

Rolla Clymer correspondence

Section 33, Pages 961 - 990

This series of the Rolla Clymer collection includes sent and received correspondence arranged chronologically beginning in 1909. With few exceptions, the correspondence provides a continuous and very complete view of his activities. Much of the earliest correspondence in the Clymer collection pertains to information about the College of Emporia for the period Clymer was a student there. Scattered throughout the remainder of the correspondence is information about Emporia athletics and alumni activities and letters with former classmates. From 1914 to 1918, Clymer was editor and manager of the Olathe, Kansas, Register. In 1918, Rolla Clymer moved his young family to El Dorado, Kansas, where he became editor and manager of the El Dorado Republican. Except for a six month hiatus in 1937 as editor and manager of the Santa Fe New Mexican in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Clymer served the remainder of his professional career in El Dorado.

In his later years, Clymer devoted much of his time to efforts to preserve the Kansas Flint Hills region which he dearly loved. In addition to newspaper editorials, he wrote and published numerous widely circulated articles and poems about the Flint Hills. Perhaps his best known tribute was his poem "Majesty of the Hills," which helped earn him the designation as Poet Laureate of the Flint Hills. Rolla Clymer died on June 4, 1977, having been the editor of the El Dorado Times for fifty-nine years. For a complete contents list of the Rolla Clymer collection, see the External Links below.

Date: 1909-1977

Callnumber: Rolla Clymer Coll. #9, Box 1 - 49

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June 14, 1920

Miss Flora Overly,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dear Miss Overly:-

Received your cordial telegram yesterday and wish to thank you for your kind words. Am truly glad that our comments upon your talk at Oil Hill pleased you. The effect of the publicity locally was general regret that so few ElDorado people had a chance to hear you.

I am sorry that our files were so depleted that we were unable to spare you the number of additional copies of The Times of the date of June 7 that you desire. However, we mailed you fifteen papers today and trust these will be sufficient for a portion of your needs.

Will be pleased to receive clippings containing the comments of your local papers.

With continued best wishes,

Very truly yours,

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
per

RAG/JPS



KANSAS CITY PAPER HOUSE

JOBBER OF PAPER
FOR PRINTING AND WRAPPING

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BOTH PHONES
MAIN 536

J.A. CARPENTER,
PRESIDENT
I.W. CARPENTER,
VICE PRESIDENT
H.F. FIELD,
TREASURER
E.R. JONES,
SECRETARY

June 14, 1920.

Times Publishing Company,
Eldorado, Kansas.

Gentlemen;- Attention Mr. Clymer

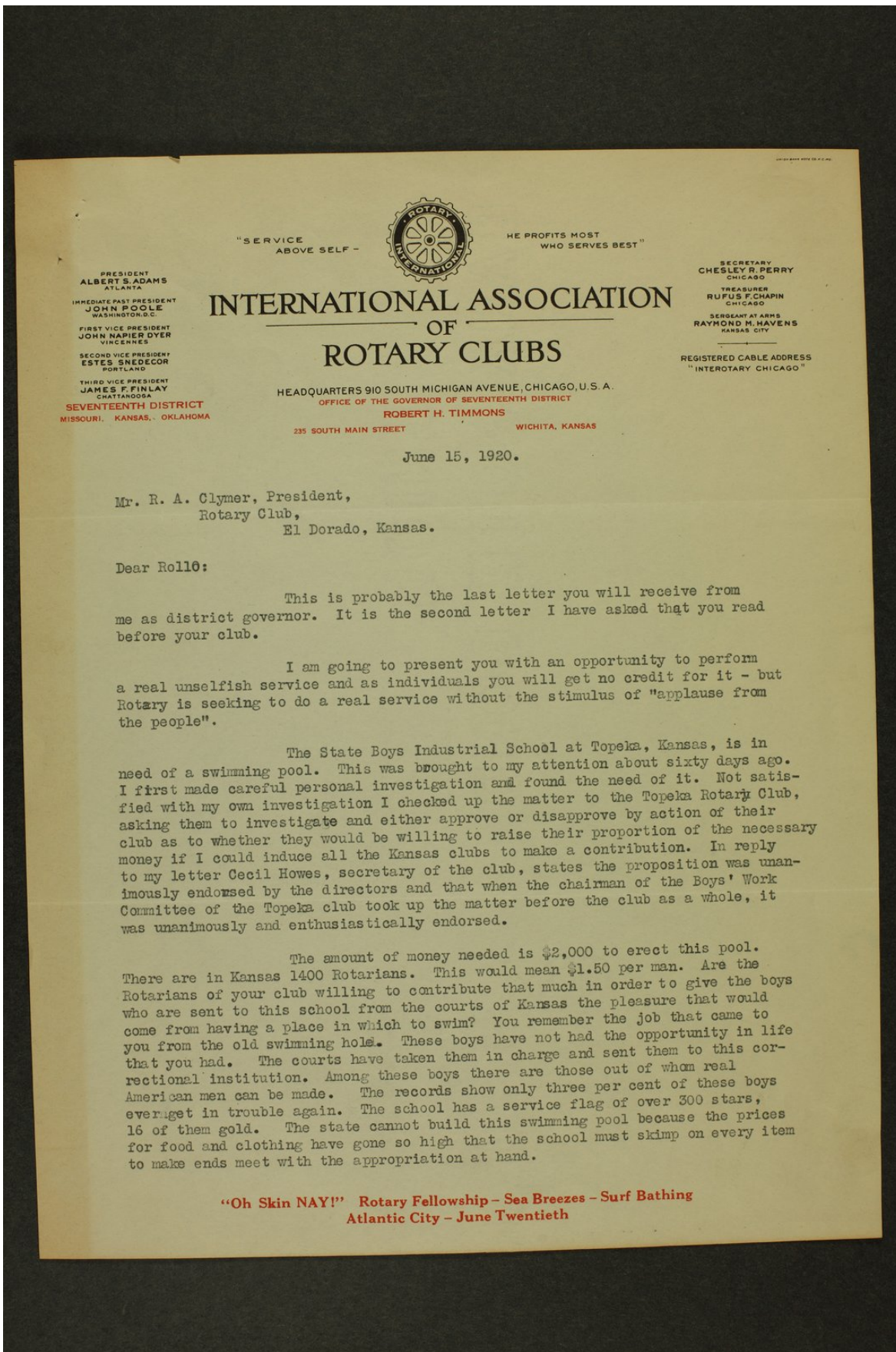
We are in receipt of your check of the 12th inst. and note you want to hold the original bill-lading until the freight rate is adjusted. Will say it will be satisfactory for you to do so, and we will await the arrival of the shipment of the cores at the mill- If the full shipment is received there without any difficulty we can then immediately give you credit and refund the value of the cores; if the full shipment does not reach destination it will then be necessary to have the original bill-lading to file claim against the railroad for any shortage that occurs.

As soon as we hear from the mill that the shipment has arrived in full we will send you the refund.

Yours truly,

KANSAS CITY PAPER HOUSE.

HFF/R





Rolla Clymer correspondence

June 15, 1920.
Mr. R. A. Clymer, No. 2

Capt. M. P. MacLean, a member of the Topeka Rotary Club, is superintendent of the school. An investigation of Capt. MacLean convinces me he is handling the school in the right kind of a human, American way. You can rest assured that Capt. MacLean will spend the money for the purpose indicated. In making this contribution you will be doing something for the underprivileged boys of the State of Kansas. Will your club contribute its proportionate part? If you will, please mail to me immediately your check for \$37.50. I will personally see to it that the money is correctly spent.

Say, Skinnay, how'd you like to go four years without a swim, huh? That's what the boys at the school - boys from thirteen to eighteen years - have to do. They have shower baths and tub baths, but no ole swimmin' hole. Come on in fellers. Let's build them an ole swimmin' hole. You can't spend your money where it will do any more good.

Please understand that this is to be considered in no sense an assessment, but only as a free will contribution to the happiness of boys who need the help of real men like the Rotarians of Kansas.

Rotarily yours,

ROBT. H. TIMMONS, GOVERNOR
17TH DISTRICT L.A. of R.C.

RWT-EH



June 15, 1920

Western Newspaper Union,
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sirs:-
Please send us 200 sheets of 6-ply cardboard,
coated one side.

Very truly yours,

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
per



June 16, 1920

Missouri-Interstate Paper Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sirs:-

Please ship us at once 10,000 (10M) Register
Bond, Linen Finish, envelopes, size 6½, white.

Very truly yours,

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
per

Rolla Clymer correspondence

H. P. PEARS, CHAIRMAN

J. M. VOLLMER, SECRETARY

F. M. VAWTER, VICE-CHAIRMAN

H. W. FLAGG, COMMISSIONER

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EMPLOYING PRINTERS OF AMERICA

1205-6-7 MONADNOCK BLOCK
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BULLETIN

JUNE 16, 1920

A 44-HOUR WEEK AT THIS TIME IS AN ECONOMIC CRIME

TO THE EMPLOYING PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES:

THE unions of the printing trades have announced that they will demand the 44-hour week on May 1, 1921, and by direct statement or innuendo have given the impression that the United Typothetae of America, speaking for the printing industry has agreed to this program. Such is not the fact. The United Typothetae of America, in convention at New York, September, 1919, passed the following resolution without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, the high cost of living needs to be abated by intelligent, diligent, efficient and conscientious labor, by thrift and the avoidance of waste and extravagance;

And Whereas, the price of commodities is regulated by the day's labor of the individual, and the real unit of value or the unit of compensation is not the dollar, but the purchasing power of the dollar;

And Whereas, during the reconstruction period through which we are now passing, it is manifestly incumbent upon all employers and employees alike to exhibit the same amount of patriotism and zeal for the welfare of our great country and its institutions that has been so loyally and generously contributed by industry during the late world struggle;

And Whereas, we believe the most potent if not the only sure remedy for the high cost of living is increased production and the stabilization of prices in conformity with wages now being paid;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the United Typothetae of America, in convention assembled, that we receive with emphatic disapproval any suggestion at this time to decrease production, whether by a reduction in working hours or any other method, believing that such curtailment of production is unpatriotic, unwise, ill-timed and an economic crime.

The Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetae, hoping to hold off the strike in New York City, did declare for a 44-hour week to take effect May 1, 1921, but the Closed Shop Division is composed of less than 50 per cent of the parent body and cannot speak for that body. Taking advantage of the confusion in names between the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetae of America and the United Typothetae of America itself, the unions are signing up agreements with the 44-hour clause inserted on the representation that this question has been finally settled for the industry.

OPEN SHOP GETS SUPPORT OF U. S. COMMERCE BODY

Bar Outsiders in Labor Disputes, Is Advice.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., June 8.—[Special.]—Twelve principles which, in its opinion, should govern industrial relations were announced today by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The views set forth in the committee report are to be submitted to a referendum of the 1,300 industrial and commercial organizations comprising the chamber's membership.

The twelve principles, some of which are at variance with those for which organized labor contended in the two industrial conferences, are in brief as follows:

1.—Any person possesses the right to engage in any lawful business or occupation and to enter individually or collectively into any lawful contract, either as employer or employé; these rights to be subject to limitation only through an exercise of public authority.

2.—The right of open shop operation is an essential part of individual right of contract.

3.—All men possess an equal right to associate voluntarily for the accomplishment of lawful purposes by lawful means. Such associations for collective action or dealing confer no authority to or deny any right to those who do not desire to act with them.

4.—Such associations of employers or employés must be subject to the authority of the state and legally responsible.

5.—Restriction of production by either employer or employé is an injury to society.

6.—Proper safeguards for health and safety should be furnished employés by employers.

7.—Hours of labor should be reduced only after proper consideration of the fact that it involves a commensurate loss in the earning power of the workers, a limitation of the output of the industry, and an increase in the cost of production.

8.—Adequate means should be provided for the adjustment of employment relations.

9.—In the adjustment of employment relations it is proper for either party to ask that representatives should not be chosen or controlled by any outside group or interests.

10.—Intelligent and practical coöperation based upon a measure of recognition of community interests between employer and employé constitutes a true basis of sound industrial relations.

11.—No combination of federal, state, or municipal employés to prevent or impair the operation of government should be permitted.

12.—In public service activities the public interest and well being must be the paramount and controlling interest.

Auto Crack Victim

IRISH RAIDERS

(CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE)

GOVERNOR ALLEN AND SAMUEL GOMPERS DEBATE

Much interest was shown in the debate recently held in New York City between Governor Allen of Kansas and Samuel Gompers, over the Industrial Court subject.

One of the questions asked by the Chief Sponsor for industrial courts, was: "When a dispute between capital and labor brings on a strike affecting the production or distribution of the necessities of life, thus threatening the public peace and impairing the public health, has the public any rights in such a controversy, or is it a private war between capital and labor? If you answer the question in the affirmative, how would you protect the rights of the public?"

Mr. Gompers side-stepped the issue by likening the question to the famous one "Have you stopped beating your wife?"

Governor Allen claimed that the Industrial Court of Kansas does not deny the right to quit work, but it does deny the divine right of labor to order a man to quit work.

Donlin Says Shirkers Vie with Profiteers.

Montreal, June 5.—John Donlin, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, threw a bombshell into the ranks of labor today when he asserted that the workers are shirking their responsibility and that under production is as much responsible as profiteering for the hardships suffered by the public.

"The wage earner is just as much responsible for the high cost of living as any other agency," said Mr. Donlin in his annual report. "If every worker doing physical labor would insist that production equal prewar times there would soon be a reduction in the price of commodities. The higher wages go and the more production falls off the more the worker is going to be hurt."

(Chicago Daily Tribune)

McAdoo Won't Not A Rotarians Favor Production Boom

Regulation of labor unions and curtailment of needless Government expenses, by acts of Congress, were favored by the Rotary Club of Louisville, Ky., meeting Thursday, June 3rd, at Hotel Henry Matterson. The recommendations were embodied in a report of the club's Special Industrial Relations Committee.

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee was based on replies of Rotarians to a questionnaire circulated among members two months ago. Sixty replies were received.

In answer to the question, "What is the percentage of efficiency of your employes compared to pre-war efficiency?" only five answered, "100 per cent." Three said labor is 40 per cent efficient; nine, 50 per cent; seventeen, 60 per cent; fourteen, 75 per cent, and six, 80 per cent.

Fifty-nine industrial representatives stated belief in the "open shop" and one opposed it. Fifty-eight were opposed to the "closed shop;" two were not. Fifty-seven favored the proposed law for regulation of unions.

"Increased Production" will be the Rotarians' slogan the coming year.

Sinn Fein and Allies Win

Rolla Clymer correspondence

We do not desire to discuss whether or not the 44-hour week, under normal conditions, is socially or economically desirable, but under the present condition of the world's lack of production, a shortening of the present hours is an economic crime and is not required to rectify any unsocial working conditions.

As a result of the exhaustion of all commodities, caused by the war, the world is suffering from a shortage of the necessities of life and from a corresponding increase in the cost of living. It is the duty of everyone, whether employer or employee, to do his utmost to increase production and bring the world's supply of commodities up to the requirements of reasonable living.

At this time the Printing Trades Unions have demanded that their production should be arbitrarily curtailed 10 per cent. Should the employers take measures to arbitrarily reduce production 10 per cent, they would be condemned by public opinion and prosecuted under the law.

This demand of the unions is not a question of wages. The employers in the printing industry have from time to time increased wages to meet the mounting cost of living. This is a case where the unions are loading an increased cost of printing upon the public without any corresponding monetary advantage to themselves. In plain facts, they are demanding in the face of the present economic stress, that the public should pay them while they lay off four hours each week.

Every manufacturer is a trustee to the public that his product be furnished as cheaply as possible, consistent with reasonable hours, fair wages, good working conditions and reasonable profits. Can the employing printer justify his trusteeship to the public in becoming a party to a conspiracy to further reduce production?

The acquiescence to the unions' demands is not as general as the unions would have the industry believe. Many avowed open shop establishments (and among these are some of the largest printers and binders in the country) have declared they will not reduce their hours under the present circumstances. In some sections of the country the whole industry is up in protest.

This letter is sent you in the hopes that you will not commit yourself to giving the 44-hour week until you are fully informed as to the actual conditions.

For further information, address—

THE EMPLOYING PRINTERS OF AMERICA

J. M. VOLLMER, *Secretary*,

H. W. FLAGG, *Commissioner*



Rolla Clymer correspondence

June 18, 1920

Duplex Printing Press Co.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Sirs:-

We are writing to know if there is any chance of immediate delivery on the 8-column Duplex chases which we order on April 6. We feel that ample time has elapsed to enable us to receive this order. The chases are needed in order to enable us to equalize the almost oppressive burden of news print which has been forced upon us, and it is highly expensive for us every day we have to wait. We feel that we have been entirely considerate, but must insist that our order be given some consideration by you for immediate delivery.

Very truly yours,

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
per

Rolla Clymer correspondence

OVERLY GOOD BARGAINS
OVERLY JUST DEALINGS
OVERLY GOOD CLIMATE

I SELL YOUR PROPERTY NOT MINE

PHONE 565-M

FLORA OVERLY
REAL ESTATE-RENTALS
451 CENTRAL AVENUE

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. *June - 19* 19*20*

*Mr. R. W. Clymer
El Dorado Kan.*

*My dear Mr. Clymer.
Your letter of June - 14th Recd. also
papers for which I thank you. Kindly
under separate cover I am mailing
you St. Pete. papers, and also enclosing
\$1.00 for papers which I thoroughly
appreciate. Great I may see you
in our City - this winter, and have
the pleasure of proving my statements
to your thorough satisfaction.
Will be glad to hear from you
of any time. Sincerely,
Miss Flora Overly.*



Rolla Clymer correspondence

June 19, 1920

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

Please refer to our brass rule order #1849 calling
for 24 -- 5x6 point beveled column rules.

These are for special order and our customer is getting
rather impatient over the delay.

You also have several orders prior to that, calling
for beveled column rule both in lengths and Labor Saving fonts. See if
you can't get these to us, and at any rate this order #1849 which we
would like to have you send us by first express unless the order has
already been shipped by freight, and is on the way to us.

Yours truly,

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

Manager

FC/M

COPY FOR TIMES PUB. COMPANY
EL DORADO KANSAS



Rolla Clymer correspondence

June 21, 1920

Western Newspaper Union,
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Sirs:-

Enclosed form for county examination papers, which we wish ruled. There are 5000 individual sheets, making 1250 when ruled four on, which is the form in which we wish to receive it. The county superintendent wants to use this for examinations Friday and Saturday of this week. We informed him that it would be most unlikely to receive the ruled stock from your house in time for us to get the blanks printed by Friday. However, we will ask you to make the best possible time on this job, and get it to us at the earliest moment by the quickest mode of transportation.

Also please accept the following order for immediate shipment:

10M (ten thousand) No. 63 square cornered cards, white.
5M (five thousand) No. 63, round cornered cards, ass'td
200 sheets 6-ply card board, coated one side.
2 reams white news print, 24x36--32.

Very truly yours,

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
per



June 21, 1920

Mr. U. L. McCall,
Correspondent Associated Press,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your inquiry, will say that 100 words extra per day up until 3 p. m. will serve our needs for the Democratic National Convention. However, we wish you to cover all important developments of the convention by half-hour bulletins from that time on until the local telegraph office closes at 11 p. m.

Very truly yours,

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
per



June 21, 1920

Graham Paper Company,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sirs:-

Will you please tell us by what authority you have sent us ten reams of White Traffic, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ doublecap, the invoice for which dated June 18 was received today? We have no record of any recent order for this stock.

Very truly yours,

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
per

Rolla Clymer correspondence

ELEVENTH ANNUAL ROTARY CONVENTION

Atlantic City, N. J., U. S. A. - June 21-25, 1920

BRIEF STORY OF CONVENTION

For use of Rotarians in making reports to their clubs

SESSION OF MONDAY EVENING—JUNE 21

Accompanied by the cheering of more than four thousand delegates and visitors who filled the large convention hall to over-flowing, the Eleventh Annual International Rotary Convention opened on Monday evening on the Steel Pier. It was a gala occasion marked by an inspiring pageant of nations during which the delegations from Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Uruguay, Phillipine Islands, China, Panama and Argentina were escorted to the platform by ladies of International Rotary in the native costume of the respective countries, the ladies in turn escorted by United States sailors and Boy Scouts. The various delegations entered the hall in the order in which the countries were affiliated with the International Association. As the flag of each country appeared, heading the delegation, there was thundering applause and cheering from the four thousand or more United States delegates and visitors who had already been seated previously to the pageant. The last delegation was followed by the General Officers and District Governors of International Rotary with their ladies, headed by the United States flag, the appearance of which was the signal for a burst of applause and cheering which shook the four walls of the hall.

After the singing of "America" the Convention was formally opened by International President Albert S. Adams, who introduced Rotarian Chas. H. Godfrey, President of the Rotary Club of Atlantic City, who heartily welcomed the delegates. The address of welcome was responded to by Past International President Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland who sounded the keynote of the Convention when he said that "altho political governments are endeavoring to establish some form of a League of Nations to insure a permanent peace, the grouping of flags of many countries of the world asserts that Rotary is doing her share to contribute the most necessary thing to a successful League of Nations and that is a *sound foundation*; and that foundation will be what Rotary is going to contribute—a *League of Men*, a league of business and professional men of all civilized nations, gathered together in that peculiar friendship, that warm fellowship, and that peculiar inspiration that comes only in Rotary. That is our mission; that is Rotary's destiny, and may history record that Rotary met this great opportunity in doing its share to bring back to the suffering peoples of the earth peace on earth and good will toward man."

Rotarian James F. Finlay, Third International Vice-President, emphasized the need for a Rotary League of Men when he said: "The great opportunity before this Convention and the two great challenges are: the extension of Rotary as a League of Men, to all nations thruout the world—to give it to other men as we found it; an international institution; the other to give to the coming generation of boys and girls a better opportunity than we have had, by implanting in their minds, while they are young, the seeds and thoughts of Rotary."

The Chairman of each overseas delegation was presented to the Convention and briefly addressed the delegates.



The International officers and district governors were also presented to the Convention, several of whom gave a brief resume of the work accomplished during the past year.

SESSION OF TUESDAY MORNING—JUNE 22

Message from Paul P. Harris

A message to the Convention from Paul P. Harris, President Emeritus, was read by International Secretary, Chesley K. Perry, of which the following is an extract:

"Rotary is now recognized as a world asset, as a spiritual dynamo, making for friendliness among men and nations. Honor, abundant honor to the Atlantic City Convention and measureless happiness to you, my friends, if Rotary can once again bring home the fact that the one way to international peace, the one way to industrial peace is through following the time-honored rule: 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'"

Extracts from Address by President Adams

Round after round of applause greeted the forceful points brought out in the annual report and address of President Albert S. Adams, of which the following are a few extracts:

The thing that will keep Rotary a living, vital force in the world for all time, the very foundation of our organization, is friendship.

Not fair-weather friendship that rejoices only in another's success and happiness, but the kind that stands by with help and encouragement when the other fellow is down on his luck; that puts an arm around him in the hour when the shadows fall about him, and that shows to him the way back into the sunlight, and proves to him that the greatest possession in the world is a friend—friends who believe in him and stick to him, who will tell him of his faults, but who do not wait until the last lamp burns low to tell him of their love for him.

The great thing that Rotary education is doing for men is encouraging the opportunity and creating the desire to "do something for somebody else."

The education of a Rotarian, through service, covers every form of activity and touches at every point of community life, bringing to him a realization of his responsibilities and duties as a man and as a citizen.

To-day without the use of paid organizers, without attempting to organize a club where there was no demand for one, and only after satisfying ourselves that the proposed city could support a club, and that the right men were organizing it, we have 755 clubs, an increase since July 1, 1919, of 239 clubs. And I want to say to you that the clubs that have come in this year are real Rotary Clubs, alive to their opportunities and responsibilities, and made up of men who have caught the spirit.

To-day your eyes behold in Rotary's league of friendship the flags of thirteen nations.

Never in the history of the world have the principles for which Rotary stands been needed as they are today, and when we have carried the message of Rotary to all the world, we will have made the greatest contribution of modern times to the early coming of that day when all can again join in that greatest song of the ages: "On earth, peace and goodwill toward men."

It also puts a responsibility on every Rotarian to conduct himself in his business or profession, and in his public and private life, according to Rotary ideals.

And now we come to that activity that has in it an appeal that touches us all: Boy's work. The one great thing that Rotary can tie to with the full knowledge that we are on safe and sure ground. The boy we will have with us always,

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so that in undertaking work with the boy we are not running after a fad, but undertaking something that will carry on year after year.

Complete success will only come when in each of our home towns we have sold boys' work to the entire community; when we have aroused the conscience of the entire community to the duty and obligation it owes to every boy, for when that has been accomplished, the community will demand and will get those things that will surround the boy with the influences that will make of him a good citizen, clean of mind, strong in body and brave at heart.

And Rotary which teaches unselfishness should want the participation of every good man and woman in this work. Rotarians, put the best you have in burdens, you can each feel that you had a part in making those men worthy to take your places.

I call on you to refuse to adopt any resolution that calls for action by the clubs unless in voting for it you pledge yourselves to go back to your clubs and see to it that they put that resolution into effect.

The saddest thing in the world is an organization that is forever resolving and then fails to transform resolutions into action.

Remember, that Rotary cannot solve all the problems, nor carry all the load, and the fewer things we endorse, the greater influence our endorsement when given. Let's stake our reputation on doing a few things well, rather than many things poorly.

Some day I hope to see our headquarters in a beautiful building of our own, a building that will typify in its architecture the Spirit of Rotary. That such a building can be financed I have no doubt.

In that building I would like to see the most perfect business office in the world—a model for all men to study—with every comfort and convenience for the health and contentment of our employees, with every modern equipment for the efficient handling of our business, with a conference room permeated with the Spirit of Rotary, this room to be for the use of those with disputes to settle, a room that would make those who came to it feel that they must come with clean hands, fair minds and just hearts, and with a sincere desire to adjust their differences. It sounds like a dream, doesn't it? But it can be done.

It is particularly appropriate that Rotary should call this its Loyalty Convention, for if a man be a real Rotarian, he must be loyal to his God, to his country, to his flag and its laws, to his city, to his family, to his friends and to himself.

Rotary stands today as the leading exponent of the ideals "Do something for somebody else." Rotary stands for a square deal to the employer, the employee and to the public and holds that each must be made to respect the rights of the other, and to realize that "Right ends with the abuse of right."

Rotary believes in, and its members practice, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and it believes that normal times can only be brought back to the world when everybody is willing to work more, produce more and save more, spend less, loaf less and talk less.

Rotary believes that a man shall have but one flag, that of the land in which he lives, and that he must respect that flag and the institutions and the laws it stands for, or get out.

Rotary believes that a man should think his country is the best on earth, and his "home town" the best in the country, and that it is his fault if they are not, and that he should give freely of his money and of himself to the upbuilding of his community.

Rotary wants to see that every boy shall have a chance to grow up into a

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Rolla Clymer correspondence

good man, and Rotary is willing to share the job with every other good citizen.

Rotary is symbolized by a circle, and within the radius of that circle are included all the hopes, all the aspirations, all the achievements of the community life, for while membership is exclusive, that circle includes every good civic activity, and a Rotarian stands ready at all times to do his full part.

Guy Gundaker, Chairman of the Committee on Publicity, in the presentation of his report called attention and emphasized the need for desirable and proper publicity for Rotary and by Rotary. After referring to the excellent work done during the last year by the Department of Publicity and Education and after making several recommendations as to what should be the scope of work for the coming year, he concluded with a recommendation that brought applause from the delegates, namely that for want of a better name a "Clearing House Committee" be appointed, through whose hands should pass all proposed matters to be sent to club officers by the various Association Committees and officers, in order to prevent a voluminous amount of literature from going to the club officers. The Clearing House Committee would decide what proposition should be placed before the clubs and would arrange systematic, short, thoroughly workable programs for the clubs.

The report of the Committee on Publicity was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and the convention on Thursday adopted the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee referring the report to the International Board for consideration and action.

SESSION OF TUESDAY AFTERNOON—JUNE 22

The report of the Committee on Relations between Employer and Employee was presented by Chairman Raymond M. Havens, of Kansas City, Mo., as published in the June issue of "The Rotarian."

Address by Judge W. L. Huggins

The report was received favorably by the convention, and after discussion by several delegates, Rotarian W. L. Huggins, Presiding Judge of the Court of Industrial Relations of Topeka, Kansas, addressed the Convention on "Justice and Industrial Relations" of which the following are extracts:

We are now in the midst of a most brutal and destructive industrial warfare. It is world wide. If prompt and concerted action be not taken, the present struggle may yet prove disastrous to liberty and democracy, and the fruits of our military victory may be turned to ashes.

The new battle is being waged around the relations of employer and employee, capital and labor, the wage-payer and the wage-earner. Selfish, cruel men are seeking to inflame class against class, the poor against the rich, the ignorant against the intelligent.

I am here for a very definite purpose. I am a citizen of a community which had undertaken to provide legal measure for the settlement of industrial disputes and to protect the general public from the evils of industrial warfare by the orderly processes of the law.

Employers are thoroughly organized under the laws of incorporation. They speak on all matters of mutual interest with one voice. The employees on the other hand, are organized with equal thoroughness under the modern labor unions and confederations of labor unions. They also speak with one voice on all matters of their mutual interest.

The responsible head of a great industrial corporation refuses to meet his employees and discuss with them matters in dispute. The responsible head of the organization to which his employees belong, in retaliation, calls a strike. The strike is attended with the usual features of violence and intimidation. The employees not only quit work themselves but by force and arms prevent others from working in their places. The employers call upon the state to protect life and property and preserve the peace. The military or constabulary is called upon and civil war ensues. Great economic waste results. Some men lose their lives. Women and children suffer for the necessities and comforts

of life. The industry ceases and the general public is called upon then to suffer with the combatants. In the end no good is accomplished and the bitterness of hatred is engendered which will last for a generation.

If democracy is to survive we must evolve a lawful solution of these constantly recurring industrial disputes, which so vitally affect the peace and prosperity of every class of our people.

Under the common law since very ancient times, certain industries and vocations have been regarded as impressed or affected with a public interest. The inn, the blacksmith shop, the grist mill, are familiar examples.

In the United States, the government regulates that class of industries known as "public utilities" in the interest of the general welfare.

The legislature of my state, in attempting to find a solution for industrial problems, adhered strictly to the established principles of the common law.

We have founded this legislation upon the principle that certain industries and vocations are affected with a public interest. We have added to the long accepted list of industries so affected those which directly and vitally influence the supply of food, clothing and fuel. These three classes of industries, together with those which heretofore have been known as public utilities, are deemed "essential industries," and are by legislative action declared to be subject to regulation.

The legislature of my state in this new industrial code has attempted to do two new things only:

First, it has impressed with a public interest the manufacture of food and clothing, and the production of fuel.

Second, it has declared labor as well as capital invested and engaged in these essential industries to be impressed with a public interest, and to owe a public duty.

The other provisions of the law merely establish the procedure by which the Court of Industrial Relations functions in adjudicating controversies and in the regulation and supervision of the essential industries for the purpose of preserving the public peace, protecting the public health, preventing industrial strife, disorder and waste, securing the regular and orderly conduct of the businesses directly affecting the living conditions of the people.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations is emphatically not a tribunal for arbitration. The Kansas law is based upon the principle of adjudication, not arbitration.

The law provides for the adjudication of industrial controversies in the same orderly way, and by the same kind of tribunal, as have been used in the adjudication of all other classes of controversies for hundreds of years.

The Kansas industrial code provides for a Court of Industrial Relations consisting of three judges to be appointed by the governor for definite terms. It provides said court with a staff of expert engineers, accountants and examiners. It gives the court jurisdiction over all the essential industries in the state. It provides that, in case of a controversy between employers and workers, or between crafts or groups of workers, engaged in any of said industries, if the controversy shall reach the point that it endangers the continuity of service, the supply of the necessities of life, threatens the public peace, endangers the public health, or affects the general welfare of the people, that the court upon its own initiative, or upon the application of either party to the dispute, or upon the petition of the Attorney General, or upon the complaint of ten citizen taxpayers of the locality, shall take jurisdiction, shall investigate, determine and adjudicate such differences, make findings of fact and issue an order in the premises. By such order the Court may fix rules and regulations concerning hours of labor and working conditions, and establish a minimum wage or standard of wages, all of which must be observed by both parties unless changed by agreement of the parties and approval of the court. It provides that if either party to the controversy be dissatisfied the matter may



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be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the state for review and shall be by the Supreme Court given preference over other civil cases in the matter of an early hearing. Throughout the controversy and litigation the industry must continue to operate. In other words,—when a private quarrel between employers and employees approaches the point at which open hostilities and industrial warfare are imminent, when the homes of the land are threatened, when the health and comfort of women and children are jeopardized, the state in the exercise of the police power, steps forward and says: "Hold! Thou shalt not."

The prime purpose of the industrial law is the protection of the public against the inconvenience, the hardships, and the suffering so often caused by industrial warfare.

It protects every citizen in his God-given right to work, to support his family like a free man without molestation and without fear. It confirms the right of every man to quit, to change his employment like a free man; but it forbids him either by violence or by intimidation to prevent others from working. It assures capital invested in the essential industries freedom from the great economic waste incident to industrial warfare. It offers a fair return upon such investments. It guarantees to workers engaged in these essential industries a fair wage, steady employment, and healthful and moral surroundings. It gives to employers, to employee, and to the general public alike an impartial tribunal to which may be submitted all controversies vitally affecting the three. It declares anew the democratic principle that the will of the majority legally expressed shall be the law of the land. It prohibits and penalizes the rule of the minority by means of intimidation. It prohibits trial of industrial disputes by guage of battle, but it offers in place thereof a safe, sane and civilized remedy for industrial wrongs.

Some have called this effort to compel capital and labor to cease industrial warfare an infringement of corporate and individual rights. If so, it is simply a re-statement of the old principle that the rights of the many are superior to the rights of the individual; that every man's rights leave off where his neighbor's begin, that no man may so use his own as to injure others.

The Legislature of my state in the Court of Industrial Relations has provided a tribunal in which justice is administered without money and without price. The penniless man, if he be engaged as a worker in any of the essential industries, may come into this court with his complaint. He is not required to give security for costs nor even to pay his own witnesses. The state provides him with legal advice, with expert accountants and engineers, and with trained examiners who will investigate his case, prepare his evidence and present it to the court without a penny's charge. The law enjoins upon the court that it shall do all things necessary to develop the facts in the case.

The law does more than this for the worker. It provides that if he be dissatisfied with the adjudication of his case by the Court of Industrial Relations, he may take it for review to the Supreme Court of the state. The transcript of his evidence is prepared for him and he goes with his grievance and with all his evidence to the Supreme Court still without a penny's cost.

The Court has already, in one of its orders, defined a fair wage. It has said that a fair wage is one which will enable the frugal and industrious working man to provide himself and family with all the necessities and a reasonable share of the comforts of life; that in addition thereto, a fair wage should provide opportunities for intellectual advancement and reasonable recreation; that a fair wage should be such as to enable the parents working together to provide the children with good moral surroundings, opportunities for education and a fair chance in the race of life; that a fair wage should enable the frugal man to provide for sickness and old age.

Further than this the law has extended to unorganized the same opportunity as to organized labor, and so the individual worker on his own responsibility may invoke the jurisdiction of the Court to protect him.

There is one question which I will not debate with any man. It is the

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question of obedience to the law of the land. Loyal, patriotic citizens will obey the law from choice, and the other kind will obey it from compulsion. I believe that the great majority of organized workers in America are loyal and patriotic. I am not disturbed by the loud boasting of some of the alleged leaders that "organized labor will not give up the right to strike, law or no law." But this declaration on the part of some of the responsible heads of organized labor has joined the issue in this country. The question thus is: "Shall Democracy prevail and the will of the majority legally expressed remain the law of the land, or shall Bolshevism take the place of Democracy?" The issue is plain and it cannot be misunderstood.

SESSION OF WEDNESDAY MORNING—JUNE 23

The figures given in the preliminary report of the Committee on Credentials showed that the total vote of the Convention had already reached more than one thousand and the report of the Committee on Registration showed that the total registration had reached more than seven thousand.

The report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was then presented.

Action Taken on Proposed Amendments

No. 1 (See recommendations for alterations in the form of government of International Rotary under the heading "Government of International Rotary.")

No. 2 The proposed amendment to limit the term of honorary membership to just so long as a member maintains his residence within the territorial limits of the club, instead of "for life," was not adopted.

No. 3 The amendment to simplify and rename the Committee on "Work Among Boys" to the "Committee on Boys Work" was adopted.

No. 4 The amendment was adopted placing responsibility upon the chairman of a club's delegation for the delivery of the credentials certificate of delegates from a club to the Convention Credentials Committee.

No. 5 An amendment was adopted incorporating in the Constitution the amount of \$10.00 as the advance payment to be paid to the Convention City Executive Committee to be applied on hotel accommodations requisitioned, being merely a formal amendment to clarify the present clause.

No. 6 The amendment was adopted providing that invitations from cities desiring to entertain the convention shall be delivered to the Association not later than the last day of the convention of the year previous to that for which the invitation is extended and providing for prescribed forms giving information and data necessary to the Board of Directors.

No. 7 The proposed amendment was adopted enabling Rotary Clubs to make transfer of a classification where a man changes his business or profession providing circumstances warrant such action and no duplication of classification is caused. The purpose of the amendment is to make unnecessary a new application and an additional initiation fee.

No. 8 The amendment establishing more definitely the duties of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and the functions of this Committee was adopted.

No. 9 The proposed amendment was adopted providing for a definite date of forfeiture of a club's membership where a club is not represented at two consecutive conventions; namely, the membership shall be forfeited at the next annual meeting of the Board after the convention unless the club is excused at this meeting or prior to the meeting.

No. 10 See No. 14.

No. 11 The amendment was adopted clarifying the present provision for the transaction of business of the Board of Directors by mail, providing that thirty days shall be allowed for the return of ballots by mail from members of the Board and that the vote shall be considered closed at the end of that period, and providing further that the vote shall be considered closed at any time prior as soon as a majority of the members of the Board have returned their ballots.

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No. 12 The amendment was adopted providing for the combining of the present sections 6 and 7 of Article VIII of the Constitution relating to, but not changing, the method of nominating District Governors.

No. 13 Action on the proposed amendment to the Constitution for a Rotary Club, providing as to the method of election of officers was deferred until the by-laws could be examined.

No. 14 The amendment was adopted changing the title of the Secretary of the Association from "Secretary" to "Secretary General."

No. 15 The amendment to provide additional revenue for the Association, by providing for a semi-annual per capita tax of \$1.75 for every member was deferred, pending recommendations by the Special Committee, composed of past presidents of the Association, appointed by President Adams at the suggestion of the Convention, to consider the proposed amendment. The Committee reported on Thursday morning and after considerable discussion the amendment was adopted providing for a per capita tax of \$1.50 semi-annually or an increase of 50 cents semi-annually over the former amount.

No. 16 The proposed amendment providing for a subscription price of \$1.50 per year for "The Rotarian" instead of \$1.00, was referred to the Special Committee appointed to consider amendment No. 15 and after the committee reported Thursday morning and after considerable discussion was not adopted.

No. 17 The proposed amendment to revise the present provision in the Constitution relative to the General Fund by simplifying the clause and making more efficient the distribution of the funds, was adopted.

No. 18 The amendment more fully describing the duties of the Committee on Business Methods was adopted as follows:

"The Committee on Business Methods shall study out and make public, with the approval of the President, modern, progressive and ethical methods and standards for business and professional men in general and Rotarians in particular, among which methods and standards shall be included those governing the relations of employers with their employees."

No. 19 An amendment was adopted limiting compulsory subscriptions to "The Rotarian" to only members of English Speaking Clubs, by eliminating the reference to "Cuba."

No. 20 An amendment was adopted providing for a Committee on "Official Publication" which amendment reads as follows:

"The Committee on Official Publication shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors concerning the official publication of the Association and shall formulate the policies of this publication subject to the approval of the Board. This Committee shall be composed of the International President and International Secretary-General as ex-officio members and three other members appointed for the administrative year."

No. 21 The convention voted that the amendment specifying certain requirements necessary for election of International officers, viz: that each District Governor shall have served either as president or secretary of his club, that each vice-president shall have served as District Governor, and that a president shall have served as vice-president was laid on the table by the convention at the recommendation of the committee that such a question of policy should not be embodied in the organic law of the Association.

No. 22 The proposed amendment to strike out Sections 2, 3 and 4 of Article VI of the by-laws now providing for a Relief Fund, Extension Fund and an Endowment Fund, was not adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ROTARY

The Committee's Resolution

It Is Resolved that the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws recommending alterations in the form of government of International Rotary be received and approved and that the report be referred to the incoming Committee on Constitution and By-Laws with instructions to prepare and submit a revised constitution and by-laws embodying the alterations recommended in each report and that such revised constitution and by-laws be submitted at an early session of the next annual convention for action in order that it may become operative at the election of such convention, and further that the committee be

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instructed to prepare such revised constitution and by-laws in sufficient time for submission to the district conferences for discussion and recommendation.

The Proposed Plan

The following is the plan in full recommending alterations in the form of government of International Rotary:

I. That the practice of holding an International Convention annually be continued; that at each International Convention arrangements be made by the Program Committee for separate national assemblies at which matters exclusively national in their scope and character may be separately considered by the Rotarians from each country represented at the Convention.

II. That the governing executive body of the International Association of Rotary Clubs consist of a Board of nine directors to be elected as hereinafter provided.

III. That for the purpose of electing such directors, the territory of Rotary as at present developed, be divided into nine divisions, each of which shall elect one Director.

IV. That such divisions be for the present as follows:

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to constitute one division;
2. The Dominion of Canada to constitute one division;
3. Cuba and Porto Rico to constitute one division;
- The United States of America to comprise six divisions constituted as follows:
 4. Atlantic Coast Division consisting of Districts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.
 5. North and South Division consisting of Districts 6, 8, 10 and 13;
 6. Northwestern Division consisting of Districts 9 (U. S. clubs), 11 and 12;
 7. Middlewestern Division consisting of Districts 15 and 16;
 8. Southwestern Division consisting of Districts 14, 17 and 18;
 9. Mountain and Pacific Division consisting of Districts 20, 21, 22 and 23.

V. That the Board of Directors be empowered from time to time to restrict the territory of Rotary as it may be developed and for that purpose to create new divisions or alter or subdivide existing divisions.

VI. That upon any such change being made, each division shall be entitled to elect one director, and the Board of Directors shall be increased accordingly.

VII. That the Board be empowered to formulate from time to time the procedure for making such changes in divisions.

VIII. That except at the election at the 1921 International Convention, Directors be elected to hold office for two years.

IX. That at the 1921 International Convention four divisions shall elect Directors to hold office for one year and five divisions shall elect directors to hold office for two years and that prior to the election at the 1921 Convention, lots shall be drawn to determine the four divisions which shall elect directors to hold office for one year.

X. That at or prior to each International Convention nominations for the office of director may be made by clubs in each division entitled to elect a director at that convention.

XI. That at each International Convention the voting for directors shall be by divisions, and the delegates from the divisions entitled to elect directors at such convention shall vote for one director from their respective divisions.

XII. That the Board of Directors shall meet at such times and places as it may determine, provided that the first meeting of the Board shall in each year be held within five days after the close of the Annual Convention. At such first meeting the General Officers of the Association shall be chosen by the Board.

XIII. That the General Officers of the Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary-General, and Sergeant-at-Arms. The

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President and three Vice-Presidents shall be chosen from the members of the Board. The Treasurer, Secretary-General and Sergeant-at-Arms may be chosen from Rotarians who are not members of the Board.

XIV. That the administration of International Rotary shall be continued by districts, as at present, with district governors as representatives of the International Association, working under the general supervision of the Board of Directors, and in co-operation with International Headquarters, the creation of divisions being merely for the purpose of electing directors.

XV. That, in addition to International Headquarters, the Board be empowered to establish and maintain a branch office in any country to facilitate the administration and promote the interest of Rotary in such country.

XVI. That there shall be an International Council, composed of the Directors, General Officers, District Governors, and Chairmen of standing committees, which shall meet within ninety days after the close of each International Convention, for purposes of conference and planning co-operatively, the work and activities of the Association and its member clubs for the current year.

XVII. That the Board have authority to publish in each country, where the circumstances and the best interests of Rotary require it, an official publication, for the use and benefit of Rotarians in such country, and that these publications shall be so edited and adapted as to meet the requirements of the Rotary clubs therein. That extensive exchange of Rotary material for publication be maintained between such publications, so that all Rotarians may be kept in close touch with the activities and development of Rotary throughout the world.

Extracts from Address of Capt. Clarence Mackinnon

Rotarian Capt. Clarence Mackinnon, ex-Chaplain of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and Principal of the Halifax Presbyterian College of Halifax, addressed the convention at this point on the program on "A Rotarian's Loyalty to His Government," the following of which are extracts:

True loyalty is discriminating and ethical; it does not shout, "My country right or wrong," but it is prepared to shed the last drop of its blood in defence of the rights, the liberties, and the righteous cause of the people to which one belongs.

Loyalty to our own country becomes a prime factor in our service to all mankind; and he who advocates an International league in which all patriotism is eliminated, is only dropping the substance for the shadow.

But while we may thus justly suspect those airy modern theories that would wipe out national distinctions and with them national obligations, we can never forget that we are part of a common humanity, and no people any more than any individual man can live unto itself. The true patriot by his very qualities transcends his national limitations.

Presentation of the "Spirit of Rotary"

Rotarian Roger Burnham, of the delegation from Hawaii, sculptor and author, presented to the International Association of Rotary Clubs through the convention, a beautiful, finely modelled small statuette, "The Spirit of Rotary," amid cheers and applause from the delegates in appreciation for the presentation and for the delegation from Hawaii and for the Rotary Club of Honolulu. A resolution was adopted providing for the placing of the gift in the headquarters office.

SESSION OF WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—JUNE 23

The report of the Committee on Boys' Work was received as presented by John Dolph, Chairman of the Committee, and adopted. Following are a few extracts from the Committee report as adopted:

Extracts from Report of Committee on Boys' Work

The conditions revealed by the mobilization of our fighting forces were a revelation. Organizations without number, and individuals everywhere have

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been aroused to the necessity of effective action regarding these conditions.

We believe the year now closing will go down into history as the one in which Rotary, more or less universally, began in a serious way to put its theories regarding boys' work into practice.

Among the recommendations of last year, two stand out prominently as having proven most effective. The first was the necessity for a complete survey of the boy life of each community to disclose the local needs, and the other was the advisability of organizing advisory councils which have proven very helpful in determining some of the most successful activities of the year.

Many clubs have been active in athletics and recreational work in connection with the Y. M. C. A., the schools and in other ways. Wholesome entertainment without limit has been furnished. Boys' bands have been organized and financed. Gymnasiums, playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming pools, and other recreational opportunities have been established and equipped.

The needs of delinquent and underprivileged boys have been studied and supplied. Juvenile Courts and institutions for the training of delinquents have been established. Boys' clubs and homes for boys have been organized and assisted. Americanization programs have resulted most satisfactorily.

Vocational Guidance and Vocational Education have interested a number of clubs. Others have co-operated in the organization of night schools for boys. Some clubs have specialized in individual work for boys. This has resulted in supplying medical and surgical treatment and artificial limbs. Splendid results are reported from campaigns to encourage boys to earn and to save money, and to inspire and materially increase school attendance, as well as the reading of good books.

Probably no single undertaking in behalf of boys by any club compares in the matter of widespread community interest, and far-reaching results, to the campaign initiated and carried out most successfully by the New York Club during the week beginning on May Day, and dedicated by proclamation of the Mayor as "Boys' Week." It is the hope of your Committee that the Boys' Week idea may in time become a fixed part of the annual Boys' Work Program of the clubs.

The boy of today is the man of tomorrow. The very best way to make a people mentally, morally, physically and politically strong is to educate and develop its youth.

Local committees should familiarize themselves with the work of the schools and should co-operate in every way to provide their respective communities with modern school buildings and equipment, and a competent and well-paid teaching force; and place school management on a sound business basis, thus providing ample methods for the development of good citizenship.

The importance of education is not debatable. It is recognized and admitted by us all, but when for example so important a personage as the Secretary of the Interior of the United States has stated that three million seven hundred thousand, or ten per cent. of the rural population of the United States, cannot read an agricultural bulletin, a farm journal, a thrift appeal, a newspaper, the Constitution, or their Bibles, answer an income-tax questionnaire, or keep simple accounts, it seems to us that there is every reason why Rotary should lend its great influence to educational work, and co-operate wherever possible to improve conditions.

A prominent officer of the United States Army has pointed out that only about twenty per cent. of the men drafted in the United States (and this was more or less true elsewhere) could have passed the physical examination required by the regular Army and Navy in time of peace.

The Congress of the United States is now seriously considering national legislation that is designed materially to assist and encourage the schools to make Physical Education universal throughout the country. Rotarians in America have been called upon to interest themselves in this legislation.

We should also remember that we have at hand much machinery that can be put into practical operation. Besides, marked progress can be made in many

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communities if the clubs will co-operate with the municipal and school authorities, and the local organizations working for Boys.

One of the serious defects in most educational systems lies in the lack of direct connection with business and industry. It is now time that we realize the fact that the schools have a vital part to play in selecting and training young people for their proper place in the economic world; that industry has serious need of a plan by which proper guidance, industrially, and intelligent placement, and follow-up of all young people may be effective, and that the schools must have a tide of information constantly flowing back to them regarding the organization and requirements of local industries.

A large majority of boys do not leave school because it is economically necessary, but rather because industry seems to offer greater opportunities for advancement. Few of them have any vocational purpose, or much educational equipment, and consequently are actually drifting downward into occupational misfits. Here is a great opportunity which, we think, will interest every Rotarian who will take the trouble to look into it. A survey would prove illuminating. We know a large percentage can be induced voluntarily to return to school. In other cases a way can be found for some form of co-operation with the educational authorities that would prove advantageous.

If Rotary would strike a blow at Bolshevism it must be done positively, and not negatively, by bringing the boys under its uplifting influence, and dedicating itself to the development of real citizenship.

Interesting and instructive short talks were made on various phases of Boys' Work and then after these talks President Adams introduced Taylor Statten, of Toronto, National Boys' Work Secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.'s of Canada. He addressed the convention on "The Challenge of the Boys." Throughout his address, which was presented in a virile and forceful manner, Mr. Statten made frequent graphic blackboard illustrations; the following are a few extracts from his address:

Extracts from Address of Taylor Statten

It seems strange when we compare values that such an amount of time, energy and money should have been expended on teaching our citizens how to grow a better grade of cows, sheep and pigs and that so little attention has been given to the growth and development of our boys.

Rotary is based on an ideal diametrically opposed to the German ideal of domination. It is the ideal of Service. Instead of believing that that nation which would be the greatest must be the most powerful, we believe that the nation which would be the greatest must be the greatest servant of other nations.

The great challenge before Rotarians today is to instill in the minds of our growing boys the ideals of Rotary.

The prospect of another and still greater war is one we must either prepare for by vaster armies than ever, or by prevention. The first alternative is unthinkable. There remains only prevention. Prevention is possible only if there is created a real league of peoples, not merely a League of Governments.

To this end, cannot the Rotary clubs launch a great movement that will create enthusiasm on the part of the rising generation for the new order of things. The hope of the future lies in the acceptance of ideals of Rotary by our growing boys.

Perhaps the greatest influence upon boys comes in when they are about nine years of age and roars very high. For want of a better term, it has been called the "gang" influence—not necessarily a "bad gang." It is the awakening of that gregarious inclination that prompts a boy to want to be with others who are interested in the things which concern him most. Forbusch says: "God pity the boy who has not the opportunity of being in a gang. There is no other way under heaven given among men whereby a boy may be saved from selfishness, from selfconceit and narrowness of mind than by being a member of a gang."

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It is through this gang contact that the selfish, grasping, individualistic little boy must learn team play and cooperation. It is only through this gang contact that he comes to realize that "he profits most who serve best."

What does it mean for a Twentieth Century boy to develop in wisdom? That question brings us face to face with the value of our school system; with the importance of inspiring every boy to get all the education possible through the "go to school" efforts, through talks by business men to groups of boys, through Vocational Guidance Campaigns and personal interviews. Thousands of our boys who have become discouraged, and either having left or about to leave school, have through these efforts been inspired toward a higher development mentally.

One of the strong points in the platform of every Rotary Club should be co-operation with the schools and every Rotarian should stand ready to inspire and assist boys toward higher education. Other opportunities for assisting in raising the standard of mental development will be found through encouragement of public speaking, educational trips and lectures.

SESSION OF THURSDAY MORNING—JUNE 24

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Resolution No. D-1—To Provide That a Member's Classification Shall Represent Sixty Per Cent. or More of His Business or Professional Activity

Offered by Board of Directors

(Adopted)

WHEREAS, The Special Assembly on Classification at the Eighth Annual Rotary Convention recommended that each classification shall represent sixty per cent or over of a member's business or calling; and

WHEREAS, Rotary Clubs since then have generally regarded this recommendation as the most logical basis upon which to determine a member's classification; and

WHEREAS, The recommendation has not been formally adopted by any convention of the Association as a policy to guide all affiliating clubs; therefore IT IS RESOLVED, By the International Association of Rotary Clubs, assembled in its Eleventh Annual Convention, that affiliating Rotary Clubs should give each person hereafter elected to membership that classification which represents sixty per cent or more of his business or professional activity and further

IT IS RESOLVED, That each classification shall bring to the club information substantially different from that of any other classification, and that it shall not affect the freedom and growth of any other classification already represented.

Resolution No. 2—To Publish a Manual for the Guidance of Rotary Club Executives and Others

Offered by the Sixth District Conference

(Adopted)

WHEREAS, The value of our Annual Convention could be greatly increased by publishing thereafter the findings of the Convention suitably classified and combined with the results of prior Rotary Conventions; and

WHEREAS, There is not now any compilation of resolutions passed by International Conventions, and the Book of "Convention Proceedings" does not take the place of such compilation in that it covers one Convention only; and

WHEREAS, Club Executive and Directors spend endless time discussing things already passed on by one or more Rotary Conventions, and sometimes render conclusions at variance with the aforesaid convention decisions; now, therefore

IT IS RESOLVED, By the International Association of Rotary Clubs assembled in its Eleventh Annual Convention that as a supplement to the "Con-

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vention Proceedings" (but to be a part of it,) the International Secretary be instructed to issue after the Annual Convention a Manual for Rotary Club Executives which should contain, properly indexed and cross indexed, the Constitution of the International Association with amendments to date, Standard Club Constitution and Model By-laws, "The Rotary Code of Ethics," and all rules, regulations, resolutions and suggestions as passed or approved by the Association in annual convention, or by the International Board of Directors or International Council or Committee if approved by the Board, brought up to date by giving in detail the latest action on each subject mentioned (irrespective of the date of such action) and also to contain such other items as the Board may from time to time direct.

Resolution No. 7.—To Amend the Plan for Computing Attendance in Rotary Clubs
Offered by Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Adopted)

WHEREAS, It is to the interest of International Rotary to have its members attend District Conferences and Annual Conventions of Rotary, and to have the International Officers and Committeemen visit other Rotary Clubs and attend International Conferences, Committee Meetings, etc., and

WHEREAS, Rotary does not wish to reduce the attendance record of the clubs whose members are doing these things for Rotary; now, therefore,

IT IS RESOLVED, By the International Association of Rotary Clubs, assembled in its Eleventh Annual Convention, that Paragraph 2, of Resolution No. D-5, passed by the Tenth Annual Convention, be amended by the addition of the following:

Except that any member en route to or from any Rotary Convention, Conference or Council or any Rotary National or International Committee meeting, or any International Officer or District Governors' Special Representative absent in the performance of his Rotary duties, shall be considered as being personally present for the purpose of computing club attendance.

Resolution No. 8.—Relating to the Establishment of a Public Health Week by the International Association of Rotary Clubs
Offered by the Rotary Club of Troy, N. Y.
(Adopted)

WHEREAS, Anyone familiar with the principles of public health who consults for a moment the vital statistics of each of the countries whose Rotary Clubs we represent, cannot fail to realize that in spite of the efforts of all existing national and voluntary health organizations there remains in each country a very large and serious amount of preventable disease and of avoidable disablement and misery, the result of disease; and this is largely because the public is not adequately educated in the carrying out of proper hygienic measures, therefore

IT IS RESOLVED by the Eleventh Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, that the Board of Directors of the International Association be requested to designate one week each year to be observed by the clubs as "public health week" and to request each club to devote the Rotary meeting of that week so far as possible to the subject of "Public Health."

Resolution No. 10.—Thanking Atlantic City for Their Hospitality
Offered by the Resolutions Committee
(Adopted)

IT IS RESOLVED, By the International Association of Rotary Clubs, assembled in its Eleventh Annual Convention, that we extend to the Convention City Executive Committee, the officers and members of the Atlantic City Rotary Club and all others who contributed to the success of the Convention, our appreciation and thanks for their work for our convenience and entertainment and the excellent working convention arrangements.

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RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN

Resolution No. 3.—To Effect the Naming and Observance of November 11th As An International Thanksgiving Day
Offered by Thirteenth District Conference
(Withdrawn)

Resolution No. 4.—To Provide for the Teaching of Americanism in the Schools of the United States
Offered by the Rotary Club of Indianapolis, Ind.
NOTE—This resolution was withdrawn, with the understanding that it was to be presented to the International Council meeting to be held in August, 1920.

Resolution No. 5.—To Maintain Friendly Relations Between the United States of America and the British Empire
Offered by the Nineteenth District Conference
(Withdrawn)

Resolution No. 6.—To Provide That International Rotary Shall Take An Active Part in the Proposed International Exposition of 1926, To Be Held in Philadelphia
Offered by Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pa.
(Withdrawn)

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS REFERRED TO INCOMING COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS:

Resolution No. 9.—To Provide for "Retired" Membership in Rotary
Offered by the Rotary Club of New York, N. Y.

The Rotary Club of New York offers the following resolution which resolution was unanimously approved at the last Conference of the Third District at Ashbury Park.

WHEREAS, Rotary is no longer in its infancy, and there are thus numerous members coming to a period of their lives when they contemplate retirement from active business, and

WHEREAS, There is no provision in Rotary whereby a faithful member upon his retirement from active business may continue to be a Rotarian, and

WHEREAS, Men who reach the age of retirement are usually in greater need of companionship than other men, and

WHEREAS, Rotarians who have retired from active business by the very fact of such retirement establish the fact that they have been financially successful, and thus presumably successes in the business world, and by reason of such success, with their time practically all their own should be of great value in a Rotary Club.

IT IS RESOLVED by the International Association of Rotary Clubs assembled in its Eleventh Annual Convention, that the classes of membership in a Rotary Club be as follows: Active, Retired and Honorary, and that retired membership be defined as follows:

Any Rotarian who has been an active member of his Club in good standing for three consecutive years and who retired from active business or profession, may, within ninety days succeeding such retirement, apply to his club to be listed as "retired" under the classification which he held. That upon such election, the active membership shall become open, and such classification under the heading "retired" which shall have all rights and duties of active membership, shall continue until such time as said member shall again enter active business, or profession, at which time his membership under the heading "retired" shall cease and terminate. That in order to be entitled to such classification as "retired" the retirement shall have been accomplished, and shall be a total retirement from all business and profession in good faith. And no member shall be entitled to such classification as "retired" who is temporarily going out of business or profession.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this matter be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to be appointed for the year 1920-21 with instructions to draft a suitable amendment to the Constitution of the International Association, and to the standard constitution for Rotary Clubs incorporating the ideas we have expressed and that such amendment be duly

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submitted to the next International Convention for action.

NOTE—The Convention moved that this entire resolution be turned over to the incoming Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to be appointed for the year 1920-21 with instructions to make a study of the matter contained therein and report its findings to the next International Convention.

Nominations for Office

For President the following nominations were made:
John Napier Dyer, of Vincennes, Ind.
Estes Snedecor, of Portland, Ore.
B. F. Harris, of Champaign, Illinois.
F. W. Galbraith, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Vice-President the following nominations were made:
Benj. C. Brown, of New Orleans, La.
Dr. C. C. McCullough, of Fort William, Ont.
Hugh E. Van de Walker, of Ypsilanti, Mich.
Robert H. Timmons, of Wichita, Kansas.
John Gay, of Jacksonville, Fla.
Raymond M. Havens, of Kansas City, Mo.
Iverson L. Graves, of Knoxville, Tenn.
Ralph W. Cummings, of Lancaster, Pa.
George O. Relf, of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Edwin C. May, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Treasurer the following nomination was made:
Rufus F. Chapin, of Chicago, Ill.

For Sergeant-at-Arms the following nomination was made:
Emmet Galer, of Ashville, N. C.

SESSION OF THURSDAY AFTERNOON—JUNE 24

"British Rotary Afternoon"

The British delegation with their ladies were invited to seats upon the platform and Alexander Wilkie, of Edinburgh, president of the British Association and Governor of the Twenty-fourth District, addressed the convention. Rotarian Wilkie recounted the history of Rotary in Great Britain, pointing out that there are now twenty-eight clubs in the British Association whereas a few years ago there were only eight, and that in the past few years the number of Rotarians has increased from one thousand to four thousand. "Rotary has been the means of creating a bond of international fellowship between America and Great Britain which few other organizations can boast. For years we have spoken of each other as 'cousins'—today, thanks to Rotary, we look on each other as brothers." Rotarian Wilkie, as well as the other members of the delegation, invited the delegates to meet in convention next year at Edinburgh.

The excellent work for crippled children by several Rotary clubs in America has been the inspiration that has caused Rotary clubs in Great Britain to take up this work," was pointed out by Rotarian Alfred Peters in telling of the work that British clubs are doing.

George Restall, of Birmingham, and Charles Stubbs, of Leicester, were the next two speakers. The former pointed out that what is needed most is for the people on both sides of the Atlantic to become better acquainted, while the latter emphasized that it is for that reason that Edinburgh wants the next convention.

Bill Logie, of Glasgow, a delegate from the British Isles to the convention at Salt Lake City last year, responded to his introduction by telling the convention of the friendly feeling that prevails between the two peoples and the warm feeling that he has for the people of America.

"One of the greatest things that Rotary has done in the British Isles has been the new meaning that it has given to the word 'Service,'" said A. C. Wells, of Nottingham. Rotarian W. H. Harris was next introduced. Rotarian Harris is a past president of the Liverpool Rotary Club and was the secretary of the American Hospitality Scheme, initiated by Rotary for taking care of and looking after American soldiers in Great Britain on leave and convalescing.

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Past Presidents Russell F. Greiner and E. Leslie Pidgeon and Secretary Chesley R. Perry, the three composing the delegation to the British Isles, next told of the hearty reception given them wherever they appeared before Rotary clubs while on their visit, recounting briefly the official visits made and the work accomplished.

SESSION OF FRIDAY MORNING—JUNE 25

The first ballot for the election of officers was taken from eight to ten a. m., according to the program.

Report of Committee on Public Affairs

Rotarian Alex. R. McParlane, chairman of the Committee on Public Affairs, presented the report of the committee, in which it was recommended that the by-laws of the Association be amended by striking out that clause which provides for a Committee on Public Affairs, for the reason that the committee believes that there is a duplication of effort and work on account of the existence of other committees with similar functions.

The report of the committee was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, who later reported back to the convention their recommendation that the amendment be adopted, and it was so ordered by the convention.

Report of Committee on Foreign Extension

Rotarian John Barrett, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Committee on Foreign Extension, presented the report of the committee, of which the following are some extracts:

Beginning with the Spanish-American War, twenty-two years ago, the United States has risen by leaps and bounds to be a world influence, and hence any kind of club or organization that has grown to vast proportions in the United States must share the responsibilities of that position. When such an organization as Rotary, moreover, embraces in its powerful membership great clubs in the adjoining land of Canada, in the mother land of Great Britain, and in the sister republic of Cuba, the responsibility increases in proportion, and should be met with profound interest by Rotarians in all these countries.

There must be the fullest co-operation of Rotary in promoting extension in all the countries where it is well established, or where it is not well established, with no favoritism toward a man whether he be an American, a Canadian, an Englishman, a Cuban, or any other nationality. It must recognize what is best among men and in men.

In the Argentine Republic there has been organized, in Buenos Aires, the fourth city of the Western Hemisphere, the second Latin city and the first Spanish-speaking city of the world, a club, headed by a president who stands in the very front rank of journalism, and is a representative man of that great republic and city, namely, Jorge Mitre, the general owner and editor of "La Nacion," one of the most important newspapers of the world. This club was inaugurated through the co-operation of the club in Montevideo, Uruguay, of which Mr. Herbert P. Coates is the active secretary and propagandist. It should become one of the most influential clubs of all Latin America.

From this review of the general situation it can be seen that there is no possibility whatever of turning back in the movement of Foreign Extension. The offensive, so to speak, is on, and the committee, as the firing line, must have the whole-souled and unanimous support of the officials and rank and file of Rotary, otherwise the efforts of the committee may result in ignominious eventualities cannot even be imagined, and I am only mentioning it to spur all Rotarians to a spirit of fine co-operation and support.

We believe that we have worked out a plan for Foreign Extension which in every way safeguards International Rotary, and also takes into consideration the standpoint of clubs organized beyond the borders of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Cuba.

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Every man should be chosen with regard to his knowledge of the relationship of Rotary to Foreign Extension, and his experience and study of world problems. Nothing could be more unfortunate than that Rotary should make some international political blunder that would bring it into contempt before the eyes of the world. No step in Foreign Extension should be taken that does not have the intimate study and approval of a committee of this kind, representing what is best in Rotary.

Report of Committee on Business Methods

Rotarian B. F. Harris, chairman of the Committee on Business Methods, called attention to his report as printed in the June issue of "The Rotarian," and emphasizing and again reading to the convention the "Ten Demands" contained in the report of the committee, as follows:

Ten Demands

- I. By my "Methods" ye shall know me—by Deeds, not Creeds.
- II. The Test of my Rotarianism is in the Method I employ in my everyday contact with those I am privileged to serve.
- III. My Method makes my Character; Character begets Confidence and Goodwill—the only real Assets of Business and Life.
- IV.—Rotary Method demands the least Indirection, the fewest Go-betweens, and the best distribution of Welfare between my Clients, my Employees, and Myself.
- V. As a Rotarian, I repudiate the doctrine of "Caveat Emptor"—(Let the buyer beware)—and make my client aware that Rotary stands for Reliability; for the first requisite of success is not to achieve money, but to confer a benefit.
- VI. As a Rotarian, I count profit and loss by the Year, not by the Hour; I think in terms of Decades, not Days; I look for my pay in the Harvest, not in the Seed, and my Preferred Profits are in Service not measured by dollars.
- VII. As a Rotarian, I think for as well as of others, and so work for the upbuilding of my Classification, my Community, my Country—believing that my success is measured by the assistance I give others to succeed.
- VIII. As I consider Method only in its Service aspect, and Service chiefly in its Moral sense; as I place Service above Self—so I place my Citizenship above my Classification, and stand for Consumption, not Complacency.
- IX. As neither Service nor Classification find their finest opportunity and development except in their broadest application—so I believe the highest type of Service or Method is motivated by active adherence and loyalty to all the factors of Citizenship.
- X. I was born a Man, not a mere materialist, and as a Rotarian, I hope to develop and demonstrate Practical Ideals, and die a Real Citizen in a Service to which all the world is to be won.

Extracts from Address by Chas. E. Mitchell

Mr. Chas. E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company, of New York City, was presented to the convention, and addressed the delegates and visitors on "Business Today and Tomorrow," of which the following are extracts:

Show me a community in which there is class friction, or where the merchants are satisfied to have the community self-contained, confining its purchases only to what is produced within its own confines, yet hoping withal to send its excess products—be they good or bad—beyond the confines of such community, bringing back money therefor which shall be resented locally, and I will show you an ingrowing community—one whose doom is written, regardless of how great the natural advantages of that community may be. Paint these pictures with a larger brush and make them applicable to States or nations, and like deductions may be drawn.

A new era in American business and finance began with the opening of

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the European War. Almost with the first shot that was fired, our factories received orders beyond their productive capacity, our railroads were called upon to carry an unusual burden of traffic from raw material source to factory, and from factory to factory, and finally to seaboard. Our financial resources were forced to extend themselves to repurchase American securities which had long been held abroad and now returned for sale, rapidly and in volume, that credits might be established to meet European needs. Our banks began to feel the strain of added commercial requirements. The investment market was called upon to float the securities of corporations and of foreign governments in amounts that staggered the imagination. An exodus of foreign labor, answering the call of their colors, depleted the ranks of our labor, the demand for which promptly exceeded the supply, resulting in sharp advances of wages. Profits began to flow to our people that gave them a taste for improved living conditions and luxuries that added to the already excessive demand for an already inadequate supply of products from field and factory, the competition for which brought proportionate price increase. Inflation on a scale never before known in our history had set in.

Our own entry into the war, with the consequent colossal Government expenditures, covered by popular loans in incomprehensible amounts, the further exodus of labor that entered our Army and Navy, the added demand for goods far and away beyond possible production, and the necessary imposition of new and burdensome taxation only increased the difficulties of the situation and added to inflation a truly dangerous degree.

The job that America did in those trying days was, on the whole, most creditable, but, in passing, I want to ask you if you do not agree that in those things that we did well, true co-operative effort was the cause, and in those things where we fell down on our job, the real cause was lack of co-operation, disregard of the fair course of procedure, resulting in friction between labor and capital, and between Government and corporate bodies.

An increase in the general commodity price list of over 130 per cent, above pre-war levels, has more than doubled the value of an equal quantity of inventory at manufacturing plants and on merchants' shelves. A breakdown in the efficient operation of the 250,000 miles of our transportation system, resulting in part from unfair treatment of our railroads by the people whom they serve, and in part by demands of labor throughout the country, but especially at our Atlantic ports—this latter situation one that is congesting freight far back into the Middle West—is actually necessitating the carrying in process of transportation of a value of goods by merchants and manufacturers which, in some cases I know, to be the equivalent of the quantity carried in plant and salesrooms. In such instances, even with no greater production, the carrying of an adequate inventory has resulted in an inventory book account four times the normal. The demand for commercial accommodation at banks for this enormous increase has been added to by borrowing demands from individuals who, engulfed in the whirl of spending, have failed adequately to save, and must still have help to carry their Liberty Bonds purchased under patriotic inspiration. Again they have been increased by enforced Government borrowings to meet expenditures authorized by a lavishly extravagant Congress.

The country needs sound thinking and co-operative action from the leaders of all classes in America. Every man at this convention is adversely affected if the railroads are not given rates promptly which are adequate to rehabilitate their credit and permit them to supply sufficient equipment and terminal facilities to properly handle the country's freight. Every man, whether he be from New York or Chicago or San Francisco, is adversely affected by lack of co-operation of labor in Atlantic ports, which results in such serious backing up and congestion of freight half across the continent. Every man is adversely affected if, because of class antagonism and lack of co-operative willingness, attempt is made to throw the immediate burden of taxation upon "excess profits," so-called, of corporations and upon individuals of large income, for he who thinks may know that taxation must, in the end, be borne by the consumer, and any reluctance to apply taxation thus directly, will inevitably result in a doubling of the tax again and again to him, the consumer, who ultimately pays it.

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But, looking into the future, perhaps as great, and even more far-reaching in importance to each and every man at this convention, and I sincerely mean to each one personally, is the question of our foreign trade, and the attitude of American citizens generally thereto. It is perfectly natural, and, therefore, I am prepared to believe, that the member of the Rotary organization who is perhaps a grocery jobber at Des Moines, or a boot and shoe dealer serving a local trade in Minneapolis, or a department store manager in Tucson, considers the subject of foreign trade as an abstract question, in which he has no direct interest, and that his personal pocketbook is unaffected by it. Now, that is a very real mistake. I go so far as to declare that the prosperity of each of you, personally, is to be affected by the trend of foreign trade.

One is sure to hear the contention made, and on the surface a plausible argument may be drawn, that the vast resources of the United States make us a self-contained country; that the products of our fields and of our factories should turn to supply only the demands of our own citizens; that prosperity is assured to all if we completely eliminate foreign trade, and that by thus divorcing ourselves from world affairs, we will be able to hold ourselves aloof from entangling alliances, political as well as commercial, and will live happily ever after. A very pretty picture, indeed!

Its counterpart is China, with the trade wall about it, and its total absence of progressive development; or Mexico, a country with the richest of natural resources, but with an isolation that has developed ingrown thought akin to barbarism—both countries that have refused nationally to co-operate broadly for the greater good of the world. We, with 10 per cent. of the world's population, and producing 50 per cent. of the products which the world consumes, cannot build a wall about ourselves, nor will the progressive and naturally co-operative spirit of our people permit it.

American goods and American business methods must be popularized abroad, and any tendency to use the foreign market as a dumping ground for occasional excess productions, or for inferior product unsaleable at home, cannot but fail to take away the confidence of foreign buyers seeking permanent and high-grade trade relationship, and make more difficult the progress of the American manufacturer and merchant who is entering the field with quality goods and the hope of establishing regularity of demand, based on the highest of business ethics.

Let us not be fearful of being swamped with imports—imports that may have been produced, perhaps, with cheaper labor than ours. No country will in the long run export more than it imports, or make, in the aggregate, more than its own people consume. If wages are lower than ours in some countries sending goods to our shores, you may be sure that the machine equipment of that country is small and its productive capacity small. The demand for commodities in that country will keep pace with any productive or exporting capacity they can reach. Their own imports will grow with their exports, and we in turn should find the way to make our exports at least a share of their imports. The safety valve is the fact that the balance of sales must be struck against purchases with others just as it must be with us.

During the ten years prior to the European War the annual balance of trade in favor of the United States, on merchandise account, was about \$500,000,000 annually. This merchandise balance, or so-called "visible balance," was approximately offset by interest and dividends on American securities held abroad, by freight payments to foreign ships, by expenditures of American tourists abroad, by remittances of immigrants to their families at home, and by insurance premiums paid by Americans to foreign insurance companies. Such offsetting items are known as the "invisible balance"—invisible because it does not appear in the custom house records and is never accurately known.

The war disturbed this state of equilibrium. American securities formerly held abroad have been repurchased, and we have made loans running to an aggregate of about \$17,000,000,000, on which interest must now be paid to us. The pre-war interest and dividend debit in the invisible balance was \$10,000,000 a year, while the credit balance is now \$122,000,000 on private capital interest account alone, and will in 1923 be increased to \$740,000,000

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by interest on public moneys loaned abroad, our Government having agreed to fund such interest until that year. I will not bore you with statistics. Suffice it to say that by 1924 we will probably have a net credit invisible balance in our favor of some \$350,000,000 instead of the pre-war debit of over \$500,000,000. This means that even if our export merchandise trade is no larger then than in pre-war days, but continues as large, imports or the acceptance of foreign credits for investment must increase by \$850,000,000 annually, if the trade account is to be balanced.

It is to our advantage to always increase our export trade, using to the full for the out-carriage of American products, the great fleet of American merchant marine, which the days of the war and since, have given us, then realizing always that the balance must be struck, and looking forward to fostering increasing imports from foreign lands.

Let us not be so narrow-minded as to adopt or foster a policy of exclusion. Rather let us open wide the doors, believing that it is in our self-interest that which can be best and most economically produced in one corner of the globe, be there produced and delivered for our consumption. With the God-given natural resources of the United States, and the aptitudes of her people, there should always be produced a character of goods at a price that will be in large demand beyond her confines.

We have indeed a lesson to learn in the development of world trade, a trade that must ever be balanced by goods and accounts and investments. It is a lesson in intensive co-operation. A co-ordination such as is evident in the progressive development of the heretofore leading countries in world trade, where finance has always been the hand-maiden of commerce, and government has stood by as a good mother, over fostering and protecting. Regardless of the results of the coming election, or the platform on which the winning party has stood by as a good mother, over fostering and protecting. Regardless of steps to victory at the polls, the time has come when American business men must unite in demanding of the new administration the firm establishment of a future policy of protection to American life and property on foreign soil, and a revolution of the character of the diplomatic and consular service. The men selected for that service are the samples of Americanism set in the international show-windows, indicating what may be looked for in the man at home, and they should be selected with all the care that each one of you is selected by your trade as representative of the standards thereof.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS First Ballot

For President—	332
John N. Dyer, Vincennes, Ind.....	260
Estes Snedecor, Portland, Ore.....	259
F. W. Galbraith, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	192
B. F. Harris, Champaign, Ill.....	
Total.....	1003
NOTE—No candidate having a majority of the votes cast, a second ballot was required.	
For Vice-President—	683
Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ont.....	531
Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Mo.....	392
Robert H. Timmons, Wichita, Kansas.....	270
Benj. C. Brown, New Orleans, La.....	234
Hugh E. Van de Walker, Ypsilanti, Mich.....	231
Ralph W. Cummings, Lancaster, Pa.....	147
John Gay, Jacksonville, Fla.....	143
Edwin C. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	130
George O. Relf, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	101
Iverson Graves, Knoxville, Tenn.....	
Total.....	2862

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The three highest, Crawford C. McCullough, of Fort William, Ont.; Raymond M. Havens, of Kansas City, Mo., and Robert H. Timmons, of Wichita, Kas., were declared elected First, Second and Third Vice President, respectively.

For Treasurer—
Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Ill. 954

Therefore Rufus F. Chapin, of Chicago, Ill., was declared duly elected Treasurer.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—
Emmet E. Galer, of Asheville, N. C. 949

Therefore Emmet E. Galer, of Asheville, N. C., was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

For District Governor—
Nominees for District Governor were declared duly elected as follows:

- District 1—Fred H. Sexton, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- District 2—Forrest J. Perkins, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
- District 3—Charles Lee Reynolds, Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- District 4—H. G. Stanton, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- District 5—John F. Rudisill, York, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- District 6—Richard Aspinall, Buckhannon, West Virginia, U. S. A.
- District 7—Lewis W. Perrin, Spartanburg, South Carolina, U. S. A.
- District 8—Wilbur R. C. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.
- District 9—Ray W. Davis, St. Joseph, Michigan, U. S. A.
- District 10—Samuel H. Squire, Elyria, Ohio, U. S. A.
- District 11—Walter E. Pittsford, Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.
- District 12—E. C. Fisher, Rock Island, Illinois, U. S. A.
- District 13—Charles W. Bailey, Clarksville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
- District 14—H. Kemp Toney, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, U. S. A.
- District 15—James H. Kaye, Marquette, Michigan, U. S. A.
- District 16—William Coppeck, Council Bluffs, Iowa, U. S. A.
- District 17—Everett W. Hill, Shawnee, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
- District 18—H. J. Litcher Stark, Orange, Texas, U. S. A.
- District 19—John E. Davies, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.
- District 20—Ralph E. Bristol, Ogden, Utah, U. S. A.
- District 21—B. F. Scribner, Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A.
- District 22—Charles E. Cochran, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.
- District 23—Leslie S. Everts, San Diego, California, U. S. A.
- District 24—Alexander Wilkie, Edinburgh, Scotland.

SESSION OF FRIDAY AFTERNOON—JUNE 25

Second Ballot

For President—
John N. Dyer, of Vincennes, Ind. 306
Estes Snedecor, Portland, Ore. 240
F. W. Galbraith, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio. 223
Total. 769

No candidate having a majority of the votes cast, a third ballot was required.

Third Ballot

For President—
Estes Snedecor, Portland, Ore. 283
John N. Dyer, Vincennes, Ind. 250
Total. 533

The committee declared Estes Snedecor, of Portland, Oregon, duly elected President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

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Proposed amendment No. 13 to the Constitution for a Rotary Club, on which action was deferred on Wednesday morning, until the By-laws could be examined, was referred back to the convention by the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and the following amendment adopted without materially changing the present clause, but leaving the details of the election of officers and Board of Directors of a Rotary Club to the club itself, the same to be covered in the by-laws of the club.

Rotarian Estes Snedecor, new International President, called attention in his inaugural message to the great opportunity for the advancement of Rotary the coming year.

As the great Eleventh Annual Convention was swiftly drawing to a close, the time came for farewell messages from overseas delegates. Several members of overseas delegations were called upon to make brief farewell talks, and all were unanimous in emphasizing that the convention had been one of great inspiration to them, and that they would be able to carry back with them the wonderful message of Rotary—not only to their own Rotary Clubs, but to the people of their countries.

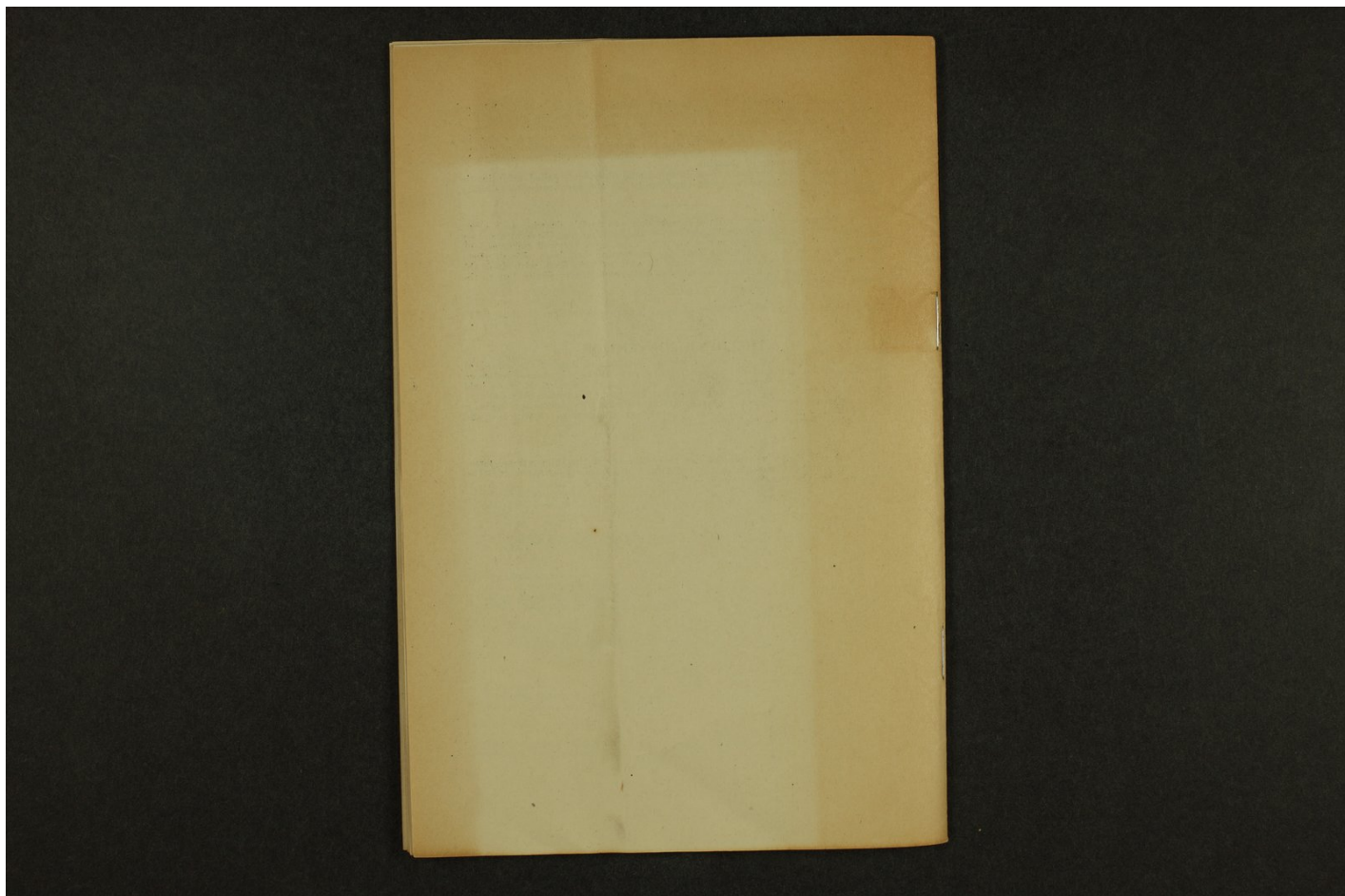
Total Registration at the Eleventh Annual Rotary Convention. 7,213

THE NEXT CONVENTION

It was agreed that at its next regular meeting in August the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs will proceed to accept the invitation of the Rotary Club of Edinburgh and of the B. A. R. C. to hold the 1921 International Rotary Convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, provided that in the interim there shall have been secured satisfactory transportation facilities for the Rotarians from North America, an effort to secure which will be made immediately under the direction of this Board.

Chesley R. Perry was elected Secretary-General of the International Association of Rotary Clubs and appointed editor and business manager of "The Rotarian" for the ensuing year.

Rolla Clymer correspondence





S. J. HODGINS, PRESIDENT & TREASURER
W. F. HOBBS, VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES NELSON, SECRETARY & MANAGER
BURGESS VAN VECHTEN, ASST. SECRETARY

ESTABLISHED 1888
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TOPEKA, KANSAS

June 22, 1920.

Eldorado Daily Republican,.
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Rolla Clymer
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