

The Scranton Tribune
Published Daily, except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVV S. RICHARD, Editor.
O. F. BYRBE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St.

S. S. VRELAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE RATE FOR ADVERTISING.
The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, and Price per inch. Rows include 100 lines, 200 lines, 300 lines, 400 lines, 500 lines, 600 lines, 700 lines, 800 lines, 900 lines, 1000 lines.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SIXTEEN PAGES.
SCRANTON, MAY 31, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play.

JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican masses.

Government and the Strike.
CORRESPONDENT of the North American states forcefully an opinion concerning the anthracite strike which undoubtedly is gaining currency in this country. He writes:

"When two children are quarreling with each other it is the parents' duty to set them right, especially when such strife is detrimental to the rest of the family. This is the situation of the present strike. It is to be regretted that the government is so dilatory in checking this flagrant misuse of the public interests. It is manifestly the duty of the government to prevent the slightest injury to the mines, because it affects the rights of every citizen of the United States, since the damage will ultimately fall on the people through a higher price of coal. It is also the duty of the government to see that all trains are run as usual, and independent companies given a free and open market. The government has jurisdiction on the grounds of jeopardy of the rights, life and property of its citizens, and as a matter of public nuisance. It is peculiar that the government should recognize this duty of interference in bringing about peace in the affairs of foreign nations—sacrificing the lives of its people, and spending years and millions of dollars in the occupancy of foreign territory, and yet allow such internal commotion to exist."

We believe that a time is coming when the strong power of the government will step in when great strikes begin and insist, in the interest of the public welfare, upon their peaceful adjudication before a competent court. This will put professional labor agitators and dishonest employers both out of business, because neither could survive the test of public judicial investigation. In the way of such government peace-keeping, some constitutional difficulties now lie, but necessity will remove or get around them. The interests of civilized society are too intimately interwoven and interdependent to be indefinitely subjected to frequent strain and injury through the intermittent barbarities of industrial civil wars. That time has not arrived, however; and for the present the question is, What is the government's duty as the strike case stands? Obviously there is but one answer. It is to protect life and property rights. If either shall be menaced, the government must come immediately to the rescue. Men may work and men may strike but whether working or striking they must obey the law or accept the consequences of its violation. Messrs. Mitchell, Nichols, Duffy and their colleagues have threatened with destruction by flood millions of dollars' worth of property lying at the foundation of the business life and prosperity of the anthracite region; at any cost that threat must be withdrawn or thwarted.

And so we shall have to wait until Sunday for the official British announcement as to how the South African case has jumped. Monday promises to be a day of fate.

The Need of Ship Subsidy.
IN SPITE of indifference at Washington, the subject of government protection for American ocean commerce to encourage ship-building and save the millions of ocean freights now paid to foreigners will not go down. The people see that our inland and coastwise marine, which is fully protected against foreign competition, is growing amazingly; and they reason from effect back to cause and want a similar cause to be placed underneath our lagging ocean marine.

Here are some figures which show how our protected inland and coastwise marine—the boats on our rivers, lakes and harbors—all American, because foreign boats are not permitted to register—has developed. In 1880 the capital invested in ship-building in this country was less than \$6,000,000; today it is \$41,247,703. In the past ten years our manufacture of iron and steel vessels for river, lake and coastwise traffic has quadrupled. In the past decade our ship builders built for ocean-going traffic only 206,771 tons of ships as against 2,293,426 tons built in Great Britain—not one ton to England's forty. Yet we have the finest coal, the finest ore, the cheapest rail freights, the best machinery and the most skillful labor. The only thing which we haven't got is a subsidy to make it possible for the

American proprietor of an American-made and American-registered ocean-going ship to pay the higher wages which American sailors require and deserve, and at the same time to compete for traffic with the lower-wage ships of England, France and Germany.

The city which wants factories and mills to locate within its limits and contribute to its increase of population and business exchanges pays a subsidy willingly. It may be an outright bonus or a remission of taxation or a subscription for a percentage of stock or a donation of site and buildings or a combination of some or all of these features, but it is a subsidy just the same. Nobody objects to it; at least, in the early stages of a city's industrial upbuilding objects are few and the policy is supported with enthusiasm by public spirited citizens. This case is exactly parallel with that of our ocean shipping. It needs a lift, a push, an initial stimulus. Once it gets under full way it can take care of itself.

Opening Southern Eyes.
EVEN the South, it seems, is beginning to discover the merit, from the point of view of its own welfare, in the work which Booker Washington is doing in educating the black man to be of use to society. The other day the Atlanta Constitution printed a letter from a staff correspondent on observations made recently at Tuskegee which is notable. It was the correspondent's first visit to the Booker Washington school, and while to some extent he insists upon the conventional southern point of view that the environment at Tuskegee is exceptional, and that the negro is ordinarily situated in the South is fit only for the fate meted out to him, he cannot help showing enthusiasm over Tuskegee. Listen:

"In this community are some 1,200 male and female who are being equipped for the duties of life. They come from all classes and conditions of life. Many arrive at the institute in abject poverty, without the means to pay the small tuition which is charged. The most unpromising are soon whipped into condition. Each is given a practical education. Each is taught a trade. All are inculcated with ideas of morality, thought, cleanliness, industry and discipline. No false ideas are preached. The dominant note which one hears from morning until night is the dignity of work. The average student, coming from the most poverty-stricken surroundings, soon catches the spirit of Tuskegee, and in the brief space of a few months a wonderful transformation takes place. Order comes out of chaos. The habits of a lifetime are reversed.

"The result of all this is an ideal negro community. The expression 'an ideal negro community' will give but a vague idea to the average southerner. I have visited many college towns and studied the work of many colleges. I have never seen one which approximates Tuskegee in many respects. During the two days spent at Tuskegee I never saw tobacco used in any form. I never heard the suggestion of profanity. I did not detect the semblance of immorality, and the boisterousness and disorder which one instinctively associates with the negro was absolutely lacking. Perfect order, neatness, self-respect and absolute politeness prevailed everywhere. The absurd affectation of the average educated negro was not noticeable. These negroes had been educated in the broadest and best sense. All sides of them had been developed and the best had been brought out. There was no suggestion of a superficial veneer which temporarily hides all the original crudities. The visit was, as I said in the beginning, a revelation. The same revelation is in store for any southern man who will take the trouble to visit Tuskegee."

While the correspondent of the Atlanta paper emphasizes the fact of the the environment at Tuskegee he is man enough to admit that what can be done in one place can be done in another: "It will be urged that Tuskegee is an exceptional case and that one can form no idea of the net result of negro industrial education from this isolated example. This is not true. In the state of Alabama the results of the Tuskegee spirit are becoming manifested everywhere. Similar schools, on a small scale, founded by Tuskegee graduates, are springing up in many sections. All of these schools are annually turning out men and women who are making better carpenters, better blacksmiths, better cooks, nurses, brickmasons, farmers and better men and women. The South owes Booker Washington a lasting debt of gratitude. If the rank and file of his race will follow his ideas, the race question will eventually become a thing of the past."

It is certainly encouraging to read in southern newspapers literature like this. We trust that there will be more of it.

The secret of Mark Hanna's popularity is that the people admire a fighter, Mark has never been a trimmer or a flim flammer. When he had an opinion to express he expressed it. When he had a head to hit he hit it. When he could do a friend a good turn he did it. When he pledged his word he kept it. These are qualities which will win and hold when a lot of showier qualities flatter out.

We Need Tropical Colonies.
By Walter J. Bullard, of Schenectady, N. Y.

IT IS HARD to realize, but it is a fact, that the importation into the United States of tropical and sub-tropical products has averaged more than \$300,000,000 a year during the last ten years, and is now fully \$1,000,000 each day. Sundays and holidays included. This proves the wisdom of our acquiring tropical possessions, so that American capital can be used for these productions, and remain with ourselves, instead of being utterly lost to us nationally, by being paid out to foreigners. Some of the necessary tropical possessions we already have, and we are in a fair way of getting the Danish West Indies, while there are others, only waiting the opportunity to enter our family. Why should we pay out \$60,000,000 a year for coffee, \$25,000,000 for india rubber, and \$22,000,000 for fibres? Or millions more for fruits, nuts, tobacco, tea, spices, cabi-

net woods, indigo, cinchona, chocolate, etc.?
The following figures prove the soundness of this argument. We bought from

Table with columns: Country, 1890, 1900. Rows include Hawaii, Porto Rico.

Of sales to their mother countries the following colonies show: British, 43 per cent.; Dutch, 43 per cent.; French, 66 per cent.; Porto Rico, 65 per cent.; Hawaii, 99.4 per cent., of their total exports.

Taking Hawaii also as an example, we note that since our reciprocal agreement of 1876, Hawaii has increased her sugar producing by twentyfold, and similarly increased her purchasing power. The figures also prove this:

Table with columns: Year, Value. Rows include 1875, 1880, 1890, 1900.

All this colonial progress, both ways, affords good ground for hope as to the ultimate value to us of our Philippine possessions, a value which they will rapidly attain when our Democratic vote-seeking opponents cease their tirades of abuse and misrepresentation of and against the American army and all Republican administrations. The business being done in the Orient is far greater than generally imagined. It amounts to \$1,200,000,000 or \$100,000,000 a month for the countries for which Hong Kong, Singapore, and Manila are the trade centres. And that vast trade is in goods mainly produced in the temperate zones. Among the countries producing these goods, except in the matter of our want of an ocean marine, we occupy first place, not only as to the diversity and quantity of our natural resources, but also as to our vigorous and up-to-date processes of manufacture.

Is it not time for our political opponents, with their associated "Little Americans" and "Anti-Imperialists," to treat this whole matter as a business proposition, to give their own countrymen credit for what they are doing and trying to do, and to look the whole question squarely in the face? Not in the light of political party expediency, but from the viewpoint of what is best for ourselves and the new peoples under our charge, not only in the present, but for the future.

The supporters of Senator Quay in his present campaign await with much interest and anxiety the outcome of tomorrow's primaries in Tioga. It is generally admitted that if a verdict should be recorded in favor of Elkin it would be all up with the torpid Pennypacker movement and that nothing could prevent an Elkin stampede. On the other hand, a defeat for Elkin in Tioga, while disconcerting, would not be serious, for Tioga has of late years been an insurgent stronghold. All accounts agree that the fights which the Quay people have made in other counties are as nothing compared with the fight which they are putting up in Tioga. With them it is now or never.

Edison is gaining additional fame by the claim to have solved the 100-mile, without-change electric automobile problem. If Edison could also solve the problem of dealing with reckless automobile engineers who daily menace life and limb by foolhardy speed, he would also receive the thanks of the community.

Cuba was cursed by yellow journalism at the start. It is too bad that the new government could not have been in existence at least a day without encountering the discomforts of a Pulitzer-Hearst-Wanamaker exhibition of newspaper enterprise.

The criticisms regarding the operations in the Philippines appear to emanate from people who are impressed with the idea that the medicine of warfare should be taken by the United States troops only.

The situation at Martinique may make the Danish real estate holders regret that they did not close up the bargain with Uncle Sam at once.

State Campaign as Viewed in Wayne
From the Homestead Citizen.

THE pending campaign for the Republican nominations for state officers, an entirely new aspect of that feature of the political conditions in Pennsylvania known as "boss rule" is presented. Heretofore, when the leader of the dominant party has made choice of his candidate for governor, he has announced his preference, and called on the party to unite with him in support of the candidate. From the nomination of Hartranft, in 1872, through the influence of Simon Cameron, to the nomination of Stone, in 1888, through the influence of Senator Quay, this practice has been observed. In some instances—as in 1878, 1890 and 1898—the desired nomination was secured only after a contest, while in others there was substantial unanimity. But in every case the preference of the party leader was made known at a comparatively early stage of the canvass, and the party had the opportunity of deciding whether to support or oppose him.

This year, the situation is materially different. Senator Quay—who, notwithstanding much opposition, still maintains his primacy in the party—has not taken the party into his confidence on the question of the candidate for governor. For a long time it was supposed that he had made choice of Attorney General Elkin. On April 11, however, he announced his opposition to Mr. Elkin. But while declaring his purpose of defeating the attorney general, and to that end becoming a candidate in his own county for delegate

to the state convention, he steadily declined to name the candidate of his choice, but contented himself with stating that the candidate would be announced in due time. Later, his lieutenants in Philadelphia, and some other counties, have interested themselves in bringing out Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, a judge of the Philadelphia common pleas, as a candidate. Judge Pennypacker is a distant relative of Senator Quay and his ardent admirer. It has been understood that the senator favors the nomination of the judge. Still, Senator Quay has not publicly committed himself on this point, and apparently is testing public sentiment on the subject, with a possibility that he may finally decide against Judge Pennypacker, and hand out another candidate at the convention.

The result of Senator Quay's course in this matter has not been such as he apparently anticipated. The candidacy of Judge Pennypacker, so far from arousing interest in the party, has been attended with the opposite effect. There is a widespread feeling, among political parties generally, that when a party has the power to bestow honors or rewards it should bestow them on men who have aided in giving it that power, rather than on those who have stood aloof from its contests. The great mass of the Republican party share in this feeling. Hence the proposition to select Judge Pennypacker, who is practically unknown in politics, except as the beneficiary of the party, in now holding a judgeship in Philadelphia for a second term, and to set aside those who have taken an active part in the contests through which Republican principles have been carried into effect, and the Republican policy in the administration of state and national affairs has been established and maintained, is received, in large measure, not only with coldness but with positive resentment.

In this, no question is raised respecting the character and the qualifications of Judge Pennypacker, but to whom the party owes recognition, and from these, it is felt, the selection of a candidate should be made.

There is another aspect in which the attitude of Senator Quay is especially offensive to the mass of the party. While he has no right to oppose the nomination of Mr. Elkin if he thinks it prejudicial to the best interests of the party, that nomination can be prevented only by the selection of some other man. If Senator Quay has in view a man whose nomination he thinks would best advance Republican interests, the party has a right to know who he is, that it may deliberately form its judgment in the premises. It is not to be denied that a feeling is rapidly growing, throughout the party, that it is not being fairly treated in the matter—that here is not even the form of consulting his wishes in the premises. In fact, the attitude of Senator Quay, as it appears to the mass of the people, may be thus expressed: "Elkin is no longer my candidate. Who may ultimately be my candidate, do no affair of yours; you have only to accept him when he is presented. I have several candidates up my sleeve, and I will hand out the one that suits me best, in time for you to nominate him. Meantime elect your delegates without instructions, and they will get instructions from me, when I have decided on the nominee."

It is very apparent that the people are little inclined to tolerate such a method of conducting a canvass and making a nomination. However willing they might be to endorse an acceptable candidate, fairly presented for their consideration, they are not disposed to line up in support of a dark horse to be trotted out by Senator Quay's sleeve on the eve of the convention. The defeat of Mr. Elkin being the avowed purpose of Senator Quay, it is not surprising that, with such methods of conducting the campaign against him, there has been a decided reaction of popular feeling in his favor. He is undeniably stronger now than when Quay first declared against him. He has, indeed, become stronger than he would have been as Senator Quay's candidate. If the contest is to be that of Quay's sleeve against Elkin, the success of the sleeve will be a machine nomination of the rankest type, and an illustration of boss rule in its most offensive form.

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List of Scholarships.
2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$402 each..... \$804
1 Scholarship in Bucknell University..... 209
1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester..... 204
1 Scholarship in Williamson School for Boys..... 1700
1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary..... 750
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Preparatory School..... 750
1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy..... 600
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School..... 600
1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna..... 400
1 Scholarship in Wilkes-Barre Institute..... 276
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)..... 230
4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each..... 500
4 Scholarships in Hardenbergh School of Music and Art..... 400
3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each..... 300
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each..... 285
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$50 each..... 100
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooley's Vocal Studio..... 125
\$9574

Rules of the Contest.
The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.
Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:
One month's subscription..... 1.00
Three months' subscription..... 1.25
Six months' subscription..... 2.00
One year's subscription..... 3.00
The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.
The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships.
Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Only new subscribers will be counted.
Rewards by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.
No transfers can be made after credit has been given.
All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once.
Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

EVERY CONTESTANT TO BE PAID—Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for THE TRIBUNE during the contest.

SPECIAL HONOR PRIZES.
A new feature is added this year. Special Honor Prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month.

THE CONTESTANT SCORING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF POINTS BEFORE 5 P. M. SATURDAY, MAY 31, WILL RECEIVE A HANDSOME GOLDWATCH, WARRANTED FOR 20 YEARS.

Special Honor Prizes for June, July, August, September and October will be announced later.

Those wishing to enter the Contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to

CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college.
5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address, CHARLES E. FISH, Principal School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa.

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East Stroudsburg, Pa. The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 10, 11 and 12. High school graduates will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class where their work has covered the junior and middle years course of the normal. This year will be the last opportunity given to do so, as the three years' course is in full force and all will come under the state regulations of examinations. G. P. BIBLE, A. M., Principal.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL'S SCRANTON, PA.

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