet was held at the Hotel Arlington, at the conclusion of which the dedication service was opened in the Lodge room by Exalted Ruler Van Scoyoc. Following the performance of the ritual by the Tyrone officers, J. B. Sleeman, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Elks Association, introduced Grand Secretary J. Edgar Masters, who was the orator of the evening. Mr. Masters's speech was followed by remarks from a number of honor guests and from District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler George L. Geisler.

The new Home, a fine example of Dutch colonial architecture, is constructed of red brick, with white enamel and stone trim. On the first floor are a long, soft-carpeted hall, with cream-colored plaster walls; the beautifully furnished and decorated ladies' rooms, and the club rooms and library. The second floor is occupied by the Lodge room, with a seating capacity of 500, the Secretary's office, and ante-rooms. On the third floor are game rooms and a small dining-room and kitchen. The pool and billiard room, the grill and the main kitchen are in the basement.

Boston, Mass., Lodge Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary

A banquet, a monster outdoor pageant and a vaudeville show in its Home, marked Boston Lodge's three-day celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. At the banquet were two charter members, and one member of forty years' standing who journeyed from Omaha, Neb., to be present. Twelve thousand persons witnessed the spectacle at Braves Field, and were enthusiastic in their applause of its many striking features. These included ballet dancing, acrobatic novelties, vocal and instrumental music, and a brilliant display of fireworks. The vaudeville show in the auditorium, which closed the celebration, was for members and their ladies, and was a first-class entertainment in every way.

Sistersville, W. Va., Lodge Holds Gala Meeting

One of the finest meetings ever enjoyed by the members of Sistersville, W. Va., Lodge, No. 333, was held a short time ago, when the uniformed Degree Team of Parkersburg Lodge, No. 108, journeyed to Sistersville and initiated a class for their hosts. Preceding the Lodge session, which was held in the Junior High School Auditorium, and attended by Elks from many points, the officers of No. 333, visiting officers and the members of the Parkersburg Degree Team dined together at the Tyler Hotel. Exalted

Ruler Charles J. Conway opened the meeting, and after the regular order of business, turned the initiatory ceremony over to the visitors. Under the leadership of Captain and Past Exalted Ruler T. C. Ashton the team performed its office in faultless fashion, earning the high praise of District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler James F. Shipman, who also complimented Sistersville Lodge on the notable meeting.

Brookline, Mass., Lodge Dedicates New Home

The formal dedication of the new Home of Brookline, Mass., Lodge, No. 886, was marked by a program of ceremonies notable for their dignity and simplicity. After Lodge had been formally opened, District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Thomas J. Brady presided at the dedication, at which Andrew J. Casey, Justice of the Grand Forum, was one of the principal speakers. Orchestral selections were rendered, and following the ceremony lunch was served in the grill.

The new Home is the result of remodeling an old mansion that was long a familiar landmark in Brookline. The Lodge room, with a seating capacity of 250, is on the first floor, as are the ladies' rooms and main lounge. The billiard and officers' rooms are on the second floor, and the third floor contains the caretaker's apartment and committee rooms; the grill, kitchen, and additional check rooms are located in the basement. The exterior of the building is finished in stucco, and the interior has a tinted glazed stucco finish. The decorations and furnishings harmonize in every detail.

City Health Commissioner Harris Addresses New York, N. Y., Lodge

At a recent regular session of New York, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1, Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris addressed the membership on the work of the Health Department in establishing prenatal clinics throughout the city, and particularly stressed the fine aid given this project by the Social and Community Welfare Committee of No. 1. At the conclusion of his remarks, D. Curtis Gano, President of the New York State Elks Association, who was present on an unofficial visit, and Past Exalted Ruler Murray Hulbert, of New York Lodge, spoke in appreciation of Dr. Harris's address.

Newark, Ohio, Lodge Lays Cornerstone For New Addition to Home

The cornerstone for the new addition to the Home of Newark, Ohio, Lodge, No. 391, was recently laid in the presence of several hundred spectators. The program started with a parade through the downtown district, in which the band of No. 391, past and active Lodge officers, members, and visiting Elks took part. Returning to the Home, beautifully decorated in the purple and white of the Order for the occasion, the band gave a concert, and the ritualistic services attending the ceremony were held. Carrington T. Marshal, Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, and a member of Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, was the principal speaker of the afternoon. In his address he particularly praised Newark Lodge for its fine public spirit and sound charitable work.

Gloucester, Mass., Lodge Honors High School Basketball Team

The fine basketball team of Gloucester, Mass., High School was honored, a short time ago, at a dinner given by the officers of Gloucester Lodge, No. 892. In addition to the members of the squad and the Lodge officers, there were a few invited guests, including school officials and well-known players from other cities. Following the excellent dinner and a number of interesting talks, the High School players were presented with sweaters, on behalf of Gloucester Lodge.

Troy, N. Y., Lodge Establishes Free Clinic for Crippled Children

Free clinics for the crippled children of the city and county are now being held weekly in Troy, N. Y., under the auspices of the Social and Community Welfare Committee of Troy

(Continued on page 66)

The Grand Lodge Convention in Miami, Florida, July, 1928

THE Sixty-fourth Session of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, held in Miami, Florida, July 9 to 12, inclusive, will linger long in the memories of all who attended it as one of the most successful, enjoyable, and notable conventions in the history of the Order.

From the standpoint of work accomplished, from the standpoint of entertainment features, and from the standpoint of comfort and facilities, the 1928 meeting was the equal of any ever held in the past and may be said to have surpassed many of its predecessors. Miami proved to be a splendid convention city, rich in attractions for its fraternal visitors. All the promises held out to the Grand Lodge in advance of the event were fulfilled—and fulfilled in a manner which left no doubt of the spirit and sincerity of their makers.

The physical lay-out of Miami and its location on Biscayne Bay contribute immeasurably to its convenience as a convention city. Along the waterfront, on which stand many of the big hotels, are broad avenues running through landscaped grounds known as Bayfront Park. Here had been erected grand stands several blocks in extent; here, too, was the official reviewing stand for the parade and the drill contests. And at the beginning of the park was a band-stand with an open-air amphitheater seating many thousands. Official Grand Lodge Headquarters were in the McAllister Hotel, at the corner of Bayfront Drive and Flagler Street, the principal business thoroughfare. From its windows and balconies one could see practically everything that was going on, for the bulk of the convention activities were focused in Bayfront Park. The Olympia Theatre, where the business sessions of the Grand Lodge were held, was within a stone's-throw of the headquarters hotel; the City and County Building, pictured in our July issue, in which general registration took place, was but five minutes distant. The other hotels housing Grand Lodge delegations were also situated within a radius of a few squares and this compact grouping simplified the work of everyone concerned with the convention.

Not only were the facilities excellent, but the weather and the climatic conditions exceeded all expectations of those who had journeyed to Miami a little fearful that the Convention Committee, in its enthusiasm, might have painted too rosy a picture beforehand. The sun was hot, naturally enough, but the breezes off the ocean were cool—and constant, to boot. Even the tropical showers, which are blinding downpours while they last, fell at times when nothing important was happening. The veracity of the Miami Grand Lodge Convention Committee with respect to the local weather was established beyond question and the fact is recorded here for future reference.

The Public Opening Session

As is the custom, the official opening of the Grand Lodge Convention took place with the Public Session on Monday evening—this year July 9. It provided a departure from custom, however, in the fact that, instead of being in a hall, it was held out in the open air. The setting was beautiful and the whole occasion impressive. Brightly illuminated and gaily decorated with bunting and the Elk purple, the band-stand in Bayfront Park provided the stage on which sat the Grand Lodge Officers, present and past, and the band of Miami Lodge, No. 948. The huge amphitheatre, filled to capacity, was a brilliant kaleidoscopic picture of men, women and children in colorful summer attire. Overhead, dark as only the tropic sky can be, the star-studded heavens hung like a vast velvet canopy.

The meeting was called to order by Judge D. J. Heffernan, Chairman of the 1928 Grand Lodge Convention Committee of Miami Lodge, and the first number on the program was the playing, by the band, of "The Spirit of the Purple," a march composed for the occasion by Arthur Pryor, the famous bandmaster. This was the first time

the composition had been played in public and the band of Miami Lodge, under the direction of Walter E. Sheaffer, gave it a splendid debut. Next the band played "America," which was sung by the audience. Then the invocation was delivered by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Dysart.

R. E. Hall, Exalted Ruler of Miami Lodge, made the initial address, in which he welcomed the Grand Lodge, its officers and members, and the Order at large, on behalf of the local Elks. After this speech, which was warmly received by the great audience, Chairman Heffernan introduced the Glee Club of Miami Lodge which, under the direction of Errol Crawford, sang "Fellowship," by Gaul. Both the Glee Club and the Elks Band are splendidly trained musical organizations. The Chairman next introduced Everest G. Sewell, Mayor of Miami and a member of the Order, who welcomed the visitors to the city. Mr. Sewell reviewed the history of Miami and its development, and urged his listeners to acquaint themselves with its varied attractions.

Next came Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," played by the band, following which the Grand Lodge was welcomed to the State of Florida in an address delivered by Frank L. Winthrop, of Tallahassee, representing Governor John W. Martin, who was unable to attend because of pressure of business at the capital city. Next the Glee Club sang "Invictus" and, as an encore, gave an imitation of an exhortation by a Georgia colored preacher.

The address of the evening was the response of Grand Exalted Ruler John Frank Malley to the expressions of welcome from Miami Lodge, the City and the State. Limitations of space prevent the full publication of Mr. Malley's address here; needless to say, however, it was a masterly oration that made a deep impression on his hearers. In it, the Grand Exalted Ruler traced the growth of the Order of Elks from its humble beginnings, reviewed its beneficent work and explained the purpose and possibilities of the Elks National Foundation Fund, of which he was so earnest an advocate during his term of office.

"We are here," said Mr. Malley, "to lay the foundations of a 'more stately mansion'—a temple of philanthropy with a dome so vast that it will cover the entire nation. The central sustaining column will be the Elks National Foundation of the Grand Lodge, and the supporting pillars will be built by the groups of subordinate Lodges in each State.

"We propose to establish, under Grand Lodge supervision, a great permanent endowment which, in the course of time, will be accumulated to such proportions that the annual yield from its investments, distributed equitably throughout the nation to State Associations and groups of Lodges, will substantially promote and support the good works which the groups of Lodges shall have undertaken in their respective territories. This plan will unite the forces of the Order—the subordinate Lodges, the State Associations and the Grand Lodge will be formed into a mighty army for the service of mankind. Every member will participate in all the philanthropies of the Order because all will be fostered and financed to a degree by the annual dividend of benefice from the endowment fund. There will be renewed interest and greater enthusiasm, which will bring into activity many who are now content to take merely a passive part in our good works. I have advocated this plan throughout the year in every State in the nation, and I come to you with the message that it has caught the imagination of worthwhile citizens everywhere, both within and without our ranks. They see its wonderful possibilities and vision the grandeur of the greater Elkdom which it will bring to reality.

"On the shores of Lake Michigan we have erected the Elks National Memorial Head-

quarters Building, a colossal monument of exquisite beauty. It is our symbol of Elk thought for those who made sacrifice in time of war. Let us now glorify the unselfish sacrifices which men are daily making in times of peace. Let us create within our organization an institution which will mould into deeds beneficial to mankind, the generous impulses and lofty ideals of our Order. It will be the greatest monument to noble purpose that has ever been built by a fraternal organization."

When the generous applause which greeted Mr. Malley's address had died down, the Opening Session was brought to a close by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," by the audience, accompanied by the band.

The First Business Session

The first business session of the Sixty-fourth Grand Lodge Convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by Grand Exalted Ruler Malley in the Olympia Theatre, a large, artificially cooled auditorium beautifully decorated in the Spanish style. Following the formal opening exercises, the Grand Exalted Ruler called to the platform and introduced, in the order of their seniority, the following Past Grand Exalted Rulers: Astley Apperly, Joseph T. Fanning, William J. O'Brien, Jr., John K. Tener, Rush L. Holland, Thomas B. Mills, James R. Nicholson, Edward Rightor, Fred Harper, Bruce A. Campbell, Frank L. Rain, William M. Abbott, William Wallace Mountain, J. Edgar Masters, James G. McFarland, John G. Price, William Hawley Atwell, and Charles H. Grakelow.

Before proceeding to the regular order of business, Grand Exalted Ruler Malley referred briefly to his report, which had been printed and distributed, and called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the summary it contained of his recommendations for Grand Lodge action. (See page 42 of this issue.) At the time he also made a confidential report in detail of the reasons for the resignation of the former Grand Secretary last autumn. This confidential report was accepted and approved by vote of the Grand Lodge.

As the first order of business the Grand Exalted Ruler announced the following appointments: Grand Lodge Committee on Distribution, John R. Coen, of Sterling, Colo., Lodge, No. 1336, Chairman; Charles C. Bradley, of Portland, Ore., Lodge, No. 142; and S. John Connolly, of Beverly, Mass., Lodge, No. 1309. Grand Lodge Committee on Memorial Service: Past Grand Exalted Ruler William Hawley Atwell, Chairman; Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell, and Grand Trustee Richard P. Rooney, of Newark, N. J., Lodge, No. 21.

The Grand Exalted Ruler then asked that the Grand Lodge confirm the appointment, which he had made upon the resignation of Justice Murray Hulbert, of Andrew J. Casey, of Newburyport, Mass., Lodge, No. 909, as a member of the Grand Forum to fill out Mr. Hulbert's unexpired term. The Grand Lodge, by unanimous vote, confirmed this appointment. It being the privilege of the outgoing Grand Exalted Ruler to appoint a member of the Grand Forum to fill the normal vacancy formed each year, Mr. Malley announced the appointment of Dwight E. Campbell, of Aberdeen, S. Dakota, Lodge, No. 1046, and asked that his action be confirmed. This was done.

Next the Grand Exalted Ruler announced his appointments of assistants to the Grand Inner Guard. By motion of Chairman William Hawley Atwell, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, the time of the Annual Grand Lodge Memorial Services was set for eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, July 11. Times were also set for the submission and reading of other specific reports. The minutes of the Grand Lodge Sessions held at Cincinnati in July, 1927, were adopted without reading. The reports of the Grand Exalted Ruler, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Board of Grand Trustees and the several Grand Lodge Committees and Commissions were at

this time referred to the Committee on Distribution for classification and reference of the recommendations they contained to the proper committees.

Martin J. Cunningham, of Danbury, Conn., Lodge, No. 120, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Credentials, presented the preliminary report of that committee. The final report, presented at the last business session, Thursday, July 12, gave the following attendance figures: Past Grand Exalted Rulers, 17; Grand Lodge Officers, 15; Grand Lodge Committeemen, 27; District Deputies, 112; Grand Lodge Representatives, 824; Alternates, 88; Grand Lodge Members, 201—a total attendance of 1,284. We give the final report at this point because it is more complete than the preliminary report.

The Grand Exalted Ruler announced appointments of members of the Committee on Elections and requested that they report to their Chairman, John D. Shea, of Hartford, Conn., Lodge, No. 19, for an immediate conference. While they were outside the Grand Lodge room, the preliminary budget for the year 1928-'29 was submitted by Chairman Edward W. Cotter, of the Board of Grand Trustees, and was approved by vote of the Grand Lodge, pending the submission, later on, of the final budget.

The next order of business was the election of officers and the selection of a meeting place for the ensuing year. The name of Hon. Murray Hulbert, of New York Lodge, No. 1, was placed in nomination by William T. Phillips, Past Exalted Ruler of that Lodge. Hon. Lee Meriwether, of St. Louis, Mo., Lodge, No. 9, nominated himself. Mr. Hulbert was seconded by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Fred Harper, of Lynchburg, Va., while Mr. Meriwether was seconded by Richard Burke, Exalted Ruler of Lafayette, Indiana, Lodge, No. 143. The contest resulted in the election of Hon. Murray Hulbert by a vote of 904 to 132. There was also a contest for the office of Grand Esteemed Leading Knight between Mifflin G. Potts, of Pasadena, Cal., Lodge, No. 672, and Walter C. Guels, of St. Louis, Mo., Lodge, No. 9. Mr. Potts was elected.

Other Grand Lodge Officers elected were:

Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, O. L. Hayden, of Alva, Oklahoma, Lodge, No. 1184.

Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, John J. Powel, of Wilmington, Del., Lodge, No. 307.

Grand Secretary, J. Edgar Masters, of Charlevoix, Pa., Lodge, No. 494.

Grand Treasurer, Fred A. Morris, Mexico, Mo., Lodge, No. 919 (re-elected).

Grand Tiler, Thomas J. Brady, Brookline, Mass., Lodge, No. 886.

Grand Inner Guard, W. H. Mustaine, Nashville, Tenn., Lodge, No. 72.

Grand Trustee, John K. Burch, Grand Rapids, Mich., Lodge, No. 48.

The above were all elected by unanimous vote.

There was a contest for the place of meeting for 1929 between Los Angeles, California, and El Paso, Texas. The invitation on the part of the former city was extended to the Grand Lodge by J. J. Doyle, Exalted Ruler of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, while that of the latter was extended by Jack Burke, Past Exalted Ruler of El Paso Lodge, No. 187. The Grand Lodge elected to choose Los Angeles by a vote of 742 to 272.

After the election, which was the last order of business for the first session, the Grand Lodge adjourned, to meet again at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, July 11.

Following its usual custom, THE ELKS MAGAZINE will publish a detailed account of the social features of the Miami Convention in its September issue. The present article, therefore, will take you immediately to the

Second Business Session

This session was begun by the submission, by its Chairman, John R. Coen, of Sterling, Colo., of the report of the Committee on Distribution, which detailed the disposition the Committee had made of the recommendations contained in the various annual reports. The Grand Lodge unanimously approved the report.

At this point Eugene W. Kelly of Salt Lake City, Utah, Lodge, No. 85, took the floor and extended to the Grand Lodge and to the Order generally a cordial invitation to stop off and visit Salt Lake City on their way to or from the 1929 Grand Lodge Convention in Los Angeles.

In delivering this invitation Mr. Kelly, who is a Past Grand Tiler, dwelt on the beauties of the city and mentioned many of its items of interest including the Salt Lake itself, the Mormon Tabernacle, and the Mormon Temple. It is highly possible, he said, that his Lodge will invite the Grand Lodge to hold its Convention in Salt Lake City in 1931, and for that reason members of the Lodge are anxious that as many Elks as can do so should familiarize themselves with it beforehand.

Following Mr. Kelly's talk, Chairman John D. Shea, of the Committee on Elections, announced the results of the voting of the previous session. Upon motion of Jack Burke, of El Paso, Texas, Lodge, the Grand Lodge voted to make the choice of Los Angeles unanimous.

The announcement of election results was followed by the reading, by Past Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener, Chairman, of the report of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Commission. This report, dealing with the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building and THE ELKS MAGAZINE, is printed on another page in this issue of the Magazine. It was unanimously accepted and approved.

Mr. Tener then explained to the Grand Lodge that offers had been made by real estate firms in Chicago in connection with the lot, 50 ft. x 150 ft., which is situated in the rear of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building and on which its power plant stands, but that the Commission was without power to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the lot. He informed the Grand Lodge that the lot, for which the Commission originally paid \$20,000, is now appraised at \$125,000, and that the Commission had received an offer of \$150,000 for it; and he said that the Commission felt it should have the power to negotiate in the matter in the event of there arising an advantageous opportunity to dispose of it, by sale or lease, for the benefit of the Order.

To enable the Commission to act, the Grand Lodge adopted, by unanimous vote, the following resolution, introduced by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Fred Harper, one of its members:

"Be It Resolved—

"That the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Commission be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered whenever, in their judgment, it shall be necessary or wise so to do, for the proper maintenance or protection of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building, and upon such terms and conditions as they may deem proper, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, that certain lot of land owned by the Order in the city of Chicago, Illinois, fronting fifty feet on the south side of Diversey Parkway, between Lake View Avenue and Pine Grove Avenue, and with that uniform width running back along a public alley, upon which said lot the power plant of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building is now located, or to grant or convey any right, privilege, or easement with respect to the said lot of land in perpetuity, or for a term of years.

"And the said Elks National Memorial Headquarters Commission are further authorized and empowered, through their proper officers, to execute on behalf of the Order any deed, lease, contract, or other instrument in writing, necessary or proper to consummate and make effective any such sale, lease, or grant."

After the adoption of the foregoing, Chairman Tener introduced the following resolution which had been submitted by Greybull, Wyo., Lodge, No. 1431:

"Resolved—

"That the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, provide for the publication of an illustrated descriptive booklet of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building in Chicago, and that said booklet be made available for purchase to all members of the Order and also to all visitors at the Building."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Grand Lodge Committee on Memorial to Past Grand Exalted Ruler William E. English, of which Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning is Chairman, was submitted by Exalted Ruler, Thomas L. Hughes, of Indianapolis, Ind., Lodge, No. 13, a member of the committee. The report stated that the memorial is nearly completed. It is a bronze, life-sized bust of Mr. English, resting on a Carrara marble pedestal and base which bears a bronze lettered inscription of the name, William E. English, the year of his service as

Grand Exalted Ruler, and the dates of his birth and death. This bust will be placed in the foyer of the beautiful Home of Indianapolis Lodge, of which Mr. English was a charter member and the first Exalted Ruler. It will be installed and ready for dedication very soon.

The report was unanimously approved.

The next event of the second session was the formal introduction to the Grand Lodge of Grand Exalted Ruler-elect Murray Hulbert. Escorted to the platform by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Fanning and Past Exalted Ruler William T. Phillips, of New York Lodge, Mr. Hulbert's entrance was greeted with a prolonged ovation. His speech of acceptance will be found in this issue, beginning on page 5.

At eleven o'clock came the Annual Grand Lodge Memorial Service, conducted by Past Grand Exalted Ruler William Hawley Atwell, Chairman of the Memorial Committee. The service opened with organ music played by Roy Parks, of Miami Lodge, the selection being "Lead Kindly Light." Judge Atwell then delivered a brief, but very beautiful Memorial Address in which he referred to death as a transfer of residence from this world to a magic city without walls, into which no one enters who is not wanted. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was sung, then, by a sextet from Detroit Lodge, No. 34. This was followed by a eulogy of the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler James Uriah Sammis, of Le Mars, Iowa, Lodge, No. 428, delivered by Grand Esquire Lloyd R. Maxwell, of Marshalltown, Iowa, Lodge, No. 312. The sextet from Detroit sang again, this time "Abide with Me," and then Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell eulogized the sterling qualities of the late Grand Trustee, Louis Boismenu, of East St. Louis, Ill., Lodge, No. 664, paying tribute to his loyalty, his unflinching devotion to the Order, and his willingness ever to sacrifice himself in the interests of Elksdom. The Memorial Services closed with a prayer offered by Grand Chaplain Dysart to the memory of those members of the Order who no longer answer the roll-call.

Upon the close of the services, the Grand Lodge took a recess, meeting again the same day at 2 P. M.

Second Half of Second Business Session

The resumption of the second business session after the mid-day recess began with the appointment, by Grand Exalted Ruler Malley, of Assistants to the Grand Esquire. This was followed by the introduction by Past Grand Exalted Ruler John G. Price, of Columbus, Ohio, Lodge, No. 37, of a resolution expressing the regret of the Grand Lodge that Past Grand Exalted Rulers Charles E. Pickett, August Herrmann and John P. Sullivan were unable to attend the convention because of illness and wishing for all of them a speedy return to health. This resolution was, of course, unanimously adopted. Telegrams had been sent to each of them.

The next order of business, perhaps the most noteworthy of the entire meeting, was the submission of the report of the Elks National Foundation Committee, consisting of Past Grand Exalted Rulers James R. Nicholson, Chairman, Charles E. Pickett, Raymond Benjamin, Edward Rightor and James G. McFarland. The report was read by the Chairman. It is printed herewith in its entirety:

"To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks:

"At the Grand Lodge Session at Cincinnati in July, 1927, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"BE IT RESOLVED:

"That the Grand Exalted Ruler appoint a Committee of five to be known as the Elks National Foundation Committee, to make a survey along the lines suggested by Grand Exalted Ruler Charles H. Grakelov in his report to the Grand Lodge assembled in annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1927, for the establishment of a National Elks Foundation, and that such Committee report to the Grand Lodge at its next session as to its conclusion and recommendations on the subject."

"Acting under the authority and in accordance with the directions of that resolution, Grand Exalted Ruler Malley appointed the undersigned as the committee to study and report

upon the advisability of establishing a National Elks Foundation as therein provided.

"Manifestly the first problem confronting the committee was to learn something of the broad reaction of the members of the Order to the activity contemplated by the resolution.

"That all members of the Order might be informed relative to this movement and have an opportunity to express themselves in respect thereto, a comprehensive circular letter setting forth the contemplated plan was mailed to all Grand Lodge Officers and Committeemen, Presidents of the State Associations, and District Deputies, and to the Exalted Rulers of each of the subordinate Lodges, and, through the co-operation of the Executive Director of THE ELKS MAGAZINE, reprinted in full in the April issue of that publication.

"In that communication your committee reviewed the history of previous outstanding movements of a fraternal, humanitarian and patriotic character in which the Grand Lodge, with the support and cooperation of subordinate Lodges, previously had been engaged. There was incorporated the story of the establishment and development of the Elks National Home. There was covered, briefly, the great war-time activities of our Order which indelibly engraved a record of its patriotic principles, purposes and performances, upon the pages of our country's history.

"There was recounted the work of the building of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building, architecturally and artistically occupying a place of leadership among the country's outstanding edifices, and commemorating fittingly the service and sacrifices of the members of our Order who enrolled under the Stars and Stripes for the preservation of the ideals to which our country is dedicated. There was told the story of the establishment of the ELKS MAGAZINE, and the outstanding success of that publication under the able leadership of its Executive Director, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning.

"With such a record of accomplishment in the name of those fundamental principles of our Order—Brotherly Love and Charity, and in Fidelity to the patriotic principles of Elksdom, there was entertained in the minds of your committee no doubt that the members of our Order would be alert and ready to give the sanction of their approval to the establishment of the proposed great endowment fund, which Grand Exalted Ruler Malley, in his speech of acceptance at Cincinnati, very properly said 'will stand forth as the most glorious achievement of Elksdom, a living, functioning thing, ever increasing in size and potentialities, and annually distributing its beneficences.'

"The responses that the committee received from officers of the Grand Lodge, State Associations and subordinate Lodges, and from the rank and file of our Order, indicated that this belief and confidence were justified, and that the members of the Order were prepared to receive with enthusiasm the suggestion of an Elks National Foundation, to assist in its creation by advice and participation, and to co-operate to the fullest extent of their powers in its administration and successful operation.

"The members of your committee wish at this time to express their appreciation of the many helpful suggestions that have come from officers and members of the Order which have lightened their burden, cleared their vision, and assisted materially in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities entrusted to them.

"The committee secured from many sources and considered with care information relative to the method of creation and administration of some of the larger trust funds and endowments now in existence in our country. It has had the benefit of the advice of some of the members of the Order best informed relative to the problems of legal procedure and trust administration, and has received and considered with benefit a wealth of information willingly furnished by the representatives of some of the outstanding endowments of our day.

"It appeared to the members of the committee that their problems naturally divided themselves into four headings:

1. Shall an Elks National Foundation be created?
2. If created, what type of organization shall be adopted?

3. From what sources shall its funds be secured?
4. What shall be the method of its administration?

"The unanimous and enthusiastic approval by the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, State Associations, and subordinate Lodges of the suggestion of the creation of the Elks National Foundation, left no doubt in the minds of your committee of the advisability and the practicability of the movement.

"Much consideration was given then to the question of the form that the organization should take, whether that of a trusteeship or of a corporation independent of the Grand Lodge.

"Various authorities were consulted, trusteeships and corporate forms were carefully considered, and in due time a definite decision reached.

"The members of the Order who responded to the committee's call for assistance, for suggestions and advice, were generously helpful, particularly those who covered the question of the sources from which funds for this foundation should be derived, and the task of the committee in arriving at the recommendations that it should make was materially lessened by this co-operation.

"The question of the administration of the fund is one deserving of the best thought and the most thorough consideration that can be given it. Fortunately there was an abundance of literature on the subject of trusteeships and foundations in our country to-day, and these your committee considered liberally and freely that it might have the benefit of the history of such funds in determining what recommendations should be made for the administration of the proposed foundation.

"The thought of the Elks National Foundation arose from the recognition of the fact that it is impossible to find any one humanitarian activity that would make an equally strong appeal to the Elks of each section of our country. The fund, if created, is designed to supplement the work now being so creditably performed and with such honor and glory to our Order by various subordinate Lodges and State Associations throughout the domain of Elksdom.

"In his speech of acceptance at Cincinnati, Grand Exalted Ruler Malley said:

"We know that in all sections of the country the Lodges are engaged in worth-while endeavors. I think the time has come when an effort should be made to tie together some of the lines, to coordinate and consolidate, to outline a great comprehensive plan of Elk endeavors under wise and sympathetic Grand Lodge supervision. The Lodges of one State have decided to establish a scholarship of at least \$100,000.00 under the supervision of the State Association, another State is studying a similar plan. The State Associations of other States have taken up wonderful humanitarian work—here for crippled children—here for disabled soldiers—here for the victims of tuberculosis—here for the relief of the unfortunate and the under-privileged.'

"Having in mind the purpose and the possibilities of the Elks National Foundation as related to noble endeavors now under way, your committee has sought from the various State Associations information relative to the activities in which they are now engaged or those around which the sentiment of the Elks within the jurisdiction of the various State Associations is crystallizing.

"The result of this study has been to revivify the pride of the members of the committee in the contributions that the members of this Order are making to the assistance and relief of the less fortunate of our land.

"There follows a recapitulation of the activities to which the various State Associations are committed or towards which the sentiment of their members is directed:

"Scholarship Foundations and Student Loans.
Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Washington, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, West Virginia, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho.

"Crippled Children Welfare:
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Nebraska, California, Washington, Georgia, West Virginia, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Montana.

"Big Brother Welfare:
New York, New Jersey, California, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Utah.

"Underprivileged Child Welfare:
New Jersey, California, Arizona, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Wisconsin, Utah.

"Blind, Crippled and Tubercular:
New Jersey, California, Arizona, Virginia, Wisconsin.

"Orphanage and Orphanage Scholarships:
Oklahoma.

"Clinics:
Minnesota—Welfare work at Mayo Clinic.

"Reconstruction Hospitals:
California is preparing to establish an Elks Reconstruction School for Boys.

"As a result of its researches and deliberations and the cooperation that has been so generously given, your committee offers the following recommendations:

"1. That there be established by constitutional amendment a permanent trust fund to be known as 'The Elks National Foundation,' the corpus of which shall be invested in income-producing property and securities, and the income of which shall be applied from time to time, and in such manner as the trustees of said Foundation may determine, for the furtherance of such of the charitable, educational and benevolent activities of the Order, or of its subordinate Lodges or associations of such Lodges, as said trustees may determine; and that the Grand Lodge transfer to said Foundation as an initial appropriation thereto, not less than \$100,000, from such Grand Lodge funds as may be available to be so transferred and appropriated.

"2. That there be created by constitutional amendment a body to be known as 'The Elks National Foundation Trustees,' to consist of seven members of the Grand Lodge, to be appointed by the incoming Grand Exalted Ruler. That the said several trustees be appointed for terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven years, respectively, and that thereafter, at each annual Grand Lodge session, on the first day thereof, the Grand Exalted Ruler shall nominate, and with the consent of the Grand Lodge appoint, one member of the Grand Lodge to serve as such trustee for the full term of seven years. That vacancies in said body caused by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled temporarily until the next Grand Lodge session by appointment by the Grand Exalted Ruler, and at the next Grand Lodge session such vacancies shall be filled by the Grand Exalted Ruler with the consent of the Grand Lodge in the same manner as regular appointments.

"3. That the trustees be given plenary powers to promote, develop and administer the said foundation to accomplish its charitable, educational and benevolent purposes.

"4. That the trustees be authorized and empowered to receive from any source, any monies, securities or other property, that may be properly transferred to them, in trust for the purposes for which the Foundation is established; and may either accumulate such monies, securities or other property as a part of the corpus, using only the income thereof, or may use all or a part of such monies, securities or other property for purposes of distribution, as the respective donors thereof may direct, within the scope of the charitable, educational and benevolent purposes of the Foundation.

"5. That the trustees shall serve without salaries or emoluments and that their necessary expenses be paid by the Grand Lodge.

"6. That said trustees shall report annually to the Grand Lodge their activities, income and expenditures during the past year, and their prospective work and activities for the future.

"7. That the trustees shall carefully consider the best method for the permanent administration of said Foundation, and report their recommendations relating thereto to the next Grand Lodge session.

"8. That the trustees be charged with the duty of endeavoring to secure accretion to the said Foundation from such sources as may be deemed by them available; and that in the performance of said duties special consideration be given to the following possible sources of such accretion:

- a. Grand Lodge appropriations.
- b. Gifts.

- c. Bequests.
- d. Life Insurance upon lives of members, of the Order in favor of the Foundation.
- e. Annuities established by members for the benefit of the Foundation.
- f. Money-raising activities of subordinate Lodges.
- g. The securing of one thousand initial gifts of \$1,000 each to the Foundation, during the first year of its existence only, each donor of such initial gift to receive an appropriate certificate designating such donor as an "Honorary Founder" of the said Foundation.

"9. That the Grand Lodge from time to time, as its funds from surplus earnings of THE ELKS MAGAZINE, unexpended balances of special Grand Lodge charity funds or other sources, may be deemed by the Grand Lodge available for such purposes, appropriate such available funds either to the corpus of the Foundation or as special gifts to the said trustees to be administered by them as the Grand Lodge shall at the time direct.

"10. That no assessments of Lodges or members be made for the purpose of raising funds for the Foundation.

"In conclusion the members of your committee desire to express their deep sense of appreciation of the opportunity and privilege of serving on this committee entrusted with the consideration of and responsibility for suggestions relating to the creation and development of this noble project. In the prosecution of their labors there has been brought to them an impression of the deep interest of the members of our Order in any humanitarian activity, their confidence in the power and strength and purpose of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and their keen desire that it shall continue to hold its place of leadership in activities faithful to and promoting the principles of Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity.

"The work has brought an appreciation of that faith of our Brother Elks in the power of the Order to serve its fellow-men, their confidence in its ability to carry sunshine into the dark places, to lighten the loads that are heavy, to replace tears with smiles, and substitute hope and confidence for sorrow and despair. They will not be content with any record of service that will fail to maintain recognition of the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks as those who extend help freely, who perform their good deeds with a pleasant smile, a hearty hand-clasp and in a gracious manner, who 'Give as in yonder valley the myrtle breathes its fragrance into space.'"

The Grand Lodge voted unanimously to accept the foregoing report of the Elks National Foundation Committee and to adopt the recommendations contained therein.

Past Grand Exalted Ruler James G. McFarland now read to the Grand Lodge changes in the Constitution and in the Grand Lodge statutes necessary to legalize the formation and functioning of the Elks National Foundation. These constitutional and statutory amendments had already been submitted to the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary and had received the approval of that body. The Elks National Foundation Committee moved, therefore, that the changes be adopted as read. The amendments were as follows:

To amend Subdivision 4 of Section 9 of Article III of the Constitution to read as follows:

"(4) To act as Trustees of funds raised or contributed by the members or Lodges of the Order for charitable purposes, and to control the use and distribution of such funds; and to establish a permanent trust fund for charitable, educational and benevolent purposes, and to provide for accretions thereto, from any source whatsoever, to be held in trust, invested and administered, together with other funds or properties transferred from any source for like purposes by the Elks National Foundation Trustees."

To amend Section 15 of Article III of the Constitution to read as follows: "The Grand Lodge shall annually, by resolution, assess upon each member of the Order annual dues, in such amount and to be paid in such manner as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge, for raising revenue to meet the expenses of the Grand Lodge, including the maintenance of the Elks

National Home, so long as the Home shall be maintained by Statute, and including the maintenance of the National Headquarters and for the expense of publishing and distributing such National Journal as the Grand Lodge may provide to be published. No money, *except the funds controlled by the Elks National Foundation Trustees*, shall be drawn from the treasury, except as authorized by the Grand Lodge."

To amend the Constitution by inserting the following Article as "Article V," and renumber the present Articles V, VI, VII and VIII accordingly, as Article VI, VII, VIII and IX:

ARTICLE V.

Elks National Foundation

"Section 1. There is established the Elks National Foundation, the corpus of which shall be invested in income-producing property and securities, and the income of which shall be applied from time to time, and in such manner as the Trustees of such funds may determine, for the furtherance of such of the charitable, educational and benevolent activities of the Order, or of its subordinate Lodges or associations of such Lodges, or otherwise, as said Trustees may determine; provided, that money or property may be received by the Trustees for other purposes than accumulation in the corpus of the fund, if the donors thereof so direct, and within the general scope of the Foundation.

"Section 2. The Elks National Foundation shall be administered by a Board to be known as the Elks National Foundation Trustees, to consist of seven members of the Grand Lodge of the Order, to be appointed by the Grand Exalted Ruler. That the several Trustees be appointed for terms of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively; and that thereafter at each annual Grand Lodge session, on the first day thereof, the Grand Exalted Ruler shall nominate, and with the consent of the Grand Lodge appoint, one member of the Grand Lodge to serve as such Trustee for the full term of seven years. That vacancies in said Board caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be filled temporarily until the next Grand Lodge session, by appointment by the Grand Exalted Ruler, and at the next Grand Lodge Session such vacancies shall be filled by the Grand Exalted Ruler, with the consent of the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as regular appointments.

"Section 3. That the Elks National Foundation Trustees are hereby granted and given plenary powers to promote, develop and administer the said Foundation to accomplish its charitable, educational and benevolent purposes; that said Trustees be, and are authorized and empowered to receive from any source any moneys, securities or other property that may be properly transferred to them, in trust for the purposes for which the Foundation is established; to invest the same in such safe securities and other property and to sell, transfer and reinvest the same in such manner as shall best safeguard the Fund and assure the continuity of its income; and may either accumulate such moneys, securities or other property as a part of the corpus, using only the income thereof, or may use all or a part of such moneys, securities, or other property for purposes of distribution, in case the respective donors thereof may so direct, within the scope of the charitable, educational and benevolent purposes of the Foundation. That such Trustees shall serve without salaries or emoluments. The necessary expenses of the said Trustees shall be paid by the Grand Lodge. That said Trustees shall report annually to the Grand Lodge their activities, the income and expenditures of the Fund during the past year and their prospective activities for the future. The disbursement of all moneys from the Elks National Foundation Fund shall be upon order of the Elks National Foundation Trustees, such order to be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary of such Trustees."

The foregoing are the Constitutional amendments which were adopted by the Grand Lodge. It should be remembered that these must now be referred to the subordinate Lodges for ratification, according to Section 1, Article VIII, of the Constitution (as numbered hitherto).

The statutory changes adopted by the Grand Lodge follow:

That Section 40 B of the Grand Lodge Statutes be enacted to read as follows:

"Section 40 B. That the Elks National Foundation Trustees, when duly created by constitutional enactment, shall have power to elect a Chairman and such other officers as may be deemed proper; to adopt rules for their meetings and the conduct of their business; to enter into contracts on behalf of the Board for any and all necessary purposes in connection with the duties of such Board; to have custody of the funds committed to such Board by authority of the Grand Lodge; to require bond, on such penalty as may be determined, from such of its officers as may have the actual custody of such funds, and securing the faithful administration thereof; to keep an accurate account of its receipts and expenditures and to make report from time to time to the Grand Lodge of its proceedings, and to do and perform such other acts and duties as may be properly incident to those specifically mentioned herein."

It was recommended that Section 234 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, which refers to the Big Brother Movement, be repealed, because it is obsolete, and that there be substituted for it a new statute, to bear the same number and reading as follows:

"Section 234. Any State Association may receive and accept from the Elks National Foundation any funds that may be distributed to it or to its trustees, or to the authorized Committee of any such State Association for charitable, benevolent, and educational purposes. Any such State Association shall act as the Trustee of such funds so received and shall make definite report of the expenditure of any such fund so received to the Elks National Foundation Trustees, and shall furnish any and all information to such Trustees at any time when requested."

In accordance with Recommendation 9 of the report of the Elks National Foundation Committee, relative to the transfer of funds to the Elks National Foundation Fund, the Grand Lodge voted unanimously to adopt the following resolution, introduced by Past Grand Exalted Ruler McFarland:

"Be it Resolved—

"That there be transferred, and ordered turned over from the Reserve Fund of the Grand Lodge to the Elks National Foundation Trustees, immediately on their appointment and organization, Fifty Thousand (\$50,000.00) Dollars face value of New York City bonds and Fifty Thousand (\$50,000.00) Dollars money now on deposit in such Reserve Fund, such bonds and money to be and become a part of the Elks National Foundation Fund."

Thus, through the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the recommendations of the Elks National Foundation Committee; and through the adoption of the constitutional and statutory amendments; and through the adoption of the above resolution, this Sixty-fourth Grand Lodge Convention, in session at Miami, Florida, July 11, 1928, created the Elks National Foundation, with a nucleus of \$100,000.00 for the endowment fund.

At this juncture, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Rush L. Holland informed the Grand Lodge that one of its members Thomas M. Hunter, of Denver, Colo., Lodge, No. 17, a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Good of the Order, had met with an accident. Mr. Hunter, who is seventy-two years old, had fallen and broken his hip and, as a result, was faced with the necessity of remaining in a hospital in Miami for several weeks. This injury being sustained while he was away from home in pursuit of his duty as a Grand Lodge Committeeman, the Grand Lodge voted to pay all his hospital expenses.

The next proceeding was the unanimous adoption of a resolution, introduced by Grand Esquire Lloyd R. Maxwell, that the incoming Grand Exalted Ruler appoint a committee of three for the planning of a suitable memorial to the late Past Grand Exalted Ruler James Uriah Sammis.

Now was presented the report of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, by its Chairman, Lawrence H. Rupp, of Allentown, Pa., Lodge, No. 130, together with its recommenda-

tions for changes in the Constitution and the Grand Lodge Statutes.

Acting upon the recommendation of Grand Exalted Ruler Malley that the Grand Lodge Committee on Social and Community Welfare be discontinued and supervision of welfare work by subordinate Lodges be transferred to the Committee on Good of the Order, with a membership increased from three to five, and that a Grand Lodge Ritualistic Committee be created, the Committee on Judiciary recommended the following statutory changes, which were adopted by vote of the Grand Lodge:

Section 41 of the Grand Lodge Statutes was amended to read as follows:

(Note: The italics in every case are ours, signifying changes.)

"Section 41. There shall be the following standing Committees:

A Committee on Judiciary, consisting of five members; a Committee on Auditing Accounts, consisting of three members; a Committee on Good of the Order, consisting of five members; a Committee on Credentials, consisting of five members; a Committee on State Associations, consisting of three members; a *Ritualistic Committee, consisting of five members.*"

This amendment does away with the present provision of the statute constituting the Committee on Social and Community Welfare as one of the Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge, and increases the membership of the Committee on Good of the Order from three to five, and creates the Ritualistic Committee.

Section 47A of the Grand Lodge Statutes, defining the powers and duties of the Grand Lodge Committee on Social and Community Welfare, was repealed. In its place there was created a new section, reading as follows:

"Section 47A. The Ritualistic Committee shall have supervision of the initiatory work of subordinate Lodges, and it shall promote Inter-Lodge Ritualistic Contests, and shall foster proficiency in the rendition of the rituals in initiations in subordinate Lodges by such other methods as to it may seem wise and proper, and when deemed urgently necessary it shall recommend to the Grand Lodge changes in the Ritual; and shall have charge of such other matters as may be referred to it by the Grand Lodge."

Coordinating with the abolition of the Grand Lodge Committee on Social and Community Welfare, Section 134A of the Grand Lodge Statutes, defining the duties of the Social and Community Welfare Committee of a subordinate Lodge, was amended to read as follows:

"Section 134A. At the next regular session after he is installed, the Exalted Ruler shall appoint a Standing Committee known as the Social and Community Welfare Committee consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members to hold office one Lodge year. *Such Committee shall have general charge and supervision of all matters pertaining to Elks activities of civic, social and community interest, excepting only as may be otherwise specifically provided by statute.*"

Another statutory amendment in line with the foregoing changes was that of Section 44, which was amended to read as follows:

"Committee on Good of the Order

Section 44. The Committee on Good of the Order shall have charge and supervision of such matters as shall be referred to it by the Grand Exalted Ruler pertaining to the good of the Order, and of all subordinate Lodge activities, Inter-Lodge relations and similar matters."

The Committee on Judiciary recommended that Section 55A of the Grand Lodge Statutes, relative to the War Relief Fund, be repealed. And also, that Sections 51 and 52 of the Grand Lodge Statutes be amended so as to eliminate therefrom the present references to the War Relief Fund.

And that Section 51 be amended to read as follows:

"Section 51. The funds of the Grand Lodge shall be classified as follows:

- a. General Fund
- b. Reserve Fund
- c. Emergency Charity Fund
- d. National Home Fund
- e. Contingent Funds
- f. Extraordinary Fund
- g. National Headquarters Fund
- h. National Publication Fund"

And further, that Section 52 be amended to read as follows:

"Section 52. The General Fund shall include all the funds of the Grand Lodge except the Reserve Fund, the Emergency Charity Fund, the National Headquarters Fund, and the National Publication Fund, as therein defined and shall be deposited to the credit of the Grand Lodge in banks or depositories designated in writing by the Board of Grand Trustees and may be withdrawn only by checks signed by the Grand Treasurer and countersigned by the Grand Exalted Ruler."

The purpose of this recommendation is to eliminate from the Statutes references to a fund which has ceased to exist.

At the request of the Board of Grand Trustees, Section 56, in its last line, was amended to provide the Board with a contingent fund of \$12,000.00 instead of \$10,000.00, as heretofore, it being the opinion of the Grand Trustees that the larger sum is necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of the Elks National Home at Bedford, Va.

An analysis of transfer dimit notices received by the Circulation Department of THE ELKS MAGAZINE from Lodge Secretaries from January, 1927, to June, 1928, disclosed that, because Lodge Secretaries drop from the roll the name of a member immediately upon the issuance to him of a transfer dimit, no Grand Lodge tax or assessment is paid for the holders of from 1,000 to 1,500 of such transfer dimits. For instance, if a transfer dimit is issued in March, and the name of the holder is immediately dropped from the roll, if he joins the other Lodge after April 1, the Grand Lodge tax is not paid for that member. Therefore, on the recommendation of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning, Section 192 was amended in two respects. The first paragraph now reads:

"Section 192. A member in good standing may petition, in writing, for a transfer dimit, to join another Lodge, or to sign a petition for dispensation for a new Lodge, in which case his petition shall certify his intention of making application for affiliation with such Lodge, or to sign petition for dispensation for a new Lodge, or a Lodge about to be instituted, and the applicant shall not, because thereof, relinquish any benefit as an Elk, or as a member of the Lodge granting such transfer dimit, and his name shall remain on the roll of the Lodge granting the transfer dimit, and he shall be regarded as an active member of such Lodge, until his application shall have been accepted by such other Lodge;" (from this point on the first paragraph is unchanged.)

The second paragraph of the same section (192) was amended as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of a Lodge, to which an applicant may submit his transfer dimit for its action, to notify *within one week* by registered letter the applicant and the Secretary of the Lodge which granted such dimit of the applicant's election or rejection. . . ." (from this point on the second paragraph is unchanged.)

An amendment was made to Section 157 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, as a result of the recommendation of Grand Exalted Ruler Malley. The amended section now reads as follows:

"Section 157. The jurisdiction of each Lodge over applicants for membership therein shall extend to a line equidistant between the boundaries of the cities or villages in which the adjoining Lodges are located, disregarding state or territorial lines. *However, the Grand Exalted Ruler shall have power to deviate from this rule if it seems to be for the best interest of the Lodges of adjoining cities or villages, to determine the jurisdiction of such adjoining Lodges by fixing boundaries without regard to such equidistant line, and he shall report his decision at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.*"

The recommendation of the Grand Exalted Ruler that the power to grant dispensations to subordinate Lodges to omit regular sessions be restricted to the Grand Exalted Ruler, resulted in the amendment of Section 113 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, by striking out therefrom the words: "Or his District Deputy."

Another recommendation of Grand Exalted Ruler Malley was favorably acted on by the amendment of Section 172 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, by striking out the following clause: "provided, however, that no member shall be eligible for election to life membership, honorary or otherwise, until he shall have been a member in good standing for a period of at least two years."

The Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the recommendation of Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley that the surrender of the Charter of Ennis, Texas, Lodge, No. 261, be approved by the Grand Lodge, recommended that the surrender of said Charter be approved; and, further, to obviate in the future the necessity of such action by the Grand Lodge in any such case, it recommended the amendment of Section 141 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, by striking out from the first sentence thereof the words "when approved by the Grand Lodge." The section otherwise remains unchanged.

The Committee on Judiciary introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the decision of the Grand Exalted Ruler in the matter of establishment of the jurisdiction of Ridgefield Park, N. J., Lodge, No. 1506 and all neighboring Lodges, be and is hereby approved."

The Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred that portion of the report of the Grand Exalted Ruler relative to the shooting of Jacob D. Hanson, Secretary of Niagara Falls, New York, Lodge, No. 346, reported that it had carefully considered the matter, as well as the resolution of Oak Park, Ill., Lodge, No. 1295, and recommended the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Brother Jacob D. Hanson, Secretary of Niagara Falls Lodge, No. 346, a beloved Elk and a law-abiding citizen, was shot and severely wounded by Coast Guardsmen, on May 6, 1928, while he, Brother Hanson, was lawfully driving upon a public highway almost within the city limits of Niagara Falls and while peaceably engaged in the pursuit of his own business and not in any unlawful enterprise, and

"WHEREAS, the Grand Lodge is deeply concerned in the welfare of Brother Hanson, and sympathizes most sincerely with him in his blinded and crippled condition, which is the direct result of the unwarranted assault committed upon him, and

"WHEREAS, our Order believes in upholding the laws of our Nation and is pledged to support and uphold the Constitution and Statutes of our Country, but does not believe that respect for the law is engendered in the minds of the people when officers sworn to uphold the law act in a reckless, intolerant and utterly illegal manner to the peril of life and property and upon mere suspicion that the law is being violated;

"NOW, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks does hereby solemnly protest against such ruthless and illegal acts on the part of law officers as resulted in the tragic shooting of Brother Hanson;

"That it calls for the prompt and vigorous prosecution and proper punishment of those who participated in the shooting of Brother Hanson, and for the taking of such proper legal steps as may procure for him some recompense for the damages that he has sustained and will continue to sustain to the end of his life;

"That the Grand Lodge extends to Brother Hanson its most profound sympathy for the injuries he has so undeservedly suffered."

On the recommendation of the Committee on Judiciary, Section 22 of the Grand Lodge Statutes was amended, so as to remove therefrom the restriction limiting the salary of his secretary to \$200.00 per month. The Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion of the Committee that the Grand Exalted Ruler should be able to avail himself of the most competent persons available to assist him in the performance of his duties.

The recommendation of the Grand Exalted Ruler relative to the traveling expenses of subordinate Lodge representatives to the Grand Lodge resulted in the introduction, by the Committee on Judiciary, of an amendment to Section 4, Article III, of the Constitution. The amendment consists of the following additional paragraph:

"Each Lodge shall pay the necessary expenses of its representatives to the Grand Lodge, and such necessary expenses shall at least include actual transportation paid, and sleeping or parlor car fare, and in addition thereto, \$10.00 for each day necessarily engaged in traveling and \$15.00 for each day necessarily spent in attendance."

The foregoing amendment was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge and will be referred to the subordinate Lodges for ratification.

Section 209 of the Grand Lodge Statutes was amended by the addition of a new paragraph, reading as follows:

"4. The Governing Board of the Home or Club shall have the power to suspend a member from Club privileges, for violation of Club Rules, after notice to such member and a hearing before such Governing Board."

The following resolution, introduced by the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Walter F. Meier, a Member of the Grand Forum, has prepared a compilation of all the opinions rendered by the Grand Forum, beginning with the Grand Lodge Session of 1908, and ending with the Grand Lodge Session of 1927, as well as an appendix comprising the rules of procedure heretofore prescribed by the Grand Forum, and an appendix containing suggested forms to be used in connection with the proceedings before a Subordinate Forum and on appeal to the Grand Forum, together also with a thorough and complete index thereof; and

"WHEREAS, your Judiciary Committee has examined said compilation and has been impressed not only with the most competent manner in which the work has been accomplished, but also its great value for all Subordinate Lodges;

"NOW, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

"First—That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to Walter F. Meier, Justice of the Grand Forum, for the labor he has so successfully performed with the sole desire on his part to assist in the up-building of the order.

"Second—That the Grand Secretary be directed forthwith to have said compilation printed and distributed to the Subordinate Lodges for their use as well as to such other members of the Grand Lodge as may be interested in the same."

Acting on the recommendation of Grand Exalted Ruler Malley that the Pledge to the Flag, as used in the ritual, be amended to conform with the Pledge adopted by the National Conference on the Flag Code, the Grand Lodge voted, on motion of the Committee on Judiciary, to amend the Pledge to the Flag in the ritual to read as follows:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

A resolution next was adopted by the Grand Lodge providing for the transfer of the unexpended balance of the Mississippi Flood Relief Fund into the Grand Lodge Emergency Charity Fund.

Chairman Rupp, of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, read the following resolution:

Whereas, the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks now residents at the Elks National Home, at Bedford, Virginia, in regular meeting of the Home Lodge, as maintained and conducted by said residents, on June 4th, 1928, desire to give expression to their sentiments of appreciation to the Order, now, therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we hereby express our sincere thanks to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, through the Grand Lodge, to assemble in annual session at Miami, Florida, on July 9, 1928, for its liberal and generous provisions made for our welfare and comfort at the Elks National Home.

2. We desire to commend the efficient and fraternal services of the Grand Trustees, in their management of the Home, and to express our appreciation of their uniform kindness and fraternal spirit displayed in all their contacts with the residents of the Home.

3. We express our grateful appreciation to Brother Robert A. Scott, the Superintendent of the Home, for his thoughtful care in all matters relating to our comfort and well-being, and for his courteous and sympathetic treatment of all the residents and commend his efficient and able conduct of the Home management.

4. We likewise express our appreciation of the interest displayed by the Home Member of the Board, Brother Clyde Jennings, who is a frequent visitor at the Home and whose geniality and kindly disposition and whose ability and foresight make him an ideal official for the duties committed to him.

5. We also express our appreciation of the kindness and efficient personal care which Brother J. A. Rucker, the Home Physician, displays toward all who have need of his services.

6. We extend to the Grand Lodge our heartiest good wishes for a happy and successful meeting and desire to contribute thereto by this expression of our appreciation for all that is being done for their Brothers who are residents of the National Home, and our assurances of our own happiness and comfort.

J. W. KELLY,
Chairman
Resolution Committee.

FRANK H. RITTER
Exalted Ruler.

In the enforced absence of Past Grand Exalted Ruler John P. Sullivan, of New Orleans, La., Lodge, No. 30, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Social and Community Welfare, the report of that Committee and its resolutions were submitted by W. C. Robertson, of Minneapolis, Minn., Lodge, No. 44, a member of the Committee. Mr. Robertson read excerpts from the annual report, which had already been distributed in printed form and portions of which will be found in the next issue of this Magazine. He also introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Be it Resolved—

"That Representatives of Subordinate Lodges in attendance at this Convention make it their duty to report to their Lodges the activities of this Committee and to call specially to the attention of the Subordinate Lodge Committees on Social and Community Welfare the printed report of the Committee, and to file a copy of same with each Subordinate Lodge; and particularly to call attention to that section of the report which contains a digest of the work of the Subordinate Lodges of the Order."

Mr. Robertson also reported another resolution as a recommendation of his Committee. This resolution, which was unanimously adopted, follows:

"Be it Resolved—

"That there is hereby created and appropriated, for the ensuing Grand Lodge year, a special 'Subordinate Lodge Assistance Fund' in the sum of six thousand (\$6,000.00) dollars, to be administered and disbursed by the Grand Exalted Ruler, after a thorough investigation, in such manner as he shall deem best for the co-operation and partial relief of Subordinate Lodges upon which exceptional demands are made for the assistance of members of other Lodges."

At this point, Chairman Rupp, of the Judiciary Committee, moved that all the amended Grand Lodge Statutes be enacted into law. The motion was unanimously carried.

An important amendment to Section 17 of Article III of the Constitution was now considered and voted upon, in connection with the establishment of Elks Lodges in communities of less than 5,000 inhabitants, under special circumstances. The amended section follows in its entirety:

"Section 17. Subordinate Lodges may be instituted in any city or incorporated village in the United States of America, or its possessions, that has within its corporate limits 5,000 or more white inhabitants, according to the last national, state, or municipal census; provided, however, that in cases dependent upon a municipal census the verity of such census shall be established to the satisfaction of the Grand Exalted Ruler. *And provided also that the Grand Exalted Ruler may, where in his opinion special circumstances warrant such action, grant a dispensation for the institution of a Subordinate Lodge in any city or incorporated village in the United States of America, or its possessions, with a population of less than 5,000 white inhabitants; and in such case he shall set forth in the official order granting such dispensation the special reasons for his action.*"

When this amendment was introduced, it contained the following final clause: "and on and after September 1, 1933, in any city having more than 250,000 white inhabitants, according to the last census as aforesaid, a subordinate Lodge may be instituted for each 250,000 of such white inhabitants, or remaining major fraction thereof."

This second proposition created considerable discussion and, for the reason that the Grand Lodge believed that more time should be allowed for its thorough consideration, Section 17, of Article III, was amended as it stands above, *without the inclusion of the clause just mentioned.* Discussion and voting upon the foregoing was the last business of the second session and the Grand Lodge adjourned until 10 A. M., Thursday, July 12.

The Third Business Session

At 10 A. M. on Thursday, July 12, the Grand Lodge convened for its final business session.

The first business transacted was the introduction by James C. Murtagh, of Waterloo, Iowa, Lodge, No. 290, of a resolution dealing with the discontinuance of the Grand Lodge Committee on Social and Community Welfare, in which was expressed the appreciation of the Grand Lodge to Past Grand Exalted Ruler

John P. Sullivan for his able direction of the Committee during his several years service as Chairman, and directing that the rituals, Constitution and Statutes prepared by the Committee for the Junior Order of Antlers, under instruction of the Grand Lodge which met last year in Cincinnati, be turned over to the new Grand Lodge Ritualistic Committee, when appointed, with instructions to make report on them at the 1929 Convention in Los Angeles. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Conrad Reeb, Grand Trustee, next introduced a resolution on behalf of the Board, providing for the preparation of a suitable testimonial to the memory of the late Louis Boismenu, of East St. Louis, Ill., Lodge, No. 664, in recognition of his splendid service as Member and Secretary of the Board of Grand Trustees. It was also provided that the testimonial, together with an engrossed copy of the resolution, be sent to the family of Mr. Boismenu. This resolution was adopted by a rising vote of the Grand Lodge.

Edward W. Cotter, of Hartford, Conn., Lodge, No. 19, Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, submitted the final budget for the year 1928-29. The budget as submitted was unanimously approved.

Frank J. Lonergan, of Portland, Ore., Lodge, No. 142, then took the platform and informed the Grand Lodge that George E. Chamberlain, a Past Exalted Ruler of Portland Lodge, former Governor of Oregon and former United States Senator, both of which offices he held for two terms, had died in Washington, D. C., on July 9. Paying tribute to the Senator as a brilliant statesman, and a loyal and enthusiastic Elk, Mr. Lonergan introduced a resolution expressing the sorrow of the Grand Lodge at the loss of so distinguished a member and providing that a copy of the resolution be engrossed and sent to Mr. Chamberlain's family. The Grand Lodge adopted the resolution by a rising vote.

Grand Exalted Ruler Malley at this time read two telegrams addressed to the Grand Lodge. One was from Irving L. Camp, President of the Lions International, conveying best wishes to the Grand Lodge for a successful convention. The second was from Nathan Weil, Exalted Ruler of Washington, D. C., Lodge, No. 15, sending the greetings of his Lodge as it was entertaining 1,000 children with an outing.

The next order of business was the introduction, by Dr. Ralph Hagan, Secretary of the Board of Grand Trustees and a member of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in accordance with Section 15, Article III, of the Constitution, and Section 49 of the Grand Lodge Statutes, there are hereby affixed and assessed upon each member of the Order as of April 1st, 1929, annual dues in the amount of \$1.35; that of the amount so fixed and assessed, one dollar for each Elk on its roll of membership as of said April 1st, shall be paid by each Subordinate Lodge on or before May 1st, 1929, for the expense of publishing and distributing the National journal known as THE ELKS MAGAZINE, and the same is hereby appropriated for such purpose; and of the amount so fixed and assessed thirty-five cents for each Elk on its roll of membership as of said April 1st shall be paid by each Subordinate Lodge on or before May 1st, 1929, to meet the expense of the Grand Lodge, including the maintenance of the Elks National Home, and the same is hereby appropriated for such purpose."

This resolution was unanimously adopted. Dr. Hagan also submitted another resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved.—That out of moneys heretofore appropriated for general expense, the Grand Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase \$1,500.00 in United States Liberty Bonds, par value, to be held and used, if necessary, by the Board of Grand Trustees for the replacement of any property of the Elks National Home damaged or destroyed by fire."

Secretary Hagan further submitted the recommendation of the Board of Grand Trustees that charters be issued to the following Lodges:

Goodland, Kansas, Lodge, No. 1528.
Lake View, Oregon, Lodge, No. 1536.
West Haven, Conn., Lodge, No. 1537.
San Fernando, Cal., Lodge, No. 1539.
Beaver Dam, Wis., Lodge, No. 1540.
Hartford, Vermont, Lodge, No. 1541.

This recommendation was approved and the charters will be issued.

Chairman Lawrence H. Rupp, of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, submitted the

following amendment to Section 31, of the Grand Lodge Statutes and moved that it be enacted into law:

"Section 31. He (the Grand Secretary) shall, on or before March 10, of each year, furnish to the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge the blank forms for the annual reports, and he shall annually secure, compile and publish data, information and statistics concerning the activities of Subordinate Lodges."

The amendment was approved and enacted into law by unanimous vote.

George W. Bruce, of Montrose, Colo., Lodge, No. 1053, District Deputy for Colorado, West, took the platform by permission of the Grand Exalted Ruler and made a brief talk describing a vast natural park project in the Ouray region of Colorado in which the Elks of the district hope to interest the Grand Lodge. Mr. Bruce said that some time this fall he would request permission of the Grand Exalted Ruler to circularize the subordinate Lodges with a booklet descriptive of the country and the park project.

The next item of business was the submission and reading of the report of the Grand Lodge Committee on State Associations, by its Chairman, William E. Hendrich, of Terre Haute, Ind., Lodge, No. 86.

"Your committee on State Associations met at Chicago, Ill., on September 24th, 1927, and after a conference with the Grand Exalted Ruler and other Grand Lodge officers, the committee on January 11th, 1928, mailed out a questionnaire to the Secretary of each State Association for the purpose of ascertaining the names and addresses of the Presidents and Secretaries, the dates and places of their annual meetings and the number of subordinate Lodges belonging to each State Association.

"The following is a list of the State Associations:

"Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

"Your committee also on February 18th, 1928, met with the Grand Exalted Ruler and the Grand Trustees in New York City. Your committee attended meeting of officers of the Missouri State Association at Hannibal and accompanied the Grand Exalted Ruler on his official visits to various lodges in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana.

"Your committee also on April 10th and 11th, attended the State Meeting of the Florida State Association at Orlando, to complete arrangements for the meeting of the State Associations at the coming convention to be held in Miami on July 9-10-11-12. Your committee also attended the meeting of the Texas State Association on May 18-19, at El Paso Texas of the New York State Association at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 4-5-6; of Iowa State Association, held at Ottumwa, Iowa on June 4-5-6th.

"Your committee will also attend the meetings to be held in August, 1928, of the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania State Associations.

"Your committee also on April 13th, 1928, mailed the following questionnaire to the President of each State Association:

'Dear Brother:

I am sending this questionnaire with the request that you fill it out at once and return to me. The Elks National Foundation Committee needs this information for its first report and looks to us to furnish it.

Is your State Association committed to:

1. Scholarship Foundations?
2. Care of Crippled Children?
3. Under-Privileged-Child Work?
4. Blind, Crippled and Tubercular?
5. Big-Brother Welfare?
6. Other Welfare Work? (State Kind).
7. Number of Elks Lodges in your state?
8. Number Lodges Belonging to State Association?

It is necessary that this questionnaire be filled out and returned at once. The time is short before the next National Convention in Miami.'

"On April 30th, 1928, we mailed the following report to Brother James R. Nicholson, Chairman Elks National Foundation Committee:

April 30th, 1928.

'My dear Bro. Nicholson:

The following information relative to the activities of the various state associations furnished by the President of the following state associations.

Committed to scholarship funds:—Idaho, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Iowa, Georgia, Arizona, South Carolina, Michigan and Massachusetts.

Committed to care of crippled children: Wisconsin, Montana, Oregon, California, West Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska.

Committed to under-privileged-child work: Wisconsin, Florida, Utah, California, New Jersey, Texas and Georgia.

Committed to blind, crippled and tubercular: Wisconsin, California, New Jersey, Virginia and Arizona.

Committed to Big-Brother Welfare: Florida, Utah, California, New York, New Jersey, Georgia and Arizona.

Committed to Welfare Work: Minnesota at Mayo Clinic, Oklahoma Orphanage.

Indiana and Illinois have special committees to report at their meetings in August to commit itself to some special welfare activity work.

Montana expects to establish a state scholarship foundation at the annual meeting to be held this year.

California is also preparing to establish an Elks Reconstruction School for Boys between the ages of fifteen and twenty years.

South Dakota state association has a committee appointed for special welfare activity work and will make a report to said association at its meeting to be held on June 26th and 27th, 1928.

Pennsylvania looks as though the association at its next meeting will favor the scholarship foundation.

The above information was gathered from the questionnaire, sent out on April 2nd, 1928. Enclosed find copy of questionnaire. Any other information received will be immediately forwarded to you.'

"Also on July 9th, 1928, the committee mailed an invitation for a dinner to be held Monday evening, July 9th, 1928, as guests of Miami Lodge to State Association Officials and District Deputies. One hundred and twenty-seven accepted.

"Your committee also mailed out letters calling special attention to the work of the Elks National Foundation Committee as reported by P. G. E. R. James R. Nicholson, Chairman, in his letter of February 14th, as of special interest to State Associations.

"Your committee also acknowledges receiving the various reports of State Association meetings and bulletins.

"Your committee suggests to the State Associations having no agency of publicity that they establish a Bureau of Publicity through which the activities of the Lodges in their respective jurisdictions may receive publicity through THE ELKS MAGAZINE and if possible, State Association bulletins.

"Your committee also called a meeting of the Presidents, Past Presidents and Secretaries of all the State Associations to convene at 3 P. M. Monday afternoon, July 9th, at Miami. At this conference every State Association was represented by one or more of its officers who reported the general and special activities of their respective associations. Much interest was shown in these reports and all present were enthusiastic concerning the sentiments therein expressed.

"We recognize a wide field of opportunity for State Associations to wield a great influence towards the upbuilding of the weaker Lodges. There is the duty to raise to a higher pinnacle of accomplishment the various recognized commendable projects initiated by subordinate Lodges. We earnestly recommend the attention of State Associations to the activities of the Lodges and to the consideration of the weaker Lodges as to the physical and financial conditions.

"We recommend that Association Secretaries advise the State Association Committee of the Grand Lodge, of any Lodges in their respective associations which are inactive and in a precarious condition.

"We desire to express our hearty appreciation for the courtesy and absolute co-operation extended this committee by all State Association Presidents, Secretaries and to the District Deputy Grand Exalted Rulers for their interest shown and the assistance given this committee.

"And finally, we desire to bring to the attention of all State Associations the great principles

of the Endowment Fund as enacted at this session of the Grand Lodge. While it is probable that it will be some time before funds are available yet your committee urgently requests State Associations through their proper committees to give particular attention to the study and principles of this foundation to the end that when the same shall function through its regular channels, all the State Associations may be in a position to take up with the trustees the question of State Association participation in the fund. We further urge each association to give particular attention and study to the matters in which they are particularly interested and submit their suggestions to the trustees of the said fund to the end that the income of the said Endowment Fund, when available, may be used towards furthering the purposes for which said fund was founded and towards accomplishing the greatest results for the welfare work of our great organization."

This report was unanimously accepted and approved.

The next report to be submitted was that of the Grand Lodge Committee on Good of the Order, which was read by the Chairman, James T. Hallinan, of Queens Borough, New York, Lodge, No. 878. The Committee reported that, as a result of hearings conducted by it in accordance with instructions issued by the 1927 Grand Lodge at Cincinnati, it made the following recommendations: That *The Pennsylvania Elk*, because it had changed from a monthly to a quarterly publication without securing permission from the Grand Lodge, be denied its permit to continue operation.

That the permit heretofore granted to *The Pacific Coast Elk* be revoked, inasmuch as said publication has discontinued.

That the permits heretofore granted to *The Eastern Elk*, *The Jolly Elk*, *The Traveling Elk*, and the *National Elks' Horn*, be continued.

The Committee further recommended as follows:

"That at no time shall any of the foregoing publications represent themselves to be official publications of State Associations without complying with the provisions of Section 214 of the Grand Lodge Statutes.

"That no political advertisement of any kind, nature or description shall be accepted and published by any of said publications.

"That none of the said publications shall represent themselves to be the official publication of the Order.

"That none of the publications shall secure advertisements on the claim that they are the official publication of the Order, or that any pecuniary benefit will accrue to the Grand Lodge, subordinate Lodge, or State Association by reason of the insertion of advertisement therein.

"That every month the editor or publisher of said publications shall officially file with the Grand Secretary at his office in Chicago a complete copy of the publication for that month.

"That the failure of any of said publications to publish their issues monthly as authorized shall immediately act as a revocation of their permits."

The Committee reported further, as follows:

"Brother John F. Malley, Grand Exalted Ruler, referred to the Committee on Good of the Order the matter of the proper marking of the grave of the late Hamilton E. Leach, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, which was brought to the attention of the Grand Exalted Ruler by the members of Washington, D. C., Lodge, No. 15.

"An investigation was made of the matter by your Committee and it was found that the grave of the Past Grand Exalted Ruler, Brother Hamilton E. Leach, in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C., was unmarked and the following recommendation is suggested and recommended by your Committee.

"That the grave of our Past Grand Exalted Ruler, Hamilton E. Leach, be properly and suitably marked and properly cared for and that the Board of Grand Trustees be authorized to erect a proper monument on the grave to the memory of Brother Hamilton E. Leach, and arrange for the perpetual care of said grave at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$750.00.

"There was also referred to the Committee on Good of the Order by Brother John F. Malley, Grand Exalted Ruler, the matter of subordinate Lodges erecting costly buildings and maintain therein hotel features.

"The Good of the Order Committee investi-

gated and studied this question realizing that many of the Lodges during the past few years have erected structures containing hotel features and as a result thereof the Committee recommend, as follows:

"1. That all officials of the Order having in charge the approval of the building and the financing incidental thereto should go into the matter very exhaustively and carefully before approval is given and that thought and consideration should also be given to the operation of the building after erection.

"2. That the District Deputies at their conferences with Exalted Rulers shall urge the importance of Elks patronizing the Elk Club-houses containing hotel features whenever visiting other cities.

"3. Popularizing of the Club-Hotels and their advantages throughout the rank and file of the membership through the co-operation of THE ELKS MAGAZINE, which is gratuitously announcing all places and buildings conducted by Elks Lodges where accommodations may be had by travelers.

"4. Insertion in the publications issued by Subordinate Lodges to their membership urging the frequent use of the Club-Hotels.

"5. That the Grand Lodge Committee on Good of the Order for the next Grand Lodge year be directed to give the matter of Elk Buildings containing hotel features further thought and consideration, reporting thereon with their recommendations to the next Grand Lodge Session."

The report of the Committee on Good of the Order was unanimously approved and its recommendations adopted.

Dwight E. Campbell, newly appointed Justice of the Grand Forum, introduced a resolution which was unanimously adopted that the Grand Lodge, upon the conclusion of this meeting, adjourn, to reconvene in Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday, July 8, 1929, and that the first business session of the next convention be called for 10 A. M., Tuesday, July 9.

At this time Chairman Cunningham, of the Credentials Committee, presented the final report as to the Grand Lodge attendance. These figures have already been given, earlier in this article.

The following resolution was next introduced by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Fred Harper:

"The Members of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Session assembled at Miami, July 12, 1928, hereby

"RESOLVE:

"1. That the city of Miami is a great convention city. In the unrivaled beauty of its setting, the splendid facilities for accommodating the needs of large crowds of people, its provisions for comfortable and capacious meeting places, its varied and unique features of entertainment and the generous and hospitable spirit of its people in making all these features most readily available to visitors, it has no superiors among the cities of the United States.

"2. That they do hereby express their sincere appreciation for all that has been done, and so graciously done, by the city of Miami, its officials and its people, to promote the success of this convention.

"3. That their thanks are hereby extended to the Subordinate Lodges of the State of Florida and their splendid memberships, for their interest and activity in contributing to the fine fraternal atmosphere which has prevailed throughout this Convention.

"4. That they do hereby express to the members of Miami Lodge, especially to the active committees of its membership, their official thanks and appreciation for their generous and gracious efforts to ensure the comfort and happiness of every Elk visitor to Miami. They have set an example worthy of all emulation.

"5. That they do express to the daily press of Miami grateful acknowledgment of the kindly generous manner in which they have given the story of this Convention to the public.

"6. That they do hereby record their opinion that in point of physical comfort, convenience and entertainment, in the interest displayed by its members in the sessions of the Grand Lodge, and in the importance of the constructive legislation enacted by it, the 1928 Convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has been one of the most pleasant and successful in the history of the Order."

Grand Exalted Ruler Malley now turned over the gavel to Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning, who conducted the installation of officers. Before the installation ceremony, however, E. Mark Sullivan, of Boston Lodge, No. 10, a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, introduced the following resolution:

"WHEREAS:

"This, the Sixty-fourth Session of the Grand Lodge of our Order is about to adjourn and with that adjournment ends the administration as Grand Exalted Ruler of one of the most constructive men who ever occupied that high office. During Brother Malley's term as your chief executive, he has shown the same degree of zeal, courage and broad understanding that marked his long years of service to the Order preparatory to his elevation to that station. In his administration as Grand Exalted Ruler he has indeed exemplified the motto of that station—Fidelity. For him no sacrifice of personal interest seems to have been too great. We have had almost his entire time and attention; his wife and children have shared with us his affection and devotion. He has been an apostle of Elkdom; every state in the Union has been visited by him, and a large percentage of the Lodges and of the membership of the Order, and hundreds of thousands of people throughout this broad land have heard his inspiring message, and the deep and favorable impression of the Order he has left upon the American people will be lasting. He has set high the standard of membership in this great Order; he has given us, as Elks, all a better opinion of ourselves.

"In all the administration of the office of Grand Exalted Ruler, Brother Malley has shown himself to be a man of strong character and deep moral convictions, and over this Convention, one of the most constructive and ever to be remembered for having established the Elks National Foundation, he has presided with dignity and force and the graciousness that ever marks his gentlemanly bearing.

"Now, therefore, as an expression of our lasting gratitude to him—

"Be it resolved that the Board of Grand Trustees be, and hereby are, instructed and empowered to

procure and present to Brother John F. Malley some tangible token of the sincere and fraternal regard of the Grand Lodge, and that a copy of these resolutions, engrossed and illumined, be presented with said token to our beloved, the retiring Grand Exalted Ruler."

The foregoing resolution was enthusiastically adopted by a rising vote of the Grand Lodge.

In a brief response, Mr. Malley, touched by the warmth of the Grand Lodge's expression, said he was attached to the Order not alone by the ties of duty, but by ties of love and affection as well. He spoke of the Elks National Foundation and his pride and pleasure in its creation during his administration. He thanked the Grand Lodge for the splendid spirit it had displayed throughout the Convention and urged its members to form the army behind the Order's new leaders, marching on to do new and greater work than ever before. And he pledged himself to devote his efforts to joining with the Grand Lodge in carrying on the Order's labors for humanity.

David Sholtz, Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, a member of Daytona Beach Lodge, No. 1141, made a brief address, expressing the appreciation of all Florida to the Grand Lodge for bringing the Convention to the State. It is hoped, he said, that the Elks will convene there again. And meanwhile, he extended an invitation on behalf of the twenty-nine Lodges of the State to the members of the Grand Lodge to visit as many as possible of them before returning home.

The installation of the new officers followed, the ceremony being conducted by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Fanning.

After his installation in office Murray Hulbert, the new Grand Exalted Ruler, pledged himself to carry on the policies of the Order and to cooperate to the fullest with every agency working to advance it. He complimented the retiring Grand Exalted Ruler on his efforts in behalf of the Elks National Foundation and promised to push forward its development. He also said that though he was sailing for Amsterdam, immediately after the Convention, to officiate for the United States in the Olympic Games, he would devote his time while on board ship, both going and returning, to a study of Elk conditions and to making a program of work for the coming year.

A basket of flowers presented to Mr. Hulbert by West Palm Beach Lodge, No. 1352, was sent by him to Committeeman Thomas M. Hunter who, as has already been told in these pages, was laid up in a hospital.

The last event of the Convention was a tribute on behalf of Fall River, Mass., Lodge, through its Representative, John V. Riley, to Grand Exalted Ruler Malley for his promptness in offering assistance to the city on the occasion of the great fire which almost completely destroyed its business section some months ago.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet again in Los Angeles, Cal., the week of July 7, 1929.

Excerpts from the Annual Report to the Grand Lodge Of the Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley

Boston, Mass.
July 1, 1928

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks:

THIS is the report of my stewardship, made in accordance with the mandate of Section 24 of Chapter 3. You entrusted me with the office of Grand Exalted Ruler and vested me with the authority of leadership. You afforded me the opportunity and privilege of traveling about the country to study conditions and to promote the general welfare of the Order. I am grateful to you, and in appreciation as well as in duty I come to report the results of my observations and to make suggestions and recommendations for the guidance of my successors, and for the

furtherance of the principles to which the Order is dedicated.

Elks National Foundation

There was no need of groping about to find the direction in which I should lead, or the work upon which I should center my energies. The Grand Lodge Convention of 1927 had adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to study and report upon the Elks National Foundation proposition, and I had announced my intention of promoting that project. The Committee was appointed and the work begun. The efforts and abilities of this administration have been devoted chiefly to this great constructive work. My part has been that of advocacy, to prepare the mind of the Order for the report which will be made

at this annual session of the Grand Lodge in Miami by the Elks National Foundation Committee. To this end, I have visited every State in the nation, and upheld and strengthened by the prestige of the high office you conferred upon me, I have been given attention and respectful audience by many thousands of my brothers and also by a great number of citizens who are not yet within our ranks. The policy of attending the meetings of State Associations whenever possible to do so, and of arranging to have representatives of many Lodges assemble to meet me at a centrally located Lodge, permits the statement that I have contacted with substantially all the Lodges of the Order during this year. The membership and the public have responded with enthusiasm. All Elkdom is alert to the wonderful possibilities of the plan.

I urge the members of this Grand Lodge to attend every session at Miami, to give careful attention to the comprehensive report which the Elks National Foundation Committee will make as a result of intelligent study and arduous work. We have the opportunity of laying the foundation stones of an Elk temple of philanthropy which, in time, will be the greatest monument to a noble purpose that has ever been built by a fraternal organization.

The Elks Magazine

The assistance of THE ELKS MAGAZINE in building the Order along the lines of its principles and ideals cannot be over-estimated. Wherever I have traveled, I have been gratified to learn that the membership was following the course of Elk events and the trend of Elk thought by reading the magazine. The members of our families and the public generally are now familiar with our good works and our plans for the future. The exaltation of the Order in the minds of its members and the favorable opinion held by the public creates a moral force which is sustaining and inspiring. Brother Joseph T. Fanning, Executive Director, and those he has associated with him, are responsible not only for this admirable result but also for the financial success of the magazine. Without attempting to repeat figures, which will be found in the report of the National Memorial Headquarters Commission, I note with commendation [that the net income of the magazine for this year exceeded \$230,000, and enabled a contribution of \$150,000 toward the reduction of the indebtedness incurred by the erection of new buildings at the Elks National Home. When present commitments have been discharged, the annual net income of the magazine will be available for appropriation by the Grand Lodge to the Elks National Foundation, or to any other good works which the Order may be promoting.

Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building

The National Memorial Headquarters Building in Chicago has been embellished by works of art which touch with exquisite beauty its splendor of material and nobility of proportion. It speaks eloquently the thought of our Order for those who made sacrifice in the cause of American ideals.

*"Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor marks the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."*

Elks National Home

The Elks National Home at Bedford, Va., has been enlarged and improved by the completion of the new dormitory building and the new central heating plant. I had the honor of dedicating these buildings. There are now sufficient living quarters to permit favorable action upon all applications from eligible brothers.

We are doing great and good work at Bedford. Every Elk who visits the home is profoundly impressed, not only by the beauty of the place and the comfort and adequacy of the accommodations, but also by its fraternal atmosphere.

The attention to business detail and the concern for the welfare and happiness of our elderly brothers which characterizes the management of the Home by the Board of Grand Trustees are most praiseworthy. Superintendent Robert A. Scott has justified his appointment by the efficient and kindly manner in which he has discharged his duties.

Grand Secretary

On September 3, 1927, Brother Fred C. Robinson resigned the office of Grand Secretary, and Brother J. E. Masters was appointed and qualified and entered upon the performance of the duties of the office. I shall explain the facts about this change in personnel in a special confidential report to the Grand Lodge.

Grand Secretary Masters quickly became conversant with the details of his new office and has been of invaluable assistance to me in carrying on the administrative work of the Order.

Reorganization of Committees

The Social and Community Welfare Committee which, since its inception, has been

under the leadership of Brother John P. Sullivan, has a record of achievements during the years of its existence which is most commendable. The enthusiasm and initiative of Chairman Sullivan are largely responsible for the establishment in subordinate Lodges of the welfare programs which are in successful operation at the present time. However, the Order has reached a stage of development which, in my opinion, requires a reorganization of its committee structure and a reassignment of duties.

The primary duty of the Elks National Foundation Trustees will be to accumulate and administer their fund. But since the income of the fund will be used to foster the humanitarian works taken up by groups of subordinate Lodges, the Foundation Trustees must acquire an intimate knowledge of Elk activities, of civic, social and community interest, and, in a large way, guide the group movements of Lodges in these funds. A conflict with the Social and Community Welfare Committee would be unavoidable and would seriously handicap both agencies.

The ritual work, which now takes a large part of the time of the Social and Community Welfare Committee, should be turned over to a committee created for the purpose and appropriately named.

Grand Lodge guidance of welfare work conducted by individual subordinate Lodges with subordinate Lodge funds should be exercised by the Good of the Order Committee.

The compilation of statistics concerning the activities of subordinate Lodges should be done by the Grand Secretary.

From these considerations, I come to the conclusion that the Social and Community Welfare Committee should be discontinued, and that the work now done by the committee should be assigned to the agencies above indicated, as I shall hereinafter recommend in detail.

Antlers

The Social and Community Welfare Committee has been preparing a ritual for the Junior Elks organization, and also the statutory laws under which the organization will operate. I repeat the caution—The policies to be adopted in respect to this innovation require great vision and sound judgment. We must approach any problem dealing with the youth of America with solemn appreciation of the responsibility involved.

Ritual

It is in the Lodge during initiation that the principles of our Order are expounded. We cannot expect those who are joining our ranks to understand the real purposes of our organization and to catch the spirit of Elkdom, unless the ritual of initiation is impressively exemplified and the charges intelligently delivered. The law of the Order requires knowledge of the ritual on the part of subordinate Lodge officers. Nevertheless, the reports of District Deputies clearly show that indifferent ritualistic work is the rule rather than the exception. I believe that a Grand Lodge Ritualistic Committee should be created to supervise the initiatory work of subordinate Lodges, to promote inter-Lodge ritualistic contests, and by other methods to foster proficiency in this most important department of Lodge work.

State Associations

I visited the Conventions of State Associations whenever it was possible to do so, because I believe they are effective agencies for upbuilding and strengthening the Order. It is my observation that wherever there is a strong State Association, there is great interest in welfare activities and a fine Elk spirit, all of which is reflected in the growth and character of the subordinate Lodges. The encouragement which will be given to group activities by the Elks National Foundation will bring the State Associations into a position of great importance.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Lodges

There appears to be some question in regard to the right of the Grand Exalted Ruler to disregard the line equi-distant between the boundaries of the cities or villages in which adjoining Lodges are located, when called upon to fix the boundaries in cases of dispute between two or more Lodges. Section 157, G. L. S., should be

amended to broaden the powers of the Grand Exalted Ruler, so that he may adjust the the jurisdictional disputes in a satisfactory manner.

Hanson Tragedy

Brother Jacob D. Hanson, Secretary of Niagara Falls Lodge, No. 346, a beloved Elk and law-abiding, highly esteemed citizen, was shot through the head by United States coast guardsmen early Sunday morning, May 6th. He may live but he will be totally blind. Brother Hanson was driving home in an automobile on a much-traveled, public highway, almost within the city limits of Niagara Falls, when the guardsmen, clad in garments which concealed their identity and brandishing revolvers and electric torches, called upon him to stop. As Hanson, mistaking them for highwaymen, attempted to drive by, they opened fire, riddling the car with bullets, one of which passed through Hanson's head. There was not a scintilla of evidence that Hanson had violated any law. After some delay, the officers were arrested, and I am informed that they will be prosecuted in the Courts of the State of New York. This violent and unjustifiable assault upon a peaceable citizen, with its tragic results, has aroused the people of the nation to a high pitch of resentment and has brought forth most vigorous protests against the ruthless action of the law officers. The people of Niagara Falls held a public indignation meeting, to which I sent District Deputy Adams with instructions to voice my protest as Grand Exalted Ruler against the unwarranted, arrogant and wanton invasion of the rights and liberties of an American citizen. Our Order believes that the law is the bulwark of the nation, and is pledged to support and uphold the Constitution and statutes of our country. We yield to none in our loyalty to constituted authority. But we cannot tolerate invasions of the rights of citizens attended by force and the reckless use of firearms in the hands of law officers, to the peril of life and property, upon the mere suspicion that the law is being violated. I call upon the Grand Lodge to enter most forceful protest to the Federal authorities, and to assist Brother Hanson with the full power and influence of our Order in the protection of his rights and the prosecution of whatever remedies the law provides. Let us show our sympathy for Brother Hanson and his relatives by our deep concern in his welfare and by our strong advocacy of his cause.

Good of the Order

One of the greatest needs of the Order is a strong Grand Lodge Committee which should concern itself with subordinate Lodge matters. There are Lodges which are just tottering along and need a sustaining guiding hand. There are dead Lodges which need revivification or official burial. There are Lodges with great potentialities which are faced with financial ruin on account of ill-advised projects or lack of business acumen on the part of the officers. There are Lodges which are just clubs where play-boys hold sway and the serious purposes of the Order are never mentioned. Each Lodge has its problem. This year, a great amount of data has been accumulated by questionnaire. I believe that immediate action is necessary and that a committee of experienced brothers can do the work of great merit and far-reaching benefit. Therefore, I recommend that the Committee on Good of the Order be enlarged to five members and given broad powers in the supervision of all subordinate Lodge activities, inter-Lodge relations and similar matters.

Appeal

In the case of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks vs. Lewis Ginsberg, I have taken appeal to the Grand Forum in accordance with the provisions of Section 98, G. L. S., because it seemed to me that the punishment was not commensurate with the offense charged in the complaint.

There was very little time in which to investigate the facts or to study the legal problems involved in the case, and therefore I have protected the interests of the Order by entering an appeal.

Life Membership

The restriction of Section 172, G. L. S., "that no member shall be eligible for election to life

membership, honorary or otherwise, until he shall have been a member in good standing of such Lodge for a period of at least two years" places an unnecessary limitation upon the power of subordinate Lodges in respect to life memberships. The objection that it creates "degrees of membership in the Order" contrary to the provision of Section 19, Article 3, Constitution, raises a nice legal question. But waiving that, there appears to be no good reason why the opportunity to obtain life membership should not be open to a Brother as soon as he is initiated and declared to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Order. I recommend the repeal of this limitation.

New Lodges

Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning has assembled data in regard to possible Lodge locations which are most interesting. His figures show 300 cities and towns of population in excess of five thousand in which Elk Lodges have not been instituted. These facts came to my attention too late for effective work, but I am sure that my successor will find them deserving of careful study.

However, I have in mind another matter which comes under the same general head:

(a) Every Grand Exalted Ruler, on one or more occasions, has been obliged to refuse to grant a dispensation to petitioners from a community of less than five thousand white inhabitants, although his knowledge of the signers and of the community convinced him that the Order would be benefited by granting the dispensation. It is common knowledge that there are a great number of small residential communities which would make ideal locations for Elk Lodges. I believe that the Grand Exalted Ruler should have authority to grant a dispensation to institute a Lodge in a community of less than five thousand white inhabitants when, in his opinion, special circumstances warrant such action, and that he should be required to certify in his executive order the grounds upon which he bases his opinion.

Dispensations for New Lodges

Dispensations have been granted for the institution of new Lodges as follows:

Beaver Dam, Wis., No. 1540
Hartford, Vt., No. 1541

If these Lodges shall have made application for charter in accordance with Section 102, G. L. S., I recommend favorable action by the Board of Grand Trustees and the Grand Lodge.

Subordinate Lodge Assistance Fund

At the Grand Lodge Session of July, 1927, a resolution was adopted making a special appropriation to be known as the "Subordinate Lodge Assistance Fund" in the sum of \$6,000.00, to be administered by the Grand Exalted Ruler for the relief of subordinate Lodges upon which exceptional demands are made for assistance of members of other Lodges.

After careful investigation and consideration, it was decided to appropriate \$3,000 for the assistance of Minnesota Lodges. On September 20, 1927, check for \$3,000 was sent to the Minnesota State Elks Association, to be used in carrying on welfare work at Rochester.

Also \$1,000 was sent to Hot Springs, Arkansas, Lodge, No. 390, to assist in caring for the afflicted and ill who visit Hot Springs in search of health.

I recommend a statute creating a Subordinate Lodge Assistance Fund of \$6,000, to be administered by the Grand Exalted Ruler for the relief of subordinate Lodges upon which exceptional demands are made, when, in his discretion, the good of the Order requires such relief. The present provision is temporary and too narrow in its scope.

General Assistance Fund

At the last Grand Lodge Session, \$12,000 was appropriated for the relief of worthy members of the Order who are without funds, or relatives able or willing to care for them. Twenty-seven members of the Order are receiving assistance from this fund at the present time. This allocation for the twelve months' period, ending July, 1928, will exhaust the entire fund.

Until further funds are available, no action can be taken on a number of applications for assistance which are now on file, and I there-

fore recommend that next year's appropriation be increased to \$14,000. Investigation has shown that in each case the applicant is worthy of assistance. In most instances prolonged illness has depleted the savings of the members leaving them unable to carry on themselves.

This fund should be established by statute. The present requirement of contribution from the subordinate Lodge of which the applicant for relief is a member should be continued as a general policy, but the Grand Exalted Ruler should be given power, in exceptionally worthy cases, to assist the applicant, irrespective of the attitude of the applicant's Lodge.

Emergency Charity

Last August Blocton, Ala., was swept by fire causing a loss of a million dollars and leaving many people homeless and penniless.

\$500 was forwarded to be expended for the relief of the stricken people.

On September 29, 1927, a tornado swept the city of St. Louis and vicinity, causing several hundred deaths, injuring thousands, leaving others destitute, and damaging property to an amount in excess of fifty million dollars. At my request, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell personally supervised the Elks relief work in this district. As the result of his investigation and report ten thousand dollars was sent to St. Louis Lodge No. 9, and one thousand dollars to Granite City Lodge No. 1063, to assist in financing the relief work in the devastated district. The major portion of the fund sent to St. Louis Lodge was returned.

I commend the prompt and efficient manner in which the relief work was handled by St. Louis and Granite City Lodges in the devastated district, and the splendid cooperation of Brother Campbell in supervising the organization of the relief work.

During the torrential rain storms of November 3 and 4, 1927, the waters of the Connecticut River flooded the entire district in its course through Vermont, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts, causing great damage, loss of life and suffering. In some cases whole communities were wiped out.

In Vermont, the cities which suffered most were Burlington, Montpelier, Barre and Rutland. After a careful survey of the whole State, it was decided that the relief work could be carried on to the best advantage through the means of the Red Cross, and accordingly \$5,000 was turned over to the State Director of the American Red Cross in Vermont.

\$500 was contributed to Burlington Lodge No. 916 to assist in carrying on relief work in its community was also turned over to the local Red Cross.

Past District Deputy Bowers was promptly on the scene of the disaster giving immediate relief to many of those who were not reached through the medium of the Red Cross. \$1,000 was sent to him to assist the sufferers in the vicinity of Montpelier.

\$500 was sent to assist in financing the relief work in Rutland.

The western part of the State of Massachusetts suffered badly from the flood.

Northampton Lodge turned its Home over to the refugees and approximately two hundred people were fed each day for a period of three weeks. A contribution of \$557.20 was made to assist Northampton Lodge in the relief work.

To assist North Adams in financing their relief work, \$500 was contributed. A contribution of \$500 was sent to Becket, Mass., for relief work.

To assist Springfield Lodge in their relief endeavors, the Grand Lodge contributed \$500.

On February 27, 1928, check for \$1,000 was sent to District Deputy Himler for the relief of the people of Bicknell, Ind., where it was reported that economic conditions were such that for a long period of time a very large percentage of the people had been unemployed. Later, in the month of May, 1928, District Deputy Himler found conditions somewhat better and returned \$500 of the relief money. He was given permission to extend the relief work to Vincennes, where the same condition prevailed.

In February, 1928, \$150 was paid to Los Angeles, Lodge No. 99 to reimburse them for funeral expenses of a member of Great Bend Lodge No. 1127, who died without funds at Los Angeles.

Shortly after midnight on March 13, 1928, a terrible disaster occurred in the San Francisco Valley in California. One thousand dollars was sent to Grand Trustee Ralph Hagan to assist in financing the relief work. However, the commission organized by the State Association found that the relief work could be financed by the State Association itself, and preferred to "carry on" with no outside assistance. Grand Trustee Hagan returned the Emergency Charity Fund check.

In April of this year, Shawnee, Okla., was struck by a cloudburst which caused great damage, leaving three hundred families homeless, destitute and suffering from exposure. \$500 was sent from this fund to assist in relieving distress in the stricken area.

On April 9, 1928, check for \$158.30 was forwarded from this fund to reimburse El Centro, Lodge No. 1325 for part of hospital and other expenses paid for member of Duluth, Lodge No. 133, who was without funds.

On June 11, 1928, a cyclone destroyed a large section of the city of McCook, Neb., injuring many and leaving hundreds of people homeless and in want. \$3,000 was forwarded to McCook Lodge for relief work.

Mississippi Flood Fund

On October 6, 1927, at the request of Past Grand Exalted Rulers John P. Sullivan and Edward Rightor, \$7,500 was forwarded to them to be distributed to the subordinate Lodges in the Sugar Bowl District of Louisiana for flood-relief work. On November 4, \$3,500 additional was forwarded to Brothers Sullivan and Rightor to further assist them in carrying on relief work. On Sunday, October 10, a meeting was called, at which all the Lodges in the Sugar Bowl District were represented. The flood situation and the necessary relief were considered in detail and the money donated by the Grand Lodge was distributed to the Lodges in question.

I appreciate the co-operation of Past Grand Exalted Rulers John P. Sullivan and Edward Rightor, in organizing these subordinate Lodges to effectively carry on the relief work in the stricken area.

Jackson, Miss.

In the early part of September, I received a request for a donation from the Committee on Flood Relief and Rehabilitation of Jackson, Miss., Lodge No. 416. On September 26, \$1,500 was forwarded to J. B. Sterling, Chairman, as a contribution from the Grand Lodge for the purpose of providing milk and other proper nourishment to the little children of the flooded area of the State.

I commend the splendid work carried on by Brothers J. B. Sterling, W. A. Scott and J. T. Savage, the Committee on Flood Relief and Rehabilitation of Jackson, Miss., Lodge No. 416, and I express the appreciation of our Order to Dr. Underwood and Mrs. Louis Julian for their cooperation in carrying on this humanitarian work.

"Old Ironsides"

In spite of handicaps, the compilation of data received from the United States Navy Headquarters at Boston, from which the campaign was and is being directed, shows that 587 subordinate Lodges returned a total of \$149,590.99.

Under date of December 5, 1927, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, in charge of the nation-wide campaign, wrote concerning the participation of the Elks, "Their efforts resulted in the collection of about \$150,000." Under date of June 20, 1928, he said that there had been no change in these figures.

While many agencies have been at work in this campaign since the initial efforts, it is an outstanding fact that the sum of \$150,000 acknowledged to have been accumulated and paid in through the efforts of the Elks, is the largest contribution to the total collections of \$537,000 which can be credited to the activities of a single agency.

Necrology

During the year many of our brothers have passed on to the Eternal Lodge. We join in sorrow and have the deepest sympathy for the families and friends who were left behind. We hold out to them the faith and philosophy which

comforts and sustains us when dear ones leave this world.

*"Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must."*

Of those who have departed since the last session of the Grand Lodge were the following:

- J. U. Sammis, LeMars, Iowa, Lodge No. 428, Past Grand Exalted Ruler.
- Louis Boismenue, East St. Louis, Ill., Lodge No. 664, Grand Trustee.
- Raymond J. Newman, Paterson, N. J., Lodge No. 60, District Deputy of New Jersey, Northeast.

Pledge to the Flag

It appears that the pledge to the flag used in our ritual is different from the pledge to the flag of the Flag Code, adopted by the National Flag Conference and universally taught in the schools, to wit:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

I believe that our ritual should be amended.

Expenses of Grand Lodge Representative

The District Deputies report favorable reaction to my suggestion that there should be some legislation in regard to the payment of expenses of delegates to the Grand Lodge Session, with

a view to establishing the same uniformity which now exists with respect to the expenses of Grand Lodge officials. Therefore I recommend a statutory provision to the effect that each subordinate Lodge shall appropriate for the expenses of its representative to the Grand Lodge an amount which shall be sufficient to cover actual transportation paid, including sleeper or parlor-car fare and, in addition thereto, ten dollars for each day necessarily engaged in travel, and fifteen dollars for each day necessarily spent in attendance.

Club Discipline

Subordinate Lodges are authorized to establish and maintain clubs and homes, but are not permitted to manage them by the most approved methods. A governing board of a club should have power to discipline members, without resorting to the cumbersome machinery of subordinate Forum. I believe that the Grand Lodge should empower any subordinate Lodge which desires to avail itself of the privilege, to adopt by-laws vesting in the governing board of the club or home power to suspend a member from club privileges for violation of club rules, after notice and hearing before the governing board. I so recommend.

Membership and Future Growth

The tables of statistics which are submitted with the annual report of the Grand Secretary show a slight decrease in the total membership

of the Order. I might view this fact with concern if I did not regard it as the inevitable result of adjustments to present-day conditions. Frankly, it is my opinion that prohibition, the radio, the automobile, and the lure of outdoor life, are the chief causes of this decrease. The remedy is a larger participation in activities which, for want of a better name, may be termed humanitarian works, with the consequent new interest which will be created in the minds of members and also of those non-members who have seen the Order only in its social aspects. We are finding our way along the road which leads to altitudes from which we shall see wider areas of usefulness. We are beginning to realize more and more the potentialities of our principles and to desire to build to the proportions which the base of our structure always has warranted. The Endowment Foundation program will attract the attention of all worthwhile citizens. The percentage of membership among the more substantial groups of citizens will increase. We shall take a just pride in our achievements and, with the increasing interest and enthusiasm, we shall find more and more members willing to become active in our works. We are reaching to our ideals. Before we realize it, we shall "glimpse the glory of the sun at noon."

Fraternally,

JOHN F. MALLEY,
Grand Exalted Ruler.

Report of the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Commission

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

IT IS with considerable pride and satisfaction that your Commission submits to you its report on the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building and THE ELKS MAGAZINE.

Since our last report, which was submitted to the Grand Lodge at Cincinnati one year ago, the work of painting, modeling, casting and installing the mural decorations and the sculptures has proceeded apace, with the result that the building is rapidly assuming the full beauty and color it was designed to display in its finished state.

Carving on the great symbolic frieze, on the outside of the Memorial Hall, on either side of the main entrance, depicting in stone the triumphs of peace and the horrors of war, is progressing very satisfactorily, though it is, of necessity, a slow process. However, this great frieze is now two-thirds completed. The four statues, representing Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity, designed by the noted sculptor James Earle Fraser to occupy the four niches in the Memorial Hall, are now in place. They are heroic bronze figures of great simplicity, dignity and appeal; and their installation completes the interior decoration of the magnificent rotunda. The two sculptural groups which are to be set in niches in the exterior of the front ends of the wings of the building are still in process of evolution in Mr. Weinman's studio, but they, too, will be ready within the appointed time.

The majority of the mural paintings are finished and mounted in their respective spaces. There only remain the paintings for panels and ceiling of the grand reception room, and upon these Eugene F. Savage is now at work.

Just as your National Memorial Headquarters Building has been pronounced by architects to be one of the finest memorial structures in the world to-day, so have our mural decorations by Edwin Howland Blashfield and Mr. Savage been acclaimed by artists and critics as examples of the very highest achievements in American art. Of the sculptures, only one has been publicly shown—the bronze reclining elk, by Laura Gardin Fraser, which is mounted in duplicate at the entrance to the grounds. The figure of the reclining elk was awarded first prize in the 1928 National Arts Club exhibition in New York, as being the best

work of art by a woman, in either painting or sculpture, produced in 1927. Critics and laymen alike agree that in every respect the National Memorial Headquarters Building is a beautiful and faithful expression of the purposes to which it was dedicated.

Your Commission wishes to remind you and, through you, every member of the Order, that the Memorial Building belongs equally to every Elk. All members who possibly can do so should visit it at the earliest opportunity.

The Elks Magazine

Your national publication, THE ELKS MAGAZINE, is in flourishing condition. During the six years of its existence, it has earned an average annual net surplus of \$193,959.34—or an aggregate of \$1,163,756.04. This record, we believe, has seldom, if ever, been equaled by any other magazines in their first six years and has certainly not been approached by any other fraternal magazine.

From this total surplus, there have already been distributed, under the direction of the Grand Lodge, the following amounts:

	Total Surplus
	\$1,163,756.04
For Grand Lodge use.....	\$200,000.00
To the National Memorial Headquarters Commission to defray cost of art features for National Memorial Headquarters Building.....	480,000.00
For maintenance and expenses of National Memorial Headquarters Building.....	32,074.80
For administrative expenses of National Memorial Headquarters Commission.....	31,657.80
Leaving a balance, June 1, 1928, of	\$420,023.44

As you know, the Grand Lodge has directed that THE ELKS MAGAZINE pay maintenance and other expenses of the National Memorial Headquarters Building and the administrative expenses of the National Memorial Headquarters Commission out of its surplus. The Grand Lodge has also appropriated from surplus account accrued and accruing the sum of \$350,000.00 to defray the cost of the new dormitory and heating plant at the Elks National Home, Bedford, Va. Therefore, there will be paid out for these purposes the following sums from the total surplus of, \$420,023.44:

Repayment, to National Memorial Headquarters Commission, of the administrative expenses of the

Commission, from June 1, 1927, to May 31, 1928.....	\$28,283.08	
Repayment of maintenance and other expenses of the National Memorial Headquarters Building from June 1, 1927, to May 31, 1928.....	37,517.66	
Payment on account of Grand Lodge appropriation of \$350,000.00 to Elks National Home, Bedford, Va.....	150,000.00	215,800.69
Leaving a balance, after deducting above payments, of.....		\$204,222.75
The balance thus obtained is made up as follows:		
Inventory of invoices (print and wrapper paper, stories, articles, cover designs, illustrations, etc.) already paid for, but applicable to future issues of the magazine.....	\$113,204.98	
Cash surplus—working capital.....	91,017.77	
		\$204,222.75

The net earned surplus of THE ELKS MAGAZINE for the year ending May 31, 1928, is \$231,431.50, which is \$74,225.76 in excess of the surplus for the preceding year. This increase was made possible largely by economies which have in no way lowered the high standard of quality set by the publication heretofore. In fact, to judge by the comment that has reached your Commission from all quarters, the membership of the Order has been even more pleased than ever with the contents of the magazine during the past year. Certainly every effort has been made to produce a better looking and more interesting publication with each succeeding issue. And you may be assured that, as the magazine enters its seventh year, this steady improvement may be expected to continue.

With these reports on the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building and THE ELKS MAGAZINE, and as a part thereof, there is filed a financial statement to June 1, 1928, of the receipts and disbursements of the Commission on account of the Headquarters Fund and the Publication Fund, under the official certified audit of West, Flint & Company, New York, N. Y.

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

Fraternally submitted,

ELKS NATIONAL MEMORIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMISSION.

JOSEPH T. FANNING, Secretary-Treasurer. JOHN K. TENER, Chairman.

Directory of Subordinate Lodges

For the Year 1928—1929

Compiled by J. E. Masters

Grand Secretary, Chicago, Illinois

A

Aberdeen, Miss., No. 620—D. R. Stump, Exalted Ruler; Guy C. Wood, Secretary—12.
 Aberdeen, S. D., No. 1046—S. E. Fletcher, Exalted Ruler; Grant H. Mountain, Secretary—14.
 Aberdeen, Wash., No. 593—John Henry Ashman, Exalted Ruler; H. L. Oliver, Secretary—10.
 Abilene, Texas, No. 562—H. H. Griffith, Exalted Ruler; Don R. Marshall, Secretary—1.
 Ada, Okla., No. 1275—N. B. Stall, Exalted Ruler; John M. Yoakum, Secretary—3.
 Adams, Mass., No. 1335—Hubert W. Flaherty, Exalted Ruler; Charles H. Tower, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Adrian, Mich., No. 429—E. A. Ballenberger, Exalted Ruler; Fred H. Tag, Secretary—12.
 Agana, Guam, No. 1281—J. H. Underwood, Exalted Ruler; F. N. Chandler, Secretary—8.
 Akron, Ohio, No. 363—Ollie J. Haag, Exalted Ruler; Thos. S. Heffernan, Secretary—5.
 Alameda, Cal., No. 1015—Rushton McConnell, Exalted Ruler; Wm. Higby, Secretary—1.
 Alamosa, Colo., No. 1207—W. A. Sides, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Harron, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Albany, Ga., No. 713—Mallory Lippitt, Exalted Ruler; R. L. Kearsey, Secretary—7.
 Albany, N. Y., No. 49—James J. Lennon, Exalted Ruler; Edward P. Hanlon, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Albany, Ore., No. 359—H. B. Cusick, Exalted Ruler; A. C. Jensen, Secretary—10.
 Albert Lea, Minn., No. 813—L. F. Aitchison, Exalted Ruler; A. B. Skaug, Secretary—2.
 Albion, N. Y., No. 1006—Nelson J. Barrus, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Robert Pollo Stillman, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Albuquerque, N. M., No. 461—F. B. Kimberlin, Exalted Ruler; L. J. Benjamin, Secretary—9.
 Alexandria, Ind., No. 478—Alpha Day, Exalted Ruler; Will F. Smith, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Alexandria, La., No. 546—J. P. H. Noone, Exalted Ruler; Page N. Huddle, Secretary—11.
 Alexandria, Va., No. 758—Harry E. Hinken, Exalted Ruler; Geo. H. Railing, Secretary—3.
 Alhambra, Cal., No. 1328—Frank L. Riddle, Exalted Ruler; Purley O. Prince, Secretary—1.
 Allegheny, Pa., No. 339—J. Earl Remlinger, Exalted Ruler; G. J. Schondelmeyer, Secretary—10.
 Allentown, Pa., No. 130—Fred A. Weibel, Exalted Ruler; Fred D. Kutz, Secretary—6.
 Alliance, Neb., No. 961—Harlan D. Wells, Exalted Ruler; Percy H. Cogswell, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Alliance, Ohio, No. 467—E. M. Lincke, Exalted Ruler; George Sheets, Secretary—13.
 Alma, Mich., No. 1400—Paul R. Cash, Exalted Ruler; Jos. W. MacKenzie, Secretary—4.
 Alpena, Mich., No. 505—E. L. Foley, Exalted Ruler; H. Joachimsthal, Secretary—Meets first and second Thursdays.
 Alton, Ill., No. 746—W. L. Budde, Exalted Ruler; E. N. Schwegel, Secretary—11.
 Alloupa, Pa., No. 102—C. L. Lowe, Exalted Ruler; J. C. Storm, Secretary—9.
 Allus, Okla., No. 1226—Herbert A. Anderson, Exalted Ruler; Russell Holland, Secretary—9.
 Alva, Okla., No. 1184—Sam Clark, Exalted Ruler; E. Westling, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 Amarillo, Texas, No. 923—T. G. Nichols, Exalted Ruler; C. LeNeveu, Secretary—1.
 Ambridge, Pa., No. 983—Thos. A. Pike, Exalted Ruler; Harry J. Schwartz, Secretary—12.
 Americus, Ga., No. 752—W. G. Pearlman, Exalted Ruler; W. L. Morgan, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Amsterdam, N. Y., No. 101—Roy J. DeLaMater, Exalted Ruler; Herman T. Wessell, Secretary—8.
 Anaconda, Mont., No. 239—Thos. F. Walsh, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Schmidt, Secretary—11.
 Anacortes, Wash., No. 1204—Reno Odlin, Exalted Ruler; F. R. Bullock, Secretary—7.
 Anaheim, Cal., No. 1345—Harry D. Riley, Exalted Ruler; Evan S. Alsip, Secretary—9.
 Anchorage, Alaska, No. 1351—E. J. Monan, Exalted Ruler; Lyle W. Larsen, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Anderson, Ind., No. 209—Robert E. Nichol, Exalted Ruler; D. C. Ross, Secretary—7.
 Anderson, S. C., No. 1206—Clyde McCants, Exalted Ruler; R. E. Cochran, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Annapolis, Md., No. 622—E. A. Hesselbrock, Exalted Ruler; W. G. Sullivan, Secretary—7.
 Ann Arbor, Mich., No. 325—Dewey Forshee, Exalted Ruler; Ernest E. Gwinner, Secretary—8.
 Ansonia, Conn., No. 1260—Frank A. Senior, Exalted Ruler; George F. McNamara, Secretary—6.
 Antigo, Wis., No. 662—Art L. White, Exalted Ruler; G. L. Bretl, Secretary—3.
 Apollo, Pa., No. 386—Clyde M. Orr, Exalted Ruler; E. W. Hildebrand, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 Appleton, Wis., No. 337—Wm. C. Jacobson, Exalted Ruler; Sarto S. Balliet, Secretary—8.
 Arcadia, Fla., No. 1524—G. P. LeMoyné, Exalted Ruler; W. W. Leighton, Secretary—9.
 Ardmore, Okla., No. 648—Fred W. Horn, Exalted Ruler; Roy Shores, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Argenta, Ark., No. 1004—John Pruniski, Exalted Ruler; Percy H. Machin, Secretary—9.
 Arkadelphia, Ark., No. 1149—H. L. Petty, Exalted Ruler; Jas. R. Hart, Secretary—10.
 Arlington, Mass., No. 1435—John J. Foley, Exalted Ruler; Francis L. Dalton, Secretary—9.
 Ashbury Park, N. J., No. 128—Clinton J. Crolius, Exalted Ruler; John T. Leavy, Secretary—15.
 Asheville, N. C., No. 1401—N. P. Mulvaney, Exalted Ruler; Wm. H. Kessler, Secretary—7.
 Ashland, Ky., No. 350—Louis G. Gross, Exalted Ruler; Harry A. Judd, Secretary—8.
 Ashland, Ohio, No. 1360—Joe G. Moyer, Exalted Ruler; J. W. Gardner, P. E. R., Secretary—5.

Key to Meeting Nights

After each secretary's name in this directory you will see a number. Each number signifies the night or nights of the month on which the Lodge holds regular meetings. The key to these numbers is printed herewith:

- 1—Mondays.
- 2—1st and 3rd Monday.
- 3—2nd and 4th Monday.
- 4—Tuesdays.
- 5—1st and 3rd Tuesday.
- 6—2nd and 4th Tuesday.
- 7—Wednesdays.
- 8—1st and 3rd Wednesday.
- 9—2nd and 4th Wednesday.
- 10—Thursdays.
- 11—1st and 3rd Thursday.
- 12—2nd and 4th Thursday.
- 13—Fridays.
- 14—1st and 3rd Friday.
- 15—2nd and 4th Friday.
- 16—Saturdays.
- 17—1st and 3rd Saturday.
- 18—2nd and 4th Saturday.
- 19—Sundays.
- 20—1st and 3rd Sunday.
- 21—2nd and 4th Sunday.

Ashland, Ore., No. 044—J. Andrew McGee, Exalted Ruler; J. Edw. Thornton, Secretary—16.
 Ashland, Pa., No. 384—John F. Dence, Exalted Ruler; Thomas Rich, Secretary—2.
 Ashland, Wis., No. 137—Henry D. Klein, Exalted Ruler; Lyman W. Pool, Secretary—4.
 Ashtabula, Ohio, No. 208—John J. Smith, Exalted Ruler; F. E. Cook, Secretary—10.
 Aspen, Colo., No. 224—F. D. Willoughby, Exalted Ruler; John Bowman, Secretary—9.
 Astoria, Ore., No. 180—Sverre J. Halsan, Exalted Ruler; J. R. A. Bennett, Secretary—10.
 Atchison, Kans., No. 647—W. P. Peltzer, Exalted Ruler; Geo. H. Edwards, Secretary—5.
 Athens, Ga., No. 790—A. L. Howland, Exalted Ruler; H. T. Culp, Secretary—11.
 Athens, Ohio, No. 973—S. M. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; Alex. M. Moore, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Atlanta, Ga., No. 78—Herbert B. Kennedy, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Broyles, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Atlantic City, N. J., No. 276—Harry Bacharach, Exalted Ruler; Geo. B. Stoddard, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Atlantic, Iowa, No. 445—H. A. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; John J. Rapp, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 Attleboro, Mass., No. 1014—Martin T. Brennan, Exalted Ruler; Virgil Blackinton, Secretary—3.
 Auburn, N. Y., No. 474—Harry M. Platt, Exalted Ruler; C. A. Dayton, Secretary—8.
 Augusta, Ga., No. 205—Thomas Getzen, Exalted Ruler; T. J. Kearns, Secretary—5.
 Augusta, Kans., No. 1402—E. H. Haid, Exalted Ruler; H. O. Mangold, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 Augusta, Maine, No. 964—Wilfred P. Perry, Exalted Ruler; Dr. William H. Sherman, Secretary—12.
 Aurora, Ill., No. 705—Walter Deuchler, Exalted Ruler; Leonard Appiequist, Secretary—8.
 Austin, Minn., No. 414—Edward J. Blomely, Jr., Exalted Ruler; J. J. Scallon, Secretary—6.
 Austin, Texas, No. 201—A. J. Eilers, Jr., Exalted Ruler; C. B. Anderson, Secretary—9.

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Baker, Ore., No. 328—Wm. H. Hermesen, Exalted Ruler; Walter S. Kennon, Secretary—4.
 Bakersfield, Cal., No. 266—Phil Collins, Exalted Ruler; M. W. Skelton, Secretary—4.
 Ballard (Seattle), Wash., No. 827—Stanley F. Noren, Exalted Ruler; Dwight S. Hawley, Secretary—10.
 Baltimore, Md., No. 7—Charles Newman, Exalted Ruler; Albert B. Kries, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Bangor, Me., No. 244—Mills D. Barber, Exalted Ruler; Walter I. Brown, Secretary—12.
 Bangor, Pa., No. 1106—Melvin A. Seabold, Exalted Ruler; Reimer Speer, Secretary—15.
 Baraboo, Wis., No. 688—Ferd J. Effinger, Exalted Ruler; Adolph Andro, Secretary—2.
 Barberton, Ohio, No. 982—A. H. McDonald, Exalted Ruler; Edw. A. Jacobs, Secretary—Meets second and third Thursdays.
 Barre, Vt., No. 1535—Frank J. Shea, Exalted Ruler; Walter D. Nash, Secretary—12.
 Bartlesville, Okla., No. 1060—Harry E. Hewitt, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Wood, Secretary—9.
 Batavia, N. Y., No. 950—Dr. John W. LeSeur, Exalted Ruler; Frank H. Homelius, Secretary—5.
 Bath, Me., No. 934—Thomas J. Cummings, Exalted Ruler; Roscoe H. Shaw, Secretary—12.

Baton Rouge, La., No. 490—W. H. Garrettsen, Exalted Ruler; Louis J. Ricard, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Battle Creek, Mich., No. 131—John C. Davis, Exalted Ruler; R. T. Lynch, Secretary—10.
 Bay City, Mich., No. 88—Ralph F. Swan, Exalted Ruler; Thos. C. Hughes, Secretary—10.
 Bayonne, N. J., No. 434—James H. McNamara, Exalted Ruler; John P. McCarthy, Secretary—8.
 Beacon, N. Y., No. 1493—Henry L. A. Poerestal, Exalted Ruler; J. W. Moate, Secretary—12.
 Beardstown, Ill., No. 1007—R. C. Schell, Exalted Ruler; G. LeRoy Hegener, Secretary—8.
 Beatrice, Neb., No. 619—H. V. Stout, Exalted Ruler; V. B. Solts, Secretary—11.
 Beaumont, Texas, No. 311—L. L. Ryder, Exalted Ruler; O. S. Hunter, Secretary—4.
 Beaver Dam, Wis., No. 1540—Wm. P. Muth, Exalted Ruler; Sylvester A. Piszczek, Secretary—12.
 Beaver Falls, Pa., No. 348—Sherman L. Roney, Exalted Ruler; H. B. Chandley, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Beckley, W. Va., No. 1452—R. T. Blair, Exalted Ruler; J. T. Self, Secretary—9.
 Bedford, Ind., No. 826—LeRoy R. Carter, Exalted Ruler; Nick Conklin, Secretary—10.
 Bellaire, Ohio, No. 419—William K. Crow, Exalted Ruler; Russell Heatherington, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Bellefontaine, Ohio, No. 132—E. H. Prater, Exalted Ruler; R. W. Zoz, Secretary—2.
 Bellefonte, Pa., No. 1094—William H. Kline, Exalted Ruler; William C. Rowe, Secretary—3.
 Belleville, Ill., No. 481—Albert J. Steuermagel, Exalted Ruler; Wilbur E. Krebs, Secretary—8.
 Belleville, N. J., No. 1123—Clarence Rothery, Exalted Ruler; Henry Gemeinhardt, Jr., Secretary—3.
 Bellevue, Ohio, No. 1013—H. B. Wright, Exalted Ruler; F. H. Schuster, Secretary—8.
 Bellingham, Wash., No. 104—W. B. Hoppie, Exalted Ruler; G. Ed. Rothweiler, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Beloit, Wis., No. 864—Geo. W. Perring, Exalted Ruler; Geo. C. Kellogg, Secretary—9.
 Belton, Texas, No. 1131—Harry Allen, Exalted Ruler; A. LeRoy Monteith, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Bemidji, Minn., No. 1052—Geo. J. Graham, Exalted Ruler; B. L. Johnson, Secretary—11.
 Bend, Ore., No. 1371—H. H. DeArmond, Exalted Ruler; Wilson H. George, Secretary—4.
 Bennington, Vt., No. 567—Francis E. Morrissey, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Eddington, Secretary—6.
 Benton Harbor, Mich., No. 544—O. G. Brewitz, Exalted Ruler; D. H. Green, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Benton, Ill., No. 1234—Dan H. Ross, Exalted Ruler; J. T. Carroll, Secretary—6.
 Bergenfield, N. J., No. 1477—James F. Carroll, Exalted Ruler; John L. Gorman, Secretary—9.
 Berkeley, Cal., No. 1002—Frank H. Dupue, Jr., Exalted Ruler; A. B. Leslie, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Berlin, N. H., No. 618—E. Frank Everding, Exalted Ruler; P. J. Hinchey, Secretary—9.
 Berwick, Pa., No. 1138—Lee Andreas, Exalted Ruler; A. J. Hicks, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Bessemer, Ala., No. 721—Dave Barr, Exalted Ruler; Girard Crook, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Bessemer, Mich., No. 1354—Edward G. Pascoe, Exalted Ruler; Frank J. Duda, Secretary—9.
 Bethlehem, Pa., No. 101—Chas. Wetzel, Exalted Ruler; R. J. Harte, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Beverly, Mass., No. 1309—Herbert N. Anderson, Exalted Ruler; P. Jos McKeone, Secretary—9.
 Bicknell, Ind., No. 1421—F. H. Steffy, Exalted Ruler; Clarence DeBerry, Secretary—13.
 Big Rapids, Mich., No. 974—E. W. Pennock, Exalted Ruler; Geo. E. Hurst, Secretary—10.
 Billings, Mont., No. 394—Parker W. Hastings, Exalted Ruler; E. H. Sackett, Secretary—9.
 Biloxi, Miss., No. 606—W. Leach, Exalted Ruler; John Schwenck, Secretary—7.
 Binghamton, N. Y., No. 852—Robert W. Stuart, Exalted Ruler; Jess C. Hover, Secretary—1.
 Birmingham, Ala., No. 79—Ben F. Mendelsohn, Exalted Ruler; H. M. Bagley, Secretary—4.
 Bisbee, Ariz., No. 671—A. S. Orton, Exalted Ruler; J. A. Kelly, Secretary—14.
 Bismarck, N. D., No. 1199—Theo. Quanrud, Exalted Ruler; L. K. Thompson, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 Blackfoot, Idaho, No. 1416—P. W. Powers, Exalted Ruler; Leon J. Chapman, Secretary—2.
 Blackwell, Okla., No. 1347—Harry Tucker, Exalted Ruler; Floyd H. Brown, Secretary—5.
 Blairsville, Pa., No. 406—H. W. Spencer, Exalted Ruler; R. A. Clawson, Secretary—8.
 Blodot, Ala., No. 710—S. B. Israel, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Wright, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Bloomfield, N. J., No. 788—James Finnerty, Exalted Ruler; Wilmer L. Baldwin, Secretary—6.
 Bloomington, Ill., No. 281—Mathew Rosenberg, Exalted Ruler; O. Seibert, Secretary—2.
 Bloomington, Ind., No. 446—Charles L. Fraser, Exalted Ruler; Ansel L. Mercer, Secretary—7.
 Bloomsburg, Pa., No. 436—John B. Fortner, Exalted Ruler; Grover C. Shoemaker, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Bluefield, W. Va., No. 269—W. F. Sanders, Exalted Ruler; John F. Land, Secretary—8.
 Blue Island, Ill., No. 1331—Leslie I. McCord, Exalted Ruler; Edw. L. Kruse, Secretary—10.
 Bluffton, Ind., No. 706—J. A. McBride, Exalted Ruler; Earl Warnock, Secretary—10.
 Bogalusa, La., No. 1338—Jas. T. Manning, Exalted Ruler; G. G. Timberlake, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 Boise, Idaho, No. 310—Percy G. Flack, Exalted Ruler; E. W. Johnson, Secretary—7.
 Boone, Iowa, No. 563—Harley E. Edgerton, Exalted Ruler; Otto Kellum, Secretary—11.
 Boonton, N. J., No. 1495—George E. Fisher, Exalted Ruler; David D. Heaton, Secretary—2.

Boonville, Ind., No. 1180—Harry C. Shaw, Exalted Ruler; Herman J. Becker, Secretary—1.
 Boston, Mass., No. 10—Geo E. Curran, Exalted Ruler; P. F. McCarron, Secretary—20.
 Boulder, Colo., No. 506—Victor J. Emmett, Exalted Ruler; James Cowie, Secretary—10.
 Bound Brook, N. J., No. 1388—Richard O. Reilly, Exalted Ruler; John P. Koehler, Secretary—6.
 Bowling Green, Ky., No. 320—H. Lee Kelley, Exalted Ruler; Joe Schneider, Secretary—13.
 Bowling Green, Ohio, No. 818—Ray D. Avery, Exalted Ruler; H. C. Babcock, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Boseman, Mont., No. 463—V. M. LaMoe, Exalted Ruler; H. M. Stewart, Secretary—3.
 Braddock, Pa., No. 883—Henry J. Gelm, Exalted Ruler; Paul D. Carr, Secretary—2.
 Bradenton, Fla., No. 1511—Paul G. Corker, Exalted Ruler; O. K. Fletcher, Secretary—14.
 Bradford, Pa., No. 234—Jos. A. Kervin, Exalted Ruler; Jas. L. Andrews, Secretary—2.
 Brainerd, Minn., No. 615—R. G. Jenkins, Exalted Ruler; John J. Cummins, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Brattleboro, Vt., No. 1499—Chas. F. Mann, Exalted Ruler; Edward J. Shea, Jr., Secretary—9.
 Brawley, Cal., No. 1420—W. B. Havelkorst, Exalted Ruler; Paul Smith, Secretary—7.
 Brazil, Ind., No. 762—Sam W. Moore, Exalted Ruler; Frank O. Bayer, Secretary—2.
 Breckenridge, Texas, No. 1480—W. E. Werner, Exalted Ruler; N. J. Nanney, P. E. R., Secretary—Meets second and third Wednesdays.
 Bremerton, Wash., No. 1181—Orie D. Butler, Exalted Ruler; Louis Flieder, Secretary—10.
 Brenham, Texas, No. 979—Wm. Schell, Exalted Ruler; F. L. Amsler, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Bridgeport, Conn., No. 36—James H. Broderick, Exalted Ruler; Edward F. Nevins, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Bridgeton, N. J., No. 733—W. Frank Woodruff, Exalted Ruler; D. Herbert Thompson, Secretary—11.
 Brinkley, Ark., No. 1262—F. B. Sehorn, Exalted Ruler; H. A. Woodall, Secretary—9.
 Bristol, Conn., No. 1010—Henry J. Flynn, Exalted Ruler; George L. Roberts, Secretary—11.
 Bristol, Pa., No. 970—Peter A. Wade, Exalted Ruler; Howard R. Thornton, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Bristol, Tenn., No. 232—R. B. Torbett, Exalted Ruler; C. F. Henritze, Secretary—10.
 Brockton, Mass., No. 161—Chester C. Rodenbush, Exalted Ruler; Joseph W. Crowley, Secretary—3.
 Bronx, N. Y., No. 871—William P. Dunne, Exalted Ruler; Joseph Brand, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Brookfield, Mo., No. 874—S. E. Williams, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Osborn, Secretary—2.
 Brookings, S. D., No. 1490—E. W. Forsee, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Brownson, Secretary—12.
 Brookline, Mass., No. 886—Charles W. Broadbent, Exalted Ruler; Jos. A. S. Gohl, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 22—Edward J. McCarthy, Exalted Ruler; Joseph H. Becker, Secretary—13.
 Brownsville, Texas, No. 1032—J. J. Fox, Exalted Ruler; R. R. Colley, Acting Secretary—5.
 Brownwood, Texas, No. 960—Guy M. Ewing, Exalted Ruler; Ed. Evans, Secretary—6.
 Brunswick, Ga., No. 691—E. H. Diemer, Exalted Ruler; L. Ludwig, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Bryan, Texas, No. 859—G. S. Parker, Exalted Ruler; A. K. Brown, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Bucyrus, Ohio, No. 156—Walter J. Michael, Exalted Ruler; R. W. Lamb, Secretary—10.
 Buffalo, N. Y., No. 23—John H. Burns, Exalted Ruler; W. R. Cullen, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Burbank, Cal., No. 1497—Earl A. Garren, Exalted Ruler; J. B. Brown, Secretary—13.
 Burk Burnett, Texas, No. 1489—D. J. Carey, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Carrell, Secretary—4.
 Butte, Idaho, No. 1384—F. L. McCormick, Exalted Ruler; P. B. Parke, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Burlington, Iowa, No. 84—S. C. Heninger, Exalted Ruler; E. A. Erb, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 Burlington, N. J., No. 906—Richard P. Hughes, Exalted Ruler; Chas. J. Simons, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Burlington, Vt., No. 916—Frank C. Dorn, Exalted Ruler; Harry T. Bacon, Secretary—11.
 Butler, Pa., No. 170—E. J. Kuehner, Exalted Ruler; Stanley Reiber, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
 Butte, Mont., No. 240—Dean W. Phillips, Exalted Ruler; Frank L. Riley, P. E. R., Secretary—10.

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Cadillac, Mich., No. 680—William H. Montgomery, Exalted Ruler; E. J. Millington, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Cairo, Ill., No. 651—Dave Ringol, Exalted Ruler; Herbert C. Steinel, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 Caldwell, Idaho, No. 1448—M. H. Eustace, Exalted Ruler; S. Earle Boyes, Secretary—10.
 Calxico, Cal., No. 1382—Homer G. Taylor, Exalted Ruler; Alex W. Leisenring, Secretary—4.
 Celumet, Mich., No. 404—John J. Hamm, Exalted Ruler; Frank X. Sedlar, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Cambridge, Mass., No. 830—Thomas A. Quinn, Exalted Ruler; Daniel J. Doyle, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Cambridge, Md., No. 1272—J. Gorman Hill, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Hopkins, Secretary—13.
 Cambridge, Ohio, No. 448—Edw. F. Brush, Exalted Ruler; Earl J. McManus, Secretary—3.
 Camden, Ark., No. 1140—C. L. Barton, Exalted Ruler; M. E. Fehy, Secretary—1.
 Camden, N. J., No. 203—Roy R. Stewart, Exalted Ruler; Albert Austerhulh, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Caney, Kans., No. 1215—C. A. Lloyd, Exalted Ruler; L. G. Parsons, Secretary—9.
 Canon City, Colo., No. 610—E. M. Eagleton, Exalted Ruler; W. H. McKinstry, Secretary—7.
 Canonsburg, Pa., No. 846—W. J. Fisher, Exalted Ruler; T. M. Reese, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Canton, Ill., No. 626—Floyd D. Hammond, Exalted Ruler; Albert Wormser, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 Canton, Miss., No. 458—H. B. Greaves, Exalted Ruler; E. G. Spivey, Jr., Secretary—12.
 Canton, Ohio, No. 68—William F. Grether, Exalted Ruler; E. R. Booth, Secretary—4.
 Cape Girardeau, Mo., No. 1404—Geo. W. Steck, Exalted Ruler; C. R. Gibbs, Jr., Secretary—9.

Carbondale, Ill., No. 1243—Dr. E. E. Mathis, Exalted Ruler; Geo. N. Albon, Jr., Secretary—5.
 Carlisle, Ill., No. 1412—Peter J. Caveny, Exalted Ruler; Everett R. Dunn, Secretary—2.
 Carlisle, Pa., No. 578—Harry R. Einstein, Exalted Ruler; J. Harvey Line, Secretary—5.
 Carnegie, Pa., No. 831—Jas. A. Ellis, Exalted Ruler; A. J. Gabig, Secretary—3.
 Carrollton, Mo., No. 415—J. B. Bruce, Exalted Ruler; Dolph Maupin, Secretary—6.
 Carthage, Mo., No. 529—John Glass, Exalted Ruler; R. L. Brown, Secretary—12.
 Caruthersville, Mo., No. 1233—N. W. Helm, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Peck, Secretary—11.
 Casper, Wyo., No. 1353—James G. Wiederhold, Exalted Ruler; Carney R. Peterson, Secretary—11.
 Cattsburg, Ky., No. 942—W. T. Beard, Exalted Ruler; I. H. Frazier, Secretary—14.
 Catskill, N. Y., No. 1341—Arthur Perryman, Exalted Ruler; W. C. O'Brien, Secretary—2.
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa, No. 251—Harold J. Rowe, Exalted Ruler; L. D. Ross, Secretary—14.
 Centerville, Iowa, No. 940—E. O. Moss, Exalted Ruler; S. H. Mehroff, Secretary—12.
 Central City, Colo., No. 557—George L. Hamlik, Exalted Ruler; Henry J. Stahl, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
 Centralia, Ill., No. 493—L. H. Salisbury, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Livesay, Secretary—6.
 Centralia, Wash., No. 1083—Sigmund Skarston, Exalted Ruler; Frank H. Smith, Secretary—7.
 Chadron, Neb., No. 1390—Daniel O. Cleghorn, Exalted Ruler; James R. Nylan, Secretary—2.
 Chambersburg, Pa., No. 600—John F. Norton, Exalted Ruler; Stuart L. Brown, Secretary—8.
 Chambersburg, Ill., No. 308—F. B. Leonard, Exalted Ruler; P. E. Utterback, Secretary—8.
 Chanute, Kans., No. 806—L. R. Stanley, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Wood, Secretary—11.
 Charterton, Pa., No. 404—Gilbert H. Zimmerman, Exalted Ruler; N. Sanford Hall, Secretary—9.
 Charles City, Iowa, No. 418—Horace B. Olds, Exalted Ruler; H. B. White, Secretary—5.
 Charleston, Ill., No. 623—S. M. Barrick, Exalted Ruler; W. O. Glasco, Secretary—2.
 Charleston, S. C., No. 242—David F. Craige, Exalted Ruler; Henry Tecklenburg, Jr., P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Charleston, W. Va., No. 202—N. A. Barth, Exalted Ruler; R. C. Franklin, Secretary—10.
 Charlotte, N. C., No. 392—John J. Morton, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Beardsley, P. E. R., Secretary—13.
 Charlottesville, Va., No. 389—Harry N. Conduff, Exalted Ruler; C. Pace Bailey, Secretary—11.
 Chattanooga, Tenn., No. 91—Geo. W. Worth, Exalted Ruler; M. O'Grady, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Cheboygan, Mich., No. 504—John C. Rittenhouse, Exalted Ruler; Hugh A. McKinnon, Secretary—11.
 Chehalis, Wash., No. 1374—G. E. Estes, Exalted Ruler; E. McBroom, Secretary—10.
 Chelsea, Mass., No. 938—Frederick J. Ryan, Exalted Ruler; Edgar E. Donnell, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Cherryvale, Kans., No. 989—K. P. Baty, Exalted Ruler; C. C. Bush, Secretary—8.
 Chester, Pa., No. 488—J. Herbert Grubb, Exalted Ruler; B. Geo. McAskie, Secretary—6.
 Cheyenne, Wyo., No. 660—John Teague, Exalted Ruler; John J. McInerney, Secretary—1.
 Chicago, Ill., No. 4—Sidney Lyon, Exalted Ruler; Gustav W. Nothdurft, Secretary—10.
 Chicago Heights, Ill., No. 1066—Harry Wennerlund, Exalted Ruler; Gilbert Collinge, Secretary—12.
 Chickasha, Okla., No. 755—H. H. Hill, Exalted Ruler; Marshall Johnston, Secretary—9.
 Chico, Cal., No. 423—P. O. Reimer, Exalted Ruler; J. S. Brown, Secretary—9.
 Childress, Texas, No. 1113—E. E. Chestnut, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Moore, Secretary—1.
 Chillicothe, Mo., No. 656—Victor J. Gladieux, Exalted Ruler; Charles P. Sauer, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Chillicothe, Ohio, No. 52—Howard E. Cutright, Exalted Ruler; Wm. Greenbaum, Secretary—1.
 Chippewa Falls, Wis., No. 1326—H. E. Stafford, Exalted Ruler; Louis Altman, Secretary—3.
 Chisholm, Minn., No. 1334—James Duncan, Exalted Ruler; Geo. T. Anderson, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 Christopher, Ill., No. 1396—H. E. Morgan, Exalted Ruler; Frank L. Parsons, Secretary—5.
 Cicero, Ill., No. 1510—Thos. McKay Chisholm, Exalted Ruler; William J. Kalal, Secretary—8.
 Cincinnati, Ohio, No. 5—Howard Doyle, Exalted Ruler; J. S. Richardson, P. E. R., Secretary—13.
 Cirdaile, Ohio, No. 77—A. J. Lyle, Exalted Ruler; Rudolph Gessley, Secretary—5.
 Cisco, Texas, No. 1379—J. O. Sue, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Fleming, Secretary—2.
 Claremont, N. H., No. 879—James C. Gowdey, Exalted Ruler; Frank N. Tucker, Secretary—5.
 Clerksburg, W. Va., No. 482—W. O. Triplett, Exalted Ruler; Walter B. Wilson, Secretary—4.
 Clarksdale, Miss., No. 977—R. E. Montgomery, Exalted Ruler; W. A. Ritchie, Secretary—2.
 Clearfield, Pa., No. 540—John M. Schiele, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Fletcher, Secretary—6.
 Cleburne, Texas, No. 811—J. E. Prendergast, Exalted Ruler; Harry Andrews, Secretary—6.
 Cleveland, Ohio, No. 18—Victor J. Sanner, Exalted Ruler; William F. Brunning, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Cliffside Park, N. J., No. 1502—Jos. Boyhan, Exalted Ruler; J. L. White, Secretary—12.
 Clifton, Ariz., No. 1174—O. J. Cotey, Jr., Exalted Ruler; A. A. Slaughter, Secretary—8.
 Clifton Forge, Va., No. 1065—C. P. Wetmore, Exalted Ruler; J. G. Staley, Secretary—10.
 Clinton, Ill., No. 785—E. A. Scoones, Exalted Ruler; Chas. R. Griffin, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 Clinton, Iowa, No. 109—O. H. Henningsen, Exalted Ruler; C. F. Sheen, Secretary—14.
 Clinton, Mass., No. 1306—Henry J. Conery, Exalted Ruler; George H. Kramer, Secretary—9.
 Clinton, Mo., No. 1034—Gus Dillon, Exalted Ruler; C. C. Severs, Secretary—9.
 Clovis, N. Mex., No. 1244—R. C. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; A. Mandell, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Coatesville, Pa., No. 1228—George E. Hoffman, Exalted Ruler; Harry V. Atkinson, Secretary—6.
 Cocoa, Fla., No. 1532—Leslie L. Anderson, Exalted Ruler; Henry A. Thompson, Secretary—10.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, No. 1254—C. J. McCough, Exalted Ruler; A. Grantham, Secretary—8.
 Coffeyville, Kans., No. 775—F. A. Brown, Exalted Ruler; L. A. Rucker, Secretary—11.
 Cohoes, N. Y., No. 1317—Maurice J. Foley, Exalted Ruler; T. J. Conery, Secretary—3.
 Coldwater, Mich., No. 1023—B. R. Warner, Exalted Ruler; W. M. Drury, Secretary—11.
 Colorado Springs, Colo., No. 300—G. E. Martin, Exalted Ruler; M. E. Stubbs, Secretary—4.
 Columbia, Mo., No. 504—Remmel H. Hill, Exalted Ruler; Walter P. Braselton, Jr., Secretary—10.
 Columbia, Pa., No. 1074—Philip Reinhart, Exalted Ruler; Robert S. Conklin, Secretary—12.
 Columbia, S. C., No. 1190—William H. Harth, Exalted Ruler; George L. Farr, Secretary—13.
 Columbia, Tenn., No. 686—J. E. Voss, Exalted Ruler; M. S. King, Secretary—3.
 Columbia City, Ind., No. 1417—U. Schuyler Luckenbill, Exalted Ruler; Grant Wick, Secretary—5.
 Columbus, Ga., No. 111—John D. Odum, Exalted Ruler; A. B. King, Secretary—1.
 Columbus, Ind., No. 521—Morris F. Rosenbush, Exalted Ruler; E. Earl Helfrich, Secretary—4.
 Columbus, Miss., No. 555—T. E. Patton, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Shute, Secretary—6.
 Columbus, Neb., No. 1195—George S. Reeder, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Gregorius, Secretary—3.
 Columbus, Ohio, No. 37—Dana F. Reynolds, Exalted Ruler; C. W. Wallace, P. E. R., Secretary—Meets first and last Wednesdays.
 Concord, Mass., No. 1479—William L. FitzPatrick, Exalted Ruler; Ivan D. Servais, Secretary—6.
 Concord, N. H., No. 1210—Geo. G. Prescott, Exalted Ruler; Albert Hanus, Secretary—2.
 Concordia, Kans., No. 586—J. E. Welch, Exalted Ruler; W. E. Carnahan, Secretary—16.
 Conneaut, Ohio, No. 256—C. R. Phelps, Exalted Ruler; John F. Walsh, Secretary—12.
 Connellsville, Pa., No. 503—D. E. Isola, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Wallace, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 Connersville, Ind., No. 370—Carl Mangrum, Exalted Ruler; Edwin M. Malley, Secretary—6.
 Coraopolis, Pa., No. 1090—J. A. Little, Exalted Ruler; E. R. Ditrach, Secretary—3.
 Corbin, Ky., No. 1496—R. B. Gillespie, Exalted Ruler; W. A. Ritchie, Secretary—2.
 Cordova, Alaska, No. 1483—E. M. Saari, Exalted Ruler; I. D. Bogart, Secretary—7.
 Corinth, Miss., No. 1035—Albert Ajax, Exalted Ruler; J. W. Rankin, Secretary—10.
 Corning, N. Y., No. 1071—Elwyn B. Hendrick, Exalted Ruler; John M. Beck, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Corpus Christi, Texas, No. 1030—Harry G. Heaney, Exalted Ruler; Wm. G. Blake, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Corry, Pa., No. 760—Stanley H. Nichols, Exalted Ruler; Foster E. Davis, Secretary—11.
 Corland, N. Y., No. 748—Louis R. Dowd, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Dowd, Secretary—12.
 Corvallis, Ore., No. 1413—John P. Bauer, Exalted Ruler; George C. Penson, Secretary—10.
 Coshocton, Ohio, No. 376—Walter R. Rader, Exalted Ruler; R. T. Raymer, Secretary—5.
 Council Bluffs, Iowa, No. 531—John L. Shugart, Exalted Ruler; H. A. Waddington, Secretary—14.
 Covington, Ky., No. 374—William M. Sellmeyer, Exalted Ruler; Herman A. Hohnhorst, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Covington, Tenn., No. 1205—J. S. Winford, Exalted Ruler; John S. McBride, Secretary—4.
 Crawfordville, Ind., No. 483—Arnett R. Groves, Exalted Ruler; C. R. Flamingan, Secretary—13.
 Creede, Colo., No. 506—R. I. Fisher, Exalted Ruler; A. I. Weaver, Secretary—7.
 Creston, Iowa, No. 605—Clifford P. McGraw, Exalted Ruler; Leon A. Morrison, Secretary—11.
 Cripple Creek, Colo., No. 316—L. R. Craven, Exalted Ruler; Geo. W. Shepherd, Secretary—4.
 Crisfield, Md., No. 1044—Chas. H. Smith, Jr., Exalted Ruler; J. W. McLane, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Crookston, Minn., No. 342—C. M. Larsen, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Watt, Secretary—11.
 Crowley, La., No. 745—Louis White, Exalted Ruler; T. W. McGinn, Secretary—1.
 Cumberland, Md., No. 63—Lewis M. Wilson, Exalted Ruler; Edward A. Gross, Secretary—7.
 Cynthia, Ky., No. 438—E. B. Van Hook, Exalted Ruler; R. H. Conway, P. E. R., Secretary—8.

D

Dalhart, Texas, No. 1150—W. E. Farwell, Exalted Ruler; D. E. Aury, Secretary—4.
 Dallas, Texas, No. 71—Geo. W. Loudermilk, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Mulvoy, Secretary—1.
 Danbury, Conn., No. 120—Walter H. Murphy, Exalted Ruler; Leon L. Thompson, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Danville, Ill., No. 332—L. O. Froman, Exalted Ruler; C. F. Cooper, Secretary—9.
 Danville, Ky., No. 070—Joe B. Dunn, Exalted Ruler; Carl K. McWaters, Secretary—6.
 Danville, Pa., No. 754—John M. Ball, Exalted Ruler; Adam W. Mayan, Secretary—2.
 Danville, Va., No. 227—Harry G. Lea, Exalted Ruler; John Lee, Jr., Secretary—11.
 Davenport, Iowa, No. 298—Arthur D. Peirce, Exalted Ruler; Sam W. Hirschl, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Dayton, Ohio, No. 58—Harry Israel, Exalted Ruler; Chas. F. Hughes, Secretary—10.
 Daytona Beach, "Daytona," Fla., No. 1141—E. L. Thompson, Exalted Ruler; Geo. F. Crouch, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Deadwood, S. D., No. 508—Carl J. Eilers, Exalted Ruler; Geo. A. Schulte, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Decatur, Ill., No. 401—Horace C. White, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Nientker, Secretary—5.
 Decatur, Ind., No. 993—G. F. Eichhor, Exalted Ruler; C. E. Holthouse, Secretary—7.
 Decorah, Iowa, No. 443—J. D. Hexom, Exalted Ruler; F. M. Hughes, Secretary—11.
 Defiance, Ohio, No. 147—Arthur F. Diehl, Exalted Ruler; Louis E. Daoust, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 De Kalb, Ill., No. 765—Thos. F. Sargent, Exalted Ruler; G. W. Leutbecker, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 De Land, Fla., No. 1463—W. O. Lahrman, Exalted Ruler; W. W. Watts, Secretary—1.

Delaware, Ohio, No. 76—W. S. Tilton, Exalted Ruler; Frank E. Hutchisson, Secretary—8.
Del Rio, Texas, No. 837—Vern D. Curry, Exalted Ruler; B. F. Pearce, Secretary—7.
Delta, Colo., No. 1235—Carl Q. Himes, Exalted Ruler; R. G. Beverstock, Secretary—7.
Demopolis, Ala., No. 681—Paul N. Wilson, Exalted Ruler; S. S. McCants, Secretary—10.
Denton, Texas, No. 238—W. H. Halton, Exalted Ruler; H. Y. Parrott, Secretary—12.
Denver, Colo., No. 17—Raymond Riede, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Wheadon, Secretary—10.
Derby, Conn., No. 571—Louis McLeod, Exalted Ruler; Sidney J. Williams, Secretary—4.
Des Moines, Iowa, No. 98—Mark A. Hagensick, Exalted Ruler; Walter S. McKee, Secretary—1.
De Soto, Mo., No. 689—Wm. V. Kennedy, Exalted Ruler; Max T. Jones, Secretary—7.
Des Plaines, Ill., No. 1526—Clifford J. Hodgins, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Tallant, Secretary—15.
Detroit, Mich., No. 34—Burt P. White, Exalted Ruler; Jos. H. Crendon, Secretary—10.
Dennis Lake, N. D., No. 1216—J. A. Kramer, Exalted Ruler; C. W. Greene, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
Dickinson, N. D., No. 1137—Clifford G. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Lyall B. Merry, Secretary—8.
Dixon, Ill., No. 779—Phil Raymond, Exalted Ruler; Wm. Nixon, Secretary—3.
Dodge City, Kans., No. 1406—P. O. Hanlen, Exalted Ruler; H. E. Ripple, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
Donaldsonville, La., No. 1153—Leo J. Schoeny, Exalted Ruler; Sidney Harp, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Donora, Pa., No. 265—Nathan Wachtel, Exalted Ruler; Bazem Mangino, Secretary—8.
Douhan, Ala., No. 1394—Wallace H. Faulk, Exalted Ruler; C. J. Morris, Secretary—Meets last Friday of month.
Douglas, Ariz., No. 955—A. C. Snyder, Exalted Ruler; L. B. Ward, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
Douglas, Ga., No. 1286—M. P. Head, Exalted Ruler; F. P. Preston, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
Dover, N. H., No. 184—Herbert W. Tinker, Exalted Ruler; E. Dean Nelson, Secretary—12.
Dover, N. J., No. 782—William Hockenjos, Jr., Exalted Ruler; John J. Donohue, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Dover, Ohio, No. 975—A. E. Schoelles, Exalted Ruler; W. V. Krantz, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Dowagiac, Mich., No. 889—W. E. Legett, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Jones, Secretary—5.
Dubois, Pa., No. 349—L. L. Steinberg, Exalted Ruler; F. H. Bell, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
Dubuque, Iowa, No. 297—George B. Healey, Exalted Ruler; Henry J. Kaep, Secretary—8.
Duluth, Minn., No. 133—Bert Duff, Exalted Ruler; G. W. Murphy, Secretary—7.
Duncan, Okla., No. 1440—J. H. Long, Exalted Ruler; O. P. Wilkinson, Secretary—14.
Dunellen, N. J., No. 1488—George I. Apgar, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Robert W. Wright, Secretary—9.
Dunkirk, N. Y., No. 922—F. Marriott Riley, Exalted Ruler; William H. Maloney, Secretary—8.
Duquesne, Pa., No. 751—Francis P. Long, Exalted Ruler; John J. A. Cusick, Secretary—6.
Du Quoin, Ill., No. 884—R. R. Kimbro, Exalted Ruler; H. K. Crossmann, Secretary—2.
Durango, Colo., No. 507—Laten Ballou, Exalted Ruler; S. D. Monberg, Secretary—7.
Durham, N. C., No. 568—J. E. Abernethy, Exalted Ruler; A. P. Reade, P. E. R., Secretary—1.

E

East Chicago, Ind., No. 981—Allen P. Twyman, Exalted Ruler; John E. O'Neil, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Eastland, Texas, No. 1372—Earl N. Francis, Exalted Ruler; Ralph D. Mahon, Secretary—1.
East Liverpool, Ohio, No. 258—James P. Thompson, Exalted Ruler; Harry T. Logan, Secretary—10.
Easton, Pa., No. 121—Charles G. Reese, Exalted Ruler; John J. Koepfer, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
East Orange, N. J., No. 630—Henry E. Freytag, Exalted Ruler; Harry T. Robinson, Secretary—6.
Eastport, Me., No. 880—Julius W. MacDonald, Exalted Ruler; Emery A. Dow, Secretary—8.
East St. Louis, Ill., No. 664—Gordon Z. Davis, Exalted Ruler; D. D. O'Connell, Secretary—4.
East Stroudsburg, Pa., No. 319—Floyd M. Titus, Exalted Ruler; P. A. Rockefeller, Secretary—11.
Eau Claire, Wis., No. 402—H. E. Downey, Exalted Ruler; J. W. Selbach, Secretary—5.
Effingham, Ill., No. 1016—W. T. Buchanan, Exalted Ruler; Fred M. Vane, Secretary—2.
Elberton, Ga., No. 1100—Chas. W. Parker, Exalted Ruler; Jas. N. Rice, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
El Centro, Cal., No. 1325—Clyde V. Hill, Exalted Ruler; Clinton K. Harris, Secretary—10.
El Dorado, Ark., No. 1129—Wendell Utley, Exalted Ruler; George Bethel, Secretary—10.
Eldorado, Ill., No. 1366—Earl Combs, Exalted Ruler; Morgan Evans, Secretary—3.
Eldorado, Kans., No. 1407—J. B. Stoner, Exalted Ruler; C. A. Beck, Secretary—2.
Elgin, Ill., No. 737—P. B. Underwood, Exalted Ruler; John Cornwall, Secretary—3.
Elizabeth, N. J., No. 289—H. H. Cunningham, Exalted Ruler; E. J. Hirtzel, Secretary—1.
Elizabeth City, N. C., No. 856—W. T. Culppeper, Exalted Ruler; L. L. Winder, Jr., Secretary—13.
Elk City, Okla., No. 1144—R. A. Wheller, Exalted Ruler; R. F. McVeigh, Secretary—8.
Elkhart, Ind., No. 425—J. J. Littrell, Exalted Ruler; Walter Domer, Secretary—7.
Elkins, W. Va., No. 1135—Dr. Blair E. Simons, Exalted Ruler; P. L. Dye, Secretary—1.
Elko, Nev., No. 1472—F. L. Middleton, Exalted Ruler; H. T. Bryant, Secretary—13.
Ellensburg, Wash., No. 1102—Lee L. Scott, Exalted Ruler; Thomas Cunningham, Secretary—5.
Ellwood City, Pa., No. 1356—Homer E. Garwig, Exalted Ruler; Hiram J. Myers, Secretary—9.
Elmhurst, Ill., No. 1531—Richard J. Quiter, Exalted Ruler; Joseph W. Lithgow, Secretary—11.
Elmira, N. Y., No. 62—Charles Epstein, Exalted Ruler; Julius S. Denton, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
El Paso, Texas, No. 187—Geo. L. Arnold, Exalted Ruler; E. S. Bache, Secretary—4.

El Reno, Okla., No. 743—H. F. Collins, Exalted Ruler; R. H. Higgins, Secretary—10.
Elwood, Ind., No. 308—Edw. B. Alley, Exalted Ruler; C. D. Sizelove, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Ely, Nevada, No. 1469—G. E. Baker, Exalted Ruler; Joe H. Bigger, Secretary—10.
Elyria, Ohio, No. 465—Robert J. Agate, Exalted Ruler; F. L. Ellenberger, Secretary—6.
Emporia, Kans., No. 633—Morton Guettel, Exalted Ruler; August W. Kopke, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
Englewood, N. J., No. 1157—William J. Corcoran, Exalted Ruler; Thomas C. Birtwhistle, Secretary—9.
Enid, Okla., No. 870—T. E. Herndon, Exalted Ruler; A. V. Smith, Secretary—5.
Ensley, Ala., No. 987—Edward A. Warnick, Exalted Ruler; Robert L. Moore, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
Erie, Pa., No. 67—A. W. Vollmer, Exalted Ruler; George M. Lyle, Secretary—6.
Escanaba, Mich., No. 354—J. E. Byrns, Exalted Ruler; E. E. Petersen, Secretary—12.
Estherville, Iowa, No. 528—Don J. Kirby, Exalted Ruler; John G. Smith, Secretary—5.
Etna, Pa., No. 932—S. H. Burns, Exalted Ruler; A. E. Waldfole, Secretary—5.
Eufaula, Ala., No. 912—J. Oppenheimer, Exalted Ruler; A. F. Hays, Secretary—2.
Eugene, Ore., No. 357—Roy F. Smith, Exalted Ruler; G. E. Wood, Secretary—9.
Eureka, Cal., No. 652—George G. Cloney, Exalted Ruler; W. R. Boice, Secretary—7.
Eureka (Tintic), Utah, No. 711—A. L. George, Exalted Ruler; Theodore Fullmer, Secretary—10.
Eureka Springs, Ark., No. 1042—Webster E. Diehl, Exalted Ruler; Chas. E. Border, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Evansville, Ill., No. 1316—William Lister, Exalted Ruler; W. J. O'Connell, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
Evansville, Ind., No. 116—Edwin Lowenthal, Exalted Ruler; Roy R. White, Secretary—3.
Eveland, Minn., No. 1101—Frank Brince, Exalted Ruler; A. S. Drew, Secretary—11.
Everett, Mass., No. 642—Robert A. Coan, Exalted Ruler; John H. Gourville, Secretary—5.
Everett, Wash., No. 479—Edgar R. Taylor, Exalted Ruler; Sam C. Bothwell, Secretary—10.
Excelsior Springs, Mo., No. 1001—Charles F. Howard, Exalted Ruler; F. A. Benson, P. E. R., Secretary—4.

F

Fairbury, Neb., No. 1203—F. J. Bachoritch, Exalted Ruler; Geo. S. Brenn, Secretary—8.
Fairfield, Iowa, No. 1102—Marshall Stever, Exalted Ruler; Jas. M. Hammon, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Fairmont, W. Va., No. 204—V. F. Bougher, Exalted Ruler; Harry J. Hawkins, Secretary—4.
Fall River, Mass., No. 118—Patrick R. Riley, Exalted Ruler; John P. McMullen, Jr., Secretary—5.
Falls City, Neb., No. 963—Wilbur J. Prichard, Exalted Ruler; B. L. Yoder, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Fargo, N. D., No. 260—Fred Hume, Exalted Ruler; G. J. Stout, Secretary—18.
Feribault, Minn., No. 1166—Roy F. Swanson, Exalted Ruler; Ray G. Endres, Secretary—11.
Fayetteville, N. C., No. 1081—Herbert Lutterloh, Exalted Ruler; E. E. Gorham, Secretary—2.
Fergus Falls, Minn., No. 1093—Harvey Glorigen, Exalted Ruler; B. M. Lein, Secretary—15.
Fernandina, Fla., No. 795—E. J. Roux, Exalted Ruler; Malcolm L. Griffin, Secretary—2.
Findlay, Ohio, No. 75—Chester P. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Paul C. Myers, Secretary—10.
Fitchburg, Mass., No. 847—Thornton K. Ware, Exalted Ruler; John J. Foley, Secretary—9.
Fitzgerald, Ga., No. 1036—J. B. Wall, Exalted Ruler; H. A. Adams, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
Flagstaff, Ariz., No. 490—Raymond J. Procknow, Exalted Ruler; Tom L. Rees, Secretary—4.
Flinn, Mich., No. 222—Hugh N. Parker, Exalted Ruler; Walter F. Metzger, Secretary—11.
Florence, Ala., No. 820—H. J. Moore, Exalted Ruler; O. Blair, Secretary—10.
Florence, Colo., No. 611—E. M. McDonald, Exalted Ruler; J. D. Stewart, Secretary—10.
Fon du Lac, Wis., No. 57—D. R. Mihills, Exalted Ruler; Leo B. Weber, Secretary—9.
Fort Collins, Colo., No. 804—H. K. Mitton, Exalted Ruler; W. P. Hurly, Secretary—10.
Fort Dodge, Iowa, No. 306—E. H. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; J. J. Barton, P. E. R., Secretary—15.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla., No. 1312—Arthur C. O'Hea, Exalted Ruler; O. B. Caswell, Secretary—4.
Fort Madison, Iowa, No. 374—O. M. Jeffries, Exalted Ruler; W. A. Stiles, Secretary—11.
Fort Morgan, Colo., No. 1122—Clyde E. Barkley, Exalted Ruler; Ellis L. McDill, Secretary—7.
Fort Myers, Fla., No. 1288—Claude F. Lee, Exalted Ruler; Albert G. Colcord, Secretary—8.
Fort Pierce, Fla., No. 1520—Alto Adams, Exalted Ruler; F. D. McGarity, Secretary—5.
Fort Scott, Kans., No. 576—D. Filizola, Exalted Ruler; Dale Hopler, Secretary—12.
Fort Smith, Ark., No. 341—Frank W. Youmans, Exalted Ruler; Clayton Euper, Secretary—15.
Fort Wayne, Ind., No. 155—Marcus J. Harrigan, Exalted Ruler; E. J. Ehrman, Secretary—10.
Fort Worth, Texas, No. 124—Carlton F. Hines, Exalted Ruler; Garfield Crawford, Secretary—4.
Fostoria, Ohio, No. 935—Milton S. Book, Exalted Ruler; E. B. Burdick, Secretary—11.
Frackville, Pa., No. 1533—Chas. W. Drumm, Exalted Ruler; Earle L. Pecally, Secretary—2.
Framingham, Mass., No. 1264—Gardner B. Hannon, Exalted Ruler; Francis H. Walsh, Secretary—11.
Frankfort, Ind., No. 560—Jesse G. Doane, Exalted Ruler; W. A. Lavelle, Secretary—8.
Frankfort, Ky., No. 530—E. Church Tinsley, Exalted Ruler; Joseph P. Mehan, Secretary—4.
Franklin, La., No. 1387—L. M. Folse, Exalted Ruler; W. A. Moore, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
Franklin, N. H., No. 1280—Orren E. Colby, Exalted Ruler; Garrett A. Cushing, Secretary—2.
Franklin, Pa., No. 110—L. D. Dent, Exalted Ruler; F. L. Bensingner, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
Frederick, Md., No. 684—James H. Grove, Jr., Exalted Ruler; E. Austin Jones, Secretary—8.

Fredericksburg, Va., No. 875—Henry Dannehl, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Henry Dannehl, Sr., P. E. R., Secretary—1.
Freehold, N. J., No. 1454—Samuel C. Van Mater, Exalted Ruler; D. S. Reichy, Secretary—3.
Freedland, Pa., No. 1145—George F. Kramer, Exalted Ruler; Walter L. Peist, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
Freeport, Ill., No. 617—Wm. H. Kintzel, Exalted Ruler; M. W. Graham, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Freeport, N. Y., No. 1253—Arved L. Larson, Exalted Ruler; Sylvester P. Shea, Secretary—10.
Fremont, Neb., No. 514—Howard W. Loomis, Exalted Ruler; Arnold H. Hahn, Secretary—9.
Fremont, Ohio, No. 169—B. W. Hughes, Exalted Ruler; I. Ticknor Miller, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Fresno, Cal., No. 439—J. K. Tuttle, Exalted Ruler; W. S. Freeland, Secretary—7.
Frostburg, Md., No. 470—Rudolph Mickel, Exalted Ruler; Wm. P. Sullivan, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Fulton, Ky., No. 1142—Frank T. Beades, Exalted Ruler; P. M. Newhouse, Secretary—1.
Fulton, Mo., No. 1231—B. W. Freiberger, Exalted Ruler; J. Walker Frank, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
Fulton, N. Y., No. 830—Floyd L. Boyton, Exalted Ruler; Thomas F. McCollum, Secretary—10.

G

Gainesville, Fla., No. 900—J. R. Driver, Exalted Ruler; E. F. Beville, P. E. R., Secretary—13.
Galena, Ill., No. 882—W. T. Corcoran, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Wickler, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
Galena, Kans., No. 677—J. I. McClaren, Exalted Ruler; L. V. Moeller, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
Galesburg, Ill., No. 894—Warren E. Fuller, Exalted Ruler; J. Willis Peterson, Secretary—6.
Galion, Ohio, No. 1191—E. H. Herr, Exalted Ruler; H. D. Smart, Secretary—10.
Gallipolis, Ohio, No. 107—W. A. Bowen, Exalted Ruler; H. U. Carnes, Secretary—1.
Gallup, N. Mex., No. 1440—Fred G. Willmunder, Exalted Ruler; S. E. Brentari, Secretary—8.
Galveston, Tex., No. 126—H. Economy, Exalted Ruler; Maurice Meyer, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Garden City, Kans., No. 1404—T. P. Wadley, Exalted Ruler; R. E. Stotts, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Gardiner, Me., No. 1293—Leon C. Blaisdell, Exalted Ruler; Stephen D. Monaghan, Secretary—2.
Gardner, Mass., No. 1426—Robert H. Bruce, Exalted Ruler; Frank J. Stickney, Secretary—11.
Garrett, Ind., No. 1447—Dewey S. Van Lear, Exalted Ruler; P. A. Gengler, Secretary—4.
Gary, Ind., No. 1152—Charles Harley McCarty, Exalted Ruler; Floyd D. Saxton, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
Geneva, N. Y., No. 1054—John J. O'Malley, Exalted Ruler; F. B. Nichols, Secretary—5.
Georgetown, Ky., No. 526—S. L. Allen, Exalted Ruler; Richard A. Fennell, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Georgetown, S. C., No. 900—C. J. Levy, Exalted Ruler; Jesse L. Boykin, Secretary—6.
Geltsburg, Pa., No. 1045—H. E. Bumbaugh, Exalted Ruler; J. A. Holtzworth, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
Glen Cove, N. Y., No. 1458—Walter F. Forster, Exalted Ruler; Daniel J. Fogarty, Secretary—9.
Glendale, Cal., No. 1280—Paul J. Holmes, Exalted Ruler; Walter W. Jones, Secretary—1.
Glendive, Mont., No. 1324—Thos. Melaney, Exalted Ruler; G. P. Drowley, Secretary—11.
Glens Falls, N. Y., No. 81—Frank Hurley, Exalted Ruler; Daniel V. Brown, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
Globe, Ariz., No. 489—Walter Suter, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Mayer, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Gloucester, Mass., No. 892—Leo A. Chisholm, Exalted Ruler; Edward Carpenter, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Gloversville, N. Y., No. 226—George W. Denton, Exalted Ruler; Louis A. Hardy, Secretary—11.
Goldfield, Nev., No. 1072—Frank E. O'Neal, Exalted Ruler; A. Ferguson, Secretary—10.
Goldsboro, N. C., No. 139—Henry L. Moye, Exalted Ruler; Jas. S. Crawford, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Goodland, Kans., No. 1528—A. A. Adams, Exalted Ruler; John M. Yearick, Secretary—10.
Goshen, Ind., No. 708—Bruce Snook, Exalted Ruler; B. W. Swartz, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Grafton, W. Va., No. 308—Leland Price, Exalted Ruler; Arch A. Powell, Secretary—7.
Grand Forks, N. D., No. 235—L. H. Lake, Exalted Ruler; Frank V. Kent, P. E. R., Secretary—17.
Grand Haven, Mich., No. 1200—Walter E. Hall, Exalted Ruler; William Wilds, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
Grand Island, Neb., No. 604—Walter E. Buehler, Exalted Ruler; Frank John, Secretary—14.
Grand Junction, Colo., No. 575—George S. Gallupe, Exalted Ruler; Eugene M. Welch, Secretary—1.
Grand Rapids, Mich., No. 48—Abram Schram, Exalted Ruler; Geo. D. Bostock, P. E. R., Secretary—13.
Granite City, Ill., No. 1063—R. E. Robertson, Exalted Ruler; P. G. Lauff, Secretary—6.
Grass Valley, Cal., No. 538—L. V. Mitchell, Exalted Ruler; M. Henry Argall, Secretary—7.
Great Bend, Kans., No. 1127—F. A. Moses, Exalted Ruler; Clyde E. Sterling, Secretary—9.
Great Falls, Mont., No. 214—H. W. Hultberg, Exalted Ruler; Ed. LaBossier, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
Gredey, Colo., No. 809—Thos. Fountain, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Frank C. Benson, Secretary—7.
Green Bay, Wis., No. 259—H. G. Stewart, Exalted Ruler; Edw. C. Engels, Secretary—9.
Greencastle, Ind., No. 1077—James S. Walker, Exalted Ruler; E. E. Caldwell, Secretary—6.
Greensfield, Mass., No. 1206—Clifford J. Akey, Exalted Ruler; Charles T. Ward, Secretary—6.
Greensfield, Ohio, No. 717—F. W. Norton, Exalted Ruler; E. M. Connor, Secretary—10.
Greensboro, N. C., No. 602—J. Max Rawlins, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Oakley, Secretary—14.
Greensburg, Ind., No. 475—Ira B. Hamilton, Exalted Ruler; Charles H. Ewing, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
Greensburg, Pa., No. 511—J. Clarke Bell, Exalted Ruler; J. Ross Foust, Secretary—9.
Greenville, Miss., No. 148—Joe E. Wall, Exalted Ruler; J. L. Reid, Secretary—3.
Greenville, Ohio, No. 1130—A. A. Suter, Exalted Ruler; Elmer W. Swartz, Secretary—1.
Greenville, Pa., No. 145—C. N. Hough, Exalted Ruler; John D. Cutler, P. E. R., Secretary—6.

Greenville, S. C., No. 858—E. M. Wharton, Exalted Ruler; Wyatt Aiken, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Greenville, Texas, No. 703—H. P. Block, Exalted Ruler; Barney W. Fields, Secretary—4.
 Greenwich, Conn., No. 1150—George F. Dean, Exalted Ruler; Arthur F. O'Neill, Secretary—5.
 Greenwood, Miss., No. 854—J. H. Petty, Exalted Ruler; W. R. Metcalfe, Secretary—6.
 Greysbull, Wyo., No. 1431—Burton R. Jones, Exalted Ruler; N. E. Loveland, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Griffin, Ga., No. 1207—L. S. Patterson, Exalted Ruler; Milton Tingle, Secretary—1.
 Grinnell, Iowa, No. 1266—Glen N. Anderson, Exalted Ruler; William Gardner, Secretary—5.
 Gulfport, Miss., No. 978—Wm. Estopinal, Exalted Ruler; R. E. Seay, Secretary—5.

H

Hackensack, N. J., No. 658—Lester E. Mittag, Exalted Ruler; Hugh V. Keenan, Secretary—8.
 Hagerstown, Md., No. 378—Brewer L. Stouffer, Exalted Ruler; Ross F. Kountz, Secretary—6.
 Hamilton, Ohio, No. 93—Geo. T. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Chas. Howald, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Hammond, Ind., No. 485—John Van Delester, Exalted Ruler; H. G. Stevenson, Secretary—10.
 Hampton, Va., No. 366—Percy Carmel, Exalted Ruler; Thos. L. Sclater, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Hancock, Mich., No. 381—Frank Francis, Exalted Ruler; Eldred C. Wivell, Secretary—12.
 Hanford, Cal., No. 1250—J. R. Hayes, Exalted Ruler; Harry Kimball, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Hannibal, Mo., No. 1193—Jay A. White, Exalted Ruler; W. A. Lauer, Secretary—1.
 Hanover, Pa., No. 763—C. Homer Meredith, Exalted Ruler; A. S. Ruth, Secretary—12.
 Harrisburg, Ill., No. 1058—L. J. Thorp, Exalted Ruler; W. T. Cable, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Harrisburg, Pa., No. 12—F. Brewster Wickersham, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Sigler, Secretary—12.
 Harrisonburg, Va., No. 450—Virgil Davis, Exalted Ruler; J. Robert Switzer, Secretary—10.
 Hartford, Conn., No. 19—Francis A. McKernan, Exalted Ruler; John A. McKone, Secretary—7.
 Hartford, Vt., No. 1541—Raymond Trainor, Exalted Ruler; George B. Savery, Secretary—1.
 Hartford City, Ind., No. 625—Carl T. Hill, Exalted Ruler; W. B. Rosenbaum, Sr., P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Harvey, Ill., No. 1242—George W. Truax, Exalted Ruler; George F. Sutton, Secretary—7.
 Haskell, Texas, No. 1158—Sam A. Roberts, Exalted Ruler; Chas. M. Conner, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
 Hastings, Neb., No. 159—H. Lloyd Hansen, Exalted Ruler; Geo. V. Helmann, Secretary—15.
 Hattiesburg, Miss., No. 599—V. B. McWhorter, Exalted Ruler; J. G. Neno, Secretary—5.
 Haverhill, Mass., No. 165—Lot F. McNamara, Exalted Ruler; Robert H. Quinby, Secretary—5.
 Haverstraw, N. Y., No. 877—Thomas A. Shankey, Exalted Ruler; Charles D. Engle, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Havre, Mont., No. 1201—Shelby D. Irwin, Exalted Ruler; F. W. McCarty, Secretary—6.
 Hazleton, Pa., No. 200—R. E. Hartman, Exalted Ruler; L. R. Riley, Secretary—12.
 Helena, Ark., No. 659—P. M. Mann, Exalted Ruler; S. H. Hurst, Secretary—5.
 Helena, Mont., No. 103—A. E. Carpenter, Exalted Ruler; R. A. Gibbons, Secretary—8.
 Hempstead, N. Y., No. 1483—John J. O'Toole, Exalted Ruler; Malcolm Graham, Secretary—13.
 Henderson, Ky., No. 206—E. N. Williams, Exalted Ruler; Chas. Murray, Secretary—10.
 Henrietta, Okla., No. 1330—E. J. Kersting, Exalted Ruler; W. W. Simmons, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Hesperia, Ore., No. 358—H. A. Cohn, Exalted Ruler; Dean T. Goodman, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Herington, Kans., No. 1436—R. J. McGraw, Exalted Ruler; A. M. Varner, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Herkimer, N. Y., No. 1439—Albert L. Fagan, Exalted Ruler; Lambert G. Anderson, Secretary—9.
 Herrin, Ill., No. 1146—D. H. Miller, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Grizzell, Secretary—8.
 Hibbing, Minn., No. 1022—L. A. Rowe, Exalted Ruler; J. L. Brose, Secretary—3.
 Hickman, Ky., No. 1204—Chas. G. Schlenker, Exalted Ruler; W. C. Reed, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Highland Park, Ill., No. 1362—C. W. Hise, Exalted Ruler; Edward M. Conrad, Secretary—15.
 High Point, N. C., No. 1155—O. S. Harville, Exalted Ruler; D. H. Milton, Secretary—10.
 Hillsboro, Ohio, No. 361—Clifford H. Stevenson, Exalted Ruler; Sigel W. Mullenix, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Hilo, Hawaii, No. 750—Frank M. Carr, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Stone, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 Hinton, W. Va., No. 821—J. Harold Smith, Exalted Ruler; W. B. Jordan, Secretary—4.
 Hobart, Okla., No. 881—Chas. W. Harter, Exalted Ruler; J. S. Hughes, Secretary—14.
 Hoboken, N. J., No. 74—Arthur Scheffer, Exalted Ruler; Justin B. Fash, Secretary—14.
 Holland, Mich., No. 1315—Walter Sutton, Exalted Ruler; Jno. E. Kiekintveld, Secretary—5.
 Hollister, Cal., No. 1436—E. T. Winter, Exalted Ruler; Walter Kenne, Secretary—4.
 Holly Springs, Miss., No. 1099—George M. Buchanan, Jr., Exalted Ruler; John M. Mickle, Secretary—10.
 Holyoke, Mass., No. 902—Jeremiah F. Ganey, Exalted Ruler; James J. Murray, Secretary—5.
 Homestead, Pa., No. 650—Matthew F. Grady, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Roberts, Secretary—8.
 Honolulu, Hawaii, No. 616—M. A. Nicoll, Exalted Ruler; W. N. Hanna, Secretary—13.
 Hood River, Ore., No. 1507—J. P. Naumes, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Walker, Secretary—14.
 Hoosick Falls, N. Y., No. 178—James A. Dwyer, Exalted Ruler; A. C. Brownell, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Hope, Ark., No. 1109—C. E. Taylor, Exalted Ruler; Talbot Feild, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
 Hopkinsville, Ky., No. 545—F. C. Cull, Exalted Ruler; W. F. Garnett, Secretary—4.
 Hoquiam, Wash., No. 1082—B. E. Harris, Exalted Ruler; Dean S. Palmer, Secretary—4.
 Hornell, N. Y., No. 364—Henry M. Brush, Exalted Ruler; John E. Cullinan, Secretary—8.
 Hot Springs, Ark., No. 380—L. R. Ellis, Exalted Ruler; G. E. Hogaboom, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Houlton, Me., No. 835—Albert L. Skinner, Exalted Ruler; Albert K. Stetson, Secretary—5.
 Houma, La., No. 1193—Ozias J. Pellegrin, Exalted Ruler; H. J. Thibodaux, Secretary—6.
 Houston, Texas, No. 151—Walter G. Jones, Exalted Ruler; C. Hutchison, Secretary—4.
 Hudson, Mass., No. 959—Urban R. Lamothe, Exalted Ruler; Peter M. Courtemanche, Secretary—5.
 Hudson, N. Y., No. 787—Eugene F. Sullivan, Exalted Ruler; James H. Pultz, Secretary—2.
 Hudson, Wis., No. 670—J. E. Newton, Exalted Ruler; E. L. Jones, Secretary—8.
 Hugo, Okla., No. 1179—J. J. Barrett, Exalted Ruler; H. M. Pardue, Secretary—9.
 Humboldt, Tenn., No. 1098—W. R. Lain, Exalted Ruler; R. W. James, Secretary—1.
 Huntington, Pa., No. 976—G. A. Corcellus, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Hatfield, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Huntington, Ind., No. 805—S. P. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; Homer Hardy, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Huntington, W. Va., No. 313—E. S. Reaser, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Reckard, Secretary—10.
 Huntington Park, Cal., No. 1415—Thos. V. Cassidy, Exalted Ruler; Charles G. Hedgcock, P. E. R., Secretary—13.
 Huron, S. D., No. 444—George C. Hunt, Exalted Ruler; N. S. Jamison, Secretary—14.
 Hutchinson, Kans., No. 453—W. B. Greenwald, Exalted Ruler; C. F. Clark, Secretary—14.

I

Idaho Falls, Idaho, No. 1087—Parley E. Rigby, Exalted Ruler; W. T. Pettinger, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Idaho Springs, Colo., No. 607—C. J. Hancock, Exalted Ruler; John Mollard, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Iilon, N. Y., No. 1444—W. L. Parkinson, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Meehan, Secretary—5.
 Independence, Kans., No. 780—Dan A. Work, Exalted Ruler; Wm. Harrison, Secretary—Meets second and third Thursdays.
 Indiana, Pa., No. 931—John R. Richards, Exalted Ruler; Roy S. Stephens, Secretary—5.
 Indianapolis, Ind., No. 13—Thos. L. Hughes, Exalted Ruler; W. G. Taylor, Secretary—13.
 Inglewood, Cal., No. 1492—Fred L. Strickler, Exalted Ruler; J. A. Kindler, Secretary—10.
 Iola, Kans., No. 569—Howard Miller, Exalted Ruler; Melvin Fronk, Secretary—7.
 Ionia, Mich., No. 548—D. O. Melinger, Exalted Ruler; A. H. Tuttle, Secretary—11.
 Iowa City, Iowa, No. 590—George H. Frohwein, Exalted Ruler; F. B. Volkinger, Secretary—8.
 Iron Mountain, Mich., No. 700—Ray E. MacAllister, Exalted Ruler; Daniel P. Alessandri, Secretary—5.
 Ironton, Ohio, No. 177—Bertram V. Cohen, Exalted Ruler; W. E. Mittendorf, Secretary—8.
 Ironwood, Mich., No. 1278—Geo. A. Curry, Exalted Ruler; M. A. Koppnick, Secretary—8.
 Irvington, N. J., No. 1245—John A. Gill, Exalted Ruler; Percy A. Miller, Secretary—10.
 Ishpeming, Mich., No. 447—John B. Knoerl, Exalted Ruler; Earl Leininger, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Ithaca, N. Y., No. 636—Ralph C. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Ertford C. Collier, Secretary—3.

J

Jackson, Mich., No. 113—William Sparks, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Harrison, Secretary—1.
 Jackson, Miss., No. 416—E. C. Smith, Exalted Ruler; M. L. Darnell, Secretary—14.
 Jackson, Ohio, No. 466—Carl A. Dobbins, Exalted Ruler; Geo. S. Gast, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Jackson, Tenn., No. 102—W. P. Moss, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Barber, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Jacksonville, Fla., No. 221—O. M. Terry, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Geo. E. Munde, Secretary—8.
 Jacksonville, Ill., No. 682—P. D. Harney, Exalted Ruler; Louis Piepenbring, Secretary—9.
 Jamestown, N. D., No. 905—Geo. I. Fetton, Exalted Ruler; Geo. T. Richmond, Secretary—15.
 Jamestown, N. Y., No. 263—Warren E. Ricketts, Exalted Ruler; G. R. Broadberry, Secretary—11.
 Janesville, Wis., No. 254—Geo. J. Ryan, Exalted Ruler; Robert R. Conway, Secretary—5.
 Jeannette, Pa., No. 486—John E. Miller, Exalted Ruler; C. T. Myers, Jr., Secretary—5.
 Jefferson City, Mo., No. 513—Jas. C. Bacon, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Buchanan, Secretary—Meets second and third Tuesdays.
 Jeffersonville, Ind., No. 362—Barringer Catlin, Exalted Ruler; Clarence Tagger, Secretary—3.
 Jennings, La., No. 1085—J. S. Mallett, Exalted Ruler; H. L. Boudreaux, Secretary—9.
 Jerome, Ariz., No. 1361—Herbert Williams, Exalted Ruler; R. H. Cunningham, Secretary—1.
 Jersey City, N. J., No. 211—Thomas F. Shiel, Exalted Ruler; William J. Culver, Secretary—1.
 Jersey Shore, Pa., No. 1057—Forrest L. Thorpe, Exalted Ruler; F. E. Lininger, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Jerseyville, Ill., No. 954—R. Clyde Chappell, Exalted Ruler; Geo. M. Seago, Secretary—5.
 Johnsonburg, Pa., No. 672—W. H. Calhoun, Exalted Ruler; H. E. Duffy, Secretary—10.
 Johnson City, Tenn., No. 825—W. M. Royal, Exalted Ruler; J. R. Applegate, Secretary—12.
 Johnston, Pa., No. 175—V. A. Stanton, Exalted Ruler; A. G. Hornick, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Joliet, Ill., No. 896—William R. Fletcher, Exalted Ruler; Howard F. Hewlett, Secretary—6.
 Jonesboro, Ark., No. 498—Denver L. Dudley, Exalted Ruler; W. R. Weaver, Secretary—10.
 Joblin, Mo., No. 507—Karl P. Goodrich, Exalted Ruler; W. E. Stein, Secretary—10.
 Junction City, Kans., No. 1037—A. J. Schmedemann, Exalted Ruler; R. O. Thomen, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Juneau, Alaska, No. 420—Henry Messerschmidt, Exalted Ruler; M. H. Sides, Secretary—7.

K

Kalamazoo, Mich., No. 50—Leo J. Wykkel, Exalted Ruler; Arthur E. Green, Secretary—10.
 Kalispell, Mont., No. 725—R. B. McKee, Exalted Ruler; I. D. Roglieni, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
 Kane, Pa., No. 329—A. M. Peterson, Exalted Ruler; G. E. Folke, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

Kankakee, Ill., No. 627—Perl Holder, Exalted Ruler; G. R. Peterman, Secretary—7.
 Kansas City (Wyandotte), Kans., No. 440—P. W. Croker, Exalted Ruler; G. A. Rively, Secretary—14.
 Kansas City, Mo., No. 26—T. B. Cornell, Exalted Ruler; E. L. Biersmith, P. E. R., Secretary—16.
 Kaukauna, Wis., No. 962—R. H. McCarty, Exalted Ruler; N. M. Haupt, Secretary—12.
 Kearney, Neb., No. 984—G. R. Mathewson, Exalted Ruler; Walter W. Lancaster, Secretary—14.
 Kearney (Arlington), N. J., No. 1050—Walter L. Mohr, Exalted Ruler; Geo. A. Senior, Secretary—1.
 Keene, N. H., No. 927—Melvin S. Perkins, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Ryan, Secretary—10.
 Kelso, Wash., No. 1482—Roy C. Dale, Exalted Ruler; Geo. E. Secord, Secretary—10.
 Kendallville, Ind., No. 1194—O. E. Brown, Exalted Ruler; Charles R. Wert, Secretary—7.
 Kenosha, Wis., No. 750—Ralph S. Kingsley, Exalted Ruler; John N. Fonk, Secretary—10.
 Kent, Ohio, No. 1377—P. B. Bonsall, Exalted Ruler; C. W. Ault, Secretary—6.
 Kenon, Ohio, No. 157—R. J. Wagner, Exalted Ruler; Samuel J. Pence, Secretary—9.
 Keokuk, Iowa, No. 106—John W. Rovane, Jr., Exalted Ruler; W. R. Kinnamon, Secretary—11.
 Ketchikan, Alaska, No. 1429—A. H. Ziegler, Exalted Ruler; R. A. Bartholomew, Secretary—7.
 Keosauqua, Ill., No. 724—C. H. Holmquist, Exalted Ruler; E. T. Tece, Secretary—10.
 Key West, Fla., No. 551—E. B. Freyberg, Exalted Ruler; Ross C. Sawyer, Secretary—10.
 Kingman, Ariz., No. 468—D. W. Harris, Exalted Ruler; Walter P. Jones, Secretary—13.
 Kingston, N. Y., No. 550—George H. Burt, Exalted Ruler; C. J. Mullen, Secretary—12.
 Kirkville, Mo., No. 464—Jerome H. Bamberg, Exalted Ruler; John O'Connor, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Killanning, Pa., No. 203—William T. Wally, Exalted Ruler; Chas. H. Rhodes, Secretary—8.
 Klamath Falls, Ore., No. 1247—J. E. Swansen, Exalted Ruler; F. D. McMillan, Secretary—10.
 Knoxville (Pittsburgh), Pa., No. 1196—Bert Soper, Exalted Ruler; G. S. Larimer, Secretary—5.
 Knoxville, Tenn., No. 160—Claude M. Beaves, Exalted Ruler; D. Al. White, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
 Kokomo, Ind., No. 190—A. C. Donnelly, Exalted Ruler; James E. Meck, Secretary—10.

L

Laconia, N. H., No. 876—Vern M. Whitman, Exalted Ruler; Thomas C. Hill, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 La Crosse, Wis., No. 300—Ray C. Dwyer, Exalted Ruler; Anthony Fay, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
 La Fayette, Ind., No. 143—Richard Burke, Exalted Ruler; Floyd A. Shaffer, Secretary—10.
 La Fayette, La., No. 1095—C. C. Colomb, Exalted Ruler; G. J. Guidroz, Secretary—6.
 La Grande, Ore., No. 433—Jesse V. Andrews, Exalted Ruler; W. R. Winters, Secretary—10.
 LaGrange, Ga., No. 1084—R. T. Williams, Exalted Ruler; L. D. Duffee, Secretary—14.
 La Grange, Ill., No. 1423—Oscar P. Chamberlain, Exalted Ruler; Geo. A. Rhenberg, Secretary—12.
 La Junta, Colo., No. 701—William I. Hill, Exalted Ruler; W. C. Sporerder, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Lake Charles, La., No. 435—I. C. Carter, Exalted Ruler; Chas. H. L. Gibson, Secretary—12.
 Lake City, Fla., No. 893—F. E. Thompson, Exalted Ruler; Dr. E. A. Welch, Secretary—7.
 Lake Forest, Ill., No. 1498—William C. Scheimer, Exalted Ruler; Thomas Birmingham, Secretary—5.
 Lakeland, Fla., No. 1291—Paul Watkins, Exalted Ruler; Wm. Steitz, Secretary—10.
 Lakeview, Ore., No. 1536—Frank P. Light, Exalted Ruler; Kenneth B. Wall, Secretary—13.
 Lakewood, N. J., No. 1432—Lester W. Wight, Exalted Ruler; Joel P. Hendrickson, Secretary—9.
 Lakewood, Ohio, No. 1350—Scott H. Cook, Exalted Ruler; A. J. White, Secretary—13.
 Lake Worth, Fla., No. 1530—Arthur Chartier, Exalted Ruler; Alex. Drake, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Lamar, Colo., No. 1316—W. B. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Wooden, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Lambertville, N. J., No. 1079—John L. Faherty, Exalted Ruler; Edward A. Riordan, Secretary—12.
 Lancaster, N. Y., No. 1478—Raymond S. Knauber, Exalted Ruler; Charles A. Merkle, Secretary—6.
 Lancaster, Ohio, No. 570—Fred Van Arsdalen, Exalted Ruler; E. W. Boerstler, Secretary—9.
 Lancaster, Pa., No. 134—Walter E. Kauffman, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Obreiter, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Lansford, Pa., No. 1337—John C. Stoudt, Exalted Ruler; H. H. Kneis, Secretary—9.
 Lansing, Mich., No. 196—Harry D. Hubbard, Exalted Ruler; E. E. Nolan, Secretary—7.
 La Porte, Ind., No. 396—William F. Gooden, Exalted Ruler; J. T. Bachman, Secretary—11.
 Laramie, Wyo., No. 582—Martin L. Monahan, Exalted Ruler; O. M. Peterson, Secretary—1.
 Laredo, Texas, No. 1018—A. B. Muller, Exalted Ruler; F. R. Nye, Secretary—6.
 La Salle, Ill., No. 584—A. J. Hebel, Exalted Ruler; H. P. Miller, Secretary—2.
 Las Vegas, Nev., No. 1468—C. V. T. Gilbert, Exalted Ruler; Wm. L. Scott, Secretary—10.
 Las Vegas, N. Mex., No. 408—W. J. Robertson, Exalted Ruler; Roy Gaut, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Latrobe, Pa., No. 907—John W. Stader, Exalted Ruler; Hughes W. Smith, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Laurel, Miss., No. 1000—J. R. Nason, Exalted Ruler; B. Rogers, Secretary—12.
 Lawrence, Kans., No. 595—E. Seidel, Exalted Ruler; C. W. Carman, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Lawrence, Mass., No. 65—John J. Daley, Exalted Ruler; D. P. Desmond, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Lawrenceville, Ill., No. 1208—T. L. Andrews, Exalted Ruler; L. O. Gray, Secretary—1.
 Lead, S. D., No. 747—John Walsh, Exalted Ruler; E. A. Steinbach, Secretary—5.
 Leadville, Colo., No. 236—Zack Pierce, Exalted Ruler; W. G. Harrington, Secretary—13.
 Leavenworth, Kans., No. 661—C. D. Holman, Exalted Ruler; C. P. Olund, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Lebanon, Ind., No. 635—H. L. Baker, Exalted Ruler; Stanley E. Jones, Secretary—5.

Lebanon, Ohio, No. 422—Lyle Stewart, Exalted Ruler; Wm. J. Pfanzner, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

Lebanon, Pa., No. 631—Gideon R. Light, Exalted Ruler; Chas. R. Gates, Secretary—8.

Lechburg, Pa., No. 377—John B. Parks, Exalted Ruler; J. C. Cowan, P. E. R., Secretary—5.

Lehigh, Pa., No. 1284—Wilbur G. Warner, Exalted Ruler; G. F. Rehrig, Secretary—14.

Le Mars, Iowa, No. 428—M. A. Cass, Jr., Exalted Ruler; R. T. Woodke, Secretary—2.

Leominster, Mass., No. 1237—A. D. Beaudoin, Exalted Ruler; A. E. Harper, Secretary—8.

Leviston, Idaho, No. 806—Ray C. Hyke, Exalted Ruler; Ben E. Kelley, Secretary—11.

Lewis, Me., No. 371—Fred H. McCarthy, Exalted Ruler; Charles V. Allen, Secretary—3.

Lewis, Mont., No. 456—Arthur J. Long, Exalted Ruler; Alvin Martin, Secretary—8.

Lewis, Pa., No. 663—Dorsey E. Wian, Exalted Ruler; John Lawler, Secretary—8.

Lexington, Ky., No. 89—Charles Pennell, Exalted Ruler; Spencer L. Fennell, Secretary—4.

Lexington, Mo., No. 749—R. A. Ward, Exalted Ruler; O. W. Drumm, Secretary—15.

Lexington, N. C., No. 1255—Don A. Walser, Exalted Ruler; W. G. Raker, Secretary—Meets first Mondays.

Ligonier, Ind., No. 451—G. R. Darnell, Exalted Ruler; T. E. Jeanneret, P. E. R., Secretary—6.

Lima, Ohio, No. 54—Melvin C. Light, Exalted Ruler; Chas. A. Klotz, Secretary—10.

Lincoln, Ill., No. 914—Albert W. Arnold, Exalted Ruler; Harold G. Perry, Secretary—11.

Lincoln, Neb., No. 80—Leonard B. Skold, Exalted Ruler; Virgil H. Freeman, Secretary—14.

Linton, Ind., No. 866—Otto W. Froeschke, Exalted Ruler; Clyde V. Davis, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Litchfield, Ill., No. 654—Geo. P. O'Brien, Exalted Ruler; Edw. R. Butler, Secretary—3.

Little Falls, Minn., No. 770—Stephen L. Simonet, Exalted Ruler; Phil G. Bourne, Secretary—12.

Little Falls, N. Y., No. 42—Robert J. Courtney, Exalted Ruler; Grover J. Murphy, Secretary—5.

Little Rock, Ark., No. 20—W. H. Laubach, Exalted Ruler; T. P. Donahue, Secretary—12.

Livingson, Mont., No. 246—Charles L. Krey, Exalted Ruler; Jack Weber, Secretary—8.

Lock Haven, Pa., No. 182—Carroll J. Crowley, Exalted Ruler; Lester W. Rathgeber, P. E. R., Secretary—5.

Lockport, N. Y., No. 41—Ralph Quinlan, Exalted Ruler; John C. McDonough, Secretary—12.

Logan, Ohio, No. 452—Joseph Farban, Exalted Ruler; Melrose Harbaugh, P. E. R., Secretary—1.

Logan, Utah, No. 1453—Moses G. Cardon, Exalted Ruler; Grant M. Cole, Secretary—10.

Logan, W. Va., No. 1301—Geo. H. Graef, Exalted Ruler; Glenn R. Jackson, Secretary—11.

Logansport, Ind., No. 56—Don Douglas, Exalted Ruler; H. G. Stalaker, Secretary—10.

Long Beach, Cal., No. 888—Fred A. Watkins, Exalted Ruler; A. J. Strachan, Secretary—1.

Long Branch, N. J., No. 742—Carlton T. Warwick, Exalted Ruler; Frank A. Brazo, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Longmont, Colo., No. 1055—R. A. McTaggart, Exalted Ruler; C. D. Rue, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Longview, Wash., No. 1514—Chas. H. Evans, Exalted Ruler; Jay V. Carithers, Secretary—4.

Lorain, Ohio, No. 1301—L. A. Snell, Exalted Ruler; Albert E. Williams, Secretary—8.

Los Angeles, Cal., No. 99—J. J. Doyle, Exalted Ruler; Charles Burr, Secretary—7.

Louisiana, Mo., No. 791—A. C. G. Wohl, Exalted Ruler; F. R. Berry, Secretary—12.

Louisville, Ky., No. 8—Wm. J. Goodwin, Exalted Ruler; C. J. Franz, Secretary—1.

Loveland, Colo., No. 1051—Lester G. Foote, Exalted Ruler; Fred L. Pray, Secretary—1.

Lowell, Mass., No. 87—John E. Moynahan, Exalted Ruler; John J. Flannery, Secretary—6.

Ludington, Mich., No. 736—George Dorrell, Exalted Ruler; Owen J. Gavigan, P. E. R., Secretary—5.

Lynchbrook, N. Y., No. 1515—James G. Capie, Exalted Ruler; Robert B. Finley, Secretary—10.

Lynchburg, Va., No. 321—W. P. Shaner, Exalted Ruler; W. O. Ball, P. E. R., Secretary—12.

Lynchhurst, N. J., No. 1505—George W. C. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; Robert H. Strader, Secretary—3.

Lynn, Mass., No. 117—William H. Bigelow, Exalted Ruler; John E. Canniffe, P. E. R., Secretary—21.

Lyons, N. Y., No. 869—William A. Specht, Exalted Ruler; Burton Allee, Secretary—3.

M

Macomb, Ill., No. 1009—Frank E. Harden, Exalted Ruler; R. B. Purdum, Secretary—9.

Macon, Ga., No. 236—Chas. H. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Jesse Harris, P. E. R., Secretary—5.

Macon, Mo., No. 999—Walter C. Goodson, Exalted Ruler; Finis M. Sager, Secretary—4.

Madison, Ind., No. 524—C. T. Cisco, Exalted Ruler; M. F. Herbst, Secretary—8.

Madison, N. J., No. 1405—J. R. Mitchell, Jr., Exalted Ruler; F. H. Buck, Secretary—6.

Madison, S. D., No. 1492—W. H. Farmer, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Mulvey, Secretary—11.

Madison, Wis., No. 410—F. A. Maxwell, Exalted Ruler; John Pecher, Secretary—9.

Madisonville, Ky., No. 738—J. L. Hughett, Exalted Ruler; Roy L. Vandy, Secretary—1.

Mah-noy City, Pa., No. 695—Charles P. Post, Exalted Ruler; Geo. J. Post, P. E. R., Secretary—3.

Malden, Mass., No. 965—Linwood E. Blake, Exalted Ruler; Frank C. Doucette, Secretary—8.

Malone, N. Y., No. 1303—King W. Snell, Exalted Ruler; V. B. Roby, Secretary—14.

Mamaronck, N. Y., No. 1457—Joseph La Rocco, Exalted Ruler; Edmond J. Mullaly, Secretary—15.

Manchester, N. H., No. 146—Walter J. Wells, Exalted Ruler; Thos. J. O'Neill, P. E. R., Secretary—6.

Manchester (Richmond), Va., No. 843—W. E. Bethel, Exalted Ruler; Loren D. Fendley, Secretary—12.

Mandan, N. D., No. 1256—John K. Kennelly, Exalted Ruler; A. R. Weinhandl, Secretary—3.

Mangum, Okla., No. 1169—Ralph E. Helper, Exalted Ruler; Chas. L. Short, Secretary—12.

Manhattan, Kans., No. 1185—Walter Reed Gage, Exalted Ruler; Paul Remmele, Secretary—11.

Manila, P. I., No. 761—Robert E. Murphy, Exalted Ruler; J. L. Irwin, Secretary—8.

Manistee, Mich., No. 250—Geo. C. Ackers, Exalted Ruler; C. P. Emunson, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

Manistique, Mich., No. 632—Harold L. Mead, Exalted Ruler; H. A. Cockram, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

Manitowoc, Wis., No. 687—Edward W. Mackey, Exalted Ruler; T. C. Torrison, Secretary—7.

Mankato, Minn., No. 225—G. M. Bergmann, Exalted Ruler; O. T. McLean, Secretary—15.

Mannington, W. Va., No. 388—Clarence W. Wise, Exalted Ruler; F. W. Shaw, P. E. R., Secretary—2.

Mansfield, Ohio, No. 56—W. B. Nusbaum, Exalted Ruler; E. S. Hiestand, P. E. R., Secretary—4.

Marianna, Ark., No. 1178—Mayo Harris, Exalted Ruler; C. C. Mitchener, P. E. R., Secretary—6.

Marianna, Fla., No. 1516—W. H. Milton, Exalted Ruler; W. V. Mayfield, Secretary—2.

Marietta, Ohio, No. 477—Merle Dye, Exalted Ruler; H. L. Theis, Secretary—1.

Marinette, Wis., No. 1313—A. L. Severance, Exalted Ruler; R. F. Hanson, Secretary—8.

Marion, Ill., No. 800—J. Roy Browning, Exalted Ruler; Geo. C. Campbell, Secretary—9.

Marion, Ind., No. 195—Harry Carleton, Exalted Ruler; James Goldthwait, Secretary—8.

Marion, Ohio, No. 32—R. E. Prettyman, Exalted Ruler; J. M. Brigel, Secretary—10.

Marlborough, Mass., No. 1239—Gustave E. Labossiere, Exalted Ruler; George J. Moran, Secretary—3.

Marquette, Mich., No. 40—J. R. Stafford, Exalted Ruler; Thos. P. Carey, P. E. R., Secretary—12.

Marshall, Mo., No. 1096—Guy McAmis, Exalted Ruler; C. E. Neff, Secretary—6.

Marshall, Texas, No. 683—Bernard R. Lindsay, Exalted Ruler; Ray Clark, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Marshalltown, Iowa, No. 312—Clyde A. Gard, Exalted Ruler; F. W. Ritter, P. E. R., Secretary—2.

Marshfield, Ore., No. 136—Wm. Coleman, Exalted Ruler; H. A. Busterud, Secretary—7.

Marshfield, Wis., No. 663—W. J. Koeing, Exalted Ruler; C. J. Kohl, Secretary—7.

Martinsburg, W. Va., No. 778—Dr. M. H. Porterfield, Exalted Ruler; Geo. L. Weaver, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Martins Ferry, Ohio, No. 895—Raymond O'Donnell, Exalted Ruler; Robert G. Hodge, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

Martinsville, Ind., No. 1349—Ralph K. Lowder, Exalted Ruler; Claud E. Cohee, Secretary—2.

Marysville, Cal., No. 783—Walter M. Langdon, Exalted Ruler; W. E. Langdon, Secretary—5.

Marysville, Ohio, No. 1130—H. Beach, Exalted Ruler; C. E. Rosette, P. E. R., Secretary—8.

Marysville, Mo., No. 760—H. G. Reece, Exalted Ruler; Roland T. Curnutt, Secretary—5.

Mason City, Iowa, No. 375—Geo. R. Ludeman, Exalted Ruler; Edward Thompson, Secretary—15.

Massillon, Ohio, No. 441—J. M. Luckner, Exalted Ruler; C. R. Heggem, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Mattoon, Ill., No. 495—Peter J. Sutter, Exalted Ruler; Lloyd F. Harris, Secretary—6.

Maysfield, Ky., No. 565—Otto Byrns, Exalted Ruler; Hardin R. Hancock, Secretary—12.

Maysville, Ky., No. 704—Ross C. Owens, Exalted Ruler; A. D. Galanty, Secretary—7.

McAlester, Okla., No. 533—R. L. Crutcher, Exalted Ruler; S. G. Bryan, P. E. R., Secretary—2.

McAllen, Texas, No. 1402—H. V. Dismukes, Exalted Ruler; J. J. Raidt, Secretary—9.

McCook, Neb., No. 1434—B. A. Dennis, Exalted Ruler; N. J. Campbell, Secretary—10.

McKeesport, Pa., No. 136—John B. Sweeney, Exalted Ruler; Geo. J. Falkenstein, P. E. R., Secretary—4.

McKees Rocks, Pa., No. 1263—Alexander C. Boehm, Exalted Ruler; H. Howard Bards, Secretary—5.

McKinney, Texas, No. 828—Earl Y. Wolford, Exalted Ruler; W. Sims Cameron, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

McMinnville, Ore., No. 1283—O. I. Chenowith, Exalted Ruler; D. W. Feely, Secretary—10.

McPherson, Kans., No. 502—A. H. Marston, Exalted Ruler; D. L. Brouhard, Secretary—12.

Meadville, Pa., No. 219—Fred I. Minium, Exalted Ruler; Ward M. Knoblow, P. E. R., Secretary—9.

Mechanicville, N. Y., No. 1403—Harrison A. MacNeil, Exalted Ruler; Joseph Lazott, Secretary—3.

Medford, Mass., No. 915—William Standcumbe, Exalted Ruler; John J. Ward, Secretary—12.

Medford, Ore., No. 1168—Carl Y. Tengwald, Exalted Ruler; L. L. Jacobs, Secretary—10.

Medina, N. Y., No. 898—Raymond R. Sinclair, Exalted Ruler; T. E. Barhite, Secretary—5.

Melrose, Mass., No. 1031—Francis J. Meehan, Exalted Ruler; Frank E. Corbett, Secretary—14.

Memphis, Tenn., No. 27—Clarence DeVoy, Exalted Ruler; George Haszinger, P. E. R., Secretary—6.

Mena, Ark., No. 781—Chester H. Lauck, Exalted Ruler; Robert M. Berry, Secretary—1.

Menasha, Wis., No. 676—Joseph R. Coyle, Exalted Ruler; Walter E. Strong, Secretary—8.

Mendota, Ill., No. 1212—Earl F. Lewis, Exalted Ruler; Carl Weidner, Secretary—14.

Merced, Cal., No. 1240—E. R. Fountain, Exalted Ruler; E. D. Johnson, Secretary—13.

Mercedes, Texas, No. 1467—L. T. Hoyt, Exalted Ruler; H. E. Hager, Secretary—10.

Meriden, Conn., No. 35—James F. St. George, Exalted Ruler; William M. Scully, Secretary—10.

Meridian, Miss., No. 515—A. A. Chamber, Exalted Ruler; Dan P. O'Flinn, Secretary—2.

Merrill, Wis., No. 696—E. J. Mears, Exalted Ruler; Harold R. Kluetz, Secretary—1.

Micropolis, Ill., No. 1428—John R. Sleeter, Exalted Ruler; Walter H. Moreland, Jr., P. E. R., Secretary—10.

Mexia, Texas, No. 1449—L. L. Wilkey, Exalted Ruler; C. V. Dorsett, Secretary—1.

Mexico, Mo., No. 919—T. H. Marshall, Exalted Ruler; Sam D. Byrns, P. E. R., Secretary—15.

Miami, Ariz., No. 1410—H. P. Williams, Exalted Ruler; Mortie A. Graham, Secretary—6.

Miami, Fla., No. 948—R. E. Hall, Exalted Ruler; L. F. McCready, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Miami, Okla., No. 1320—J. W. Kieff, Exalted Ruler; N. C. Barry, P. E. R., Secretary—12.

Michigan City, Ind., No. 432—Fred B. Grieger, Exalted Ruler; Chas. E. Mitchell, Secretary—7.

Middleboro, Mass., No. 1274—Albert Heath, Exalted Ruler; George B. Purdon, Secretary—8.

Middlesboro, Ky., No. 119—W. H. Seale, Exalted Ruler; Ernest Warren, Secretary—1.

Middletown, Conn., No. 771—James P. Wrang, Exalted Ruler; John F. Gilshenan, Secretary—5.

Middletown, N. Y., No. 1097—James D. Gaynor, Exalted Ruler; Harry E. Barnes, Secretary—7.

Middletown, Ohio, No. 257—Edward Watson, Exalted Ruler; John D. Crist, Secretary—10.

Middletown, Pa., No. 1092—Fred J. Hummel, Exalted Ruler; G. H. Schadt, Secretary—9.

Miles City, Mont., No. 537—L. N. Davis, Exalted Ruler; J. H. Bohling, P. E. R., Secretary—15.

Milford, Mass., No. 628—William J. Moore, Exalted Ruler; Charles F. Cahill, Secretary—8.

Milledgeville, Ga., No. 774—J. H. Ennis, Exalted Ruler; Jos. T. Andrews, Secretary—8.

Millinocket, Maine, No. 1521—Alden W. Allen, Exalted Ruler; Maurice J. Waugh, Secretary—6.

Millville, N. J., No. 589—Jack Thornbrow, Exalted Ruler; Philip F. Robbins, Secretary—8.

Milton, Pa., No. 913—Ralph E. Lyons, Exalted Ruler; Timan H. Paul, Secretary—14.

Milwaukee, Wis., No. 46—Chauncey Yockey, Exalted Ruler; P. J. Kelly, Secretary—1.

Minneapolis, Minn., No. 44—Harold F. Armstrong, Exalted Ruler; Loyal T. Bintliff, Secretary—7.

Minot, N. D., No. 1089—D. H. Bartholomew, Exalted Ruler; R. W. Kennard, P. E. R., Secretary—15.

Missoula, "Hellgate," Mont., No. 383—I. J. Bennett, Exalted Ruler; C. E. Johnson, P. E. R., Secretary—6.

Mitchell, S. D., No. 1059—H. G. Welch, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Wethe, Secretary—8.

Moberly, Mo., No. 936—D. E. Steadman, Exalted Ruler; J. A. Rowland, Secretary—7.

Mobile, Ala., No. 108—John A. Lamey, Exalted Ruler; Thomas J. O'Connor, Secretary—10.

Modesto, Cal., No. 1282—Wm. H. Murray, Exalted Ruler; G. H. Bertram, P. E. R., Secretary—1.

Moine, Ill., No. 556—Benj. S. Bell, Exalted Ruler; Verne V. Link, Secretary—11.

Monessen, Pa., No. 773—A. J. Parker, Exalted Ruler; John C. Lermann, P. E. R., Secretary—12.

Monmouth, Ill., No. 397—Reece B. McReynolds, Exalted Ruler; Victor H. Webb, Secretary—8.

Morongahela, Pa., No. 455—G. A. Gibson, Exalted Ruler; Thompson Nolder, Secretary—2.

Monroe, La., No. 454—J. R. Burns, Exalted Ruler; F. B. Surguine, Secretary—8.

Monroe, Mich., No. 1503—A. B. Bragdon, Exalted Ruler; C. O. Eldredge, Secretary—11.

Monrovia, Cal., No. 1427—Paul H. Jones, Exalted Ruler; W. W. Crandall, P. E. R., Secretary—1.

Montclair, N. J., No. 891—John M. Whelan, Exalted Ruler; Thomas F. Meskill, Secretary—12.

Monterey, Cal., No. 1285—Wm. Pottharst, Jr., Exalted Ruler; E. M. Hibbing, Secretary—3.

Montgomery, Ala., No. 596—W. T. Dean, Exalted Ruler; B. Goode, Secretary—4.

Montpelier, Vt., No. 924—Richard W. Jerome, Exalted Ruler; Geo. F. Smith, Secretary—6. October to June; second Tuesday evenings, June to October.

Montrose, Colo., No. 1053—Earle Bryant, Exalted Ruler; Herbert D. Reeves, P. E. R., Secretary—10.

Morgan City, La., No. 1121—Charles A. Barnes, Exalted Ruler; Jos. L. Fisher, Secretary—10.

Morgantown, W. Va., No. 411—F. Guy Ash, Exalted Ruler; Arch F. Dawson, P. E. R., Secretary—7.

Morrislow, N. J., No. 815—Dominick Boutempts, Exalted Ruler; J. Paul Jamieson, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

Moscow, Idaho, No. 240—Frank Stanton, Exalted Ruler; Clyde Marsh, Secretary—18.

Moundsville, W. Va., No. 282—J. Lee Clark, Exalted Ruler; Wm. O. Ewing, Secretary—13.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., No. 715—L. H. Keyser, Exalted Ruler; C. M. Hesslin, Secretary—10.

Mount Carmel, Pa., No. 356—Oliver J. Powell, Exalted Ruler; H. H. Tobias, P. E. R., Secretary—11.

Mount Holly, N. J., No. 848—Alfred J. Mullen, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Harry L. Walters, Secretary—5.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., No. 1164—W. W. McClintic, Exalted Ruler; F. Brownson, P. E. R., Secretary—12.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., No. 868—Frank Carbaugh, Exalted Ruler; C. A. Sherrick, P. E. R., Secretary—14.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., No. 819—Charles R. Nigh, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Clarence A. Miller, Secretary—12.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., No. 277—Jesse L. Page, Exalted Ruler; Geo. S. Green, P. E. R., Secretary—4.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., No. 842—Chas. S. Hart, Exalted Ruler; Courter Dick, Secretary—6.

Mount Vernon, Ohio, No. 140—A. J. Matthews, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Will P. Creeden, Secretary—5.

Muncie, Ind., No. 245—Clarence G. Knotts, Exalted Ruler; J. Frank Mann, Secretary—10.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., No. 1029—J. T. Donnell, Exalted Ruler; W. B. Carnahan, Secretary—5.

Murphysboro, Ill., No. 572—H. O. Finkeldey, Exalted Ruler; A. W. Lucier, Secretary—10.

Muscatine, Iowa, No. 304—Arthur Umlandt, Exalted Ruler; J. J. Callahan, Secretary—1.

Muskegon, Mich., No. 274—Paul A. Sifferd, Exalted Ruler; Elliott D. Prescott, P. E. R., Secretary—13.

Mushogee, Okla., No. 517—David A. Craig, Exalted Ruler; A. J. Dufrey, Secretary—5.

N

Nampa, Idaho, No. 1380—B. L. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; W. G. Adams, Secretary—7.

Napa, Cal., No. 832—Thos. Camp, Exalted Ruler; S. H. Woods, Secretary—8.

Napoleon, Ohio, No. 929—Theo. Daman, Exalted Ruler; Arnold F. Suhr, Secretary—11.

Nashville, Tenn., No. 72—Edward J. Smyth, Exalted Ruler; H. L. Meadors, Secretary—11.

Nashua, N. H., No. 720—John D. Warren, Exalted Ruler; Jeremiah D. Hallisey, Secretary—3.

Natchez, Miss., No. 553—W. H. Deterly, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Wilson, Secretary—12.

Natchitoches, La., No. 1363—S. R. Thomas, Exalted Ruler; Geo. H. Himel, P. E. R., Secretary—5.

Natick, Mass., No. 1425—Forrest N. Adams, Exalted Ruler; John M. McCarthy, Secretary—12.

Naugatuck, Conn., No. 967—Daniel J. Walsh, Exalted Ruler; Lawrence B. Breen, Secretary—5.

Nebraska City, Neb., No. 1049—R. C. Bosworth, Exalted Ruler; A. P. Stafford, Secretary—8.

Negaunee, Mich., No. 1116—Phil R. Hogan, Exalted Ruler; Yalmer S. Heinson, Secretary—9.
Nelsonville, Ohio, No. 543—L. J. Eberle, Exalted Ruler; C. A. Schockley, Secretary—5.
Neshota, Mo., No. 1330—Sidney Cody, Exalted Ruler; A. R. McNabb, Secretary—2.
Newada, Mo., No. 564—H. C. Ware, Exalted Ruler; H. E. Oze, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
Newada City, Cal., No. 518—Thomas W. Richards, Exalted Ruler; A. M. Holmes, P. E. R., Secretary—15.
New Albany, Ind., No. 270—M. C. Thornton, Exalted Ruler; C. L. Williams, Secretary—7.
Newark, N. J., No. 21—Mervin G. Wiener, Exalted Ruler; Richard P. Rooney, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Newark, N. Y., No. 1249—F. K. Winegard, Exalted Ruler; T. R. Beales, Secretary—11.
Newark, Ohio, No. 301—A. E. Roll, Exalted Ruler; James R. Cooper, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
New Bedford, Mass., No. 73—James H. Miskell, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Isaac H. Sherman, Jr., Secretary—5.
New Bern, N. C., No. 764—Charles C. Rodney, Exalted Ruler; Tom C. Daniels, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
New Britain, Conn., No. 957—S. Gerard Casale, Exalted Ruler; Richard C. Brown, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
New Brunswick, N. J., No. 324—Frank A. Baker, Exalted Ruler; Edward Burt, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Newburgh, N. Y., No. 247—Jacob A. Decker, Exalted Ruler; David W. Jagger, Secretary—11.
Newburyport, Mass., No. 909—William P. Soucie, Exalted Ruler; James E. Mannix, Secretary—5.
Newcastle, Ind., No. 484—Thomas P. Scott, Exalted Ruler; Edw. L. Brennen, Secretary—11.
New Castle, Pa., No. 69—Geo. W. Thomas, Exalted Ruler; Wm. P. Mitchell, Secretary—9.
New Haven, Conn., No. 25—Albert F. Snyder, Exalted Ruler; G. Henry Brethauer, Secretary—10.
New Iberia, La., No. 534—Nathan Davis, Exalted Ruler; Louis Jennaro, Secretary—11.
New Kensington, Pa., No. 512—Earl S. Keyes, Exalted Ruler; F. S. Moran, Secretary—11.
New Lexington, Ohio, No. 509—P. H. Clifford, Exalted Ruler; Paul Tague, Secretary—7.
New London, Conn., No. 360—Max Boyer, Exalted Ruler; James J. Drudy, Secretary—12.
New Orleans, La., No. 30—Chas. C. Farrell, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Abe Abrahamson, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
New Philadelphia, Ohio, No. 510—L. R. Click, Exalted Ruler; A. C. Andreas, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Newport, Ky., No. 273—Floyd Gammon, Exalted Ruler; Paul C. Graham, Secretary—10.
Newport, R. I., No. 104—William M. Carson, Exalted Ruler; Allen C. Griffith, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
Newport News, Va., No. 315—Harry Reyner, Exalted Ruler; H. H. Vandegriff, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
New Rochelle, N. Y., No. 756—William P. Crowell, Exalted Ruler; Charles A. Doering, Secretary—11.
Newton, Iowa, No. 1270—H. C. Schultz, Exalted Ruler; D. R. Manning, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
Newton, Kans., No. 706—Dr. R. C. Porter, Exalted Ruler; L. F. Goerman, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Newton, Mass., No. 1327—Frank L. Wilcox, Exalted Ruler; Thomas F. Coppinger, Secretary—12.
Newton, N. J., No. 1512—Stephen M. Case, Exalted Ruler; Thomas J. O'Malley, Secretary—6.
New York, N. Y., No. 1—Edward A. Neylan, Exalted Ruler; William T. Phillips, P. E. R., Secretary—19.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., No. 346—Jas. A. Franklin, Exalted Ruler; J. D. Hanson, Secretary—10.
Niles, Mich., No. 1322—Marion A. Rutherford, Exalted Ruler; P. B. Williams, Secretary—1.
Niles, Ohio, No. 1411—D. P. O'Connell, Exalted Ruler; M. P. McKenna, Secretary—4.
Noblesville, Ind., No. 576—Asa L. Myers, Exalted Ruler; J. W. Afferbach, Secretary—8.
Nogales, Ariz., No. 1307—Dr. M. A. Wuerschmidt, Exalted Ruler; Robt. E. Lee, Secretary—6.
Norfolk, Neb., No. 653—G. D. South, Exalted Ruler; George H. Burton, Secretary—15.
Norfolk, Va., No. 38—D. Roy Winstead, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Walsh, Secretary—4.
Norristown, Pa., No. 714—Albert C. Livergood, Exalted Ruler; Al K. Kneule, Secretary—11.
North Adams, Mass., No. 487—Albert J. Johnson, Exalted Ruler; James J. Meehan, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
Northampton, Mass., No. 907—Charles M. Munro, Exalted Ruler; Edward L. O'Brien, Secretary—5.
North Alleboro, Mass., No. 1011—Walter I. Barrows, Exalted Ruler; John G. Hodges, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
North Platte, Neb., No. 985—H. H. Murrin, Exalted Ruler; C. N. Fristo, P. E. R., Secretary—3.
North Tonawanda, N. Y., No. 860—Harry E. Merrill, Exalted Ruler; Thos. B. Gray, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Norwalk, Conn., No. 709—Richard F. Noack, Jr., Exalted Ruler; John W. Sculley, Secretary—9.
Norwalk, Ohio, No. 730—F. A. Adelman, Exalted Ruler; Theodore Williams, Secretary—12.
Norwich, Conn., No. 430—Henry F. Bamber, Exalted Ruler; Wm. R. Balcom, Secretary—11.
Norwich, N. Y., No. 1222—Sherman L. Rife, Exalted Ruler; Walter E. Bellinger, Secretary—11.
Norwood, Mass., No. 1124—Arthur B. Rodgers, Exalted Ruler; J. Irving Reid, Secretary—2.
Nowata, Okla., No. 1151—G. L. Meyers, Exalted Ruler; C. C. Crenshaw, Secretary—9.
Nulley, N. J., No. 1209—Henry Conover, Exalted Ruler; Garry H. Falkenbury, Secretary—9.

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Oakland, Calif., No. 171—L. F. Galbraith, Exalted Ruler; E. H. Grandjean, Secretary—10.
Oak Park, Ill., No. 1205—Francis A. Hanley, Exalted Ruler; J. F. M. O'Neill, Secretary—1.
Ocala, Fla., No. 286—C. (Ed.) Carmichael, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Bennett, Secretary—6.
Oconito, Wis., No. 887—E. W. MacAllister, Exalted Ruler; Walter E. Rasmussen, Secretary—6.
Oelwein, Iowa, No. 741—J. C. Oelberg, Exalted Ruler; Albert Paul, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
Ogden, Utah, No. 719—Leslie J. Mann, Exalted Ruler; Charles F. Gilmore, Secretary—4.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., No. 772—Michael T. Paquette, Exalted Ruler; Lawrence C. Sawyer, Secretary—4.
Oil City, Penna., No. 344—P. H. Smart, Exalted Ruler; B. L. Cole, Secretary—8.
Oklahoma City, Okla., No. 417—Norman M. Vaughan, Exalted Ruler; Louis F. Pfotenhauer, Secretary—15.

Okmulgee, Okla., No. 1136—William A. Barnett, Exalted Ruler; F. E. Lemcke, Secretary—6.
Old Town, Me., No. 1287—Howard C. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Alex J. Latno, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Olean, N. Y., No. 491—Frank E. Morton, Exalted Ruler; Albert E. Turner, Secretary—8.
Olney, Ill., No. 926—N. A. Kent, Exalted Ruler; Donovan D. McCarty, Secretary—7.
Olympia, Wash., No. 186—H. N. Sticklin, Exalted Ruler; Roy Huggett, Secretary—1.
Omaha, Neb., No. 39—W. W. Carmichael, Exalted Ruler; Walter C. Nelson, P. E. R., Secretary—13.
Oneida, N. Y., No. 767—James G. Cavanaugh, Exalted Ruler; Henry Schocke, P. E. R., Secretary—13.
Oneonta, N. Y., No. 1312—Edward J. Parish, Exalted Ruler; Merritt J. Miller, Secretary—8.
Ontario, Calif., No. 1419—Geo. L. Spangenberg, Exalted Ruler; L. M. Dickens, Secretary—12.
Opelika, Ala., No. 910—Grady Blanton, Exalted Ruler; Walter A. Page, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Opelousas, La., No. 1048—L. B. Sandoz, Exalted Ruler; Jos. D. Chachere, Secretary—4.
Orange, Calif., No. 1475—A. D. Burkett, Exalted Ruler; W. C. Lee, Secretary—8.
Orange, N. J., No. 135—Romie A. Effenberger, Exalted Ruler; John F. Coen, Secretary—8.
Orangeburg, S. C., No. 897—J. D. Parker, Exalted Ruler; T. A. Jeffords, Secretary—12.
Oregon City, Ore., No. 1189—John H. Pickles, Exalted Ruler; Geo. E. Swafford, Secretary—13.
Orlando, Fla., No. 1079—R. A. Sauls, Exalted Ruler; W. B. Delaporte, Secretary—8.
Oroville, Calif., No. 1484—S. R. Baker, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Sharkey, Secretary—9.
Oswatimie, Kans., No. 921—E. C. Kelsey, Exalted Ruler; S. S. White, Secretary—9.
Oshkosh, Wis., No. 292—H. V. Slater, Exalted Ruler; A. H. March, Secretary—14.
Oskaloosa, Iowa, No. 340—W. E. McCurdy, Exalted Ruler; P. N. Cowan, Secretary—11.
Ossining, N. Y., No. 1486—Isaac C. Hotaling, Exalted Ruler; Fred J. Smith, Secretary—5.
Oswego, N. Y., No. 271—William F. O'Donnell, Exalted Ruler; Robert E. Long, Secretary—4.
Ottawa, Ill., No. 588—William Zwanzig, Exalted Ruler; P. R. Bellrose, Secretary—8.
Ottawa, Kans., No. 803—H. V. Worthington, Exalted Ruler; S. S. Shomo, Secretary—11.
Ottumwa, Iowa, No. 347—H. E. Cook, Exalted Ruler; F. H. Carter, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
Ouray, Colo., No. 492—Albert C. Schneider, Exalted Ruler; Harry E. Stark, Secretary—10.
Owatonna, Minn., No. 1395—J. E. Cashman, Exalted Ruler; C. L. Kiesner, Secretary—15.
Owego, N. Y., No. 1039—Fred C. Bailey, Exalted Ruler; George B. Millrea, Secretary—11.
Owensboro, Ky., No. 144—Glover H. Cary, Exalted Ruler; W. M. O'Bryan, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
Owosso, Mich., No. 753—Fred H. Jenks, Exalted Ruler; E. H. Stanard, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Oxnard, Calif., No. 1443—F. W. Stein, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Weaver, Secretary—First four Mondays.

P

Paducah, Ky., No. 217—Joe M. Gockel, Exalted Ruler; Guy McChesney, Secretary—10.
Painesville, Ohio, No. 549—Fred B. Hull, Exalted Ruler; C. C. Little, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Palatka, Fla., No. 1232—Ralph Jacobson, Exalted Ruler; H. F. Lecks, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
Palestine, Texas, No. 873—R. C. M. Marshman, Exalted Ruler; W. G. Hinzle, Secretary—11.
Palo Alto, Calif., No. 1471—E. A. Allen, Exalted Ruler; Will T. Davis, Secretary—10.
Pana, Ill., No. 1261—Carl H. Preihs, Exalted Ruler; Chas. Gaffner, Secretary—9.
Panama Canal Zone, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, No. 1414—Thomas A. Leathley, Exalted Ruler; Mace M. Jacques, Secretary—18.
Paris, Ill., No. 812—J. E. Arthur, Exalted Ruler; J. H. Coady, Secretary—5.
Paris, Texas, No. 716—J. W. Bell, Exalted Ruler; R. G. Berry, Secretary—15.
Park City, Utah, No. 734—Howard L. Berry, Exalted Ruler; J. Ed. Paxton, Secretary—2.
Parkersburg, W. Va., No. 198—Abijah Hays, Exalted Ruler; Max McKinley, Secretary—4.
Parsons, Kans., No. 527—U. S. Wells, Exalted Ruler; J. R. Rockhold, Secretary—5.
Pasadena, Calif., No. 672—Joseph L. Krahe, Exalted Ruler; Barney J. Leonard, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Pascatowunda, Miss., No. 1120—H. A. Davis, Exalted Ruler; W. W. Walker, Secretary—10.
Passaic, N. J., No. 387—John P. Graney, Exalted Ruler; John Kennell, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
Patchogue, N. Y., No. 1323—Albert S. Dayton, Exalted Ruler; Francis L. Brophy, Secretary—4.
Paterson, N. J., No. 60—Leo W. Eirich, Exalted Ruler; Robert Worsley, Secretary—4.
Pawhuska, Okla., No. 1177—B. P. McDonald, Exalted Ruler; W. T. Crozier, Secretary—8.
Pawtucket, R. I., No. 920—Dr. E. C. Morin, Exalted Ruler; P. J. Devlin, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
Peabody, Mass., No. 1409—Charles L. Swift, Exalted Ruler; Henry M. Fox, Secretary—3.
Peasbkill, N. Y., No. 744—Earl Barger, Exalted Ruler; Albert E. Cruger, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
Pekin, Ill., No. 1271—A. B. Shacklett, Exalted Ruler; Henry Ehrhardt, P. E. R., Secretary—14.
Pendleton, Ore., No. 288—Jack E. Allen, Exalted Ruler; Will Glass, Secretary—Meets first and second Thursdays.
Penns Grove, N. J., No. 1358—Francis E. Coneeny, Exalted Ruler; G. G. Mullinix, Secretary—10.
Pensacola, Fla., No. 497—J. H. Mock, Exalted Ruler; Leslie W. Wells, Secretary—5.
Peoria, Ill., No. 20—F. J. Keating, Exalted Ruler; H. S. Shehan, Secretary—8.
Perry, Iowa, No. 407—Geo. J. Dugan, Exalted Ruler; J. B. Anderson, Secretary—8.
Perth Amboy, N. J., No. 784—Frank H. L. McCormick, Exalted Ruler; James A. Rhodes, Secretary—5.
Peru, Ind., No. 368—Conrad L. Baker, Exalted Ruler; J. Lloyd Selkman, Secretary—11.
Petaluma, Calif., No. 901—Alvin G. Drees, Exalted Ruler; H. A. McAskill, Secretary—8.
Petersburg, Va., No. 237—George H. Reese, Exalted Ruler; J. Harry Bailey, P. E. R., Secretary—8.

Petoskey, Mich., No. 629—Robert L. Wolff, Exalted Ruler; John R. Uberg, Secretary—4.
Philadelphia, Pa., No. 2—George H. Wobensmith, Exalted Ruler; F. Ralph Yocom, Secretary—5.
Phillipsburg, Pa., No. 1173—Jas. Hoffman, Exalted Ruler; T. D. Dornblaser, Secretary—9.
Phillipsburg, N. J., No. 395—Willard Bachman, Exalted Ruler; Jess H. Rubert, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
Phoenix, Ariz., No. 335—Bernard E. Gilpin, Exalted Ruler; John W. Wagner, Secretary—10.
Pine Bluff, Ark., No. 149—James P. McCaughy, Exalted Ruler; Mack Hunter, Secretary—4.
Piqua, Ohio, No. 523—Howard Bryan, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Kroger, Secretary—5.
Pittsburg, Calif., No. 1474—Charles F. Ward, Exalted Ruler; Fred W. Ford, Secretary—11.
Pittsburg, Kans., No. 412—J. C. Broadley, Exalted Ruler; J. R. Mellette, Secretary—11.
Pittsburgh, Pa., No. 11—John A. Freyvogel, Exalted Ruler; A. W. Liebler, Secretary—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, except July, August, and September, fourth Wednesday only.
Pittsfield, Mass., No. 272—Treffle A. Mercure, Exalted Ruler; Edward X. Connell, Secretary—11.
Pittston, Pa., No. 382—Leo Latonick, Exalted Ruler; R. A. Duffy, Secretary—Meets second and last Tuesdays.
Plainfield, N. J., No. 885—Alec W. Beattie, Exalted Ruler; Wm. R. Causbrook, Secretary—7.
Plainview, Texas, No. 1175—R. E. Hooper, Exalted Ruler; Bo Sexton, Secretary—4.
Plaquemine, La., No. 1398—E. C. Thomas, Exalted Ruler; Arnold Fourroux, Secretary—Meets fourth Thursdays.
Platteville, Wis., No. 1460—Robert C. Karmann, Exalted Ruler; Roland C. Harvey, Secretary—11.
Plattsburg, N. Y., No. 621—W. Grant Thompson, Exalted Ruler; Ralph L. Signor, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Plattsburgh, N. Y., No. 739—Sidney W. Bell, Exalted Ruler; Chas. W. Hula, Secretary—5.
Plymouth, Mass., No. 1476—Harry F. Doyle, Exalted Ruler; Edward W. Bradford, Secretary—2.
Pocatello, Idaho, No. 674—R. D. Henderson, Exalted Ruler; A. E. Zener, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
Pomona, Calif., No. 789—H. J. Chaldelain, Exalted Ruler; C. C. McKey, Secretary—8.
Ponca City, Okla., No. 1522—D. M. Morgan, Exalted Ruler; C. G. Dent, Secretary—11.
Pontiac, Ill., No. 1019—R. C. McWilliams, Exalted Ruler; John S. Marshall, Secretary—9.
Pontiac, Mich., No. 810—Nels S. Knudsen, Exalted Ruler; John Delaney, Secretary—12.
Poplar Bluff, Mo., No. 589—Geo. W. Knoll, Exalted Ruler; B. W. Sayre, Secretary—8.
Portage, Wis., No. 675—William J. Eulberg, Exalted Ruler; Fred F. Goss, Secretary—6.
Port Angeles, "Nanai," Wash., No. 353—Harry Shore, Exalted Ruler; Ray L. Haynes, Secretary—10.
Port Arthur, Texas, No. 1069—J. O. Traweck, Exalted Ruler; L. B. Fisher, Secretary—9.
Port Chester, N. Y., No. 863—John M. Holzworth, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Coffin, Secretary—6.
Porterville, Calif., No. 1342—Chester H. Doyle, Exalted Ruler; Geo. C. Murphy, Secretary—1.
Port Huron, Mich., No. 343—Joseph H. Woodrow, Exalted Ruler; John E. Connellan, Secretary—15.
Port Jervis, N. Y., No. 645—Myron C. Alting, Exalted Ruler; John W. Bierlein, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
Portland, Ind., No. 768—Wheeler, Ashcraft, Exalted Ruler; Austin H. Williamson, Secretary—10.
Portland, Me., No. 188—Joseph Soutar, Exalted Ruler; Howard D. Ferris, Secretary—3.
Portland, Ore., No. 142—Frank F. Tennis, Exalted Ruler; M. E. Spaulding, Secretary—10.
Portsmouth, N. H., No. 97—Ira A. Brown, Exalted Ruler; Chas. H. Amhoff, Secretary—12.
Portsmouth, Ohio, No. 154—Frank J. Duschinski, Exalted Ruler; O. B. Maiter, Secretary—9.
Portsmouth, Va., No. 82—Luceus C. Thornton, Exalted Ruler; J. Grover Mayo, P. E. R., Secretary—Meets every Monday except June, July, August, September first and third Mondays.
Port Townsend, Wash., No. 317—W. B. Smith, Exalted Ruler; C. F. Christian, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
Pottstown, Pa., No. 814—David B. Cooley, Exalted Ruler; Harry A. Holloway, Secretary—2.
Pottsville, Pa., No. 207—Edwin S. Stine, Exalted Ruler; John J. Cantwell, Secretary—3.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., No. 275—Louis L. Herles, Exalted Ruler; Frank M. Doran, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
Prall, Kans., No. 1451—Harry S. Gregory, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Forest E. Link, Secretary—6.
Prescott, Ariz., No. 330—Robert Connell, Jr., Exalted Ruler; O. H. Jett, Secretary—4.
Princeton, Ill., No. 1461—Joe Parchen, Exalted Ruler; Leroy W. Johnson, Secretary—3.
Princeton, Ind., No. 634—Joseph Vollmer, Exalted Ruler; Rollin Maxam, Secretary—7.
Princeton, Ky., No. 1115—R. I. Rice, Exalted Ruler; J. B. Lester, Secretary—11.
Princeton, W. Va., No. 1459—W. Cody Fletcher, Exalted Ruler; W. M. Poston, Secretary—14.
Providence, R. I., No. 14—Charles M. Thompson, Exalted Ruler; Harry W. Callender, Secretary—8.
Provo, Utah, No. 849—J. Louis Fischer, Exalted Ruler; Paul D. Vincent, Secretary—10.
Pueblo, Colo., No. 90—B. P. Schnack, Exalted Ruler; Thomas Andrew, Secretary—7.
Pulaski, Va., No. 1067—Chas. P. Macgill, Exalted Ruler; W. W. Cave, Secretary—13.
Punxsulawney, Pa., No. 391—T. W. Lias, Exalted Ruler; H. T. Jack, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
Putnam, Conn., No. 574—Kyren H. Cotter, Exalted Ruler; George H. Lewis, Jr., P. E. R., Secretary—6.
Puyallup, Wash., No. 1450—Harold E. Thomas, Exalted Ruler; Dana T. Robinson, P. E. R., Secretary—13.

Q

Quanah, Texas, No. 1202—R. R. Gilliland, Exalted Ruler; W. E. Eubanks, Secretary—4.
Queens Borough, N. Y., No. 878—Matthew J. Merritt, Exalted Ruler; Jas. D. Moran, Secretary—4.
Quincy, Fla., No. 1111—Sol Friedman, Exalted Ruler; E. H. Jernigan, Secretary—10.

S

Quincy, Ill., No. 100—Lawrence B. Deters, Exalted Ruler; S. F. Bonney, Secretary—5.
 Quincy, Mass., No. 943—Gerald A. Sullivan, Exalted Ruler; John J. O'Hara, Secretary—6.

R

Racine, Wis., No. 252—J. Allan Simpson, Exalted Ruler; John R. Jones, Secretary—9.
 Rahway, N. J., No. 1075—William Duff, Exalted Ruler; Samuel R. Morton, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Raleigh, N. C., No. 735—A. S. Mitchell, Exalted Ruler; D. L. Hatch, Secretary—6.
 Ranger, Texas, No. 1373—Edw. R. Maher, Exalted Ruler; Geo. A. Bryant, Secretary—13.
 Rapid City, S. D., No. 1187—C. LeRoy Doherty, Exalted Ruler; C. I. Leedy, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Raion, N. M., No. 865—Charles B. Sweeney, Exalted Ruler; W. D. Pierson, Secretary—12.
 Rasenna, Ohio, No. 1076—H. S. Luikart, Exalted Ruler; J. W. Ikerman, Secretary—14.
 Rawlins, Wyo., No. 609—E. P. Murphy, Exalted Ruler; P. H. Leimbach, Secretary—4.
 Raymond, Wash., No. 1292—Julius A. Laspa, Exalted Ruler; Clarke E. Meredith, Secretary—4.
 Reading, Pa., No. 115—Harry E. Williams, Exalted Ruler; Chas. E. Speidel, Secretary—15.
 Red Bank, N. J., No. 233—John W. Cantillon, Exalted Ruler; Andrew R. Coleman, Secretary—12.
 Red Bluff, Calif., No. 1250—Z. P. Dyer, Exalted Ruler; U. Lilly, Secretary—3.
 Redding, Calif., No. 1073—William A. Abernathy, Exalted Ruler; M. E. Luton, Secretary—12.
 Redlands, Calif., No. 583—Henry Hoffmann, Exalted Ruler; Leo Bague, Secretary—7.
 Red Lodge, "Beartooth," Mont., No. 534—Gus B. Foltz, Exalted Ruler; Clarence P. Larkin, Secretary—5.
 Red Oak, Iowa, No. 1304—M. H. Wambough, Exalted Ruler; Ardean M. Rapp, Secretary—2.
 Redondo Beach, Calif., No. 1378—Michael H. Moore, Exalted Ruler; A. T. Larson, Secretary—4.
 Red Wing, Minn., No. 845—Karl Kalfahs, Exalted Ruler; Jesse McIntire, Secretary—6.
 Reno, Nev., No. 597—Henry J. Gazin, Exalted Ruler; J. H. McCormack, P. E. R., Secretary—Meets first and third Fridays from May to October, first and third Saturdays from October to May.
 Renovo, Pa., No. 334—Russell S. Stout, Exalted Ruler; M. C. Coleman, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Revere, Mass., No. 1171—Frank N. Sweeney, Exalted Ruler; Edward H. Homer, Jr., P. E. R., Secretary—20.
 Reynoldsville, Pa., No. 519—Silas Katzen, Exalted Ruler; E. C. Reed, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Rhinelander, Wis., No. 598—M. V. Boyce, Exalted Ruler; Jas. M. Caldwell, Secretary—11.
 Rice Lake, Wis., No. 1441—G. A. Chinnock, Exalted Ruler; B. F. Prince, Secretary—15.
 Rich Hill, Mo., No. 1026—John G. Stephens, Exalted Ruler; C. F. Krieger, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Richmond, Calif., No. 1251—Frank E. Tiller, Exalted Ruler; Ed. Dale, Secretary—4.
 Richmond, Ind., No. 649—O. K. Fraustein, Exalted Ruler; Frank McCurdy, Secretary—12.
 Richmond, Ky., No. 581—Dr. John B. Floyd, Exalted Ruler; T. C. O'Neil, Secretary—10.
 Richmond, Va., No. 45—George W. Epps, Jr., Exalted Ruler; W. R. Harwood, Secretary—Meets first four Wednesdays.
 Ridgefield Park, N. J., No. 1506—Louis E. La Tour, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Williams, Secretary—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings except July, August, and September, third Wednesdays only.
 Ridgewood, N. J., No. 1455—Clarence C. Van Emburgh, Exalted Ruler; Robert B. Murphy, Secretary—9.
 Ridgway, Pa., No. 872—C. M. Dinwiddie, Exalted Ruler; H. A. Thompson, Secretary—4.
 Riverside, Calif., No. 643—W. B. Wells, Exalted Ruler; J. Wesley Shrimp, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Roanoke, Va., No. 107—Roy E. Adkins, Exalted Ruler; H. E. Dyer, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Robinson, Ill., No. 1188—Ralph D. Winteringer, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Lowe, Secretary—10.
 Rochelle, Ill., No. 1501—F. W. Hewitt, Exalted Ruler; C. W. Clark, Secretary—3.
 Rochester, Minn., No. 1091—J. M. Williams, Exalted Ruler; Eugene Schwarz, Secretary—9.
 Rochester, N. H., No. 1393—John A. McInerney, Exalted Ruler; Ralph E. Caine, Secretary—9.
 Rochester, N. Y., No. 24—A. G. Zimmerman, Exalted Ruler; T. Edw. Freckleton, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Rochester, Pa., No. 283—Wm. C. Malone, Exalted Ruler; Robert Hurst, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Rockford, Ill., No. 64—Samuel E. Nims, Exalted Ruler; Charles F. Brown, Secretary—3.
 Rock Hill, S. C., No. 1318—W. E. Simpson, Exalted Ruler; Roy G. Baker, Secretary—11.
 Rock Island, Ill., No. 980—Wm. B. Schroder, Exalted Ruler; L. M. Titterton, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Rockland, Me., No. 1008—Albert C. Jones, Exalted Ruler; Wallace E. Spear, Secretary—3.
 Rock Springs, Wyo., No. 624—W. A. Muir, Exalted Ruler; A. H. Anderson, Secretary—4.
 Rockville, Conn., No. 1359—Michael H. Roberts, Exalted Ruler; M. J. Cosgrove, Secretary—12.
 Rocky Ford, Colo., No. 1147—Glenn Steward, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Sellar, Secretary—4.
 Rogers, Ark., No. 1223—Z. L. Reagan, Exalted Ruler; Joseph H. Jones, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Rome, N. Y., No. 1268—Charles F. Lanigan, Exalted Ruler; A. L. MacMaster, Secretary—11.
 Roseburg, Ore., No. 326—Walter S. Fisher, Exalted Ruler; Douglas Waite, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Roswell, N. M., No. 969—Clyde Fulton, Exalted Ruler; Joe H. McCain, Secretary—6.
 Royal Oak, Mich., No. 1523—Geo. J. Scott, Exalted Ruler; William Brons, Secretary—10.
 Rumsford, Me., No. 862—Hector Roderick, Exalted Ruler; Frank S. Levi, Secretary—6.
 Rushville, Ind., No. 1307—H. S. Havens, Exalted Ruler; C. S. Green, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Russellville, Ark., No. 1213—Dr. G. C. Webb, Exalted Ruler; C. N. Ganner, Secretary—1.
 Ruston, La., No. 1134—W. S. Moore, Exalted Ruler; S. Baskin, Secretary—10.
 Rutherford, N. J., No. 547—Maurice N. Greger, Exalted Ruler; Chas. H. Seeger, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Rulland, Va., No. 345—Arthur R. McGuirk, Exalted Ruler; John J. Cocklin, Secretary—12.

Sacramento, Calif., No. 6—J. F. Misphey, Exalted Ruler; Walter Leitch, Secretary—4.
 Saginaw, Mich., No. 47—Frank R. Kolch, Exalted Ruler; William F. Jahne, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Salamanca, N. Y., No. 1025—A. S. Carpenter, Exalted Ruler; Chas. A. Crouch, Secretary—11.
 Salem, Mass., No. 799—Bernard J. Seward, Exalted Ruler; Charles A. Currier, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Salem, Ohio, No. 305—A. P. Morris, Exalted Ruler; R. L. Jones, Secretary—10.
 Salem, Ore., No. 336—F. W. Durbin, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Harry J. Wiedmer, Secretary—10.
 Salida, Colo., No. 808—Theo. J. Judge, Exalted Ruler; Chas. Ankele, Secretary—4.
 Salina, Kans., No. 718—E. H. Kelly, Exalted Ruler; H. A. Walker, Secretary—15.
 Salinas, Calif., No. 614—T. W. Snell, Exalted Ruler; L. E. Johnson, Secretary—7.
 Salisbury, Md., No. 817—Charles H. Watson, Jr., Exalted Ruler; W. Tracy Holland, Secretary—9.
 Salisbury, N. C., No. 699—W. B. Strachan, Exalted Ruler; J. E. Holshouser, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Salt Lake City, Utah, No. 85—E. W. Browning, Exalted Ruler; J. Edward Swift, Secretary—7.
 San Angelo, Texas, No. 998—C. E. Ashford, Exalted Ruler; A. F. Walters, Secretary—9.
 San Antonio, Texas, No. 216—Jack R. Burke, Exalted Ruler; G. G. Collins, Secretary—1.
 San Bernardino, Calif., No. 836—Milton R. Standish, Exalted Ruler; J. F. Hosfield, Secretary—1.
 San Diego, Calif., No. 168—A. Geo. Fish, Exalted Ruler; Richard C. Benbough, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Sandpoint, Idaho, No. 1376—J. D. C. Guy, Exalted Ruler; H. R. McCann, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Sandusky, Ohio, No. 283—Joseph P. Welter, Jr., Exalted Ruler; George J. Doerzbach, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 San Fernando, Calif., No. 1530—Edward A. Thomas, Exalted Ruler; A. E. Eldredge, Secretary—4.
 Sanford, Fla., No. 1241—Rex Packard, Exalted Ruler; S. Runge, Secretary—9.
 Sanford, Me., No. 1470—Stephen A. Cobb, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Harold K. Lord, Secretary—12.
 San Francisco, Calif., No. 3—Joseph J. Flatley, Exalted Ruler; Arthur J. Mangin, Secretary—13.
 San Jose, Calif., No. 522—John T. Gribner, Exalted Ruler; A. V. Schubert, Secretary—10.
 San Juan, P. R., No. 972—Clarence E. Woodsum, Exalted Ruler; Fred E. Cook, Secretary—2.
 San Luis Obispo, Calif., No. 322—W. B. Fitzpatrick, Exalted Ruler; Ed. N. Kaiser, Secretary—4.
 San Mateo, Calif., No. 1112—Edward J. Miller, Exalted Ruler; Herbert A. Gibson, Secretary—7.
 San Pedro, Calif., No. 966—Leon L. Dwight, Exalted Ruler; Robt. R. Snodgrass, Secretary—1.
 San Rafael, Calif., No. 1108—Joseph W. Fallon, Exalted Ruler; Hugh J. McGinnis, Secretary—11.
 Santa Ana, Calif., No. 794—S. M. Reinhaus, Exalted Ruler; E. R. Majors, Secretary—6.
 Santa Barbara, Calif., No. 613—Claude D. Fish, Exalted Ruler; Edw. G. Dodge, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Santa Cruz, Calif., No. 824—O. W. Jensen, Exalted Ruler; B. F. Brisac, Jr., P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Santa Fe, N. M., No. 460—Herbert J. Mendenhall, Exalted Ruler; Frank M. Jones, P. E. R., Secretary—15.
 Santa Maria, Calif., No. 1538—O. C. Jones, Exalted Ruler; P. W. Illestine, Secretary—10.
 Santa Monica, Calif., No. 906—H. W. Brown, Exalted Ruler; J. H. Blanchard, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Santa Rosa, Calif., No. 646—Robert Madison, Exalted Ruler; Walter H. Nagle, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Sapulpa, Okla., No. 1118—E. B. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Gus L. Corey, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Saranac Lake, N. Y., No. 1508—Chas. A. Neubauer, Sr., Exalted Ruler; Edward Streibig, Secretary—9.
 Sarasota, Fla., No. 1519—F. W. Burton, Exalted Ruler; Charles F. Greene, Secretary—7.
 Saratoga Springs, N. Y., No. 161—Clime Z. Miyamoto, Exalted Ruler; Nelson W. Hoyt, Secretary—5.
 Saul Ste. Marie, Mich., No. 552—William Van Egmond, Exalted Ruler; Jno. P. Wessel, Secretary—Meets every Tuesday, October to June, and first Tuesday June to October.
 Savannah, Ga., No. 183—Charles E. Traynor, Exalted Ruler; Walter B. Murphy, Secretary—4.
 Sayre, Pa., No. 1148—L. H. Carpenter, Exalted Ruler; F. E. Daly, Secretary—4.
 Schenectady, N. Y., No. 480—L. L. Abbey, Exalted Ruler; John R. McMinn, Secretary—6.
 Scottdale, Pa., No. 777—J. J. Hawthorne, Exalted Ruler; F. W. Ritschard, Secretary—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays except June, July, August, and September, meets fourth Wednesday only.
 Scottsbluff, Neb., No. 1367—Roy G. Rasch, Exalted Ruler; T. F. Kennedy, Secretary—5.
 Scranton, Pa., No. 123—Frank J. McDonnell, Exalted Ruler; Wm. S. Gould, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Seattle, Wash., No. 92—Dave Beck, Exalted Ruler; Victor Zednick, Secretary—10.
 Sebring, Fla., No. 1529—Joe W. Hawkins, Exalted Ruler; A. C. Altwater, Secretary—7.
 Sedalia, Mo., No. 125—Mord E. Gouge, Exalted Ruler; Joseph W. Reid, Secretary—7.
 Seguin, Texas, No. 1229—W. C. Bruns, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Timmermann, Secretary—3.
 Selma, Ala., No. 107—C. L. De Bardeleben, Exalted Ruler; H. L. Hopper, Secretary—8.
 Seneca Falls, N. Y., No. 992—J. D. Pollard, Exalted Ruler; C. H. Kissel, Secretary—5.
 Seymour, Ind., No. 462—Louis R. Cordes, Exalted Ruler; N. Kaufman, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Shamokin, Pa., No. 355—Joseph Neary, Exalted Ruler; W. A. Coulston, Secretary—6.
 Sharon, Pa., No. 103—Ralph C. Mehler, Exalted Ruler; John T. Lyons, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Shawnee, Okla., No. 657—Oles J. Clouse, Exalted Ruler; Phil A. Watson, Secretary—8.
 Sheboygan, Wis., No. 299—A. H. Finke, Exalted Ruler; Karl Stahl, Secretary—5.
 Sherrill, Ala., No. 1375—F. J. Redmond, Exalted Ruler; R. R. Jones, Secretary—7.
 Shelbyville, Ind., No. 457—William E. Woodworth, Exalted Ruler; W. C. Grobel, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Shelbyville, Ky., No. 1368—T. B. Bird, Exalted Ruler; C. E. Harness, Secretary—7.

Shenandoah, Iowa, No. 1122—O. L. Shaffer, Exalted Ruler; Frank Mullison, Secretary—11.
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 South Bend, Ind., No. 235—J. F. DeHaven, Exalted Ruler; Al. K. Maurice, Secretary—1.
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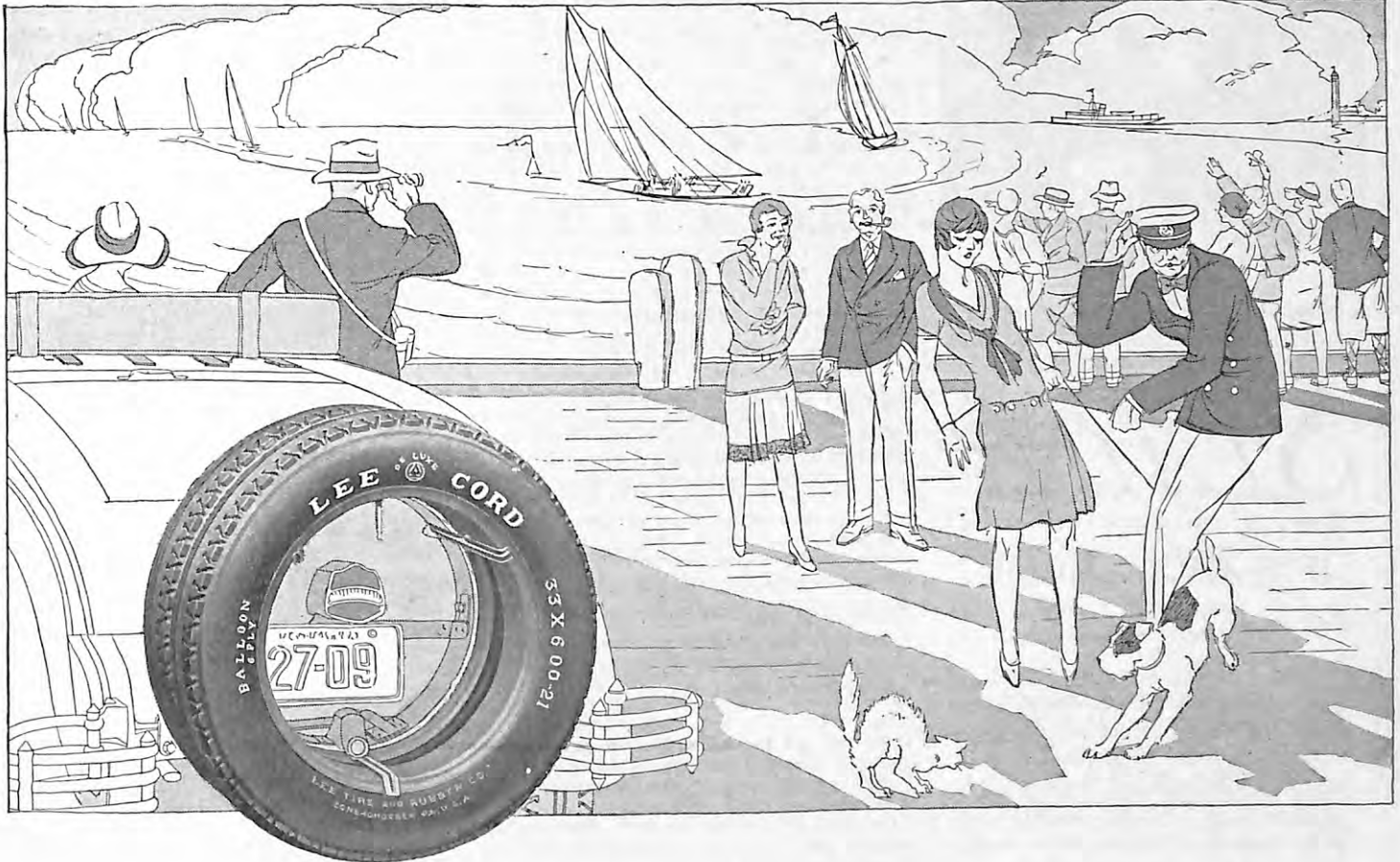
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(Continued on page 63)

ANY VACATION IS HAPPIER ON TIRES BY

LEE of Conshohocken



Of course you have noticed the advertisements of other tire manufacturers. In our opinion, some are inferior to their tires, while others contain statements no tire could live up to.

Our purpose in this, as in all LEE of Conshohocken ads, is to tell you, in homely language perhaps, that no manufacturer is trying harder to make tires you can trust.

We intend our tires to be better than what we say about them. By so doing you will never expect the impossible.

Since processes and materials are no secret, the value of any tire depends upon the manufacturer; what he puts into it and how well he makes it. We have been making good tires for many years, using every good method known and the best materials to be had.

The *Shoulderbilt* heavy duty balloon shown in illustration is an oversize balloon of unquestioned strength. Extra plies in the side wall, extra content of toughest rubber in the tread—qualify the *Shoulderbilt* as a Heavy Duty tire, bigger, stronger and heavier than most others.

Our tires are sold only through LEE of Conshohocken dealers. If the LEE dealer is hard to locate we'd be glad to direct you.

What LEE of Conshohocken Means to You

Over forty years ago a genius named LEE started manufacturing rubber goods. When automobiles came along LEE made tires. Today at the LEE of Conshohocken plant all LEE of Conshohocken pneumatic tires are made.

The Republic Rubber Company of Youngstown was bought outright by LEE of Conshohocken five years ago in order to get greater plant capacity.

The "Republic" brands of Fire Hose, Garden and Steam Hose, Floor Coverings, Transmission and Conveyor Belting, Packing, etc., were continued.

Purchasers of LEE Tires and Tubes, as well as the "Republic" brands of mechanical rubber goods, find a uniform degree of excellence which conforms to the years-old LEE tradition of trustworthiness.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Factories: CONSHOHOCKEN, PA. and YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

WHO MAKES IT MEANS MORE THAN ANY PRICE TAG

Stranger Than Friction

(Continued from page 21)



STAIN?

then there must
be an odor . . .

FEEL inside your coat sleeve. At the armpit. Is it damp? Stained?

Perspiration odor is an uncertain thing. It offends others when you yourself are unaware of it. And in hot, sticky weather it can be pretty bad.

Try putting on a little of the new colorless Odorono No. 3 in the morning after your bath. Be sure to let it dry before your clothing touches it. Odorono stops underarm perspiration completely. And it stops the odor, too.

Use it on your neck, if you wilt your collars.

Odorono was made by a physician as a safe way to prevent annoyance from perspiration. Your own physician will tell you that checking perspiration in small areas does not interfere with health in any way.

At our expense—use Odorono every other day for a week. Clip the coupon and get a generous sample without charge.



Over six million bottles of this medically approved "occlusive" are used each year by people of good breeding.

The Odorono Company, Dept. 588, Blair Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. In Canada address The Odorono Co., Ltd., 468 King St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Send me, free, a sample of Odorono No. 3.

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Street _____

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(Print name and address plainly)

"Then you should worry."
"I should, Florian. They was fo' you."
"Says who?"
"You."

"Foolishment what you utters with yo' mouf. How come me to be requirin' the use of lilies?"

"Cause, Brother Slappey, a scheme has been schum against you, which if it works you sho' better have yo' dues all paid up in The Over the River Buryin' Sassiety."

Florian frowned. He listened attentively as Welford told his story.

"Now I ain't handin' you nothin', Florian," he finished. "I never seed anybody ack so uppity as you has done since you win that beauty contes'. It ain't decent, tha's what it ain't. An' bein' honest, I admit cheerful that I agreed it would be a good idea to git rid of you, on account if you stick aroun' ve'y long, they ain't gwine be no Midnight Pictures Corporation, Inc. But, by golly! when they talk 'bout snuffin' you out—then I remembers that us is friends."

Florian rose, paid the check, and gravely thanked his friend. He moved out into the evening air and walked thoughtfully toward Acipco. He thought best on his feet and this seemed a problem worthy of his most intense thought.

HIS initial determination was to see to it that Orifice Latimer attended the catastrophe in person. He knew Latimer was his ally, and perhaps would resent unreasonable brutality. He even thought of appealing to Midnight's president for protection—but discarded that idea almost before it attained full growth. Severe pressure had been brought upon Latimer . . . and only Florian's courageous independence had kept him on the lot for this length of time. Mr. Slappey knew that whatever was done he, himself, must do.

He took the problem to bed with him that night and pondered upon it long and headachily.

"Dawg bite the luck!" he mused. "They ain't but two things I can do an' bofe of 'em is wrong. If I don't fall off that motorcycle, Ise th'oo—an' if I does fall off Ise even th'ooer."

He spent a restless night. Dawn found him hollow-eyed and weary. But his jaw was set at a new, square angle, and after swallowing two cups of steaming coffee at Bud's place, he presented himself on the Midnight lot. Welford Potts greeted him.

"Wh-what you aims to do, Brother Slappey?" Florian answered grimly. "Nemmin', Welford. You just stick aroun' an' see fo' yo'se'f."

Mr. Potts walked mournfully away. He was sorry for Florian, and while he didn't blame Clump for using extreme measures, he did consider the present scheme unnecessarily drastic. "It looks like a tough day fo' Mistuh Slappey," he reflected. "He either gits kilt or fired."

Work was indulged in during the morning in desultory fashion. The atmosphere of the lot was tense and expectant. All eyes were turned interestedly on the tragic, lone figure of Mr. Slappey. For once that gentleman did not circulate among his colleagues, dispensing wisdom and advice. He stood alone—a solitary figure wrapped in a mantle of aloof dignity.

He conferred with Orifice R. Latimer during the morning and obtained the promise of that personage to attend the affair at Blue Lake in the afternoon. And then, after a brief lunch, three trucks were loaded with actors, directors, cameramen and technical equipment and the troupe started for Blue Lake Park.

On Eighth Avenue, another car joined the procession. It was a dull gray affair and bore on its side the gaunt inscription:

KEEFE GAINES
Undertaker

If Florian saw, he gave no sign. He stared rapidly ahead, absorbed in his own thoughts. Once Mr. Potts whispered a fresh warning and designated the ambulance as proof of his argument.

They reached the park and the spectators were distributed. Orifice Latimer sat alone at one end of the little grandstand. He felt that Florian was scheduled to receive unduly harsh treatment, and was determined that if the fashionplate accepted this crowning crash in the

proper spirit, he would be signed to a long-term contract with the company.

Opus appeared on his shiny new motorcycle. Cameras were adjusted near the track so that their lenses embraced a view of the homestretch and the spectators. Exotic Hines focused one camera for a fairly close shot and marked on the dirt track the exact place where the fall was supposed to be taken.

"X marks the spot," he observed facetiously, "where the body is gwine be found."

Director Julius Caesar Clump called Opus Randall and Florian Slappey to him.

"Cawdin' to the scenario," he announced, "Opus has taken you on his motorcycle fo' a ride an' after you git goin', it turns out that he dunno how to stop the thing. All he can do is to make it go faster. You gits scareder an' scareder, Florian—an' us takes close-ups later showin' just how scart you is. But as you come down the stretch yonder, you see that Opus is headin' straight fo' a high cliff an' so you th'ow yo'se'f off the machine. You hit the groun' all spraddled out an' then the gal comes runnin' up an' says she is happy you ain't dead."

"She says that," interposed Opus, "provided you really ain't."

Florian gulped.

"What do I do after that, Caesar?"

The director was nonplused.

"After which?"

"After I git up fum fallin' off the motorcycle?"

"Hmm. S'posin' us waits 'til you git up. Then I tells you the rest."

Florian turned to his arch enemy, the ponderous Opus.

"Le's go, Big Buzzard. An' you better be good an' shuah you don't try no fumaddles."

Opus kicked the starter of his machine and the motor roared disconcertingly. Then Mr. Randall swung one large leg over the saddle and Florian mounted to the passenger's seat immediately in Opus's wake.

From the sidelines, Welford essayed one more pallid objection, but Florian waved him away and Mr. Potts consoled himself with the thought that once Opus attained full speed Florian would never dare go through with his foolhardy intention.

Opus started. The motorcycle sped away on its first tour of the half-mile dirt track. Florian, narrow-eyed and grim-jawed, hung desperately to the handgrip in front of him. He seemed to be perilously close to a heap of fast-moving earth.

Florian did not know just what the immediate future had in store for him, but he was determined to make the jump. Orifice Latimer would see—and there was a limit to what Orifice would tolerate. Florian knew that he would be battered and bruised—but that before night he would be in possession of a signed contract as an actor in the Midnight organization . . . and even the dizzying speed which the motorcycle had now attained did not prevent his lips creasing to a sardonic grin.

High hat, was he? Just wait until he was safe behind contractual bulwarks, he'd show 'em what high hat really was. Why, in six months he'd be running the entire organization. His ambitions were even greater and more devastating than Director Clump suspected—and the director thought a heap.

They sped down the homestretch and past the camera. Clump waved an arm.

"Next time," he megaphoned.

The motorcycle went faster and skidded at the turn. Opus looked back over his shoulder.

"You ain't gwine jump, is you, Florian?"

"None of yo' fat business."

"Us is doin' fifty," observed Mr. Randall.

"Does you th'ow yo'se'f off, you git kilt."

"Then why don't you slow down?"

"Cause the kilter you gits the happier it is with me."

"Tripe!" muttered Mr. Slappey.

On the turn they skidded again, and Florian's face turned lavender. He took a fresh grip on himself . . . trying to remember that the coveted job was worth any toll of physical torture which might be exacted.

But he wasn't sure. He didn't know motorcycles could go so fast. He halfway made up his mind that he'd let the job go . . . this was considerably more than he had counted on.

The grandstand was approaching with bewildering speed. The motor was roaring. And, above it all, came Opus's stentorian voice:

"Jump, fool—jump!"

Florian's brain advised against it. The action was purely reflex. He was petrified with fear at the very instant that his muscles catapulted him from the back seat.

He struck the ground immediately in front of the cameras. There was a thud, a whirling body, a cloud of dust . . . and then the world went dark before the eyes of Mr. Florian Slaphey.

Orifice Latimer was on his feet, presidential eyes shining with enthusiasm. This decided it! No matter what Cæsar Clump said now—Florian was a member of Midnight's permanent troupe.

Opus applied the brakes, cut off his motor and came to a full stop. Then he commenced walking back toward the group which surrounded the limp figure of Florian Slaphey.

He saw Florian struggle back to consciousness, saw Cæsar bend solicitously over the prostrate figure. Then he saw Florian stagger to his feet and lurch drunkenly away from the crowd, away from the track, away from the park itself.

As the bedraggled figure approached Orifice Latimer, the portly president started forward with hand outstretched.

"Florian," he said exultantly—"You sho'ly win, an'—"

Mr. Slaphey turned stricken eyes toward the president. His face was ashen and his voice trembled:

"Out of my way, Ignorant Man! Gimme leg room!"

"But Florian—"

"Don't but me. Ise th'oo, finished an' done. I woul'n't ack in yo' fool pitchers fo' a millium dollars a minute!"

The president watched Mr. Slaphey stagger off into the distance, and so he did not hear the brief dialogue which occurred between Opus Randall and Director J. Cæsar Clump as the former joined his chief.

"The darn fool jumped," announced Opus in amazement.

"Tha's the most thing he done," returned Cæsar happily. "But we is finished with him. He has just resigned away fum the job he never had."

"B-b-b-but why?" inquired the bewildered Opus.

"Fo' this reason," explained the director. "When he got conscious I said that he had made the swellest jump in the world, an' then I told him somethin' else."

"What?"

Clump grinned.

"I told him that whenever he was ready to make the real jump he could go ahead, 'cause that one was only a rehearsal."

The Trail of the "Dolphin"

(Continued from page 14)

knuckle dusters the rest will be quite simple. He only carries a crew of seven, including the cook, and with a promise of six cases of rye, I have induced Norwegian Charlie to be our ally. He's coming heeled, also. I believe I have thought of everything."

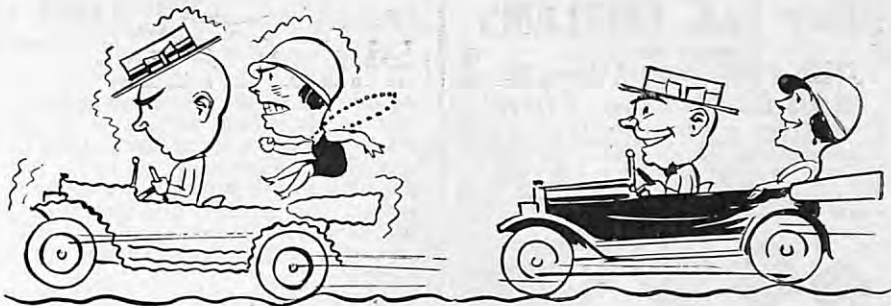
"Except what'll happen to us when we run into Red Shane after he gets out of jail," Mac-Quoid reminded him.

"That will be in about two years hence," Mr. Blick said; "at that time we shall be in the Solomons, or perhaps the Fijis, and besides, a man of Mr. Shane's temperament is not likely to brook restraint. I do not wish misfortune to befall our old friend, but I consider it extremely probable that one of the guards may deal him a blow. In that event we shall show our respect and affection by wiring the nearest florist."

That night at eight o'clock they disembarked from the evening boat at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, and were met there by Norwegian Charlie, who led them to his launch moored in the angle of the pier. The two friends noted with satisfaction the bulge of the right hip-pocket under the sanguinary Viking's heavy sweater.

They were soor speeding out of the crescented Bay of Avalon, famed in song and story for its chewing-gum and glass-bottomed boats. There

(Continued on page 56)



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The Trail of the "Dolphin"

(Continued from page 55)

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was no moon. The swift launch raced across the dark sea toward the merest pin-point of a light on the distant horizon. After half-an-hour's run, an in-bound high-powered motor-boat without lights leaped out of the darkness and cut across their bow, with a cutter in hot pursuit. The pursuing boat spat flame and a one-pounder shell sang over the heads of the three men in the plunging launch. Mr. Blick ducked.

"I hope Terence aims a little higher next shot," he remarked fretfully; "this beaver hat cost me twelve-seventy-five only ten days ago."

They sped on in silence. Fifteen minutes more and the riding light of the *Seagull* grew larger and brighter, and presently they have alongside her gray-painted hull.

"Ship ahoy!" Charlie hailed as he killed the engine.

FACES appeared at the railing and the short barrels of sawed-off shotguns gleamed in the faint radiance of the riding light. A dark figure stepped out on the platform of the accommodation ladder.

"What d'you want?" the man demanded in a tone that carried more threat at their being there than curiosity at the reason for it.

"It's Ben Blick and MacQuoid," Mr. Blick called out; "we've come to look over your stock, Red."

There was a moment's silence, then the voice came back:

"If you're Ben Blick, give me the password of the Pink Pup in Hell's Kitchen."

Mr. Blick smiled. The Pink Pup was a certain well-known basement rendezvous on Tenth Avenue where the Gas-House gang and allied brotherhoods cleaned their gats after heavy firing. It derived its quaint name from the heroic feat of a Scotch terrier in fastening its teeth in the calf of a fly-cop at the moment of pulling the trigger, thereby deflecting the projectile and deferring the demise of Tony the Wop, captain of the Taxicab Throttlers, for seven weeks.

"Woof, woof, woof!" Mr. Blick sang out promptly, thrice.

"All right, throw 'em a line, boys!" they heard the voice say.

"Sawed-off shotguns," MacQuoid muse as he patted his right trouser pocket and felt for his pistol and knuckle dusters.

"The job calls for a certain amount of intestinal courage," Mr. Blick whispered. "I hope you're not getting cold feet?"

Captain MacQuoid smiled to himself in the darkness.

"I'm merely beginning to realize what it means to be a duck during the open season," he retorted, under his breath.

"Well, well, look what Spring has brought us—Blinky Ben and Muddle-head Mac!" said Mr. Red Shane as the two men stepped over the bulwarks, followed by Norwegian Charlie. "You'll excuse me for challenging you. These waters are so full of hi-jackers that it's hard for an honest man to make a living. Only last night one of my men was shot through the ear before we could sink the launch and fill the boarding party full of buckshot. They went down like eight-ounce sinkers, so there won't be nothing for the authorities to fret over. That's the advantage of using buckshot. Rifle bullets go clean through a guy unless you're lucky enough to hit a bone. How've you been all these years?"

"We have been well," Mr. Blick replied as he ran appraising eyes over the schooner from stem to stern. "Nice little packet."

"All of that, and fast as a deerhound. Bought her up Puget Sound way from a Vancouver man with angela pectoris."

"You mean angina pectoris," the erudite Mr. Blick corrected.

"No, sir; I mean angela. I was one of the pall-bearers, myself."

"I see," said Mr. Blick; "may we sample your line?"

"You certainly may! Come below and get a shot of the finest old disappointed pumpernickel you ever wrapped your tongue around!"

Mr. Blick nudged MacQuoid as the three men followed Red Shane down the companion-

way. The skipper of the *Seagull* produced a bottle and four glasses, and the three proceeded to reminisce while Norwegian Charlie made the most of his opportunity. When presently Mr. Shane went to the locker for a fresh bottle, Mr. Blick did the foul deed. The kick he slipped into Shane's three-quarters-full glass would have put T. Alva Edison to sleep for a decade and a half.

Red Shane filled up his glass to the brim from the new bottle and downed it, as all sailormen do, in one cavernous gulp.

"A little young, I'd say," he remarked, smacking his lips as he noted the faint foreign taste and wondered if it was going to kill a sale. "What d'you gents think?"

"It has a slightly bitter tang," Mr. Blick agreed, musingly, "but a little aging will fix that."

"It kind of puckers your lips a mite," MacQuoid concurred, taking his cue from Mr. Blick; "still, I'd call it mighty good licker."

"It is that," said Norwegian Charlie. "Wot if it puckers your gizzard a bit," he added magnanimously.

"How much a case are you asking for it?" Mr. Blick wanted to know.

"Well, I'm getting a hundred and thirty dollars f. o. b., but you boys can have ten cases for an even hundred per. Do you fellows feel hot?" he asked, suddenly.

"It's a little stuffy down here," Mr. Blick said; "I'll open a couple of the ports."

Red Shane ran his hairy hand over his face. "That lash shot shure had a wallop in ish," he remarked, idiotically, as Mr. Blick went about his ventilating plans. Something in the manner of the two other men must have made him suspicious, for presently he shook himself and blinked at them distrustfully.

His hand stole toward his gun-pocket with a quick, cat-like motion, but MacQuoid got there first. He jammed his own pistol into the pit of Mr. Shane's stomach and pushed him into a chair.

"Just sit still and keep quiet, Red, and nothing will happen to you," he said; "try to move or yell, and plenty will!"

Red Shane stared up at him from the depths of the chair. It was a very comfortable chair, upholstered in Spanish leather, but Mr. Shane seemed to resent its cozy commodiousness. His tongue was lolling, and he was going limp rapidly, but enough of his faculties remained to tell him that discretion was the better part of valor. He stared stupidly at the three men grouped about him. Mr. Blick considerately and quite gently pushed his head back against the cushion of the chair.

"That's right," he said soothingly, "go sleep o' nice."

In a few moments Mr. Shane did that and they carted him into the cabin marked "Master," dumped him into the bunk and locked the door.

"You did your part nobly, my dear Captain MacQuoid," Mr. Blick said. He turned to the Norwegian. "Charlie, will you step topside and tell the men that the skipper wants two of them to come aft and break out a dozen cases? MacQuoid and myself will station ourselves behind this door."

The Norwegian did as requested and returned presently with two sailors. Unsuspectingly they walked into the trap, were disarmed and handcuffed to a stanchion in the stateroom next to the skippers', marked "Mate." Then Mr. Blick went on deck.

"Mr. Mate," he called out, "Captain Shane wants to see you."

"Can't come. I'm the only one left on deck," the officer replied; "the starboard watch is below."

"I'll go stand watch while you see what the skipper wants," Mr. Blick told him.

The mate demurred for a moment, but finally went.

"Keep your eyes and ears open," he admonished as he mounted the poop, "there are hi-jackers about."

"I will," Mr. Blick assured him. "Hurry back, please. I don't like playing target."

After a suitable interval he repaired to the cabin and met his two companions coming out.

"We handcuffed him and threw him down the

lazaret," said MacQuoid, briefly; "let's rush the rest!"

"It won't be necessary. They're asleep in the fo'c's'le. All we have to do is rouse them and truss them."

"H——!" the skipper exclaimed. "I thought we were going to have some sport. Come on, let's have the miserable business over with!" he added sourly.

The tying up of the three remaining sleep-drunken sailors and the colored cook was the work of a few moments.

The three men then hoisted the mainsail, foresail, and the two jibs. While Captain MacQuoid helped Norwegian Charlie break out six cases of rye and load them into the motor-boat, Mr. Blick went forward and knocked the pin out of the handiest anchor shackle. Fifteen minutes later the *Seagull* slipped her cable and headed for the distant lights of the port of San Marco in a gentle four-knot breeze. Captain MacQuoid was at the helm. The two men listened to the rat-tat-tat of Norwegian Charlie's motor dying away in the distance toward Avalon.

"Poor Charlie," Mr. Blick sighed.

"What d'you mean, poor?" MacQuoid asked.

"I told Terence where he could catch him," Mr. Blick said sadly.

"God, man, haven't you a shred of honor left?" the skipper exclaimed in disgust.

"That is just what I have—a very large shred," Mr. Blick said, with dignity; "we have to keep faith with someone, and it might as well be Terence. He'd be sure to hear of it, and when he did he'd never let us take the *Seagull* six feet away from the dock. I made him promise that he wouldn't put Charlie in prison, merely deprive him of the liquor. And now I'm going below to get some oakum soaked in kerosene for flare lights. Terence will be waiting for us a mile or two ahead."

Shortly before midnight a cutter came out of the darkness to port and played her searchlight on the *Seagull's* hull and rigging.

"Ahoy there!" a voice boomed across the sea to them; "what ship?"

"Schooner *Seagull*, Captain MacQuoid. Ben Blick, mate!" Mr. Blick replied.

"All right!" Patrick Terence Corrigan sang out, "stand by to take my hawser!"

III

"THE trouble with you, Mac," said Mr. Blick, "is that you have no imagination. As a pinch-hitter and a leader of forlorn hopes you're all there—sometimes too much so—but when it comes to strategy and finesse you're about as useful as an electric toaster with the fuse blown out. Did you suppose for a moment that I intend to raise the *Dolphin* with a mere toy like a two-ton derrick?"

"That's what you said," Captain MacQuoid defended.

"True," Mr. Blick replied; "but your knowledge of the sea ought to have told you that such a feat would be impossible. Why, the *Dolphin's* keel alone weighs over four ton. A moment's consideration should have apprised you of the infeasibility of such a scheme. Of course, the dead weight of a sunken object is considerably lessened by the buoyant properties of water, particularly of the saline variety, as our distinguished friend Sir Isaac Newton pointed out in his monograph on the subject——"

"He's no friend of mine," MacQuoid interjected as he squinted aloft at the men furling the topsails. The *Seagull* was anchored a quarter of a mile off the rocky islet of San Sebastian. The sea was calm, and the water so clear that the skipper could follow the slanting anchor chain with his eyes for seventy-five feet down. "How d'you propose to get the diamonds without raising her? I might have known that this was a booby-hatch play!"

Mr. Blick smiled pityingly.

"As I said, to bring her up whole with a two-ton derrick is out of the question, but there's nothing to prevent us raising her in sections."

"Certainly not," MacQuoid snorted, "we'll just drop down atop of her with a can opener and a brace-end——"

"Evidently you forget that she's built of wood."

"Well, a jigsaw, then," MacQuoid amended with sarcasm.

(Continued on page 58)



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The Trail of the "Dolphin"

(Continued from page 57)

"Only fools make wise cracks," Mr. Blick interrupted in a slightly nettled tone; "have I ever failed in anything I undertook? What d'you suppose I brought along a case of dynamite for?"

"Dynamite!" MacQuoid jumped two feet in the air; "d'you mean to say that there's dynamite aboard this vessel?"

"The case under the messroom table contains two hundred pounds of it," Mr. Blick said calmly. "I marked it Canned Goods for two reasons. No. 1: If Terence knew we intended to carry high explosives, he'd have nailed the *Seagull* to the dock. No. 2: if you had found out, you'd have hung us up to dry between the horns of Capricorn from nervousness."

"And I've been sitting with my feet on it since we left San Marco!" MacQuoid groaned.

"That ought to demonstrate to you the harmlessness of it," Mr. Blick pointed out.

"One of these days," said the skipper, "you'll be playing football, yourself, but there'll be yards of bull-chain tied onto it. Suppose the stuff should go off immaturity, it'd blow this hooker clear out of the water. How'd we square ourselves with Uncle Sam then?"

"We wouldn't need to," said Mr. Blick, "the sharks would solve our problem. Please send one of the men aft to lend a hand with the box."

MACQUOID remained on the foc's'le head at a discreet distance while Mr. Blick broke the case open and laid a dozen sticks of dynamite in a row upon the cabin skylight. Then he went below again and brought up an instrument not unlike a radio, and a large coil of fine wire. The skipper approached warily.

"What're you going to do—telephone Davy Jones that we're on the way?" he scoffed.

Mr. Blick smiled. "Ever hear of a depth charge? No? Well, you'll hear of one soon." He pointed to the instrument. "That is an electric battery. Please have the boys lower the dinghy, and see that the steam is kept up under the derrick boiler. We begin operations at once."

"And sixty miles from the nearest hospital," MacQuoid muttered.

However, he observed Mr. Blick with some interest as his friend lowered the coil of wire and a bundle of dynamite sticks into the dinghy, and was rowed shorewards by one of the sailors. The skipper draped himself over the taff-rail and watched Mr. Blick bring the boat to a stop and proceed to take soundings with a lead-line. The dinghy moved about from place to place for some time, then Mr. Blick called out that he had located the sunken *Dolphin*, and that the lead had gotten caught, probably in her rigging. For fifteen minutes Mr. Blick was a very busy man. He weighted his charge of dynamite with twenty pounds of old iron and lowered it alongside the snagged lead-line, after fastening the wire and adjusting the detonator carefully. Then he returned to the *Seagull*, paying out the slender copper thread behind him as the sailor rowed the boat. Climbing aboard he connected the wire with the battery.

"And now," he said, "we shall see what we shall see. I think I hit her abaft the mainmast. We shall know in a moment."

He lifted the battery onto the skylight seat and threw the switch in. The result was startling. There was a rush and a roar, and a mushroom-shaped column of water rose in the air a cable length from the *Seagull*. The concussion shook the vessel from keelson to mast-head. MacQuoid bit the stem of his clay pipe in two at the impact, and spat the fragment over the side with a curse. The two men watched the churn-

ing water subside. Something black appeared suddenly in the center of the white foam. It rose a full six feet out of water, then settled back until it lay barely awash.

The two men tumbled into the dinghy and bore away. They found a large section of the *Dolphin's* deck with ten feet of bulwark hanging on to it.

"I hit her a little too far for'ard," Mr. Blick said, "better luck next time."

"Your scheme begins to look promising," MacQuoid admitted reluctantly as he poked the drifting wreckage with the boat-hook, "but what is to prevent a charge from blowing the safe clean out of her?"

"The element of risk is never absent in any transaction," Mr. Blick replied, philosophically, "if it were, we'd all be millionaires. However, the chance of that occurring is slight. The safe is very small and firmly imbedded in the wall of the stateroom."

"How d'you know? I thought you said it was in Mrs. Price's cabin?"

"Safes have always interested me," Mr. Blick replied. "To tell you the truth, the reason I signed on as deck hand on the trip south, was that I happened to be in the jewelry store on a purely philanthropic mission when Mr. Price selected the gems. It cost me twenty dollars to get the former deck hand in a state where there was a legitimate excuse for an officer friend of mine with a Kearney Street beat to strike him with sufficient violence to put him in the hospital for ten days, so that I could apply for the position. However, beyond getting a fleeting look at the safe, no opportunity presented itself to doctor the combination, as Mrs. Price—rest her soul—was seasick from the moment we cleared the Golden Gate, and kept to her cabin all the way down the coast."

"I see," said Captain MacQuoid, "this semitropic mission you spoke about—what was it?"

"Philanthropic," Mr. Blick corrected patiently. "I was soliciting subscriptions for *Berthless Seamen of the Pacific*. That is how I happened to be in a position to buy the sunken derelict from the administrator. But let us hasten back to our good ship for another charge, before friend Terence comes snooping around."

The operation was repeated several times that afternoon, but although various sections of the *Dolphin's* anatomy came to the surface, the desired one was not among them. Toward evening a small but very determined-looking government cutter came around to stand by, lest they attempt to sneak away under cover of darkness.

"This universal attitude of distrust among human beings is mortifying to a sensitive mind," Mr. Blick remarked to MacQuoid as he jerked his thumb at the cutter riding the long swells half a cable length away.

"Ye-ah," said the skipper.

AT DAYLIGHT the cutter went about its business, and the two friends went about theirs. All day they labored, exploding charge after charge in the coralline foundations of San Sebastian, and sending the sculpins and cuttlefish scurrying for cover in the kelp. Late in the afternoon their efforts were at last rewarded by seeing the stern of the dismembered *Dolphin*, wrenched from its four-ton keel by the repeated charges, come floating to the surface.

It was towed alongside the *Seagull* and made fast. Ax in hand Mr. Blick directed the dismembering of the section, and recognized to his intense satisfaction that the outside wall of the two starboard staterooms comprised part of it. They confined their efforts to this, and soon had separated it from the rest. Then they fished a stout manila cable about it, hoisted it aboard

with the derrick, and found the safe imbedded there, as Mr. Blick had hoped. It was the work of a few moments to cut it from the wood, and they carried it reverently down to the messroom, where by the aid of a hammer and cold chisel, the small receptacle soon gave up its treasure.

Captain MacQuoid was no gem expert, but it did not take any technical knowledge to tell him that the collection of exquisitely mounted diamonds on the messroom table constituted a very comfortable fortune, indeed. He rubbed his calloused palms in glee.

"Forty thousand dollars worth, you said?" he exclaimed, "and I could put them all in my pants pocket."

Mr. Blick scooped the gems off the table and put them back in the safe.

"For fear that you succumb to such a temptation," he mused as he put the safe away in the strong-room and locked the door.

"You're the most heartless and suspicious man I ever knew," MacQuoid growled; "can't a fellow make an innocent remark without you taking it wrong?"

"You may, if you wish, my dear Mac, make a whole series of lectures on purity and innocuousness, but the diamonds stay in the strong-room, and I keep the key. Another thing—Mr. Price paid forty thousand dollars for them, but we will be lucky if we get half of that, or about ten thousand apiece."

"I'm satisfied," MacQuoid growled, "if only you wouldn't be so inhuman. Don't friends mean a thing to you?"

"Oh, yes," Mr. Blick replied, "fools to borrow money from."

Some days later Captain MacQuoid was smoking a contemplative pipe at their modest joint apartment at the rear of the tannery and soap works, when Mr. Blick entered and laid his beaver hat carefully on the bedspread.

"Terence tells me that the *Seagull* will be offered for sale by the Government," he said, "and that we'll be able to bid her in for about eight thousand, so I gave him our check for one-fourth of that amount to bind the bargain."

"Fine," said MacQuoid, "she's a trim little packet, but where do we go?"

"The world is wide and full of opportunities for men of initiative and imagination," Mr. Blick replied with a faraway look in his mild blue eyes. "We have a good ship and a combined capital of nearly ten thousand dollars. Why, the world is not only wide—it is ours!"

"Well, part of it anyway," MacQuoid admitted cautiously, smitten by his friend's enthusiasm, "the only thing that worries me is that some one may spot the diamonds and make it hot for us."

"Let all your fears on that score be allayed once and for all, my dear Mac," Mr. Blick said. "I do not do things by halves. You didn't imagine, I hope, that I would go to a cheap fence with them?"

"I knew you'd be careful," MacQuoid said.

"Quite so, my dear Mac. I sold them to the administrator of the Price estate. He was somewhat upset about it—grew violent, in fact, and threatened all sorts of things until I pointed out that the bill of sale he had given me entitled me to everything—lock, stock and barrel—loose or nailed down in the *Dolphin*. That calmed him down sufficiently long to step over to the bank with me and purchase a certified check."

"Honesty," said Captain MacQuoid with a note of admiration that did not drown out the sigh of relief, "is always the best policy."

"Provided you're not rated up on the premium," Mr. Blick qualified.

Prod Irons and Baby Talk

(Continued from page 11)

months, while I included the bear as a part of my act and found him gentle, obedient and friendly. One day the Frenchman returned and wanted his bear.

"Why should you take him?" I said. "You don't know how to treat an animal." Then

I offered him \$150 for the bear. He wanted \$500. I countered with a bill of \$565 for taking care of the bear, and threatened to sue him for it. That was the end—the bear stayed with me until his death and never showed another evidence of viciousness!

That, of course, happened in later years, during the long weeding-out process and the struggle by those who knew that animals could be handled by kindness against those who clung to the older ideas. Besides, the audiences continued to call for fierceness long after trainers

had found it wasn't necessary. They wanted to see some one in danger of being killed, and when the ordinary act wasn't strong enough, the thrill of introducing supposed human victims into the steel arena was brought forth—with marvelous results. I forget now just how many times I have been married in the lion's den, with the supposed trainer on the outside, and guards about; with the bride apparently scared to death—she could handle lions just as well as I could, and had been my wife for years—and with the preacher reading the service between the bars. The first time I ever did it was at an outdoor carnival. The crowd was so great that spectators even climbed distant trees to see over the heads of the throngs in front of them. For several years it was the greatest kind of a drawing card, and the remarks of the audience regarding the status of the bride and groom—lewd jokes which would result in arrest in this supposedly loose age—were as big a part of the show as the marriage itself. Gradually, however, spectators who had watched one marriage after another in various parts of the country discovered a surprising lack of fatalities, and the thrill died out.

Then a greater one was introduced, that of a barber shaving a man in a den of lions or tigers. That went fine for a while too. But the barber was never killed and the barbee never got his throat cut, so this novelty went the way of the connubial one. It was about this time that I found a new thrill for the audience and at the same time played my part in the newer standard of living as experienced by the captured animal. I found out how to train animals without an atom of cruelty and at the same time give the audience the thrill it wanted—and still wants, if the truth be known.

I do not say that I was the first person in the world to train wild animals with nothing but a kitchen chair and a buggy whip. I believe that I was; I have been told that the method was used about the same time in Germany. But I do know that I discovered the system as far as I was concerned, and that for years I was the only person using it in America. An ordinary kitchen chair in one hand and an equally ordinary buggy whip in the other are not much with which to enter a den of lions, or tigers, or a mixed group. After all, spectators would rather see the trainer get the worst of it, and as long as the trainer is presumably in his right senses and wants to take chances like that, why not let him? But confidentially, there is nothing in the world that can assure more safety to a trainer than that kitchen chair. The buggy whip is merely used to touch the animal as it once touched the family horse, a guidance to his actions. As to my discovery—

It was a little more than a quarter of a century ago that I sat in a training den on the old Bostock Trained Wild Animal Show studying a bunch of lions. As I have said before, I had always been more or less rebellious against the accepted ideas of cruelties and beatings. Now and then I had found animals tractable from the start; others, I had learned, could be more easily trained to tricks if I found out their natural talents. This I was doing on the discovery day—merely sitting in the arena with some six or eight lions, while they strolled about, or played, or quarreled among themselves. By this means, I could learn which ones were agile, which were evil tempered, which were possessed of humor; recess time in a training den is the same as recess time in a kindergarten. One has an opportunity to learn individualities. There was one I had not counted on. Years of old time methods had made this particular lion crafty and hateful. After bullying the other animals, he climbed up on the arena and would not get down. I cracked my whip at him, intending to follow this with a fusillade of blank revolver shots, but I had no chance. The lion leaped; instinctively I whirled and grasped the heavy kitchen chair, pushing it in front of me for protection. The lion's jaws were open; one leg struck him on the roof of the mouth. Instantly he recoiled, only to leap again. This time I let him have the chair, breaking his charge with it, and at the same time leaping to the other end of the arena. The lion tore into that chair with the same joy that he would have torn into me—but it didn't hurt the chair. After a time, apparently surprised at his inability to kill the thing or hurt it, he ceased his attack and went to his pedestal. I knew then that I had a new system of training.

(Continued on page 60)



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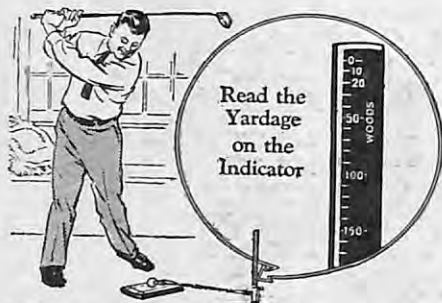
THE REVOLVER MANUFACTURER

Prod Irons and Baby Talk

(Continued from page 59)



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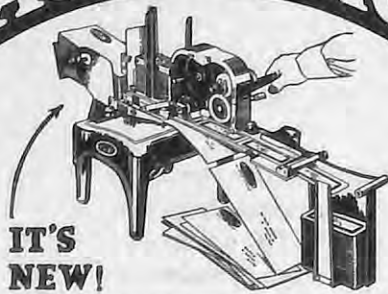
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The next day I began on it with a fresh group of lions. Other charges were made—the same thing happened as on the day before. If the attack was vicious, I poked that leg straight at the roof of the mouth, causing no injury but giving the same pain that one receives by a blow on the lips. Understand, I have said that I caused the lion pain. I mean it. But there was a world of difference in that particular bit of pain—a difference which to my mind changed the theory of animal training from inhumanity to kindness. To explain:

If you should walk up to a policeman and attempt to harm him, and he should hit you with his club in self-protection, you would have no recourse in law. The policeman was not harming you. He didn't force you to hit him, and you got what you deserved when he used his billy. The same thing applied to my animals under this new system. I treated them with the utmost kindness. I talked baby talk to them, and laugh at the statement if you care to, the use of baby talk is the greatest factor of all in animal training. Try it yourself with a dog some time; see which gets the greatest response, a harsh command or one given in a soothing voice, constantly complimentary. This was not a discovery on my part; I had found long before that coaxing accomplished much more than commands.

THEREFORE, if during this coaxing process, an animal should attempt fierceness, the pain of closing down upon the leg of a kitchen chair instead of the soft arm of a trainer was the animal's own fault! Do I make myself clear? The laws of right and wrong are easily enough understood in the animal kingdom for a beast to learn his lesson quickly. It is simply this: that as long as he lets the trainer alone, the trainer will let him alone, will be kind to him, considerate of him, more than fair with him. But when he encroaches, that trainer can not only protect himself but issue punishment at the same time—punishment which the animal brings upon himself and gives to himself! There's the real idea—the animal gets the thought from his unfortunate attack upon that kitchen chair. He brings the pain upon himself, and he avoids doing the same thing again. It is the old story of the child and the hot stove; he doesn't touch it twice.

Now, countering this, is the incessant stream of coaxing talk, the pleading, the "come on, Old Fellow, be a good boy now! That's it, be a good boy, nice old fellow, good old King, good boy, just a little farther—just a little farther, King, old partner!" Is it plain now?

I hope that it really was my discovery. At any rate, it is the system in use by practically every trainer to-day. The old days are gone. New ones of kindness and understanding have come. And animals will do to-day a hundred tricks to one they performed under the old and inhumane system!

One of the reasons was that with the beginning of kindness there began true study of animals. That was necessary, because a person had to understand the beasts under his control just as a teacher would understand his scholars. No man with sense and intuition can remain long around animals without discovering the similarity between them and human beings. True, they run more to a mould; the individuality is not as highly developed; for that reason, I would rather work a group of animals than a group of men. There is more understanding, less rebellion against work, fewer agitators, and a greater desire to do the task in hand and get pleasure out of it. Few people derive any joy from working; they are too busy thinking about the other fellow who is receiving more money for less labor. Money being the goal of human work, it has its effect. The goal of animal work is one of two things—food or exercise. In either case he gets it during his task or immediately it is done, and for that reason he is far more tractable than the human.

This study of animals has done wonders; it has advanced the status of the bestial world more in the last twenty-five years than in the entire previous history of the world. The old days were full of superstitions and misinformation; one must possess a hypnotic eye and keep it forever

fastened upon the animal to subdue him. One even hears that to-day; may I say that it is nothing but sheer bunk? One must cow the savagery in the beast and break his murderous spirit! One must never turn his back upon any animal, one must send fear constantly into the heart of the animal which is waiting to kill and eat him. And that is all bunk too. A visit to hunting grounds reveals the fact that the rhinoceros and leopard are about the only animals that charge humans, unless molested. The same is true in the steel arena.

Then, too, the study of animals brought about a higher type of intelligence on the part of the trainer and a necessity for a better grade of men and women. The old saying that "animals cost money and trainers are cheap" was not an exaggerated one; in my time I have known men who worked in the steel arena for as low as five dollars a week; fifteen was an average salary. All the average trainer needed was a strong right arm to swing the whip or the prod iron and a weak brain which didn't have enough imagination to look ahead to the time when he would be crippled for life. It happened for many of the old trainers; either that or death in the arena, for the simple reason that the beasts felt that they must defend themselves and fight for their own lives! But with the advent of new methods, there came also the necessity for more intelligence. This in spite of the fact that kindness brought more tractability. In the old days there were many beasts that were truly untamable and untrainable; a session with them in the arena was almost equal to suicide. After I adopted the use of a kitchen chair, a buggy whip, common sense, coaxing and rewards, I worked for Bostock for twelve years. Animals were constantly being imported; lions, especially, were constantly arriving. In that twelve years I did not experience a single failure. More than that, providing that a lion would eat, indicating a good state of health, I could put him into the arena, let him walk around and stretch and relax while I purred and coaxed and made friends with him from outside, and then with kitchen chair and buggy whip, enter the arena with him upon an entirely friendly basis, all in a few hours! I do not know of one exception!

One reason for success was, of course, the fact that, while I was making friends, I also was studying my animal. That is essential—one can not handle a lion like a tiger, nor a tiger like a leopard. They are all cats, it is true, but their natures are as different as though they belonged to entirely different tribes.

To my mind, there is a great deal of the dog about the lion. He has a solidity that no other cat animal possesses, a certain kind of calmness and philosophy. His ideas of faithfulness are more highly developed too; again there comes the comparison to the dog. I once worked a certain lion for six years, having broken him as a cub. I left the show, and a new trainer took my place. The lion which had always been obedient now became unruly; he refused to work, and finally was caged as an incorrigible animal. I came back to the show and took that lion into the arena; he worked for me as readily as he ever had done. He had simply taken a doglike notion that I was his master, and that he would work for no one else. Continuing the canine comparison, lions and dogs form ready friendships; I know of many such cases. In the Selig Zoo in Los Angeles a female dog and a female lion lived together in the same cage for years, and exhibited the utmost affection for each other. The lioness would become pitifully excited when the dog was released for exercise, and the dog in turn would bark to get back into the cage after she had finished her daily run. In the Hagenback Zoo in Hamburg, Germany, two years ago, a cage of four lions was absolutely commanded by a young police dog which would submit to being knocked about by the lions in their pacing for just so long, then suddenly would turn, and with nips and barking and growls drive all four of the cats into a corner. After that, his command established, the dog would go over to them, lick their faces and lie down with them. There they would spend the afternoon, four lions and a dog, sprawled together. In circus history also, there are many cases of lions being suckled by dogs, the

most remarkable case being that of Scotty, a small Scotch terrier on the Sells Floto Circus, which took as her "puppy," a lion cub named Kaiser, even then nearly twice her size. She reared the lion and lived with him in the same cage for two years. When they parted, Kaiser was fully twenty times as large as his foster mother, but all that she needed for absolute obedience was to bark or growl her commands.

Such instances are not found with tigers. They are of a different disposition, nervous, easily prone to indigestion, quickly thrown off balance and into irresponsibility. Since they are supposed to be fiercer beasts, one naturally would suppose the training methods to be harsher. Instead, they are the opposite; the proper training of a tiger is one of incessant purring and of baby talk; of easy movements and gentle commands. The same tactics must be used as by an understanding teacher with a willing but flighty child. I have accomplished some strange things by these methods. Once while working for a private zoo in British Columbia, a female tiger escaped. I naturally was furnished with a gun in hunting her, but when I came upon her in the forest, I forgot the weapon. Instead, I began a system of coaxing, cajoleries and purring which lasted nearly an hour. At last the tiger purred in return, and I knew that her fright was over. I walked up to her, put a rope around her neck and tied her to a tree. Then I went back to the house and got a shifting den, into which she jumped readily when I untied that rope.

The same sort of thing happened one afternoon on an American circus. A tiger escaped from the chute leading to the arena, and ran straight across the circus and under the seats, while I followed slowly, commanding quiet on the part of the few people of the audience who had noticed the escape. Then the striped cat moved under the sidewall, and started into another tent. It was too hot there—we were playing a desert town—so she came back again, and climbed upon the pole of a wagon. There I found her, and began to creep toward her, talking gently and purring as I did so. The tiger purred in answer and stretched herself upon the wagon tongue. I came beside her, still purring, and put my hand gently upon her back, stroking the soft hair behind her ears. She arched slightly, like a big cat, and purred again.

"Get a shifting den," I ordered of assistants who had remained at a distance. They hurried away and were gone some fifteen minutes. When they returned, I was still at the wagon tongue, stroking a purring tiger. We opened the den and I gave a command. She jumped in—and the circus went on, ignorant of the fact that there had been an escape and a recapture of a jungle-bred animal. So much for coaxing. I know of another tiger which escaped at Twin Falls, Idaho. People became excited. So did the tiger. It killed a child and was itself killed. There's the difference.

AS TO leopards, if there is a trainer in the world who can tell exactly what they are going to do, I've never found him. There's a good reason; the leopard is the most dangerous, most undependable, treacherous animal in existence, especially if he be of the African variety. One may train leopards for years, and apparently be on the best of terms with them, and for no reason whatever, be killed by the very animals which a moment before had been playing with the gentleness of house-cats. And for this, the average leopard has an alibi that would stand in any human court of justice. He's crazy.

In these days of court sentimentality, about all that is needed to turn a murderer loose is good evidence of epilepsy. The disease is prevalent in leopards in various forms; the beast as a whole is shot through with neurotic influences which, were it human and charged with murder, would free it inevitably from danger of the gallows. Incidentally there seems to be little difference between the leopard in captivity and in the jungle. If the murder instinct is upon him, he will lie in wait to leap upon a man on the trail. He will do the same thing in the arena, and when I decide to train leopard these days, I decide also to have a few claw marks.

It's just a matter of how much I get torn up, and this in spite of the fact that I prepare for the ordeal by wearing a steel collar some two and a half inches high so that the beasts can not pene-

(Continued on page 62)



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(Continued from page 61)

trate my throat, a heavy helmet, fitting well over my face, gauntleted gloves, heavy underwear, covered by equally heavy clothing, a sweater and an overcoat. With this armor, it is possible for one to allow a leopard to leap at him without more than superficial injury; I have had as many as seven of the beasts tearing at me at the same time. And while they were doing this, I was pushing them away from me with restrained force and talking baby talk! It wasn't because I liked the beasts; I did it from the common-sense standpoint that when you're dealing with a crazy man, keep him as calm as possible. Bromides help an epileptic, but strychnine has an opposite effect. Coaxing and baby talk are bromidic with animals.

I have my reasons for disliking leopards. About half the scars on my body came from the beasts before I adopted the system of bundling up for contact with them. As an example of the difference between animals, in four years as a trainer for the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, I received only eighteen scars, teeth wounds from tigers and lions. But in one afternoon with a leopard—

IT WAS on the old Gaskell and Mundy shows, and a new leopard had been received that morning. No one knew much about him, and it was my duty to go into the cage that I might learn his capabilities. We did not know whether he was straight from the jungle or whether he had been worked before. I made my entrance carefully, talking gently and purring. The leopard received me cordially—if that is possible in one of the brutes.

At least he showed no signs of fight, and I put down the kitchen chair which had preceded me into the cage. Then I sat down and for a time merely talked to the beast. I purred to it and it purred in answer—sufficient evidence of friendliness for the ordinary animal. However, knowing leopard nature, I waited for some time before attempting to learn more about the beast. Finally, after a half hour, in which there was no appearance of enmity, I called for the hook-seats, and fastened them to the side of the cage. I then touched the animal with my buggy whip and gave him the command of "seats." He obeyed, and I turned to the watchers outside.

"This cat's been worked before, all right," I said. "I'll just take it easy with him."

I let him stay on that seat for a few minutes, sitting down myself and talking to him. I then commanded him to the second seat and he obeyed readily. Again I seated myself to wait. But I was up again in an instant. The leopard had leaped!

It had me by the face and chest and torso and throat all in an instant, its teeth tearing into my cheeks, dangerously close to my eyes, its claws cutting like remorseless pistons through my light shirt and deep into my flesh. I had dropped my whip now; it was a battle of muscle and of a determination to keep my consciousness until I could fend the beast from me. All in an instant, it seemed, my hands had become slippery with blood; my arms had been almost stripped of flesh; even the tendons being laid bare in places. We wrestled silently, fiercely, save for the noise of tearing flesh and the occasional snarl of the beast as I temporarily broke his hold and forced him for an instant from me.

Outside the cage, however, there was the shouting of men and the screams of women as a crowd gathered, show attendants striving vainly to hold back the throng. A policeman forced his way through the crowd, drawing his revolver as he did so.

"Turn this way!" he shouted. "I'll shoot him!"

"Put down that gun!" Now I was truly frightened! "You can't hit him without hitting me!"

Then I deliberately turned my back on him; I could fight that leopard, but I could not combat a bullet fired by an excited man. A woman, one of the trainers, had seized a broomstick and was poking it through the bars at the leopard. I edged toward her; here was help and I needed it. The maddened beast already had shredded

my chest and cut deep into my arms. My face was as serrated as if it had been scraped by a rake of razor sharpness. There were claw and teeth wounds in my scalp and neck and shoulders. My body and stomach were cut deep in a hundred places. My legs were scarred, even to my knees, and from all this I was losing blood with a swiftness which gave me but little more time in which to fight. Against this enemy I had only my bare hands; I struggled closer to the bars, then as the woman struck again and again at the leopard with the broomstick, it turned slightly to roar a challenge at her. This was my chance. As he turned back to me, jaws wide spread, I doubled my left arm, and with all my strength, jammed my elbow down its throat, gagging it.

The action caused the beast to lessen the ferocity of its attack, and to loosen the deep-set claws which had struck into me, like a line-man's hooks on a telegraph pole. Hastily I backed to the door of the cage and opened it with my free hand. Then swiftly I edged through, holding the steel door tight against my body and literally scraping the leopard off as I did so. Volunteers leaped to catch me and to bolt the door again. Then I staggered away for a doctor, a red-smeared thing wallowing through the dust of the midway, while spectators formed a hasty lane as though I were pestilential, and while the dancing girls on the ballyhoo platform fainted, one after another at the sight of me, strangely like tempins in a bowling alley, I thought as I reeled along.

The claw and teeth marks ran into the hundreds; I don't know how many. It was as though I had been run through the devouring knives of a chopping machine; muscles were stripped in places, the lower lid was torn from one eye, my scalp had been loosened, the backs of my hands laid as clean of flesh as though flesh never had existed there. But I did not lose consciousness, either while the doctor worked hour upon hour at stitching and bandaging, nor afterwards. I was the trainer of a new group of lions, and it is one of the rules of performing an animal act that there must be an unbroken continuity of performance. I had to work my act that night.

What the lions would do when they saw me, I did not know. I only realized that somewhere I must find the strength to go into their arena, and to send them through their rote. I had found that I could move my right hand slightly. That would be enough I felt, to hold my buggy whip and give the cues by which the beasts were sent to and from their pedestals. But I was rather doubtful when performance time came.

I was bandaged from my knees to the top of my head. My face was entirely covered except for two tiny eye-holes; my head encased in a full cap-bandage about which I wrapped a colored handkerchief, Spanish style, to keep the sight as much as possible from the audience. There was little sense in that, however; my shirt could not close at the neck, and the sleeves had been cut from it, owing to the thickness of the arm bandages. As for my arms themselves, they were strapped to my sides; one hand completely useless, the other movable only from the wrist. I went into the arena.

FOR an instant the lions milled excitedly, and I waited at the arena entrance, hesitant about approach. They roared and bounded from their pedestals to the ground and back again; if lions believe in ghosts, I was mistaken for one, for a moment at least. Then, above the smell of medication, one of the older cats caught my scent and answered my purring, muffled from behind the bandages. Another and another and another; they went to their pedestals and awaited my commands. The band began to play; great, tawny, faithful beasts, they swung into their routine as though there was nothing wrong with their master. After years it seemed, the act was done in its every particular, the lions had gone back to their chutes, and I, staggering again, was outside the arena and bowing to the audience. Is it any wonder that I like lions, and write no sonnets to the gentle leopard?

(To be continued)

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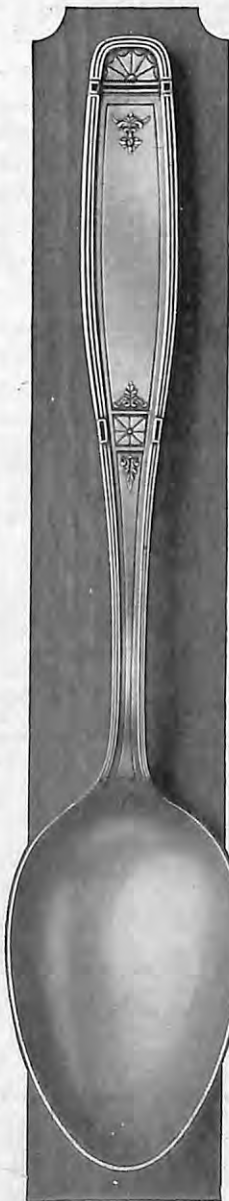
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 Wapakoneta, Ohio, No. 1170—Theo. H. Tangeman, Exalted Ruler; Don C. Lusk, Secretary—11.
 Warren, Ohio, No. 205—E. H. Braunberns, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Mounts, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Warren, Pa., No. 223—C. Emmerson Metzger, Exalted Ruler; Ivan R. Greenlund, Secretary—5.
 Warrensburg, Mo., No. 673—S. R. Sweeney, Exalted Ruler; E. W. Hoberecht, Secretary—10.
 Warsaw, Ind., No. 802—O. Ray Miner, Exalted Ruler; Ed Poulson, P. E. R., Secretary—15.
 Washington, D. C., No. 15—Nathan Weill, Exalted Ruler; Wm. S. Shelby, Secretary—7.
 Washington, Ind., No. 933—J. Watis Ward, Exalted Ruler; E. S. McCafferty, Secretary—10.
 Washington, N. C., No. 822—L. L. Edwards, Exalted Ruler; W. W. McIlhenny, Secretary—14.
 Washington, Pa., No. 776—F. R. Hurley, Exalted Ruler; William D. Hancher, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Washington C. H., Ohio, No. 129—Evard M. Ford, Exalted Ruler; R. Burris Tharp, P. E. R., Secretary—8.
 Waterbury, Conn., No. 265—Vincent A. Scully, Exalted Ruler; Edward F. Moran, Secretary—11.
 Waterloo, Iowa, No. 290—Burr C. Towne, Exalted Ruler; Louis C. Hurwich, Secretary—8.
 Watertown, Mass., No. 1513—John P. Walsh, Exalted Ruler; John J. Stanton, Secretary—9.
 Watertown, N. Y., No. 406—T. Fred Goodwin, Exalted Ruler; Jno. W. Whalen, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Watertown, S. D., No. 838—W. F. Miller, Exalted Ruler; Chas. D. Ray, P. E. R., Secretary—2.
 Watertown, Wis., No. 666—L. M. Bickett, Exalted Ruler; Max Melzer, Secretary—9.
 Water Valley, Miss., No. 459—D. O. Green, Exalted Ruler; J. G. Henderson, Secretary—6.
 Waterville, Maine, No. 905—J. O. E. Noel, Jr., Exalted Ruler; Charles P. Larkin, Secretary—12.
 Watervliet, N. Y., No. 1500—Thomas J. Hanrahan, Jr., Exalted Ruler; James A. Reilly, Secretary—2.
 Watsonville, Cal., No. 1300—Kenneth Gregory, Exalted Ruler; Walter E. Lucia, Secretary—7.
 Waukegan, Ill., No. 702—Charles E. Mason, Exalted Ruler; Ralph S. Nelsen, Secretary—8.

Waukesha, Wis., No. 400—W. B. Campbell, Exalted Ruler; John Brehm, Secretary—11.
 Wausau, Wis., No. 248—Harold A. Skinner, Exalted Ruler; B. A. Brown, Secretary—11.
 Waxahachie, Texas, No. 280—A. A. Scott, Exalted Ruler; J. Will Embry, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Wcycross, Ga., No. 360—James Polkinghorne, Exalted Ruler; Walter E. Lee, Secretary—13.
 Waynesboro, Pa., No. 731—Paul I. Shockey, Exalted Ruler; F. S. Sulzer, Secretary—2.
 Waynesburg, Pa., No. 757—W. E. Milliken, Exalted Ruler; Jas. P. Call, Secretary—9.
 Weatherford, Texas, No. 930—J. S. Page, Exalted Ruler; C. J. Hartnett, Secretary—Meets first and fourth Tuesdays.
 Webb City, Mo., No. 861—H. E. Newell, Exalted Ruler; C. R. Haughwout, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Webster, Mass., No. 1466—Paul E. Francke, Exalted Ruler; B. F. Brigandi, Secretary—5.
 Webster City, Iowa, No. 302—George T. Shanley, Exalted Ruler; Herschel Swanson, Secretary—14.
 Weehawken, N. J., No. 1456—Mark J. Vignati, Exalted Ruler; Francis J. Eagan, Secretary—8.
 Wellington, Kans., No. 1167—Robert L. Smith, Exalted Ruler; Thos. B. Marshall, Secretary—6.
 Wells, N. Y., No. 1495—James A. Gardner, Exalted Ruler; J. J. Powers, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Wellsville, Ohio, No. 1040—F. M. Fitzgerald, Exalted Ruler; J. B. Ficks, P. E. R., Secretary—15.
 Wematche, Wash., No. 1186—Elmer J. Nelson, Exalted Ruler; Robert C. Kennedy, Secretary—4.
 West Chester, Pa., No. 853—Norman V. Cochran, Exalted Ruler; Fred Heed, Secretary—12.
 Westery, R. I., No. 678—Charles H. Cushman, Exalted Ruler; John L. Twomey, Secretary—9.
 Westfield, Mass., No. 1481—Edward M. Leahey, Exalted Ruler; Edward J. Cleary, Secretary—3.
 West Frankfort, Ill., No. 1340—C. E. Simons, Exalted Ruler; L. A. Calcatarra, Secretary—8.
 West Haven, Conn., No. 1537—James P. Cannon, Exalted Ruler; F. H. Wager, Secretary—10.
 West Palm Beach, Fla., No. 1352—John F. O'Rourke, Exalted Ruler; Paul A. Williams, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Wheeling, W. Va., No. 28—P. J. McGinley, Exalted Ruler; John F. Richardson, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Whitehall, N. Y., No. 1491—William T. Rowan, Exalted Ruler; George B. Nichols, Secretary—2.
 White Plains, N. Y., No. 535—Thos. H. Callahan, Exalted Ruler; E. A. O'Brien, Secretary—9.
 Whiting, Ind., No. 1223—Charles W. Powers, Exalted Ruler; James S. McCarthy, Secretary—4.
 Whittier, Cal., No. 1258—Millard L. Scott, Exalted Ruler; C. E. Emersont, Secretary—7.
 Wichita, Kans., No. 421—H. E. Christopher, Exalted Ruler; Fred L. Bell, Secretary—12.
 Wichita Falls, Texas, No. 1105—E. F. Fruechte, Exalted Ruler; H. C. English, Secretary—8.
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa., No. 1092—J. Muir Crosby, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Stout, P. E. R., Secretary—5.
 Wilkinsburg, Pa., No. 577—L. S. Cunningham Jr., Exalted Ruler; D. T. Wade, Secretary—8.
 Willard, Ohio, No. 1370—W. P. Mahaffey, Exalted Ruler; J. M. Barniville, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Williamsport, W. Va., No. 1408—S. F. Ireson, Exalted Ruler; W. H. Pirtle, Secretary—15.
 Williamsport, Pa., No. 173—A. G. Plankenhorn, Exalted Ruler; Harry S. Louer, Secretary—11.
 Willimantic, Conn., No. 1317—Maurice S. Leonard, Exalted Ruler; Louis J. Flynn, Secretary—8.
 Williston, N. D., No. 1214—Louis Dawson, Exalted Ruler; T. V. Settle, Secretary—12.
 Willmar, Minn., No. 952—B. J. Branton, Exalted Ruler; Wm. O. Johnson, Secretary—11.

Wilmington, Del., No. 307—Howard F. McCall, Exalted Ruler; Chas. H. Simmons, P. E. R., Secretary—1.
 Wilmington, N. C., No. 532—F. P. Turrentine, Exalted Ruler; W. S. Register, P. E. R., Secretary—12.
 Wilmington, Ohio, No. 767—R. H. Hildebrandt, Exalted Ruler; H. G. Bath, P. E. R., Secretary—9.
 Winchester, Ky., No. 539—Stoner Ogden, Exalted Ruler; Asa C. Hughes, Secretary—9.
 Winchester, Mass., No. 1445—Thomas F. Fallon, Exalted Ruler; J. H. O'Connor, Secretary—5.
 Winchester, Va., No. 867—Lee M. Lamp, Exalted Ruler; Chas. K. Over, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Winfield, Kans., No. 732—M. W. Fulghum, Exalted Ruler; Geo. E. Crawford, Secretary—9.
 Winona, Minn., No. 327—A. F. Bowman, Exalted Ruler; H. C. Ahrens, Secretary—10.
 Winslow, Ariz., No. 536—Raymond S. Grant, Exalted Ruler; A. Kleindienst, P. E. R., Secretary—10.
 Winsted, Conn., No. 844—Robert Walker, Exalted Ruler; Mills T. Carter, P. E. R., Secretary—11.
 Winston, N. C., No. 470—H. W. Masten, Exalted Ruler; W. T. Gray, Secretary—4.
 Winthrop, Mass., No. 1078—Daniel J. Honan, Exalted Ruler; Arthur W. Morrison, Secretary—9.
 Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., No. 693—E. C. Brenner, Exalted Ruler; W. J. Nuscoll, Secretary—6.
 Woburn, Mass., No. 908—William W. Wade, Exalted Ruler; John V. Callahan, Secretary—3.
 Woodland, Cal., No. 1299—E. C. Cooper, Exalted Ruler; Geo. H. Hoppin, P. E. R., Secretary—4.
 Woodlawn, Pa., No. 1221—James L. Dowling, Exalted Ruler; D. F. Smith, P. E. R., Secretary—6.
 Woodstock, Ill., No. 1043—Arthur Lee Bennett, Exalted Ruler; F. V. Giesselbrecht, Secretary—11.
 Woodward, Okla., No. 1355—Harold L. Street, Exalted Ruler; Matt J. Parrett, Secretary—15.
 Woonsocket, R. I., No. 850—Arthur A. Roberts, Exalted Ruler; William J. Thibodeau, Secretary—2.
 Wooster, Ohio, No. 1340—Miles Snyder, Exalted Ruler; W. W. Yoder, Secretary—5.
 Worcester, Mass., No. 243—Harold Holmquist, Exalted Ruler; John T. Flanagan, P. E. R., Secretary—12.

X

Xenia, Ohio, No. 668—James P. Kyle, Exalted Ruler; Wm. S. Howard, Secretary—2.

Y

Yakima, Wash., No. 318—Dolph Barnett, Exalted Ruler; T. R. King, Secretary—12.
 Yankton, S. D., No. 904—William M. Dunn, Exalted Ruler; Louis A. Reither, Secretary—2.
 Yazoo City, Miss., No. 473—Y. E. North, Exalted Ruler; F. I. Murphy, Secretary—2.
 Yoakum, Texas, No. 1033—Henry Olsen, Exalted Ruler; J. P. Jamieson, Secretary—9.
 Yonkers, N. Y., No. 707—Peter W. Soetemon, Exalted Ruler; Clarence G. Morey, Jr., Secretary—9.
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 York, Pa., No. 213—C. M. Enoch, Exalted Ruler; Horace H. Ziegler, Secretary—9.
 Youngstown, Ohio, No. 55—William J. Clemens, Exalted Ruler; J. W. Rogers, P. E. R., Secretary—7.
 Yuma, Ariz., No. 476—Wm. J. Dunne, Exalted Ruler; L. S. Tuttle, Secretary—7.

Z

Zanesville, Ohio, No. 114—Fred L. Bohn, Exalted Ruler; J. R. Lamiman, P. E. R., Secretary—2.

The Rebel Racquetteer

(Continued from page 29)

Arnold and was challenged to back the prediction with bets, which I did to the extent of all of my loose change. I believe that Mr. Tilden was one of those who challenged.

Yet on that last day I would not have complained had I lost those wagers. Tilden was magnificent. There was Lacoste across from him as inexorable as Fate, it seemed to me. My notion of Fate is just that sort of figure, a shambling young man in a "yegg" cap with an apologetic look in his face who turns back the most brilliant strokes so easily and in such a tantalizing fashion that his wearied opponent finally runs amuck through sheer impatience. Tilden's last gesture in that match was to break all of the strings of his racquet with one ferocious but futile smash.

When the shock of the loss of the cup subsided to some extent the members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association began to make their plans to get it back. Tilden was the hero of the last attempt at a defense. As an ex-champion he had become tremendously popular. He had given everything he had at Germantown and, though it was not enough, all of the tennis players of the United States were grateful to him. He became a favorite with a majority of the heads of the United States Lawn Tennis Association too.

At the last meeting of the association Mr. Julian Myrick signified that he had served long

enough as president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Mr. Samuel H. Collom was elected in his stead. It may or may not be significant that it was Mr. Myrick who, by virtue of his office, was the man who most frequently had to clash with Mr. Tilden on matters affecting the appearance of simon-pure amateurism. Mr. Joseph Wear of Philadelphia, a warm personal friend of Mr. Tilden, was made chairman of the Davis Cup Committee.

At this same meeting there was another tilt between Mr. Tilden and the United States Lawn Tennis Association. It was apparent by that time that the Pyle menace was no menace at all, so that the association could afford to be firm—but not too firm.

Mr. Tilden had an elaborate scheme by which he and the other players assigned to bring back the Davis Cup should go to Europe months ahead of the date set for the finals in order that they might acclimate themselves and have the advantage of playing on French soil. He insisted that otherwise it would be practically futile to send a team across at all. He intimated that unless the association acceded to this plan he, himself, would withdraw from competition for the cup.

It was Mr. Myrick, I believe, who insisted with considerable logic that this would be over-emphasizing the game of tennis and that if the team went through all of this elaborate prepara-

tion the position of the United States would be all the more humiliating in the event of a failure. Also he said that some of the potential members of the cup team might have jobs, schools or other occupations beside tennis which might require them to spend some of their time outside the courts.

Mr. Tilden's plan was turned down. He withdrew his ultimatum and remained on the American Davis Cup Team. Mr. Tilden in his tilts with the association seems to have been quite as ready to withdraw an ultimatum as he is to issue one.

But Mr. Tilden had his way to a considerable extent. He organized an intensive training camp in the south for members of the United States expeditionary forces. The committee was guided by Mr. Tilden in the selection of the personnel of the team. He was in effect the Commander-in-chief of the expedition. Mr. Tilden takes the active playing of tennis quite as seriously as the association does the administration of it and the holding aloft of the banner of amateurism and all that sort of thing.

The man on the street who does not appreciate the sanctity of amateurism as applied to tennis is all for Mr. Tilden. In fact I have heard this cynical man on the street ask of many amateurs, whose amateurism has been impugned more or

(Continued on page 66)

"Unaccustomed as I am-

"I...er...er...
...don't know just
what to say on the
subject."

"I wasn't ex-
pecting to be
called on to
speak."

"Mr. Bell can
tell you more
about the idea
than I can."

"Er... that is
not very clear,
but that's the
best I can do."



...Yet 4 Weeks Later He Swept Them Off Their Feet!

IN a daze he slumped to his seat. Failure when a good impression before these men meant so much. Over the coffee next morning, his wife noticed his gloomy, preoccupied air.

"What's the trouble, dear?"

"Oh, nothing. I just fumbled my big chance last night, that's all!"

"John! You don't mean that your big idea didn't go over!"

"I don't think so. But Great Scott, I didn't know they were going to let me do the explaining. I outlined it to Bell—he's the public speaker of our company! I thought he was going to do the talking!"

"But, dear, that was so foolish. It was your idea—why let Bell take all the credit? They'll never recognize your ability if you sit back all the time. You really ought to learn how to speak in public!"

"Well, I'm too old to go to school now. And, besides, I haven't got the time!"

"Say, I've got the answer to that. Where's that magazine?"

"Here, read this. Here's an internationally known institute that offers a home study course in effective speaking. They offer a free book entitled *How to Work Wonders With Words*, which tells how any man can develop his natural speaking ability. Why not send for it?"

He did. And a few minutes' reading of this amazing book changed the entire course of John Harkness' business career. It showed him how a simple and easy method, in 20 minutes a day, would train him to dominate one man or thousands—convince one man or many—how to

talk at business meetings, lodges, banquets and social affairs. It banished all the mystery and magic of effective speaking and revealed the natural Laws of Conversation that distinguish the powerful speaker from the man who never knows what to say.

Four weeks sped by quickly. His associates were mystified by the change in his attitude. He began for the first time to voice his opinions at business conferences. Fortunately, the opportunity to re-submit his plan occurred a few weeks later. But this time

he was ready. "Go ahead with the plan," said the president, when Harkness had finished his talk. "I get your idea much more clearly now. And I'm creating a new place for you—there's room at the top in our organization for men who know how to talk!"

And his newly developed talent has created other advantages for him. He is a sought-after speaker for civic banquets and lodge affairs. Social leaders compete for his attendance at dinners because he is such an interesting talker. And he lays all the credit for his success to his wife's suggestion and to the facts con-

tained in this free book, *How to Work Wonders with Words*.

* * *

For fifteen years the North American Institute has been proving to men that ability to express one's self is the result of training, rather than a

natural gift of a chosen few. Any man with a grammar school education can absorb and apply quickly the natural Laws of Conversation. With these laws in mind, the faults of timidity, self-consciousness, stage fright and lack of poise disappear; repressed ideas and thoughts come forth in words of fire.

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The Rebel Racquetteer

(Continued from page 64)

less, "Why should they not make something out of it? They draw good houses, don't they? And somebody ought to get the gate receipts. Why not the players?" All of which indicates that the man on the street does not get the subtleties of amateurism. Sometimes I wonder if anybody does.

Perhaps this tilt between Mr. Tilden and the United States Lawn Tennis Association will continue until Mr. Tilden lays aside his racquet

and devotes himself to his other occupations. Then we shall see whether or not Mr. Tilden has profited indirectly in literature and the drama through his participation in tennis.

No decision in the intermittent warfare between the tennis rebel and the vested interests has been reached as yet. The battle still is on and when it is over—if it ever is—we may come closer to a definition of simon-pure amateurism and perhaps we may not.

Under the Spreading Antlers

(Continued from page 35)

Lodge, No. 141. The Elks in charge of the clinic are receiving the fullest co-operation from the municipal authorities. The city provides one large room and several smaller waiting-rooms at the Health Center, as well as the services of a nurse and a stenographer. Dr. William T. Shields will make the examinations, and the operations and treatments he recommends will be financed by Troy Lodge.

Annual State Association Meetings Definitely Scheduled

The following State Associations have definitely decided to hold their annual conventions at the places and on the dates named below. This list, with additions as received, will appear each month in these columns.

- California, at Santa Barbara, October 4-5-6.
- Colorado, at Walsenburg, August 23-24-25.
- Illinois, at Moline, August 7-8-9.
- Indiana, at Gary, in August.
- Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, at Annapolis, in August.
- Montana, at Billings, August 3-4.
- Nebraska, at Kearney, September 12-13-14.
- Nevada, at Elko, last week in September.
- North Dakota, at Minot, in August.
- Ohio, at Cedar Point, August 26-31.
- Oklahoma, at Mangum, September 2-3-4.
- Oregon, at Astoria, August 30-31 and September 1.
- Pennsylvania, at Meadville (Conneaut Lake), in August.
- Virginia, at Norfolk, August 13-14-15.
- West Virginia, at Fairmont, in September.
- Wisconsin, at Oshkosh, in August.

San Angelo, Texas, Lodge Is Showing Fine Growth

San Angelo, Texas, Lodge, No. 998, has been making remarkable progress since the spring. Shortly after the election of new officers, Past Grand Exalted Ruler William H. Atwell presided over the initiation of a class of forty-six candidates. A few weeks later, on the occasion of the official visit of District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler P. L. Downs, another class of more than forty was initiated. It is the avowed intention of the officers to secure a membership of 2,000 for San Angelo Lodge, and with this in mind they have purchased a desirable site on which they will shortly begin the construction of a fine new Home.

Grand Forks, N. D., Lodge Holds Ex-Service Men's Night

Observing Ex-Service Men's Night, Grand Forks, N. D., Lodge, No. 255, had one of its pleasantest meetings of a long time. A good-sized class of candidates was initiated, and following the Lodge session supper was served and a general good time enjoyed.

Idaho State Elks Association Convention Is Held at Idaho Falls

The two-day convention of the Idaho State Elks Association entertained by Idaho Falls Lodge, No. 1087, was, in spite of one wet day, an unusually notable affair, marked by a huge parade and the dedication of the new Home of No. 1087. Routine matters occupied most of the first day, which was rainy. The ritualistic contests, won by the drill-team of Boise Lodge, No. 310, and the parade were held in the evening. The parade, each division presenting a fine appearance, moved through the main section of the city to the music of many bands. Drill

teams, drum corps, novelty combinations, flares and fireworks, added enlivening and colorful touches. The following day was bright and warm, the election of officers was completed, and the new Home dedicated. Many sports events held over from the day before, such as trapshooting, golf and tennis, were then participated in. The official ball brought the convention to an interesting close.

The officers elected to serve for the coming year are: President, P. G. Flack, of Boise; First Vice-President, F. J. Garvin, of Blackfoot; Second Vice-President, C. D. Thomas, of Twin Falls; Third Vice-President, M. J. Bottenelli, of Wallace; Fourth Vice-President, M. H. Eustace, of Caldwell; Secretary-Treasurer, Harry J. Fox, of Pocatello. Wallace was selected as the place of next year's meeting.

Kewanee, Ill., Lodge Holds Inter-City Picnic and Meeting

A day of sports, banqueting, speech-making and entertainment was enjoyed by more than 150 Elks from surrounding Lodges who were the guests of Kewanee, Ill., Lodge, No. 724, at its inter-city picnic held at the Midland Country Club. In the golf tournament, which was the chief feature of the daylight hours, the four-men teams of Moline Lodge, No. 556; Monmouth Lodge, No. 397; and Galesburg Lodge, No. 804, won first, second, and third places. Monmouth Lodge also won the attendance honors.

In the evening came the banquet in the Home of Kewanee Lodge, presided over by Past Exalted Ruler W. C. Ewan, until he turned the gavel over to District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Henry C. Warner as master of ceremonies. Entertainment features by various groups, and speeches by C. D. Midkiff and George W. Hasselman, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Illinois State Elks Association, and by Justice Floyd E. Thompson of the Grand Forum, followed the excellent meal.

Adams, Mass., Lodge Presents High School with Flag and Pole

A large gathering of Elks, school officials, townspeople and school children was in attendance at the recent formal presentation of a flag-pole and flag to the C. T. Plunkett Junior High School by Adams, Mass., Lodge, No. 1335. Owing to rain the exercises were held in the school auditorium. After a verse of "America" had been sung, Exalted Ruler Hubert W. Flaherty presented the flag to the school and delivered a brief speech on the ideals and principles for which it stands. Superintendent of Schools Ralph Smith made the speech of acceptance. Boy Scouts then made the formal gesture of raising and lowering the flag to appropriate bugle calls, and the exercises were concluded with the assemblage repeating the pledge to the flag, led by Mr. Flaherty, followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Utah State Elks Association Convenes in Provo

The convention of the Utah State Elks Association, with Provo Lodge, No. 849, as host, was a gala affair, winding up with a silver jubilee ball. An impressive welcome was accorded the visiting delegations and the purple and white of the Order was everywhere in evidence. The activities of the first day consisted of executive sessions, a luncheon for the ladies at the Com-

munity Church and band concerts and social functions in the evening. The parade on the second day was a huge one, with many interesting features and effects. During the day band concerts were held and sight-seeing tours, a baseball game, trapshoots and other sport features enjoyed. That evening a dance in Utahna Gardens in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Provo Lodge closed one of the finest conventions ever held by the Association.

The officers elected to serve during the coming year are: President, W. H. Nightingale, of Salt Lake City; First Vice-President, W. F. Jensen, Logan; Second Vice-President, M. Howard Graham, Provo; Third Vice-President, A. L. George, Eureka; Secretary, D. T. Lane, Salt Lake City; Treasurer, J. Edwin Stein, Provo. Salt Lake City was chosen as the place of next year's meeting.

Somerville, Mass., Lodge Officers Initiate Class in Home of Mother Lodge

More than 150 members of Somerville, Mass., Lodge, No. 917, recently paid a fraternal visit to New York, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1, where they took part in the regular Sunday evening meeting of the Mother Lodge, and with great dignity and impressiveness initiated a class of candidates. Among the new members was Frank Hogan, catcher for the New York Giants, whose presence in the class brought the visitors, for he is a resident of Somerville, and was initiated for No. 917. Following the formal ceremony, Exalted Ruler Walter M. Smith presented Mr. Hogan with a gold watch and chain, on behalf of his fellow members of Somerville Lodge. Mr. Smith then presented the other candidates with handsome souvenirs of the occasion and, in a most happy speech, donated to the library of No. 1 three beautifully bound volumes of stage reminiscences. A rising vote of thanks and appreciation for the faultless rendition of the ritual was then extended to the visitors by the members of New York Lodge.

At the conclusion of the meeting the officers of No. 1 invited the visitors and the newly made members to the roof of the Home, where an ample repast was served.

Annual Convention of South Dakota State Elks Association

At the annual convention of the South Dakota State Elks Association at Rapid City, the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: President, C. H. Nelles, Madison; Vice-Presidents: Irvin H. Myers, Watertown; F. W. Wesson, Rapid City; G. H. Welch, Mitchell; Secretary, W. J. Mulvey, Madison; Treasurer, Ed. A. Porter, Aberdeen; Trustees: H. M. Whisman, Huron; John R. Russell, Deadwood; Robert Meldrum, Sioux Falls. The invitation of Mitchell Lodge, No. 1059, to hold the 1929 convention in its city, which was brought to Rapid City by airplane, was accepted. At the opening business session Mayor Bangs and Exalted Ruler C. L. Doherty of Rapid City Lodge, No. 1187, welcomed the several hundred visitors and delegates, on whose behalf response was made by State Association President C. H. Nelles.

Among the entertainment features prepared by Rapid City Lodge for the visitors were a fine trout dinner, sight-seeing tours through Rapid Canyon, the State park, and to the game lodge which, last year, when President Coolidge spent his vacation in the Black Hills, was the summer capital. One of the most popular attractions of the two-day meeting was the exhibition drill given by the team of Aberdeen Lodge, No. 1046, which drew enthusiastic applause from the large audience.

Chelsea, Mass., Lodge Honors Memory of District Deputy McCann

In the presence of more than 300 Elks and friends, Chelsea, Mass., Lodge, No. 938, recently unveiled a stone tablet in St. Mary's Cemetery, Lynn, to the memory of the late Peter McCann, Past Exalted Ruler of No. 938 and Past District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for Massachusetts, Northeast. Exalted Ruler Frederick J. Ryan of Chelsea Lodge unveiled the stone and District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler James E. Donnelly sang "Lead Kindly Light." The address

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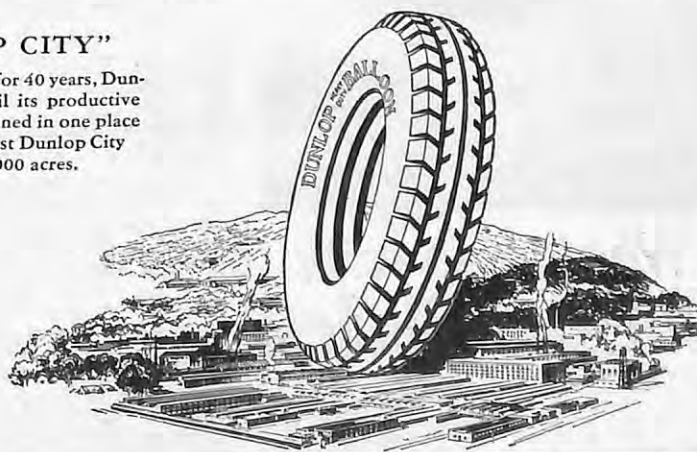
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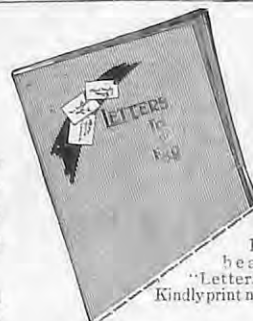
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Under the Spreading Antlers

(Continued from page 67)

in eulogy of Mr. McCann was delivered by Thomas H. Dowd, Judge of the Boston Municipal Court and Past Exalted Ruler of Boston Lodge, No. 10.

Grand Exalted Ruler Malley at Iowa State Elks Association Meeting

Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley was the guest of honor at the recent three-day convention of the Iowa State Elks Association, held under the auspices of Ottumwa Lodge, No. 347. Other Grand Lodge officers and committeemen in attendance were Grand Esquire Lloyd R. Maxwell, Senior Past President of the Association; and William E. Hendrich, Chairman, and Louie Forman, member, of the Grand Lodge State Association Committee. Among the interesting reports read was that of the Iowa Elks Scholarship Foundation, which showed that twenty-five students were being assisted. Another encouraging report was that six more Lodges had joined the Association during the year. The golf and trapshooting tournaments, and the Grand Exalted Ruler's banquet, attended by more than 600 Elks, were the high lights of the social and entertainment programs. There were also ritualistic contests, and the grand parade on the last day of the meeting.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, William L. Dieckmann, Clinton Lodge; First Vice-President, Clyde E. Jones, Ottumwa Lodge; Second Vice-President, S. H. Longstreet, Red Oak; Third Vice-President, James Hammon, Fairfield; Trustee, J. J. Barton, Fort Dodge; Secretary, Dr. Jesse Ward, Iowa City; Treasurer, E. A. Erb, Burlington; Scholarship Foundation Board of Directors: R. E. White, Ottumwa, and Dr. Charles R. Logan, Keokuk.

Edward E. Carroll Appointed District Deputy for New Jersey, Northeast

Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley on June 28 appointed Edward E. Carroll, Past Exalted Ruler of Union Hill, N. J., Lodge, No. 1357, to be District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for New Jersey, Northeast. Mr. Carroll will complete the term of the late Raymond J. Newman, whose untimely death is reported in these columns.

Minnesota State Elks Association Hold Fine Convention at Willmar

Held under the auspices of Willmar Lodge, No. 952, the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Minnesota State Elks Association was one of the most successful in its history. Grand Secretary J. Edgar Masters was the guest of honor and made the principal address to the convention. The following officers were elected to serve the Association during the coming year: President, Judge W. M. Ericson, Red Wing Lodge; First Vice-President, Charles F. Englin, Stillwater Lodge; Second Vice-President, Dr. B. J. Branton, Willmar Lodge; Third Vice-President, Lorne R. Johnston, Thief River Falls Lodge; Secretary, Lannie C. Horne, Minneapolis Lodge (re-elected); Treasurer, M. F. Sullivan, Mankato Lodge (re-elected); Trustee, Thomas J. Griffith, Minneapolis Lodge (re-elected for three-year term).

Concerts, baseball games, horse-racing, dinners, dances and bridge and theatre parties were on the entertainment program and thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors and their ladies.

In the various contests, the band of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, national champions, won the \$300 prize for all-round excellence; and the Drum and Bugle Corps of St. Paul Lodge, No. 59, won a close victory in its division over the corps from Rochester Lodge, No. 1091. Brainerd Lodge, No. 615, won the ritualistic contest with a splendid exemplification. A colorful parade wound up the enjoyable occasion.

Beaver Dam, Wis., Lodge Instituted by Past District Deputy McAdams

With Hon. Frank P. McAdams, Past District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler presiding over the ceremonies, Beaver Dam, Wis., Lodge, No. 1540,

was instituted in the presence of hundreds of visiting Elks from the Lodges of the State. Following a parade through the principal streets of the city, a class of fifty-four charter members was initiated by the officers of Watertown Lodge, No. 666, assisted by the drill team of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46. The new officers, headed by Exalted Ruler William Muth, who has Sylvester Piszczek as his Secretary, were installed by officers of the Wisconsin State Elks Association. These ceremonies, which took place in the local armory, were followed by a buffet luncheon. Among the well-known members of the Order whose names were on the speakers' list were Past Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson; Burt Arnold, President of the Wisconsin State Elks Association; William J. Conway, Chief Justice of the Grand Forum; District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler T. J. Reinert, and Governor of the State Fred R. Zimmerman.

Sympathy of the Order to Past Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Wright

The sympathy and condolence of the entire Order are extended to Francis E. Wright on the sudden death of his wife, which occurred on June 7 at their country home at Richmond Hill, N. Y. Mr. Wright is one of the veterans of the Order, being a charter member of Toledo, O., Lodge, No. 53, in which he has retained his membership, despite a residence of twenty-five years in New York. In his younger days Mr. Wright was extremely active in the affairs of the Grand Lodge, having held, among other offices, those of Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, and Grand Esteemed Leading Knight. His many friends throughout the country were shocked to hear of Mrs. Wright's sudden passing, and mourn with him in his loss.

Lexington Is Scene of Kentucky State Elks Association Convention

The three-day annual convention of the Kentucky State Elks Association was held in Lexington with Lexington Lodge, No. 89, as host. The visiting delegates on their arrival were entertained at a Lodge of Welcome in the Home, followed by a vaudeville show, smoker and buffet lunch. On the following morning the first executive session took place, when the reports of the various committees were heard. Of deep interest to the assembled delegates was the report on the Robert W. Brown Elks Scholarship Foundation Fund, created at the reunion last year, which has been of immense benefit to many ambitious young men and women of the State. In the afternoon, during the initiation of a class of candidates by the crack drill team of Ashland Lodge, No. 350, the wives of the visitors were entertained at a performance in the Kentucky Theatre. That evening the official ball was given in the ballroom of the Lafayette Hotel, and during the intermission vaudeville numbers were presented. The election and installation of officers took place the next morning, followed by a sight-seeing tour through the historic Blue Grass region, a golf tournament and a bridge party. The convention was brought to a successful close with a banquet and program of entertainment in the Crystal Room of the Lafayette Hotel. The officers selected to serve for the coming year are: President, Charles Fennell, Lexington Lodge, No. 89; First Vice-President, Ed. N. Williams, Henderson Lodge, No. 206; Second Vice-President, Sam Morrow, Somerset Lodge, No. 1021; Third Vice-President, L. G. Gross, Ashland Lodge, No. 350; Secretary-Treasurer, Richard H. Slack, Owensboro Lodge, No. 144; Trustee, three years, Stuart Johnston, Paducah Lodge, No. 217; Trustee W. Irving La Rue, Henderson Lodge, No. 206, holds office for another two years; and Trustee Clyde R. Levi, Ashland Lodge, holds office for one more year.

Hartford, Vt., Lodge Instituted By District Deputy Witters

Hartford, Vt., Lodge, No. 1541, was instituted a few weeks ago by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Harry W. Witters, assisted by



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Past Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight Riley C. Bowers, and several Past District Deputies, Exalted Rulers and Past Exalted Rulers of Vermont Lodges. The ceremonies of initiation and installation of the new Lodge's officers were conducted by Claremont, N. H., Lodge, No. 879. The Exalted Ruler is Raymond Trainor, and the Secretary George B. Savery. Following the services E. Mark Sullivan, of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary, addressed the members of the new Lodge and the many visiting Elks from Lodges in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Lodge Holds Gold Rush of 1928

The entire Home of Cripple Creek, Colo., Lodge, No. 316, was turned over to members, visiting Elks and their friends during the recent homecoming and gold-rush celebration held in the district. Many members now living in distant places returned to renew old associations. The dining-room of the Home was turned into a replica of an old-time gambling hall, where tables were operated with souvenir money. The dance, and the games of chance, swelled the charity fund considerably. A unique feature of the occasion was a hunt for several hundred gold pieces hidden on the site of the original discovery of gold.

Twenty-third Annual Convention of Michigan State Elks Association

Meeting under the auspices of Manistee, Mich., Lodge, No. 250, for its twenty-third annual convention, the Michigan State Elks Association held one of the most interesting sessions in its history. The election of officers took place at the afternoon business meeting of the first day, and resulted as follows: President, Charles L. Bartlett, Detroit; First Vice-President, William M. Brown, Saginaw; Second Vice-President, Amiel J. Toupin, Marquette; Third Vice-President, George C. Ackers, Manistee; Secretary, Edward E. Nolan, Lansing; Treasurer, Thomas G. Carroll, Detroit; Trustees: Harry C. Oldfield, Port Huron; Frank C. Condon, Hancock; Arthur E. Green, Kalamazoo. The invitation of Bay City Lodge, No. 88, to hold the 1929 convention in its city was accepted.

In the evening officers and delegates were guests at an elaborate banquet at Rotary Hall, while the visiting ladies attended a dinner and bridge at the Manistee Country Club. The principal speaker at the banquet was William M. Brucker, Attorney General of Michigan. Others who were introduced by the toastmaster, Past District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Charles J. Dovel, were President-elect Bartlett; Vice-Presidents Brown and Ackers; District Deputy Grand Exalted Rulers Fred S. Howard and John Olsen, and Past Grand Treasurer John K. Burch.

The following morning saw the conclusion of the ritualistic contest, won by the team of Lansing Lodge, No. 196, and various sight-seeing trips. After the installation of the new officers in the afternoon, the huge and colorful parade was held through the streets of the city. In the evening the All-State class of candidates was initiated by the Lansing Lodge team in the Home of Manistee Lodge, and this event was followed by the brilliant President's Ball which brought a most successful and enjoyable meeting to a happy close.

New Jersey State Elks Association Meets in Atlantic City

With Atlantic City, N. J., Lodge, No. 276, as host, the fifteenth annual convention of the New Jersey State Elks Association was pronounced by all who attended as the most successful yet held. The attendance, both in visitors and delegates, was the largest in the history of the Association and numbered many prominent past and present officers of the Order. At the first business session, the election of officers took place, and the reports of the various committees on the fine work accomplished during the past year were heard with enthusiasm. At this session, Joseph G. Buch, Chairman of the Crippled Children's Committee of the State Association, told of the amendments to the State

(Continued on page 70)



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Under the Spreading Antlers

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laws which will operate to the benefit of physically handicapped children. While the State will undertake to bear some of the expenses in connection with the alleviation of their condition, the Order, through its State Association Committee, Mr. Buch said, would continue its activities on behalf of children in need of assistance, and would point out to parent or guardian the necessary steps to take in order that the child might profit by the provisions of the law. George C. Fernandez, Chairman of the Community and Welfare Committee, reported an increase of 1,948 members for the year and an outlay of \$259,000.00 for charity. Present at this time was a representative body of the New York State Elks Association including President D. Curtis Gano; Secretary Philip Clancy; William T. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Louis H. Hyman and David Moses. Mr. Gano, Mr. Clancy and Mr. Phillips were accorded the privilege of the floor and made brief addresses, extending greetings and good wishes. In the evening a banquet was tendered the officers, members and guests at which Exalted Ruler Harry Bacharach of Atlantic City Lodge presided as toastmaster. Among the guests of honor were Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley, Past Grand Exalted Rulers Joseph T. Fanning and Charles H. Grakelow, Past Exalted Ruler Murray Hulbert of New York Lodge, and the officers mentioned above, of the New York State Association.

The parade which wound up the celebration was held on the following afternoon and presented a handsome spectacle to the immense crowds gathered along the line of march. The prize winners were as follows: Best Appearance, Trenton Lodge; Best Float, Trenton Lodge; Greatest Number, Jersey City Lodge; Unique Appearance, Paterson Lodge; Best Band, Trenton Lodge; Best Patrol, Trenton Lodge; Best Fire and Drum Corps, Bridgeton Lodge.

The officers elected to serve during the coming year and installed by Grand Trustee Richard P. Rooney are: President, William Conklin, Englewood Lodge, No. 1157; Vice-Presidents, Charles Wilberalski, Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784; Rudy Preisendanz, Jr., Camden Lodge, No. 203; Charles Boyd, Dover Lodge, No. 782; Leo Slater, Paterson Lodge, No. 60; Secretary, Edgar T. Reed, Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784; Treasurer, Charles Rosencrans, Long Branch Lodge, No. 742; Trustee, Fred A. Pope, Somerville Lodge, No. 1068.

Washington Elks in Huge State Association Convention in Spokane

With a registration of 3,400 when the first business session opened, and a total of 4,000 before the three-day meeting was over, the annual convention of the Washington State Elks Association in Spokane was probably the largest gathering of Pacific Northwest Elks ever held. Preceding the formal opening, a large class was initiated in the Home of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, host to the convention, by the officers of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, assisted by their Honor Guard, Drum Corps, and Chorus. The following morning the convention was called to order by retiring President Lee B. Carroll, and addresses of welcome were made by Acting Mayor Robert W. Butler and Exalted Ruler J. J. Schiffner. The start of the golf tournament, band concerts, a picnic and a midnight frolic were among the social features of the first day.

The following morning the election of officers took place, and resulted as follows: President, Frank L. Cooper, of Everett; First Vice-President, George Duncan, Tacoma; Second Vice-President, Russell Mack, Aberdeen; Third Vice-President, Dr. John O'Shea, Spokane; Secretary, Victor Zednick, Seattle; Sergeant-at-arms, A. L. Remlinger, Tacoma; Treasurer, Richard Anderson, Port Angeles; Chaplain, the Rev. Honor L. Wilhelm.

More concerts, theatre parties, sight-seeing trips and special events for the visiting ladies marked the day's entertainment program, which was wound up with a second midnight frolic at the Davenport Hotel.

On the last day came the monster parade, the largest the city had ever seen, with 4,000 Elks in line. Winners of the various prizes offered

in the parade were: Best Appearing Band, Everett Lodge, No. 479; Best Marching Band, Tacoma Lodge, No. 174; Best Marching Drum and Bugle Corps, Wenatchee Lodge, No. 1186; Best Comedy Feature, Ellensburg Lodge, No. 1102; Greatest Proportion of Membership and Greatest Distance Traveled, Kelso Lodge, No. 1482.

Special prizes were offered to delegations from Lodges outside the State. Idaho Lodges won all of them, defeating the Elks from California, Oregon and Montana who, by special invitation, took part in the convention. These prizes and the winners were: Greatest Number in Line, Wallace, Idaho, Lodge, No. 331; and Best Appearance and Best Marching Band, both of which were won by Sandpoint, Idaho, Lodge, No. 1376.

Official Visits Paid by Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley

Owing to the lack of a full report at the time of going to press we were unable to give an adequate account of Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley's visitations to Deadwood, Lead and Rapid City, South Dakota Lodges in the July issue of THE ELKS MAGAZINE. A resume of this interesting occasion is printed herewith. Arriving at Rapid City, early in the morning of May 7, Mr. Malley and his party were met by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Gerald D. Cray, the Exalted Rulers of the three Black Hills Lodges and, escorted by a delegation of several hundred members, to the music of the bugle and drum corps of the local American Legion post; were marched through the city to the Home of Rapid City Lodge where a fine trout breakfast was served. After breakfast Mr. Malley and a party of some sixty members made a trip to the State Game Lodge, the 1927 summer White House in the Black Hills, visiting points of scenic and historic interest en route. At the game Lodge a lunch of young elk, especially prepared for the occasion, was enjoyed. After lunch a trip was made to Sylvan Lake and then the party continued to Pluma where a real western reception was accorded the Grand Exalted Ruler. Mr. Malley, his traveling companion District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler James E. Donnelly and Mr. Cray left their cars and were driven in an old-time stage-coach to Deadwood to the music of two bands. After a dinner in Deadwood a joint meeting of the three Lodges was called to order in the Home of Deadwood Lodge, at which Mr. Malley delivered an impressive speech on the purposes and aims of the Order to a large and enthusiastic gathering.

On the following day, May 8, Mr. Malley, accompanied by an escort of officers and members of Lead Lodge, was taken for a visit to the Homestake Mine, the largest gold mine in the world, where, at the 1,700 foot level, he was initiated into the fine art of running a power drill and digging gold from solid rock. After leaving the mine the Grand Exalted Ruler was entertained at lunch with Lead Lodge as host and gave an inspiring address. Following lunch a trip was taken to Mt. Roosevelt from which a remarkable view of the surrounding country was enjoyed. The party then proceeded to Fort Meade where they were the guests of the commanding officer of the post and witnessed the mounted musical drill of the famous Black Horse Troop of the 4th Cavalry. Leaving the fort they traveled to Rapid City for dinner and afterwards attended a meeting of Rapid City Lodge where Mr. Malley was presented with a handsome gift from the three Lodges of the Black Hills. Before leaving for the eastern part of the State, the Grand Exalted Ruler expressed his deep appreciation for the warmth and enthusiasm of his reception.

Following his speech at the opening of the Massachusetts State Elks Association, as reported in the July number of THE ELKS MAGAZINE, Mr. Malley attended the Iowa State Elks Association Convention at Ottumwa, on June 6, and was guest of honor at a banquet and ball which had more than 600 Elks present. The Grand Exalted Ruler left at midnight for Chicago where he was scheduled to speak before the Grand Lodge Social and Community Welfare Committee on the following day.

Mr. Malley spent June 6, 7 and 8 in New York on official business, and on June 14 was present at the Flag Day Exercises at Monticello conducted by the Virginia State Elks Association and Charlottesville, Va., Lodge. Mr. Malley was met by a committee headed by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Fred Harper; Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Robert S. Barrett; Grand Trustee Clyde Jennings; John G. Sizer, President of the State Association; Past State President Randolph H. Perry, and Robert A. Scott, in charge of the Elks National Home at Bedford. The Grand Exalted Ruler's masterly address at these exercises was printed in full in the July issue. On June 16 he was one of the principal speakers at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bronx, N. Y., Lodge held in the Commodore Hotel, and at midnight entrained for Boston. In the morning of June 18 Mr. Malley, accompanied by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Thomas Brady of Massachusetts Central, arrived at Bath, Me., where a delegation of officers of Bath Lodge headed by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler L. Eugene Thebeau conducted them on a sight-seeing tour of the city. That evening the Grand Exalted Ruler was guest of honor at a banquet given at New Meadows Inn by Bath Lodge with large delegations of Elks present from Rumford Falls, Waterville, Rockland and Augusta Lodges. Mr. Malley's address on this occasion was accorded a fine ovation.

On June 22 Mr. Malley was a guest of honor at the opening of the New Jersey State Elks Association convention at Atlantic City, N. J., and was principal speaker at the banquet held in the evening. On July 2 the Grand Exalted Ruler was tendered a testimonial banquet by Adams, Mass., Lodge in the C. T. Plunkett High School. Mr. Malley was accompanied on this visit by E. Mark Sullivan of the Grand Lodge Committee on Judiciary. The Grand Exalted Ruler spoke on the experiences of his recent tour and impressed his hearers with an account of the fine work being done by the Order throughout the nation.

Death of District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Raymond J. Newman

His many friends and admirers in and out of the Order were shocked by the news of the death, on June 14, of Raymond J. Newman, Mayor of Paterson, N. J., life member and Past Exalted Ruler of Paterson Lodge, No. 60, and District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for New Jersey, Northeast. Some weeks earlier Mr. Newman had contracted a heavy cold as the result of exposure while working with the firemen and rescuers at a serious conflagration in his city, and this, added to the arduous duties of his municipal office which he had assumed on January 1st, and into which he had thrown himself wholeheartedly, reduced his physical vitality to such a point that he was unable to throw off the intestinal toxemia which was the immediate cause of his death.

As a business man, political worker and fraternal associate Mr. Newman was known to, and loved and respected by, thousands of persons in New Jersey. He was elected Mayor by the largest majority ever received by a candidate for the office. On the Saturday preceding burial in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, his body lay in state at City Hall, and that evening the Elk services were conducted by Paterson Lodge.

Mr. Newman is survived by his wife and two daughters, on whom Grand Exalted Ruler John F. Malley called to extend his own sympathy, and that of the Order as a whole, on the loss of so devoted a husband, father, citizen and Elk.

Tampa, Fla., Lodge Sponsors Seminole Ceremonies

Under the auspices of Tampa, Fla., Lodge, No. 708, sixty-five Seminole Indians from Musa Island recently made their first visit to Tampa, where they presented a program of tribal ceremonies and athletic events and made Mayor McKay of the city an honorary chieftain of the tribe. The program began after a band concert when the Indians marched in single file to Plant Field. A brief history of the tribe was recited and the chief was introduced to the audience. A dance-rite, celebrating the coming of the buffalo herds, was given to the accompaniment

(Continued on page 72)

"He can't play... turn on the radio" they all shouted



but my revenge was sweet

NOW that everyone is here, let's tune in on a good station and get some snappy dance music."

Olive Murray was full of pep as she adjusted the dials of her radio. "Shucks," she said as she discovered someone making a speech. "Let's try another station."

But there wasn't a note of dance music on the air. "Something like this *would* happen the night of my party," she moaned. "Never mind, there'll be a good orchestra on at 10:30."

You could see disappointment written all over the guests' faces. Suddenly I bucked up my courage and took Olive aside. "What's the piano closed for?" I asked.

"Why not? No one here plays. I only wish somebody could play, though."

"I'll try to fill in for a while, Olive."

"You're joshing, Dick! You never played before at parties."

"That's right, Olive, but I'll play tonight," I assured her.

I could tell she didn't believe me. For as she announced that I was to entertain with some piano selections I caught her winking to one of the fellows.

And what a roar the crowd let out when I sat down.

"He can't play," called out a voice good-naturedly from the rear. "Let's turn on the radio and listen to the speeches."

"Sure," added one of my friends, "I know that he can't tell one note from another. It's all a lot of Greek to him. How about it, Dick?"

I said nothing. But my fingers were itching to play.

"Give him a chance," said Olive, "maybe he can play."

A Dramatic Moment

That settled it. There was no maybe about it. I played

through the first bars of Strauss' immortal Blue Danube Waltz. A tense silence fell on the guests as I continued. Suddenly I switched from classical music to the syncopated tunes from "Good News." Every one started to dance. Pep was once more in order. They forgot all about the radio. But soon, of course, they insisted that I tell them all about my new accomplishment. Where I had learned . . . when I had learned . . . how?

The Secret

"Have you ever heard of the U. S. School of Music?" I asked.

A few of my friends nodded. "That's a correspondence school, isn't it?" they exclaimed.

"Exactly," I replied. "They have a surprisingly easy method through which you can learn to play any instrument without a teacher."

"It doesn't seem possible," someone said.

"That's what I thought, too. But the Free Demonstration lesson which they mailed me on request so opened my eyes that I sent for the complete course.

"It was simply wonderful—no laborious scales—no heartless exercises—no tiresome practising. My fear of notes disappeared at the very beginning. As the lessons came they got easier and easier. Before I knew it I was playing all the pieces I liked best."

Then I told them how I had always longed to sit down at the piano and play some old sweet song—or perhaps a beautiful classic, a bit from an opera or the latest syncopation—how when I heard others playing I envied them so that it almost spoiled the pleasure of the music for me—how I was envious because they could entertain their friends and family.

"Music was always one of

those never-come-true dreams until the U. S. School came to my rescue. Believe me, no more heavy looking-on for me."

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| Cornet | Saxophone |
| Trombone | Harp |
| Piccolo | Mandolin |
| Guitar | Cello |
| Hawaiian Steel Guitar | |
| Sight Singing | |
| Piano Accordion | |
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Under the Spreading Antlers

(Continued from page 70)

of a tom-tom and was followed by an exhibition of alligator wrestling.

Mayor McKay, a Past Exalted Ruler of Tampa Lodge, was then invested with the robe and head-dress of chieftain, the only white man so far to receive the honor. The ceremony was followed by footraces, and a wedding, between two members of the tribe, ended an exceptionally interesting event.

Asbury Park, N. J., Lodge Bowlers Entertained by Jersey City Elks

At the invitation of the Bowling Committee of Jersey City, N. J., Lodge, No. 211, a delegation of upwards of forty bowlers from Asbury Park, N. J., Lodge, No. 128, were entertained at a dinner held in the Home of No. 211. The visitors on their arrival sat down to an excellent repast, which was enlivened by a series of impromptu vaudeville acts and musical numbers given by talented members of Jersey City Lodge. Teams were then formed and the remainder of the evening was devoted to bowling.

Fort Worth, Texas, Lodge Opens New Home with Three-Day Program

Three days of colorful festivities, during which time 12,000 persons crossed its threshold, marked the opening of the splendid new Home of Fort Worth, Texas, Lodge, No. 124. Planned to meet the demands of a rapidly growing membership and community, the new building of No. 124 is one of the finest of its kind in the city. A five-story and basement structure, of modified Georgian architecture, it contains all the features of a complete, modern clubhouse and Lodge Home.

In the basement are the dining rooms and a barber shop, which are open to the public, and the usual service mediums. The lounge and offices, and the attractive game and billiard rooms which occupy the first floor, are reached by mounting a broad flight of stone steps and crossing a handsome colonial porch. On the second floor are the Lodge room and auditorium, and three beautifully appointed suites for the use of the ladies of members' families. The Lodge room, in reality a beautiful small theatre, is finished in pure Georgian design, and floored with black walnut boards an inch thick. The three top floors are furnished luxuriously as living quarters for resident or transient Elks, each room or apartment having its own private bath.

Coincident with the opening of the Home, Exalted Ruler Carlton Hines announced an active social program, in which the members are taking the greatest interest, and the new building is being thoroughly enjoyed by Fort Worth Elks and their friends.

Rome, N. Y., Lodge Will Build Two-Story Addition to Home

Plans for a two-story addition to the Home of Rome, N. Y., Lodge, No. 1268, to be erected at a cost of from \$70,000 to \$80,000, were submitted by the Building Committee to the membership and were unanimously approved. Work will not start, however, until \$40,000 of the estimated cost has been subscribed. To date \$30,000 has been pledged and \$5,000 paid in. A campaign to raise the necessary additional funds is now under way. The addition will contain a new Lodge room in the basement and ladies' rooms on the second floor. A foundation heavy enough to carry a third floor, should it later be deemed necessary, is contemplated.

Recent Welfare Activities of Queens Borough, N. Y., Lodge

Queens Borough, N. Y., Lodge, No. 878, held its annual Orphans' Day celebration in Dexter Park, Woodhaven, where the Lodge was host to over 1,000 orphans from Catholic, Protestant, and Hebrew asylums in the county. This outing has become one of the most important charity works in the community. Other recent fine work accomplished by the Lodge includes the awarding of the annual four-year College Scholarship, examination for which took place in the Home; and the sponsoring of the Boys' Camp at New

Paltz, N. Y., where a staff of experienced men look after the youngsters recommended by the Elks.

White Plains, N. Y., Lodge Gives Entertainment for Old People

The Social and Community Welfare Committee of White Plains, N. Y., Lodge, No. 535, recently made the first of several visits planned for the coming year to the East View Home for Old People, where they presented an entertainment for the inmates. A large delegation of members was present to assist the entertainers in making the occasion an unforgettable one in the lives of the old folks. The Lodge Quartet rendered several selections; the band gave a splendid program of music; while dance numbers and humorous sketches, topped off with refreshments, rounded out the visit.

Union Hill, N. J., Lodge Celebrates Tenth Anniversary

With delegations from Ridgefield Park, Weehawken, Bergenfield, Jersey City and Hoboken, N. J., Lodges present, Union Hill Lodge, No. 1357, recently celebrated its tenth anniversary with a meeting in the Home, followed by a dance, which was broadcast over Station WBMS. The occasion was marked by the presentation of a bronze tablet commemorating the anniversary, by Past Exalted Ruler Frank A. Jaeger of Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, founder of Union Hill Lodge and father of its present Exalted Ruler, Edward H. Jaeger.

Ridgewood, N. J., Lodge Lays Cornerstone of New Home

The cornerstone for the new Home of Ridgewood, N. J., Lodge, No. 1455, was laid with fine ceremony, in the presence of a number of prominent Elks and interested citizens. Exalted Ruler Clarence C. Van Emburgh conducted the ritual of the occasion, and Mayor John B. Hopper, a member of No. 1455, made the opening address. Henry Guenther, President of the New Jersey State Elks Association, and Past District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler William Conklin, of Englewood Lodge, No. 1157, also spoke at the dedication. The uniformed band added appreciably to the ceremony with a program of appropriate music.

Pasadena Elks Pay Fraternal Visit to Monrovia, Calif., Lodge

The band, Drill Team and a large turnout of members of Pasadena, Calif., Lodge, No. 672, recently paid a fraternal visit to Monrovia, Calif., Lodge, No. 1427. On their arrival, the band of the visitors gave a fine concert and the Drill Team staged a skilful exhibition of fancy drilling before a big crowd in City Park. A parade was then formed, and after marching through the main street the visitors arrived at the Home of No. 1427, where they were accorded a warm welcome by their hosts. The regular meeting was presided over by Exalted Ruler Joseph Kraus of Pasadena Lodge, and further band selections were rendered throughout the evening.

Arizona State Elks Association Again Convenes in Nogales

For the second successive year the Arizona State Elks Association met in Nogales, and the same city was again chosen as the scene of the 1929 convention. Some 200 Elks took part in the business and festivities of the occasion, which included a large barbecue in that part of the town which lies over the Mexican border. Considerable business was disposed of at the meeting, and the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: President, W. P. Jones, Kingman; First Vice-President, R. W. Kramer, Phoenix; Second Vice-President, Pete Riley, Clifton; Third Vice-President, Joseph Meyer, Globe; Treasurer, I. B. Ward, Douglas; Secretary, O. H. Jett, Prescott; Trustees: Arthur Turner, Miami; Mitchell Mahoney, Prescott, and A. L. Clothier, Bisbee.

Answers to "How Well Do You Know Your Country's Vacation Spots?"

- (1) Rainbow Bridge, Utah.
- (2) Lake Tahoe, in Nevada and California.
- (3) The Sphinx of the Black Hills.
- (4) Minnehaha Falls, Minn.
- (5) Here the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the *Mayflower*, at Plymouth, Mass. The statue is to Chief Massasoit; the temple shelters a boulder of Plymouth Rock.
- (6) Mesa Verde National Park, in southwestern Colorado.
- (7) The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park.
- (8) Wisconsin—our 1928 summer capital.
- (9) Lafayette National Park, Mount Desert Island, Me.
- (10) Mt. Mitchell (6,711 feet), near Asheville, N. C.

Murder at Sea

(Continued from page 27)

of the matter—and to do it before the ship steamed into Hamilton harbor the next day.

He considered some of the more prominent facts of the case.

There was the confession of Russell Sangerson, to begin with. Sangerson had stated flatly that he had killed his uncle. Kelton was not satisfied with that confession. A motive was present, but the story of the young man had been hazy on two important points—the time of the crime and the weapon employed. He had said that he had struck Cleghorn with a water carafe. Kelton examined the water carafe in his own cabin. It would be identical with the one in Cabin B. He picked it up, weighed it. It was an ordinary, plain glass bottle holding, perhaps, a quart and a half. Filled with water it made a heavy weapon, but, Kelton discovered, at the expense of a drenched sleeve, if you picked it up by the neck and tried to swing it the water would pour out, for it had no stopper. Empty it was not very heavy.

He went across to Cabin B, which had been locked after the removal of Cleghorn's body, but for which Kelton had been supplied with a key by Captain Galvin. The cabin had been left, by his direction, in the state it was when the steward discovered the murdered man. Kelton went at once to the water carafe, which stood in its wooden stand near the wash-basin. The carafe in Cabin B was, as he had expected, an exact duplicate of the one in his own cabin.

Kelton noted that it was full of water. He examined the neck for finger marks or other traces that the bottle had been grasped by a hand. He could find none. It was quite possible, of course, he reflected, that Sangerson, after beating Cleghorn to death with the carafe, had carefully refilled it with water, wiped off all finger marks with a towel, and put it back in its stand; and yet this was not likely. Sangerson, according to his own story, had struck his uncle in self-defense, and in the heat of passion, and then had fled, panic-stricken. A man in that state, Kelton knew, does not become suddenly cool and calculating. He does not stop to obliterate finger marks. If he retains any presence of mind at all, he throws the weapon away—and there was a port-hole convenient for that purpose. Kelton returned to his own cabin. He would subject Sangerson's story that he had used the carafe to a drastic and final test.

Taking his pigskin bag, Kelton stuffed one end of it with books, brushes and shoes so that it presented a hard, firm surface. Then he grasped his empty carafe by the neck, raised it and brought it down violently on the end of his bag. At the third blow the body of the carafe was shattered. The indications had been that Cleghorn had been struck six or seven times at least. If Sangerson used the carafe, the chances were a thousand to one it would have broken. As it wasn't broken, or even cracked, Matthew Kelton's belief that Sangerson's confession was spurious seemed, to him, definitely established. Besides, Sangerson had not been at all sure of the time, for he had set it about half-past four, whereas Cleghorn had spoken to the steward, Larsen, a little after five, and the crime must

(Continued on page 74)

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS

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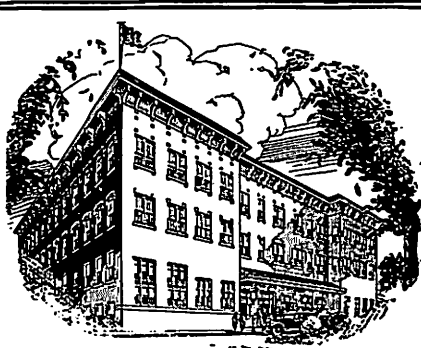


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Murder at Sea

(Continued from page 73)

have been committed some time between five-ten and five-forty. Sangerson, then, did not do it. Why, then, had he, a young man, seemingly in full possession of his reason, confessed to it?

Kelton thought of one reason immediately: Because Sangerson knew who did it, and was trying to protect the real murderer. That led to another question: For whom would a young man make so great a sacrifice? The obvious answer was: for someone he loved—and Sangerson loved Pauline Imlay. She, however, was clearly not guilty. Her own manufactured story about the golf clubs and the time was completely at variance with the facts. Kelton shook a baffled head, and considered another fact—the eyes.

What connection had those gleaming eyes with the crime? To whom did they belong? Was there, Kelton wondered, a sinister unknown on the ship, prowling about at night, in search of something, an unknown who was ready to take a human life, or a number of lives, to attain the object of his search? Or was this unknown, if he existed, a maniac, who prowled and killed without a cogent reason? Mond?

This led Kelton to another line of thought. Someone on that ship was hunting for something. Kelton's own cabin had been ransacked. The baggage of the dead man had been gone through. A thief had visited the cabins of both Miss Imlay and Mr. Mond. He had taken from them only trivial loot—bottles of perfume. How explain that? The bottles had but slight intrinsic value. It would hardly be worth a thief's while to take the risk of being caught committing burglary for the sake of a few perfume bottles. An idea flashed across Kelton's mind. Suppose the unknown had reason to believe that in some bottle, in the possession of someone aboard the ship, was an object of great value—and he was determined to get that bottle and its contents? What could those contents be? The bottles were small. The only small objects of great value, Kelton reasoned, are jewels.

Forgetting that he was hungry, and that breakfast awaited him in the dining saloon, Matthew Kelton sketched a hasty outline in his mind of the sequence of happenings aboard the *S. S. Pendragon*. The Unknown learns that an object of great value is being transported to Bermuda by some passenger whose name he does not know. He embarks on the *Pendragon*, intent on getting that object. Time is against him. He has only about two days to attain his end.

The Unknown knows, or suspects, that the object is concealed in a bottle. So he starts at once to make a systematic search in the cabins of the other passengers. He starts with Cabin C. He is disappointed. Next he goes to Cleghorn's cabin. He is busily engaged in hunting through Cleghorn's baggage, when poor Cleghorn enters and catches him, red-handed. The Unknown has not found what he is looking for, and he realizes that Cleghorn will have him arrested as a common sneak-thief. From his point of view, there is only one thing to do, and he does it. On the mistaken theory that a dead man tells no tales, he murders Cleghorn, probably with a black-jack, or life-preserver, which such a man would be apt to carry. He continues his search. He is getting more desperate—and daring. He does find a bottle in Miss Imlay's room, but not the right one. He finds the door of Miss Yate's stateroom locked, so he swings down to take a look into her port-hole, hoping doubtless that he can reach through and get the object, or at least locate it. He draws a blank there. The port-hole is closed and Miss Yate is in her cabin. Perhaps he is afraid she may have recognized his face at the window. Anyhow, he conceals himself near the cabin of the three school-teachers, awaiting an opportunity to burglarize other cabins. Miss Cobb, hurrying back from the writing-room, comes upon him by chance in his hiding-place, and for an instant he loses his head. He is afraid she'll scream, or report his presence there, so he rushes out, and knocks her down and runs to a new place of concealment. He may even have intended to kill Miss Cobb, but his hurried blow went astray. Once again he ventures forth, this time to rifle the cabin of Mr. Mond. There he gets a bottle, but as Mond said he bought it recently and had not opened it, it is probably

not the bottle the Unknown is after. Having gone this far in his search, it is not likely that he will stop now. He'll try again. Where?

His encounter with the seaman, Fest, in the hold was probably an accident. The Unknown, probably to get away from one of the men patrolling the decks, slips into the first convenient hiding-place, which happens to be the bunk-room where Fest is lying. Fest, superstitious and cowardly, runs away, and the Unknown runs after him, perhaps to silence him with a blow on the head. Fest is so scared that he leaps or falls into the sea. Then the Unknown vanishes. Probably he did nothing more last night, or I'd have been notified of it. One other thing he probably did. While creeping about the deck, it occurred to him that it would be a good idea to put the wireless outfit out of commission. In this way he doubtless hoped that no warning could be sent to the possessor of the desired object by anybody in New York or Bermuda, that the Unknown was aboard. He failed there because he was not aware of the existence of the auxiliary radio. Later, no doubt, he discovered that he had failed—and stole into the radio-room to intercept any messages which might concern him. Why didn't he steal the messages directed to me? That wants explaining. A mistake, perhaps, on his part.

"Well, anyhow," mused Kelton, when he had finished this narrative, "the story has a certain shape—it has a beginning, and a middle—but what about the end? There can be no end until I have made the Unknown a Known."

He went to the dining saloon for his breakfast. The captain was at the table, moodily finishing a breakfast which appeared to have consisted entirely of black coffee. Mr. Westervelt was there, too, freshly shaven, trim, dividing his attention between a cross-word puzzle and some bacon and eggs. He nodded, politely enough, when Kelton wished him good morning, but had no comments to offer on the weather, the crime, or anything else. The captain with a hasty, "Nothing new to report" to Kelton, left. The three school-teachers, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, the honeymooners, came to breakfast. The teachers seemed none the worse for their experience of the night before. The bright sunlight of the day had apparently restored their poise. Presently Mr. Mond appeared, with a loud, "Morning everybody. Hope you slept well. I slept like a babe. Like a dozen babes, in fact."

He was an eye-compelling figure, for he had dressed for the tropics in baggy linen knickers, a blue and white striped flannel blazer, and a pith helmet like an inverted canoe. He bowed and smiled at Kelton, as if he had entirely forgotten their interview of the night before, and as he entered encompassed a prodigious breakfast, he entertained the others by describing the proper way to serve grilled clams on hot hickory ashes. Miss Imlay, Sangerson, Miss Yate and her nurse did not appear for breakfast; nor did Mr. Varga.

Matthew Kelton finished his breakfast quickly. As he ate he tried to plan his program for the day. What new events might take place, which might supply fresh trails for him to follow he could not foresee, but there was one thing he decided he must do. That was to see Mr. Varga.

He went to Varga's cabin, and knocked. At first there was no answer. He knocked again. Then a curt, annoyed voice called out:

"Who is it?"

"Mr. Matthew Kelton."

"What do you want?"

"I'd like to have a talk with you, Mr. Varga—for a few minutes."

"I'm ill and can't see anyone," said the voice. It was a deep voice, cultivated, but with a faint trace of accent.

"It is important," said Matthew Kelton. "I tell you I do not wish to be disturbed," said the voice petulantly.

"I'm sorry," said Matthew Kelton, firmly, "but this is a matter which cannot wait."

"Who are you, anyway?" demanded the voice in the cabin.

"I'm investigating the death of Samuel P. Cleghorn," answered Kelton. "You can refuse to see me, of course, but I think it would be unwise—"

"Oh, is that what you want? Well, come in."

The voice, surpringly, had become almost pleasant. The bolt of the door was slid back and Matthew Kelton stepped into the cabin. The curtains were drawn and the cabin was dim. The air was heavy with tobacco smoke. Varga lay in his berth, wrapped in a black silk dressing gown. It was difficult, in the faint light, to see his face clearly, but Kelton was aware of two things: a black pointed beard and a pair of unusually brilliant eyes.

"I'm really not at all well," said Varga, "and strong light hurts my eyes. What is it that you want to see me about?"

Kelton's eyes had been surveying the cabin. It seemed to him impossible that anyone else could be concealed in it; there was no place where a full-sized man could hide.

"Mr. Varga," he said, slowly, "a terrible crime has been committed on this ship—"

"Yes, yes," put in Varga, impatiently. "The steward told me all about it. You think I know something about it, is that it?"

"I think it possible," said Matthew Kelton. "What right have you to say that?"

The tall man in the berth did not ask it angrily; he spoke coolly, languidly.

"You are a passenger on this ship," said Kelton, "and it is not a large ship. I merely wish to get a statement from you of your movements since the ship sailed yesterday. I am getting similar statements from the other passengers."

Varga lit a fresh cigarette. "Nothing easier," he said. "First of all, I know absolutely nothing about this crime beyond what the steward told me. I came aboard at the last moment, and went directly to my stateroom, and here I've stayed. I'm an invalid and this trip is for my health. I've been out of my cabin but once—and that was yesterday between five and six—"

"Where were you then?" asked Kelton, quickly.

"Doing nothing more exciting than taking a hot salt bath in the bathroom at the end of the corridor," answered Varga. "Oh, you don't have to take my word for it. I see by your face that you are skeptical. Well, I can prove it. This is what I did: at five precisely I got into a tub of hot salt water, and there I stayed until a few minutes before six. A long salt bath is part of the treatment my physician prescribed for me. When I had finished my bath, I returned at once to my cabin and have been here ever since. Now—if you doubt my word—ask Castle, the steward. He unlocked the bathroom for me, and locked it after I left."

"You say that was the only time you were out of your cabin?"

"Yes."

"You did not go out later in the evening?"

Varga flipped away his cigarette and lit another one.

"No," he said.

"You weren't up on deck at all last night?"

"I was not."

"Near the radio-room?"

"I told you," said Varga, "that I did not leave my cabin."

"I see. Well, Mr. Varga, thank you for your information. I hope the trip will improve your health."

Kelton, who had been sitting in a chair, stood up. As he did so his elbow brushed against the ash-tray, knocking it to the floor, and scattering its contents on the cabin rug.

"Sorry," he apologized. "Clumsy of me."

He bent over and began to sweep the ashes and stubs back into the tray.

"Never mind it," said Varga. "The steward will clean it up."

But Kelton insisted on picking up the stubs and replacing the ash-tray on the washstand near Varga's berth. Then with a "good-morning" he left. The first thing he did was to hurry to a deserted corner of the deck. From his pocket he took the cigarette stub he had found outside the radio-room, and compared it with the one he had deftly palmed while in Varga's cabin. A smothered exclamation came from him. They were both of the same expensive Egyptian brand. No doubt about it—the maker's name in small gold letters was printed around the cigarette just about the cork tip. That meant—what? That Varga had lied, and lied confidently, boldly. He was the man whose shadow Kelton had seen

(Continued on page 78)

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Dividends and Earnings

By Paul Tomlinson

NOT long ago we heard a man complain that the dividends being paid on a certain stock he owned were not large enough. He called attention to the size of the corporation's surplus and earnings, and was quite bitter about the directors' policy of putting such a large proportion of earnings back into the business. "I think that the stockholders," he said, "are entitled to these earnings in the form of dividends. We bought this stock—I did, at least—in the expectation that dividend payments would be increased, but they have remained exactly the same in spite of the fact that earnings have increased and surplus keeps piling up. It is all wrong."

Is it all wrong? We are not familiar with the inside workings of the corporation in question and naturally cannot speak for its directors, but there is a general principle involved which it may prove interesting to discuss. In the first place we believe it is fair to assume that the most important characteristic of any investment is safety, and that next in order of importance comes regularity of income. If this be the case we can take up the complaint referred to in the preceding paragraph on this basis.

Every one knows that in the business world all years are not alike; some are profitable and sometimes some are not. Suppose a company earned 10% last year and paid 10% dividends; suppose it continues to earn 10% for two years more and continues to pay 10% dividends. The question arises whether this stock would be regarded as a more attractive investment than one which earned 10%, paid 8% in dividends, and set the balance aside for surplus to be used for improving and enlarging the business, or as an emergency fund in case of need. If there were a large surplus fund already in existence it might be unnecessary to retain any part of earnings, but if not it seems to us it would be as foolish for a corporation not to save a portion of its income as for an individual not to save part of his. Every successful business is in almost constant need of capital, not only for the ordinary conduct of its affairs, but for new machinery and enlarged facilities of all kinds. How much better it is for a corporation—and for its stockholders—to be able to finance part of these expenditures at least out of earnings rather than borrow the money and pay interest on it. When a man spends all he makes people call him extravagant, and when the day comes that he must meet the extraordinary obligation that faces every one sooner or later, he is unprepared, and as a result may be embarrassed and handicapped for years to come. Unless a corporation has a margin on which to work, unexpected reverses might mean receivership and bankruptcy. Where would the stockholders be then?

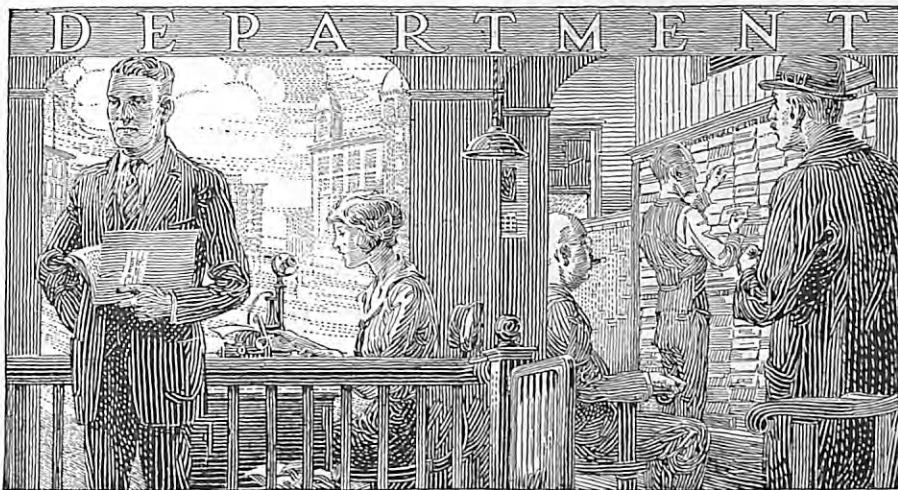
Take the case of a real corporation, one of the leaders in its field. Its earnings and dividend record for the past five years have been as follows:

	Earnings	Dividends
1923.....	\$ 8.84	\$3.75
1924.....	12.60	5.25
1925.....	19.17	6.50
1926.....	23.38	7.50
1927.....	19.04	8.00

In this period it will be observed that dividend distributions never amounted to even so much as one-half the earnings per share. Perhaps this is too conservative a policy. Recently, however, four and a quarter million of 6% bonds were retired, which means a saving of \$255,000 a year in interest, which in turn increases the earnings on the stock by a like amount. At the beginning of this year current assets exceeded current liabilities by over \$70,000,000, and included in these assets was \$35,000,000 in cash or its equivalent. Figured conservatively each share of common stock had an equity of nearly \$150 and plainly the corporation was in an exceptionally strong position, prepared to take advantage of opportunities, which indeed it has been doing with marked success. Further, the dividend now being paid has not exhausted the possibilities of what may be done. Yet could these results have been secured if the directors had chosen to employ all the earnings for dividend purposes?

LEAN years are certain to come and every efficient board of directors prepares for them. The best preparation is the establishment of a fund saved out of earnings; this means a growing surplus account, which in turn means an increasing equity for the stock. Corporations which have regularly followed the policy of saving and setting aside a portion of each year's earnings are the ones whose dividends are protected, whose stocks are in the investment class, selling higher than most other stocks paying the same rate, because due to their previous conservative dividend policies their present dividends can be continued in lean years as well as in fat ones. These stocks are valuable because there is an equity for them, they are considered safe, and even though a period of business depression might come along there would be little doubt that the current dividend rate could and would be maintained.

What it amounts to is that a policy of regular saving makes corporations independent, and who can deny that this state of affairs reacts to the benefit of the stockholders? If, on the other hand, earnings were all turned over to the owners of the stock, the equity for the shares would not amount to much, and when hard times came along, instead of receiving a reasonable, though possibly moderate, return on their investment, the stockholders in all probability would get nothing at all. If any one will take the trouble to investigate the records it is safe to say it will be found that in the big decline of stock prices in June of this year the shares of those corporations which had ample reserves and had accumulated large surplus funds out of earnings were the ones which showed the smallest losses. When the country is in the midst of a great speculative orgy, and young and old, rich and poor, are all rushing to buy anything and everything, value does not make any great difference. But when the storm breaks and the flood sweeps everything unstable and insecure before it, then it is that strength counts. If a corporation has not set anything aside out of its income for this rainy day its stockholders are



liable to find life rather uncomfortable for a possibly extended period of time.

When a man complains that his corporation should distribute larger dividends he forgets that the board of directors, which decides these matters, is composed of stockholders just like himself. Presumably their holdings are larger than his, so that from a selfish point of view they would welcome larger dividends. So far as their immediate personal well-being is concerned it would be to their advantage to declare as large dividends as possible; the right kind of a board, however, always tries to act for the best interests of the corporation whose affairs it directs, and the corporation's interests are the stockholder's interests too. A conservative policy is pretty conclusive evidence that the directors are putting the corporation's interests ahead of their own personal desires.

There are cases on record of corporations which have gone even farther than distributing all their earnings to their stockholders; they have paid dividends when earnings were non-existent and money for the purpose had to be borrowed. Of course, this was done for the purpose of maintaining the corporation's credit, and with the idea of inspiring confidence in the stockholders and the investing public generally. The actual result has usually been to hasten the crash, and make the blow all the heavier when it fell. If, on the other hand, dividends had been discontinued, or at least cut, matters most certainly would have been helped, and possibly if a more conservative policy in the matter of dividends had always been in order the crash might never have occurred. In an effort to keep the stockholders prosperous and contented the directors of these corporations gave them money which really they had no business to have, and in the long run this meant loss for the stockholders. How much better to have them disgruntled for a while like the man mentioned in our first paragraph than to give them real cause for complaint which they might very well have if a too liberal policy were adopted.

In the financial side of business, and in the business of investing, *conservative* is a rather important word. Mistakes may be made on the side of conservatism, but the results are usually far less harmful than those flowing from a policy of speculation and the taking of big chances.

When a corporation finds it necessary to borrow money—and they all do—a conservative dividend policy usually gains its reward. If a substantial percentage of earnings has been put back into the business, into buildings, plant and equipment, the value of the corporation's property is increased to that extent; consequently, if bonds are to be issued the security for them is better than it would be without this added value, and a better rate of interest can be arranged. The lower the interest rate the more there is left over out of earnings for the stock. If all the earnings are not paid out as dividends a fund can be collected for the redemption of the bonds, which in turn reacts to the benefit of the stockholders. If our contention that the prime requisites of an investment are safety of principal and assurance of income is correct, then it follows logically that a conservative dividend policy is an advantage to the stockholder rather than otherwise.

Take the case of two stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. One of them pays

\$6 a year in dividends and is offered at \$86 a share; the second pays \$5 a year and sells at \$96. As selling price is the true test of the worth of any investment it would seem as if the higher-priced stock paying the smaller dividend were considered the better of the two. The reasoning in the case is that the higher-priced issue is backed by a large surplus, and earnings exceed dividend requirements by a margin sufficiently wide to insure the continuance of the present rate in the face of almost any conceivable eventuality; the \$6 is earned by a scanty margin only, there is no large reserve fund at the disposal of the corporation and in a period of depression it is almost certain that the dividend would not be earned. There is over \$30,000,000 of the 6% stock outstanding, and suppose, for the sake of argument, that the dividend were reduced just 1%; this would mean a saving of \$300,000 a year, and if this sum were regularly invested and set aside as surplus the time would not be far distant when the corporation's reserves would be of a size sufficient to raise its stock to a higher investment plane. When this is done the stockholders reap the greatest benefits, benefits which almost certainly would more than compensate them for their lower dividend rate.

The relation of dividend payments to earnings is a really important thing for investors to consider. Stockholders, moreover, should not be dissatisfied if a substantial percentage of earnings is put back into the business. They should realize that such a policy protects their holdings, and that the amount to be employed in this manner is something the directors—in close touch with the corporation's affairs—are better qualified to determine than any one else.

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Murder at Sea

(Continued from page 75)

on deck. He was, probably, though not certainly, the man who had wrecked the radio and had dropped his cigarette. If he had lied about his excursion to the upper deck after dinner, had he also lied about how he had spent the time between five and six the day of the murder? Had he deliberately tried to set up an alibi?

Kelton sought out the steward who looked after Varga's cabin. He found him in a corner, just outside the bathroom, bent over a book—a detective story. Kelton knew his type—an undersized Londoner, with a pasty, vacuous, good-natured face, an obliging creature, and honest—too afraid of losing his job to be otherwise.

Kelton knew how to deal with that type. He approached him and spoke in the crisp voice of authority.

"Are you the steward in charge of these cabins?"

The steward put down his book and stood up, with a respectful bob of his head.

"Yes, sir."

"What's your name?"

"Bert Castle, sir."

"Been with the line long?"

"Seven years, sir."

"Like it here?"

"Haven't any complaint, sir."

"Married?"

"Yes, sir. Wife and two kids in Liverpool."

"Now, look here, Castle, I'm acting for the captain in a very important matter, and I'm going to ask you some questions. I want the right answers, understand?"

"Yes, sir." The steward fidgeted.

"I want you to tell me exactly when and where you saw Mr. Varga yesterday afternoon."

"Im?" said the steward. "Well, sir, 'e tells me to draw an 'ot bath for 'im at five sharp, and I done so. 'E goes into the bathroom and 'e's in there, lying in the tub till most six, soaking in the salt water, and reading a book."

"How do you know that?"

"'Cos I'm sitting right 'ere all the time reading my book," answered the steward. "'E couldn't 'ave left the bathroom without my

seeing 'im, sir. I'll take me oath on that, sir." "Did he return at once to his cabin?"

"'E did, sir. I went with 'im to bring 'im some fresh towels."

"Did he go out of his cabin later?"

"I wouldn't know that for certain, sir. I was off, 'aving my supper, part of the time. But I didn't see 'im leave the cabin, sir."

"Did Mr. Varga give you anything?"

The steward grinned.

"A tip, sir? Yes, sir. When 'e first came on 'e says to me, 'Hi'm a hinvalid,' 'e says, 'hand hi'm going to stay hin my cabin and may need a lot of hextra hattention, so 'ere's a ten-spot for you, and hif you look after me proper there'll be another one for you when we reach 'Amilton,' 'e says."

"I see. Very open-handed, eh?"

"Yes, sir. Wish there were more gentlemen like 'im."

"Now, Castle, you are perfectly sure he was in the bathroom between five and six. Think before you answer. The truth is bound to come out, you know."

"'E was hin there, sir, between five and six, sir. I'm habolutely sure. Hit's God's truth hi'm telling you, sir."

"Very well, Castle. That's all. Thank you."

"Hit ain't going to get me in hanny trouble, sir?"

"No. Not if it's true."

"Hit's true, sir."

"Very well."

Matthew Kelton turned away. He wished that the steward was lying—but he felt almost certain that he was not. He examined the bathroom. It had only one door. If Castle was telling the truth, Varga had a strong, practically incontestable alibi.

Kelton went up to the promenade deck, to pace up and down, his head bent in thought.

"Good morning, Mr. Kelton," a voice greeted him. He looked up. It was Miss Esther Yate. She was sitting in a steamer-chair, and at first he hardly knew her, she was so different from the night before.

(To be continued)

Reading on the Verandah

By Claire Wallace Flynn

Quiet Cities

By Joseph Hergesheimer. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York.)

HERE is enchantment! Glamorous, tingling, rich, satisfying—all that one desires of a yarn at the end of the day's toil and worry.

In a series of short stories, Mr. Hergesheimer has given us the very spirit of certain of our cities during the century before this. He has been concerned in painting a gallery of images of men surrounded by a totally different set of values; who were a part of a more heroic and simple neighborliness, who were "instinct with an individual honesty" and who accepted a deep responsibility toward life.

Mr. Hergesheimer looks back upon the scenes and the times with a sense of depression. We have lost much, he points out, in gaining all the rushing advantages of this commercial and mechanical age, in which greed and insincerity flourish. These things flourished in other times, but to Mr. Hergesheimer's mind they did not color the whole fabric of existence.

The point is that, loving those past days so ardently, our author has a passion to pour out upon his stories all of his enthusiasm. The result is sheer enchantment.

The old city of Natchez we behold through the eyes of a river gambler suddenly possessed of a great need for peace, religion and beauty; a gambler who, to achieve these things, courted destruction.

We see old Dutch Albany basking upon the hills, her gardens trim and brilliant, her social life trim and quiet. We see Claes Mey's young daughter Angenietje upsetting everyone except her father by loving one of Howe's red coats. A charming story—breathless with a sort of sweet hush.

New Orleans is here—passionate as it should be; and Charlestown—filled with an ugly undercurrent above which a destroyed system tried to keep itself clothed in dignity.

In Washington, Pittsburgh, Boston and other places the stories hold the same full flavor of drama and background, creating illusions so strong that one feels, as Hergesheimer says he longed to feel, young in a young land—a land of "heroic forests and clear rivers and shining mountains. America."

The Cavalier of Tennessee

By Meredith Nicholson. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.)

IF YOU were down in Houston for the Democratic Convention or if over the always miraculous radio you listened to Mr. Claude Bowers riding hell-for-leather through his keynote speech, you were probably delighted to hear our old and trusty friend, Andrew Jackson, dragged out into the limelight and applauded.

A great many of us, that night, wondered why we didn't know more than we seemed to about Andrew Jackson—not dry accounts of him out of school histories nor the hyperbolic use of his name in street-corner oratory, but some glimpse of the real man.

The answer is this historical romance by Mr. Nicholson who has made a very enthralling story out of the life and the love of the seventh president of the United States, and incidentally has given us a most excellent picture of pioneer life in the Cumberland Valley.

We first behold Jackson, a tall, restless, bony young prosecutor of twenty-three, exercising his legal attainments in the very wilderness. "He was dressed in the fringed deerskin hunting

shirt of the frontier, breeches of like material. . . His long, coarse, reddish hair was tied at the neck with a string of elkskin." And at the end of the book we leave him, a man bearing with honor and a kind of irritated dignity, half the titles that it is within the power of the American people to bestow upon one of their sons. We leave him as he is about to go to Washington, this time as President; all his jubilant preparations crushed by the death of his dearest treasure, his wife, the Rachel Donelson Jackson of this novel and of history—a woman much slandered and much loved.

There is little doubt about Mr. Nicholson's own opinion of her. He has drawn a portrait of a young woman that is both appealing and brave. It was she, at least in this romance, that makes the whole of Andrew Jackson's life intensely interesting—gives it a beautiful focus and softens all its rough and intractable contours. It is pleasant to come upon so simply told, so thoroughly American an epic.

Condemned—to Devil's Island

By Blair Niles. (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.)

AT THE words Devil's Island—Guiana—penal servitude—the mind clutches vaguely at the half remembered horrors of the Dreyfus case.

There have been more recent cases, too, of French convicts sailing away from their own land to long terms, or the rest of their lives, in the world's most notorious penal settlement. But aside from all this, from our vantage point of liberty and security, the whole scheme of the thing has appeared incredible.

Mrs. Niles's book shows emphatically that an astounding blot on civilization's proud 'scutcheon exists.

The author is at some pains to explain that she is not indicting any one nation, but imploring the whole world to make itself sensible of the men who pay such a price to society for their transgressions.

This story of convict life is "first hand" material. Devil's Island is presented through the eyes of one of the prisoners.

Mrs. Niles does not mince matters in her characterizations or in her account of conditions. A fascination of horror grips the reader, and a half formulated wonder that a subject so ruthless could be handled so bravely, and kept so sternly to its proposition: the universal problem of the criminal.

Octavia

By Margot Asquith. (Countess of Oxford and Asquith.) (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.)

HERE we are all primed up and holding out our hands for this promised "first novel" by a lady famous all her life for her clever cracks about almost everyone of importance in England.

Surely in a novel, we thought, she will be doubly entertaining.

But she wasn't.

Not as we longed to be entertained. For the Countess of Oxford and Asquith was far too ladylike in this romance of sporting circles in England.

Only occasionally does she speak out—"Men and women who spend five days out of seven in pursuing the fox, looking for hunters half the summer, and shooting or fishing all the autumn, are usually of limited intelligence."

Yet of these she elects to write and if they are not intelligent, she manages to make some of them interesting. Octavia, for instance, really deserved a bit better novel to make her famous.

Despite the fact that we were disappointed in this romance we would not yield our copy of it to anyone until the last page had been reached.

Trader Horn—Volume Two

Being the Story of "Harold The Webbed, or The Young Vyking"

By Alfred Aloysius Horn and Ethelreda Lewis. (Simon & Schuster, New York.)

THE whole world has met Trader Horn—an incredible old literary Rip Van Winkle with a bagful of incredible stories. This time he (Continued on page 80)

New! The Halvorfold
EXTRA THIN MODEL
Patented Loose Leaf Pass Case, Bill Fold, Card Case

Your name, address, etc. in 23-K Gold FREE.

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Celluloid face protects from dirt and wear.

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New, ingenious loose leaf device enables you to show 4, 8 or more passes, membership cards, photos, etc. Also has two large card pockets and extra size billfold. Made of high grade, black GENUINE CALFSKIN, specially tanned for the HALVORFOLD. Tough, durable and has that beautiful, soft texture that shows real quality. All silk stitched, extra heavy, no flimsy cloth lining. 1-10 14K Gold corners and snap fastener. Size, 3 1/2 x 6 closed, just right for hip pocket (flattens to only 1/2 inch thickness). Backbone of loose leaf device prevents breaking down. You simply can't wear out your HALVORFOLD. 23K GOLD NAME, address and lodge emblem FREE. This would ordinarily cost you \$1.00 to \$1.50 extra. An ideal gift with your friend's name. And now, for a short time, I am making the extraordinary offer of giving FREE TO ELKS my genuine calfskin key case (illustration at right) merely for the privilege of showing you the HALVORFOLD. No—no strings!

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It's yours whether you keep the HALVORFOLD or not. Don't miss this free offer!

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Send Coupon today for HALVORFOLD and Key-Case.

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So writes W. H. Adams of Ohio. Letter from California man reports \$11275 sales in three months; New Jersey \$4000 profits in two months; Pennsylvania \$3000 profits in four months. Ira Shook \$365 sales in one day. Bram bought one outfit April 5 and 7 more by August. Iwata bought one outfit and 10 more within a year. J. R. Bert says "only thing I ever bought that equaled advertisement." John Culp says: "Everything going lovely. Crispette wrappers all over town. It's a good old world after all." Kellogg, \$700 ahead end of second week.



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Reading on the Verandah

(Continued from page 79)

attacks a romance of the ancient Vikings, carrying his story from Lancashire to Africa and America.

It is a fabulous yarn, flung about in grandiloquent style. People will find it amusing, fascinating or even absurd, but there can be no division of opinion as to those pungent conversations of his with his friend and collaborator, Mrs. Lewis, at the end of each chapter.

In these, criticism cuts with astounding vigor, and philosophy soothes with rugged strength. These things the old Trader learned in his seventy-three years of life, and is just beginning to let the world profit by them.

"A feller always writes better when he knows some one's going to read his ideas. Oblivion's what silences the pen."

"Come to desperadoes, it takes nothing more than a bit of success to turn 'em into emperors."

"Ships . . . there's more relics of religion on ships than there is on land. Come to that, what're figure-heads but a solid bit of religion? Totem or patron saint or owner's wife, they've all survived from religious times."

"It's better to make fresh money than to disturb your sleep trying to save old gains."

"There's always something meager about dying in a bed."

And so on. Only lack of space precludes the setting down of more of these. But you can see that the book is not one to be neglected. Get it and keep it beside your bed and read it little by little each night. It is not to be galloped through, for then the delicious personality of the writer will be lost in the rush of the story.

Alger—A Biography Without a Hero

By Herbert R. Mayes. (Macy-Masius.)

IN REVERE, Massachusetts, in 1832, there was born to the pastor of the Unitarian Society at Chelsea, some distance away, a son, whom he named after himself—Horatio Alger.

Mr. Mayes is not gentle with the elder Alger. He describes him as a blue law personified, oozing prayers. He was pale, cold of eye, and his mouth opened wide "to let tiny words emerge, like a big gate opening for a poodle to trot through."

He wanted his son to be like him, but the lad was destined to become bidder for a larger, more human popularity. For this little chap was later the man who, perhaps, has influenced more boys by his writings than any other author.

The Alger books have vanished from the library, but there was a time when many a boy in the land took his life's cue from this gentle, unimportant person who died practically a failure; whose whole life denied him all that he longed for.

No, not all. He won the love of thousands of boys—and that is no inconsiderable thing. For a long time he had lived in a Newsboys' Home in New York, a place where he found many of his books' heroes, and a place where he first claimed as his the whole large family of waifs and poor youngsters.

All in all he wrote one hundred and nineteen books—but not one of these was the story he longed to write. That evaded him. With his masterpiece burning to be put upon paper, Alger turned a cold and scornful shoulder to his long list of boys' books. They disgusted him. But they are what remains. The masterpiece was never written.

This is, as the title claims, a biography without a hero. But there is in it a strange, shy, pale, gentle man, who wrote books for boys because he could not write books for men, and who was hailed as a guiding star to its young citizens.

Ashenden

By Somerset Maugham. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y.)

A GLEAMING story of the British Secret Service back of the battle front—in Geneva, Petrograd, Paris, Berlin. The chill air of plots and counterplots, lurking death, a sort of satin menace prowl through the book—making it distinctly something more than the ordinary mystery and adventure sort of thing.

The Delight of Great Books

By John Erskine. (Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.)

OUR favorite Professor up to his well-known trick of tucking his arms around the classics and marching off with them for a delightful and chummy afternoon.

Entirely new introductions to "The Faerie Queene," "Don Juan," "Romeo and Juliet," and other ladies and gentlemen of the literary *haut monde*.

A Lively Group of Timely Books

Who's Hoover, by William Hard. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.) Inspiring, intimate portrait of one of our presidential nominees.

Progressive Democracy, by Alfred E. Smith. (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.) Addresses and state papers by the famous Governor of New York.

Alfred E. Smith, by Henry F. Pringle. (Macy-Masius, New York.) An impartial critical study of the man.

Bryan—The Great Commoner, by J. C. Long. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.) The vivid story of one who was long the hurricane center of political debate.

The Confessions of a Rum-runner, by James Barbican. (Ives Washburn, New York.) An adventurous gentleman from the British Isles tells of the hazards of smuggling and of the corruption and violence connected with the illegal trade.

The Stream of History, by Geoffrey Parsons. (Scribner's Sons, New York.) A grand history of the world.

Let Freedom Ring, by Arthur Garfield Hays. (Boni & Liveright, New York.) A summary of five rousing fights in which Mr. Hays, as Attorney of the League for Civil Liberties, has taken part.

Wide Fields

By Paul Green. (Robert M. McBride & Co., New York.)

WINNER of the Pulitzer Prize for 1927, awarded to him for his play, "In Abraham's Bosom," Mr. Green now delights his growing public with some stories of the poor whites in the Carolina cotton belt. Distinctly worth while.

Tennis

By Helen Wills. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

THREE-STAR-WILLS, or what have you! Here we meet the lovely lady of the courts not only as a champion and a writer, but also as an artist. Miss Wills's illustrations for her own book are interesting—as are also her valuable words about the game of games.

Eva's Apples

By William Gerhardt. (Duffield & Company, New York.)

A DELECTABLE talent let loose on every subject under the skies. Satire, fun and insolence all shaken up to make a good mental cocktail. The plot defies analysis, but the thing has undeniable bubbles.

American Prosperity, Its Causes and Consequences

By Paul M. Mazur. (The Viking Press, New York.)

A BANKER'S careful and authentic opinion on the American economic situation. It must, inevitably, interest all men—from the student of finance who is laboring with the tariff problem, to the man whose wife spends one of his hard-earned dimes in the Five-and-Ten-Cent

Store. Anyone anxious to understand the fundamentals of industry, progress and the well-being of the nation cannot afford to neglect this book.

Torture Island

By I. R. G. Hart. (Simon & Schuster, New York.)

MELODRAMA done very well. A creepy mystery tale that spins the suspense until your spine runs cold. And a "little love, a little kiss" (as Mr. John McCormack sings so charmingly) at the end.

Schermerhorn's Stories

1500 Anecdotes from Forty Years of After-Dinner Speaking. By James Schermerhorn. (George Sully & Co., New York.)

WE give you one little sample—you'll have to get the book for the other 1,499: "The old-timer from the country explained upon his first trip to the movies: 'Durned good show, but I was so fur back that I couldn't hear a word!'"

Cream of the Jug

By Grant Overton. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

GRAND short stories on things in general and in particular, concerned with deep chuckles to warm the heart. We recommend especially "The Pusher-in-the-Face," by F. Scott Fitzgerald, as a tale to brighten life considerably.

The Simple Story of Music

By Charles D. Isaacson. (Macy-Masius, New York.)

TAKING the "bunk" out of music, and leaving an impetuous and human story. Heaps of good anecdotes, laughs, surprises and general gay stimulation. If ever anyone opened a door—hitherto considered rather sacred and doubly locked—our author does in this book. "Come on in, folks," he says—and the volume is not only an invitation, but a key and a whole new set of values. Don't miss it—on your peril.

Deluge

By S. Fowler Wright. (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York.)

A ROMANCE of the future. A whole new world wherein some groping and aspiring human beings find a better philosophy for life and love than the one they possessed before, Mr. Wright's flood overtakes them and carries them, with the rest of mankind, back to an elemental struggle for existence.

Something of the same idea we've met before, some of the theories and dreams we faintly recollect having come upon in sundry books by H. G. Wells—but this is a bully piece of work and stands on its own. Recommended.

Flutes of Childhood

By Thomas Emmett Moore. (Geo. Sully & Co., New York.)

IF YOU will turn (in this delightful volume of verse) to "Tim's Circus" you will find the full, fine flavor of human feeling that pervades all of these poems. Not since Eugene Field, say the critics, has anything so appealing, so unartificial and so honest appeared on the publishers' lists.

Ourselves, we found particular enjoyment in Mr. Moore's perfect handling of negro dialect, and in the choice of his simple subjects. We ask you all to read these American poems.

Bad Girl

By Vina Delmar. (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.)

THIS is being considerably talked—or whispered—about, and yet we cannot honestly understand why it has made so great a hit. To be true, it proves once again that babies do not come from Mrs. Wiggs's or anyone else's cabbage patch. But it is not the first time that fiction has held so revolutionary a theory. In fact, if memory is still worth anything, dear old nature has been shown up hundreds of times in bigger and better books.

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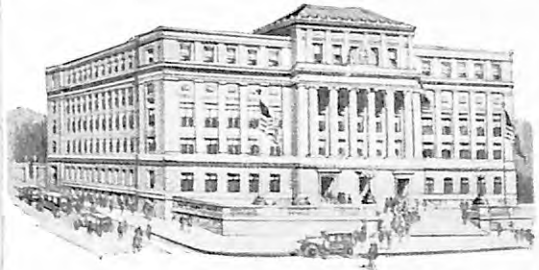
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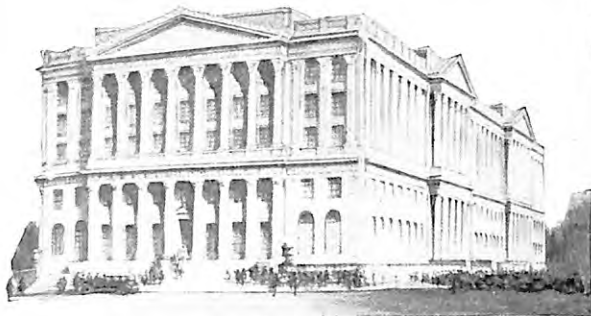
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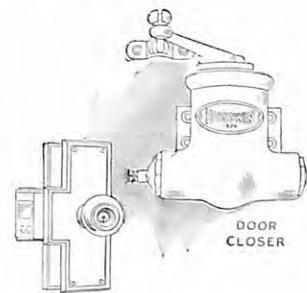
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