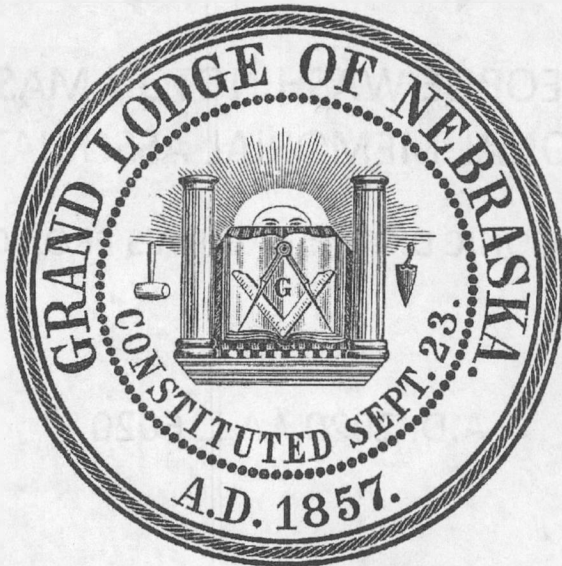


**1930**  
PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
**GRAND LODGE**  
of  
Ancient Free & Accepted  
**MASONS**  
of the  
**STATE OF**  
**NEBRASKA**



A.D. 1930 / A.L. 5930

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A.D. 2020 / A.L. 6020

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable**  
**Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons**  
**OF NEBRASKA**  
**AT THE**  
**Seventy-Third Annual Communication**  
**Held in Omaha, June 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1930.**

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, met in Annual Communication in the Masonic Temple, Omaha, on Tuesday, June 3rd, A. D. 1930, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

There were present:

M. W. Ira C. Freet	Grand Master.
R. W. Orville A. Andrews	Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. John R. Tapster	Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. J. Dean Ringer	Grand Junior Warden.
M. W. Lewis E. Smith	Grand Secretary.
V. W. George Allen Beecher	Grand Chaplain.
W. Paul Turner	Grand Orator.
W. Lute M. Savage	Grand Custodian.
W. Lute M. Savage	Acting Grand Marshal
W. Ralph O. Canaday	Grand Senior Deacon.
W. Archie M. Smith	Grand Junior Deacon.
W. John W. Disbrow	Grand Tyler.

Preceding the formal opening of the Grand Lodge, Brother Harold H. Thom, 1, entertained the representatives and visitors from the various Lodges with a group of well chosen selections on the pipe-organ.

Promptly at 9:30, a Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master, the Invocation being given by V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

## INVOCATION.

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hidden, lend to the thoughts of our hearts the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit; enlighten our minds more and more with the light of the Everlasting Gospel. Deepen in our hearts a love of the truth; increase in us true religion; nourish us with all goodness.

Bless us in our present Assembly, give us true fellowship issuing from the roots of the heart, unselfish motives, lofty ideals, faith in our souls, and willing service; that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life. Amen.

Most Worshipful Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, was then introduced, given the Grand Honors, and escorted to his station in the Grand East.

The Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to call the roll of chartered Lodges. There being a constitutional number of Lodges represented, the Grand Master declared the Seventy-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, opened in ample form, directing the Acting Grand Marshal to make due proclamation thereof.

## RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS.

The following Past Grand Masters were introduced by the Grand Marshal, according to their seniority:

George H. Thummel .....	(11th) ..	1876
Henry H. Wilson .....	(30th) ..	1895
Charles E. Burnham .....	(39th) ..	1904
James R. Cain, Jr. ....	(47th) ..	1912
Andrew H. Viele .....	(51st) ..	1916
Joseph B. Fradenburg .....	(55th) ..	1920
Lewis E. Smith .....	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell .....	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson .....	(59th) ..	1924
Edwin D. Crites .....	(61st) ..	1926
Frank H. Woodland .....	(63rd) ..	1928

The Past Grand Masters were thereupon given the Grand Honors.

## WELCOME BY M. W. IRA C. FREET, GRAND MASTER.

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

We have present at our Altar this morning the Past Grand Masters of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.

To these Brethren we owe what Masonry is in our Lodges today; the high plane upon which Masonry stands in Nebraska is due to the labor and the sacrifice and toil of these Brethren.

Most Worshipful Sirs, on numerous occasions you have stood at our Altar to be received and welcomed into this Grand Lodge. The Past Grand Masters have welcomed you in most eloquent language, much more eloquent than I shall be able to use, but I want to assure you that none have been happier to receive you into this Grand Lodge, and none have been more pleased to have you with us. None have felt more encouraged for the work of this convocation and for the work of Freemasonry in Nebraska than I. It has been well said that Masonry today is what it is because of the self-sacrifice and labor of elder Brethren. Whatever regard we have for the Craft today, whatever fine Masonic privileges come to us from time to time, whatever inspiration for life's duties we have received in our Lodge rooms and through our Masonic affiliations have come to us because elder Brethren have put Masonry in the fore front of their lives.

Brother Thummel, our Senior Past Grand Master, you were Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in the year in which I was born; in the month in which I was born, if I read the record correctly, you were not only attending to the duties of this Grand Jurisdiction, but you were over in the City of Lincoln helping to make the laws and build up the commonwealth and make the fine commonwealth for decent men to live in, and many of the things which I have enjoyed since coming to this State.

Brother Cain, you were presiding over the Grand Lodge as Grand Master when I was first privileged to come to the Grand Lodge as a delegate from my Lodge.

I might go on down the line and mention things of interest of all of these Grand Masters.

Brother Charles A. Chappell is responsible for the fact that I am trying to serve as Grand Master at this time; in other words, he is my Grand Lodge Father.

You took hold of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, Brother Thummel, Brother Wilson and the older Grand Masters, when perhaps the number of Masons in the Jurisdiction was a very few more than the number of delegates that we have present in our Grand Lodge this morning.

These men having faith in Freemasonry and the things for which Freemasonry stands, have taken hold with a will to work, and have exemplified those teachings and those principles in their lives, and have influenced the building of our State. Faith in the principles of Freemasonry is what we need today; not only faith in the things that Freemasonry stands for, but courage to practice those things in our everyday lives, and that is what I wish to emphasize this morning, is the faith in the things that we advocate, and the faith in humanity, and that the faith in these things will make of us strong, stalwart men, if we try to apply these principles in our transactions with our Brethren.

Most Worshipful Sirs, I again welcome you, and I ask the delegates to make a special opportunity to greet personally each one of these Past Grand Masters.

The Past Grand Masters were thereupon given the Grand Honors.

Solo—"Faith of our Fathers", W. Bro. Frank A. Cloidt, 6.

M. W. George H. Thummel, Past Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

*Most Worshipful Sir:*

In the centennial year of the history of our country there was born in the southeast corner of this State, in Richardson County, a bright baby boy; that boy's father in 1880 became our Grand Master; in 1912 that boy became our Grand Master, the first son of a Grand Master to be inaugurated and installed as Grand Master, also the first Native Son of Nebraska to become our Grand Master. This baby boy has grown to manhood, and is an honored citizen among us, and that boy, James R. Cain, Jr., will now make response for the Past Grand Masters.

M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

*Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:*

Speaking for and on behalf of the Past Grand Masters of this Grand Jurisdiction, living, and who are present at the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, who now stand before you at this Altar, I desire to thank you most cordially for your gracious and fraternal welcome to these Brothers, who in the years that have passed and gone have zealously labored in behalf of the great institution that we all so dearly love. The services of these Brothers, Most Worshipful Grand Master, cover practically the entire glorious history of our Grand Lodge; more than half a century spreads between our Senior Past Grand Master who served you, according to the words of the Grand Master a moment ago, in the year 1876, to our Junior Past Grand Master, whose services were concluded just a year ago.

I think I need not tell you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that it is a service of love and endeavor on the part of a Brother to serve the Fraternity, as best he may, as its Grand Master. It calls for sacrificial services of time and energy and perhaps private purse, and some of those things oftentimes we are prone to regard as near and dear, and yet after all it seems to me this morning that the biggest word in Freemasonry, the biggest word in the English language, is that one word of service. These Brethren have served the Fraternity ably and well; they are happy to be here and all that we ask is that we may continue to serve this great institution and that our services will be as kindly received as they will be generously given.

#### DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The following Distinguished Guests from other Grand Jurisdictions were presented, introduced, and cordially welcomed

by M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, and conducted to seats in the Grand East:

M. W. Reuben W. Hershey, Grand Master of Masons of Colorado.

M. W. Elmer F. Strain, Past Grand Master of Masons, and Grand Secretary of Kansas.

R. W. Edmund E. Morris, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

R. W. Arthur Mather, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

R. W. Charles C. Hunt, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

The following Distinguished Guests of our own Grand Jurisdiction were presented, introduced, and cordially welcomed by M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, and conducted to seats in the Grand East:

M. E. Fred G. Bosshammer, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

M. I. Louis F. Schonlau, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska.

Brother Frank C. Patton, 33°, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

W. Rainsford O. Brownell, Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, State of Nebraska.

Brother James M. Robertson, President of the Nebraska Masonic Home.

W. Edwin C. Yont, President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.

W. James G. Mines, Vice-President and Acting President of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

### GREETINGS AND REGRETS.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, read a telegram from M. W. Ambrose C. Epperson, Past Grand Master, and letters from M. W. Brothers John J. Wemple, Frank E. Bullard, and Samuel S. Whiting, Past Grand Masters, and R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, each of whom sent fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting of the Grand Lodge, and regretting their inability to be present.

The following Committees were announced by M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, and entered upon the discharge of their duties:

### APPLICATIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT.

W. Bernard N. Robertson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.

W. Charles H. Marley, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

M. W. Andrew H. Viele, Mosaic Lodge No. 55.

## BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS.

- Bro. Luther M. Kuhns, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
 W. Harold M. Smith, Hubbell Lodge No. 92.  
 W. Frank Wilcox, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 W. Charles A. Eyre, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.

## CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

- W. Alfred G. Hunt, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.  
 W. Frank E. Clark, Albion Lodge No. 78.  
 W. Jason W. House, Silver Lodge No. 266.  
 W. Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.  
 W. Earl M. Bolen, Tuscan Lodge No. 130.

## CREDENTIALS.

- W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.  
 W. David A. O'Brien, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.  
 W. H. Adolph Hansen, Fidelity Lodge No. 51.  
 W. Arthur G. Arrasmith, Cedar River Lodge No. 89.  
 W. Jesse D. Robertson, Globe Lodge No. 113.

## CODIFICATION OF THE LAW.

- W. Clarence T. Spier, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.  
 W. Marcus L. Poteet, Liberty Lodge No. 300.

## DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

- W. Fred Voss, Jr., York Lodge No. 56.  
 W. James W. Arnold, Auburn Lodge No. 124.  
 W. Robert E. Johnson, Arcana Lodge No. 195.

## FINANCE.

- W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.  
 W. Charles A. Smith, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166.  
 W. C. Ray Macy, Beatrice Lodge No. 26.  
 W. Clifford R. Caley, Springfield Lodge No. 112.  
 W. Oscar N. Young, Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

- M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.  
 M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.  
 M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Minden Lodge No. 127.

## FRATERNAL DEAD.

- W. Robert J. Jones, Omaha Lodge No. 288.  
 W. Mark J. Lipman, Bassett Lodge No. 254.  
 W. William C. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

- Bro. Edward Huwaldt, Fraternity Lodge No. 235.

## GRIEVANCES.

- W. John S. Hedelund, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.  
 W. Benjamin F. Eyre, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.



- W. Theodore F. Goold, Ogallala Lodge No. 159.
- W. Roy M. White, Oliver Lodge No. 38.
- W. Willard D. Wickham, Stromsburg Lodge No. 126.

JURISPRUDENCE.

- M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Chairman.
- All Past Grand Masters present.

PAY-ROLL.

- W. Elmer Surber, Garfield Lodge No. 95.

PROMOTION OF WORLD'S PEACE.

- M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
- W. John R. Webster, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
- Bro. Paul Turner, York Lodge No. 56.

RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS.

- W. John B. Lichtenwallner, Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272.
- W. Benjamin F. Pitman, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
- M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166.
- W. Edwin C. Yont, Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.

RETURNS.

- W. Charles J. Lehmkuhl, Wahoo Lodge No. 59.
- W. Frank E. Smith, Fremont Lodge No. 15.
- W. H. Kenneth Diers, Morning Star Lodge No. 197.
- W. Russell B. Somerville, McCook Lodge No. 135.
- W. Richard Sievers, Solomon Lodge No. 10.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

- W. Wallace E. Linn, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
- W. Charles B. Fricke, Lebanon Lodge No. 323.
- W. Richard H. Rogers, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75.
- W. Benjamin H. Mitchell, Golden Rule Lodge No. 236.
- W. G. Paul Spence, Franklin Lodge No. 264.

COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

- Bro. Fred B. Dale, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
- W. Benjamin F. Pitman, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
- M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Saint Johns Lodge No. 25.

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.

- M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Saint Johns Lodge No. 25.
- M. W. George H. Thummel, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.
- M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
- M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166.

VISITING BRETHREN.

The Grand Custodian and the Deputy Grand Custodians.

W. Brother George A. Lee, 303, gave the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Guests and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

I deem it a great privilege to be a Master Mason, a great pleasure to have been Master of a Lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry for a period of twelve months, and a very great honor indeed to be allowed to extend a welcome to the Brethren who have been elected by Masonry throughout this great state to convene here, to review the year's accomplishments, and to formulate plans for the furtherance of those great Masonic principles upon which Masonry is founded.

In behalf of the eight thousand Master Masons belonging to the eleven Lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry situated in greater Omaha, I extend to you and to each of you a very hearty welcome, and a sincere hope that your brief stay among us will be both pleasant and profitable, and that the Seventy-third Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge may linger in your memory as an event of outstanding importance among your Masonic experiences.

Brethren, you have been elected by Masons from every honest walk of life; you represent every trade, every industry and every enterprise, both social and industrial; you represent every creed and every nationality; you come from the farms, from the factories, from the schools and from the Churches and thus present a true cross-section of modern Masonry which is indeed universal. These various elements of society are moulded together by our great fraternity into one indissoluble band of friends and brothers which forms the strongest bulwark against bigotry, oppression, and intolerance, and furnishes the safest guaranty against moral decay or political usurpation which today exists.

In this period of unrest, uncertainty and doubt, Masonry is proving a great stabilizer. We cannot too jealously adhere to the ancient tenets and landmarks of the institution. We cannot too fearlessly defend that great Book which is our rule and guide of faith. We must not fail to make use of the plumb line of justice in our daily contact one with another.

The business of a Mason is to build. Our ancient Brethren became especially proficient in the art of building in an operative way. That they were proficient, honest and faithful to their trust is evidenced by the fact that what they built endured. Walls erected in Egypt four thousand years ago still stand. These walls have not deviated a fraction of an inch from their original erectness. When the great Napoleon sighted the pyramids of Egypt he exclaimed to his soldiers, "Forty centuries are looking down upon you." These walls have outlived the rise and fall of dynasties and of nations and they still stand as monuments to the honesty, loyalty and integrity of our ancient Brethren. Why have these walls withstood the lapse of time and the devastations of war for so many centuries? The only answer is that they were built upon the level and erected by the plumb.

We as speculative Masons are striving in our feeble way to imitate their virtues. Our work is even more important and will in years to come either stand or fall in direct proportion to the degree of honesty, loyalty, and integrity

with which we build. Let us then, as speculative Masons, ever remember that "The Supreme Architect of the Universe stood upon a wall made by a plumb line with a plumb line in his hand."

Our Masonic duty is beautifully expressed by the following words of Henry Van Dyke:

"Every mason in the quarry,  
Every builder on the shore,  
Every chopper in the forest,  
Every raftsmen at the oar,  
Hewing wood and drawing water,  
Splitting stones and cleaving sod,  
All the dusty ranks of labor,  
In the regiment of God,  
March together toward His triumph,  
Do the task His hands prepare:  
Honest toil is holy service;  
Faithful work is praise and prayer."

My Brethren, again I say you are welcome. We extend to you the right hand of fellowship with an understanding that that can exist only among those who appreciate the Brotherhood of Man and recognize the Fatherhood of God. Not only are the Masons of Omaha proud to have you meet among us but the entire citizenry of this great city feels it a distinction to have you as its guests. You will find a ready welcome not only in the Masonic Temple and among Master Masons but our citizens throughout the city will deem it a privilege to make your acquaintance and to extend to you every possible hospitality.

W. Brother Roy D. Martin, 317, gave the

#### RESPONSE.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Lee, and the Brethren of Omaha:*

After having seen and heard so many of the notables of this great Fraternity this morning, I am sure that you are going to expect but very little of me, when merely a member of one of the youngest Lodges in the State.

However, in behalf of the visiting Brethren, I wish to assure Brother Lee, the Brethren of Omaha, that we do deeply appreciate the gracious welcome that you have accorded us to this the Seventy-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Those of us who have had the privilege of attending some of these Communications in the past know from experience that the Brethren of Omaha are always glad to have us come, they have a faculty of making us feel at home; and we enjoy ourselves here. Omaha, which is the metropolis of this great State, is fittingly and properly selected as the fountain head of Masonry in Nebraska. Here we find the officers of our Grand Lodge, and here we love to come to meet the officers and obtain from them that helpful advice and encouragement and renewal of our reverence and aspirations for this Fraternity which we all love so well.

Looking backwards in retrospection to the attainments of this Grand Lodge in Nebraska we have every reason to be proud indeed of the men who

have given so loyally and unselfishly of their time and energy to the furtherance of the work in this Grand Jurisdiction. We have every reason to be proud of the men who have served us as Past Grand Officers, and of the present.

The First Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held on June 2nd, 1858. At that time there were six Lodges, with a total membership of 140. Today we have 293 chartered Lodges with a membership of a little more than 42,000.

Omaha has attained an enviable reputation as a convention city. Last year she entertained 49,000 delegates in 125 conventions, and no other city in the Middle West is better able to entertain her guests than is Omaha; she has 74 hotels, 17 of the most modern and up-to-date hospitals, 30 beautiful public parks, many delightful scenic drives. I have just heard it recently said that the River Drive in this City is one of the most beautiful scenic drives to be found anywhere in this country. Omaha has three Municipal golf courses and many others controlled by Clubs where guests are welcome, to say nothing about her beautiful theatres, and Ak-Sar-Ben, and other places of entertainment. However, it is not my purpose at this time to enumerate the virtues of this great City, it will suffice to say that there are many. For the purposes of this Convention this great Temple and the great Scottish Rite Cathedral are more than ample for our needs here, and I am sure that our time here will be both profitably and pleasantly spent, that we will return to our various homes and Lodges with renewed aspirations and encouragement for our future Masonic work.

I wish, Brother Lee, that I had the gift of an orator to really tell you how much we Brethren out in the State appreciate the welcome that we always find in Omaha.

We are glad to be here. We are always glad to come to Omaha, and we thank you.

M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, read his Address:

#### ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

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*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

*Brethren:*

One year ago you conferred upon me the greatest honor within the gift of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masonry in Nebraska. At this time I wish to voice my appreciation therefor, and to express my sincere thanks for the confidence bestowed, and for the valuable co-operation and assistance I have received from all the Brethren.

It seems hardly possible that another year has passed, so swiftly do the days go by. Much that was hoped for is still unaccomplished, and must await further, but no more earnest effort.

A time honored custom renders it incumbent upon me to lay before you a detailed account of my official acts, but before doing so, let us pause for a moment to remember those who since our last Communication have crossed the threshold and passed to the Great Beyond.

## NECROLOGY.

He who rules in the Heavens has been compassionate towards the immediate Official Circle of this Grand Lodge, and the lintel of our doorway has been sprinkled so that none have fallen before the "Reaper" during the year, but upon many of our Brethren, both in this and Sister Jurisdictions, the hand of death has been laid.

We were grieved to note the passing of Brother Seipp, Grand Master of Maryland, whom we had so recently met and learned to love.

Our oldest member, Brother William A. Cotton of Nebraska City was laid to rest on the 22nd day of July, 1929. I could not attend his funeral services, but R. W. Orville A. Andrews attended as the representative of the Grand Lodge and officiated in the services.

The Fraternal love and sympathy of every member of this Grand Lodge is extended to those who have been bereaved.

"All these were honored in their generations  
And were the glory of their times,  
Yea, they were men of mercy,  
Whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten,  
Their bodies have been buried in peace,  
But their names liveth for evermore."

At the proper time the Committee on Fraternal Dead will present appropriate mention of those Brethren who have laid down their working tools and entered into "Rest."

## VISITS.

Very early in the Masonic year the visitation of Lodges was brought to my attention and I thought I would like to be able to visit every Lodge within our Grand Jurisdiction, but realizing that this would not be possible I decided that I would make an effort to visit only those Lodges which extended an invitation to the Grand Master, or those Lodges where conditions seemed to require my attention, and as the result of following this plan I made the following visits:

June 10th, 1929, I visited Fremont Lodge No. 15, Fremont, and installed the officers. It has been the custom of this Lodge for many years to invite the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers to install their officers, and the Brethren consider it one of the principal events of the Lodge. A number of Grand Lodge officers were present, as well as a large number of the members of No. 15 and neighboring Lodges. Following the installation the Worshipful Master called on several of the Brethren who gave very fine talks, but the outstanding talk was given on the subject of Law Enforcement by R. W. Brother J. Dean Ringer in which he made a strong appeal to all Masons to support the President of our country in his campaign for law enforcement.

June 11th, 1929, I visited a joint communication of seven of the Omaha Lodges called for the purpose of installing their officers, with Brother John B. Lichtenwallner as installing officer. I could not remain for the entire ceremony but was very much impressed with the inspiring manner in which the installation was being conducted.

June 14th, 1929, I was very happy to be permitted to install the officers of York Lodge No. 56, which is my own Lodge.

June 21st, 1929, I installed the officers of Morning Star Lodge No. 197, Gresham. A remarkable part of this installation was the fact that the Secretary was installed for about the thirtieth time.

June 28th, 1929, I was called upon to install the officers of Evening Star Lodge No. 49, Sutton. This was a very pleasant evening for me because of the fact that I had installed the officers of this Lodge for several years past.

There was a very fine attendance at all of these installation ceremonies, and in every case the Brethren seemed to feel that the ceremony of installing their officers was of great importance, and the interest shown in each case was splendid evidence of the high regard for those who were chosen as officers of their respective Lodges. The installation of officers in a Masonic Lodge is a very solemn and impressive ceremony, and some of our very best Lodges testify that one of their very finest meetings is at the installation of their officers, and I most earnestly recommend that more of our Lodges give a more careful consideration to the manner of conducting this important ceremony.

#### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, AND PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

June 19th, 1929, I visited Alexandria Lodge No. 74, Alexandria, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their Lodge when a large number of people from the surrounding country gathered in the beautiful City Park and enjoyed themselves by greeting old friends, in making new ones, and in talking over the events of the past fifty years. At noon a bounteous picnic dinner for all was served by the ladies, after which a splendid program consisting of music and speechmaking was presented. V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain delivered a most wonderful oration in which he emphasized the importance of the home in the building of a strong Christian character.

July 10th, 1929, I was present at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, Sidney, at which time the Fifty year gold button was presented to Brother Robert S. Oberfelder. V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, also delivered the oration on this occasion, and this was a very wonderful reunion of old Masonic friends as Brother Beecher located at Sidney about thirty-six to thirty-eight years before this time when he and Mrs. Beecher went there to serve as missionaries among the early settlers of western Nebraska.

July 16th, 1929, I visited Prudence Lodge No. 179, Beaver Crossing, for a conference with the Brethren in regard to the care of some children. The Lodge was desirous of discharging their full duty in the matter and it was disposed of satisfactorily to all concerned. The Grand Master was received with a hearty welcome and we enjoyed a fine visit with friends and Brethren.

September 10th, 1929, at the invitation of Clay Centre Lodge No. 139, Clay Center, I visited the Lodge and took part in a very fine meeting when a large number of Masons from all the surrounding Lodges assembled to do honor to a distinguished Brother who was presented with both the Jordan Medal, and the Fifty-year gold button. Masons from the Lodges at Hastings, Sutton, Geneva, Harvard, and other places spoke in very touching terms of the noble and upright character of Brother Guy W. Secord, and a very interesting part of the meeting was the reading of letters and telegrams from the

many members of the Lodge who are living in far distant places and for that reason were not able to be present at the meeting.

#### CENTRAL SCHOOLS.

October 4th, 1929, I visited the Central School of Instruction which our Grand Custodian, Lute M. Savage, and several Deputy Custodians were conducting in Geneva Lodge No. 79, Geneva. In the afternoon the Degree of Master Mason was conferred, and at the request of the Brethren I presided as Worshipful Master in the conferring of the degree. In the evening an educational meeting was held for the Masons and their wives, and after short talks by the Grand Master and several of the Brethren, Brother Paul Turner, Grand Orator, gave a very inspiring address on The Discipline of Masonry.

October 25th, 1929, I was present at the Central School of Instruction which Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and Earl M. Bolen, and I. Donald Huston, Deputy Custodians, conducted in Lebanon Lodge No. 323, Columbus. The degree of Master Mason was conferred in the afternoon, which was followed by a social program. A very inspiring and educational talk was given on the finances of the Grand Lodge by M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.

November 15th, 1929, in company with M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, I visited the Central School of Instruction conducted in Jachin Lodge No. 146, Holdrege, by Grand Custodian, Lute M. Savage, and several Deputy Custodians. In the afternoon I witnessed the conferring of the Master's Degree by the officers of the Lodges taking part in the school, and the work was done in a very beautiful and impressive manner. One of my pleasant duties on this occasion was to inform Brother Earl Barnette, Secretary of Jachin Lodge No. 146, and the Brethren, that he had been properly recommended by his Lodge, had passed a satisfactory examination by the Grand Custodian, and that I, as Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, was glad to complete his appointment as a Deputy Custodian. This announcement met with a very generous response from the Brethren which showed the hearty approval of the selection of this faithful and conscientious Masonic worker for such a high calling. M. W. Brother Charles A. Chappell presented the Jordan Medal to the oldest member of Jachin Lodge, and Brother R. Clark of the Boys' Industrial School, Kearney, closed the school with a very inspiring address on the Tenets of our Order.

January 17th, 1930, in company with Brother Paul Turner, Grand Orator, I attended the Central School of Instruction in Oliver Lodge No. 38, Seward. This School was also in charge of Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, Earl M. Bolen, and I. D. Huston, Deputy Custodians. As in other schools, the Degree of a Master Mason was conferred in the afternoon, this time by the officers of the Lodges taking part in the school, and some of our certified Brethren. In keeping with the usual plan on occasions of this kind, a splendid dinner was served, after which the Brethren returned to the Lodge room and enjoyed another of our splendid programs.

Short Masonic talks were given by the Grand Orator, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master, and several of the Brethren, after which all were delighted with an address given by M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, on the subject, "America's Part in World Peace."

At the request of the Lodge I was pleased to visit the following Lodges and witness the conferring of the Degree of a Master Mason:

October 23rd, 1929, Utica Lodge No. 96, Utica, when the degree was conferred on two Brothers. At the request of the Worshipful Master I conferred the degree on one of the candidates. Among a large number of guests were two Judges of the Supreme Court, Judge Good, and Judge Eberly, both of whom made very fine Masonic addresses.

October 29th, 1929, Wahoo Lodge No. 59, Wahoo, at which time the degree was conferred on a class of four young men, each one of them having been an active member of the Order of De Molay.

October 29th, 1929, I asked M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, to represent the Grand Master at a Past Masters' meeting which Lincoln Lodge No. 19 were having on this date as it conflicted with my arrangements to visit the Lodge at Wahoo. M. W. Brother Smith reports a large attendance and a very fine meeting and social evening.

November 14th, 1929, Aurora Lodge No. 68, Aurora. This meeting began with a dinner and social hour, after which the Lodge was opened and the Degree of a Master Mason was conferred in a creditable manner.

November 27th, 1929, North Star Lodge No. 227, University Place, when the Degree of a Master Mason was conferred on a candidate by request of a Lodge in Washington, D. C. M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, was present at this meeting and gave a very instructive address on the early history of Masonry in Nebraska.

January 10th, 1930, Evening Star Lodge No. 49, Sutton, when the Degree of a Master Mason was conferred on a class of three splendid young men, the Superintendent of the city schools, the High School Principal, and the Athletic Coach in the High School in a neighboring town.

January 24th, 1930, Midwest Lodge No. 317, Hastings, at which time the Degree was conferred on a class of young men.

April 15th, 1930, I attended a joint meeting of Hastings Lodge No. 50, and Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings, when the Degree of a Master Mason was conferred by the officers of these two Lodges. This was one of the outstanding meetings of the Masonic year and deserves special mention as it was the first meeting held in the magnificent new Masonic Temple just completed by the Masonic Bodies of Hastings at a cost of about \$400,000.00, and which is one of the most spacious and magnificent temples it has been my privilege to see.

More than 1,200 Master Masons registered at this meeting, and 118 Nebraska Lodges and 52 Lodges from other Grand jurisdictions were represented. It is said by those who are in a position to know that this was the greatest meeting of Ancient Craft Masons ever held in the city of Hastings.

#### PAST MASTERS' MEETINGS.

January 30th, 1930, I visited Garfield Lodge No. 95, O'Neill, which was the occasion of their annual Past Masters' Meeting. The degree of a Master Mason was conferred on a candidate, and following this, talks were given by the Grand Master, some of the visiting Brethren, and a fine address was given by M. W. Brother Robert R. Dickson, Past Grand Master of Masons in



Nebraska, on present day conditions and the part Masons should take in supporting the constitution and laws of our country.

January 31st, 1930, it was my pleasure to be present at, and participate in the annual Past Masters' meeting conducted by Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln, when the degree of a Master Mason was conferred on a large class of young men, the work being beautifully done by the Past Masters of the Lodge.

It was my privilege to preside during the conferring of the degree on one of the candidates, and I shall not forget the inspiration which I received from the above assistance of these Past Masters while trying to impart the solemn truths of this sublime degree.

In every case where I was privileged to witness the conferring of the degree of a Master Mason the work was done in such a manner that the true meaning of Masonry was, without doubt, deeply impressed upon the mind of the newly made Brother, and it is my belief that in each case he went out of the Lodge room with a full appreciation that he had had laid upon him the challenge of a larger and fuller understanding of life.

#### SOCIAL.

December 30th, 1930, I attended the Annual Homecoming of Incease Lodge No. 182, Ohioa. It has been the custom of this Lodge for some years to have this meeting at this time of the year because so many of those who are living outside the jurisdiction are home to visit with friends, and this, together with the spirit of the season, offers a splendid opportunity for Masonic fellowship.

A fine program was presented which was enjoyed by a large number of Masons and their families.

Brother Charles W. Taylor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who was made a Mason in this Lodge, gave a very interesting talk which was enjoyed by all, especially the fine description which he gave of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, a very splendid description because he had just paid a visit to the Memorial a short time before.

March 4th, 1930, I was present at a meeting of the Masons of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, and of Grand Island Lodge No. 318, Grand Island, and their families. I am informed that more than 1,000 were in attendance. The good fellowship of this meeting could not be surpassed, and everybody went home feeling that it was an evening well spent.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

January 21st, 1930, in company with the Grand Orator, Rev. Paul Turner, I visited with the Brethren of Polk Lodge No. 311, Polk. This was a meeting for Master Masons arranged for under the direction of the Committee on Masonic Education, but on account of the illness of the intended speaker he was not able to be present. Although the weather was very cold there were a number of Brethren from neighboring Lodges. Talks were given by some of the Brethren and a short talk by the Grand Master, but we were most fortunate in having the Grand Orator present who delighted all present with one of his fine talks.

March 27th, 1930, I went with Rev. Paul Turner, the Grand Orator to be present at a meeting of Silver Lodge No. 266, Silver Creek. This was another

of the fine meetings under the supervision of the committee on Masonic Education, and was attended by a large number of the Brethren from many of the neighboring Lodges. A fine spirit prevails at all these meetings, and more of the Lodges should be encouraged to call upon this committee to assist them in making arrangements for a meeting.

April 8th, 1930, I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha, when a large number of Masons met to celebrate the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the organization of the Lodge. The celebration began with a very fine dinner, which was followed by a program consisting of music and addresses suitable to the occasion, and the oration of the evening, which was given by Brother Jonathan A. Frye, a Past Master of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, was a most wonderful account of the early history of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, and of Masonry in Nebraska. Although he spoke for almost one hour, the facts he related were so interesting and the manner in which he spoke was so pleasing that he was given perfect attention by his Brethren.

The Brethren were so well pleased with this oration that they decided to have it printed and a copy sent to each member of the Lodge, and it is my opinion that every Mason in Nebraska would be glad to have a copy of this oration.

I have accepted an invitation to visit Mount Zion Lodge No. 161, Shelby, on May 19th, 1930, the Lodge insisting on a visit as the records of the Lodge do not show that they have ever been visited by a Grand Master since the constitution of the Lodge.

June 12th, 1929, in company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, I visited the 86th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, which was held in Burlington, Iowa, and on September 25th and 26th, we visited the 109th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in St. Louis. This is a custom which is well worth while as there is much to be learned from these Sister Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has always been especially interested in these Grand Lodges because the Grand Lodge of Missouri, on May 28th, 1856, granted a charter to the second Masonic Lodge organized in the territory of Nebraska at Nebraska City, and the Grand Lodge of Iowa granted a charter to the third Masonic Lodge in Nebraska on June 3rd, 1857 at Omaha City, the Grand Lodge of Illinois having chartered the first Masonic Lodge in Nebraska on October 3rd, 1855, located at Bellevue, and which afterwards moved to Omaha and is now known as Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

We received a hearty welcome at both these places, everything was done to make our stay both pleasant and profitable, and we came away feeling that we had visited with genuine Brethren of our Craft.

#### MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

October 14th and 15th, in company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, I attended the Meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada which was held in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The various phases of Masonic relief were discussed by Brethren who have been engaged for many years in the work of extending relief to our distressed worthy Brothers. After studying this subject carefully these two days with men of experience, it is my opinion that the call for relief will increase under

present day industrial conditions, and that many of our Lodges should be giving the matter more careful consideration, and that plans should be completed for building up a reasonable fund to be used for this purpose.

February 20th, 1930, in company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, I attended the conference of Grand Masters at Washington, D. C., and on February 21st and 22nd, together with Brother Edward Huwaldt, Chairman of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Committee in Nebraska, we attended the sessions of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, at Alexandria, Va. The sessions were held in the auditorium of the Memorial building.

#### CORNER-STONES LAID.

July 9th, 1929, I laid the corner-stone of the High School building at Lyman. I was assisted in this ceremony by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal; and W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Senior Deacon. The ceremony was attended by a large number of Masons from the different Lodges located in the western part of our jurisdiction, also we are happy to report a number of visiting Brethren from our neighboring Lodges in the state of Wyoming.

July 30th, 1929, I laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Gordon. Grand Lodge officers assisted in this ceremony as follows: M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; M. W. Edwin D. Crites, as Grand Chaplain; and W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal. The weather conditions were ideal, and the ceremony was attended by a large number of Masons, and friends who manifested a splendid interest in the ceremony.

August 15th, 1929, I laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Ogallala. In this ceremony I was assisted by R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Senior Deacon, as Grand Senior Warden; and Brother Vincent S. Ramsey, Deputy Custodian, as Deputy Grand Master.

Both of these Masonic Temples are a credit to the Brethren who have built them, both as to the beauty and convenience of the structures and the very splendid manner in which they have been financed.

August 27th, 1929, I laid the corner-stone of Neihardt Hall, Nebraska State Teachers College, at Wayne, assisted by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal; W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

August 31st, 1929, I laid the corner-stone of the Ames Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha. The following Grand Lodge officers assisted in the ceremony: R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; Brother William McCormack, Deputy Custodian, as Grand Custodian; Brother Stanley P. Bostwick, Deputy Custodian, as Grand Marshal; W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

September 20th, 1929, I laid the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Beatrice, assisted by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler, as Grand Secretary; and M. W. Samuel Whiting, as Grand Custodian.

September 21st, 1929, upon the invitation of the Board of Commissioners of Douglas County, I laid the corner-stone of the new County Home which is being built about twelve miles west of the city of Omaha. I was assisted in this ceremony by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; Brother John B. Lichtenwallner, Deputy Custodian, as Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal; W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

This ceremony was an unusual one as it was sponsored by the thirteen Lodges located in Douglas County. John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290 was opened in form to receive the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers. A large delegation of Knights Templar acted as an escort to the Grand Lodge, a delegation from the American Legion, as buglers, took part in the ceremony, and the ceremony was made more impressive by the assistance of the Chanters, and the Patrol Band of the Shrine. A very splendid oration was delivered by Brother Arthur J. Weaver, Governor of the state of Nebraska. More than 1,000 Master Masons were in the procession.

September 30th, 1929, I laid the corner-stone of the High School building at Wood Lake which is the location of Wood Lake Lodge No. 221. I was very fortunate in having the very able assistance of our Grand Marshal, Edwin B. Johnston, as he was the only Grand Lodge officer to accompany the Grand Master on this occasion because of the distance to be traveled in reaching this point. But the Brethren from the neighboring Lodges were present in goodly numbers, who in addition to the Brethren of Wood Lake, showed enthusiasm for the work so that with their assistance we were able to lay this corner-stone in a way that was highly appreciated by the large audience who witnessed the ceremony.

A number of Knights Templar from Long Pine and Valentine were present and served as an escort to the Grand Lodge.

March 24th, 1930, in company with W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, acting as Grand Marshal, I laid the corner-stone of the High School building at Crawford. We were assisted by a number of Knights Templar who acted as an escort, and by the band from Fort Robinson. About seventy-five soldiers from the Fort also took part in the procession.

The O. E. S., the Rebekahs, city board, fire department, and the school children formed a very important part of the large procession. The weather was very cold and stormy, but in spite of this the ceremony was witnessed by a very large number of people.

April 18th, 1930, together with W. Lute M. Savage, as Grand Marshal, I went to Valentine, opened an occasional communication of the Grand Lodge in the Lodge room there, and journeyed a distance of twelve miles west and laid the corner-stone of the High School building at Crookston, which is in the jurisdiction of Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192.

An interesting feature of the program was the singing of patriotic songs by the school children.

Brother Dwight L. Griswold, state commander of the American Legion, delivered the oration of the day.

May 1st, 1930, I laid the corner-stone of the High School building at North Platte. I was assisted in this by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, who also acted as Grand Orator for the occasion; W. Lute M. Savage, as Grand Marshal; and the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Nebraska.

So far as I am able to learn this is the first time in the history of Nebraska Masonry that the Grand Commandery has participated in the laying of a corner-stone by the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. This is due to the fact that no corner-stone has been laid at the same time, and in the same place where the Grand Commandery was in session. We appreciate this assistance very highly as the presence of the Knights Templar in so large numbers added greatly to the dignity and impressiveness of the ceremony.

We were especially happy to have present on this occasion, M. W. George H. Thummel, our Senior Past Grand Master; M. W. Andrew H. Viele; and M. W. Frederic L. Temple.

I laid the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Friend, on May 23rd, 1930.

The following were present and assisted in the work: W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Paul Turner, Grand Orator, as Grand Chaplain; W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal; W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. Earl M. Bolen, Deputy Custodian, as Grand Secretary.

#### DEDICATIONS OF MASONIC HALLS.

Invitation was duly accepted and all arrangements to dedicate the Masonic Temple at Palmyra on October 10th, 1929, but finding it impossible to attend upon this occasion, the proxy of the Grand Master was given to R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master, who proceeded to Palmyra and, assisted by R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler, dedicated the Temple to the purposes of Freemasonry in due and ancient form.

November 1st, 1929, I dedicated the Masonic Temple at Hampton. I was assisted in this ceremony by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, as Grand Orator; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal; and W. Earl M. Bolen, Deputy Custodian.

We also appreciated the services of the ladies quartette from one of the O. E. S. Chapters at Lincoln, whose beautiful singing added much to the beauty of the dedication.

This Temple was the gift of Brother Steve Houghton, a Past Master of Hampton Lodge No. 245, who by the terms of his will, left a legacy to the

Lodge for this purpose. Mrs. Houghton and her father, James Cox, presented the lots on which the Temple was built, and the furniture, so that the Temple complete is a gift to the Lodge, which is, without doubt, the only case of its kind in our jurisdiction.

I issued my proxy to M. W. Edwin D. Crites to go to Gordon on January 22nd, 1930, and dedicate the Masonic Temple at that place. I also requested Brother George A. Stevens, Deputy Custodian to accompany Brother Crites and act as Grand Marshal, but on account of a snow storm he was not able to be there. M. W. Brother Crites proceeded to Gordon and, with the able assistance of the many Brethren, dedicated this beautiful Temple in accordance with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft.

On account of being out of the jurisdiction at the time the Lodges at Ogallala, and North Platte wanted to have their Temples dedicated, I found it convenient to give the proxy of the Grand Master to R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master, who proceeded to Ogallala on February 21st, 1930, and dedicated their Masonic Temple to the purposes of Freemasonry, assisted by R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; and W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal.

The Masonic Temple at North Platte was dedicated on February 22nd, 1930, by R. W. Orville A. Andrews. In this dedication he was assisted by R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; and W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal.

On March 21st, 1930, I went to Auburn and dedicated the Masonic Temple built by Auburn Lodge No. 124. I was assisted by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; as Grand Marshal; W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

The Brethren at Auburn deserve much credit as the Temple was completed and furnished, and at the time of the dedication everything was paid and a small amount of money remained in the building fund.

The invitation having been duly accepted, I was pleased to attend the Scottish Rite banquet and program at Omaha on November 21st, and at Lincoln on November 22nd, 1929.

No hosts could have been heartier in the reception accorded and the hospitality extended the Grand Master. A warmth of welcome was accorded which cannot be surpassed, and which I shall never forget.

"There's a comforting thought at the close of the day,  
When we're weary and lonely and sad,  
That sort of grips hold of our crusty old hearts,  
And bids them be merry and glad;  
It gets in our souls and drives out the blues,  
And finally, thrills through and through—  
It is just a sweet memory that chants the refrain,  
We're glad we touched shoulders with you."

#### DISCIPLINE.

By action of the Grand Lodge in June, 1929, the Grand Master was directed to discipline Upright Lodge No. 137 in such manner as he saw fit for

the failure of the Lodge to produce the complete records, when called for, in taking an appeal from the decision of the Lodge.

I, therefore, visited Upright Lodge No. 137 on December 17th, 1929, and, upon careful examination, I learned that a portion of the evidence which was introduced at the first trial of the case had not been admitted at the second, but was ruled out on the objection of the attorney for the defendant, and for this reason the part of the record in question was not sent to the Grand Secretary with the appeal.

At the time the order to send this part of the record in came to the Lodge, the Brother, who was in possession of the key to the desk where the records were kept, was in a neighboring city and could not return home for several days on account of high waters, but immediately upon his return the document asked for was mailed to the proper parties. Believing these to be the true facts in the case, and because of the fine Masonic spirit of the Brethren, I did not feel that they should be disciplined. I talked to the Brethren of the relations of the subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge, and of the principles of Freemasonry, and it is my opinion that much good has come to the Lodge as a result of this whole affair.

In obedience to the instructions of the Grand Lodge regarding the case with Barneston Lodge No. 165, I visited the Lodge on the evening of December 17th, 1929, talked the matter over carefully with the Brethren, and after exchanging ideas with them as to the duties of a Lodge in matters of this kind, I asked them to give it careful consideration and report to me by the 15th of January as to what they thought should be done. I later received word that charges had been preferred against the Worshipful Master, whose jewel had been arrested, and that he had been notified to appear for trial on a certain date. After the trial the Lodge notified me that the accused had been expelled.

Late in the Masonic year, 1929, I received a communication from Grand Master Woodland concerning some very unsatisfactory conditions which existed in Doric Lodge No. 118 and suggesting that, in view of the fact that it was so late in the year, he believed it was best to refer the matter to the incoming Grand Master.

I began at once to study conditions and learning that these conditions had existed in the Lodge for a long time, I wrote the Lodge that I would come and visit them and talk these matters over. I visited the Lodge on December 16th, 1929, spending a great deal of time with the Brethren before going to the Lodge room and, after talking with them I made several suggestions as to what they could do to adjust their affairs satisfactorily.

After considerable correspondence and several conferences with the Brethren, I was convinced that they were no longer entitled to a Charter, and I, therefore, issued an order to Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, to go to Dorchester and arrest the charter of Doric Lodge No. 118, being persuaded that the best interests of Freemasonry in this Jurisdiction demanded that this matter be disposed of by the Grand Lodge.

On April 14th, 1930, Brother Savage proceeded to Dorchester, and after checking over everything carefully, removed the Charter and records of Doric Lodge No. 118 to the office of the Grand Secretary.

More complete details of this case have been placed on file with the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.

At the request of Brother Amos Brand, W. M., Hastings Lodge No. 50, I attended a trial which this Lodge conducted on October 17th, 1929, of a suspended member who had been arrested, tried by the court, and found guilty on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor.

The trial was conducted in accordance with Masonic law, and the accused was duly expelled by the Lodge.

#### LINCOLN LODGE NO. 19, LINCOLN.

Complaint having been made to me that the sentence imposed by this Lodge on a Brother who was tried by the Lodge on July 2nd, 1929, for a Masonic offense, was inadequate, I asked the Master to send me a copy of the charges, and a copy of the proceedings of the trial. This request was promptly complied with and the charges showed that the Brother had been found guilty in the proper courts on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor, that he had paid a fine and served a sentence of sixty days in jail.

In the trial held by the Lodge the Court proceedings were introduced as evidence of guilt, and the accused plead guilty to the charges. The Lodge did not impose any sentence on the accused, and the Worshipful Master, in keeping with Section 175 of the law proceeded to reprimand him.

I, therefore, declared the sentence of reprimand to be inadequate to the offense committed and ordered the same set aside, and the case remanded for a reconsideration of the sentence only, as I could see nothing irregular in the trial. I ordered the Worshipful Master to proceed according to the law and call a meeting of the Lodge for this purpose on March 11th, 1930.

On March 11th, 1930, I visited the Lodge and asked the Secretary to read for the information of the Brethren the order which I made setting aside the sentence and remanding the case for a re-consideration of the same. The attorney for the accused was given an opportunity to be heard, and any of the Brethren who cared to speak on the subject were urged to do so, after which I spoke to the Brethren concerning the duty of Masons in supporting the laws of our country, reviewed the history of similar cases which had been referred to the Grand Lodge for consideration, and called attention to the fact that the sentence imposed by the Grand Lodge was expulsion.

The Lodge then voted on the sentence to be imposed, and by their vote still refused to do what I considered their full duty in the matter. I, therefore, ordered the Worshipful Master to instruct the Junior Warden to appeal the case to the Grand Lodge and to place a complete copy of the whole matter in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

#### OMAHA LODGE NO. 288, OMAHA.

Having received complaints from some of the members of Omaha Lodge No. 288 charging that there were gross irregularities in connection with the election of the officers on May 3rd, 1930, I decided to make a careful investigation to learn if these complaints were justified.

I, therefore, went to Omaha and talked to a number of the members of the Lodge who gave me evidence which led me to think that certain other



members had used un-Masonic tactics to influence the election; and gave me the names of some other members whom I called in and consulted in regard to their being solicited on the streets, or in their places of business, to vote for those who were not officers of the Lodge at the time, and some of these actually showed me lists giving the names of those for whom they should vote. Some of these were so unfamiliar with the membership of the Lodge that they found it necessary to refer to these lists continually during the process of balloting so as to know for whom they had been asked to vote.

Different ones told me of the complaints that had been made against the various officers by those who had solicited their votes, and which were given as the reasons why these officers should not be continued.

Believing that such methods tend to destroy the peace and harmony of the Lodge, and are wholly un-Masonic and irregular in every way, I, therefore, declared the election to be irregular, Null and Void, and set it aside.

In keeping with the law of Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction I granted a special dispensation to Omaha Lodge No. 288 to hold a special election on May 24th, 1930, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing officers.

In the course of my investigation of the conditions existing in Omaha Lodge No. 288 I found some very serious difficulties which I believe make it necessary for the Grand Lodge to authorize a very careful supervision over the affairs of the Lodge in order to save it from destruction at the hands of those who seem to be more interested in dictating the affairs of the Lodge than in maintaining peace and harmony, or in practicing brotherly love in their associations with the Brethren.

I, therefore, recommend that the Grand Lodge instruct the incoming Grand Master to keep in very close touch with the affairs of Omaha Lodge No. 288, and to take the necessary action required to stop these practices as soon as there is evidence that any members of the Lodge, individually or through organization, are in any way trying to create sentiment among the Brethren that will tend to interfere with the regular work of the Lodge.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED AND RECOMMENDED.

I have appointed the following representatives of the M. W. L., the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

S. S. Clutton, Vienna, Ontario, near the Grand Lodge of Canada.

George C. Dankeworth, Manila, near the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

Vladimir Leustek, Belgrade, near the Grand Lodge of Jugoslavia.

James T. Chandler, Wilmington, near the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Rudolf Konrad, Prague, near the Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia.

Chester E. Bates, Brooklyn, near the Grand Lodge of New York.

Rodolfo C. Oliveira, Santiago, near the Grand Lodge of Chile.

R. Tate Sutherland, Melbourne, near the Grand Lodge of Victoria.

William F. Roddy, Guayaquil, near the Grand Lodge of Ecuador.

Upon my recommendation the following Brethren have been appointed as representatives of other Grand Lodges, near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

W. Brother Edwin B. Johnston of Grand Island, representative of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

W. Brother C. Ray Macy, Beatrice, representative of the Grand Lodge of Jugoslavia.

W. Brother Millard M. Robertson, Omaha, representative of the Grand Lodge of Ecuador.

W. Brother John B. Lichtenwallner, Omaha, representative of the Grand Lodge of Queensland.

W. Brother Charles A. Smith, Tilden, representative of the Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia.

W. Brother Ralph O. Canaday, Bridgeport, representative of the Grand Lodge of Chile.

W. Brother Benjamin F. Pitman, Chadron, representative of the Grand Lodge of Montana.

#### CHANGE OF LOCATION OF LODGES.

A number of Lodges have asked permission to move from one hall to another in the same town. Permission in each case was granted upon written assurance of three Past Masters of the Lodge that the new hall was a suitable one in which to meet.

#### NEW LODGES CONSTITUTED.

July 2nd, 1929, I constituted Lebanon Lodge No. 323, at Columbus. I was assisted in this constitution by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Senior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Paul Turner, Grand Orator; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal; and W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon.

July 8th, 1929, I constituted Harmony Lodge No. 321, at Dalton. I was assisted in this ceremony by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal; and W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Senior Deacon.

On July 9th, 1929, it was my pleasure to constitute Pioneer Lodge No. 322, at Lyman, assisted by R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; and W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal.

At each of the three places the constitution of the Lodge was attended by a large number of the Brethren who manifested a splendid interest in the work, and I doubt not that the true principles of Freemasonry will be inculcated in these Lodges.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT.

M. W. Andrew H. Viele, W. Bernard N. Robertson, and W. Charles H. Marley have constituted the committee advisory to the Grand Master ever since it was created, and as their services have been most valuable I was very glad to reappoint them. The committee have been called upon to consider a great many applications during the year, some of which required considerable correspondence, and it is my judgment that in each case their decision was just, and fair to all concerned. I therefore have followed their advice in each case.

In reviewing these applications for reinstatement I find that in a number of cases the Lodges were not as careful as they might have been in furnishing the information required in the petition which made it necessary for the committee to send it back for more complete details.

I would like, therefore, to recommend that the Lodges be a little more careful in supplying the information, and that they be sure to use the proper form of application in all cases.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR DISPENSATION.

During the year I received three applications for Dispensation to form new Lodges, but after the most thorough investigation, and careful consideration of the conditions in each case, I declined to grant the Dispensation.

#### LEBANON LODGE NO. 323.

At the 1929 session of the Grand Lodge the matter of disposing of the property of Lebanon Lodge No. 58 was referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration, and the committee made the following recommendation which was regularly adopted by the Grand Lodge:

That the property, real, personal, and moneys now remaining be transferred at this time to the new Lodge at Columbus, and they in turn to enter into a proper contract with this Grand Lodge to indemnify the Grand Lodge for the liability that may accrue on account of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, now extinct.

I, therefore, requested M. W. Frank H. Woodland to draw up a contract for this purpose which was submitted to Lebanon Lodge No. 323, and upon due consideration by the Lodge same was authorized, properly signed and is now in the hands of the Grand Secretary, and as per the terms of the contract the above mentioned properties were duly turned over to Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

#### PROMULGATION OF THE WORK.

By reference to the report of the Grand Custodian you will see that everything possible has been done to enable the Craft to become proficient in the letter of the work, to the end that they may be able to confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in a suitable and impressive manner.

The Central Schools were planned in such a manner, that in addition to the large number of regular schools every Mason in the jurisdiction was given an opportunity to attend these schools and improve himself in the work.

There has been a large increase in the number of Proficiency Certificates issued, both to individuals, and to Lodges.

#### APPROVAL OF BY-LAWS.

I have approved a number of amendments to by-laws of subordinate Lodges, most of them changing the amount of the dues or the dates for holding the regular meetings.

I also approved the by-laws for the three new Lodges constituted this year, as well as new ones for several of the other Lodges.

#### AWARD OF GOLD JORDAN MEDAL.

Through the death of Brother William A. Cotton of Nebraska City, it became necessary to award the medal to the Brother entitled to receive it.

The Grand Secretary made careful inquiry of the several Lodges and after due investigation I made the award to Brother Owen W. Cotton, member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, on October 17th, 1929.

A very interesting thing in connection with this is the fact that this Brother Cotton is a full cousin to Brother William A. Cotton.

Because of the condition of Brother Cotton's health it was not possible for him to get to the Lodge room, so I asked R. W. Orville A. Andrews to go in company with Brother Aubrey Harris, Worshipful Master of No. 19 to the home of Brother Cotton and present the medal. Brother Cotton was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason on October 30th, 1863.

#### MASONIC EDUCATION.

At the beginning of the year I appointed the following committee to have charge of this work:

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Minden,  
 W. Edwin H. Gerhart, Newman Grove.  
 W. William A. Robbins, Lincoln.  
 W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Cambridge.  
 Brother George A. Bolas, Omaha.

Early in the year I sent a letter to all of the Lodges calling attention to the work of this committee and explaining that it was the purpose of the committee to furnish speakers for the Lodges, and to give advice and assistance in building programs for Masonic meetings of the various kinds.

I advised the Lodges to write the chairman, M. W. Charles A. Chappell, when they were needing any help of this kind, and this has been done in a great many cases as the report of the committee will show.

I believe there is a desire among the members of the Craft generally to know something about the great principles of Freemasonry, to know its history and its philosophy, and what they can do to support the cause of our great fraternity.

"The need for Masonic education among the Craft has become more insistent as our membership has grown. The individual owes it to the Fraternity to improve himself in Masonry, but the Fraternity is under a solemn obligation to aid him in his desire to acquire light and to interpret for himself the great truths and principles of Freemasonry. The true purpose of Masonic education is to encourage and induce the individual Craftsman to improve himself in Masonry, to appreciate its spirit and genius and by the application of the pure principles of our Art, to become in his own right a Master Mason."

It will take time, careful thought and planning, and much hard work to develop a program of Masonic Education to supply the needs of the Craft, but the good that it will do will justify the cost, and I would recommend that the committee on Masonic Education be continued and that the Grand Lodge appropriate a sum of money that will enable the committee to function properly.

#### FINANCES.

I shall say nothing as to the amount of the Grand Lodge securities, how they are invested and distributed among the different boards as this will be

very clearly and properly shown in the report of our Grand Secretary, and in the report of the Finance Committee. Reference to the addresses of the different Past Grand Masters will show that attention has been called to the fact that we are expending virtually all of the income that we are receiving from Grand Lodge dues and fees, that the moneys and securities are scattered among many different funds. Some have advised a check on the tendency to create new funds, and recommend the advisability of simplifying the system by which the dues of the Grand Lodge are distributed among the different funds.

That these funds have been wisely and conservatively administered is admitted by all, but the funds of the Grand Lodge have increased to such a large sum, and the problem of investing money wisely has become so complicated that too much care cannot be exercised in the handling of these funds.

Each year the Grand Lodge authorizes the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers to sell, or transfer as may become necessary certain Bonds and to invest surplus moneys, all of which in my opinion could be done more satisfactorily by a permanent committee on Grand Lodge Finances.

I, therefore, recommend that a committee be authorized by the Grand Lodge to study the finances, the various funds, and the method of handling same, and to make a recommendation to the next session of the Grand Lodge as to a more simplified method of handling the finances, also as to the proper method of creating a Board of Trustees which will have full charge of the investment of Grand Lodge funds. This committee to be appointed by the incoming Grand Master.

#### BEQUESTS.

Word has just been received that Brother Charles B. Veazie, a member of Fremont Lodge No. 15, who recently passed away, left the residue of his estate to the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont.

It is not yet definitely known just what this amount will be, but it is estimated to be something more than \$25,000.00.

We are deeply grateful for this substantial bequest which is proof that Brother Veazie was a true Mason at heart as he loved little children, and these lives which will be made richer by this gift will serve as living monuments to the splendid character of our departed Brother.

#### MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN.

The 1929 session of the Grand Lodge authorized the Grand Master to convey by Warranty Deed all the right, title, and interest of the said Grand Lodge in the real property of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, at Fremont, Nebraska, and by bill of sale, all the right, title, and interest of the said Grand Lodge in and to the personal property of said Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children upon the delivery to the Grand Master on behalf of the Grand Lodge of a certificate of stock of the corporation named, The Nebraska Eastern Star Home for Children, of such number of shares as the Grand Master and the said corporation shall agree upon.

All of the terms of the said resolution have been complied with, and upon request, M. W. Frank H. Woodland prepared the Warranty Deed, and the

bill of sale and, upon their approval by M. W. George H. Thummel, they were turned over to the proper parties.

This perfects the organization and places it in shape so that it can receive all forms of trusts and bequests.

We are doing a fine work in the Home at Fremont, and the members of the Craft owe it to themselves and to those who are in any way responsible for the management of the Home to familiarize themselves with the conditions there, and to learn just what a splendid work is being done, and how much time, thought, and energy the members of the Board are required to give, and which they give willingly, to make this a real home for the boys and girls where they can develop the sort of character that will make them useful citizens.

The recent bequest made to the Home by Brother Charles B. Veazie is a splendid recommendation of the management of the Home, as he being a resident of Fremont had an opportunity to know quite well just how the Home was being conducted, and so it will be with you, my Brethren, if you come to know of the splendid work that is being done with these children, you will want to do your full share.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

In company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, I attended the twentieth annual convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Virginia, February 21st and 22nd, 1930.

The meeting was most interesting and inspiring. Representatives were present from forty-five states, and all reported great enthusiasm for the completion of the Memorial. The convention decided to dedicate the Memorial on February 22nd, 1932, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

To view this stately structure is to be inspired by its wondrous beauty, and its vast proportions. The Memorial is more than a testimonial to Washington. It is also a testimonial to Freemasonry, and the principles for which it stands.

This Grand Lodge in 1920 first endorsed the plans and purposes of the Association to erect a memorial to George Washington. The action of the Grand Lodge at its various sessions in authorizing the appointment of a committee for the purpose of collecting funds has fully committed this Grand Lodge to the payment of its quota of one dollar per member for the erection of the Memorial.

The committee has worked consistently, and the results obtained have been surprising under the circumstances, but to solicit and obtain the required sum by individual contributions is far too great a task. The time has come when we should adopt some more efficient plan for the collection of this money, and I believe the Brethren will be far better satisfied to have the Grand Lodge dues raised a sufficient amount to enable us to pay our quota within a period of three or four years than to continue under the old plan. I, therefore, recommend that Section 81 of the law be amended accordingly.

## THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME.

During the year it has been my privilege to attend several meetings of the Masonic Home Board, one of which was the annual meeting, and I was very much pleased with the efficient manner of conducting the business of the Home, and the keen interest which each member took in the affairs. I want at this time to express, as Grand Master, my appreciation of these services, and to extend the thanks of the Grand Lodge to the members of the Board, and to our Superintendent, Brother Evers.

I believe that conditions in the Home are all that could be expected under the present crowded conditions.

If I remember correctly the rooms are all occupied and beds have been placed on the sleeping porch to accommodate some of the residents, and I wish to call attention of our Brethren to the fact that the time is not far distant when it will be necessary for us to make arrangements to provide additional housing capacity, either by additions to some of the buildings, or the erection of new ones.

## PERMISSION TO MAKE EXAMINATIONS.

During the year I granted permission to a number of Lodges to examine Brethren in the degree of a Master Mason where, for some cause, the examination had not been made during the time prescribed by law.

## DECISIONS.

1. I was asked when the law governing Objections, Section 125 of the law as amended at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1929 went into effect.

I decided that it became effective June 6th, 1929, at which time the amendment was adopted by the Grand Lodge, and that it applied only to objections filed after that time.

2. I received a letter from the Secretary of a Lodge stating that a member of the Lodge who was not living within the jurisdiction of the Lodge had written him a letter asking for a Demit, and that the Demit had been issued. Some time afterwards the Brother returned the Demit saying that he wanted a certificate of membership instead of the Demit.

The question was asked, "Shall I send the certificate of membership in lieu of the demit?"

On the statement of the Secretary that he had said nothing to the Brother about a certificate of membership at the time he asked for a demit, also the statement of the Brother that he did not know a certificate of membership was being used and that he had not presented the demit to any Lodge asking for affiliation and, a statement by the Master of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the Brother is living that this Brother had not asked for affiliation, I answered, "You will please take up the demit and give the Brother a Certificate of membership."

3. In connection with the laying of one corner-stone the question was asked of the Grand Master, "Will the Grand Lodge lay a corner-stone without the Grand Lodge inscription?" I answered, "No."

Numerous other questions were asked of the Grand Master during the year, all of which were clearly covered by the law, and with the assistance of the volume on "Digest of the Decisions of the Grand Masters." I had no difficulty in locating the information desired.

This Digest is a very valuable work, and I wish to say that the Worshipful Master who familiarizes himself with it, as well as with the Law will find his work much more satisfactory and he will save much valuable time for the Grand Master, as most of the questions one is required to give information on are covered by the law.

## DISPENSATIONS.

June 13th, 1929, to Washington Lodge No. 21 to confer the degree of Fellow Craft, and of Master Mason upon Brother Earl G. Van Deusen, an Entered Apprentice Mason without regard to time. I deemed this necessary as the Brother was called to return to his station in the U. S. Navy, and as he was stationed on a battleship within the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge that does not confer degrees for other jurisdictions we could not ask to have the degrees conferred by courtesy.

June 17th, 1929, to Upright Lodge No. 137 to elect a secretary during the month of June as the Brother who had been elected at the regular election of officers had been disqualified.

June 20th, 1929, to Plumblin Lodge No. 214 to elect both Wardens during the month of June, the Wardens who were elected at the regular election having refused to serve.

June 25th, 1929, to Omaha Lodge No. 288 to elect a Treasurer out of time. The Brother who was elected at the regular election refused to serve.

July 5th, 1929, to Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265 to install a Senior Warden out of time. No explanation given.

July 11th, 1929, to Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, to install both Deacons, and the Senior Warden out of time. The Junior Deacon was unexpectedly called out of the state on important business, the Senior Deacon was confined to his house on account of sickness, and the Senior Warden was called to the bedside of his father who was seriously ill, all at the time of the regular installation of officers.

July 17th, 1929, to Cotner Lodge No. 297 to install a Junior Warden out of time. No explanation given.

July 23rd, 1929, to Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285 to confer the degree of Master Mason upon Brother Rowan Miller, a Fellow Craft Mason without regard to time. This was considered necessary for the reason that the Brother, who has a position which keeps him moving around so much that it would be impossible to have the degree conferred by another Lodge, was called to his work.

July 27th, 1929, to Parian Lodge No. 207 to install all of the officers out of time. They did not have a quorum at the regular time to install as their Chautauqua was in session at the time.

August 7th, 1929, to Acacia Lodge No. 34, to install the Senior Deacon out of time. The Secretary stated that the Deacon was absent the night of the regular installation, but gave no reason for his absence.

August 20th, 1929, to Hampton Lodge No. 245 to install the Senior Warden out of time. The Senior Warden was under quarantine at the time the other officers were installed.

October 14th, 1929, to Atkinson Lodge No. 164 to install a Senior Warden, and a Junior Deacon out of time. The secretary states they were not able to be present at the time for regular installations for unavoidable reasons.

December 21st, 1929 to Jewel Lodge No. 149 to confer the degree of a Master Mason on Brother Albert C. Smrha without regard to time. Brother Smrha is residing in a jurisdiction which does not confer courtesy degrees, and



as he was home on a visit the Lodge asked for dispensation to confer the degree.

Dispensations were just recently granted to the following Lodges to elect officers out of time, as they were not able to elect at the regular time on account of the bad weather conditions:

Tyre Lodge No. 85, Signet Lodge No. 193, Parian Lodge No. 207, Litchfield Lodge No. 278, Rawalt Lodge No. 138, and Level Lodge No. 196.

#### DUPLICATE CHARTER ISSUED.

On January 13th, 1930, the hall of Canopy Lodge No. 209 at Elmwood was destroyed by fire, and as the charter of the Lodge was damaged almost beyond recognition I gave permission for the Grand Secretary to furnish them with a duplicate charter, and which was done in due time.

#### DELINQUENT DUES AND SUSPENSIONS.

The matter of delinquent dues has been brought to our attention each year for some years past, and they have increased to such an amount, and the number of delinquent members has increased to such a large number that we should now give the matter serious consideration as some of the Lodges are experiencing serious difficulties on account of their delinquencies.

The Lodges report a total of 4,687 delinquent members this year, an increase of 197 over the number reported for last year. The total amount reported for this year is \$40,153.25, an increase of \$599.99 over the amount for last year.

One Lodge having a membership of 97 reports 50 members delinquent, with a total of \$991.00 delinquent dues, and their report shows they are borrowing money.

Another Lodge reports seventy-five suspensions for the year, the majority for non-payment of dues, and the total suspensions for the year were 797, a number far in excess of what it should be when you stop to consider that the total number raised during the year was only 1273, but this is the natural result of a large number of members being allowed to become delinquent in the payment of their dues, especially where they are allowed to run for several years. There is something radically wrong when a condition of this kind exists. If we do not allow our Brethren to become delinquent with their dues we will not have so many suspensions.

Why are we losing so many? Are we admitting the wrong class of men? Are too many joining for ulterior purposes, and, finding that we are not a benefit society, drop out again? Or is there something lacking in our order? There must be a reason, and it behooves us to try and find out what it is.

Expressions of regret over delinquent dues will not help the conditions any, only action on the part of those who are responsible for their collection will reduce the amount of delinquent dues, and I believe a special effort should be made to reduce the amount. I, therefore, recommend that the incoming Grand Master be requested to appoint a special committee of five to work with the officers of the Lodges having delinquent dues in an effort to reduce the amount to a minimum.

## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska now has a number of persons working for it for pay, either all, or part time, and I think it is advisable that we make investigation to learn if, under the Employers' Liability Law of our state, we should carry compensation insurance for these persons. I, therefore, recommend that the Grand Lodge authorize the appointment of a committee of three for this purpose, and that the committee be given power to act in case it is necessary for the Grand Lodge to carry compensation insurance.

2. We are all proud of the part Masonry has had in the development of our great commonwealth, proud to know that our Brethren were among the very earliest settlers, and that men, who took part in every movement which has helped to make Nebraska a state which is highly respected by all the other states, were members of our fraternity, but no proper record of their deeds has been written for future ages. It is highly important that this be done by those who are familiar with the early history of Masonry in Nebraska, and I recommend that the Grand Lodge have this history written, and that M. W. George H. Thummel be asked to serve as chairman of a committee on "The History of Freemasonry in Nebraska."

3. The work in the office of the Grand Secretary is so increased at the time the Lodges file their reports for the year, and the time before Grand Lodge is so short that it is only by greatly increased efforts, and by working overtime that the Grand Secretary has been able to get his reports ready for Grand Lodge. If this work continues to increase it will be only a few years until it will be necessary to employ additional help in the office.

To meet this situation I recommend that Section 85-A of the By-Laws be amended so as to read as follows:

The dues assessed by all chartered Lodges shall be payable on January 1st of the year for which they are assessed, and shall become delinquent October 1st of the same year.

That Section 57 of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the word "April" in the fourth line and substituting therefor the word "February."

That Section 81 of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the word "April" in the second line of paragraph four, and substituting therefor the word "February."

And that Section 82 of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the word "April" in the third line, and substituting therefor the word "February."

4. At almost the last minute in connection with the laying of one corner-stone it was found that the Grand Lodge inscription was not on the stone, and it was not the intention of some of the parties concerned to include it. It was necessary for the Grand Master to rule that he would not lay the stone without the inscription. The inscription was included, but not exactly as it should have been as there had been other matters placed on the stone. To avoid anything of this kind in the future, I recommend that the Committee on Codification of the Law be instructed to prepare a suitable Section for the By-Laws providing that the Grand Lodge will not lay a corner-stone unless one entire face of the stone is given for the Grand Lodge inscription.

5. Under the present arrangement for conferring the Past Master's degree it may become necessary to have two classes during the session of the Grand Lodge, or to have in one class those who have served as Masters and those who have just been elected. In the former case those who have charge of the work are required to take too much time from the regular work of the Grand Lodge, in the latter, the wording would not be appropriate in certain parts. For these reasons, and believing that the installation ceremony is sufficient to properly impress upon the mind of the newly elected Master the importance of the work in which he is about to engage, I recommend that the conferring of the Past Master's degree be discontinued in this Grand Jurisdiction.

6. During the year it was brought to my attention by several of the Brethren that injustice has been done to some of the Lodges in the re-instatement of those who had been suspended for non-payment of dues for a period of three years, or less. Upon careful investigation, I believe that present-day conditions justify a change in the law, and I, therefore, recommend that Section 213 of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the word three in the third line, and inserting therefor the word one, and adding after the word Lodge in the fifth line the following: "but if said dues are not paid until after one year and within three years, reinstatement shall not be had except on unanimous vote of the Lodge."

7. To present more clearly the important question to which I now most sincerely invite your earnest consideration, I quote from a letter which Grand Master Mumford of the Grand Lodge of Idaho recently sent to the Lodges in his jurisdiction:

"An unpleasant situation faces the Masonic Fraternity at the present time, arising from the enforcement of the National and State Prohibition laws by the civil authorities. Large numbers of men are being convicted, fined, and imprisoned for their violation and among them occasionally are Masons. From time immemorial Masons have been cautioned to be peaceable and law abiding citizens, and to support the Government under whose protection they lived. There should be no misunderstanding of the Masonic Fraternity on that question, and so far as the liquor trade is concerned, Masonry has spoken in clear and unmistakable terms from the beginning.

The Mason who becomes a "Bootlegger" transgresses the laws of the land as well as the laws of Masonry. He knowingly risks his honor and his Masonic standing for a few unclean dollars. Sympathy for him is far-fetched and misplaced. It is idle to extend Masonic charity, brotherly affection or sympathy to one who does not even try to live right. His presence in the Lodge is offensive to a large majority. The moral atmosphere and tone of the Lodge are contaminated and lowered by his affiliation with it, and he should be eliminated.

"It was a mistake to have given him the degrees of Masonry in the first place. He is not the material of which Masons are made, and should be expelled. Mere reprimand or suspension for a few months or a year are wholly inadequate penalties."

One regrettable fact in connection with the matter is that in some cases where a member of the Fraternity has been found guilty in the courts he is brought to trial in his Lodge, and his Lodge finds him not guilty, or in case they do, no sentence is voted and it is left to the Master to reprimand the offender. Another thing we regret is that in the same Lodge different degrees of punishment are imposed for the same offense.

These trials always destroy the peace and harmony of the Lodge, and in some cases the Lodge never gets over it.

I am, indeed, very sorry to have to take up your time, and to mar the pages of our record by dwelling on a subject like this, but the practice of this thing by our members brings disgrace to our beloved fraternity and it is our duty as a Grand Lodge to put a stop to this nefarious practice on the part of those who hold membership in our God-given institution.

Section 106 of our By-Laws plainly states that a Lodge cannot initiate anyone who is engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, and Section 181 of the By-Laws says the record of trial and conviction in a court of law is prima facie evidence of guilt.

I believe that one of the finest things the Grand Lodge can do to protect the peace and harmony of our Lodges is to enact a law providing that in all cases where a member is found guilty of "Bootlegging" the sentence shall be expulsion, and by the same act provide that where a member is found guilty of this thing in a court of law the Lodge shall be protected against the evils of a trial and the offender declared guilty on the court record.

In the name of that God whom we as Masons reverence and serve I recommend that the Committee on Codification of the Law be instructed to prepare a section for our By-Laws which will give us the above results and submit it to this session of the Grand Lodge.

#### CONCLUSION.

I cannot close without acknowledging my indebtedness to M. W. Frank H. Woodland; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; R. W. Orville A. Andrews, Deputy Grand Master; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; and W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal, for the very great assistance they have given me. I mention these without discrimination, but because I have been in close contact with them all through the year and called on them many times for duty and counsel.

In voicing appreciation I would like to include the large number of individual Masons in every Lodge who by the time they give to Lodge duties and the carrying into their daily lives of the teachings of our fraternity uphold the Banner of Freemasonry in so many of our communities.

Now, my Brethren, the business of the Communication is in your hands. We are assembled today to hear reports of those entrusted with the duties of office and to provide as best we may for the needs of the year to come. May the result of our deliberation meet the approval of the Great Architect of the Universe and advance the glory and usefulness of the Fraternity for there is much to be done.

"The year is closed, the record made,  
The last deed done, the last word said;  
The memory alone remains  
Of all its griefs, its joys, its gains,  
And now with purpose full and clear,  
We turn to greet another year."

All of which is

Fraternally submitted,

IRA C. FREET,

*Grand Master.*

## REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

I submit herewith my annual report as Grand Secretary:

There has been no special change in the conduct of the office during the past year other than that the gradual growth of the many activities of the Grand Lodge seem to add a little to the work each year.

We are again glad to report that the fine fellowship that has existed between the Grand Lodge Officers and the Officers of our Subordinate Lodges still continues. A large percentage of the Officers of the Lodges are willing and anxious to do their duty conscientiously and well. There are of course a few who are careless and negligent. However, the Lodges seem to be eliminating the Officers who are not satisfactorily performing the duties of their offices, and I believe that we now have more proficient Masters and Secretaries than ever before.

## GRIEVANCES.

There have been four cases appealed to the Grand Lodge. Three former Master Masons have secured the recommendation of their Lodges, and are asking for restoration. One former Fellow Craft Mason who had been expelled, has secured the recommendation of his Lodge and is asking for restoration. All of the papers in these cases have been delivered to the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances in advance of the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Grievances last year instructed the Grand Secretary to make one last effort to obtain the addresses of, and endeavor to persuade the twelve Brethren formerly members of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, extinct, to secure their demits, but if unable to do so, that on January 1st, 1930, these Brethren be suspended. I am very sorry to report that it was impossible to get in touch with a large number of these Brethren, and the others declined to take their demits. Therefore, on January 1st, 1930, the twelve Brethren were suspended.

## LODGES CHARTERED.

Following the instructions of the Grand Lodge, charters were prepared and sent to Harmony Lodge No. 321, Dalton; Pioneer Lodge No. 322, Lyman; and Lebanon Lodge No. 323, Columbus. I was present at the constituting of these three Lodges, and assisted the Secretaries in arranging the proper books and files for their Lodges. All seem to be working satisfactorily.

## CHARTER OF CANOPY LODGE NO. 209.

Early in January, 1930, Canopy Lodge No. 209 lost its hall by fire. The charter was in the safe and the intense heat so shrunk and hardened the parchment charter that it was impossible to unroll it. Under instructions of the Grand Master, a duplicate charter was issued to this Lodge, for which they have remitted.

## LEBANON LODGE NO. 58, EXTINCT.

The affairs of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, extinct have now been closed up. Under instructions of the Grand Lodge a form of contract was drawn up for

Lebanon Lodge No. 323 to assume all the relief cases that would have been the responsibility of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, extinct. In consideration of this contract, the Grand Master issued a bill of sale for all the paraphernalia and furniture, and assigned the stock in the Columbus Masonic Temple to Lebanon Lodge No. 323. After all the indebtedness of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, extinct, had been paid, there was \$245.92 in cash on hand, which according to instructions of the Grand Lodge was also sent to Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

#### DORIC LODGE NO. 118.

On April 15th, 1930, the Grand Custodian delivered to this office the charter, books, and records, together with \$59.19 in cash belonging to Doric Lodge No. 118. These records are in the vault ready to be presented to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, for their consideration.

#### VISITATIONS.

M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, requested me to accompany him on the following visitations: To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Iowa, one day; to the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri, two days; to the biennial meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, held in St. Louis, Missouri; to the Conference of Grand Masters, Conference of Grand Secretaries, and meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, held in Washington, D. C.

In addition to this I visited several of the Central Schools, and as many Grand Lodge functions as possible without undue neglect of the duties of my office.

#### ISABELLE J. FERGUSON BEQUEST.

On March 13th, 1930, I received from the Administrator of the Estate of Isabelle J. Ferguson, a balance of \$190.93, which is being held pending distribution by the Grand Lodge. Under the terms of the will, one-half of this amount shall go to the Nebraska Masonic Home, and one-half to the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont. A question has been raised regarding a portion of the former amount received from this estate. One-half of the former amount has been paid to the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, and one-half has been placed in the Childrens Home Endowment Fund. The question raised is whether part of the money placed in the Childrens Home Endowment Fund, should now be paid to the Masonic-Eastern Star Home corporation, which manages the Childrens Homes at Fremont. The papers have been submitted to the Committee on Finance, and the question should be definitely decided so that we may abide by the terms of the bequest, and that the Grand Secretary may have proper instructions as to the disposition of this fund.

#### MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN.

It will be noted that there is a charge of \$90,852.06 in the trial balance of the Grand Lodge for the above named account.

During the year the incorporation has been completed, and there has been issued to the Grand Lodge \$150,000.00 par value stock of the corporation.

This matter should be referred to the Committee on Finance for the proper handling of these amounts.

## FIFTY YEAR BADGES.

During the past year, twenty-one Fifty Year Badges have been presented to Brethren entitled to receive them.

## GOLD JORDAN MEDAL.

Brother William A. Cotton, who had been presented with the Gold Jordan Medal, died on July 20th, 1929. Following the instructions of the Grand Master, a circular letter was issued to all Lodges in this Jurisdiction, requesting them to furnish the dates on which their members had received the Master Mason degree, prior to 1865. Several Lodges responded, and Brother Owen W. Cotton, a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, was presented with this medal, on October 17th, 1929. A peculiar coincidence is that Brother William A. Cotton and Brother Owen W. Cotton, were cousins. Brother Owen W. Cotton is one of the few remaining members of our Fraternity who served in the War of the Rebellion. He received the degree of a Master Mason on December 23rd, 1863.

## MEMORIAL TABLET.

During the year a memorial tablet to the pioneers of Nebraska was prepared by the Jeweler's Guild of Omaha, to be placed in the new State Capitol Building at Lincoln. The number of names to be placed upon this tablet was limited to five hundred, and only those who had been prominent in the early history of the State, and a few who had been active during some of the major events of the present day, were permitted to have their names placed upon this tablet. The Grand Lodge was invited to submit the name of some early pioneer. The matter was referred to the Grand Master, who decided that the name of M. W. Robert Carroll Jordan, the first Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, should be placed upon this tablet, the expense to be borne by the Grand Lodge. His name was therefore recorded upon the tablet.

## BONDS OF TREASURERS AND SECRETARIES.

Last year it was reported that Ionic Lodge No. 87 had a shortage and that claim had been made to the Bonding Company for the amount. The Bonding Company very promptly paid the claim, which amount was transmitted to the Lodge. About 60 days later, I received a warrant from the Lodge for the amount, with a letter stating that the former Treasurer had paid into the Lodge treasury the amount of the shortage. The amount, under instructions of the Grand Master was promptly returned to the Bonding Company.

The other case reported last year was finally paid in full, causing no loss to either the Lodge or the Bonding Company.

Again I desire to call to the attention of the Masters of the Lodges, the importance of having the books of the Treasurer and Secretary audited each year. Claims are extremely hard to collect when they are more than one year old. It is not fair to the Lodge nor to the Officers to permit such an important matter to run along from year to year.

## OLD TRADING POST LOGS.

History records that the first meeting of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., was held in the old Trading Post at Bellevue. More than 20 years ago this building was torn down and the logs were sold. During the past winter, the owner of these logs has visited the office several times. He claims these are the original logs and is desirous of selling them to the Grand Lodge. If these logs are authentic, which he claims he can prove that they are, there is a sufficient number to build a small log cabin. It would seem to me that the Grand Lodge might wisely consider the purchase of these historic articles, that they might be preserved for future generations. In years to come, the logs from the building in which the first Masonic meeting in Nebraska was held, would be valuable indeed. The price asked for these logs is \$500.00. It is possible that they might be purchased for a smaller sum. I have on file a certificate with a description of the logs, giving the size and length, which may be presented to any Committee that might desire to consider this question.

## PUBLICATION OF THE LAW.

For the first time in seven years a new edition of the law has been published. The size of the volume has been changed to make it correspond with the size of the Grand Lodge proceedings. An entirely new index has been prepared, and we hope that this index may prove to be worth the labor and cost of preparing it.

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT, UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK.

## Debit.

Received from 41,908 members, net, at \$2.00 each .....	\$ 83,816.00
Received from penalties assessed in 1929 .....	10.52
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges .....	703.60
Received from supplies sold to Lodges .....	2,235.84
Received from 1306 initiations at \$5.00, (one prior to 1922) .....	6,530.00
Received from 1305 initiations at \$5.00 .....	6,525.00
Received from 23 affiliations at \$10.00 .....	230.00
Received from over payment of one Lodge making returns .....	.10
Received for interest on daily balances for April .....	98.53
Total received from Lodges and interest .....	\$100,149.59

## Credit.

Paid the Nebraska Masonic Home .....	\$ 31,431.00
Transferred to the Building & Improvement Fund .....	13,854.50
Transferred to the Maintenance Fund .....	13,854.50
Transferred to the Supply Account .....	2,235.84
By cash on hand .....	38,773.75
	\$100,149.59



Cash on hand in the special account consists of—

General Fund.....	\$31,834.55
Relief Fund .....	6,939.20

\$38,773.75

#### GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND, CASH DEBIT.

Cash on hand May 17th, 1929.....	\$37,503.48
Special Dispensations.....	160.00
Interest on daily balances.....	573.77
Expense Grand Officers to Lebanon Lodge No. 58.....	150.00
Charter fee, Harmony Lodge No. 321.....	75.00
Charter fee, Pioneer Lodge No. 322.....	75.00
Charter fee, Lebanon Lodge No. 323.....	75.00
Unexpended balance, Grand Master's expense, Frank H. Woodland.....	297.62
Bond Company for loss Ionic Lodge No. 87.....	51.80
Bloomfield Lodge No. 218, balance on dues 1929.....	70.40
Over payment Pay-Roll Committee.....	6.00
Ionic Lodge No. 87 to reimburse the Bond Company.....	51.50
Interest on mortgage, Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts, Loan No. 1.....	125.00
Canopy Lodge No. 209, for duplicate charter.....	22.50
Doric Lodge No. 118, cash on hand.....	59.19
Sale of old metal.....	67.65
Estate of Isabelle J. Ferguson.....	190.93
Grand Lodge Officers attending Grand Lodge functions.....	214.11
(Unexpended balance, 1929).	

\*Total cash on hand and received during the year..... \$39,768.95

(\*Except \$31,834.55 in special account United States National Bank,  
which account belongs to the General Fund).

#### GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND.

##### Cash Credit.

Pay-Roll session 1929.....	\$ 4,991.28
Grand Tyler, session 1929.....	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1929.....	10.00
Audit Grand Lodge Accounts.....	66.08
Masonic Relief Association of Omaha.....	300.00
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1928..	209.74
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1929..	209.89
Entertaining Distinguished Guests, 1929 session.....	75.00
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings, 1929.....	75.00
Premium Grand Secretary's bond.....	75.00
Premium on bonds, Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges.....	672.13
Grand Master's expense and Clerk hire.....	2,000.00
Expense Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions.....	1,100.00
Grand Chaplain's expense.....	75.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	2,390.00

Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.....	1,200.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.....	3,600.00
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.....	3,000.00
Grand Custodian's expense.....	2,000.00
Transferred to Permanent Reserve Fund.....	1,864.32
Transferred to George Washington Masonic National Memorial account.....	1,161.40
Expense, Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial, 1929.....	89.50
Expense, Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial, 1930.....	185.10
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	1,054.48
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	500.00
Expense, Board of Masonic Service Annuities & Gifts.....	12.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Paid, David C. Hilton, annuity.....	150.00
Furniture and Fixtures:	
Typewriter.....	\$60.50
Wiring vault.....	65.00
Buzzers for office.....	12.00
Office chair for Grand Secretary.....	48.00
	185.50
Sent to Tekamah Lodge No. 31, for tornado sufferers.....	200.00
Dispensation fee returned to Pythagoras Lodge No. 156.....	10.00
One-half penalty assessed returned to John S. Bowen Lodge No. 232.....	2.37
Paid Ionic Lodge No. 87, loss paid by Bonding Company.....	51.80
Bonding Company, for Ionic Lodge No. 87 loss, returned by Lodge.....	51.50
Doric Lodge No. 118, insurance premium on furniture.....	6.96
Orient Lodge No. 13, over payment making returns.....	.10
Electric heater.....	10.00
Premium surety bond, Bank.....	50.00
Charter for Lebanon Lodge No. 323.....	25.50
Duplicate charter for Canopy Lodge No. 209.....	22.50
Rent, April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	1,000.00
Past Grand Master's jewel, Ira C. Freet.....	100.00
Case for Grand Lodge consecrating vessels.....	12.00
List of Regular Lodges, 1930.....	114.34
Placing name of Robert C. Jordan on memorial tablet.....	10.00
Gold bar for Jordan medal.....	12.00
City Directory, 1930.....	12.00
Charter for Harmony Lodge No. 321.....	20.00
Charter for Pioneer Lodge No. 322.....	18.00
Printing Grand Lodge Law.....	416.50
Making index for law.....	25.00
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings, advance copies, etc.....	1,196.00
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:	
Postage.....	\$406.00
Blanks.....	44.43
Stationery.....	449.33

Janitor.....	67.50	
Incidentals.....	211.54	
Telephone and calls, (less received from Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery).....	169.30	
Telegrams.....	53.72	1,401.82
Cash on hand General Fund, Norfolk National Bank.....		7,434.14
Total.....		<u>\$39,768.95</u>

TRIAL BALANCE.

May 4th, 1930.

Inventory.....		\$288,304.67
Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$151,600.00	
Stock in the Nebraska Eastern Star Home.....	1,000.00	
Doric Lodge No. 118.....		52.23
Masonic-Eastern Star Home.....	90,852.06	
Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts.....		2,500.00
Mortgage, Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts....	2,500.00	
Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts, active account		100.00
General Relief Fund.....		6,939.20
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,527.08	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary.....	400.00	
Isabelle J. Ferguson bequest.....		190.93
Special Account, Relief Fund.....	6,939.20	
Special Account, General Fund.....	31,834.55	
Cash, General Fund.....	7,434.14	
	<u>\$298,087.03</u>	<u>\$298,087.03</u>

INVENTORY.

Assets.

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$151,600.00	
Stock in The Nebraska Eastern Star Home.....	1,000.00	
Masonic-Eastern Star Home.....	90,852.06	
Mortgage, Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts....	2,500.00	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	5,527.08	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary.....	400.00	
Special Account, Relief Fund.....	6,939.20	
Special Account, General Fund.....	31,834.55	
Cash, General Fund.....	7,434.14	\$298,087.03

Liabilities.

Doric Lodge No. 118.....	\$ 52.23	
Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts.....	2,500.00	
Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts, active account	100.00	
General Relief Fund.....	6,939.20	
Isabelle J. Ferguson bequest.....	190.93	\$ 9,782.36

Net assets as shown by ledger.....		<u>\$288,304.67</u>
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## GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

## Cash Debit.

Cash on hand May 14th, 1930.....	\$ 8,251.59	
Treasury certificates paid.....	7,000.00	
Interest on bonds and daily balances.....	704.38	\$ 15,955.97

## Cash Credit.

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans....	\$ 6,300.00	
Bonds purchased.....	7,907.50	
Accrued interest on bonds.....	174.57	
Cash on hand, Norfolk National Bank.....	1,573.90	\$ 15,955.97

## Total Assets.

Province of Alberta Bonds, 5%, Nos. 0818, 0819, 0820, 0821, 0822, 0829, 0830, par value \$7,000.00, cost.....	\$ 6,982.50	
Province of Alberta Bond, 4½%, No. 0634, par value \$1,000.00, cost.....	925.00	

\*Cash on hand May 14th, 1930..... 1,573.90

\*This does not include \$6,939.20 on hand in special account.

## PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.

May 14th, 1930.

## Cash Debit.

Cash on hand, May 14th, 1930.....	\$ 421.57	
Transferred from General Fund.....	1,864.32	
Interest on bonds.....	590.62	
Treasury certificates paid.....	2,000.00	
		\$ 4,876.51

## Cash Credit.

Treasury certificates purchased.....	2,000.00	
\$2,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway bonds.....	1,981.94	
Cash on hand, United States National Bank.....	894.57	
		\$ 4,876.51

## Bonds on Hand.

Registered 4th Liberty Loan Bond No. 17996.....	\$ 5,000.00	
Registered 4th Liberty Loan Bond No. 17997.....	5,000.00	
Clay Center School Bond.....	1,000.00	
\$2,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway....	1,981.94	\$ 12,981.94

Cash on hand..... 894.57

Total assets May 14th, 1930..... \$ 13,876.51

Total assets last year..... 11,421.57

Increase for the year..... \$ 2,454.94

Increase comes from transfer.....	\$ 1,864.32
Interest on bonds.....	590.62
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,454.94

SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

May 14th, 1930.

Cash Debit.

May 17th, 1930—Cash on hand.....	\$ 2,858.91
Supplies sold to Grand Chapter.....	8.10
Supplies sold to Lodges.....	2,235.84
Interest on daily balances.....	42.39
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,145.24

Cash Credit.

Paid for supplies.....	\$ 1,918.67
Paid for express on supplies.....	6.97
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....	3,219.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,145.24

May 17th, 1929, supplies on hand.....	\$ 1,509.64
May 17th, 1929, cash on hand.....	2,858.91
	<hr/>
	4,368.55

Total Cash and Supplies May 14th, 1930.

May 14th, 1930—Supplies on hand.....	\$ 1,432.36
May 14th, 1930—Cash, Live Stock National Bank..	3,219.60
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	4,651.96

Profit on supplies for the year, \$283.41.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Cash Debit.

May 17th, 1929, Cash on hand.....	\$ 510.27
Interest on bonds and daily balances.....	2,715.73
Treasury certificate paid.....	1,000.00
Special account, United States National Bank.....	13,854.50
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Total cash on hand and received during the year..... \$ 18,080.50

Cash Credit.

Paid for fence, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, Fremont	1,600.00
Paid for shrubbery, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, Fremont.....	1,000.00
Southern Pacific Railway bonds, \$15,000.00 par value, cost.....	14,587.50
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	138.75
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank.....	754.25
	<hr/>

\$ 18,080.50

## TRIAL BALANCE.

May 14th, 1930.

Government Bonds, par value \$20,000.00, cost.....	\$ 19,710.29	
Norfolk, Nebraska Refunding Bonds, \$7,000.00 par value, cost.....	7,141.40	
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds, par value \$15,000.00, cost.....	15,000.00	
Federal Land Bank Bond, \$1,000.00 par value, cost..	1,000.00	
Province of Ontario Bonds, \$14,000.00 par value, cost.....	14,070.00	
Southern Pacific Railway Bonds, \$15,000.00 par value, cost.....	14,587.50	
Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	754.25	
Inventory.....		72,263.44
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	\$ 72,263.44	\$ 72,263.44

## INVENTORY.

Government Bonds, \$20,000.00 par value, cost....	\$ 19,710.29	
Norfolk, Nebraska Refunding Bonds, \$7,000.00 par value, cost.....	7,141.40	
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds, \$15,000.00 par value, cost.....	15,000.00	
Federal Land Bank Bond, \$1,000.00 par value, cost..	1,000.00	
Province of Ontario Bonds, \$14,000.00 par value, cost.....	14,070.00	
Southern Pacific Railway Bonds, \$15,000.00 par value, cost.....	14,587.50	
Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	754.25	
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	\$ 72,263.44	\$ 72,263.44

## BONDS, BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fourth U. S. Liberty Loan bond, No. 41063.....	\$ 10,000.00
Fourth U. S. Liberty Loan bond, No. 41064.....	10,000.00
Norfolk, Nebraska refunding bonds, Nos. 48 to 54, incl.....	7,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M153350.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154868.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154869.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154870.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154871.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154872.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154695.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154696.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154697.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154698.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154699.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154700.....	1,000.00

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154701.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154702.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154703.....	1,000.00
Federal Land Bank bond, No. M390413.....	1,000.00
Province of Ontario bonds, par value.....	14,000.00
Bonds Nos. A-M02564 to A-M02577 inclusive.	
Southern Pacific Railway Company bonds, par value.....	15,000.00
Bonds Nos. 30807 to 30821 inclusive.	
 Total par value of bonds.....	 \$ 72,000.00

## MAINTENANCE FUND, FREMONT HOMES.

## Cash Debit.

May 17th, 1930—Cash on hand.....	\$ 10,654.13
Received from interest on bonds and daily balances.....	413.02
Received from Special Account, United States National Bank.....	13,854.50
 Total cash on hand and received during the year.....	 \$ 24,921.65

## Cash Credit.

Paid for maintenance of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, Fremont.....	\$ 12,000.00
Cash on hand.....	12,921.65
	 \$ 24,921.65

## BONDS ON HAND, MAINTENANCE FUND.

Norfolk, Nebraska Refunding Bonds, Nos. 42 to 47, inclusive.....	\$ 6,000.00
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## RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS.

General Fund, cash Norfolk National Bank.....	\$ 7,434.14
General Fund, cash U. S. National Bank.....	31,834.55
General Relief Fund, cash Norfolk National Bank.....	1,573.90
General Relief Fund, cash U. S. National Bank.....	6,939.20
General Relief Fund, bonds.....	7,907.50
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash.....	894.57
Permanent Reserve Fund, bonds.....	12,981.94
Building and Improvement Fund, cash.....	754.25
Building and Improvement Fund, bonds.....	71,509.19
Maintenance Fund, cash.....	12,921.65
Maintenance Fund, bonds.....	6,000.00
Supply Account, cash.....	3,219.60
Real Estate Mortgage, Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts.....	2,500.00
Orphans Educational Fund, cash.....	12.79
Orphans Educational Fund, securities.....	162,532.78
War Relief Fund, cash.....	827.09
War Relief Fund, bonds.....	36,607.25
Childrens Home Endowment Fund, cash.....	389.42

Childrens Home Endowment Fund, bonds .....	33,764.86
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund, cash .....	400.00
Total .....	\$401,004.68

#### THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME.

When the annual meeting of the Nebraska Masonic Home was held on January 23rd, 1930, there were 83 residents in the Home. At the present time there are more than 90. At the annual meeting in January, 1926, there were 42 residents at the Home, which gives some idea of the ever increasing demand upon the funds of the Grand Lodge for those of our Brethren needing our assistance. It will also be noted that the Committee on Relief has expended more money during the past year than in any previous year.

Lodges should give particular attention to the matter of affiliations. Many of the calls for relief are coming from Brethren who have received their degrees in other Grand Jurisdictions, and every Lodge, if it has not already done so, should begin to lay away a fund for the care of the members of their Lodge as the calls may come to them.

#### COMPARISON OF AMOUNTS PAID.

	1928	1929	Increase	Decrease
Printing, stationery, etc. ....	\$ 226.79	\$ 362.26	\$ 135.46	
Postage .....	40.00	20.00		\$ 20.00
Salaries and labor .....	9,415.25	9,283.30		131.95
Fuel .....	3,651.57	3,501.52		150.05
Light and power .....	826.25	1,001.15	174.30	
Maintenance .....	11,739.31	12,526.10	786.79	
Nursing .....	2,224.50	2,829.50	605.00	
Physician .....	900.00	900.00		
Medical supplies .....	720.07	779.50	59.43	
Water .....	578.85	671.90	93.05	
Expense, Committee on Admission	219.44	269.60	50.16	
Total .....	\$30,542.63	\$32,144.82	\$1,904.19	\$302.00
Increase .....				\$1,904.19
Decrease .....				302.00
Net increase on the above items for the year .....				\$ 1,602.19
The same items cost in 1926 .....				24,536.46
The same items cost in 1927 .....				28,541.83
The same items cost in 1928 .....				30,542.63
The same items cost in 1929 .....				32,144.82

#### ENDOWMENT, BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS OF \$100.00 OR MORE.

September 2, 1910, Samuel Johnson, Canopy Lodge No. 209 .....	\$ 1,000.00
January 24, 1911, Miss Laura MacColl, for her brother .....	1,000.00
April, 1912, Henry E. Palmer, Covert Lodge No. 11 .....	500.00
September 27, 1912, Thomas Wilkinson, Washington Lodge No. 21 .....	1,000.00



February 27, 1913, Frank G. Recknor, Atkinson Lodge No. 164...	250.00
February 10, 1915, Edwin J. Carter, Temple Lodge No. 175.....	2,700.00
September 16, 1916, Past Grand Master William E. Hill, Western Star Lodge No. 2.....	1,000.00
December 5, 1917, Liberty Class, Hastings Consistory, A. & A. S. S. R., Hastings (Liberty bond).....	100.00
December 5, 1917, Bradshaw Lodge No. 255 (Liberty bond).....	100.00
May 1, 1918, Orin A. H. Bruce, Creighton Lodge No. 100.....	270.00
March 7, 1919, George Tilden, Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	500.00
May 5, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Houghton, Hampton Lodge No. 245.....	100.00
June 6, 1921, Northern Light Lodge No. 41.....	300.00
1922, Mrs. Mathilda J. Kolls, wife of member of Ashlar Lodge No. 33	100.00
July 27, 1923, Past Grand Master Henry Gibbons, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.....	1,000.00
March 18, 1924, James R. Lochry, Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	1,000.00
April 24, 1924, Past Grand Commander Thomas G. Rees, McCook Lodge No. 135.....	1,225.66
April 13, 1925, George Willing, Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148..	500.00
February 13, 1926, Lewis M. Keene, Fremont Lodge No. 15.....	5,000.00
May 25, 1927, Charles E. Laverack, Beaver Lodge No. 93.....	1,525.86
August 27, 1927, Mrs. Elizabeth Swanson, Ashland.....	952.80
August 30, 1927, Julius Pepperberg, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6....	480.00
December 30, 1927, Herman F. Moseman, Magnolia Lodge No. 220..	6,686.99
August 29, 1928, Mrs. Isabelle J. Ferguson.....	4,730.94
Total.....	\$32,022.25

#### RETURNS.

Returns from all Lodges have been received, the cards have been made, the changes entered and the cards filed.

Lodges Nos. 59, 209, and 322 report carrying no insurance, Lodges Nos. 206, and 318 do not report whether they carry insurance or not.

All other Lodges report carrying insurance on buildings, if owned, or personal property.

The following Lodges do not report whether they have any delinquent dues or not: 21, 61, 70, 86, 87, 143, 185, 247, 256, 279, 305, and 307.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: 1, 11, 49, 50, 51, 62, 81, 82, 85, 106, 126, 168, 172, 192, 208, 217, 249, 267, 268, 269, 275, 283, 288, 306, 311, 315, and 320, a total of twenty-seven, the same number as last year. Of these twenty-seven, the following had no delinquent dues for 1929: Nos. 1, 11, 49, 50, 62, 81, 82, 85, 106, 126, 168, 217, 275, 288, 311, and 315.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 4,687 as compared to 4,490 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$40,153.25 as compared with \$39,553.26 for 1929, \$36,801.29 for 1928, \$35,855.23 for 1927 and \$27,943.94 for 1926.

The average for each delinquent this year is \$8.50, which is thirty cents less than last year.

The following Lodges report no suspended members on hand: Nos 245, 264, 275, 287, 306, 308, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 321, 322, and 323.

Number of chartered Lodges reported last year.....	290
Lodges under dispensation reported last year.....	3

Total number of Lodges.....	293
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No Lodges created this year, the three Lodges under dispensation chartered at Annual Communication 1929.

Total number of chartered Lodges.....	293
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Number initiated during the year.....	1306
Number passed during the year.....	1274
Number raised during the year.....	1273
Number affiliated during the year.....	366
Number reinstated during the year.....	157
Number gained by other causes.....	183

Total gross increase.....	1979
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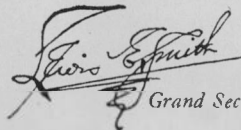
Number demitted during the year.....	491
Number deceased during the year.....	509
Number suspended during the year.....	797
Number expelled during the year.....	9
Number lost by other causes.....	1

Total loss.....	1807
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Net gain for the year ending March 31st, 1930.....	172
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Number of Master Masons on rolls April 1st, 1929.....	41,978
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Number of Master Masons on rolls April 1st, 1930.....	42,150
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Grand Secretary

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MARCH 31st, 1930.

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.			F. C. C.			SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930		GAIN				LOSS						No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930
			No. on Rolls, April 1, 1929	By Raising		By Affiliation	Reinstatement		Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss					
Nebraska.....	1	23	76	21	17	24	184	1456	22	4	8	1490	6	12	24	42	1448	1			
Western Star.....	2	4	30	6	13	5	73	257	5	1	4	267	4	5	9	258	2				
Capitol.....	3	20	67	21	21	31	243	1091	24	5	2	1122	7	10	31	48	1074	3			
Nemaha Valley....	4	1	5	1	2	5	39	53	1	1	1	55	1	1	5	7	48	4			
Omadi.....	5	2	20	2	5	2	39	119	2	1	1	121	2	2	4	117	5				
Plattsmouth.....	6	9	28	12	5	29	242	12	2	1	257	1	1	1	1	256	6				
Falls City.....	9	3	40	4	12	9	97	241	4	2	3	250	3	2	9	14	236	9			
Solomon.....	10	1	7	4	1	4	61	4	1	1	65	1	1	1	1	65	10				
Covert.....	11	36	80	35	29	12	210	1316	36	8	4	1364	10	19	12	41	1323	11			
Orient.....	13	4	1	1	4	14	70	2	1	1	73	4	4	4	4	69	13				
Peru.....	14	1	6	2	3	5	27	104	3	1	1	108	1	1	5	7	101	14			
Fremont.....	15	10	15	12	3	7	36	568	11	8	1	587	2	9	7	18	569	15			
Tecumseh.....	17	4	24	5	5	5	36	171	5	3	1	180	3	10	5	18	162	17			
Lincoln.....	19	21	83	19	13	69	250	1179	21	4	3	1207	17	16	69	102	1105	19			
Washington.....	21	8	8	4	8	18	145	1	4	1	150	1	3	1	4	146	21				
Pawnee.....	23	2	12	4	4	24	144	7	2	1	154	2	6	1	8	146	23				
Saint Johns.....	25	15	95	19	22	23	238	1276	18	5	6	1305	7	24	23	54	1251	25			
Beatrice.....	26	7	53	13	19	8	138	350	14	10	1	375	5	5	8	18	357	26			
Jordan.....	27	3	8	5	2	19	85	5	1	1	90	2	1	1	3	87	27				
Hope.....	29	11	2	2	20	53	3	56	1	1	1	56	1	1	1	2	54	29			
Blue River.....	30	3	8	2	3	21	93	2	1	1	96	7	1	1	7	89	30				
Tekamah.....	31	1	4	1	3	10	15	171	1	1	1	172	1	1	10	12	160	31			
Platte Valley.....	32	19	47	20	19	52	384	12	3	1	399	2	6	1	8	391	32				
Ashlar.....	33	23	40	28	16	10	84	743	27	1	1	772	10	6	10	27	745	33			
Acacia.....	34	3	12	2	8	26	150	1	8	1	159	1	1	1	1	158	34				
Fairbury.....	35	8	34	6	5	5	48	247	7	4	2	260	2	3	5	10	250	35			
Lone Tree.....	36	7	7	7	7	6	28	249	5	1	2	257	7	1	6	14	243	36			
Crete.....	37	11	16	9	7	6	36	190	8	3	2	203	1	1	6	8	195	37			
Oliver.....	38	9	18	8	4	9	43	196	8	2	1	206	2	2	9	13	193	38			
Papillion.....	39	2	14	3	4	18	108	3	1	1	111	2	2	1	2	109	39				
Humboldt.....	40	5	10	6	4	9	111	4	1	1	116	4	1	1	4	112	40				
Northern Light...	41	1	8	4	2	22	110	1	1	1	113	3	2	1	5	108	41				
Juniata.....	42	2	7	2	1	25	46	2	1	1	48	1	1	1	48	42	42				
Hebron.....	43	5	15	3	3	3	39	111	5	3	1	119	2	3	1	5	114	43			
Harvard.....	44	9	2	2	10	89	1	89	4	3	1	89	4	3	1	7	82	44			
Rob Morris.....	46	8	41	8	6	13	94	375	11	3	4	393	5	7	13	25	368	46			
Fairmont.....	48	1	14	1	1	36	91	1	1	1	92	4	1	1	5	87	48				
Evening Star.....	49	3	5	3	2	2	128	5	1	1	133	2	1	2	5	128	49				
Hastings.....	50	9	44	8	14	8	80	529	3	1	2	535	4	7	8	19	516	50			
Fidelity.....	51	2	16	1	5	4	36	172	3	1	1	175	2	2	4	8	167	51			

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MARCH 31st, 1930.

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS											No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls April 1, 1929	GAIN				Total	LOSS						No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			Total Loss
Hiram	52	3	10	4	9	26	80	2	6	3	1	82	1	2	3	79	52				
Charity	53	8	20	7	11	36	135	6	3	1	144	1	2	3	141	53					
Lancaster	54	27	81	26	18	206	918	23	4	1	947	18	15	20	53	894	54				
Mosaic	55	5	34	5	4	53	314	9	3	1	326	3	3	6	320	55					
York	56	4	9	6	2	21	349	7	7	1	363	3	3	3	360	56					
Mt. Moriah	57	2	19	2	3	8	25	103	2	1	106	2	2	8	12	94	57				
Lebanon (Extinct)	58	21	11	3	12	37	48	49	37	1	86	12	12	49	58	58					
Wahoo	59	8	11	9	3	22	261	9	2	1	272	3	3	9	263	59					
Melrose	60	3	8	3	3	12	109	3	2	1	112	1	3	1	111	60					
Thistle	61	7	13	5	4	3	35	157	5	1	163	4	3	7	156	61					
Keystone	62	1	7	1	2	1	12	67	2	1	69	1	1	2	67	62					
Riverton	63	2	7	1	1	15	59	1	2	1	62	1	2	1	61	63					
Blue Valley	64	6	5	5	4	21	81	3	1	1	84	2	2	2	82	64					
Osceola	65	3	7	2	4	2	26	118	2	2	122	5	2	7	115	65					
Edgar	67	7	5	8	3	4	122	6	1	1	128	3	3	3	125	67					
Aurora	68	6	19	5	8	55	189	4	1	1	193	2	3	5	188	68					
Sterling	70	4	14	4	4	14	38	83	4	1	90	1	14	15	75	70					
Trowel	71	2	15	3	7	29	109	2	1	1	111	1	1	2	109	71					
Hooper	72	1	12	2	7	115	2	117	2	1	117	2	2	2	115	72					
Friend	73	2	1	4	5	12	110	3	2	1	115	1	3	9	106	73					
Alexandria	74	1	4	1	1	12	57	1	1	1	58	1	1	58	74						
Frank Welch	75	4	14	5	6	52	279	6	2	5	292	12	2	14	278	75					
Joppa	76	3	11	4	6	17	53	4	1	1	58	2	2	2	56	76					
Nelson	77	7	3	7	34	92	3	95	1	7	102	7	7	8	87	77					
Albion	78	5	14	2	4	6	27	156	2	1	159	2	6	8	151	78					
Geneva	79	5	12	5	4	3	24	198	6	5	209	4	4	3	11	198	79				
Composite	81	2	6	7	5	26	67	3	1	2	74	1	2	5	8	66	81				
Saint Paul	82	8	13	7	6	3	37	222	4	1	226	3	3	3	223	82					
Corinthian	83	4	9	4	3	1	17	67	3	1	70	1	1	1	69	83					
Fairfield	84	5	15	4	2	33	76	4	1	1	81	1	2	3	78	84					
Tyre	85	15	22	52	52	52	52	52	2	1	52	2	1	3	49	85					
Doniphan	86	1	7	1	4	20	54	5	1	1	60	1	1	1	59	86					
Ionic	87	4	29	5	6	4	29	119	6	1	125	3	4	7	118	87					
Star	88	2	11	1	1	1	10	97	1	1	98	1	1	1	97	88					
Cedar River	89	7	12	4	2	39	111	3	1	1	115	3	3	3	112	89					
Elk Creek	90	1	3	3	1	16	53	4	1	1	57	1	1	1	56	90					
Oakland	91	6	6	2	5	135	5	140	1	1	140	1	1	2	138	91					
Hubbell	92	7	2	4	8	29	1	32	1	1	32	1	1	1	31	92					
Beaver City	93	2	10	3	3	9	39	129	3	1	133	1	5	9	15	118	93				
Bennett	94	1	7	1	1	3	27	69	1	1	71	3	1	7	64	94					

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MARCH 31ST, 1930.

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls April 1, 1929	GAIN				Total	LOSS						Total Loss	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Garfield.....	95	7	8	7	11	30	90	5	2			97	1	4			5	92	95		
Utica.....	96	8	8	6	3	1	9	104	7	1		112	1		1		2	110	96		
Euclid.....	97	3	8	4	1	6	26	101	4		1	106			1	6		7	99	97	
Republican.....	98	3	8	3	1	2	12	72	3	2		77	2	3	2			7	70	98	
Shelton.....	99	3	16	2	1	1	14	84	2			86		3	1			4	82	99	
Creighton.....	100	1	17	1	6	14	37	112	3			115	1		14		15	100	100		
Ponca.....	101	6	9	4	2		29	87	6	2		95	2				2	93	101		
Waterloo.....	102	4	12	4	6		25	119		1		120		1				1	119	102	
Ord.....	103	9	16	9	4	2	48	144	7			151		3	2		5	146	103		
Wymore.....	104	3	10	3	5	6	50	182	3	2		187	5	2	6		13	174	104		
Stella.....	105	1	7		2	1	13	78				78	2	3	1		6	72	105		
Porter.....	106	2	7	2	2	3	14	76	2			78	3	3	3		9	69	106		
Table Rock.....	108	2	1	3	5	6	16	68	3		1	72	1	1	6		8	64	108		
Pomegranate.....	110	2	8	1	6		16	182	3	2		187	2	4			6	181	110		
DeWitt.....	111	5	12	5	4	5	27	89	3	1		93		1	5		6	87	111		
Springfield.....	112	5	19	5	6	3	26	107	4		2	113	2	2	3		7	106	112		
Globe.....	113	3	7	5	1		16	89	5	1		95		1			1	94	113		
Wisner.....	114	6	14	1	1	1	19	119	2	1		122	1	2	1		4	118	114		
Harlan.....	116	5	11	5	5		21	83	4	1	2	90		3			3	87	116		
Hardy.....	117	4	6	4		2	10	61	5	1		67	2	1	2		5	62	117		
Doric.....	118		8		1	1	11	41				41	1		1		2	39	118		
North Bend.....	119	2	3	2	2		4	124	4			128						128	119		
Wayne.....	120	6	14	6	3		17	204	8	3		215	2	3			5	210	120		
Superior.....	121	7	15	6	6		33	186	3	2	1	192	4				4	188	121		
Auburn.....	124	7	10	5		1	21	135	5	2	1	143	1	1	1		3	140	124		
Mt. Nebo.....	125	2	12	2	4	6	42	107	1		1	109	3	2	6		11	98	125		
Stromsburg.....	126	7	5	4	3	3	13	126	4			130	1	2	3		6	124	126		
Minden.....	127		8		6	3	19	89				89	1	3	3		7	82	127		
Guide Rock.....	128		7		2		5	46		2		48	1				1	47	128		
Blue Hill.....	129	1	8	1			23	67	1		1	69	2	2			4	65	129		
Tuscan.....	130	4	3	4	3		7	71	1	1		73	1	1			2	71	130		
Scribner.....	132	4	3	4	4		7	83	4	2		89						89	132		
Elm Creek.....	133	1	12		2		14	78				78						78	133		
Solar.....	134	3	7	3	1	1	13	81	2			83			1		1	82	134		
McCook.....	135	10	30	6	2	1	43	269	7	4	2	282	2	3	1		6	276	135		
Long Pine.....	136	5	14	2	3	1	20	86			1	87			1		1	86	136		
Upright.....	137	6	11	3		4	7	77	3			80	2	1	4	1	8	72	137		
Rawalt.....	138		1			1	20	94		1		95		2	1		3	92	138		
Clay Centre.....	139	1	3	1		1	19	103	1	2		106		3	1		4	102	139		
Western.....	140		5				19	61	2			63	1	2			3	60	140		

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MARCH 31ST, 1930.

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. of Lodge
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1929	GAIN				Total	LOSS					
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion		
Crescent.....	143	4	9	6	4	27	95	5	1	101	3	3	1	3	98	143			
Kenesaw.....	144	15	1	1	23	87	87	2	2	87	1	1	1	1	86	144			
Bancroft.....	145	3	18	3	6	4	31	71	2	73	4	4	4	4	69	145			
Jachin.....	146	2	14	3	3	4	45	167	6	2	1	176	2	2	4	8	168	146	
Siloam.....	147	2	14	1	15	45	45	45	1	45	1	1	1	1	44	147			
Emmet Crawford.	148	7	21	4	3	2	28	199	4	3	2	208	4	3	2	9	199	148	
Jewel.....	149	9	5	5	1	9	63	4	9	63	1	1	1	1	66	149			
Cambridge.....	150	9	2	2	8	119	2	3	124	3	2	1	5	119	150				
Square.....	151	3	11	3	4	24	74	3	1	78	1	1	2	76	151				
Parallel.....	152	1	9	1	6	36	51	1	1	53	1	1	1	51	152				
Evergreen.....	153	5	2	5	4	20	60	3	3	63	1	1	1	62	153				
Lily.....	154	7	1	1	17	81	1	1	82	1	1	1	2	80	154				
Hartington.....	155	1	21	2	3	2	26	108	2	2	112	1	2	2	5	107	155		
Pythagoras.....	156	21	1	6	8	23	72	1	1	73	1	2	8	11	62	156			
Valley.....	157	2	11	2	1	21	73	2	2	77	1	3	4	73	157				
Samaritan.....	158	5	15	5	7	29	254	3	2	261	3	3	6	255	158				
Ogalalla.....	159	6	23	6	7	19	162	7	3	172	5	1	6	166	159				
Zeredatha.....	160	1	3	1	1	15	45	1	1	46	1	1	2	44	160				
Mt. Zion.....	161	2	5	2	1	1	16	77	2	79	2	1	1	4	75	161			
Trestle Board...	162	3	2	3	1	1	8	103	3	106	1	1	2	104	162				
Unity.....	163	1	13	1	9	17	100	1	1	100	1	1	9	11	89	163			
Atkinson.....	164	1	10	2	1	15	58	2	1	61	1	1	1	61	164				
Barneston.....	165	5	10	3	16	54	3	3	57	2	1	3	54	165					
Mystic Tie.....	166	3	6	3	2	7	75	1	1	77	1	1	1	76	166				
Elwood.....	167	1	5	1	2	15	75	1	1	77	1	1	1	76	167				
Curtis.....	168	7	12	4	4	12	120	3	3	123	1	4	5	118	168				
Amity.....	169	3	12	3	3	4	10	99	5	104	1	3	4	8	96	169			
Mason City.....	170	2	6	1	6	24	76	2	2	78	1	1	1	77	170				
Merna.....	171	19	1	3	2	23	112	1	1	115	1	2	3	112	171				
Grafton.....	172	1	9	1	14	59	1	2	62	2	2	2	60	172					
Robert Burns.....	173	2	8	1	1	14	58	1	1	59	1	1	59	173					
Culbertson.....	174	3	5	3	2	1	12	64	2	66	1	1	1	65	174				
Temple.....	175	4	9	5	4	6	27	68	5	73	1	6	7	66	175				
Gladstone.....	176	3	11	5	1	17	148	6	6	154	1	3	4	150	176				
Hay Springs.....	177	1	6	1	8	89	89	1	1	90	1	1	1	90	177				
Prudence.....	179	11	1	1	4	29	77	1	1	79	1	4	5	74	179				
Justice.....	180	1	8	1	10	1	21	113	2	2	1	1	3	115	180				
Faith.....	181	5	16	5	3	57	170	6	1	178	3	4	7	171	181				
Incense.....	182	1	9	1	13	63	63	1	1	64	1	1	1	64	182				
Alliance.....	183	5	50	6	16	7	73	303	7	1	4	315	4	6	7	1	297	183	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MARCH 31st, 1930.

NAME OF LODGE	E. A. A.				F. C. A.				SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. of Lodge				
	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated			No. Passed	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930			No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930			No. on Rolls April 1, 1929	GAIN				Total	LOSS					Total Loss		
		No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930		No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	By Raising		By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion		Other Causes							
Bee Hive	184	16	21	13	10	10	52	566	14	2	2	584	1	9	10	20	564	184								
Boaz	185	3	8	2	4	12	89	12	2	1	91	1	1	1	2	89	185									
Israel	187	3	3	1	2	30	49	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	49	187									
Meridian	188	3	8	5	3	1	14	135	4	1	140	3	3	1	7	133	188									
Granite	189	2	10	1	2	16	100	2	1	1	103	3	3	3	3	100	189									
Amethyst	190	2	7	1	1	3	66	1	1	1	67	1	1	1	1	67	190									
Crystal	191	15	2	2	2	13	99	2	1	1	102	4	4	4	4	98	191									
Minnekadusa	192	6	19	8	6	4	37	148	7	1	156	3	3	4	10	146	192									
Signet	193	11	3	3	19	92	2	1	1	1	93	2	1	1	3	90	193									
Highland	194	2	6	2	3	9	63	2	1	1	65	3	1	1	3	62	194									
Arcana	195	16	13	15	7	5	30	118	12	1	2	133	1	5	6	127	195									
Level	196	1	1	1	1	8	29	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	30	196									
Morning Star	197	3	7	2	2	9	81	3	3	1	84	1	1	1	1	83	197									
Purity	198	6	16	4	3	11	94	4	1	1	98	1	1	1	1	98	198									
Gavel	199	1	1	1	1	6	51	1	1	1	51	1	1	1	1	50	199									
Blazing Star	200	4	1	1	8	124	1	1	1	1	125	1	1	1	1	124	200									
Scotts Bluff	201	9	22	5	1	4	29	110	5	1	116	4	4	4	8	108	201									
Golden Sheaf	202	5	23	2	1	27	135	2	1	1	137	1	2	3	134	202										
Roman Eagle	203	16	1	1	28	60	2	1	1	1	63	1	1	2	61	203										
Plainview	204	2	5	3	3	4	17	112	3	1	116	1	1	4	6	110	204									
Golden Fleece	205	5	8	4	3	9	110	5	1	1	116	1	1	1	1	115	205									
Naphali	206	6	3	3	19	81	1	1	1	1	82	1	1	1	1	82	206									
Parian	207	2	6	2	1	9	104	1	1	1	105	1	1	2	103	207										
Gauge	208	1	12	2	4	6	29	60	1	1	61	2	1	6	9	52	208									
Canopy	209	2	12	4	22	144	1	1	4	1	148	2	2	2	2	146	209									
East Lincoln	210	31	39	28	11	11	91	721	29	19	3	772	8	6	11	25	747	210								
Cement	211	4	4	4	9	104	5	1	1	1	110	1	1	1	1	110	211									
Compass & Square	212	1	12	3	4	2	26	83	3	1	87	1	2	2	85	212										
Plumbline	214	3	2	3	1	14	70	3	2	1	76	1	1	1	1	75	214									
Occidental	215	2	2	1	2	20	88	1	1	1	88	1	2	3	85	215										
Palisade	216	4	8	3	2	4	27	87	3	1	91	1	4	4	87	216										
Wauneta	217	4	6	3	4	18	63	2	1	1	65	1	1	1	1	64	217									
Bloomfield	218	18	1	2	26	130	2	1	1	1	133	1	3	4	129	218										
Relief	219	1	10	4	13	69	1	1	1	1	69	2	4	6	63	219										
Magnolia	220	6	2	1	9	94	4	2	1	1	100	1	1	2	98	220										
Wood Lake	221	4	9	2	4	1	10	69	2	1	71	2	1	3	68	221										
Landmark	222	1	4	1	11	128	10	1	1	1	139	3	2	5	134	222										
Eminence	223	1	5	1	4	1	8	76	1	1	76	1	1	2	74	223										
Silver Cord	224	4	9	6	1	13	123	7	1	1	131	1	1	1	130	224										
Cable	225	3	7	3	1	3	11	108	3	1	111	2	3	5	106	225										

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MARCH 31st, 1930.

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. of Lodge			
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1929	GAIN				Total	LOSS								
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss	
Grace	226	2	2	2	2	2	14	54	3				57						2	55	226	
North Star	227	13	20	11	6	15	57	274	9	5	4		292	3	2	15			20	272	227	
Bartley	228		2	1				77	1		1		79	1	1				2	77	228	
Comet	229	7	5	7	9	14	26	93	2				95		14				14	81	229	
Delta	230	1	13		1	2	5	75	1				76		2				2	74	230	
Mt. Hermon	231		5		2	1	13	65					65		1	1			2	63	231	
John S. Bowen	232	2	4	1	1	2	13	76	1	1			78		2	2			4	74	232	
Gilead	233	3	18	4	6	2	16	56	4		1		61		2	2			2	59	233	
Zion	234	1	10	1	4	10	21	119	1				120	1	2	10			13	107	234	
Fraternity	235	4	5	5		1	10	71	5	1	1		78	2	1	1			4	74	235	
Golden Rule	236	1	13	1	3	2	11	58		1	1		60	1		2			3	57	236	
Cubit	237	2	4		1		8	75		1	1		77	1					1	76	237	
Friendship	239	3	3	3	5		5	85	1	2			88	2	1				3	85	239	
Pilot	240	4	3	4	3		12	113	4	1			118	2					2	116	240	
George Armstrong	241	2	10	2	2	1	6	84	2	1			87	1	3	1			5	82	241	
Tyrian	243		6				9	42					42								42	243
Hampton	245		9					96	2	1			99		1				1	98	245	
Nehawka	246		2			3	7	100	1				101	2	2	3			7	94	246	
Corner-stone	247		18		1	3	28	70			1		71	1		3			4	67	247	
Laurel	248	2	16	4	2	6	35	126	4	1			131	3	1	6			10	121	248	
Gothenburg	249	5	8	4	2	3	8	110	4	1			115	3		3			6	109	249	
George Washing'n	250	6	13	9	2	5	48	248	8		3		259	5		5			10	249	250	
Wausa	251	3	2	1	1	5	14	75			1		76	1	2	5			8	68	251	
Hildreth	252	3	6	2	2	16	52	2		1			55	4		2			6	49	252	
Beemer	253		4	1			8	59	1				60			2			2	58	253	
Bassett	254	3	1	4	1	3	15	72	3	2			77	1	1	3			5	72	254	
Bradshaw	255	1	5		2		7	43					43		1				1	42	255	
Hickman	256	1	6	2	1		4	66	5				71	1	1				2	69	256	
Holbrook	257	1	5	1			4	69	1				70		1				1	69	257	
Anselmo	258	5	11	7	7	13	25	123	9	1	1		134	1	3	13			17	117	258	
Bee	259		2		1		7	30					30							30	259	
Ornan	261	2	10	6	3	2	7	102	5				107	6	3	2			11	96	261	
Endeavor	262	1	3	1			4	63	1	1			65		2				2	63	262	
Mitchell	263	1	6	1			19	143	2	1	1		147	4					4	143	263	
Franklin	264		4					93					93	2	1		1		4	89	264	
Robert W. Furnas	265	14	23	8	1	5	32	196	12	10			218	6	2	5			13	205	265	
Silver	266	1	6	1	2		6	73	1				74		1				1	73	266	
James A. Tulleys	267	2	5	1	2		9	80			1		81	1	4				5	76	267	
Geo. W. Lininger	268	1	7	4	3	6	27	288	5	4			297	4	2	6			12	285	268	
Riverside	269	1	4	1		4	11	62	1		1		64			4			4	60	269	





ABSTRACT OF RETURNS MARCH 31st, 1930.

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, March 31, 1930	No. on Rolls April 1, 1929	GAIN				Total	LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Victory.....	310	9	5	12	3	2	5	112	12	2	...	...	126	2	1	2	...	...	5	121	310
Polk.....	311	2	3	1	1	...	2	55	2	1	1	...	59	3	2	...	...	5	54	311	
Oak Leaf...	312	1	3	...	1	...	1	40	...	1	...	...	41	...	1	...	...	1	40	312	
Potter.....	313	3	1	4	1	...	1	79	3	1	...	...	83	2	1	...	...	3	80	313	
Craftsmen..	314	24	8	23	6	...	3	161	19	9	...	...	189	2	...	...	...	2	187	314	
Palmer.....	315	5	2	5	...	...	...	39	5	1	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	315	
Alpha.....	316	5	1	7	2	...	...	74	5	2	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	81	316	
Mid-West....	317	15	5	12	2	...	...	148	13	9	...	...	170	1	3	...	...	4	166	317	
Gr'd Island..	318	10	6	10	1	4	5	147	12	1	...	...	160	3	1	4	...	8	152	318	
Bladen.....	319	8	5	6	1	...	...	48	5	1	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	319	
College View	320	7	1	9	...	...	...	34	9	3	...	1	47	...	1	...	...	1	46	320	
Harmony...	321	1	...	2	1	...	...	7	3	...	...	27	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	321	
Pioneer....	322	5	1	6	2	...	...	5	5	2	...	30	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	322	
Lebanon...	323	14	...	15	4	...	...	2	12	12	...	123	149	1	4	...	...	5	144	323	
Totals.....		1306	3438	1274	1028	797	7144	41978	1273	366	157	183	43957	491	509	797	9	1	1807	42150	

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON  
MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

May 17th, 1930.

Cash on hand United States National Bank Savings Dept.	\$ 392.75
Receipt Lodge	Amount
No. 201—Emmet Crawford No. 148	\$ 8.00
No. 202—Saint Johns No. 25	1.00
No. 203—Mizpah No. 302	1.00
No. 204—Saint Johns No. 25	1.00
No. 205—Gauge No. 208	25.00
No. 206—Star No. 88	6.00
No. 207—Mount Zion No. 161	79.00
No. 208—Oshkosh No. 286	5.00
No. 209—Hay Springs No. 177	63.00
No. 210—Gavel No. 199	1.00
No. 211—Laurel No. 248	85.00
No. 212—Oshkosh No. 286	1.00
No. 213—Evergreen No. 153	2.00
No. 214—Golden Rod No. 306	3.00
No. 215—Gavel No. 199	28.00
No. 216—Wahoo No. 59	132.00
No. 217—Alexandria No. 74	12.00
No. 218—Incense No. 182	4.00
No. 219—Grand Lodge General Fund	1,161.40
No. 220—Relief No. 219	1.00
No. 221—Saint Johns No. 25	1.00
No. 222—Robert W. Furnas No. 265	30.00
No. 223—United States National Bank, interest	3.24
No. 224—Plumblin No. 214	1.00
No. 225—Tyrian No. 243	33.00
No. 226—Aurora No. 68	3.00
No. 227—Jachin No. 146	1.00
No. 228—Emmet Crawford No. 148	27.00
No. 229—Valley No. 157	1.00
No. 230—Wallace No. 279	30.00
No. 231—Lily No. 154	35.00
No. 232—Wymore No. 104	4.00
No. 233—Alexandria No. 74	28.00
No. 234—Wood Lake No. 221	19.00
No. 235—Polk No. 311	3.00
No. 236—Fidelity No. 51	1.00
No. 237—Florence No. 281	1.00
No. 238—Plainview No. 204	83.00
No. 239—Evening Star No. 49	77.00
No. 240—Aurora No. 68	2.00
No. 241—Perkins No. 308	57.00
No. 242—Aurora No. 68	2.00
No. 243—DeWitt No. 111	9.00

No. 244—Oasis No. 271	38.00
No. 245—Covert No. 11	8.00
No. 246—Grand Island No. 318	21.00
No. 247—Silver No. 266	31.00
No. 248—Relief No. 219	2.00
No. 249—North Bend No. 119	72.00
No. 250—Hooper No. 72	23.00
No. 251—Justice No. 180	80.00
No. 252—Oliver No. 38	81.00
No. 253—Mid-West No. 317	86.50
No. 254—Palmer No. 315	1.00
No. 255—United States National Bank, interest	32.30
No. 256—Ramah No. 275	1.00
No. 257—Beatrice No. 26	1.00
No. 258—Jachin No. 146	1.00
No. 259—Long Pine No. 136	39.00
No. 260—Mizpah No. 302	57.00
No. 261—Sutherland No. 299	53.00
No. 262—Incense No. 182	20.00
No. 263—Nebraska No. 1	20.50
No. 264—Golden Rod No. 306	2.00
No. 265—Plattsmouth No. 6	110.00
No. 266—Mizpah No. 302	15.00
No. 267—Capitol No. 3	15.00
No. 268—John J. Mercer No. 290	9.00
No. 269—Mizpah No. 302	1.00
No. 270—Covert No. 11	5.00
No. 271—Mizpah No. 302	3.00
No. 272—Covert No. 11	26.00
No. 273—Saint Johns No. 25	26.00
No. 274—Bee Hive No. 184	10.00
No. 275—Nebraska No. 1	33.50
No. 276—John J. Mercer No. 290	3.00
No. 277—Bee Hive No. 184	5.00
No. 278—Israel No. 187	24.00
No. 279—Omaha No. 288	16.50
No. 280—Saint Johns No. 25	4.00
No. 281—Covert No. 11	13.00
No. 282—Fremont No. 15	11.00
No. 283—George W. Lininger No. 268	41.00
No. 284—Florence No. 281	14.50
No. 285—Saint Johns No. 25	4.00
No. 286—Bee Hive No. 184	5.00
No. 287—Signet No. 193	56.00
No. 288—Nebraska No. 1	11.00
No. 289—Mizpah No. 302	8.00
No. 290—Plattsmouth No. 6	100.00
No. 291—Newman Grove No. 305	19.00

Total Cash on hand and received.....	\$3,722.19
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CASH ON HAND AND RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

May 17th, 1929—Cash on hand.....	\$ 392.75
Received during the year, receipts Nos. 201 to 291 inclusive.....	3,329.44
	\$3,722.19

(\$35.54 of the amount received was interest on daily balances).

CASH CREDIT.

Cash returned to Mt. Zion Lodge No. 161, by order of the Grand Lodge.....	\$ 11.00
Cash sent to J. Claude Keiper, Secretary.....	3,201.80
May 17th, 1930—Cash on hand, United States National Bank Savings Department.....	509.39
	\$3,722.19

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME  
IN CHARGE OF THE ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND.

*To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

The following report for the year ending May 14th, 1930, is fraternally submitted by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

Securities on hand last year.....	\$154,400.00
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Purchased during the year:

No. 329—\$2,000.00 par value Federal Land Bank bonds, cost..	1,997.78
No. 330—\$2,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway bonds, cost.....	1,980.00
No. 331—\$1,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway bonds, cost.....	1,000.00
No. 332—\$3,000.00 par value Harbour Commissioners of Montreal bonds, cost.....	3,000.00
No. 333—\$3,000.00 par value City of Montreal bonds, cost....	3,000.00
No. 334—\$3,000.00 par value American Telegraph and Tele- phone Company, cost.....	2,980.00
No. 335—\$5,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway bonds, cost.....	4,975.00
No. 336—\$1,000.00 par value Province of Alberta bonds, cost..	1,000.00

Total.....	\$174,332.78
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Securities paid in full or in part:

No. 316—John Nicholas.....	\$ 2,000.00
No. 301—Fred C. Schott.....	4,500.00
No. 300—Lyman C. DeWitt.....	5,000.00
No. 307—Ernest J. Smith.....	100.00
No. 313—Anna B. Grunke.....	200.00
	11,800.00

Total securities on hand.....	\$162,532.78
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## UNPAID INTEREST.

Loan 315—Oliver—interest \$123.75, due April 1st, 1930, not paid. Payment has been extended until Fall.

## UNPAID PRINCIPAL.

Loan No. 307—Smith, balance of \$400.00, due September 1st, 1929 has not been paid. Borrower promises this will be paid June 1st, 1930. All interest on this loan is paid.

\*No. 298, reported last year, has delinquent interest due January 1st, 1929. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the borrower had died. The amount of this loan is \$5,000.00, on 320 acres of land in Boyd County, Nebraska. The history of this loan is rather interesting. It was first purchased on December 6th, 1915, and was due December 1st, 1920, amount \$2,500.00. On June 1st, 1919, the borrower requested that the amount of the loan be doubled. The old loan was taken up 18 months before due, and a new loan of \$5,000.00 for 5 years was executed. When this loan became due on June 1st, 1924, it was extended for a period of 5 years. Inquiry was made of the Masters of the surrounding Lodges, each time the loan was purchased and renewed. All seemed to report that the loan was first class. After foreclosure was started, I requested the Master of Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312, Lynch, Nebraska, to make a personal investigation of the property, which he did. His report is very discouraging, and it would appear that there will be a considerable loss on this loan. The borrower secured a stay, which expired March 18th, 1930. We have been unable to secure a Receiver, so that from all appearances we will not be able to get possession of the land until 1931. The renter on the place is a very poor farmer, and every day that he stays there the value of the land decreases.

## LIST OF SECURITIES ON HAND.

Mortgages and Bonds Owned by the Orphans Educational Fund,

May 14th, 1930.

No.	Borrower	Property Located In	Amount
241—	First Liberty Bond		\$ 5,000.00
288—	Chris Hoeck	160 acres Dixon County	5,000.00
289—	Tony Copple	80 acres Thurston County	6,000.00
297—	Michael Foley	99 acres Washington County	6,500.00
*298—	Wm. Sandoe, foreclosure	320 acres Boyd County	5,000.00
299—	August Pehrson	160 acres Cedar County	6,500.00
305—	John P. Kayl	80 acres Dixon County	3,600.00
306—	Ernest J. Smith	67 acres Dakota County	5,000.00
307—	Ernest J. Smith	127.75 acres Dakota County	6,900.00
308—	Adolph Weiler	80 acres Otoe County	6,000.00
309—	I. E. Paulsen	154 acres Antelope County	6,000.00
310—	Earl W. Cummings	124½ acres Nemaha County	4,000.00
311—	Charles B. Compton	60.40 acres Douglas County	2,800.00
312—	Otto H. Puls	80 acres Cass County	6,000.00
313—	Anna B. Grunke	76 acres Nemaha County	2,500.00
314—	Roy E. Johnson	35 acres Dixon County	2,600.00

315—Luther L. Oliver.....	160 acres Valley County.....	4,500.00
317—George J. Adams.....	160 acres Boone County.....	4,000.00
318—One bond Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, at par.....		1,000.00
319—Six bonds Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, at par.....		6,000.00
320—August Pehrson.....	200 acres Cedar County.....	2,500.00
321—Lizzie Otoe.....	160 acres Sherman County.....	5,000.00
322—Ten City of Grand Island refunding bonds, at par.....		10,000.00
323—Two City of Grand Island refunding bonds, at par.....		2,000.00
324—Two School District, Clay Center bonds, at par.....		2,000.00
325—Eight Federal Land Bank bonds, at par.....		8,000.00
326—14 Republic of Cuba bonds, at par.....		14,000.00
327—Harry F. DeBolt.....	56 acres Douglas County.....	1,200.00
328—3 Securities Building (Omaha) bonds, at par.....		3,000.00
329—2 Federal Land Bank bonds, par value \$2,000.00, cost.....		1,997.78
330—2 Canadian National Railway bonds, par value \$2,000.00, cost.....		1,980.00
331—1 Canadian National Railway bond, par value \$1,000.00, cost.....		1,000.00
332—3 Harbour Commission of Montreal bonds, cost.....		3,000.00
333—3 City of Montreal bonds, cost.....		3,000.00
334—3 American Telephone & Telegraph bonds, par value \$3,000.00, cost.....		2,980.00
335—5 Canadian National Railway bonds, par value \$5,000.00, cost.....		4,975.00
336—1 Province of Alberta bond, cost.....		1,000.00

Total Securities on hand.....	\$162,532.78
Cash on hand.....	12.79

Total Assets May 14th, 1930.....	\$162,545.57
Total Assets May 17th, 1929.....	155,565.18

Net increase of liquid securities for the year.....	\$ 6,980.39
To which must be added Sandoe foreclosure tax, etc., paid.....	897.16
Net increase as shown by the Ledger.....	\$ 7,877.55

## CASH.

May 17th, 1930—Cash on hand.....	\$ 1,165.18
Securities paid.....	11,800.00
Interest on all securities.....	8,146.57
Securities purchased.....	\$ 19,932.78
Accrued interest on securities purchased.....	149.02
Sandoe foreclosure taxes paid.....	592.82
Sandoe foreclosure costs and expense.....	304.34
Service on 12 loans.....	120.00
May 14th, 1930, cash in Omaha National Bank.....	12.79
	<u>\$ 21,111.75</u>
	\$ 21,111.75

The items of taxes, costs, and expenses paid in loan No. 298, Sandoe, is being carried as an asset until such time as the matter is completely closed up, so that we may know whether or not there is a loss in this loan.

The item of \$120.00 for service on 12 loans has been charged to the Profit and Loss account. These loans were purchased from the Peters Trust Company, and after their failure, acting under instructions of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, an agreement was entered into with the Omaha National Company to service these loans, at a cost of \$10.00 per loan per year.

In this connection, all matters connected with the Peters Trust Company have been closed without loss to any fund or account belonging to the Grand Lodge or the Nebraska Masonic Home.

#### TRIAL BALANCE.

Securities.....	\$157,532.78	
United States 1st Liberty Loan Bond.....	5,000.00	
Cash.....	12.79	
Sandoe foreclosure, taxes and expenses paid.....	897.16	
Inventory.....		\$163,442.73
	\$163,442.73	\$163,442.73

#### INVENTORY.

Securities.....	\$157,532.78	
United States 1st Liberty Loan Bond.....	5,000.00	
Cash.....	12.79	
Sandoe foreclosure, taxes and expenses paid.....	897.16	
		\$163,442.73
Total assets May 14th, 1930.....	\$163,442.73	
Total assets May 17th, 1929.....	155,565.18	
Net gain for the year.....	\$ 7,877.55	

L. LEWIS E. SMITH,

*Secretary, Board of Trustees,  
The Nebraska Masonic Home.*

#### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME IN CHARGE OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

##### CASH DEBIT.

May 17th, 1929—Cash on hand.....	\$ 954.54
Interest on bonds.....	1,591.02
Treasury certificates paid.....	1,500.00
	\$ 4,045.56

##### CASH CREDIT.

Paid, relief member of Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	\$ 300.00
\$2,000.00 Federal Land Bank Bonds purchased, cost.....	1,910.00



\$1,000.00 Canadian National Railway bonds.....	1,000.00
Interest accrued on bonds purchased.....	8.47
May 14th, 1930—Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank.....	827.09
	\$ 4,045.56

## INVENTORY.

May 14th, 1930.

Government Bonds, par value \$30,000.00, cost.....	\$ 29,697.25
Federal Land Bank Bonds, par value \$2,000.00, cost..	1,910.00
Canadian National Railway Bond, par value \$1,000.00, cost.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds.....	4,000.00
Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	827.09
	<u>\$ 37,434.34</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE.

May 14th, 1930.

Government Bonds, par value \$30,000.00, cost.....	\$ 29,697.25
Federal Land Bank Bonds.....	1,910.00
Canadian National Railway Bonds.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds.....	4,000.00
Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	827.09
	<u>\$ 37,434.34</u>

Net assets May 14th, 1930, \$37,434.34

Net assets May 17th, 1929, 36,151.79

Net increase for the year... \$ 1,282.55

## WAR RELIEF FUND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Numbers— 34505, par value.....	\$10,000.00
34506, par value.....	10,000.00
36810, par value.....	5,000.00
425880, par value.....	1,000.00
425881, par value.....	1,000.00
425882, par value.....	1,000.00
425883, par value.....	1,000.00
351566, par value.....	500.00
1606668, par value.....	100.00
1606669, par value.....	100.00
1649540, par value.....	100.00
1649541, par value.....	100.00
1649542, par value.....	100.00
Par value.....	<u>\$30,000.00</u>
Cost \$29,697.25.	

## LINCOLN JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS.

No. M136992, par value.....	\$1,000.00
No. M136993, par value.....	1,000.00

No. M136994, par value.....	1,000.00
No. M136995, par value.....	1,000.00
Federal Land Bank Bond No. M193363.....	1,000.00
Federal Land Bank Bond No. M193364.....	1,000.00
Above Bonds cost \$1910.00.	
Canadian National Railway Bonds, cost.....	\$1,000.00
	<hr/>
Total par value all bonds War Relief Fund.....	\$37,000.00
Total cost of all bonds, \$36,607.25.	

LEWIS E. SMITH,  
*Secretary, Board of Trustees,  
The Nebraska Masonic Home.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME  
IN CHARGE OF THE CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

*To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska:*

The following report for the year ending May 14th, 1930, is fraternally submitted by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

CASH DEBIT.

May 17th, 1929—Cash on hand.....	\$ 658.03
Interest on bonds.....	1,496.25
Treasury certificate paid.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,154.28

CASH CREDIT.

\$6,000.00 par value, Federal Land Bank bonds purchased, cost.....	\$ 5,773.89
\$1,000.00 Canadian National Railway bond purchased, cost.....	990.97
May 14th, 1930—Cash on hand United States National Bank.....	389.42
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,154.28

TRIAL BALANCE.

Canadian National Railway bonds.....	\$ 990.97	
Federal Land Bank bonds.....	5,773.89	
United States Government bonds.....	10,000.00	
Norfolk Nebraska Refunding bonds.....	17,000.00	
Cash, United States National Bank.....	389.42	
Inventory.....		29,423.34
Bequest.....		4,730.94
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 34,154.28	\$ 34,154.28

INVENTORY.

Assets.

Canadian National Railway bonds.....	\$ 990.97
Federal Land Bank bonds.....	5,773.89
United States Government bonds.....	10,000.00
Norfolk Nebraska Refunding bonds.....	17,000.00

Cash, United States National Bank.....	389.42	
		\$ 34,154.28
	Liabilities.	
Bequests.....		\$ 4,730.94
Net assets.....		\$ 29,423.34
Add the bequest account as it is only a book liability..		4,730.94
		-----
Total assets May 14th, 1930.....		\$ 34,154.28
Total assets May 17th, 1929.....		32,658.03
		-----
Net gain for the year.....		\$ 1,496.25
The increase comes from interest, \$1,496.25.		

LEWIS E. SMITH,  
*Secretary, Board of Trustees,  
 The Nebraska Masonic Home.*

REPORT OF EXAMINATION  
 GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.  
 Year Ended May 14, 1930.  
 Omaha, Nebraska, May 20, 1930.

Auditing Committee,  
 Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska,  
 Omaha, Nebraska.

Gentlemen:

We herewith submit our report on the audit of the books and records of the Grand Lodge of the A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska for the fiscal year ended May 14, 1930.

Details of the financial conditions and operations of the various funds are shown in the following attached statements:

Exhibit A—General Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.

Schedule A-1—General Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

Exhibit B—Building and Improvement Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.

Schedule B-1—Building and Improvement Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

Exhibit C—Orphans' Educational Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.

Schedule C-1—Orphans' Educational Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

Exhibit D—War Relief Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.

- Schedule D-1—War Relief Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.
- Exhibit E—Maintenance Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.
- Schedule E-1—Maintenance Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.
- Exhibit F—Permanent Reserve Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.
- Schedule F-1—Permanent Reserve Fund, Statement of Income, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.
- Exhibit G—Relief Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.
- Schedule G-1—Relief Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.
- Exhibit H—Children's Home Endowment Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.
- Exhibit I—Supply Account, Statement of Financial Condition, May 14, 1930.
- Schedule I-1—Supply Account, Statement of Income and Expense, May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

All receipts and disbursements were checked in detail and compared with bank records. We secured certificates of balances from the various banks and these were reconciled with the ledger accounts, as shown in the following list:

Name of Fund	Name of Bank	Amount
Maintenance Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	\$12,921.65
Building and Improvement Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	754.25
Orphans' Educational Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	12.79
War Relief Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	827.09
Supply Account.....	Live Stock National Bank..	3,219.60
Contingent Fund.....	Live Stock National Bank..	400.00
Relief Fund.....	Norfolk National Bank.....	1,573.90
Permanent Reserve Fund.....	United States National Bank	894.57
Children's Home Endowment Fund..	United States National Bank	389.42
Special Account Relief Fund.....	United States National Bank	6,939.20
Special Account General Fund.....	United States National Bank	31,834.55
General Fund.....	Norfolk National Bank.....	7,434.14
		\$67,201.16

All securities carried in the funds were examined by us, excepting a mortgage which was in the hands of an attorney for foreclosure. We found the securities of each fund segregated and properly labeled for identification.

All surplus accounts were analyzed for the period. The analysis of these accounts is made a part of the statements of financial condition.

The following summary of the surplus accounts shows the total as of May 17, 1929 and also as of May 14, 1930, with the net change in each surplus account noted. All changes are the net incomes as shown in the statements. The relief fund shows a net loss due to the fact that no authority has been issued for the deposit of the annual payment to this account. A reserve has been set up in the general fund for the amount.

Name of Fund	Surplus	Surplus	Increase
	May 17, 1929	May 14, 1930	Decrease
General Fund.....	\$286,923.66	\$288,304.67	\$ 1,381.01
Building and Improvement Fund.....	58,431.96	72,263.44	13,831.48
Orphans' Educational Fund.....	155,565.18	163,442.73	7,877.55
War Relief Fund.....	36,151.79	37,434.34	1,282.55
Maintenance Fund.....	16,654.13	18,921.65	2,267.52
Permanent Reserve Fund.....	11,421.57	13,876.51	2,454.94
Relief Fund.....	15,251.59	9,481.40	5,770.19
Children's Home Endowment Fund...	27,927.09	29,423.34	1,496.25
Supply Account.....	4,368.55	4,651.96	283.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$612,695.52	\$637,800.04	\$ 25,104.52

We appreciate the facilities extended our representative during the course of the audit.

Respectfully submitted,  
 JOHN M. GILCHRIST CO.,  
 By JOHN M. GILCHRIST,  
 Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit A:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.

GENERAL FUND.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.

May 14, 1930.

RESOURCES.

Cash in Norfolk National Bank.....	\$ 7,434.14
Cash in Live Stock National Bank (Contingent Fund).....	400.00
Cash in United States National Bank—Special Account.....	31,834.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 39,668.69
Mortgage note.....	2,500.00
Stocks:	
Nebraska Masonic Home.....	151,600.00
Nebraska Eastern Star Home.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	152,600.00
Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont.....	90,852.06
Special Account Relief Fund in United States National Bank.....	6,939.20
Furniture and Fixtures.....	5,527.08
	<hr/>
	\$298,087.03

LIABILITIES.

Service Annuities and Gifts.....	\$ 2,600.00
Doric Lodge No. 118.....	52.23

Isabelle Ferguson Bequest.....	190.93
General Relief Reserve.....	6,939.20
Surplus—May 18, 1929.....	\$286,923.66
Net income per Schedule A-1.....	1,381.01
	<hr/>
	288,304.67
	<hr/>
	\$298,087.03

## Schedule A-1:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
GENERAL FUND.  
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.  
May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

## Income:

Dues, 41,908 members at \$2.00.....	\$ 83,816.00
Initiations, 1,306 members at \$5.00.....	6,530.00
Initiations, 1,305 members at \$5.00.....	6,525.00
Special dispensations.....	160.00
Profit on surety bond furnished Lodges.....	31.47
Charter fees.....	225.00
Grand Master expense refund.....	297.62
Penalties.....	10.52
Refund expense Grand Lodge officers to Lebanon.....	150.00
Refund expense Grand Lodge function.....	214.11
Overpayment payroll.....	6.00
Sale of old metal.....	67.65
Interest on special account.....	98.53
Interest on bank balances.....	573.77
Refund loss paid Ionic No. 87.....	103.30
Affiliations, 23 members at \$10.00.....	230.00

\$ 99,038.97

## Expense:

Payment to Nebraska Masonic Home.....	31,431.00
Payment to Building and Improvement Fund..	13,854.50
Payment to Maintenance Fund.....	13,854.50
Reserve for Relief Fund.....	6,939.20
Payment to Permanent Reserve Fund.....	1,864.32
Grand Officers salary and expense.....	12,975.00
Payroll.....	7,406.28
Expense of committee.....	1,751.58
Transfer Washington Memorial account.....	1,161.40
Paid Ionic Lodge No. 87 loss.....	103.30
Washington Memorial old bill.....	89.50
Refunds.....	12.37
Reports and printing.....	2,126.84
Relief and donations.....	957.63
Badges and jewels.....	124.00

Rent.....	1,000.00	
Premium on bonds.....	125.00	
Charter Lebanon No. 323.....	25.50	
General expense.....	173.08	
Postage, stationery, telephone, telegrams, and miscellaneous office expense.....	1,401.82	
		97,376.82
		1,662.15
Less depreciation on furniture and fixtures.....		281.14
		\$ 1,381.01

## Exhibit B:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.  
May 14, 1930.

## RESOURCES.

Cash in Omaha National Bank.....	\$ 754.25
Liberty Bonds, par value \$20,000.00.....	19,710.29
Norfolk Nebraska refund bonds, par value \$7,000.00.....	7,141.40
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bonds.....	15,000.00
Federal Land Bank bonds.....	1,000.00
Province of Ontario Bonds, par value \$14,000.00.....	14,070.00
Southern Pacific Bonds, par value \$15,000.00.....	14,587.50
	\$ 72,263.44

## LIABILITIES.

## Surplus:

Surplus, May 18, 1929.....	\$ 58,431.96
Net income from Schedule B-1.....	13,831.48
	\$ 72,263.44

## Schedule B-1:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.  
May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

## Income:

From General Fund.....	\$ 13,854.50
Interest on bank balance.....	22.98
Interest on securities.....	2,692.75
	\$ 16,570.23

## Expense:

Fences at Fremont.....	1,600.00
Shrubbery at Fremont.....	1,000.00

Interest accrued on securities purchased.....	138.75	
		2,738.75
Net Income to Surplus.....		\$ 13,831.48

## Exhibit C:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND.  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.

May 14, 1930.

RESOURCES.

Cash in Omaha National Bank.....	\$ 12.79
Liberty bonds.....	5,000.00
Real estate mortgages.....	91,600.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bonds.....	7,000.00
City of Grand Island refunding bonds.....	12,000.00
Clay Center School bonds.....	2,000.00
Federal Land Bank bonds.....	8,000.00
Security Building bonds.....	3,000.00
Republic of Cuba bonds.....	14,000.00
A. T. & T. bonds, par value \$3,000.00.....	2,980.00
City of Montreal bonds.....	3,000.00
Federal Land Bank bonds, par value \$2,000.00.....	1,997.78
Canadian National Railway bonds, par value \$8,000.00.....	7,955.00
Harbor Commission Montreal bonds.....	3,000.00
Province of Alberta bonds.....	1,000.00
Sandoe foreclosure.....	897.16
	\$163,442.73

LIABILITIES.

## Surplus:

Surplus, May 18, 1929.....	\$155,565.18
Net income Schedule C-1.....	7,877.55

\$163,442.73

## Schedule C-1:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.

May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

## Income:

Interest on bank balances.....	\$ 28.75
Interest on mortgages on bonds.....	7,907.82
Refund on Cuban bonds.....	210.00

\$ 8,146.57

## Expense:

Interest accrued on securities purchased.....	149.02
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Service on loans.....	120.00	
		269.02
Net Income to Surplus.....		\$ 7,877.55

## Exhibit D:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
WAR RELIEF FUND.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.

May 14, 1930.

## RESOURCES.

Cash in Omaha National Bank.....	\$ 827.09
Liberty bonds, par value \$30,000.00.....	29,697.25
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bonds.....	4,000.00
Federal Land Bank bonds, par value \$2,000.00.....	1,910.00
Canadian National Railway bonds.....	1,000.00
	\$ 37,434.34

## LIABILITIES.

## Surplus:

Surplus, May 18, 1929.....	\$ 36,151.79
Net income from Schedule D-1.....	1,282.55
	\$ 37,434.34

## Schedule D-1:

## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.

May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

## Income:

Interest on bank balance.....	\$ 10.40
Interest on securities.....	1,580.62
	\$ 1,591.02

## Expense:

Interest accrued on securities purchased.....	8.47
Relief paid to Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	300.00
	308.47

Net Income to Surplus.....	\$ 1,282.55
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## Exhibit E:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
MAINTENANCE FUND.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.

May 14, 1930.

RESOURCES.

Cash in Omaha National Bank.....	\$ 12,921.65
Norfolk, Nebraska refunding bonds.....	6,000.00
	\$ 18,921.65

LIABILITIES.

## Surplus:

Surplus, May 17, 1929.....	\$ 16,654.13
Net income from Schedule E-1.....	2,267.52
	\$ 18,921.65

## Schedule E-1:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.

May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

## Income:

Transferred from general fund.....	\$ 13,854.50
Interest received.....	413.02
	\$ 14,267.52

## Expense:

Maintenance—Eastern Star Home.....	12,000.00
	\$ 2,267.52

Net Income to Surplus..... \$ 2,267.52

## Exhibit F:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.

May 14, 1930.

RESOURCES.

Cash in United States National Bank.....	\$ 894.57
Liberty bonds.....	10,000.00
Clay Center School bonds.....	1,000.00
Canadian National Railway bonds, par \$2,000.00.....	1,981.94
	\$ 13,876.51

LIABILITIES.

## Surplus:

Surplus—May 17, 1929.....	\$ 11,421.57
Income—Schedule F-1.....	2,454.94
	\$ 13,876.51

## Schedule F-1:

STATEMENT OF INCOME.  
May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

## Income:

Transferred from General Fund.....	\$	1,864.32
Interest.....		590.62
		<hr/>
Income to Surplus.....	\$	2,454.94

## Exhibit G:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
RELIEF FUND.  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.  
May 14, 1930.  
RESOURCES.

Cash in Norfolk National Bank.....	\$	1,573.90
Alberta Bonds—\$8,000.00 par value.....		7,907.50
		<hr/>
	\$	9,481.40

## LIABILITIES.

## Surplus:

Surplus—May 17, 1929.....	\$	15,251.59
Net loss—Schedule G-1.....		5,770.19
		<hr/>

\$ 9,481.40

## Schedule G-1:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.  
May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

## Income:

Interest on bonds.....	\$	704.38
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## Expense:

Paid to Committee on Relief.....	\$	6,300.00
Accrued interest on bonds.....		174.57
		<hr/>

6,474.57

Net Loss to Surplus.....\$ 5,770.19

## Exhibit H:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.  
May 14, 1930.

## RESOURCES.

Cash in United States National Bank.....	\$	389.42
Liberty bonds.....		10,000.00
Federal Land Bank bonds—par value \$6,000.00.....		5,773.89
Norfolk refunding bonds.....		17,000.00

Canadian National Railway bonds—par value \$1,000.00.....	990.97
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	\$ 34,154.28
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LIABILITIES.

Bequests.....	\$ 4,730.94
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Surplus:

Surplus—May 17, 1929.....	\$ 27,927.09
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Add: Interest on securities, etc.....	1,496.25
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	29,423.34
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	\$ 34,154.28
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Exhibit I:

GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA.  
SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION.

May 14, 1930.

RESOURCES.

Cash in Live Stock National Bank.....	\$ 3,219.60
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Inventory of supplies.....	1,432.36
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	\$ 4,651.96
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LIABILITIES.

Surplus:

Surplus—May 17, 1929.....	\$ 4,368.55
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Net income—Schedule I-1.....	283.41
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	\$ 4,651.96
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Schedule I-1:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.

May 18, 1929 to May 14, 1930.

Sale of Supplies.....	\$ 2,243.94
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Less: Cost of Supplies Sold:

Inventory—May 18, 1929.....	\$ 1,509.64
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Purchases.....	1,925.64
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	3,435.28
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Less: Inventory—May 14, 1930.....	1,432.36
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	2,002.92
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Profit on Sale of Supplies.....	241.02
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Add:

Interest on bank balances.....	42.39
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Net Income to Surplus.....	\$ 283.41
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BRETHREN WHO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED WITH THE FIFTY  
YEAR BADGE BY THE GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M. OF  
NEBRASKA, SINCE THE LAST REPORT AS SHOWN ON  
PAGES 66 AND 67, PROCEEDINGS 1929.

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Lodge	Number
		Master Mason's Degree			
267—	Joseph F. Johnson	May 3, 1879		North Star,	No. 227
268—	Jacob L. Kaley	May 31, 1879		St. Johns	No. 25
269—	Robert S. Oberfelder	May 20, 1879		Frank Welch,	No. 75
270—	Joseph J. Dillon	April 9, 1877		Tecumseh,	No. 17
271—	Daniel J. Springer	Nov. 18, 1878		Fremont,	No. 15
272—	Robert C. Boyd	Jan. 11, 1870		Acacia,	No. 34
273—	Guy W. Secord	Aug. 14, 1879		Clay Centre,	No. 139
274—	Rolon E. Jones	Dec. 6, 1879		Tuscan,	No. 130
275—	George E. Hawes	Sept. 5, 1879		Covert,	No. 11
276—	August W. Gustafson	May 25, 1874		Oakland,	No. 91
277—	Henry Williamson	Feb. 17, 1879		Beatrice,	No. 26
278—	Benjamin R. Claypool	Nov. 6, 1879		Melrose,	No. 60
279—	Joseph L. Baker	June 5, 1878		Capitol,	No. 3
280—	John C. Railsback	July 5, 1879		Pomegranate,	No. 110
281—	Edward W. De Sautelle	Jan. 5, 1880		Composite,	No. 81
282—	Alfred O'Brien	May 19, 1880		Mason City,	No. 170
283—	Henry C. Templar	Dec. 16, 1879		St. Johns,	No. 25
284—	James H. Hunter	Jan. 10, 1880		St. Johns,	No. 25
285—	Lorenz Jessen	Jan. 31, 1880		Frank Welch,	No. 75
286—	Solomon C. Towslee	April 2, 1880		Silver,	No. 266
287—	John B. Flint	May 27, 1880		Rob Morris,	No. 46

## REPORT OF GRAND CUSTODIAN.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska:*

Complying with Section 8 of the law, the following report is made covering the activities of this office during the Masonic year:

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Regular two-day schools have been held in the following numbered Lodges:

10, 17, 21, 30, 31, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42, 44, 51, 52, 57, 60, 62, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 84, 89, 92, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 112, 113, 114, 120, 125, 134, 135, 138, 143, 144, 145, 147, 149, 154, 155, 157, 159, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 177, 179, 185, 191, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205, 211, 212, 215, 218, 220, 223, 226, 230, 234, 245, 246, 247, 250, 261, 262, 264, 270, 272, 273, 274, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 286, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 299, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321—110 in all.

Three-day Central Schools were held in the following Lodges:  
38, 75, 79, 91, 146, 148, 181, 201, 202, 323.

With the exception of twelve Lodges, every Lodge in Nebraska has been represented at these schools with an average attendance of over 100 for each school. There has been a fine interest shown by the officers and Brethren, and with very few exceptions they have availed themselves of the opportunity for improving their work. At all Central Schools, addresses have been made by speakers furnished by the Masonic Educational Committee. I am indebted to W. Paul Turner, Grand Orator; Brother George A. Bolas; M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master; Brother Reuben V. Clarke; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; and M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, for their unlimited support and service at these schools. There are on file fifteen requests for Central Schools for the ensuing Masonic year, which indicates that the Craft desire their continuance, and that they approve of the present plan of arrangement.

## DEPUTY CUSTODIANS.

No better support or assistance could be asked for than that given by the Deputy Custodians, and to them should go the credit for the improvement in the work throughout the State. They are giving liberally of their time and talent, and great credit is due for their sacrifice. During the year five have been recommended for appointment as Deputy Custodians, all of whom were approved by the Grand Master, M. W. Ira C. Freet. The list of Deputy Custodians and date of appointment follows:

- W. Earl M. Bolen, No. 130, March 16, 1914.
- W. George A. Stevens, No. 158, July 14, 1916.
- W. Alfred G. Hunt, No. 33, August 9, 1916.
- M. W. Andrew H. Viele, No. 55, September 4, 1917.
- W. Vincent S. Ramsay, No. 265, September 8, 1919.
- W. Jesse Lowther, No. 219, November 29, 1919.
- W. Frank M. Johnson, No. 188, July 31, 1920.
- W. Lamont L. Stephens, No. 106, August 1, 1921.

- W. John B. Lichtenwallner, No. 272, June 9, 1922.  
 W. William J. Birkofer, No. 249, October 29, 1923.  
 W. Stanley P. Bostwick, No. 3, April 16, 1924.  
 W. Edwin H. Gerhart, No. 305, August 23, 1926.  
 W. William McCormack, No. 268, October 1, 1926.  
 W. John R. Easley, No. 49, June 28, 1927.  
 W. I. Donald Huston, No. 65, July 13, 1928.  
 W. Elmer Surber, No. 95, April 1, 1929.  
 W. John M. Bennett, No. 19, July 5, 1929.  
 W. Earl Barnette, No. 146, November 23, 1929.  
 W. Jonathan A. Frye, No. 1, December 27, 1929.  
 W. Ernest R. Reynolds, No. 124, January 9, 1930.  
 W. Osborne P. Simon, No. 174, April 7, 1930.

#### PROGRESS IN PROFICIENCY.

At the time of writing this report we have 116 Lodges that have either a Deputy Custodian, a Certified Brother, or are certified as a Lodge, a gain of 40 over last year. There are a number of others waiting for examination.

#### CERTIFIED LODGES.

The following Lodges have been examined and certified during the year:

- Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
 Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.  
 Fremont Lodge No. 15.  
 St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
 Beatrice Lodge No. 26.  
 Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.  
 Oliver Lodge No. 38.  
 Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.  
 Hastings Lodge No. 50.  
 Lancaster Lodge No. 54.  
 Wahoo Lodge No. 59.  
 Osceola Lodge No. 65.  
 Hooper Lodge No. 72.  
 Utica Lodge No. 96.  
 Euclid Lodge No. 97.  
 Harlan Lodge No. 116.  
 Superior Lodge No. 121.  
 Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.  
 Jachin Lodge No. 146.  
 Emmett Crawford Lodge No. 148.  
 Samaritan Lodge No. 158.  
 Ogallala Lodge No. 159.  
 Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.  
 Mason City Lodge No. 170.  
 Meridian Lodge No. 188.  
 East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.

North Star Lodge No. 227.  
 Silver Lodge No. 266.  
 Lotus Lodge No. 289.  
 Right Angle Lodge No. 303.  
 Newman Grove Lodge No. 305.  
 Victory Lodge No. 310.  
 Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.  
 Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

The following Lodges have been Certified within the 3-year period:

Covert Lodge No. 11.  
 Hebron Lodge No. 43.  
 Charity Lodge No. 53.  
 Auburn Lodge No. 124.  
 Stromsburg Lodge No. 126.  
 Granite Lodge No. 189.  
 Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192.  
 Parian Lodge No. 207.  
 Canopy Lodge No. 209.  
 Wauneta Lodge No. 217.  
 Gothenburg Lodge No. 249.  
 Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.  
 Liberty Lodge No. 300.  
 Mizpah Lodge No. 302.  
 Pioneer Lodge No. 322.  
 Making a total of 50 Lodges.

One hundred and thirty-six Certificates have been issued to individual Brethren who are giving splendid service in keeping their Lodges up to the standard in the work.

This service is given unselfishly and many times at a sacrifice. The increasing number of these loyal Brethren, and the improvement shown in the work in Lodges where they are located is conclusive evidence that the time and effort involved is well spent.

District meetings are being considered for the re-examination of certified Brethren when a full day can be devoted to the work, and the time that would be given to individual examinations can then be used for new applicants who require assistance in the work.

The list of Certified Brethren is given, with name and number of Lodge:

Wallace E. Linn, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Benjamin F. Eyre, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Jonathan A. Frye, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Harry E. Koontz, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Harold W. Thom, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Jesse W. Hazlett, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Richard M. Bunnell, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Herman E. Reimers, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Henry L. Woodford, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.  
 Lloyd F. Kilgore, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
 Leo J. Kempf, Capitol Lodge No. 3.



Arthur H. Anderson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Frank A. Freeman, Jr., Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Wallie W. Messick, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Fred I. Dickinson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Otto G. Smersh, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Arthur G. Birkett, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Jesse T. Parlett, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
George E. Mansell, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Odos R. Foster, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Harry C. Stafford, Capitol Lodge No. 3.  
Luke L. Wiles, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.  
Leslie W. Niel, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.  
Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.  
Henry F. Nolting, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.  
Lawrence M. Nichols, Fremont Lodge No. 15.  
Frank E. Smith, Fremont Lodge No. 15.  
Matthew A. Priestley, Fremont Lodge No. 15.  
J. Frank Gardner, Fremont Lodge No. 15.  
William J. Schalkopf, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.  
Perry J. Morton, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.  
Orville A. Andrews, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.  
Byron M. Peterson, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
Charles W. Reeve, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
Gustav E. Gran, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
Glen N. Childs, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
John K. Durfee, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
Richard Stacey, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
Allen W. Alfreds, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
Albert F. Mueller, St. John's Lodge No. 25.  
Charles A. Rowlison, Beatrice Lodge No. 26.  
Raymond S. Johnson, Beatrice Lodge No. 26.  
David J. Frederick, Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.  
Arnold F. Beeler, Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.  
Edwin B. Johnston, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.  
Theophilus C. Wilson, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.  
Louis J. Michaelson, Acacia Lodge No. 34.  
Claude R. Davenport, Crete Lodge No. 37.  
Erwin J. Imig, Oliver Lodge No. 38.  
Roy M. White, Oliver Lodge No. 38.  
David C. Spangler, Northern Light Lodge No. 41.  
Edward Herbst, Northern Light Lodge No. 41.  
William F. Flickinger, Evening Star Lodge No. 49.  
Herman W. Aspegren, Hastings Lodge No. 50.  
Willard H. Parks, Hastings Lodge No. 50.  
Charles E. Sharpe, Hastings Lodge No. 50.  
William D. Edson, Charity Lodge No. 53.  
Alvin O. Gronquist, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.  
Lester L. Dawson, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.

- Louis F. Meier, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.  
Nile O. Walther, Wahoo Lodge No. 59.  
Marion E. Shipley, Hooper Lodge No. 72.  
Herman R. Meier, Hooper Lodge No. 72.  
Henry E. Schemmel, Hooper Lodge No. 72.  
Norman E. Shaffer, Hooper Lodge No. 72.  
William A. Lallman, Hooper Lodge No. 72.  
Herman H. Lallman, Hooper Lodge No. 72.  
Alfred J. White, Utica Lodge No. 96.  
Carl L. Caldwell, Utica Lodge No. 96.  
Clair R. McNeil, Utica Lodge No. 96.  
Chris Rasmussen, Euclid Lodge No. 97.  
Sylvester Shumard, DeWitt Lodge No. 111.  
Charles E. Alter, Harlan Lodge No. 116.  
Axel T. Danielson, Harlan Lodge No. 116.  
John R. Tapster, North Bend Lodge No. 119.  
J. Allen Trowbridge, Superior Lodge No. 121.  
Ernest R. Reynolds, Auburn Lodge No. 124.  
LeRoy Scoville, Auburn Lodge No. 124.  
Stanley B. Fryar, Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.  
Earl Barnette, Jachin Lodge No. 146.  
Charles B. Redfern, Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.  
Hans Schultz, Mason City Lodge No. 170.  
William D. Redmond, Mason City Lodge No. 170.  
Carl M. Anderson, Mason City Lodge No. 170.  
George J. Anderson, Mason City Lodge No. 170.  
John C. Spencer, Mason City Lodge No. 170.  
Henning C. Johnson, Merna Lodge No. 171.  
Osborne P. Simon, Culbertson Lodge No. 174.  
Willie Burdette, Ansley Lodge No. 176.  
Gus M. Anderson, Alliance Lodge No. 183.  
Roger O'Keefe, Alliance Lodge No. 183.  
Forest A. Lape, Alliance Lodge No. 183.  
Earl C. Ringo, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.  
Enos R. Leigh, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.  
Harry H. Kirkman, Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192.  
Charles E. Swanson, Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192.  
Richard H. Tolhurst, Canopy Lodge No. 209.  
George H. Beeman, East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.  
George L. Carter, North Star Lodge No. 227.  
Edward Milligan, Jr., Mitchell Lodge No. 263.  
Orion M. Finley, Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.  
John S. Hedelund, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.  
James F. Parker, Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272.  
Earl E. Borcharding, Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272.  
William C. Coupland, Antelope Lodge No. 276.  
Frank B. Elftman, Lotus Lodge No. 289.  
Elza A. Bourne, Lotus Lodge No. 289.

Lambert J. Hlava, Lotus Lodge No. 289.  
 Edwin J. Spevacek, Lotus Lodge No. 289.  
 David A. O'Brien, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.  
 John Britton, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.  
 Doc L. Redfern, Liberty Lodge No. 300.  
 Lemuel E. Fitch, Mizpah Lodge No. 302.  
 Earl A. Fitch, Mizpah Lodge No. 302.  
 Anson L. Havens, Mizpah Lodge No. 302.  
 Louis L. Murphey, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.  
 Elmer Norstrom, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.  
 Samuel J. Potter, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.  
 Henry M. Edwards, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.  
 Wallace A. Gerrie, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.  
 Harold L. Gerhart, Newman Grove Lodge No. 305.  
 Carl J. Peterson, Newman Grove Lodge No. 305.  
 Austin J. Whitmire, Golden Rod Lodge No. 306.  
 George A. Harris, Victory Lodge No. 310.  
 T. Frank Green, Victory Lodge No. 310.  
 Adolph C. Janzen, Victory Lodge No. 310.  
 Arthur Anderson, Victory Lodge No. 310.  
 George W. Stroup, Victory Lodge No. 310.  
 Carl A. Larsen, Potter Lodge No. 313.  
 Elmer H. Seyfang, Potter Lodge No. 313.  
 William Kiewit, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.  
 Walter L. Davis, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.  
 Curry D. Bryson, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.  
 Ellsworth W. Stevens, Mid-West Lodge No. 317.  
 Paul C. Holmberg, Grand Island Lodge No. 318.  
 Leo F. Kirkman, Grand Island Lodge No. 318.  
 Making a total of 136 Certified Brethren, a gain of 31 for the year.

#### SPECIAL VISITATIONS AND GRAND LODGE CEREMONIES.

Special visitations have been made to several Lodges to assist in improving conditions, and with one exception a fine response was made.

Doric Lodge No. 118 at Dorchester seemed unable to recover from a combination of circumstances, and after several attempts to remedy the situation, M. W. Ira C. Freet directed me to take up the Charter, and deliver it with the records and funds of the Lodge to the Grand Secretary, which was done on April 14, 1930.

At the direction of M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, I have attended the following ceremonies:

Constituting Lebanon Lodge No. 323 at Columbus.

Constituting Harmony Lodge No. 321 at Dalton.

Constituting Pioneer Lodge No. 322 at Lyman.

Corner Stone Laying, School Building at Lyman.

Installation of officers at Fremont, Omaha, Plattsmouth and Nebraska City.

Corner Stone Laying, Douglas County Hospital, Omaha.

Corner Stone Laying, School Building, Crawford.  
 Corner Stone Laying, School Building, Crookston.  
 Corner Stone Laying, School Building, North Platte.  
 Dedication, Masonic Hall, Ogallala.  
 Dedication, Masonic Hall, North Platte.  
 Dedication, Masonic Hall, Auburn.  
 Dedication, Masonic Hall, Hampton.  
 Diamond Anniversary, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

Investigations were made at Uehling and Lewiston in regard to Dispensations for new Lodges. The conditions were not favorable in either place, and report was made accordingly.

Preliminary steps have been taken for consolidation of Lodges in three cases, but have not been completed up to this time. There are a few Lodges that should be considering this action owing to changing conditions.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The reports of Lodges indicate that Masonry is as healthy and growing as the times and conditions would warrant.

The younger members are taking up the responsibilities in the various Lodges, and carrying on the work in a creditable way, under the leadership and with the advice and counsel of the older Brethren. This evidence of the application of Masonic principles speaks well for Masonry and Masons in Nebraska.

Continued effort is being made for better Lodge rooms and better conditions in records, as well as in the handling of Lodge affairs, and there is a better distribution of work.

The willingness of Brethren throughout the State to make drives across country has saved many miles of travel, and enabled me to keep within the appropriation for the year.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge is due these Brethren for their co-operation.

Fraternally submitted,  
 LUTE M. SAVAGE,  
*Grand Custodian.*

The Address of the Grand Master and the reports of the Grand Secretary, the Grand Custodian, and the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home in charge of the Orphans Educational Fund and of the War Relief Fund, were referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, for segregation and reference to the proper Committees.

W. Arthur C. Thomsen, 11, presented the report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

*To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Doings of Grand Officers respectfully reports and recommends that the Address of Most Worshipful Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, under the designated heads, be referred as follows:

To the Committee on Fraternal Dead:

The chapter on "Necrology."

To the Committee on Masonic Education:

All matters relating to speakers and educational programs.

To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans:

All matters relating to the Masonic Relief Association.

To the Committee on Grievances:

Chapter relating to "Lincoln Lodge No. 19."

All matters under the heading of "Discipline," except the paragraph relating to "Doric Lodge No. 118."

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

New Lodges constituted.

Duplicate charter for Canopy Lodge No. 209.

All matters relating to Doric Lodge No. 118.

To the Committee on Applications for Reinstatement, Advisory to the Grand Master:

All matters relating to applications for reinstatement.

To the Committee on Finance:

Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

Paragraph relating to "Bequests."

Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.

Other Recommendations: No. 1.

To the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Grand Representatives appointed to and from Sister Grand Jurisdictions.

Chapter relating to "Finance."

Chapter relating to the "George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association."

Decisions Nos. 1, 2, 3.

All Dispensations issued.

Chapter relating to "Delinquent dues and suspensions."

Other Recommendations: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

The special attention of the Grand Lodge and the Masters of Lodges present is called to the last paragraph of the chapter relating to "Visits," and the second paragraph of the chapter under the caption, "Educational."

The record of the year just closed discloses the fact that our Most Worshipful Grand Master has been an exceedingly busy individual. He has given unstintingly of his time and talent, and comes before the Grand Lodge with a record of achievement that may well meet the approval of the Brethren.

The calls made upon the time of the Grand Master are so numerous, and the distances that have to be traveled are so great, that he who would assume this duty must expect to give practically his entire time for the year, and the Brethren should be under lasting obligations to those who so earnestly and unselfishly give of themselves to help build up the Fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction.

#### REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The detailed report of the Grand Secretary reminds us again of the indispensable service which this officer so well and ably performs. Much of the credit for the progressive advancement of the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska is due to our Grand Secretary. The Committee recommends to the Grand Lodge a careful reading of his report.

Your Committee further recommends that designated portions of the report of the Grand Secretary be referred as follows:

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The chapter on "Lodges chartered."

The chapter on "Charter of Canopy Lodge No. 209."

The chapter on "Doric Lodge No. 118."

To the Committee on Finance:

The chapter on "Lebanon Lodge No. 58, extinct."

The chapter on "Isabelle J. Ferguson Bequest."

The chapter on "Memorial Tablet."

The chapter on "Old Trading Post Logs."

To the Committee on Grievances:

The chapter on "Grievances."

To the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges:

The chapter on "Bonds of Treasurers and Secretaries."

#### REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN.

Your Committee notes that this Officer has again come to the Grand Lodge with a record of advancement in the esoteric work of the Lodges, and that apparently his labors and those of the Deputy Custodians are bearing fruit. We hope for a continuance of the good work.

Your Committee further recommends that all matters not herein specifically referred to any Committee, in the Address of the Grand Master, and the reports of the Grand Secretary and the Grand Custodian, be ratified and approved.

At 12:30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

## AUTOMOBILE TRIP TO THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME.

Immediately after the Grand Lodge was called to refreshment, the Brethren were invited to assemble in the dining room on the 3rd floor of the Masonic Temple, where a luncheon had been prepared in order that they might be served before starting on the trip to Plattsmouth. A large fleet of automobiles had been assembled on 19th street, immediately west of the Masonic Temple, and following the luncheon, the Brethren were escorted to the cars, and led by a motorcycle escort, they were driven to Plattsmouth. Upon arriving there, they were greeted by Brother James M. Robertson, President, and W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent of the Home; W. Brother Aubrey H. Duxbury, Master, and a large reception committee from Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. The day was delightful. The Brethren and the ladies who accompanied them were escorted through the Home and the Infirmary, where many of them visited with the residents and gained a little first hand knowledge of conditions at the Home. About an hour was spent on the spacious lawns and under the shade of the trees. At 4:30 o'clock P. M., the Brethren were re-assembled and were driven back to Omaha, going directly to the James G. Megeath Masonic Home for Children, where a fine picnic dinner was served. Following the dinner, all members of the Grand Lodge and their guests were driven to the Masonic Temple for the evening session.

Too much praise cannot be given to the eleven Masonic Lodges of Omaha for their continued courtesy and interest in entertaining the members of the Grand Lodge each year. It is no small task to arrange for more than 150 automobiles, and furnish the luncheon at Noon and a picnic dinner in the evening, to the large number who partake on these occasions.

### EVENING SESSION—OPEN MEETING.

Tuesday, June 3rd, 1930.

7:30 o'clock P. M., Organ recital by Brother Harold H. Thom, 1.

8:00 o'clock P. M., selections, quartette, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.

The ladies had been invited to attend the meeting with the delegates and visiting Brethren, and were present in goodly numbers.

M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master of Masons, presided, and announced that at this time, W. Brother Edwin C. Yont, President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, would present 54 of the 57 children now residing in our Childrens Homes at Fremont. The children, together with the Superintendent and Matrons had been brought to Omaha during the afternoon, through the courtesy of the officers and members of Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. Just previous to the entrance of the children, Mrs. Nan Martin, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of the State of Nebraska, was presented to M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, who in turn introduced her to the assemblage, invited her to a seat on the platform, and she was given a very hearty welcome.

At this time, W. Brother Edwin C. Yont, President of the Homes, entered the room, accompanied by 54 children, Mrs. John B. Carver, Superintendent; Mrs. Elena M. Brown, Matron of the home for small children; Miss Frances Lolling, Matron of the senior girls home, and Mrs. Adele Lamb, Matron of the junior boys home. Mrs. Carver, Superintendent, introduced each of the children, giving their names and some of their activities, and told some very interesting stories regarding them.

A short program was given by the children before they retired to attend a theatre party which had been tendered them with the compliments of the Orpheum Theatre.

It may be presumed that the Brethren had a better understanding and a finer sense of the great responsibility that these 57 children are to the Masonic Fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction, after seeing them together in a body. However, judging from the expressions heard from many who were present, apparently it was the consensus of opinion that while the responsibility might be great, the satisfaction and pleasure gained from building and molding the character of these children, over balances any other angle of the work.

Selections, quartette, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.



## PERSONNEL OF QUARTETTE, BEE HIVE LODGE NO. 184.

FRED B. MARTIN, 1st Tenor.  
AUGUST E. RUSER, 2nd Tenor.  
HERMAN F. KRELLE, 1st Bass.  
HERBERT J. WELLS, 2nd Bass.  
J. C. WRATH, Accompanist.

M. W. Brother Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, introduced W. Brother Paul Turner, Grand Orator, who delivered the following oration:

## ORATION BY W. PAUL TURNER, GRAND ORATOR.

## THE THREE-FOLD MINISTRY OF MASONRY.

Although neither Masonic experience or knowledge fit me to speak with authority in its many suggestive fields, the Craft has a three-fold ministry which impresses itself with ever-increasing force upon us all. To that three-fold Ministry of Masonry, I wish to direct your attention yet once again, with the confident hope that our minds may be quickened, our appreciations deepened, our character strengthened and sustained.

I. *Wisdom*—

Medieval operative Masons held a unique position in their society. Mechanical skill, blended with a knowledge of the laws of architecture, of usefulness, and beauty, made them holders of wisdom denied to those not of their station. It must have been often true after the establishment of speculative Masonry that Masons distinguished themselves often in society by their possession of wisdom, and marked regard for knowledge.

In these days and in this land a Mason is not, because of that fact, more learned than his fellow countrymen, but I am maintaining that the sturdy ministry, ever exemplified in the history of the Craft, of love for knowledge, perhaps now, more than ever, needs emphasis.

Are we ardent disciples of wisdom? Are we intellectually alert to the vast and heaving movements of this hour? Are we insistent that opportunity for wisdom is the inalienable right of everyone in this Republic?

Truth is a thing not lightly gained nor easily held. Only a fool considers it so. It is a precious jewel for which toil must be given for its acquisition and constant struggle for its possession. Into the fields of government, law, education, international relationship, religion, business, science, eddy currents of new opinion and experience are constantly forcing themselves. A pernicious habit is in men to become casual observers of these experiences and ideas. A Mason ought not so to mark himself. Rather is he to be distinguished by his mental alertness, his intelligent grasp of some things in particular, and all things in general. Of course the sphere of man's wisdom has so marvelously enlarged in the last three centuries that no man can actually grasp anything but a fragment of the whole, but Mark Hopkins saying still applies that the educated man is evidenced by the fact that if you tap him anywhere, he runs.

I have heard a criticism of the Craft, from within and without, that condemns Masonry as a static, passive, possession with some wisdom, some culture, some morality, but that it releases no explosive energy that makes its wisdom, its culture, and its morality felt in society. Of course institutions are not destroyed by criticisms from without but by faults within. I have regard for the internal critic.

It may be that Masonry has no objectives that are hard and well defined. I do not so conceive it. Passive contemplation without energy, direction, achievement, purpose, however will doom the brotherhood. So it seems to me that a Mason will distinguish himself by his passion for knowledge—knowledge of power, competent, purposeful, zestful, progressive, alert, patient.

I visited a Lodge recently, and talked with a Brother who told me he was farming 500 acres of land. He seemed a man of some years, and I was surprised. I talked with him of a young farmer friend of mine who was developing some ingenious ideas for increasing the milk production of his dairy herd; also of plans to increase the fertility and production of his land. "O Yes," this older Brother said, "these young fellows will beat us." These new ideas are all right. They have meant very much to me, and have helped me." That older Brother distinguishes himself in being a living symbol of the mental attitude of a Mason. He is competent, learned, aggressive in his own field; open to new ideas and appreciative of other minds.

Let all Masons so distinguish themselves. It is one of the ministries of the Craft.

## II. *Aesthetic Culture—*

A second ministry that comes to us in the experience of the Craft is that of its insistence on aesthetic culture. There was one who because of his great ingenuity, adorned and graced the ancient temple with beauty.

Properly and technically this is an extension of the first ministry to which I have just alluded. But there are countless men who apparently are insensible to beauty and its value. John Calvin gave no evidence that he was at all appreciative of the magnificent grandeur and beauty all about him in Geneva, as he laboriously laid down his tenets of religious philosophy.

Greater and lesser men than he also apparently are devoid and barren of appreciation of certain beauty values in life. Some men seem to think it effeminate to become rapturous over a thing of exquisite charm and beauty. Doubtless many have stifled a rising tide of emotion as something beautiful came to bless and enrich them because they thought it unmanly.

It occurs to me that a Mason will distinguish himself by making way for any experience which beautifies and adorns life.

I remember an experience I had in a Wisconsin town. I had been invited to go Musky fishing with a couple of old cronies, whom I afterward discovered to be Brothers, as well as friends. I think their invitation had been given reluctantly at the demand of their wives who thought something ought to be done for the new minister. I afterward joined the great fraternity of musky fishermen by my own right, but that is another story. These were men in the prime of life, men that the world perhaps would call, "hard-boiled, two-fisted, go-getting business men." One was a banker who could say "no" in twelve languages. One was enough. I heard him say it once. The other was a

druggist who thought a preacher ought to be good for something, but who in 50 years had not yet determined what it could be. We were driven by a man whose type is fast disappearing, those Jehu hackmen of the old school, hard-visaged, hair gray, but able, I am sure, to drive a car along the edge of the Grand Canyon at 60 miles an hour and never bat an eye nor endanger a passenger.

The day was one in the month and of the type which made Lowell ecstatic, as he wrote:

"And what is so rare as a day in June—  
Then if ever come perfect days,  
Then heaven tries earth, if it be in tune,  
And over it softly her warm ear lays . . ."

We had breakfasted early, and headed out toward the lake country at terrific speed. About six miles out we crossed a clear flowing stream. Seventy-five yards above the bridge to the west was an old mill. The water-fall over the dam sparkled and splashed with the rays of the rising sun full upon it. "Stop!" cried the banker, and we slid to a stop. And for a full ten minutes those two crusty old gentlemen sat and drank in the beauty of that early morning picture.

My previous judgment of them did a backward flop. These two fellows of the Craft were not dead to the insistent ministry of beauty. They distinguished themselves by their love of it. They were human beings, and men.

All about us are men and women and experiences that beautify and adorn life. Music floods our homes with its entrancing melodies. One is not compelled to listen always to jerky rasping jazz. From the channels of the air come the great symphonies of Beethoven; the exquisite strains of the "Unfinished Symphony" of Schubert; the brilliant Hungarian Dances of Brahms; the haunting harmony of Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite;" the memorable adoration music of Handel, and the countless others. Music speaks above language of words a message to the soul. Do we keep in tune to its best?

Literature, the drama, all creations in the field of art contribute to the culture, the adornment of life. The painter, the etcher, the architect, the sculptor enrich life beyond measure, but only for those who stoop and drink at the fountain of their beauty.

I stood some years ago in the galleries of the Louvre in Paris. I know nothing of the technique of sculpture. Mine is no expert eye to criticize or appreciate. But of the thousands of objects of art, four drew me back again and again. The Discus Thrower," "Diana of the Chase," "Venus de Milo," and the utterly triumphant, "Winged Victory."

Those ancient Greeks did not freeze life into stone; there they released life, until it became living, throbbing, speaking marble, telling not only its own story or entrancing beauty, but of a culture that came to full fruition long before the dawn of the Christian era.

One has to be no expert to revel in the beauty of a sunset, a mountain, a sparkling, laughing trout-stream, a thrush's song from the hedge, a poem of trees or men, a "Les Miserables" a Raphael, a Michael Angelo, a Rodin, a melody of Mendelssohn, a Lincoln character, or the simplicity and sweetness of a child. But God help that man whose soul is dormant or dead to the cul-

tural value of beauty around him and in so much of life. Let a Mason distinguish himself by his love for beauty, his devotion to art of any form. It is emphatically a pointed ministry of the Craft . . . .

### III. *Moral Strength*—

The third great ministry of Masonry is its insistence upon the development of character. The preliminary requirement for the candidate does not take a good character for granted. It insists upon it. Character failure is the only thing which permanently puts and keeps a man outside the pale of the Craft.

Some men may temperamentally find grave difficulty in devotion to wisdom or becoming patrons of the various arts. They may and must, however, qualify with strong character. No excuses are nor can be made for dereliction here. The lines are fast drawn, and wisely so.

One may possess wisdom to revolutionize the habits of the race. He may give us beauty in stone, in literature, on canvas, in music, unrivalled in its matchless charm. But the final judgment of the world is on the character of a man.

Far more important than any wisdom, any power, any wealth a man may have, whether great or small, is the question, "What does he do with what he has?"

Let a Mason mark that well in the searching ministry of the Brotherhood. The designs are on the trestle board. The working tools are in your hands. The work is here. The searching word of the Grand Master of the Universe is **WHAT DO YOU HERE?**

Man is a social being and we are more conscious of character development in social spheres.

I know that the word has been rung so often that it sounds cracked, but what a deep seated CHALLENGE there is in the social problems of the hour.

Until now man has not addressed himself to world peace. Balances of power, scientific methods or national aggression, economic, political, militaristic, have taxed the ingenuity of men and nations. I know of no more noble experiment than that one which is the creation of this century, the attempt to establish and maintain peace and harmony among nations, with good will rather than good ships; with arbitration, rather than arms. I am not unmindful of the cynic's whine or the jingoists jibes. But let them not destroy nor arrest the compelling swelling purposeful movement toward world peace. May Masons distinguish themselves by constant loyalty to this most pronounced, most hopeful movement of any age of the world's history.

Then I am thinking with you of theories of government. That this nation has existed for a century and a half is no guarantee it will exist even to 1975. Such theories of government as we possess have not been maintained by men who say, "I found it when I came. I'll not worry about it after I am gone."

The masterful oration given before Grand Lodge last year dealt in a lucid, frank, and fair way with a principle and problem of government with which we are all deeply concerned. It was a rallying cry for the Craft to maintain morality in government. Morality in the government of a republic means morality of its citizens.

*Then There Is Morality In Industry—*

A retired and wealthy lawyer with large holdings in U. S. Steel once told me emphatically that "it was none of the church's damn business how corporations dealt with employed personnel" to which I replied with equal heat, that as long as injustice was apparent he could expect to find not only the church but society meddling with his and his corporation's affairs. But Vanderbilt's "The public be damned" and the venom of this old fire-eater belong to another generation.

In this generation there are being prepared certain marked and adventurous minds who will give us a new morality in industry, a morality which treats a human being with a sacred personality and sacred rights, not merely as an income producing machine, but as a man.

Let Masons distinguish themselves, and it is true to its searching ministry, by being a part of all forward looking proposals to alleviate the ills to which society is subjected.

The thing which determines what a man does, is what he is. Masonry is specific in its rules, laws, and edicts, as to what a man shall be. Shall we not guard well all that enters these doors of the soul, and all that goes from them into life? Who is Master? Who is a Master Mason? He that does so guard.

I have been reading recently an exhaustive life of Lincoln, that ambitious failure of the Illinois prairies, who won his way to the White House along the road of constantly recurring defeats.

That calm and capable figure who brought the nation through its most devastating calamity did not easily acquire those commanding elements of character. He wove every defeat, every failure, every misfortune into the warp and woof of a sturdy soul that manifestly excelled his contemporaries.

From the time of his nomination for the Presidency until the middle of his first term, he had plenty of men who thought they knew a good deal more about conducting the government than he. Telegrams, editorials, letters poured into the White House. He put them in some pigeon hole with the quaint comment, "I know more about it than they." It was not conceit, it was confident capacity.

The crisis developed in December, 1862. The House furnished scarcely one outstanding supporter of the Administration. The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus on the afternoon of the 13th of that month in which violent addresses and radical demands were made of the President. The next day they went at it again. Of course Lincoln was troubled and distressed.

That night his good friend, Senator Browning called at the White House to urge him to form a new cabinet. Lincoln told him he would not, that if he had a new one, the same men would attack it who were now opposing the old one, and that he would rather get along with the one he had, than to try a new one. And then, Browning reports of him, "He said with a good deal of emphasis that he was Master."

Yes he had brought that body of his into subjection. His rather ordinary mind he had disciplined and whipped until he had a tremendous grasp of essentials. His emotion, a terrific force, he had brought under control. Rough, coarse, crude, he had attained true culture through the exercise of

unselfishness and magnanimity. He then made every defeat a stepping stone to victory. What a man for us! HE SAID WITH A GOOD DEAL OF EMPHASIS THAT HE WAS MASTER!

What secret source of power shaped the form of that Master soul? The secret is also revealed in the eternal and majestic ministry of the Craft. Again and again Lincoln betrayed the source.

Walking, walking through the long bitter hours of many nights he carried the woes of the nation to His God in prayer.

There was, nay there is a Lion of the tribe of Judah, whose strong grasp lifted countless men from pollution and death up into righteousness and life.

He it is who enriches the mind, ennobles the heart, makes holy the will. You who wait for the quiet continuing ministry of the Craft, I commend Him to you; you to Him.

Selection, quartette, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.

## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

June 4th, 1930.

At 9:00 o'clock A. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

### REMARKS BY M. W. IRA C. FREET, GRAND MASTER.

I would like to take a moment to fulfill a promise that I made some years ago to a Brother in our Grand Jurisdiction. There is, out in our County, a member of the Masonic Lodge, Lodge No. 48, a gentleman who is now seventy-three years of age, and who was just eight years of age when his father homesteaded on the River in the south part of York County, and they had to go from York clear over into the southwest into Red Willow County in quest of buffalo meat for the family. The Brother is still living on the homestead; he is a Master Mason, Past Master of Lodge No. 48, a man who loves everything that is fine and good. He has growing on his farm by the river the largest tree,—it is said, by those who claim to know, that it is the largest tree in the State of Nebraska, and during the year I was serving the Jurisdiction as Grand Junior Deacon, the Brother took the bark from the tree and made a gavel, presented it to me, and said, "Will you promise that if you ever get to be Grand Master of this Jurisdiction that you will use this gavel?" I could see no reason why I should not use it, and that is the gavel that I am using.

M. W. John Wright, Past Grand Master, being present at this session of the Grand Lodge, the M. W. Grand Master requested the Grand Senior Deacon to present him at the Altar, where he was cordially welcomed by the Grand Master.

W. Alfred G. Hunt, 33, presented the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, and it was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations beg leave to submit the following report:

There have been no petitions for charters of new Lodges during the past Masonic year, and no dispensations have been granted by the Grand Master for Lodges U. D. .

In reference to the matter of Doric Lodge No. 118, of Dorchester, whose charter was arrested by order of the M. W. Grand Master:

We find after careful examination of all records and papers submitted to us, as well as all verbal information given us by a Committee of Brethren from Dorchester, and members of Doric Lodge No. 118, and after careful consideration of all available information we are convinced that a very unsatisfactory and deplorable condition has existed there for the past eight or nine years, and we feel that the best interests of Masonry would not be served by restoring the charter and continuing the Lodge under existing conditions.

We, therefore, do approve the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in arresting the charter, and recommend that the charter be not restored, and that the Lodge be declared extinct.

With reference to the matter of copy of a charter for Canopy Lodge No. 209, which was authorized by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and which has been specifically referred to this Committee, we beg leave to report that we approve the action of the Grand Master in this matter.

The Grand Master announced that the hour had arrived for the election of officers, and appointed the Deputy Grand Custodians to act as tellers. The following officers were elected:

Brother Orville A. Andrews, 19.....	Grand Master.
Brother John R. Tapster, 119.....	Deputy Grand Master.
Brother J. Dean Ringer, 184.....	Grand Senior Warden.
Brother Edwin B. Johnston, 33.....	Grand Junior Warden.
Brother Lewis E. Smith, 136.....	Grand Secretary.

Later in the session appointment was made of:

Brother George Allen Beecher, 268.....	Grand Chaplain.
Brother Paul C. Johnston, 314.....	Grand Orator.
Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....	Grand Custodian.
Brother Ralph O. Canaday, 285.....	Grand Marshal.
Brother Archie M. Smith, 203.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
Brother Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
Brother John W. Disbrow, 11.....	Grand Tyler.

### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE.

Codification of the Law: Brothers Clarence T. Spier, 268; Marcus L. Poteet, 300; Russell A. Robinson, 50.

Committee on Fraternal Dead: Brothers Robert J. Jones, 288; Mark J. Lipman, 254; John A. Carrigan, 21.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence: Brothers Lewis E. Smith, 136; Edwin D. Crites, 158; Samuel S. Whiting, 54.

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts: Brothers Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1935); Harold M. Smith, 92, (1931); Frank Wilcox, 1, (1932); Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1933); Fred R. Haggart, 82, (1934).

Committee on Applications for Reinstatement: Brothers Bernard N. Robertson, 3; Charles H. Marley, 1; Andrew H. Viele, 55.

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Henry H. Wilson, 19; John R. Webster, 3; Spencer W. Hacker, 14.

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers John B. Lichtenwallner, 272, (1931); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1934); Charles E. Burnham, 166, (1933); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1932); Millard M. Robertson, 3, (1935).

Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial: Brother Edward Huwaldt, 235.

M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master, made the following motion, which was duly seconded and adopted:

#### MOTION.

Last evening in this room in an open meeting and with a goodly number of the ladies present, we were entertained, edified, and carried to the mountain peaks by an oration of our Grand Orator. Therefore, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I desire to move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to W. Paul Turner, the Grand Orator, and that he be requested to furnish a copy to the Grand Secretary for publication in our proceedings.

#### PRESENTATION OF BASKET OF FLOWERS.

A beautiful basket of flowers was presented to M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, who announced that it had been sent with the best wishes of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of the State of Nebraska.

Brother Luther M. Kuhns, 3, presented the report of the Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE, ANNUITIES AND GIFTS.

*To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.:*

Your committee has held two meetings during the year. A majority of the members of the Board, together with the Grand Master, has been present.

Acting under the By-Laws, the Board elected Luther M. Kuhns, President; Frank Wilcox, Secretary; Lewis E. Smith, Financial Secretary; and Harold Smith, Trust Officer. According to the By-Laws, the disbursing officers are the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary.



A circular was prepared and, accompanied by an order of the Grand Master, was sent to each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction with information and requesting co-operation in the work of this Board.

This Board is authorized:

To organize itself subject to the approval of the Grand Master; to solicit and receive bequests, devices, residuary estates, and other gifts for the Grand Lodge and for educational, charitable or other institutions or activities operated by it, or in connection with it; to conduct the affairs relative to special gift agreements and annuity service bonds to be issued thereunder; to make a report in writing at the regular communication of the Grand Lodge year by year; to take, hold, and convey title to funds and property in the name of the corporation, the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, and to disburse funds without a specific appropriation by the Grand Lodge.

Under the By-Laws the following provisions are made for annuities:

Fixed annuity for life shall be an annual amount calculated on the net annual earning power of the gift at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum simple interest, if the donor is under fifty years of age; at the rate of five and one-half per centum per annum simple interest, if the donor is fifty years of age and under sixty years of age; at the rate of six and one-half per centum per annum simple interest, if the donor is sixty years and under seventy years of age; at the rate of seven and one-half per centum per annum simple interest if the donor is seventy years of age or over.

Graduated annuities for life shall be an annual amount calculated on the net annual earning power of the gift at the rate of four per centum per annum simple interest, if the donor is under fifty years of age; at the rate of five per centum per annum simple interest, if the donor is fifty years of age and under sixty years of age; at the rate of six per centum per annum simple interest, if the donor is sixty years of age and under sixty-five years of age; at the rate of six and one-half per centum simple interest, if the donor is sixty-five years of age and under seventy years of age; at the rate of seven per centum per annum simple interest if the donor is seventy years of age and under seventy-five years of age; at the rate of seven and one-half per centum per annum simple interest if the donor is seventy-five years of age and under eighty years; at the rate of eight per centum per annum simple interest, if the donor is eighty years of age and as long as he shall live thereafter. The annuitant shall receive the benefit of larger annuity with advancing age based on above calculation as long as he shall live and no longer.

It is recommended that the Grand Master bring this to the attention of the Grand Custodian of the Grand Lodge, with the request that the Deputy Custodians bring the work of the Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts to the attention of the Masons in attendance at the Schools of Instruction.

It is recommended that for the current Masonic year, \$500.00 be appropriated, or so much thereof as may be required, for the expenses of this Board, and also that \$500.00 be appropriated for payments under contracts, as provided by the provisions for the work of this Board, or so much thereof as may be required.

W. Wallace E. Linn, 1, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, and it was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

*To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Unfinished Business beg leave to report that we have examined the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska for 1929, have checked the deliberations of that session and find the following unfinished business:

1. Recommendation No. 4, of M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Grand Master in 1927, pertaining to Masonic trials, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence at the Annual Communication of that year. At the Annual Communication in 1928, the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that this recommendation be approved, and that the present Chairman be appointed to prepare the proposed legislation, and submit the same to the Committee the following year for its action at that time. No action was taken on this matter at the 1929 session of the Grand Lodge.

2. Paragraph 2 of the report of the Committee on Grievances in 1929, reads as follows:

"A minority of the Committee on Grievances, after careful consideration thereof, recommends that the petition in paragraph 10 be laid over for action until the Annual Communication in 1930."

M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master, made the following motion, which was duly seconded and adopted:

#### MOTION.

I would like to move at this time that the majority report of the Committee on Grievances carried over for one year, be now adopted.

REMARKS BY V. W. GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER, GRAND

#### CHAPLAIN.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master:*

When I was Master of the Lodge at North Platte, Nebraska, many years ago, one of the most active members of our community in Masonry there was a man who is seated with us here today in this Grand Lodge. He is now past ninety years of age, and all that I am asking in this question of privilege is that this good Brother, Brother Samuel Gozee, who is now living with his daughter here in Omaha, and whose Masonry goes back to the very Pioneer days of our Jurisdiction and whose life has been one of the highest examples of Christian manhood and honorable loyal Masonry—I would like to have Brother Gozee stand up and let us look at him. Thank you very much. (Applause).

FOLLOWING REMARKS BY BROTHER GOZEE.

*Brethren:*

I can hardly feel that I have words to express my feeling when Brother Beecher is on the question. He is one of the most faithful friends that I

have. I can look back to him and see what a grand influence he has had in my life, and I love him.

I have been living down here for the last ten or eleven years, and it is a great pleasure to me to meet this Grand Lodge, and see the new young men come in year after year; the complexion of the Lodge changing from year to year. It is a great sight to me, and I hope to live many years yet; I hope to be a centenarian. (Applause). I misled Brother Beecher last night; I told him I am in my nintieth year, I am eighty-nine and one-half, but it is a great attainment. I noticed in the papers a while ago only one man in three thousand, one person in three thousand lives to be ninety years, and only one person in thirty thousand to be one hundred. I hope to be one of the thirty thousand.

W. Charles J. Lehmkuhl, 59, presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS.

To the M. W. Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:

Your Committee on Returns submits the following report:

The Annual Returns have been received from all the Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, and all Grand Lodge dues have been paid in full.

The total membership as reported on April 1st, 1930 was 42,150 as compared with 41,978 in 1929, or a net increase of 172 members for the year.

This year's Roll of Honor, or Lodges showing no delinquent dues is as follows:

1	11	49	50	51
62	81	82	85	106
126	168	172	192	208
217	249	267	268	269
275	283	288	306	311
315	320			

This is the same number as in 1929.

The Grand Master in his report called your attention both to the increase in suspensions and to the increase in delinquent dues, and while this Committee can see no cause for alarm in the growing list of suspended members, we feel some special attention should be paid to delinquent dues with the hope that these sums may be collected and these figures reduced.

The number of Lodges showing a net gain is 131, those showing a net loss, 128, those remaining stationary, 35.

The ten Lodges showing the largest number of raisings are:

Lodge No.....	302	11	210	33	303	3	290	54	1	19
Raisings.....	38	36	29	27	24	24	23	23	22	21
Total Net										
Loss or Gain.....	-53	-41	-26	-27	-17	-48	-28	-24	-8	-74

Singularly 6 of these Lodges showed a net loss and the four Lodges with the greatest total net loss are among this list. Yet Mizpah Lodge No. 302 again leads both in net gain and in raisings with a total net gain of 53.

This year the Lodges who failed to comply with Section 81 of the Law number six.

One of these, Corner-stone No. 247 has, in the mind of this Committee, good cause for being excused. The other 5 and the fines assessed are:

No. of Lodge	Name of Lodge	No. of Members	Date Received	Am't Due
212—	Compass & Square.....	85	April 16th.....	\$ 5.10
156—	Pythagoras.....	62	April 16th.....	3.72
256—	Hickman.....	69	April 17th.....	4.83
196—	Level.....	30	April 18th.....	2.40
203—	Roman Eagle.....	61	April 18th.....	4.88
				\$20.93

There is no doubt that this list would be longer if it were not for the effort on the part of our Grand Secretary to see that these reports were in on time. The correspondence necessary to keep our Lodges straightened out and informed on matters pertaining to the returns is enormous and our Grand Secretary is to be commended on the admirable way in which it is taken care of.

Brother Edward Huwaldt, 235, presented the report of the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on the George Washington Masonic National Memorial reports that we remitted \$3,201.81 to the Memorial Association during the past year. We now have a credit of \$15,600.00 with the association. We are lacking in our quota of \$1.00 per member the sum of \$26,378.00. Our Grand Lodge has pledged \$4,645.60 and we have \$523.39 in the hands of our Grand Secretary. This leaves \$21,209.01 to be raised by the Lodges of our jurisdiction in the next eighteen months if we are to complete our quota by February 22, 1932, the date set for dedication of the Temple.

Several times during the past year the Lodges of Nebraska were urged by letter to make whatever contribution they could to the Memorial Fund and if possible to complete their quotas of \$1.00 per member. Seventeen Brethren in various parts of the State gave generously of their time and energy during the year calling upon the Lodges in person and by letter to keep the question of the Memorial before the Brethren with the result that a total of 74 Lodges have now received 100% certificates, for having contributed \$1.00 per member to the Memorial Fund. On behalf of the committee I wish to thank the Brethren and officers of these Lodges for their co-operation. 219 Nebraska Lodges have not completed their contributions.

The total expense of the committee for the past year is \$220.31, all of which was paid by the Grand Lodge and was not deducted from collections

made. A complete list of contributions will appear in the Proceedings when published. All funds were remitted to the Grand Secretary, who issued receipts direct to the contributing Lodges.

Twenty-seven jurisdictions have completed their quotas, among them are North Dakota, Missouri, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana. A number of States have contributed nearly twice their quota and are still sending in more money to assure the timely completion of the Temple and to uphold before the eyes of the world the ability of Masons as builders.

I believe that it is the desire and wish of the Masons of Nebraska that our jurisdiction should contribute at least \$1.00 per member to the Memorial Fund and take its rightful place among the other States. Only about eighteen months remain until the dedication of the Temple. The committee believes that the completion of this task during the next Masonic year should be regarded as a challenge by every Grand Lodge officer, every Lodge officer and every Master Mason in Nebraska. We must not fail to do our share. Will each one of you within reach of my voice go back to your Lodge and put the matter squarely up to the Brethren? I am sure they will not fail to do their duty.

M. W. Henry H. Wilson, 19, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROMOTION OF THE WORLD'S PEACE.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

The present Masonic year has seen a notable advance in consolidating the peace of the world.

The London Naval Conference called by our own President has resulted in an agreement signed April 22, 1930, by the five powers involved, Great Britain, America, Japan, France and Italy, upon certain important naval matters and also resulted in an agreement between Great Britain and America, alone upon others.

All five powers involved have agreed to postpone for five years the rebuilding of aircraft carriers and capital ships provided for in the Washington Treaty of 1922. It is estimated that this provision alone will save a billion dollars to the nations involved.

The five powers have also agreed to humanize the use of the submarine. It is agreed that the use of the submarine shall be subject to the same rules of international law as the surface craft of the belligerents. Under these rules a submarine "may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without first having placed passengers, crew, and ship's papers in a place of safety."

The treaty powers invite all other nations to express their assent to the above rules. The accomplishment of this result alone would have justified the holding of the conference. The spirit exhibited by the chief participants in this conference could not have been better.

It was the violation of these rules and the torpedoing without notice of unarmed passenger ships and even hospital ships that shocked the whole world during the late World War. At last this assassin of the high seas is to be brought under the dominion of law.

The parity of the navies of America and Great Britain, it is agreed, shall be reached by December 31, 1936. When we consider that the national life of Great Britain depends upon her use of the highways of the seas we can appreciate the faith she has placed in the pacific intentions of America in thus dividing with us on equal terms the dominion of the seas.

The best guaranty of the peace of the world lies in the continuous friendly relations of these two branches of the English speaking race.

That the one hundred and sixteen years of continuous peace between these two great nations may be indeed a perpetual peace should be the prayer of every lover of mankind.

Following the report of the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace, which was adopted, M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, made the following remarks:

REMARKS BY M. W. HENRY H. WILSON, PAST GRAND  
MASTER.

In explanation of this report I should like to make a few remarks. The Conference at Washington in 1922 resulted in an agreement only as to capital ships and air craft carriers. Capital ships are vessels exceeding ten thousand tons displacement; it left unrestricted the building of cruisers, submarines, submarine destroyers, submarine chasers.

In 1927 our President called a Conference at Geneva between Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of endeavoring to extend this parity, that was agreed upon at Washington, to the other categories of ships to extend the same agreement to the other four classes. That conference spent many weeks; instead of getting nearer together, every week they got farther apart, owing to the fact that Great Britain needed, to safeguard her thousands of miles of sea lanes, a very large number of small cruisers. On the other hand a small cruiser would be of no value at all to America; unless a vessel can cruise for eight or ten thousand miles it would be of no use to America, which has few coaling stations around the world. It was that difference that prevented an agreement, and the Conference finally adjourned unable to come to any agreement whatever. It was then that the American Congress provided for an ambitious plan of naval expansion, but gave the President of the United States power to stop construction under the new law if an agreement should be reached with Great Britain. Last fall the Premier of Great Britain went fishing with the President of the United States and upon the banks of the Rapidan in a fishing shack the spirit of amity was renewed that resulted in the Conference just closed on the 22nd of April. Five Capital ships under this treaty are to be scrapped by Great Britain, three by the United States and one by Japan. Scrapping don't necessarily mean sinking, it means destroying their fighting qualities and using them for other pur-

poses. But the main thing was the spirit engendered there between the three principal powers, America, Great Britain and Japan. Unfortunately France and Italy were unable to agree to the limitations. In view of the attitude of Italy, France was unable to agree, and owing to the danger to Great Britain that Italy and France might sometime get together, both being Mediterranean ports, she felt that as against them she could not make an agreement unless they would make an agreement. So it limited the three features of this treaty to the three great naval powers of the world, Great Britain, America, and Japan. A holiday of five years was declared, a saving of a billion dollars to these powers involved. The first time in the history of the world has Great Britain agreed to divide the sovereignty of the seas with another nation. For hundreds of years the British have truthfully sung *Britannia Rules the Waves*. She has now agreed that joining in the chorus shall also be Columbia, and they will jointly sing *Columbia and Britannia Rule the Waves*.

#### REMARKS BY M. W. IRA C. FREET, GRAND MASTER.

I would just like to say at this time that some time in January, when the weather was not quite so warm as today, before the closing session of the District School of Instruction conducted in the Lodge room at Seward, Nebraska, under the directions of the Committee on Masonic Education, M. W. Brother Wilson came over to Seward and delivered a most wonderful address on America's part in World Peace.

I believe that every Mason in Nebraska, not only every Mason, but every individual in America who is or aspires to be an American citizen should hear that address, and I want to recommend to the Lodges that on any occasion, whether it be in the nature of a patriotic program or a Sunday morning sermon when the preacher has gone fishing, that address on America's part in World Peace is a wonderful thing to aim at, and I hope that more of our Lodges will secure the consent of M. W. Brother Wilson to educate them as well as entertain them with this most masterful address.

At 11:40 o'clock A. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

#### SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, June 4th, 1930.

At 2:00 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

#### REMARKS BY M. W. IRA C. FREET, GRAND MASTER.

I would just like to say to the Brethren before I overlook it, that I attended the dinner and program given by the Veteran Freemason's Association, which was a very pleasant meeting. The closing address was given by

Veteran Brother John R. Webster, and it was a masterpiece. A motion was made by M. W. George H. Thummel and seconded by some Brother that the Grand Master be asked to request that the address of Veteran Brother John R. Webster be published in the proceedings. I am very glad at this time that, for the edification of the Brethren, they may have that masterful address to read some time, or many times, and I therefore instruct the Grand Secretary to have that address printed in the proceedings.

ADDRESS BY W. BROTHER JOHN R. WEBSTER, 33<sup>o</sup>, AT FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA VETERAN FREEMASONS ASSOCIATION.

Omaha, June 4th, 1930.

"THE WORD."

Some people tell us that the beginning of Masonry was in England in the 17th century; but the evidence is conclusive that "*THE WORD*"—the germ from whence Masonry has sprung—has come down to us from remote antiquity. Five thousand years ago, the Egyptians had what they called "*Osiris Mysteries*," symbolizing death and resurrection, in three degrees. The 1st, Isis and her trials in seeking the body of Osiris; 2nd, The God Serapis; 3rd, Osiris, his death and resurrection. "These were the first initiations ever made into a secret order."

Herodotus, on a visit to Egypt, was initiated into those mysteries. On his return home, he said that it was unlawful to give utterance aloud to the *Secret Word*—the ineffable name—"the symbol of the unutterable sublimity and perfection of truth which emanated from the supreme God."—Ency. of Masonry, Vol. 2, p. 503-4.

In the middle ages, German Masonry emphasized the "*WORD*," and in Scotch Lodges, the "*WORD*" was the only secret ever alluded to in the minutes. It must have been a *secret word* referring to the ineffable name of Deity.

*THE LOGOS—GOD SPEAKING TO HUMANITY.*

In the days of antiquity, every nation had its own peculiar Deities, but men of deep reverence were seeking after a God above all Gods. How could He be found? Has He a name?

Job 23:3—"Oh that I knew where I might find Him" is the cry in the oldest book of the Bible.

Psalms 19:1—"The heavens declare the glory of God;  
And the firmament showeth his handiwork;  
Day unto day uttereth speech,  
And night unto night revealeth knowledge."

The old Greek philosophers, also seeking after God, in contemplating the wonderful beauty of nature, the earth with its mountains and valleys decked with a mantle of flowers; and the canopy of heaven overspread with millions of stars, became deeply impressed that, back of all this, there must be an all-powerful intelligence that brought the universe into being, and still controls



everything in a harmony that surpasses human understanding. "Let us seek after this wonderful Creator," they said, "and until we find Him we will use the word *Logos* to designate who and what he is."

Isaiah 40:26—"Lift up your eyes on high,  
And see: Who hath created these?"

*LOGOS*—a word—is a thought expressed. Then back of the word is the thought, and back of the thought is the thinker. He is calling to us in all the manifestations of nature. Let us listen to his calling. Let us study his works, and through them learn more and more what He is, until, by and by, we may learn to know *Him*.

Philo had a Jewish belief in a supreme, self-existing God, and to him the *Logos* was the agency by which God reveals Himself, in some measure to all men, in greater degree to chosen souls. If they study this *Logos*, they will, by and by, come to know something more of the true God. So *LOGOS*—*THE WORD*—was long ago used as a symbol of God.

Masons of antiquity were acquainted with this doctrine of the *Logos*; and I feel sure that John, the Evangelist, was writing a special message for his Brother Masons when he began his Gospel with his remarkable prologue, said by some to be the finest and purest Greek writing extant. He says (Wilson):

John 1:1—"In the beginning was the *Logos*, and the  
*Logos* was with God, and the *Logos* was God."

Of course, we all know that by "*the Logos*," John meant Jesus Christ. Then do we not have the ineffable name of Deity?

Andrew, one of the first Disciples, found his brother Simon, and (John 1:41) "saith unto him, we have found the Messiah (which is, being interpreted, Christ)."

The Hebrew word "*Messiah*" and the Greek word "*Christos*" both mean "*One anointed*," and the word "*Jesus*" means "*Saviour*." Then Jesus and Christ are only his titles and have no reference to the secret name of God. So let us still seek for that ineffable *WORD*.

#### THE SUPREME "I AM."

When *The Lord* appeared unto Moses in the wilderness and gave him a divine commission to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt, Moses replied:

Ex. 3:13—When they ask, "What is his name? What shall  
I say unto them?" The Lord answered: "*I AM  
THAT I AM.*"

Plutarch tells us that, on a temple of Isis in Egypt, was found this inscription: "*I am all that has been, that is, or shall be, and no mortal hath ever unveiled me.*"

#### THE SECRET NAME OF GOD.

In the Hebrew Holy Scriptures, I read:

Ex. 6:2—"I am The Lord; and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, as God Almighty (El Shaddai); but by My name *Y H W H*, I made Me not known to them."

A note at the bottom of the page says: *Y H W H* stands for "the ineffable name, read *Adonai*, which means, *The Lord*."

Our Catholic Bible, translated from the Vulgate, (Ex. 6:3) follows the Hebrew Scriptures, but in a note says: The name *Y H W H*, which is in the Hebrew text, is that most proper name of God, which signifieth his eternal, self-existent being, which the Jews out of reverence never pronounce; but, instead of it, whenever it occurs in the Bible, they read *Adonai*, which signified "*The Lord*." Some moderns, by putting the points or vowels which belong to the name *Adonai*, to the four letters *Y H W H*, have framed the name *Jehovah*, unknown to all the ancients, whether Jews or Christians.

The word *Jehovah* has consonants *J* and *V*, and vowel *E*, not in the word *Adonai*; so the word *Jehovah* could not have been formed in this manner; and the Hebrew Encyclopedia says there is absolutely no authority for this name of God.

#### GOD'S NAME REVEALED TO MOSES.

While Moses was in the mountain with The Lord, Aaron made a golden calf for the people to worship. Moses was pleading with The Lord for their forgiveness, and The Lord said to him:

Ex. 33:19—(Amer. Rev. Version)—"I will make all my goodness pass before thee; and will proclaim the name of *Jehovah* before thee.

This promise was kept in

Ex. 34:5—"And *Jehovah* descended in the cloud, and stood with him there, and proclaimed *Jehovah* by name; and *Jehovah* passed by before him, and proclaimed, *Jehovah*, *Jehovah*, a god merciful and gracious."

In the Hebrew Holy Scriptures, the word "*Jehovah*" is not found, and in its place is "*THE LORD*," standing for the letters *Y H W H*.

Recalling that our American version uses the word *Jehovah* for the Hebrew letters *Y H W H*, we may take it that The Lord revealed to Moses His true name, which, of course, was not *Jehovah*.

Recalling that the "*SECRET WORD*" of the Egyptian Mysteries was the ineffable name of their God, we read—

Acts 7:22—"Moses was instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians."

Then he, too, was initiated into all three degrees of these Mysteries; and my thought is that, when the true name of his God was revealed to Moses, his mind went back to those old Egyptian "*Mysteries*," and he was led to institute similar Mysteries among the children of Israel, and for these he chose the ineffable name of his Hebrew God as the "*SACRED WORD*;" that these Hebrew Mysteries were continued until the time of Solomon, and from them has come our Masonry of today, of which *THE WORD*—"symbol of *Divine Truth*, is so important that it lies at the very foundation of the Masonic edifice." It is "the very marrow of Masonry."—Masonic Ency.

The ineffable name of God includes not only the *WORD*, but the very being of God himself, and the manifestation of that being to humanity.

These Hebrew Mysteries were revealed only to a few who were deemed worthy. My thought is also that, like Egyptians, they had three degrees, and the ineffable name was revealed only to those of the Third Degree. "Once a year the High Priest went into the holy of holies, and there, in the presence of his august and divine Creator, breathed once the Sacred Name and retired."

*Albert Pike says:*

"The true word of a Mason is to be found in the concealed and profound meaning of the Ineffable Name of Deity communicated by God to Moses.

"The true pronunciation of that name was in truth a secret, in which, however, was involved the far more profound secret of its meaning."

This Sacred Name was a secret to the mass of the people. Reverent Jews, in reading the Scriptures, would bow their heads in silence for a moment or two whenever they came to the name of "*THE LORD*." The Book of Esther does not contain the Holy Name, or any reference to God. It was written as a song to celebrate the feast of Purim, and was chanted from day to day as the feast went on, and the authors of the Book feared that, in the hilarity of the feast, some one might utter the ineffable name of God.

#### *THE LOST WORD.*

We all remember the sad story of Hiram Abiff and how *THE WORD* was lost. To find it is the ultimate goal of Masonry. We entered the Lodge eager for light and knowledge, and we were told that if we were faithful and proved worthy we would receive it, and yet, in the last stage of our Masonic journey, at the climax of the sublime degree of a Master Mason, we were left with an unsolved problem. "*THE WORD*" is lost and we must make what shift we can with a substitute "till future ages shall find out the right."

Our Master's degree was not carried to completion in the Lodge on earth. Something more of light and knowledge is yet to come. We have received all that our earthly Master can bestow; then the real *Supreme Degree* of a Master Mason can only be conferred by the Great Grand Master on High.

"There is a world where all are equal,—we are journeying toward it fast,  
There we'll meet upon the level when the gates of death are past;  
We shall stand before the Orient and our Master will be there,  
Our works to try, our lives to prove by his unerring Square."

Recall our progress in the Lodge below; our "Passing" and "Raising;" the careful examinations and earnest questionings: "Is he worthy and well qualified?" We may be sure that no less careful examination awaits us when we seek admission into the Lodge above. Shall we not apply ourselves with diligence, that, when we come to face that examination, we may be found worthy? Oh, Brethren:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan, which moves  
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Written by Wm. C. Bryant in his 18th year.

When we stand before the righteous judge of all the earth, and hear Him ask for "*THE PASS*," what a thrill of joy and comfort it will be to hear at our side a voice of love and brotherhood uttering these assuring words: "He has it not, but I, as his guide, have it for him." Oh, Brethren, let us be sure we have that guide, and let us faithfully follow his guidance. Then we shall be truly raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and shall hear the Great Grand Master whisper in our ear—*THE WORD*—which we thought was lost.

Recall that this *WORD* is a *secret* and never uttered aloud. Elijah, on the "Mount of God," when there came "a whirlwind which rent the mountains," an "earthquake and fire"—terrific forces of nature—but The Lord was in none of these things. Then came "*a still, small voice*"—the Spirit of God speaking to the spirit of Elijah. Have you never heard the soundless voice of God, speaking to your soul in the silent watches of the night? Elijah heard and answered.

It is to the honor of Masonry that it follows so accurately the real facts of religion and history, for thus will speak to us the Supreme Grand Master when he communicates the *Ineffable Word*, which will admit us into the *Grand Lodge* on High.

Whittier lay dying and, as the last moment of his life approached, one of his dear ones recited

AT LAST.

"When on my day of life the night is falling,  
 And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,  
 I hear far voices out of Darkness calling  
 My feet to paths unknown.  
 Thou who hast made my home of life so pleasant,  
 Leave not its tenant when its walls decay;  
 O Love Divine, O Helper ever present,  
 Be Thou my strength and stay!  
 Be near me when all else is from me drifting;  
 Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade and shine,  
 And kindly faces to my own uplifting  
 The love which answers mine.  
 I have but Thee, my Father! let Thy spirit  
 Be with me then to comfort and uphold;  
 No gate of pearl, no branch of palm I merit,  
 Nor street of shining gold.  
 Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned,  
 And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace—  
 I find myself by hands familiar beckoned  
 Unto my fitting place.  
 Some humble door among Thy many mansions,  
 Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,  
 And flows forever through heaven's green expansions  
 The river of Thy peace.  
 There, from the music round about me stealing,  
 I fain would learn the new and holy song,  
 And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,  
 The life for which I long."

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

W. Brother Edwin C. Yont presented the Annual Report of the President of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children, which was adopted.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

To the Annual Report of the President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, printed and submitted herewith in pamphlet form, I wish to add the following items which have occurred since the date of that report but concerning which your Grand Body should take appropriate action.

The first is that the management of the Homes has been transferred by the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Grand Chapter, O. E. S. to the "Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children," a separate corporation. Consequently the members of a Joint Committee heretofore representing this Grand Lodge in the maintenance of said Homes have automatically been relieved of their duties and responsibilities as members of said Committee. They have made their reports to this body which should be acted upon and said Committee formally discharged as such.

The other matter to which I wish to call your attention and which is perhaps of much greater consequence is that a bequest has been made to the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children which, it is estimated, will amount to approximately \$25,000.00. The details of it are more fully contained in the Last Will and Testament of the donor, one Charles B. Veazie, now being probated in the County Court of Dodge County, of this State. It is necessary that the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children take early action with reference to this bequest and inasmuch as the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children wishes at all times to act in full accord with the best interests of this body, its Board of Directors asks that you give the matter of this bequest and the terms and conditions thereof your careful consideration and take such action with reference thereto as may best serve the interests of this Grand Body and of the little children who will ultimately be the real beneficiaries of this bequest. A copy of the portion of the will containing the bequest to the Nebraska Eastern Star Home, now the Masonic-Eastern Star Home, is hereto attached for your information.

Needless for me to add that I feel that the bequest should be accepted and appropriate action taken to comply with all terms and conditions thereof.

*"Sixth:* All the rest and residue of my property and estate of every description, real, personal and mixed, of which I shall die seized, I give, devise and bequeath to The Nebraska Eastern Star Home, a corporation of Fremont, Nebraska, subject to the condition that the same shall be used by said beneficiary in the erection of a building on the Masonic Orphans' Home grounds adjoining the City of Fremont, Nebraska, on the north, for the care and maintenance therein of children of Freemasons, and which building shall be thereafter maintained, and said building to be named and thereafter designated by some appropriate name of which the word "Veazie" shall be a part; and if in that connection it proves convenient to use the words "Charles B. Veazie and Addie R. Veazie," I hope that that may be done; the name used to appear on the exterior of said building. And said beneficiary shall file in the court wherein this will is first admitted to probate and within six months from said

admission, its acceptance of and agreement to conform to the conditions of this bequest and devise. I contemplate that said beneficiary will add to my bequest and devise such amount as may be necessary to erect a creditable building in harmony with the other buildings now in use on the grounds aforesaid. In the event that said named beneficiary does not file said acceptance within the time herein specified, the devise and bequest in this paragraph mentioned shall be void, and in such contingency I give and bequeath said residue of my property to the other beneficiaries in this will named, pro rata according to the amounts herein otherwise bequeathed to them."

Resolutions adopted, in addition to report of committee:

WHEREAS, Edwin C. Yont, Lewis E. Smith, Benjamin F. Pitman, Millard M. Robertson, John B. Lichtenwallner and Charles E. Burnham were members of a Joint Committee, representing the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. in Nebraska, which had charge of the operation, management and maintenance of the Homes for Masonic and Eastern Star Children at Fremont, Nebraska, and

WHEREAS, the management and maintenance of said homes has now been transferred from the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star in Nebraska to the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, a corporation, and the duties and functions of said Joint Committee, which formerly had charge of said homes have been transferred to and vested in a Board of Directors of said Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the above named members of said Joint Committee be and they hereby are discharged as members of said committee and relieved from further duties or responsibilities in connection therewith.

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, jointly with the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska are the owners of a majority of the stock of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, a corporation, with its Children's Home and principal place of business at Fremont, Nebraska; and are the sustaining factors in providing funds for the erection of buildings and for the maintenance of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont; and

WHEREAS, Brother Charles B. Veazie, late of Dodge County, Nebraska has by his last Will and Testament duly admitted to probate, and a copy of which is now before said Grand Lodge, made a bequest and devise to The Nebraska-Eastern Star Home, a corporation, (now by change of name the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, a corporation) to be used in the erection of a building on its grounds at Fremont, Nebraska under conditions in said Will set forth; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska has made an appropriation of Ten Thousand Dollars to the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children for the purpose of contributing to the erection of the Veazie building herein referred to;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska in annual regular meeting assembled does hereby accept the bequest and devise aforesaid and the terms and conditions thereof in the Will of Brother Charles

B. Veazie and agrees to conform to the conditions of said devise and bequest; and does hereby sanction and approve and request the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, a corporation, to by formal resolution accept said bequest and devise and agree to conform to the conditions of said bequest and devise; and

That the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska does hereby appropriate the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars out of its Building and Improvement Fund to be used in the construction of a building by said Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children in conformity with the Will of said Charles B. Veazie and directs that said money be paid over to said Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.

Upon approval of plans, specifications, and the letting of the contract for the erection of said building by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Nebraska for said purpose.

Brother Charles E. Abbott explained the will of Brother Veazie.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, moved that the report of the Committee on Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children as to the matter of making proper appropriation of \$10,000.00 be referred to the Committee on Finance. Carried.

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, presented the report of the Committee on Grievances.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Grievances has carefully considered all matters submitted to it by the Grand Lodge, and respectfully submits the following report and recommendations:

1. Appeal by a Past Master of Barneston Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., from a sentence of expulsion by the Lodge. The appeal was not made within the sixty days prescribed by Section 200; neither were papers submitted thirty days prior to this Annual Communication. The Committee is therefore unable to consider the matter, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject."

2. Appeal taken by a member of Trestle Board Lodge No. 162, A. F. & A. M., from a sentence of indefinite suspension pronounced on a Brother. The Committee recommends that the sentence be set aside, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved that the sentence of Trestle Board Lodge No. 162, A. F. & A. M. be set aside, and that the Brother in question be expelled."

3. Appeal by a former member of DeWitt Lodge No. 111, A. F. & A. M., from a sentence of indefinite suspension pronounced by the Lodge. The Committee believes the action of the Lodge justified, and its prompt action commendable, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the sentence of DeWitt Lodge No. 111, A. F. & A. M., be sustained."

4. Request from an expelled Fellow Craft Mason of Wymore Lodge No. 104, A. F. & A. M., for restoration; this request being supported by affirmative vote of the Lodge. Your Committee is not satisfied with the evidence in this case, and time has not permitted it to get in touch with this man who now resides in California. Your Committee believes that the action of the Lodge and the papers now in hand are of sufficient merit to warrant a consideration of the case, and requests that it be laid over until the next Annual Communication. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Grand Secretary be requested to procure such additional information as the Committee deems necessary to complete the record in this case."

5. A petition from a former member of Lancaster Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., for restoration. Your Committee has carefully considered this case, and, in view of the action of the Grand Lodge a year ago, has gone to extreme length in order to satisfy itself as to the true situation. Your Committee believes that the petition should be granted, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the petition of a former member of Lancaster Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., for restoration be granted, and that the expelled Brother be restored to membership."

6. Petition from a former member of Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., for restoration from a sentence of expulsion pronounced by the Grand Lodge in 1928. Your Committee does not believe that the facts in this case warrant the restoration of this expelled Brother, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, and that the sentence of expulsion stand."

7. Petition from a former member of Hastings Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., for restoration from a sentence of expulsion pronounced by the Grand Lodge in 1927. While the records indicate that the Lodge approved this petition, the facts indicate that this vote is not representative of the membership of the Lodge. Your Committee does not believe that the facts in the case warrant the restoration of this expelled Brother, neither does it believe that the vote of the Lodge is of such nature as to warrant this Grand Lodge in giving it serious consideration, and your Committee offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, and that the sentence of expulsion stand."

8. Appeal from a member of Winnebago Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., against a sentence of "Not Guilty," pronounced by the Lodge against another member of the same Lodge. Your Committee believes that the evidence in the case is such as to show that the action of the Lodge was not warranted by the facts, and offers the following resolution:



"Resolved, that the sentence of Winnebago Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., be set aside, and that the Brother in question be expelled."

9. Appeal taken by a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., from a sentence of definite suspension pronounced against a member of that Lodge. Your Committee believes that the sentence is inadequate, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the sentence of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., be set aside, and that the Brother be expelled from membership."

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the report of the Committee be accepted as a whole."

Some of these cases show that it is necessary for the Grand Master to personally intervene, and be present at trials in order to see that proper procedure is had, and that a fair trial may also be had on behalf of the Order.

It is not only unjust to the Grand Master, but it is a reflection on the membership of the local Lodges, when such pressure must be brought. The teachings of Masonry are definite. Its obligations are such as to carry a charge to every Brother to "keep the reputation of the Fraternity unsullied." and this failure to act, or the failure to properly try, and sentence, those who violate the obligations which they have taken, is a reflection on the whole Order.

Your Committee heartily concurs in the remarks made by the Grand Master in his Address relative to this situation, and sincerely hopes that there may be a well defined standard of punishment for those, who, by their own voluntary actions, put themselves in a position where they have brought discredit to the Masonic institution.

Your Committee moves that the report as a whole be adopted.

The report of the Committee on Grievances was considered section by section, all of which were adopted by the Grand Lodge as recommended by the Committee.

The report of the Committee as a whole was then adopted.

W. Brother Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Marshal, who had been detained at home on account of illness, having been advised by telegraph of his election as Grand Junior Warden, sent the following telegram, which was read by the Grand Secretary.

#### TELEGRAM.

"Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary,  
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.,  
Omaha, Nebraska:

Your wire inspires me with new strength and vigor. Express to Grand Lodge my sincere appreciation of the honor and voice to them my promise of devotion to duties of office.

EDWIN B. JOHNSTON."

M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, stated that he had recently attended the 75th anniversary of the founding of Freemasonry in Nebraska, at a celebration held by Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. of Omaha, at which time a very wonderful and inspiring address had been delivered by W. Brother Jonathan A. Frye, and that he had requested Brother Frye to deliver to the Grand Lodge a short resume of the incidents relative to the founding of Freemasonry in Nebraska, and of this Grand Lodge, and at this time introduced Brother Frye, who delivered the following address:

#### RETROSPECT.

By J. A. FRYE, June 4, 1930.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

*Brethren:*

The current year easily lends itself to retrospect. Our President urges us as citizens to stress, as opportunity offers, the observance of the Covered Wagon Centennial. It is very fitting to contemplate the heroic deeds of our pioneer forefathers who traversed the foreboding frontier a century ago in that primitive way. Difficulties call out great qualities. The Gods look upon no grander sight than that of honest men struggling with adversity. As we recount their memorable deeds we hope to catch a measure of the spirit of the brave men and women who enacted the thrilling deeds of that time as one of the greatest pageants of our history.

As participants in the rewards of their toil we who are here assembled as Masons are privileged to observe this as the three-quarter century milestone of the introduction of the Order into Nebraska territory. Men in that day were in quest of adventure, in search of fortune, or seeking a place to establish their homes and rear their families. About one hundred years ago, following soon after the Lewis and Clark expedition, the more adventurous came to the frontier along the Missouri River. Some of them were originally bound to points farther on, but remained on account of exhausted means; others were travel worn, and would rather stay than prolong the hardships and dangers of continued journeying.

The means of transportation in those days were slow and burdensome. Push carts, ox carts and the covered wagon provided the principal modes of travel by land. Many came up the waterway of the Missouri, and many a feather bed and rag carpet were temporarily utilized in stopping up the leaks in the poorly constructed boats. Ferrying across the river was crude and dangerous. An unpublished account of one who was for some years conceded to be Nebraska's oldest pioneer relates the difficulties they experienced in crossing the river, when their oxen jumped overboard and were recovered only after numerous attempts and several extra trips. It relates also how they spent the first night after reaching the Nebraska side at Sarpy's warehouse, and how the children were frightened at the sight of the animal pelts stored there. She

relates how at one time the Indians drove away their cattle. Major Thayer, who was the Indian guard, was asleep a half mile away from their home. Going in pursuit, they found the cattle taken across the Platte and slaughtered at about where Ashland is now located. It was at first thought that the Pawnees had stolen them, but by the mode of skinning employed, it proved to be the work of the Omahas. The Pawnees skinned their cattle by cutting the hide under the throat and slitting it along the lower side of the carcass, while the Omahas cut it along each side of the spine, leaving a ridge of hide along the backbone. It was four years before the Government compensated the family for their loss. Checks were then unknown in the territory, and the money was sent in gold by slow stages from Washington.

Trading posts were established at several points. The one in which we have the deepest interest was the one located at Bellevue by the American Fur Company, and which came under the management of Peter A. Sarpy. Our interest in this particular enterprise is based on the fact that the log building, better known as the Trading Post, later became the meeting place of the first gathering of Masons on Nebraska soil, as well as the fact that Peter A. Sarpy was the first Nebraska candidate to receive the Masonic degrees. Sarpy was highly regarded by the settlers for his business ingenuity, and depended on by them for his magical power over the Indians. This helped in great measure to create a comparatively safe haven for settlers in and about Bellevue, which region was regarded as being "an Indian nest."

Fur trading as an industry flourished amid the presence of the Indians, while agriculture, which developed later, necessitated obtaining possession of the land and driving the Indians westward. This for the most part was responsible, as it had been since the beginning of the flow of Empire, for bringing into being the intense hatred between the red race and the whites on the border of settlement in the United States, wherever the frontier might happen to be.

Trading in furs, which was the only commercial industry at the time, developed into immense proportions. The Missouri Fur Company, which had for several years been very successfully managed by Manuel Lisa, according to Ralph Henry Gabriel, editor of history, in 1822 transported some twenty-five thousand dollars worth of furs to St. Louis. In the People's Press published at Nebraska City in October, 1860 appeared statistics from the St. Louis Democrat that in 1857 there were received at that point in round numbers 80,000 robes, which sold at an average price of \$3.25 each. This included 60,000 buffalo robes, besides wolf skins, bear skins, fox, deer, elk and antelope. It is interesting to note that the robes were all tanned by the Indian squaws alone, the Braves, or Lords of creation, doing the hunting, and not being willing to stoop to such menial toil. It might also be mentioned that not more than one-tenth of the buffalos killed furnished robes. Many were killed for meat only, or out of season, when, by reason of scarcity of wool or hair, their hides were almost worthless. The whole number of animals killed during that season was estimated at 800,000; a sizable drove, yet one that would scarcely be missed out of the immense herds that yearly roamed the plains of the Missouri River.

Governmental expeditions were at various times sent forth to explore and study the vast region acquired by us as a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Much trouble was encountered with the Indians, who viewed with jealous eye the transformation that was taking place, and anticipated the time when their vast and rich hunting grounds should pass to others. It was at one time contemplated by the Government to organize an expedition so powerful as easily to vanquish any Indian resistance that might be encountered; but the undertaking was so stupendous that, owing to the many powerful and hostile tribes, the frontier could be advanced by slow degrees only.

Nebraska, which witnessed many of these stirring events, was organized as a territory on May 30, 1854, its boundaries extending to the Rocky Mountains and to Canada, and including within its limits the Dakotas, and parts of Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado. It was admitted as a state, greatly reduced in size, yet still containing over 77,000 square miles, on March 1, 1867. It has developed from what was once thought to be an illimitable expanse of waste lands, "as useless as the plains of Siberia," into a veritable garden of luxuriance.

The history of Nebraska is so interwoven with the foundation of our Order that it was in its stirring environments that Freemasonry in this jurisdiction was cradled. A number of the settlers along the Missouri River were Masons. It is typical of the Pioneer whose work is long to endure to bring or to establish the best civilizing agencies and set them in operation. Among these we naturally recognize the Masonic Lodge. In this spirit the Brethren about Bellevue, Nebraska City and Omaha began to plan the formation of Lodges to function in their respective localities.

The first organized effort that took definite form looking toward the introduction of Masonry into Nebraska was a meeting held in the log dry goods store of Green, Kinney and Company at St. Mary's, a settlement across the river from Bellevue. The settlers both at St. Mary's and Bellevue were hopeful of their settlements becoming metropolitan centers; and while we may feel inclined to have seen their hopes fulfilled, they were destined to disappointment. The former has passed out of existence, while the latter thrived for a time, but when Omaha was later made the financial and industrial center, it was not destined to continue to do so. It is not definitely known who participated in that early meeting, which was held in November, 1854; but the distinction seems to lie with Brothers Lathrop B. Kinney, A. R. Gillmore, P. J. McMahon, George Hepner, A. W. Hollister, A. H. Burtch, A. W. Lockwood, James M. Gatewood and Ansel Briggs. The purpose of the meeting was to petition the Grand Lodge of Illinois for a dispensation to institute a Lodge at Bellevue; and at least most of the Brethren named signed the petition. The petition was given to the Deputy Grand Master, T. O. Wilson, to be forwarded to Grand Master James L. Anderson, to whom it was addressed. The Grand Master never received it, or else allowed it to be mislaid; and after waiting what he thought a sufficient length of time, and without hearing from his superior, and supposing the Grand Master to be out of the jurisdiction, the Deputy Grand Master issued the dispensation on or about February 5, 1855. A lengthy correspondence followed between the Grand Master and his Deputy as to the necessity for and the authority of the latter to issue the

dispensation, and as to the validity of the same. It was also a matter for consideration at a subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The legality of the transaction was not impaired, however, and the Lodge at Bellevue was permitted to function under the dispensation.

The Lodge was organized as Nebraska Lodge No. 184, and its first officers were: L. B. Kinney, W. M., P. J. McMahon, S. W., Geo. Hepner, J. W., A. W. Hollister, Secretary.

The first meeting of the Lodge was held on April 3, 1855 in the second story of the old Trading Post building owned by Peter A. Sarpy. This building was constructed of logs and was located north of the present site of Bellevue. The exact spot where the building stood has been claimed by the Missouri River, but the logs are in existence, being supposed to have been removed to a farm in Sarpy county, where they were preserved and utilized in the construction of a building which is now in use. An Indian family is said to have occupied a part of the same floor on which the Lodge met, but the Brethren succeeded in excluding the curious gazes by blanketing off a partition to serve for the purpose. **THIS MEETING MAY BE REGARDED AS THE BEGINNING OF ACTIVE FREEMASONRY IN NEBRASKA.** It was presided over by L. B. Kinney as Worshipful Master. L. L. Bowen occupied the West, and A. W. Lockwood, the South. The Lodge opened in the Third Degree. Among other business transacted, a Committee was appointed to draft a set of by-laws for the government of the Lodge.

Petitions for the degrees were received from Isaiah H. Bennett and Stephen Decatur. The former was favorably determined, but the petitioner died before receiving the degrees. Decatur removed from the neighborhood of Bellevue, and does not appear from the records in further contact with the Lodge.

Peter A. Sarpy was the first candidate upon whom the Lodge conferred the degrees. As suitable paraphernalia, as well as suitable quarters, were at a premium in Nebraska, the candidate was taken to Bluff City Lodge No. 71, Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he received his initiation on January 5, 1856. General L. L. Bowen conferred the degree. This was the first degree conferred by a Nebraska Lodge of Freemasons. The records, so far published and now preserved, furnish no account of where or when Brother Sarpy received his subsequent degrees.

Nebraska Lodge No. 1, as it was designated after the formation of the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction, removed its quarters from the historic trading post, and had as its meeting place several other locations in Bellevue, only one of which is now in existence, the old County Court House.

The county seat was removed from Bellevue and located at Papillion, and Bellevue as a center of population maintained a struggling existence, until in more recent years, through the extension of an interurban car line and consequent real estate developments, it took on a new growth, and has again grown into a flourishing community. During the period of its dormant years our pioneer Lodge was not blessed with a great measure of prosperity. The years came and went with monotonous uniformity. Candidates were few, and funds were low. Interesting items appear in the early records, showing that some of

its devoted members frequently donated of their substance to defray necessary expenses.

This Lodge even in its early days was fortunate in drawing to it men of high character, exalted ideals, and steadfast purpose. During the years of its trying times a number of its most staunch supporters remained zealous for its preservation. The name of Brother Frank E. Caldwell, who served it as Master for a total of ten years, is prominent among the stand-bys during the seasons of alternate hope and discouragement. With him stood Brother William F. Martin, who served as secretary during most of the same despairing time. Brother Caldwell in an address delivered at a Past Masters meeting of the Lodge said that he, with Brother Martin and the latter's dog Dan, occasionally had to constitute themselves as a quorum, and "after chasing the owls out of the Lodge room," transact such business as was necessary to preserve the life of the Lodge and maintain its favorable credit standing. It is that spirit that held Masonry together,—the spirit of tenacity, and that at a time when abandonment and desertion would have been the course of least resistance. The Grand Lodge became interested in preserving it as our Pioneer Lodge, and arrangements were consummated for its removal to Omaha, which was accomplished on January 24, 1888. Since then it has come into its own, and has shared with our other and better Lodges the general growth and progress of Masonry in this jurisdiction.

The Brethren at Nebraska City early became interested in the organization of a Lodge in that locality, and on May 10, 1855 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri to Charles A. Goshen and seven other Brethren to form a Lodge. It was chartered as Giddings Lodge No. 156. The Lodge continued to function as organized until the formation of our Grand Lodge, when it became Western Star No. 2.

The efforts of the Brethren in Omaha were rewarded when in January, 1857 Grand Master John F. Sanford of Iowa granted them a dispensation to form a Lodge. This was designated as Capital Lodge No. 101, until after the formation of our Grand Lodge, when it became Capitol Lodge No. 3.

Mention is made of these three Lodges because out of them our Grand Lodge was formed. The first meeting for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge in this jurisdiction convened at Omaha City on September 23, 1857, an event the suitable commemoration of which is now in the contemplation of this Grand Body. Brother David Lindley, Worshipful Master of Giddings Lodge, presided over that meeting. Brother Robert C. Jordan was elected and installed as our first Grand Master, and Brother George Armstrong was the first Grand Secretary. The first regular meeting was held at Nebraska City on June 2, 1858. During the year several new Lodges were formed, and at the meeting at Nebraska City there were representatives from the three Lodges named, and also from Nemaha Valley No. 4 at Brownville, Omadi No. 5, Dakota City, and Plattsmouth No. 6.

At the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1857 the three pioneer Lodges had a membership of approximately seventy Brethren. This has grown to our present enrollment of over forty-two thousand. This growth has taken place during one of the most marvelous periods of development in all history. Besides unparalleled progress in science, education, and other

lines, mechanically man has learned during this period successfully to wing his trackless pathway through the boundless skies, considered the ultra-visionary dream of all the ages.

This is not meant as an effort to portray our history of Masonry, nor even to give a detailed account of the early attempts of our pioneer Lodges, but simply as the mention of a few of the interesting events that carry us back to contemplate the work of those who came before us, labored worthily in the craft, and have been gathered into the land of their fathers.

Our early history should be of interest, not only to our first pioneer Lodge and its Sister Lodges of that early day, but it should appeal to all the Brethren as the romantic but hard-won heritage that has come down to us from the honored Nebraska Masons of seventy-five years ago. It should impress us that a record of our work, routine and commonplace as that work may at times come to seem, should be carefully preserved for the interest of those who shall in their turn follow us. Most Worshipful Grand Master Robert C. Jordan in his address at the first communication of this body counselled the Brethren to look well to the preservation of the facts pertaining to our Masonic history.

Such of the historic physical landmarks as it may be found possible to do should be preserved; and no further time should be lost to compile in suitable form the history of Nebraska Freemasonry. The various Lodges throughout the jurisdiction should deem it a privilege to cooperate by furnishing each an account of its own organization in order that the many thrilling and fascinating events in our history might be woven into a picture that would adequately and creditably portray the unfolding and growth of this institution that is recognized as having played so vital a part in the development of this commonwealth. The undertaking stands as a challenge to any industrious, enterprising Mason.

Freemasonry has ever engaged the earnest and serious thoughts of men exemplifying in their lives the beautiful and wholesome virtues exalted by the letter and spirit of our institution. Our study and contemplation of their lives and actions should tend to make us better fitted to render Masonry in action worthy in all respects of its high pretensions, and to act well our part in helping to maintain it in the honored esteem in which it has become so well established.

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M. W. George H. Thummel, Past Grand Master, moved that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate and find out and if, in their judgment, they think that we ought to buy these logs (from first Lodge room in Bellevue) that they be authorized so to do and to spend so much money as they may see fit, and in their report to the Grand Secretary that he be authorized to draw an order for whatever amount they may need. Motion carried.

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Jurisprudence herewith submit the following report:

We approve the recommendation of the Grand Master under the heading "Finance," with the modification that the committee appointed be instructed to file its report with the Grand Secretary on or before March 1, 1931, and that he have copies printed and mailed to the Lodges.

We approve decision No. 1.

We approve decision No. 2.

We approve decision No. 3, with the provision that the requirement involved under this decision shall not apply to Federal buildings.

We approve the action of the Grand Master as to dispensations.

We approve the recommendation under the heading, "Delinquent dues and suspensions," but recommend that the proposed committee be composed of three instead of five members.

We approve the recommendation with reference to Omaha Lodge No. 288.

Under the heading, "Other recommendations,"

We approve recommendation No. 1.

As to recommendation No. 2, the Committee recommends that no action be taken on this recommendation, as the thought of the Grand Master has been so closely carried out by the Committee on Celebration of the Seventy-fifth anniversary of the Grand Lodge.

We approve recommendation No. 3 as to the proposed amendments to Sections 57 and 85-A of the law, but do not approve the proposed amendments to Sections 81 and 82.

As to the recommendation with reference to the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association, in lieu of the action recommended by the Grand Master, we recommend that the Grand Lodge pay at this time in addition to the sum ordered paid at the last session of the Grand Lodge, the sum which under the action of the Grand Lodge of last year will be due next year, the amount to be paid at this time being \$2,322.80.

As to recommendation No. 4, in view of the action taken on decision No. 3, and having in mind the language in the ceremony as found in the Monitor, we recommend that no further action be taken with reference to inscriptions on corner-stones.

We approve recommendation No. 5.

We do not approve recommendation No. 6.

Your Committee after having given recommendation No. 7 careful and considerate thought do not approve or concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master, for the following reasons:

It is the duty of all Masons to be law-abiding citizens and observe a proper respect for law and order and constituted authority, and violations thereof



should be punished. We believe that our present law provides a remedy, if followed, that will sufficiently punish anyone who knowingly and wilfully violates Masonic or statutory law, and that the Grand Master is clothed with ample power and authority to correct or cause to be corrected the action of any Lodge in failing to perform its duty in the premises, and further that the proposed recommendation would destroy one of the fundamental principles of the Craft—the right of the accused Brother to a fair and impartial Masonic trial, and deprives the triers of the right to inflict such punishment as in their judgment is justified under all the facts.

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, presented a supplemental report of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

*To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

In 1927 the Grand Master recommended that trials for Masonic offenses be had before a commission. The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that the matter be referred to a sub-committee, and this report was adopted.

In 1928 the Committee on Jurisprudence approved the recommendation, and M. W. Brother Edwin D. Crites was appointed to prepare the proposed legislation and submit the same to the Committee. This he has done, and upon careful consideration this Committee now recommends the adoption of the following amendments to the law substituting for the present system of trials of Masonic offenses, the Trial Commission system, as follows:

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW OF FREEMASONRY IN NEBRASKA SUBSTITUTING FOR THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF TRIALS OF MASONIC OFFENCES IN LODGES, THE TRIAL COMMISSION SYSTEM.

Amend Section Nine, Chapter 3, entitled "Committees" by adding at the end thereof, the following: The Grand Master shall appoint annually and from time to time such committees for the purpose of conducting Masonic trials as in his judgment shall be deemed advisable; each committee shall consist of five disinterested Master Masons. Said committee shall be styled "Trial Commission" of which the first member named in the appointment shall be the President and in his absence the Trial Commission shall choose a President *pro tempore*. Three members shall constitute a quorum and a Master Mason appointed by the Commission shall act as its Secretary and in his absence the Trial Commission may designate some other Master Mason so to act.

(Chapter XXI not affected).

Amend Chapter XXII, entitled "Disciplinary Jurisdiction," and the several sections thereof so that said chapter shall read as follows:

SEC. 149—Extent.—"A Lodge has the power, and it is its duty, to try and to discipline any member thereof, wherever he may reside, for any Masonic offence he may have committed anywhere."

"It also has the power, and it is its duty, to try and to discipline any other Mason, whether affiliated or not, resident of or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any Masonic offence committed within its jurisdiction, unless he is a member of another Lodge in its concurrent jurisdiction, in which case his own Lodge shall have that power and duty."

"When charges are filed against an officer of a Lodge, the Grand Master may arrest the jewel of any such officer, and suspend him from the exercise of the duties of his office, particularly in cases where he is charged with a Masonic offence involving scandalous conduct tending to bring the fraternity into disrepute."

SEC. 150.—Sojourners.—"Concurrent jurisdiction." "Between Lodges of concurrent jurisdiction, the first to receive charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason of another jurisdiction, resident in the former, or against a sojourner, has the exclusive right and it is its duty to try and if he is found guilty, discipline him thereon."

SEC. 151.—Excluded Subjects.—"Lodges shall not take cognizance of difficulties of a legal character growing out of business transactions between Brethren, nor entertain charges against a Brother for the purpose of adjusting legal rights, pecuniary or otherwise, merely, (unless such charges shall clearly specify fraud on the part of the alleged offender), nor charges involving political or sectarian questions, nor difficulties between a Mason and a non-Mason, unless the same involves moral turpitude."

SEC. 152.—Charges, by whom preferred.—"Any Master Mason, a member of a Lodge in good standing may prefer charges, in writing over his signature against an offending Brother, but it is the special duty of the Junior Warden, in the absence of other accusers, to prepare and file charges against such offending Brother and to take the necessary steps to bring all Masonic offenders to trial. If any Junior Warden, who has been directed to prepare, file and bring on to trial any charge against an alleged offender, shall fail, neglect or refuse to do so promptly, the Worshipful Master of the Lodge must appoint some other qualified member to do so. Charges must not be preferred against a candidate who has been elected, but has received no degrees; objection is then the proper course."

## CHAPTER XXIII

### CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SEC. 153.—"All Charges of un-Masonic conduct, except failure to pay Lodge dues, shall be made in writing, specifying with reasonable certainty the character of the offence alleged, and the time and place of its commission, as near as may be practicable, and be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated Master Mason in good standing."

(SEC. 154 remains).

SEC. 155.—Acceptance.—"When charges shall be presented and read as above provided, the Master shall decide whether the charges shall be accepted, and the accused Brother placed on trial; when so accepted the charges shall be entered by the secretary on the minutes of that communication, and may not be withdrawn except for cause shown, and with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Lodge present. If a trial be decided upon, the procedure

shall be as follows: The Secretary of the Lodge shall deliver to the Grand Master, the charges and specifications, and all other papers relating to the case, together with a certified copy of the charges and specifications and of such parts of the minutes of the Lodge as relate in any way to the case, the name, address, residence and name, number and location of the Lodge of which the accused is a member. Whereupon the Grand Master shall appoint or refer the case to a trial commission as herein contemplated and shall notify the Master and Secretary of the Lodge before which said charges are pending of the names and addresses of the members of said commission and shall notify each member of the commission as to his appointment and the purpose for which he is appointed and direct him to proceed at the earliest opportunity to dispose of said charges in the manner herein outlined.

SECS. 156-157 retained).

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

##### HEARING AND DECISION OF CHARGES AND NOTICE.

(SEC. 158 remains).

SEC. 159.—Authority of Trial Commission.—“It shall be the duty of the trial commission, and it shall have power and authority, for and on behalf of all the constituent Lodges, in the manner, and with the effect hereinafter prescribed, to hear, try, decide and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused upon the charges filed against him, and to fix the penalty if he is found guilty; to issue summons for the attendance of witnesses; to notify, in writing, the accused and the accuser of the names and addresses of the trial commissioners appointed, the time and place fixed for the hearing and trial upon the charges filed, and to notify them to be present, with their counsel, if they so desire; and to decide all objections to any evidence offered.”

SEC. 160.—Notice to Accused.—“Such notice to the accused, if he is in the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which charges are filed and his residence is known, shall be served upon him personally at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing and trial. If he is not in such jurisdiction the notice may be served by mailing the same to him in the United States mail, addressed to him at his last known residence at least twenty days before such date, if his last known residence is within the State of Nebraska, or at least thirty days before such date if such residence is without the State of Nebraska, but in the United States, or at least ninety days before such date if such last known residence is in a foreign country; and a copy of the notice shall be likewise served upon the accuser; and if the residence of the accused be unknown, the commission may proceed to examine the charges *ex parte*. Any notice served by mail shall be registered, with request for return of registry receipt. Proof of service of the foregoing notices must be made and filed with the trial commission before it acquires jurisdiction to take testimony or proceed with the trial; or, if the residence of the accused is unknown, proof of that fact must be filed in the form of an affidavit of the Secretary of the Lodge.”

(SEC. 163-4 and 5 retained).

CHAPTER XXV.  
TRIAL.

SEC. 166.—Time.—“The trial of the charges shall be had at some convenient time and place within the city or town within which the Lodge is chartered, of which due notice shall be given to the accused, the accuser, and the Lodge, and may be adjourned from time to time as may be ordered by the commission, and no visitor shall be admitted, except as a witness, or counsel, or except the Master or any Warden of the Lodge, or members of the Lodge in which the charges were preferred, or members of the Lodge of which the accused is a member. The testimony must be reduced to writing by the Secretary or acting Secretary of the commission, and be signed by the witness, and for this purpose a stenographer may be employed, and his certificate as to the correctness of his taking and transcription of the evidence shall be appended thereto and if the stenographer is a Master Mason in good standing, such certificate may be appended in lieu of the signature of the witness; Provided, that the Secretary or acting Secretary shall be present at all meetings of the commission, and keep a full record of all proceedings thereof, and the Secretary or any stenographer employed, shall receive such compensation as the trial commission shall determine.

SEC. 168.—Meeting Charges.—“A Brother, against whom charges have been preferred, may deny or admit the whole or any portion thereof. At the time and place fixed in the notice, after being satisfied that the law as to notices has been complied with, the commission will first take the answer of the accused, either orally or in writing as he may make it, or if he makes no answer, record that fact.”

SEC. 169.—Effect of pleading guilty.—“In case an accused Brother shall plead guilty, such plea may be accepted as evidence, and shall render the taking of further proof unnecessary and the commission shall proceed to decide the degree of punishment. The commission may, notwithstanding such admission and confession of guilt, investigate the facts and take testimony, if any is available, which may tend either to mitigate or aggravate the offence charged.”

(SEC. 170 retained).

SEC. 171.—Counsel Allowed.—“The accused, the accuser, and the Lodge may each select any Brother in good standing for his or its counsel, before the commission, and as well before the Grand Lodge, in case of appeal, and such counsel shall be entitled to appear and take part as such, in the taking of the testimony and in the hearing, trial and appeal. When the charges are examined *ex parte*, the commission shall designate some such Brother to act as counsel for the accused.”

SEC. 172—Process for Witnesses.—“At any time after the trial has been set the accused, the accuser and the Lodge, or their counsel, may call upon the Secretary of the trial commission, whose duty it shall be upon request made, to issue summons for all witnesses, who are Masons residing within the territory of jurisdiction of the Lodge, requiring such witnesses to be present and testify at the trial. Such summons shall show upon its face on whose behalf it is issued, and shall be served by delivering a copy of the same to the witness in person, or by leaving such copy at his usual place of residence with a member of

his family above the age of fifteen years. Upon such service being had, it shall be the duty of the witness to appear and testify."

SEC. 173.—General Rules of Evidence.—"The laws of evidence recognized in judicial proceedings in this state, unless modified herein, shall govern in all examinations.

SEC. 174.—Order of Trial.—"The order of trial shall be as nearly as may be, that prescribed by the law of the State of Nebraska for prosecutions under its Criminal Code. Objections to the introduction of evidence may be made and shall be decided by the commission and shall be noted in the record. When the testimony is all in, the accused, the accuser and the authorized representative of the Lodge, or their respective counsel, may make their comments and arguments upon the evidence. All persons not members of the commission must be excluded when the question of guilt and punishment is under consideration and determination by the commission. After the completion of the trial, the trial commission shall proceed to make up its findings of fact and law, and pronounce judgment thereon as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; and if the accused is found guilty by the majority of the members of the commission, such Masonic punishment shall be fixed by the commission as a majority of its members may deem just and proper, except where the penalty for the offence is one fixed by the law of the jurisdiction. When a decision has once been arrived at as to the guilt and punishment of a Brother, no motion for reconsideration or new trial can be made to, or entertained by said commission, except that it may allow a new trial for newly discovered evidence not cumulative in its nature, and in cases where the commission shall become convinced that substantial justice has not been done. After rendering their judgment, the trial commission shall deliver the entire record of the case to the Secretary of the Lodge in which the charges were preferred; and the findings and judgment of the commission shall thereupon become the findings and judgment of the Lodge and thereafter be recognized and treated as such. The Secretary of the Lodge shall at once forward copies of the findings and judgment to the accused and the accuser and enter the same in the minutes of the Lodge at the stated communication next following their receipt. If the accused shall have been adjudged guilty, the Secretary shall at the same time, by registered mail, with request for registry return receipt, notify him of his right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and fully advise him of the manner and time within which he may file the same and serve notice of such appeal. The Secretary of the Lodge shall keep a full record of all proceedings of the Lodge relating to the case, and if the sentence be expulsion and no appeal shall have been filed, he shall within thirty days after the expiration of the time for appeal and, if possible, before the next communication of the Grand Lodge for the transaction of general business, transmit to the Grand Secretary a full copy of all of the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

(SECS. 175-6 to be repealed entirely).

CHAPTER XXVI.  
EVIDENCE.

(SECS. 177-8-9 remain).

SEC. 180.—Accuser and Accused.—“The evidence of both the accuser and the accused, if offered shall be received in any Masonic trial. The status, rights and privileges of a Mason under charges are not affected until conviction. No affidavit shall be received in evidence over objection, except that any evidence taken by deposition or in shorthand and transcribed in any cause in any state or federal court wherein the accused Brother was a party, or so much thereof as the accused, the accuser, the Lodge or his or its counsel shall deem competent and material, may, when properly authenticated by an officer of the court, or by an affidavit of the stenographer taking the same, be introduced in evidence, and considered as other evidence.”

(SEC. 181 to be retained).

SEC. 182.—Attendance of Witnesses.—“It shall be the duty of the accused and the accuser to secure the attendance of their respective witnesses who are not Masons, and through the Secretary of the trial commission they may when necessary summon for such purpose any resident Mason.”

SEC. 183.—Depositions.—“The testimony of any witness unable to attend the trial may be taken by deposition in the same manner as provided by the statutes of the State of Nebraska for taking depositions in civil cases, which statutes shall apply and govern the taking, certification and return of such depositions, notice of the taking and service thereof; and the officer taking the deposition shall return the same to the Secretary of the trial commission before which the cause is pending. The accused and the accuser, in person or by counsel, which counsel must be a Master Mason in good standing, shall be entitled to be present at the taking of such depositions and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.”

(SECS. 184-5-6-7-8 repealed entirely).

SEC. 189.—Sessions—“The commission may sit whenever and as often as it may deem best for the interests of Masonry, but every trial shall be prosecuted with as much dispatch as the law governing the same and full justice to the parties will permit.”

SEC. 190.—How Witnesses Shall Be Sworn.—“All witnesses who are Masons shall testify upon their honor as Masons as to the matter of the charges; all witnesses who are non-Masons shall be sworn as provided by law of the State for the oaths of witnesses in the civil courts.”

SEC. 190½.—Entered Apprentice-Fellow Craft-Suspended Mason, Trial Of.—“An entered apprentice Mason, a fellow craft Mason and as well a suspended Mason, may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason who is affiliated, for any Masonic offence.”

(Would be better inserted after SEC. 150).

CHAPTER XXVII.  
PENALTIES.

SEC. 191.—Enumerated.—“When any Mason, after due trial shall be found guilty of a Masonic offence, one of the penalties herein provided, adequate to the offence, and in the discretion of the trial commission, shall be

inflicted. Such penalties in the order of their severity are: Expulsion, indefinite suspension, definite suspension, and reprimand."

(SECS. 192-3-4-5-6 retained).

SEC. 197.—Reprimand.—"Reprimand shall be administered in open Lodge by the Master, after due trial and conviction; and when a charge has been sustained and the commission fails to expel or suspend, but does adjudge that the convicted Mason be reprimanded, the Master shall administer such reprimand as he deems proper. In such case, the Master of the Lodge will order the accused, if a Master Mason, to appear before the Lodge at the next stated communication thereof after said findings and judgment of the commission is filed with the secretary, and if an entered apprentice or a fellow-craft, to appear before the Lodge at a special communication thereof called by the Master and opened in the degree to which the accused has attained, and, unless the accused has given or then gives notice of appeal from such findings and judgment, the Master will administer such reprimand immediately. If the accused does not appear at such time to receive such reprimand, the Master shall administer it by letter at the expiration of the time for appealing from the judgment of the trial commission, and may further cause charges to be preferred against the accused as for contempt, and he may be punished summarily for such disobedience."

(SEC. 198 retained).

SEC. 198 ½.—Effect of Conviction.—"A judgment of conviction by the trial commission, and the sentence adjudged thereon, shall take effect immediately upon the filing of the report and findings of said commission with the secretary of the Lodge and the same shall be and remain in full force and effect until reversed or modified by the Grand Lodge, upon appeal therefrom, unless the penalty is such of a nature that it would be fully inflicted before an appeal can be had."

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### APPEALS.

SEC. 199.—Rights Defined.—"Any Mason who has been subjected to discipline by his Lodge, his accuser, or any member of the Lodge, has the right to appeal from any finding or sentence therein. No entered apprentice or fellow-craft Mason may appeal from any finding or sentence of his Lodge, except as to charges against themselves. The Grand Master, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, may stay the judgment of the trial commission, in any case for gross irregularity practiced in the trial."

(SECS. 200-1-2-3-4-5 remain).

SEC. 205 ½.—Charges Against Unaffiliated and Sojourning Masons.—"In cases of charges against an unaffiliated or sojourning Mason, the charge shall be made as in other cases, and be heard, and decided and proceeded with in the manner provided for in the case of charges by or against an affiliated Mason in this jurisdiction. (Probably better placed under SEC. 174).

SEC. 205 ¾.—Compensation of Trial Commissioners and Stenographer.—"The trial commissioners shall serve without compensation but they shall be paid their necessary traveling and hotel expenses. Such expenses shall be paid by the Grand Lodge. All other expenses of the trial, including services of a stenographer, if necessary, shall be paid by the Lodge. The trial shall

ordinarily be held in the room of the Lodge in which charges are filed, but may be held at other places under proper regulations to be designated and adopted in the sound discretion of the trial commission. The chairman of the commission shall in all cases, where a stenographer is necessary, make such appointment, and if such stenographer is a Master Mason, he must be in good standing in his Lodge and disinterested."

\* \* \* \*

That the following sections as now existing and all sections or part of sections in conflict with the above provisions establishing the trial commission system, be and the same hereby are repealed, viz.,

Chapter XXII.—

Sec. 149.  
Sec. 151.  
Sec. 151a.  
Sec. 152.

Chapter XXIII.—

Sec. 153.  
Sec. 155.

Chapter XXIV.—

Sec. 159.  
Sec. 160.  
Sec. 161.  
Sec. 162.

Chapter XXV.—

Sec. 166.  
Sec. 168.  
Sec. 169.  
Sec. 171.  
Sec. 172.  
Sec. 173.  
Sec. 174.  
Sec. 175.  
Sec. 176.

Chapter XXVI.—

Sec. 180.  
Sec. 182.  
Sec. 183.  
Sec. 184.  
Sec. 185.  
Sec. 186.  
Sec. 187.  
Sec. 188.  
Sec. 189.  
Sec. 190.

Chapter XXVII.—

Sec. 191.  
Sec. 197.

Chapter XXVIII.—

Sec. 199.

Chapter III.—

Sec. 9 is amended by addition to existing matter only.

The following sections of said chapters are not amended, repealed or changed in any way:

Chapter XXI.—

Sec. 147.  
Sec. 148.

Chapter XXIII.—

Sec. 154.  
Sec. 156.  
Sec. 157.

Chapter XXVI.—

Sec. 177.  
Sec. 178.  
Sec. 179.  
Sec. 181.

Chapter XXVII.—

Secs. 192-3-4-5-6.



Chapter XXIV.—  
 Sec. 158.  
 Sec. 163.  
 Sec. 164.  
 Sec. 165.

Chapter XXVIII.—  
 Sec. 199 is the only section  
 changed.

Chapter XXV.—  
 Sec. 170.

Upon motion of M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, further consideration of trial by commission, was laid over until the morning session, and the Grand Master announced that it would be considered promptly at 9:30 o'clock A. M. the following morning.

At 5:15 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, June 5th, 1930.

At 9 o'clock A. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, at the request of M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, read the following cablegram, which was received with great applause by the Brethren:

June 4, 1930.

NA351 Cable—London 136.  
 NLT GRAND MASTER,

Masonic Temple, 19th and Douglas Streets, Omaha Nebr.:

On the eve of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the First Grand Lodge Recognition of American Freemasonry by constituting a Provincial Grand Lodge for New England I wish to congratulate all our Brethren in the United States on the great Masonic progress they have made. I reiterate my fraternal good wishes and sincere desire for their continued happiness and prosperity. It remains my earnest hope that the tenets of our Order may assist still further to strengthen the bond of friendship and good will which so happily exists between our two nations and I shall continue to watch with sympathy every endeavor of both sides of the Atlantic to promote those feelings by the development of Freemasonry in its purest and highest forms.

ARTHUR, Grand Master.

W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

*To the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Credentials reports that all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are represented at this Annual Communication except the following: Nos. 2, 13, 23, 30, 35, 39, 46, 48, 68, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 96, 103, 114, 134, 140, 143, 144, 145, 153, 157, 161, 163, 168, 172, 176, 177, 179, 181, 187, 191, 198, 207, 217, 228, 255, 257, 278, 283, 284, 307, 319, and 322.

#### GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Ira C. Freet	Grand Master.
R. W. Orville A. Andrews	Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. John R. Tapster	Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. J. Dean Ringer	Grand Junior Warden.
M. W. Lewis E. Smith	Grand Secretary.
V. W. George Allen Beecher	Grand Chaplain.
W. Paul Turner	Grand Orator.
W. Lute M. Savage	Grand Custodian.
W. Ralph O. Canaday	Grand Senior Deacon.
W. Archie M. Smith	Grand Junior Deacon.
W. John W. Disbrow	Grand Tyler.

Past Grand Masters: George H. Thummel, Henry H. Wilson, Charles E. Burnham, James R. Cain, Jr., Andrew H. Viele, Joseph B. Fradenburg, Lewis E. Smith, Charles A. Chappell, Robert R. Dickson, John Wright, Edwin D. Crites, and Frank H. Woodland.

Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska: Brothers Earl M. Bolen, Alberta; Lute M. Savage, Arkansas; John Finch, British Columbia; John R. Webster, Canada; Chancellor A. Phillips, Connecticut; Frank H. Woodland, Georgia; George H. Thummel, Illinois; Ira C. Freet, Ireland; William C. Ramsey, Kentucky; Archie M. Smith, Maine; John Wright, Manitoba; Frank Wilcox, Mexico; Lewis E. Smith, Michigan; George A. Beecher, Minnesota; Lamont L. Stephens, Mississippi; Benjamin F. Pitman, Montana; Theodore F. Goold, Nevada; James W. Wynkoop, New Brunswick; J. Dean Ringer, New York; Henry H. Wilson, Nova Scotia; Charles A. Eyre, Oregon; Charles E. Burnham, Prince Edward Island; Edwin D. Crites, Quebec; John R. Tapster, Rhode Island; William Cosh, Scotland; James R. Cain, Jr., South Carolina; Charles A. Chappell, South Dakota; Robert R. Dickson, Texas; Andrew H. Viele, Washington; Orville A. Andrews, Wisconsin.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE		MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nebraska	No. 1	Wallace E. Linn	Henry L. Woodward	* <i>Frank Wilcox</i>
Western Star	" 2			
Capitol	" 3	* <i>Stanley P. Bostwick</i>	* <i>Stanley P. Bostwick</i>	* <i>Stanley P. Bostwick</i>
Nemaha Valley	" 4	* <i>Robert W. Furnas</i>		
Omaha	" 5			Earl Lehman
Plattsmouth	" 6	Aubrey H. Duxbury	Raymond P. Westover	
Falls City	" 9	William B. Wanner		
Solomon	" 10	Richard Sievers	John H. Beels	
Covert	" 11	* <i>George R. Porter</i>	Neal A. Haze	Nels Christiansen
Orient	" 13			
Peru	" 14	Wallace W. Barnes	Arthur L. Hill	* <i>Spencer W. Hacker</i>
Fremont	" 15	Frank E. Smith	* <i>John E. Long</i>	
Tecumseh	" 17	* <i>Harry S. Villars</i>	Bertram R. Shilts	* <i>Lindell L. Sack</i>
Lincoln	" 19	* <i>Harold A. Osborne</i>	* <i>Perry J. Morton</i>	* <i>Jacob North</i>
Washington	" 21	John A. Carrigan		
Pawnee	" 23			
Saint Johns	" 25	Charles W. Reeve		Byron S. Peterson
Beatrice	" 26	Ralph H. Marts	Leslie H. Noble	Leonard C. Barnes
Jordan	" 27	John A. Baas		
Hope	" 29		Earl Raines	
Blue River	" 30			
Tekamah	" 31	Lloyd S. Lawrence	Mervin F. Sackett	* <i>Carl L. Holland</i>
Platte Valley	" 32	Oscar N. Young	Tate F. Crawford	* <i>Carl R. Greisen</i>
Ashlar	" 33	* <i>Jesse D. Whitmore</i>		* <i>Charles E. Fuhrer</i>
Acacia	" 34	James P. McKenzie		
Fairbury	" 35			
Lone Tree	" 36	* <i>John O. Rawlings</i>		
Crete	" 37	John D. Brehm	Charles W. Keal	* <i>Everett M. Wood</i>
Oliver	" 38		Irving G. Imig	Ralph M. Goodell
Papillion	" 39			
Humboldt	" 40		Leo L. Stalder	* <i>Rudolph Verteska</i>
Northern Light	" 41	David C. Spangler		* <i>George E. Pugh</i>
Juniata	" 42	George Reynolds	Walter M. Burr	
Hebron	" 43			Francis C. Cederholm
Harvard	" 44		William H. Smith	* <i>George M. Porter</i>
Rob Morris	" 46			
Fairmont	" 48			
Evening Star	" 49	George Barnell	* <i>Arthur Burlingame</i>	
Hastings	" 50	* <i>Willard H. Parks</i>	* <i>Walter A. Knicely</i>	Ralph E. Dominy
Fidelity	" 51	H. Adolph Hansen		* <i>Charles Novak</i>
Hiram	" 52	Roscoe G. Cook		Harry C. McClellan
Charity	" 53	* <i>Sylvester W. Frisbee</i>		
Lancaster	" 54	* <i>Alvin O. Gronquist</i>	Alvin O. Gronquist	George A. Kurk
Mosaic	" 55		Clarence Isaacson	
York	" 56	Fred Voss, Jr.	* <i>Paul Turner</i>	
Mt. Moriah	" 57	* <i>Lewis S. Fallers</i>		Roy E. Woods
Wahoo	" 59	Henry L. Rood	Lauren W. Walther	* <i>Herbert Reader</i>
Melrose	" 60	* <i>Charles H. Gowley</i>	* <i>Julian E. Poole</i>	
Thistle	" 61	* <i>Mark E. Mallett</i>	Mark E. Mallett	Martin L. Sievers
Keystone	" 62		* <i>Andrew P. Peterson</i>	
Riverton	" 63		George I. Hopkins	
Blue Valley	" 64	Robert F. Richtarik		
Osceola	" 65	* <i>I. Donald Huston</i>	* <i>I. Donald Huston</i>	
Edgar	" 67	* <i>Edward R. Voorhees</i>	Edward R. Voorhees	* <i>Edward R. Voorhees</i>

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Aurora..... " 68			
Sterling..... " 70		Ervin H. Bentzinger..	Earl H. Conkel
Trowel..... " 71	Guy E. Thornton...	*Guy E. Thornton....	*Guy E. Thornton
Hooper..... " 72	James H. Cock.....	Marvin C. Fritz.....	Charles W. Roberts
Friend..... " 73	*Linus Gallup.....	Linus Gallup.....	*Linus Gallup
Alexandria... " 74	*Joseph G. Bauman..		*Ben L. Terry
Frank Welch... " 75	Richard H. Rogers..		
Joppa..... " 76		Arthur B. Muckel...	
Nelson..... " 77	Lee Sage.....		
Albion..... " 78	John R. Smith.....	*Frank E. Clark.....	
Geneva..... " 79		Percy C. Bedford.....	
Composite..... " 81		Pearl C. Hillegass...	
Saint Paul... " 82	*Thor. C. Christensen..	Thor. C. Christensen..	
Corinthian... " 83			
Fairfield..... " 84			
Tyre..... " 85			
Doniphan... " 86			
Ionic..... " 87			
Star..... " 88		James Sears.....	
Cedar River... " 89	Arthur G. Arrasmith..	Lloyd C. Sprague.....	*Lloyd C. Sprague
Elk Creek..... " 90		Harry W. Hall.....	
Oakland..... " 91	James W. Holendrake..	Merwyn G. Holmquist..	
Hubbell..... " 92	*Harold M. Smith.....		
Beaver City... " 93	Duard E. Goble.....		
Bennett..... " 94	*Henry F. May.....		
Garfield..... " 95	Frederick J. Sexsmith..		
Utica..... " 96			
Euclid..... " 97	Frank E. Wood.....	Oscar E. Domingo....	*Chris Rasmussen
Republican... " 98	C. Carl Hawley.....		
Shelton..... " 99		Lawrence F. Haug....	
Creighton... " 100	*Evi B. Blank.....	Charles C. Hart.....	Ernest N. Larsen
Ponca..... " 101	Carl W. Lindvall.....		
Waterloo..... " 102		Earl Cockerill.....	
Ord..... " 103			
Wymore..... " 104	*Chester D. Clements..	Chester D. Clements..	*Chester D. Clements
Stella..... " 105	Daniel H. Hines.....	Earl Wagner.....	
Porter..... " 106		Steven E. Smalley....	*Lamont L. Stephens
Table Rock... " 108	*Floyd M. Ritchie....	Floyd M. Ritchie....	*Floyd M. Ritchie
Pomegranate... " 110		John B. Petersen....	
DeWitt..... " 111		Ralph W. Vernick....	
Springfield... " 112	Clifford R. Caley....		
Globe..... " 113	Jesse D. Robertson...*	*Jesse D. Robertson...*	*Jesse D. Robertson
Wisner..... " 114			
Harlan..... " 116	Glenn E. Stoddard...*		John W. Starr
Hardy..... " 117	Willard H. Scott.....		
North Bend... " 119	Leon J. Cherny.....	William Pospisil.....	D. Wilson Black
Wayne..... " 120	Walter S. Bressler...*	Kenneth N. Parks....	*James G. Mines
Superior..... " 121	Doane F. Kiechel....	*James R. Veach.....	*Doane F. Kiechel
Auburn..... " 124	*Frank Hill.....	Frank Hill.....	
Mount Nebo... " 125	*Orval C. Vaught....	*Orval C. Vaught....	*Orval C. Vaught
Stromsburg... " 126	Willard D. Wickham...*	*Willard D. Wickham...*	*Willard D. Wickham
Minden..... " 127	*Roy T. Bang.....		
Guide Rock... " 128	*Dana L. Burr.....	*Dana L. Burr.....	*Dana L. Burr
Blue Hill..... " 129		Albert M. Bang.....	

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Tuscan.....	130 *Roscoe Crumbliss.....	Roscoe Crumbliss.....	*Roscoe Crumbliss
Scribner.....	132 Herman F. Meyer.....	Wm. H. Hasebrook.....	.....
Elm Creek.....	133 .....	August J. Ulrich.....	.....
Solar.....	134 .....	.....	.....
McCook.....	135 Russell B. Somerville.....	.....	.....
Long Pine.....	136 *William C. Smith.....	*William C. Smith.....	Clarence T. Lutes
Upright.....	137 *Albert B. Kammerer.....	*Willard J. Turnbull.....	*William Ulrich
Rawalt.....	138 Warren E. Dolan.....	.....	.....
Clay Centre.....	139 Hugh B. Campbell.....	.....	.....
Western.....	140 .....	.....	.....
Crescent.....	143 .....	.....	.....
Kenesaw.....	144 .....	.....	.....
Bancroft.....	145 .....	.....	.....
Jachin.....	146 *Wilbur S. Aiten.....	Wilbur S. Aiten.....	*Wilbur S. Aiten
Siloam.....	147 *Orlo B. Stuart.....	*Orlo B. Stuart.....	*Orlo B. Stuart
Em't Crawford	148 *Clifford C. Johnson.....	Clifford C. Johnson.....	*A. R. Humphrey
Jewel.....	149 .....	Charles W. Boggs.....	.....
Cambridge.....	150 *Chancellor A. Phillips.....	.....	.....
Square.....	151 .....	.....	George T. Helm
Parallel.....	152 *Harley A. Bowhay.....	.....	.....
Evergreen.....	153 .....	.....	.....
Lily.....	154 .....	Frank D. Snyder.....	.....
Hartington.....	155 *Arthur M. Johnson.....	Arthur M. Johnson.....	.....
Pythagoras.....	156 *Clinton A. Townsend.....	.....	.....
Valley.....	157 .....	.....	.....
Samaritan.....	158 William A. Potts.....	*George A. Stevens.....	*Duncan McMillan
Ogalalla.....	159 *Melvin E. Rasdal.....	Howard F. Payne.....	*Theodore F. Gould
Zeredatha.....	160 Ray A. Bothwell.....	.....	Roscoe H. Vance
Mount Zion.....	161 .....	.....	.....
Trestle Board..	162 G. Floyd Christy.....	.....	Edwin C. Yont
Unity.....	163 .....	.....	.....
Atkinson.....	164 *George C. Purnell.....	George C. Purnell.....	*George C. Purnell
Barneston.....	165 *George H. Hauer.....	William A. Wildt.....	Frank H. Krottsch
Mystic Tie.....	166 *Alvan F. Saxton.....	*Alvan F. Saxton.....	*Alvan F. Saxton
Elwood.....	167 Leo L. Pickering.....	.....	.....
Curtis.....	168 .....	.....	.....
Amity.....	169 *Charles T. Gammon.....	.....	.....
Mason City.....	170 *Mack C. Warrengton.....	.....	.....
Merna.....	171 *Milo A. Hurley.....	.....	.....
Grafton.....	172 .....	.....	.....
Robert Burns..	173 *Harold E. Bailey.....	.....	.....
Culbertson.....	174 Walter S. Hill.....	*Walter S. Hill.....	*Walter S. Hill
Temple.....	175 *James R. Veach.....	James R. Veach.....	*James R. Veach
Gladstone.....	176 .....	.....	.....
Hay Springs.....	177 .....	.....	.....
Prudence.....	179 .....	.....	.....
Justice.....	180 *Edward R. Jones.....	Edward R. Jones.....	.....
Faith.....	181 .....	.....	.....
Incense.....	182 Roy T. Yates.....	.....	.....
Alliance.....	183 *Forrest A. Lape.....	*Forrest A. Lape.....	*Elmer G. Englehorn
Bee Hive.....	184 *Daniel Ehlers.....	Enos R. Leigh.....	Earl C. Ringo
Boaz.....	185 Victor H. Lord.....	.....	.....
Israel.....	187 .....	.....	.....
Meridian.....	188 *Wm. M. Rumpeltes.....	.....	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Granite..... " 189	George W. Codner		
Amethyst..... " 190	Bert H. Smee	*Bert H. Smee	*Bert H. Smee
Crystal..... " 191			
Minnekadusa..... " 192	*Ervin E. Jefferis	Ervin E. Jefferis	*Joseph H. May
Signet..... " 193	Adolph Lukl		
Highland..... " 194	*F. T. Schoewengerdt		
Arcana..... " 195	Robert E. Johnson	J. Roland Snyder	
Level..... " 196	Robert F. Phillips		
Morning Star.. " 197	H. Kenneth Diers		
Purity..... " 198			
Gavel..... " 199	H. B. Wittenberger	*James H. Bryant	*James H. Bryant
Blazing Star.. " 200	Ralph L. Walker	Charles A. Green	
Scotts Bluff.. " 201	Ted B. Miller	*Ted B. Miller	*Ted B. Miller
Golden Sheaf.. " 202	*Anton B. Helms	Anton B. Helms	*Anton B. Helms
Roman Eagle.. " 203			*Archie M. Smith
Plainview..... " 204		Wayne Demerer	
Golden Fleece.. " 205	*Jack G. McCormick	Jack G. McCormick	*Jack G. McCormick
Naphthali..... " 206	*John G. Hilder	*John G. Hilder	*Robert L. Upson
Parian..... " 207			
Gauge..... " 208	*J. Ray Golden		
Canopy..... " 209	Ralph E. Dorr	J. Clark Gonzales	Orest P. Cook
East Lincoln.. " 210	Edwin H. McGeehon	Clyde Vosberg	David R. Anderson
Cement..... " 211	*Emil H. Lorenzen		
Compass&Square " 212		Joseph A. Peterson	
Plumbline..... " 214	Alvin O. Jones	F. M. Swartwood	
Occidental..... " 215	*Alain Fauquet	*Leo H. Sholts	
Palisade..... " 216	Floyd W. Rice		
Wauneta..... " 217			
Bloomfield..... " 218	*Harry N. Suckstorf	Harry N. Suckstorf	
Relief..... " 219		Henry A. Simon	
Magnolia..... " 220		*Detlef Dohrman	
Wood Lake..... " 221		Herman E. Dabney	
Landmark..... " 222		John J. Jackson	
Eminence..... " 223	*John W. Farrand		
Silver Cord... " 224		Gerrit V. Tyler	
Cable..... " 225	*John Finch	*Pierre Steffen	*George Rath
Grace..... " 226	Clarence V. Milligan		
North Star... " 227	Elmer E. McGee	Ray C. McLain	Floyd E. Umberger
Bartley..... " 228			
Comet..... " 229	Emil J. Hendrickson	Ralph W. Dotson	
Delta..... " 230	Harry W. Rich		*Harry W. Rich
Mt. Hermon... " 231	Eldo G. Tucker	*James B. Miller	*Wayne A. McDermitt
John S. Bowen.. " 232	John W. Marshall	Nicholas Fredricksen	
Gilead..... " 233	Alvin B. Wallace		
Zion..... " 234		Arden W. Godwin	
Fraternity..... " 235	*Edward Huwaldt	F. Irving Moses	*Edward Huwaldt
Golden Rule... " 236		William T. Connell	
Cubit..... " 237	*Nathaniel C. Newlin		
Friendship..... " 239	*Frank Kellogg		Claude M. Bolander
Pilot..... " 240	*Edwin A. Loppnow	Edwin A. Loppnow	
Geo. Armstrong " 241	David C. Thurber		
Tyrian..... " 243	*Robert D. Montgomery	*Eugene A. Follmer	
Hampton..... " 245	William H. McGuire		
Nehawka..... " 246	J. Stuart Rough	George McFadden	*Thomas Nelson

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Corner-stone.. "	247 William Eirenberg		
Laurel..... "	248 *Charles S. Sherman...	Charles S. Sherman..	
Gothenburg.. "	249 *Ernest O. Anderson..	Ernest O. Anderson...	*Ernest O. Anderson
Geo. Washington "	250	Walter G. McKinney..	
Wausa..... "	251 Merrill R. Martin...	*Merrill R. Martin..	*Merrill R. Martin
Hildreth..... "	252 Alonzo L. Beck		
Beemer..... "	253	Claude E. Galbraith..	
Bassett..... "	254 Herbert D. Curtiss..		
Bradshaw.... "	255		
Hickman..... "	256 *Cyrus Black		
Holbrook.... "	257		
Anselmo..... "	258 *Miles M. Kepler..		
Bee..... "	259 Frank W. Opocensky..		*Vincent Bohaty
Ornan..... "	261 Carl Schmidt		
Endeavor.... "	262 *Joseph Reiter..	*James Carmichael, Sr.	
Mitchell..... "	263 William A. McCune..		
Franklin..... "	264 G. Paul Spence		
Rob't W. Furnas "	265 *Clarence D. Steen..		
Silver..... "	266 Elmer H. Tooker		Glen G. Shelmadine
James A. Tulleys "	267	Melvin L. Pullen	
Geo. W. Lininger "	268 John S. Hedelund..	Sam W. Reynolds...	*William McCormack
Riverside.... "	269 *Verne W. Russell..		
Huntley..... "	270	Marshall H. Richman	
Oasis..... "	271	Orlando H. Kearney..	
Lee P. Gillette. "	272 Carl R. Wilson	F. H. Griepenstroh...	
Crofton..... "	273	Marion Everton	
Olive Branch. "	274	*Samuel U. G. Shaw..	
Ramah..... "	275 Carl Peterson		
Antelope.... "	276	Ira Wolf	
Sioux..... "	277 *Wayne C. Unitt..		
Litchfield... "	278		
Wallace..... "	279	James W. Howe	*Frank Osler
Swastika.... "	280	Willard F. Abbott..	
Florence.... "	281 Earl O. Buck	Arthur A. McMahill..	Albert E. Bryan
Mullen..... "	282	Leonard E. Eriksen..	
Exeter..... "	283		
Seneca..... "	284		
Camp Clarke.. "	285 Walter A. Canaday..	*E. Harold Jones..	*Walter A. Canaday
Oshkosh..... "	286 *Walter D. Stroud..	Walter D. Stroud	*Walter D. Stroud
Union..... "	287 Burt Stilwell	Floyd A. Luff	
Omaha..... "	288	Chester W. Hinzle..	Joseph C. Martin
Lotus..... "	289	Jerry D. Prochaska..	
John J. Mercer "	290 David A. O'Brien..	Harold R. Gilfry	*Earl W. Dean
Diamond..... "	291	Willard Shearer..	
Wolbach..... "	292	Edward Allen	*Edward Allen
Monument.... "	293 *Merton D. Horton..	*Robert Stout	
Kimball..... "	294 *Irving S. Walker..		
Minatare.... "	295	*Gordon H. Cary..	
Cowles..... "	296 *Stanley D. Long..		
Cotner..... "	297 Edward K. Kriss..	*Carl C. Alford..	*Charles J. Miller
Chester..... "	298		Paul C. Kettlehut
Sutherland.. "	299 Burton S. Shoup..		
Liberty..... "	300 Marcus L. Poteet	Lloyd C. Morris	
Bayard..... "	301	Willard L. Hamer..	

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Mizpah.....	302 Paul A. Wilcox.....	Lemuel E. Fitch.....	Albert E. Hansen
Right Angle....	303 George A. Lee.....	*Louis F. Murphey....	Henry M. Edwards
Ruskin.....	304 *Earl J. Michaelson....	Harry W. Temple....	.....
Newman Grove	305 Fred A. Melburg.....	Eric W. Hollgren.....	.....
Golden Rod....	306 *Claude D. Moorhead..	Claude D. Moorhead..	*Claude D. Moorhead
William E. Hill	307 .....	.....	.....
Perkins.....	308 .....	Lake A. Hamilton.....	.....
Winnebago....	309 *George W. Zapp.....	.....	.....
Victory.....	310 Arthur Andersen.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	311 .....	.....	Charles A. Eckles
Oak Leaf.....	312 .....	Wilbert C. Fenner.....	.....
Potter.....	313 .....	*Albro J. Ames.....	.....
Craftsmen....	314 *Donald C. Smith.....	.....	.....
Palmer.....	315 .....	Benjamin C. Brown..	.....
Alpha.....	316 Harold M. Antrim....	Harold S. Lothrop....	.....
Mid-West.....	317 Roy D. Martin.....	.....	Sands F. Woodbridge
Grand Island..	318 *Paul C. Holmberg....	*Paul C. Holmberg....	*Paul C. Holmberg
Bladen.....	319 .....	.....	.....
College View	320 *John E. Baker.....	John E. Baker.....	.....
Harmony.....	321 *Henry C. Blome.....	.....	.....
Pioneer.....	322 .....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	323 Charles B. Fricke....	George E. Johansen..	John R. Armstrong

\*Proxy.



W. Elmer Surber, 95, presented the report of the Committee on Pay-Roll, which was adopted.

*To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Pay-Roll beg leave to report a total amount for the pay-roll of \$4,743.72.

At 9:30 o'clock A. M., M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, directed that the question laid over from the afternoon before relative to trial by commission, be presented to the Grand Lodge. After a full and free discussion, M. W. Robert R. Dickson, Past Grand Master, moved that the entire subject be laid over until the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1931, that the Lodges might be more fully advised and be better enabled to vote intelligently upon the proposed change in the law. Motion carried.

W. John B. Lichtenwallner, 272, Chairman of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, submitted their report, which was adopted:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

We, your Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the subject of Masonic Charity, in its best and broadest sense, it must be most gratifying to all members of our Great Fraternity to know that the challenge to Masonry in questions of relief has been met fully and nobly in practically every Grand Jurisdiction of our country, as is evidenced in the construction of magnificent Homes for the aged Masons and Orphans of Masons.

Masonry in Nebraska, also, has given a most gratifying response to this challenge in its large and exemplary work of loving service in our Homes, as well as in relief cases throughout our Jurisdiction. This has been made largely possible by the wise foresight of the early Pioneer Masons of our State, who, in the very first years of our Grand Lodge, laid the foundation of our relief funds, which by conservation and judicious investment, have now grown to such proportions, that we have been enabled, up to the present time, to do our full measure of duty in relieving distress, without the necessity of levying large assessments on our membership, as has been necessary in some Grand Jurisdictions.

To form a correct and comprehensive estimate of our Masonic Charities in Nebraska, we need to have in mind, not only the work of our Committee on Relief, but also the much larger work in the care of the aged Masons in the

Home at Plattsmouth, as well as the commendable service to the Children at the Orphanage at Fremont.

#### NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME, PLATTSMOUTH.

Our Grand Lodge membership made their annual pilgrimage to the Home on Tuesday, June 3rd, and were abundantly repaid for their visit, in seeing our One Hundred Residents wonderfully cared for in every detail for comfort, all of them happy and contented amid the beautiful and home-like surroundings. The Infirmary, adjacent to the Home, is conceded to be a model in planning and equipment for the best care of the sick among the residents.

Here is exemplified, in its highest sense, the spirit of a TRUE BROTHERHOOD, where the twilight years of these aged Masons, their wives and the widows of Masons are relieved of the rigor of "wind and storm," their physical wants lovingly cared for, and many comforts and pleasures afforded, which they could not have otherwise enjoyed.

#### MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN, FREMONT.

This Institution also gives practical demonstration of the true spirit of Freemasonry, where sixty boys and girls, according to their ages, are comfortably and generously cared for in four separate and spacious houses, with all modern conveniences, each house being presided over by a competent and efficient matron.

We all fully realize that no greater tragedy can come into the life of any child than the loss of a mother, and the depriving of the formative years of that life of a true mother's love and care. It is for the purpose of giving these children the best substitute, humanly possible, for this love of a mother, that we are directing our best effort and energy.

The children attend the excellent public schools of Fremont. A few graduate each year, and through the liberality of Chapters of the Eastern Star and Masonic Bodies, are then enabled to take further courses of education, which in time prepares them more fully to earn a worth-while livelihood.

Each and every Mason in Nebraska is a full partner in the commendable work being done in these Masonic enterprises at Plattsmouth and Fremont, and should always feel the deepest concern in their future best interests.

In our Masonic Ritual we note the phrase: "We work as Speculative Masons only." But in the truer sense of Masonic Altruism, this work of Charity is putting into operative effect our great tenets of Brotherly Love and Affection. It is a service of love that brings the truest and greatest satisfaction, whose dividends are not measured in dollars and cents, but in terms of "Well Done," and in the extreme pleasure of unstinted, cheerful doing and giving, which is the ideal of the true spirit of Freemasonry.

#### ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

Having in mind the largest possible phase of the work of our Grand Lodge in matters of relief, your Committee desires to call the attention of the Craft to the urgent necessity of the further development of this fund to meet the demands for more equipment in our Homes at Plattsmouth and Fremont.

This fund was established by our Grand Lodge in recent years as a result of a number of bequests in wills of deceased Brethren, who were inspired in these gifts by the commendable enterprises instituted in our Homes for the loving care of those among our number in want and distress.

We have no doubt that if the need of this fund were generally called to the attention of some of the Brethren of means in our Jurisdiction, that the fund would gradually grow and enable our Boards more adequately to supply the means for this rapidly increasing work.

The Plattsmouth Home, including the Infirmary, is now about full to capacity, and new applications for admission are received at every meeting of the Trustees. The question, therefore, will soon be predominant: Shall a new wing to the present Home be constructed, or should we have in mind the erection of an adequate new Home, fire-proof throughout, with most modern conveniences for the care and comfort of our aged Brethren, a building of architectural design and quality of construction, in keeping with the high ideals of our great Fraternity. We have faith in the munificent liberality of the Masons of Nebraska, that the erection of such a structure will be made possible in the near future.

At our Fremont Orphanage, the urgent need has for years been felt for an adequate, fire-proof, building for the safe and right care of the babies in our charge. In a will by a deceased Brother of Fremont, a bequest of \$25,000.00 will soon be available for the construction of such a building, and this, with an adequate additional amount from our Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, will make possible the erection of a "Baby Cottage," which it is purposed shall be the "last word" and the most modern construction in point of light, sanitation, play, and the right care of our babies in the Home. The House now used by these little folks can then be used as an Administration Building, and with this new arrangement, the needs of our Orphanage will be adequately supplied for many years to come.

#### RELIEF CASES.

Our Committee has given assistance, during the past year, through the subordinate Lodges, to a total of 43 families and individuals, in which there are 48 adults and 44 children, all of whom are eligible to our Homes at Plattsmouth and Fremont, but by means of this assistance, these elderly Brethren and their wives are enabled to remain in their own communities among their old neighbors, and are happy and contented among the surroundings practically of a life time.

Among these 43 families are twelve widows of Masons with an average of four children to each home. The help our Fraternity is giving them enables these mothers to keep their babies with them in their own homes, giving them a mother's care and love, and doing their utmost to educate and train them in the right way, which, of course, is more ideal than the best institutional work.

We wish to commend Lodges throughout the State for doing their full share of helpfulness in all these cases, giving them their personal attention and manifesting to them a fine spirit of co-operation and Brotherly kindness.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS.

1929.	
June 3rd, Balance Norfolk National Bank.....	\$ 146.24
June 3rd, Grand Lodge Warrant.....	\$1,500.00
Sept. 1st, Grand Lodge Warrant.....	1,600.00
Dec. 21st, Grand Lodge Warrant.....	1,600.00
1930.	
April 1st, Grand Lodge Warrant.....	1,600.00
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	\$6,300.00
War Relief Fund.....	150.00
Checks issued, returned and cancelled.....	75.00
Received from Lodges:	
Lebanon Lodge No. 58.....	\$ 25.00
Ionic Lodge No. 87.....	130.00
Cambridge Lodge No. 150.....	60.00
Lancaster Lodge No. 54.....	52.50
Ogalalla Lodge No. 159.....	50.00
Parian Lodge No. 207.....	37.50
Golden Rule Lodge No. 236.....	75.00
Grand Commandery, K. T.....	75.00
	<hr/>
	505.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,176.24

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Capitol Lodge No. 3, Brother, Wife and Child.....	\$150.00
Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Widow and two Children.....	90.00
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, Widow and four Children.....	120.00
Euclid Lodge No. 97, Widow and two Children.....	240.00
Cambridge Lodge No. 150, two Orphans of a Brother.....	230.00
Atkinson Lodge No. 164, four Orphans of a Brother.....	432.00
Signet Lodge No. 193, Widow.....	210.00
Arcana Lodge No. 195, Wife and four Children.....	180.00
Crofton Lodge No. 273, Widow and four Children.....	180.00
Beaver City Lodge No. 93, Widow.....	325.00
Ionic Lodge No. 87, Widow and two Children.....	173.48
Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Widow.....	180.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Brother and Wife.....	240.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Brother and Wife.....	180.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow.....	180.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Widow.....	120.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Brother.....	240.00
Covert Lodge No. 11, Brother.....	280.00
A Brother's Widow.....	300.00
Diamond Lodge No. 291, Brother and Wife.....	30.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50, Brother.....	120.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50, Brother.....	60.00
Fremont Lodge No. 15, three Sisters of a Brother.....	260.00

Pythagoras Lodge No. 156, Widow and four Children .....	120.00
St. Johns Lodge No. 25, Widow .....	60.00
Relief to a Brother .....	100.00
Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Brother .....	150.00
Cambridge Lodge No. 150, Widow and three Children .....	120.00
Bayard Lodge No. 301, Brother .....	45.00
Golden Rule Lodge No. 236, Brother .....	75.00
Curtis Lodge No. 168, Child of a Brother .....	12.50
Ogalalla Lodge No. 159, Widow .....	150.00
Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Brother and Wife .....	145.00
Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201, Brother and Wife .....	225.00
Kenesaw Lodge No. 144, Brother and Wife .....	180.00
Oakland Lodge No. 91, Widow and Daughter .....	212.59
Relief of a Brother .....	121.65
Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 231, Widow and eight Children .....	25.00
Litchfield Lodge No. 278, Brother and Wife .....	120.00
Parian Lodge No. 207, Brother .....	75.00
Springfield Lodge No. 112, two Children of a Brother .....	30.00
Solomon Lodge No. 10, Brother .....	20.00
Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, Brother .....	150.00
Christmas Remembrances to all Children in above Relief Cases, same amount donated by the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star .....	92.50
1930, June 3rd, Balance Norfolk National Bank .....	426.52
	\$7,176.24

W. Clarence T. Spier, 268, presented the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, which was adopted:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CODIFICATION OF THE LAW.

*To the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

We, your Committee on Codification of the Law, have digested the approved decisions of the Grand Master and the approved report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and after harmonizing the same, submit the following report:

With reference to the approved decisions of the Grand Master:

Decision Number 1. The existing law is clear and there is no necessity, at this time, for any stipulation or addition thereto.

Decision Number 2. This decision rectifies a mistake of fact and not a mistake of law. No action is therefore necessary.

Decision Number 3. The approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence precludes any further action in respect to this matter. Therefore the decision with the approved provision thereto is sufficient.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Grand Master as approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 57 of the law be amended to read as follows:

"RETURNS TO GRAND LODGE.—The Secretary of each chartered Lodge shall include in the annual returns, which shall be made out and transmitted to the Grand Secretary on or before the tenth day of February, a statement of all work done during the preceding Masonic year \* \* \* \* \*". (The remainder of Section 57 to follow intact and unchanged).

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Grand Master as approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 85A of the law be amended to read as follows:

"LODGE DUES.—The dues assessed by all chartered Lodges shall be payable on January first of the year for which they are assessed, and shall become delinquent October first of the same year."

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Grand Master as approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 63B of the law be repealed.

M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, presented the following report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the M. W. of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally recommends that the application for recognition by this Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Panama, and of the Grand Lodge of Columbia at Barranquilla, be granted, the said Grand Lodges meeting the basic principles or standards heretofore adopted by our Grand Lodge, entitling them to such recognition.

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, presented the following report of the Committee on Celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, which was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

The special committee appointed to consider the matter of the observance of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of this Grand Lodge begs leave to report:

1. That the observance be had at the time of the regular session of this Grand Lodge in 1932, and that one day or a portion thereof be set aside for this purpose.
2. That M. W. George H. Thummel, P.G.M., be requested to prepare and present at that time a reminiscent history of this Grand Lodge. Your committee takes pleasure in stating that Brother Thummel has consented to do this.
3. That further and more detailed plans for this observance be adopted by the Grand Lodge at its session next year.

Upon motion, the Committee on Celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, was continued, to report at the next Annual Communication.

W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158, presented the following report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted by sections, and as a whole.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

We, your Committee on Finance respectfully report as follows:

We have carefully examined the financial statements of the Grand Secretary and the audit of the John M. Gilchrist Company pertaining to the various funds of this Grand Lodge, have given due consideration to all the problems of finance that have been presented to us by the Grand Officers, the various committees of the Grand Lodge or the Membership of the Grand Lodge and have endeavored to give careful consideration to all the items that have come to our attention.

#### FUNDS OF THE BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE, ANNUITIES AND GIFTS.

We respectfully refer to pages 127 and 128 of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1929. On those pages the Finance Committee a year ago made recommendation for the complete segregation of activities of the Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts from the General Fund. That report contemplated the starting of a bank account to be known as "Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts." This particular account was not started this past year due to certain circumstances that came up in connection with the account.

To this date, this fund, from the date of its origin, should be properly debited with four interest items of \$125.00 or a total of \$500.00 which includes all revenue received up to and including October 1st, 1929.

This fund should also be properly credited with annuity payments under the David C. Hilton bequest with \$432.23 which pays that item of annuity to December 31st, 1929.

This committee again requests the transfer of the sum of \$67.77 from the General Fund for the creation of this new fund to be known as "Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts." The next payment on this account will be due June 30th, 1930, \$50.00 and the next revenue accruing to the account will be \$125.00 due October 1st, 1930.

We believe that all further activities of this Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts should be kept completely distinct from all other funds of the Grand Lodge except as to the actual expense of the Committee in the development of the fund.

## GENERAL FUND.

We give you the following figures pertaining to the activities and present condition of the General Fund:

The Balance on Hand May 17th, 1929.....\$37,503.48  
 General Fund Receipts During the Fiscal Year..... 34,100.02

Total.....\$71,603.50  
 Transferred last year to the Permanent Reserve Fund.... 1,864.32  
 General Fund Disbursements..... 30,470.49

Total Disbursements during Fiscal Year.....\$32,334.81  
 Balance on hand May 14th, 1930..... 39,268.69  
 Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr.....\$ 7,434.14  
 Balance on hand May 17, 1930 in the U. S.  
 National Bank, Omaha..... 31,834.55

Total Cash on Hand..... \$39,368.69

The above statement shows that the receipts for the fiscal year which closed May 14th, 1930 exceeded the expenditures by \$1,065.21 and that the General Fund cash has increased the same amount during the same period.

We further find that the total approved appropriation from the general fund at the time of the 1929 annual communication were including a transfer of \$1,864.32 to the permanent reserve fund, \$34,794.58 and that the total expenditures of the general fund during the fiscal year just closed were \$32,231.51. That leaves a net saving between budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures of \$2,563.07. Proper credit is due the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and active officers and committee-men of the Grand Lodge for this splendid showing.

We tabulate herewith instances where the expenditures did not come up to the approved appropriations:

Classification—	Approved	Spent	Savings
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings.....	\$1,200.00	\$1,196.00	\$ 4.00
Reporting and Transcribing 1929.....	100.00	75.00	25.00
Grand Chaplain Expense.....	150.00	75.00	75.00
Grand Secretary Clerk Hire.....	2,700.00	2,390.00	310.00
Blanket Bond, Secretary and Treasurer.....	750.00	672.13	77.87
Incidental Expense Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts.....	300.00	12.00	288.00
Reserve payment under contract, Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts....	300.00	150.00	150.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education..	2,000.00	1,054.48	945.52
Incidental Expense—Grand Secretary.....	1,500.00	1,401.82	98.18
Purchasing List of Regular Lodges.....	115.00	114.34	.66
Grand Secretary Office Expense.....	200.00	185.50	14.50
Expense, Committee George Washington Masonic Memorial.....	600.00	185.10	414.90



Printing new Edition of Law.....	500.00	416.50	83.50
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Total Savings on these items.....			\$2,987.13
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We further find that there are no items of expense on which there was an over-expenditure as compared to the approved budget.

We also tabulate herewith those items of expense which were not considered in the budget but which were considered by the Grand Officers as necessary expenditures:

Classification—			Amount
Tekamah—Tornado sufferers.....			\$200.00
Doric Lodge No. 118, Ins. Prem. for Furn.....			6.96
Electric Heater.....			10.00
Premium, Surety Company Bond.....			50.00
Charters, Lebanon No. 323.....	\$25.50		
Canopy No. 209.....	22.50		
Harmony No. 321.....	20.00		
Pioneer No. 322.....	18.00		86.00
Overpayments, Orient No. 13.....			.10
Case for Grand Lodge Consecrating Vessels.....			12.00
Placing name of Robert Jordan on memorial tablet.....			10.00
Gold Bar—Jordan Medal.....			12.00
City Directory.....			12.00
Making Index of Laws.....			25.00
			\$424.06

We recommend that the expenditures above for which no appropriations were made be approved as a matter of form and record.

We further recommend that the sum of \$2,304.37, which item represents the savings between budget and expenditures for the year less the item of \$67.77 already taken into consideration for the Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts and the item of Isabelle J. Ferguson Bequest, \$190.93 be transferred to the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The above approved recommendations have now determined that there remains the sum of \$36,705.62 General Fund Cash for the meeting of the General Fund accounts of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing fiscal year.

#### PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.

The value of the Permanent Reserve Fund as of May 14, 1930 is \$13,876.51. This shows an increase of \$2,454.94 for fiscal year just closed and this increase comes from a transfer of the General Fund a year ago of \$1,864.32 and interest on the fund for the year of \$590.62.

When the item of \$2,495.30 already appropriated from the General Fund to the Permanent Reserve Fund has been added to this fund in which there is now \$894.57 in cash in the United States National Bank of Omaha, it will give \$3,389.87 in cash and we hereby recommend that \$3,000.00 par value be invested in satisfactory long time securities for the benefit of this fund.

## GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

At the present time there is in the General Relief Fund the sum of \$16,420.60 of which \$7,907.50 is in bonds, par value \$8,000.00; cash in the Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Nebraska, \$1,573.90; and cash in the United States National Bank of Omaha, \$6,939.20. In addition to this money the Relief Committee informs us that they have the sum of \$426.52 in unexpended cash. This leaves, in addition to the bonds already owned by this fund, the sum of \$8,939.62. The committee estimates that the probable relief for the year will approximate \$6,700.00. We therefore recommend the purchase of \$2,000.00, par value, in extremely liquid bonds for the benefit of the Relief Fund so that the Grand Lodge may receive the maximum return in the way of interest for the benefit of this Relief Fund.

This past year the Relief Committee drew for relief purposes the sum of \$6,300.00. The year before the withdrawal for that purpose was \$5,700.00 and for the year ending May 20th, 1928 the sum of \$5,200.00 all of which would indicate to this committee that the demands for relief are slowly growing.

## SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

This account is maintained for the purpose of buying supplies, by the Grand Secretary, for re-issuing to subordinate Lodges. It is not intended that this fund shall be a profit making fund for the Grand Lodge and it is intended that this fund shall be kept entirely separate from all other funds of the Grand Lodge. The inventory on May 14th, 1930 shows cash on hand, \$3,219.60 with supplies at cost price, \$1,432.39 or a total of \$4,651.96.

The Grand Secretary informs us that the time has come for the reprinting of the large Monitors used in this Grand Jurisdiction and he is of the opinion that it will take about \$500 more money to have these Monitors printed than is now available in this fund. However, it is doubtless true that enough Monitors will be sold during the coming fiscal year so that the cash of the Supply Account will at the end of the year be of satisfactory volume so that no definite appropriation need be made from the General Fund to amplify this account. We do, however, recommend that authority be given the Grand Secretary to transfer the sum of \$500 from the General Fund to the Supply Account if it is needed to pay for these new Monitors with the expectation that a sufficient revenue will come in during the year so that transfer can be made back to the General Fund before the books of the Grand Secretary are closed a year from approximately May 14th.

## BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

There has been added to this fund in interest on bonds and daily balances the sum of \$2,715.73 and from subordinate Lodges, \$13,854.50. The only items of expenditures were for improvements at the Fremont Homes, \$2,600.00. The present value of this fund is \$72,263.44 of which \$754.25 is in cash on deposit at the Omaha National Bank, Omaha, the balance being in bonds.

This year there has already been presented for the consideration of this Grand Body a bequest from Brother Charles B. Veazie, formerly a member of Fremont Lodge No. 15 at Fremont, Nebraska. The exact amount of this

bequest is not definitely determined but it is quite certain that it will be in excess of \$25,000.00. The terms of the bequest have been made known to you and it is in order that this Grand Body by appropriation amplify this bequest in the amount of \$10,000.

The following resolution is offered:

"That the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska does hereby appropriate the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars out of its Building & Improvement Fund to be used in the construction of a building by said Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children in conformity with the Will of said Charles B. Veazie and directs that said money be paid over to said Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children upon approval of plan, specifications and the letting of the contract for the erection of said building by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Nebraska for said purpose."

We recommend the adoption of the resolution.

#### MAINTENANCE FUND FOR FREMONT HOMES.

A year ago this fund had a total value of \$16,654.13 of which \$10,654.13 was in cash. There has come to this fund \$413.02 in interest on bonds and daily balances and \$13,854.50 from subordinate Lodges. Last year we appropriated the sum of \$13,000.00 or as much thereof as may be needed for our share of the maintenance of the Fremont Homes and there was actually withdrawn \$12,000.00, leaving a cash balance at this time of \$12,921.65 and \$6,000.00 invested in bonds.

This committee endeavored to lay stress last year in its annual report upon the fact that this fund should be more carefully guarded because the fund was not as large as it ought to be and if the cost of maintenance at Fremont should materially increase that the Grand Lodge would have to face the raising of additional monies by per capita tax and otherwise to increase the annual revenue accruing to this fund.

At the present time the detailed management of the Fremont Homes is entrusted to a corporation which began to function as such managers about January 23rd, 1930.

We offer the following statement which is not designed to be an absolutely accurate statement as to exact dollars and cents for the reason that the fiscal year of the Grand Lodge and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children Corporation is not the same but the following figures are approximately correct.

A year ago there was approximately \$10,200 in cash in the hands of the joint managers of the Home at Fremont. During this past year the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star and the Grand Lodge have each appropriated \$12,000.00 for maintenance. This has been amplified by other funds including that paid by parents, etc. At the present time we find a cash balance of approximately \$5,000.00, \$2,800.00 in Liberty Bonds that the present corporation received from the former Eastern Star Home Corporation and \$5,000.00 in Liberty Bonds which the Masonic-Eastern Star Home Corpora-

tion purchased within the last sixty days from its own General Fund. This makes cash and Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$12,800.00 on hand in the General Fund treasury of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at this time. We are informed that the bills to be met at the meeting this coming Friday at Fremont are approximately \$2,500.00 and after those bills are paid there will be \$10,300.00 in cash and Liberty Bonds left. It is thought that \$2,800.00 of this cash that came from the former corporation is perhaps bequest money. If that is true, undoubtedly the corporation will take that out of the General Fund as soon as that question has been determined and place it in some kind of a bequest fund. When that is done, if it is done, that will still leave a balance of \$7,800.00 in cash or its equivalent.

It appears to the committee that the Home Corporation managed its affairs as to maintenance very successfully last year on a revenue of \$12,000.00 from each of the contributing Grand Bodies and still have a cash reserve of \$7,800.00. It has been the policy of the Finance Committee apparently fully concurred in by the Jurisprudence Committee and the Grand Lodge that all funds of the Grand Lodge should remain in control of the Grand Lodge until needed by committees or boards under it. We also mention the fact that the total revenue to the maintenance fund this year as well as last year was approximately \$14,000.00 annually.

With all points in mind we recommend the appropriation of \$12,000.00 for the maintenance fund for Fremont Home Maintenance, believing that the Grand Lodge should keep its appropriation within its revenue if possible and that as little money as is possible should be in the hands of anybody but the Grand Lodge itself at any time during the activities of the year.

We further recommend that since the custom seems to have prevailed the last several years of making withdrawal from this appropriation quarterly, that the withdrawal be made monthly and that the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star be requested to co-operate on this particular point. It has been thought that the by-laws of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter required quarterly appropriations but our investigation along this line today indicates that there is nothing in the law of either body to that effect and that monthly withdrawals could better be met than quarterly withdrawals.

#### ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND.

A year ago the value of this fund was \$155,565.18. The income, consisting of interest on mortgages, bonds, and daily bank balances, is \$8,146.57. The only expense in connection with this fund has been \$149.02 accrued interest on securities purchased and a service fee to one of the Trust Companies of Omaha for \$120.00 for the collection of certain accounts. The value of this fund at this time is \$163,442.73.

#### WAR RELIEF FUND.

The value of this fund a year ago was \$36,151.79. There has been added to it the form of interest on securities and bank balances the sum of \$1,591.02 and the withdrawals from the fund have been \$8.47 accrued interest on securities purchased and an item of \$300.00 of relief properly chargeable to this fund. The present value of this fund is \$37,434.34.

## CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

The only item that has been added to this fund this year is the interest on securities of \$1,496.25 and the present value of the fund is \$34,154.28, all of which is invested in bonds with the exception of \$389.42 cash on hand in the United States National Bank of Omaha.

Two years ago a bequest was received by the Grand Lodge from Isabelle J. Ferguson. This bequest was first presented by Albert R. Davis at the session at which he presided as Grand Master. The party making the bequest was a resident of the county in which Grand Master Davis lived. We understand that he was not only the attorney for the party making this bequest but that he was also representing the estate at the time that the bequest was made known to the Grand Lodge. In his annual report he referred to the fact that this bequest was to be divided equally between the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth and the Childrens Home at Fremont. It has been called to the attention of this committee that certain parts of the will of Isabelle J. Ferguson, deceased, are as follows:

"I have selected the following beneficiaries as worthy charitable institutions, and I therefore give and bequeath to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. & A. M., the sum of \$6,000.00, of which sum \$3,000.00 shall be used for the support of the Masonic Home for Aged People at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and the remaining sum of \$3,000.00 shall be used for the support and maintenance of the Masonic Childrens Home at Fremont, Nebraska, leaving it to the discretion of said Grand Lodge whether said amount shall be used for the current needs of said institutions, or expended for the further improvement of said institutions.

After the payment of all legacies hereinbefore bequeathed I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, unto the Masonic Home for Aged People, at Plattsmouth, Nebr., the Masonic Home for Children at Fremont, Nebraska, the Crowell Memorial Home for Aged People at Blair, Nebraska, the Presbyterian College at Hastings, Nebraska, the Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery Association of Wayne, Nebraska, the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Wayne, Nebraska, Park College of Parksville, Missouri, and the Trustees of Tabitha Lutheran Home for Aged People, at Lincoln, Nebraska, share and share alike. That is, to each institution herein named, the one-ninth of the residue of my said estate."

On the face of it with this added knowledge it would appear that perhaps the Grand Lodge was in error in voting to place that share of the estate designed for the Fremont Homes in the Childrens Home Endowment Fund as they did two years ago. However, the following fact should be called to the attention of this Grand Body in this connection. At the time that Past Grand Master Davis drew up his annual report there was no fund of this Grand Lodge available for bequests designed for Fremont Home activities nor was there any functioning corporation managing the Fremont Homes. During that Grand Lodge session of two years ago the idea of establishing the Childrens Home Endowment Fund was offered, and was approved, first by Grand Master Davis himself, later by other committees of the Grand Lodge and finally by the Grand Lodge itself. Part of the purpose of forming this endowment

fund was to provide a place where bequests coming to this Grand Lodge for the purpose of amplifying Fremont activities could be lodged and held by this Grand Lodge for the purpose for which they were designated. This Endowment Fund might well be called a trust fund of this Grand Lodge. The one-ninth of the residue of this bequest which the Grand Lodge received was \$1,730.94.

This committee believes that since Grand Master Davis assisted in the formation of this endowment fund, approved of the placing of this bequest of Isabelle J. Ferguson into this fund that the account is well lodged and properly lodged and should remain in that fund to help the growth of that fund both as to principal and interest all of which will eventually revert to the development of Childrens Home activities.

However, if this Grand Lodge does not see this matter as outlined above this committee knows no reason why this Grand Lodge should not properly, by vote, transfer the sum of \$1,730.94 from the Childrens Home Endowment Fund to the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children now that they are incorporated and qualified to receive such a bequest.

In order to get this matter before this Grand Body this Committee recommends that no transfer of this amount be made at this time.

#### FURNITURE AND FIXTURES ACCOUNT.

We observe that a 5% depreciation charge has been made representing depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures of the Grand Lodge.

#### BOND OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

We deem bond in the amount of \$50,000.00 to be ample and recommend the continuation of the bond in that amount and that the premium be paid out of the General Fund of the Grand Lodge.

#### LEBANON LODGE NO. 58, EXTINCT.

This committee respectfully refers this Grand Lodge to 1929 proceedings, pages 137, 138, 139, all dealing with the closing up of the affairs of Lebanon Lodge Number 58, Extinct and are pleased to report that the accounts have been entirely closed, that the indemnity agreement signed by the new Lodge at Columbus in connection with relief and care of orphans was properly prepared and signed, that the property and cash of Lebanon Lodge, Number 58 have been turned over to the New Lodge at Columbus known as Lebanon Lodge Number 323.

#### BONDS OF SUBORDINATE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

Heretofore for several years this Grand Lodge by law has required the bonding of Secretaries and Treasurers of subordinate Lodges. This bond is usually known as Schedule A, Fidelity Bond and with this has been included bond of the Grand Secretary. When we first placed this bond in force the premium was on a basis of 20 cents and later was reduced to 18 6-10 cents. The volume of the bond is now slightly in excess of \$400,000.00. This Grand Lodge is now offered a bond of this character at a 15-cent rate. We recommend that since in our opinion bonds can be obtained in reputable bonding compan-

ies at a 15-cent rate that the Grand Officers obtain such bond from such bonding company as they may designate, the present bond running out July 1st, 1930, and we will make appropriation on the basis of a 15-cent rate.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION.

\$2,000.00 was appropriated for the expenses of this committee a year ago. They organized themselves in July. Prior to that time the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary paid items of \$54.48. \$1,000.00 was withdrawn during the year by the committee itself and they report the balance on hand May 28, 1930, \$388.18. It is understood that this money is to be returned to the Grand Lodge and placed in the General Fund, it being unexpended activities of the past fiscal year.

#### GRAND CUSTODIAN'S ACCOUNT.

The audit of the Grand Custodian's Accounts shows that there was a balance of \$59.28 on hand a year ago. He has withdrawn \$2,000.00 which was his appropriation. The sum of \$2,011.81 has been expended as follows:

Paid Deputy Custodians for Schools.....	\$1,319.77
Paid Office Expenses.....	187.00
Paid for Grand Custodian's Expenses.....	505.04

Total.....	\$2,011.81
Balance on Hand.....	\$ 47.47

\$3.43 of which is on deposit in the bank. The balance is in cash in the hands of the Grand Custodian.

#### PRESENT VALUE OF BONDS.

In order that the incoming Grand Officers may have definite knowledge of the present market value of the bonds of the various funds it is recommended that the Grand Secretary consolidate a detailed list of bonds of all funds and have the same valued by some officer of a trust company. This information will show the Grand Officers whether the various bonds as well as whether the total of the various bonds shows an increase or a decrease in value and will give them a definite basis upon which to determine the advisability of buying or selling bonds this coming year.

#### FORMS FOR EXPENSE ACCOUNTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

The past several years the Finance Committee has been working towards a little more system in expense accounts and it is now recommended that the Grand Secretary supply standardized forms which the various committees and Grand Officers would use in their travels on business. These forms would show mileage, hotels, meals, etc., and if the various committee chairmen and Grand Officers would urge the continual use of these forms it would be of material value not only to the Grand Secretary but to the Finance Committee annually in the auditing of these accounts. The cost of securing would be relatively small and could be paid out of the Grand Secretary's contingent fund.

## OFFICERS ATTENDING GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS.

The account of Officers Attending Grand Lodge Functions under the direction of the Grand Master has been audited and it has been shown that there is a balance of \$45.18 left in that fund. This amount is to be returned to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge.

## EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

For two years now the Committee on Finance has been urged to give consideration to the procuring of Workmen's compensation and Employer's Liability for the officers, committees and employees of the Grand Lodge. This year we have particularly given consideration to that and it has been urged that steps be taken along this line. We have interviewed representatives of two surety companies who would write such a coverage. It is estimated that such a coverage can be provided at a cost not to exceed \$36.00 for the rate of premium is extremely low. The one particular thing that this coverage would assure the Grand Lodge of is the taking care of accidents that might befall employees of the Grand Lodge in the discharge of their regular duties as such. It is rather hard to anticipate that such a claim would fall upon the Grand Lodge but in the last three years there have been many instances of a possibility of such a claim existing and we recommend that the incoming Grand Master be authorized to obtain such coverage at an estimated premium of not to exceed \$36.00 annually.

## REQUESTS FOR RETURN OF FEES.

Signet Lodge No. 193, Leigh, Nebraska, reports inability to obtain quorum at the time of election on account of stormy weather and requests the return of fee for special dispensation to hold election out of time. We recommend that this fee of \$10.00 be refunded.  
Omadi Lodge No. 5, Dakota City.

The Secretary of Omadi Lodge No. 5, at Dakota City died shortly after election and a special dispensation was granted to elect out of time. We recommend, if this fee of \$10.00 for the special dispensation has been paid, that it be refunded.

Israel Lodge No. 187, Ulysses, Nebraska, reports that on account of serious weather and road conditions they were unable to obtain a quorum on the night of election. Special dispensation has been given to hold election out of time and they request the return of the \$10.00. We recommend that this be granted.

## STOCK FOR MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN.

In connection with the re-issuing of the stock of the former Eastern Star Home for Children at the time of the change of name and activities in January, 1930, it was found that the Grand Lodge had previously been issued 10 shares and the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star had previously been issued 43 shares. In the re-issuing of the stock the officers of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children re-issued stock as listed above in the revised corporation. In addition to that each Grand Body was issued 1500 shares of stock, par value



\$100.00. It has been expected that the Grand Chapter and the Grand Lodge would at this time and at all future times hold equal stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home Corporation. We therefore recommend that the 10 shares of stock re-issued as above mentioned to the Grand Lodge and the 43 shares to the Grand Chapter be cancelled of record providing that the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star concurs in such recommendation.

We also find that there are a number of shares of stock re-issued by this corporation to individuals and subordinate Lodges and chapters of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. One of the provisions of which is that when the owner of the stock dies the stock will revert ultimately to some subordinate organization or to the Grand Bodies. It is further recommended that the Grand Lodge go on record subject to the acceptance by the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star that as these individual certificates become available they be cancelled with the expectations that eventually all stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home will be owned by the Grand Bodies in Nebraska, instead of by any individuals.

In the Grand Secretary's report we notice an item "Masonic-Eastern Star Home, \$90,852.06," as an asset. We understand that the stock certificate represents 1500 shares, par value \$100.00, full value \$150,000.00 and is in the hands of the Grand Secretary. Therefore we recommend that the sum of \$90,852.06 be charged to surplus of the General Fund thus eliminating the item "Masonic-Eastern Star Home \$90,852.06" and that a new account appear in the inventory of the General Fund as a debit to be known as "Stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, \$150,000.00" and that a like amount be credited to the surplus account of the General Fund. This is done to charge off the item of \$90,852.06 which appears as an asset on the Trial Balance Sheet of the General Fund, substituting in its place the stock in the amount of \$150,000.00 now issued and in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

#### LIBERTY BONDS.

The various funds of the Grand Lodge hold \$75,000.00 par value in Liberty Bonds, \$70,000.00 of which is in Fourth Liberty Bonds and \$5,000.00 in First Liberty Bonds. This committee has given consideration to the possible desirability of the incoming Grand Officers taking steps to sell these Liberty Bonds in the reasonable near future on account of the present market. At the same time investing in other suitable bonds. We believe from information in our hands received from Omaha organizations qualified to deal in such securities and to offer advice in such matters that it would be well for the Grand Lodge to take its profit for its various funds from the sale of these Liberty Bonds before they more nearly approach their maturity or option dates. We recommend that the incoming Grand Officers and the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home give consideration in the very near future to this suggestion and if they believe the point mentioned is well taken that steps be consummated along this line.

#### AUTHORITY TO SELL BONDS.

Should occasion arise during the current fiscal year for the necessity of converting bonds in any fund of this Grand Lodge for the purpose of meeting

obligations levied against said fund or funds, the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary are hereby authorized to make such sale and account for the same to the proper funds.

It is further recommended that the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary are hereby empowered to sell securities in any fund of the Grand Lodge giving proper accounting therefor, said sales made for the purpose of re-investment of funds.

#### AUTHORITY TO ASSIGN OR SELL REGISTERED GOVERNMENT BONDS.

"Be It Resolved, that Orville A. Andrews or John R. Tapster be and either of them is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and assign any or all United States Registered Bonds or Registered Bonds of any description, which are transferable on the books of the Treasury Department, now standing or which may hereafter stand in the name of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, and to appoint one or more attorneys for that purpose."

#### UNANTICIPATED INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE GRAND LODGE OTHER THAN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Year after year there are always certain expenses, usually small which are not to be anticipated by incoming Grand Officers or by the committees of the Grand Lodge. It has been the understanding that such items, when necessary, are paid out of the various funds, General Fund particularly, under order of the Grand Master. We observe that other Grand Jurisdictions are placing an amount in their General Fund Budget to take care of such items. We believe that it would be well for Nebraska to adopt such a plan. We therefore recommend that an item of \$500.00 be placed in the Budget under this heading, said items to represent those that are not anticipated and do not properly belong to the activities of the Grand Secretary's office and duties. That such items when paid be paid by separate warrants under the approval and over the signature of the Grand Master, for we believe that this will simplify accounting and will take some items out of the incidental expenses of the Grand Secretary's office which have been paid in the past and did not belong there.

#### FIFTY YEAR BADGES.

The Grand Secretary calls attention to the fact that it may be necessary to purchase additional Fifty Year Badges during this current fiscal year and we are therefore making a recommendation in the Budget for \$200.00 for this purpose.

#### RENT ON GRAND LODGE QUARTERS.

Heretofore for some years past a budget of \$1,000.00 annually has been set up for rent of Grand Lodge Quarters. In checking back in regard to this item we observe that at each annual communication the rent has been paid up to March 31st, leaving in reality the Grand Lodge three months behind. We believe it well to ask an appropriation this year for \$1,250.00 which will pay for five quarter periods of rent so that when we come to Grand Lodge next year

the rent of the Grand Lodge quarters will be paid to June 30th, 1931 instead of March 31st. This is not a raise in the budget but merely to place ourselves in a position of advance payments quarterly instead of always being one quarter behind at the end of each fiscal year.

#### BALANCE ISABELLE J. FERGUSON BEQUEST.

There appears in the statement of the Grand Secretary an item of \$190.93, which we understand is the balance of the bequest of Isabelle J. Ferguson. We recommend that the sum of \$95.47 be paid to the Nebraska Masonic Home and that \$95.46 be placed in the Childrens Home Endowment Fund. At the same time the sum of \$190.93 should be charged to the General Fund.

#### GRAND LODGE LIBRARY.

It appears that occasions sometimes come up for the purchase of additional books for the Library. The exact amount, etc., can not be anticipated and we believe that this would be a proper charge to be entered in the Fund called "Unanticipated Incidental Expenses Grand Lodge Other Than The Grand Secretary's Office."

#### MEMORIAL TABLET.

That part of the Grand Secretary's Report entitled, "Memorial Tablet has been referred to the Finance Committee. We observe that the Memorial Tablet of Robert Carroll Jordan, First Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska has been paid for during the past year and it seems that no further action on the part of the Finance Committee is necessary.

#### OLD TRADING POST LOGS.

That part of the Grand Secretary's Report appearing on page 28, headed as above has been referred to the Finance Committee. The Grand Secretary has recently made further investigation and it now appears that the Logs referred to in this case did not belong to the building first used as a Masonic Meeting Place of Nebraska. Consequently they are no value to the Grand Lodge. We recommend to the Grand Lodge that the matter be dropped unless further negotiations show the present information to be erroneous. We do believe, however, that if the logs could be properly established as those belonging to the First Meeting Place of Masons in Nebraska that steps should be taken for the preservation of them to the Grand Lodge.

#### DEPOSITORY BOND AT FREMONT.

We are informed again this year that proper bond covering deposits in the name of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont in the amount of \$6,000.00 is still in force thus protecting the Grand Lodge's interest in that account.

#### AUTHORITY TO INVEST SURPLUS MONIES.

In conformity with the practice of recent years we again enter on the records the following recommendation:

"We recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master, The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, and the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, acting collectively, be empowered and authorized to invest the surplus monies in any fund of the Grand Lodge, in Government Bonds, Registered or coupon, or other liquid bonds as such surplus funds may appear."

#### BUDGET FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

We recommend the following appropriations or as much thereof as may be necessary from the various funds as designated for the fiscal year ending on or about May the 20th, 1931.

#### GENERAL FUND.

Pay-Roll, Session 1930.....	\$ 4,743.72
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings.....	1,350.00
Grand Tyler, 1930.....	15.00
Organist, 1930.....	10.00
Reporting and Transcribing, 1930.....	100.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests.....	100.00
Grand Lodge Office Rent to June 30, 1931.....	1,250.00
Grand Chaplain Expense.....	150.00
Grand Master's Expense.....	1,500.00
Grand Master's Clerk Hire.....	600.00
Grand Secretary's Salary.....	3,600.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire.....	2,700.00
Grand Custodian's Salary.....	3,000.00
Expense—Grand Custodian and Deputy Grand Custodians.....	2,000.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Expense—Grand Lodge Officers.....	1,200.00
Grand Secretary's Surety Bond.....	75.00
Blanket Bond—Secretary's and Treasurer's Subordinate.....	560.00
Expense—Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts.....	500.00
Reserve for payments under contracts—Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts.....	500.00
Certified Public Accountant, 1930.....	72.86
Expense—Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	1,000.00
Committee on Masonic Education.....	2,000.00
Salary—Grand Secretary Emeritus.....	1,200.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau.....	300.00
Incidental Expense Grand Secretary's Office.....	1,500.00
Purchase of List of Regular Lodges and Mailing.....	125.00
Grand Secretary's Office Equipment.....	200.00
Retiring Grand Master's Jewel.....	100.00
Masonic Relief Association, 1930.....	210.75
Expense—Committee George Washington National Memorial.....	600.00
Two-fifths of Former Expense Account George Washington Nat'l Memorial Collections.....	2,322.80

Unauthorized Incidental Expense of the Grand Lodge Other Than Grand Secretary's Office—Under Direction of Grand Master ..	500.00
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—Service Annuities and Gifts .....	67.77
Stenographic Service for Committee, 1931 Session .....	25.00
Committee—George Washington National Memorial, Balance Expense to Date .....	35.21
Grand Chaplain—Balance Expense to Date .....	7.93
Fees Returned .....	30.00
Isabelle J. Ferguson Bequest Distributed to Nebraska Masonic Home and Childrens Home Endowment Fund .....	190.93
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$34,741.97

BUILDING & IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To Amplify the Veazie Bequest as per resolution offered elsewhere in this report.....\$10,000.00

MAINTENANCE MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN.

Maintenance for the coming fiscal year.....\$12,000.00

At 12:00 o'clock M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, June 5th, 1930.

At 2:00 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, moved that Section 82 of the law be amended so that it will read: "Each Lodge shall be liable for Grand Lodge dues upon all its members in good standing on the last day of each calendar year, which would be December 31st."

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, asked for unanimous consent to consider the above amendment to the law. Unanimous consent was granted, and the amendment was unanimously adopted.

W. Robert J. Jones, 288, Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, presented the following report, which was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD.

*To the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

We pause today in loving recognition of the Great Mystery called Death; old, yet ever new, in its power to bring fresh sorrow to our hearts.

We pay a tribute of love and respect to 509 of our Brethren who have laid down their working tools and entered into rest and enjoyment of fadeless light and immortal life in that Kingdom where faith and hope shall be fulfilled in glorious fruition.

"I cannot say, and I will not say,  
That he is dead, He is just away!  
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand  
He has wandered into an unknown land  
And left us dreaming how very fair  
It needs must be since he lingers there,  
And you—oh you who the wildest yearn  
For the old time step and the glad return  
Think of him faring on, as dear  
In the love of There as the love of Here,  
Think of him still as the same I say,  
He is not dead—he is just away."

There is ever and forever somewhere in the hearts of men, a feeling of responsibility and awe in the presence of an infinite truth that ever brings to us thoughts of our declining days as our life enters the unseen Realm beyond. Our loved ones will never return to us, but we shall cross the river to them, and as one by one we go, the voice of Masonry echoes the promise of our Heavenly Father of another meeting where love is deepest and hope is highest.

Still thy heart in its beating; be glad of such rest,  
Though it call from thy bosom its dearest and best.  
Weep no more that affection thus loosens its tie;  
Weep no more that the loved and the loving must die;  
Weep no more o'er the cold dust that lies at your feet;  
But gaze on yon starry world—there ye shall meet.

May we not breathe a prayer this hour to the memory of our Great Masonic dead who were endeavoring to uplift humanity by fostering a spirit of fraternity and binding together by closer ties the Brotherhood of man. We were privileged to labor with them in the cause of mankind. The influence of their lives and character will never die. To them the night has come, they cannot work.

May their virtues be enshrined in our hearts, that we may dedicate and consecrate ourselves to the completion of those tasks they left unfinished to the fulfillment of the destiny they followed in Masonic faith.

We have received notice of the death of the following distinguished Brethren of other Grand Jurisdictions:

M. W. Charles E. Rosenbaum. . . . . Past Grand Master. . . . . Arkansas  
M. W. Thomas McKinzie. . . . . Past Grand Master. . . . . Connecticut

M. W. Harry Mayer.....	Past Grand Master.....	Delaware
M. W. Lamar G. Carter.....	Past Grand Master.....	Florida
M. W. Charles Wesley Walton.....	Past Grand Master.....	Iowa
M. W. Charles Fletcher Johnson.....	Past Grand Master.....	Maine
M. W. George Marshall Stowe.....	Past Grand Master.....	Minnesota
R. W. Sheldon L. Frazar.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.....	Minnesota
M. W. Frank O. Gilbert.....	Past Grand Master.....	Michigan
M. W. Harry Turner Howard.....	Past Grand Master.....	Mississippi
M. W. Owen Morris.....	Past Grand Master.....	Minnesota
M. W. George Thomas Slack.....	Past Grand Master.....	Montana
M. W. Wendell H. Churchyard.....	Past Grand Master.....	Nevada
M. W. John W. Vrooman.....	Past Grand Master.....	New York
M. W. William S. Farmer.....	Past Grand Master.....	New York
M. W. Beverly Sampson Royster.....	Past Grand Master.....	North Carolina
M. W. Edwin S. Griffith.....	Past Grand Master.....	Ohio
M. W. E. C. Gulliford.....	Past Grand Master.....	Ohio
M. W. Levi Crafton Goodale.....	Past Grand Master.....	Ohio
M. W. Joseph Samuel Murrow, D.D.....	Past Grand Master.....	Oklahoma
M. W. George Harrison Phillips.....	Past Grand Master.....	Oklahoma
M. W. William Hutton Flanagan.....	Past Grand Master.....	Oregon
M. W. Charles Henry Byrn.....	Past Grand Master.....	Tennessee
M. W. Joseph D. Sayers.....	Past Grand Master.....	Texas
M. W. Dan Scott McMillin.....	Past Grand Master.....	Texas
M. W. John Watson.....	Past Grand Master.....	Texas
M. W. William Baylor McChesney.....	Past Grand Master.....	Virginia
W. Floyd B. Jenks.....	Grand Lecturer.....	Vermont
M. W. David Sanborn Prescott.....	Past Grand Master.....	Washington
M. W. Samuel Nathaniel Myers.....	Past Grand Master.....	West Virginia
M. W. William Ray Baker.....	Past Grand Master.....	Washington
M. W. William Watson Perry.....	Past Grand Master.....	Wisconsin
M. W. David Benjamin Greene.....	Past Grand Master.....	Wisconsin

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, moved that the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence which had been prepared by M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, be accepted and printed in the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Motion carried.

The Grand Secretary read the report of the Advisory Committee on Applications for Reinstatement, and it was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT.

*To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:*

Your advisory committee on applications for reinstatement beg to report that there have been 33 applications for reinstatement submitted during the year. It is with regret that we report that some of these applications have been recommended for disapproval. In a few instances the petitions have

not been completely filled out, and, on recommendation that further information be furnished, the Lodges seem to have taken no further interest in the matter.

The ages of the Brethren making applications for reinstatement range as follows:

- Two were under the age of 40 years.
- Six between the ages of 40 and 50.
- Ten between the ages of 50 and 60.
- Eight between the ages of 60 and 70.
- And seven over the age of 70 years.

V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, moved that a copy of the reprimand delivered by the Master of the Lodge to a member of one of our Lodges, who had been tried in his Lodge for the sale and possession of intoxicating liquor, be printed and that a copy of it be sent to each Lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction, with a request that it be read to the Lodge. Motion carried.

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

Your Committee on Masonic Education is pleased to make report for the Masonic year just closing, and in doing so we desire to direct your attention toward the future rather than toward the past, for we believe there is an important work to be done in this field and an almost unlimited opportunity for the accomplishment of things worth while in this work.

Throughout this year this committee has had the hearty assistance of numerous Brethren, and by reason of this every request for a speaker has been met, and wherever possible to do so the committee has arranged for the speaker requested by the local Lodge. We appreciate very much the assistance of these Brethren who have given so loyally of their time and effort in delivering these addresses.

The reports which have been received from the different meetings convince us that the Brethren of the Craft appreciate the meetings, and that with the coming years the work of the committee may well be enlarged and a definite program adopted and carried forward.

In all parts of the Grand Jurisdiction we find appreciation of the work done under the leadership of our good Brother Charles M. Shepherd while he was Chairman of the Committee. The question has been frequently asked, "Will we ever be able to find a Brother who can take the place of Brother Shepherd?" He had completely won the hearts of the Brethren by the touch of his brotherly love and by his eloquence upon the platform. His work was



nobly and successfully done and it was productive of much good wherever he went. We do not expect to find anyone who will take his place. We do expect the work to be carried on, and that the strong foundation which he laid will serve well in the future.

We believe the subject of Masonic Education should have a larger place in the program of the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction. There might be advisability in organizing the committee so that a part of the membership would be continued each year. Not so that membership should become for life but so that there would be assurance that each year some of the members would bring to the work the thought and experience of former years and so there would be assurance that a worthy program could be laid out and carried forward without serious interruption. We suggest for your consideration the question as to whether this Grand Lodge should by appropriate legislation amend Section 9 of the By-Laws so as to provide for a Committee on Masonic Education. If the work is to be continued it would seem that it is of sufficient importance to be taken out of the realm of uncertainty as to the appointment of a committee each year, and to give it a legal standing which will assure its continuance and ample support.

We further suggest that a continuing program should be worked out under which the work of the committee will be carried into every Lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction as frequently as possible, and with this continue the rule which has been followed of furnishing to Lodges a speaker whenever requested, this being in addition to a scheduled assignment of work reaching all the Lodges.

If this Grand Lodge concludes to permanently establish this work a program can be worked out which will look to many different subjects of Masonic Education. The membership of your reporting committee would not attempt to limit the future. There is reason to believe that at the present time there is as deep an interest in this Grand Jurisdiction in the subject of Masonic history as any subject which would properly come under the work of such a committee. And it is important that the membership of our Craft be correctly informed upon this interesting and valuable subject of Masonic study. The symbolism of Masonry is always interesting and could well find a place in a program of Masonic Education. Brother Shepherd's lectures upon the part taken by Masonry in the history of our Nation went deep into the minds and hearts of the Brethren. This field will deeply interest and profit the Brethren when presented by one who had given largely in time and research to the subject. These are only suggested subjects. There are many others of great importance. The practical application of Masonry could well find a place in a well worked out program.

Under a continuing program a committee would be free to search out and ask qualified Brethren to give ample time and study to various subjects to be presented to the Craft. In addition to this when requests were received from Lodges for presentation of some subject not at that time upon the general program the committee would be in position to find within a reasonable time some Brother who was qualified to go and present to the Brethren of the Lodge in a satisfactory manner the information they were seeking.

Thus far this report has contemplated only the presentation of a program to be presented by speakers. If this Grand Lodge should desire to also undertake the preparation and publication, or the purchase, and distribution of literature that could be done. But before this should be undertaken a careful survey of the probable cost should have most serious consideration.

We believe the Brethren in the various Lodges will respond heartily to an efficiently worked out program on Masonic Education. It would not in any way overlap or detract from the importance and the success of the instruction in the esoteric work. Throughout the year just closing there has at all times been close association and hearty co-operation between the Grand Custodian and his able helpers and the membership of the Committee on Masonic Education. The two works are separate and independent but each of great value to the other.

And so believing the work of the Committee on Masonic Education throughout the years it has been carried on has fully justified the efforts thus far, we suggest that you give to the work of the future a firm and legal standing and make possible a program which can be carried into every Lodge and its benefits received by every Brother.

Masonry has ever been of benefit to humanity and its future influence will be enlarged by a better understanding by its votaries of its mission and of its meaning.

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, presented the following amendment to the law, seconded by five members of the Grand Lodge, which was laid over for consideration at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW.

It is hereby proposed that Section 9 of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge be amended by striking out of line nine of said Section the period immediately following the word "Children" and inserting in lieu thereof a comma, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following:

"(17) Committee on Masonic Education."

Also by the inserting after the period following the word "chairman" in line eleven the following:

"The Committee on Masonic Education shall consist of five members to be appointed by the Grand Master, and the regular term of membership shall be two years and so arranged that the regular terms of two members shall expire in the odd numbered years, and the terms of three members shall expire in the even numbered years, the chairman of the Committee to be designated each year by the Grand Master."

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, presented the following amendment to the law, seconded by five members of the Grand Lodge, which was laid over for con-

sideration at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge:

It is hereby proposed that Section 5 of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge be amended by striking out of line five the word "six" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seven," and by striking out of line six the word "two" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four" so that said section as amended will read as follows:

SEC. 5.—MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.—The retiring Grand Officers, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and one representative from each chartered Lodge according to official rank, if present, and each member of a standing committee, shall be paid out of the funds of the Grand Lodge seven cents per mile for each mile traveled going to the Grand Lodge, to be estimated by the most direct route, and four dollars per day for each day's attendance. In case the Lodge is not represented by any of the first three officers, the proxy given by the highest ranking officer shall be entitled to mileage and per diem. Each member of a standing committee, convened in advance of the annual communication, shall receive per diem for such additional attendance, besides the mileage and per diem of representatives. No member who leaves the Grand Lodge before it is closed shall receive mileage or per diem, unless he be excused by the Grand Lodge. Provided that no member shall be paid for mileage traveled out of this state, nor for a greater distance than from the location of his Lodge in this state.

M. W. Robert R. Dickson, Past Grand Master, moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the eleven Lodges of Omaha, for the very generous entertainment and fine hospitality which had been extended to the members of the Grand Lodge, also to the Brethren of the Quartette of Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, to W. Brother Frank A. Clويدt, 6, for the very beautiful solo rendered at the opening session of the Grand Lodge, and to Brother Harold H. Thom, 1, for the selections rendered on the pipe organ, for the entertainment of the Brethren. Motion unanimously adopted.

REMARKS BY M. W. IRA C. FREET, GRAND MASTER.

Before proceeding with the ceremony of installing the officers for the ensuing Masonic Year, I would just like to take this opportunity for a few words of appreciation.

As I see Brother Jonathan Frye sitting right in front of me, I would first like to say that I thank Brother Frye very much for complying with my request to read the very splendid paper which he presented yesterday afternoon.

And I want to say that I thank the members of each and every Committee for their fine work, and the Brethren throughout the length and breadth of the Jurisdiction for the valuable co-operation during the year. Wherever I went, I found Brethren who were not only willing, but thoroughly

capable of assisting in the work, and I appreciate it very much; and if I have been privileged to bring home more and more to the hearts of the Masons of this Jurisdiction the needs of Masonry, if any member of the Fraternity has been encouraged, and made willing to stand closer to the principles and teachings of our Fraternity, I assure you that in a very large measure it has been due to the hearty co-operation and encouragement that your Grand Master received at the hands of the Brethren. (Applause).

M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Past Grand Master, made the following motion, which was unanimously adopted:

The Grand Junior Warden Elect and the Grand Marshal appointed, are not present to be installed, and I move that authority be given to the Grand Master to install them at a time and place suitable to his convenience.

Past Grand Master, Robert R. Dickson, assisted by Past Grand Master, Charles E. Burnham, acting as Grand Marshal, installed the Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

PRAYER BY V. W. GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER, GRAND  
CHAPLAIN.

Vouchsafe Thy blessing, Lord, upon these Brethren who have been chosen to undertake the responsibilities of their respective Stations, grant that in each instance their conduct and their example may bring credit to our Fraternity, inspiring those whom they serve with the ideals in the principles of our Order, and grant that each in his Station may serve them in humility, consecration, devotion, and dutiful spirit, so that in all our work united may redound to Thy glory, the elevation of the principles of truth and justice and purity and love and faith and that all the Brethren may be blessed in the united work of this Grand Jurisdiction to Thy glory and honor. Amen.

REMARKS BY GRAND MASTER, IRA C. FREET.

*Brother Orville A. Andrews;* As the outgoing Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, it is not only my duty but my high and personal privilege to invest you with the jewel of the office.

My first acquaintance with Brother Andrews, the first time I ever met the Brother, was in a Masonic Lodge. Brother Andrews was serving as Master of Lincoln Lodge No. 19. I was called by the Grand Lodge into the Lodge to perform a Masonic duty, that of helping to instruct the Brethren in the letter of the work. I found Brother Andrews as Master of the Lodge there to perform the Masonic duty. He qualified himself, and did everything within his power to make himself more efficient—the better prepared to carry on the important duties and properly conduct the work of the office of Master of his Lodge.

Brother Andrews and I have worked side by side ever since. I have found Brother Orville A. Andrews to be a true Master Mason in every sense of the term. It is my honest conviction that Brother Andrews tries to make his

life conform to the rules and regulations as recorded in the great lights which rest upon our Altar, and which our grand Fraternity accepts as the only authoritative rule and guide for the government of our conduct. I have not only found him willing to co-operate and under all circumstances and conditions to perform his duty as a citizen and as a Master Mason, but always ready and willing to make it easier for the other fellow to do the right thing.

And, at this time, Brother Andrews, I pin upon your breast this badge of office, and I deem it one of the greatest privileges of my Masonic service as Grand Master, because I know you have merited it, you have won this distinction. One of the greatest concerns during the past year has been this badge of authority, which has been worn so ably by those who preceded me, and I was always very anxious that I should wear it worthily, and that I should be able to pass it on to my successor in office unsullied; I have done my best to do that, and I am convinced that Brother Andrews will wear it just as worthily and honorably as it has ever been worn. (Applause).

REMARKS BY M. W. ROBERT R. DICKSON, PAST GRAND MASTER.

This is rather unexpected, but I am highly pleased this afternoon to be able to install Brother Andrews in office. I appointed him some years ago as Junior Deacon. I have paid close attention to him ever since; he has met every expectation of mine, and I have no doubt but what he will fulfill the duties and discharge the responsibilities of Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska to a very high extent and to the best of his ability; he will be conscientious in everything that he does, and he will be a wonderful Grand Master. I am proud, very proud, to be able to install him as Grand Master. (Applause).

REMARKS BY M. W. ORVILLE A. ANDREWS, GRAND MASTER.

*Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Dickson:*

The honors which have come to me began with your giving me the appointment of the first year of service as Junior Deacon. It is indeed to me an honor to have you install me as Grand Master. I hope that my conduct during the next year,—you have been gracious enough in the remarks to say that I have not disappointed you thus far—I hope that the work as Grand Master will not be a disappointment to you who perhaps may feel a responsibility in starting me in the line. I am not unmindful, Brother Dickson, of the high and great responsibilities that rest upon the Grand Master of Nebraska, I know well the perplexities that confront the Grand Master. I can see them even now in the horizon of my official duties, but I have the assurance also, as you have just given me in this installation ceremony, that I can expect the support and the assistance of the Brethren of the Craft. Were it not that I could depend upon these and upon the all-wise loving Father, to whom we all bow our heads and ask for assistance, I might well shrink from assuming the duties of Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Brother Freet, my heart is full of emotion for these splendid words you have spoken. I well remember our first meeting, and I think perhaps I was as much disturbed at that time in trying to serve as the

Master of Lincoln Lodge No. 19 as I am at this time in being installed in this Grand Lodge as Grand Master.

Our associations have, as you have expressed them, been most pleasant. You have endeared your heart to the Brethren of this entire Jurisdiction and my associations with you have brought upon me a feeling of real fraternal love. My only hope is that when I pass this jewel on to my successor in office that I may have worn it somewhat nearly as worthily as you have.

Most Worshipful Brother, our associations during the past year have been perhaps closer than previous years; I have found you to have that love for the Fraternity and always willing to extend the hand of help to any one who asked it.

My only hope is that a portion of the success that you have had in your splendid administration during the past year may be mine.

Brethren of the Craft, you have honored me with your ballot in electing me to this high office. The Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska has a wonderful heritage. We have, since the formation of this Grand Lodge, had it in the hands of the most worthy and able Masons living in our Jurisdiction; we have, as counselors for the Grand Master,—and that is one of the main things in my assuming these duties,—our Past Grand Masters. There is not a Brother here that appreciates the value of the counsel and the services of the Past Grand Masters more than I do, and I believe that I can freely, and shall freely ask them for their assistance in determining matters that come before the Grand Lodge.

It shall not be my practice to depart from the usual conservative methods that have been pursued by preceding Grand Masters. My only desire shall be to serve this Grand Lodge as worthily as my abilities will permit.

I thank you, Brethren, for your very great kindness to me.

#### REMARKS BY M. W. GEORGE H. THUMMEL, PAST GRAND MASTER.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master:*

The Seventy-third Session is drawing to a close; it has been the end of a most perfect Session, and one of the very best that I have ever known. As we come to the end of this Session and to the end of a perfect day, I want to move you that the most appreciative thanks of the Masons of Nebraska be extended to our retiring Grand Master, Brother Freet. He has served us well, he has served us faithfully, and I know that he will continue in the services of Masonry as long as he lives and I, therefore, move that our thanks be returned to him. Unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

#### REMARKS BY M. W. IRA C. FREET, GRAND MASTER.

*Brethren:*

If my heart were as far down as the bottom of the deepest well in Nebraska I would still want to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

What I have done during the past year I have done with no other thought in mind than that of fulfilling the cause of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. I worked hard, I did the best I could. As I intimated before, if men have been

made happier, if life's pathway has been made easier, if men have been encouraged to be better Masons, better citizens, better husbands and better fathers, my work has not been in vain.

I sincerely thank you, and I assure you that when the Grand Architect of the Universe calls me I want to have a harness on.

REMARKS BY M. W. CHARLES A. CHAPPELL, PAST GRAND MASTER.

*Brother Freet:*

Another true privilege and real joy has been presented to me in this present opportunity of speaking on behalf not only of this Grand Lodge but of all the Masons in Nebraska, a brief word to you.

Seven years ago you were installed Grand Junior Deacon in this Grand Lodge, that installation followed many years of faithful service in your own Lodge, and in this Grand Lodge during the years which have so swiftly sped by. Since your first installation in this Grand Lodge you have served Masonry in Nebraska faithfully in every respect, one year ago it was the happy pleasure of this Grand Lodge to see you installed as Grand Master. You have indeed and in fact been Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska. The twelve months have passed, each one of them filled with active and worth while service by you as Grand Master. Today you have pinned upon your successor the badge of office, the jewel of Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska; you have worked faithfully and well and we congratulate you and express our appreciation of that service. It is not the one who now holds this jewel, nor all the officers of this Grand Lodge, nor the Grand Lodge itself, but all of these, and all of the members of the great Masonic Institution in Nebraska who present you this jewel of a Past Grand Master. As we have learned in the form of our beautiful work, not for its intrinsic worth or value, although it of itself is a thing of rare beauty and true value, but emblematic of the appreciation and the love of your Brethren for your services, and, my Brother, let me suggest to you, as you have already suggested and pledged to this Grand Lodge, that your work is not over; it has just commenced in good earnest, as we might say. The years which have passed and the opportunities for service which have been presented to you have been well improved by you, and they have been builded into the foundation upon which you now stand, to continue your services as a Master Mason and as a Past Grand Master.

Now, Brother, I take great pleasure in placing upon your bosom this jewel of Past Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska.

REMARKS BY M. W. IRA C. FREET, PAST GRAND MASTER.

*Most Worshipful Brother Chappell:*

I thank you for these kind words.

I would just like to say to the Brethren, if you will bear with me for a minute: This is what I have been up against a good many years while listening to the eloquence of Brother Chappell. I am reminded of a circumstance that occurred when he was serving the Jurisdiction as Grand Master. I received a letter from him at one time that he would arrive in York about a

certain hour; that he was going over north to Stromsburg to visit the Lodge and would like to have me go with him. I went over there, and when we arrived we found that the Brother who at that time was wearing the Jordan medal, as being the oldest Master Mason in our Jurisdiction, was being honored, after the regular work of the Lodge, with a birthday party. He was ninety-five years of age, and the Lodge had made a large birthday cake, and upon that cake were placed ninety-five candles, and at the head of the table sat Brother Edwards, and Brother Chappell on his left, and on the right of Brother Edwards was myself; the Lodge had a little gift for Brother Edwards, and they asked Brother Chappell to present the gift to Brother Edwards for the Lodge. He did it in just about the same eloquence that he has invested me with the jewel of the Past Grand Master. And when Brother Chappell sat down, Brother Edwards, a man ninety-five years of age, who was a Colonel in the Civil War, and at that time had a coal black long flowing beard, although at the time Brother Chappell and I saw him his beard was gray, he looked up at me and not knowing my limitations, and with great big tears trickling down over his face he said to me, "Brother Freet, say something, I cannot talk."

I am deeply impressed with the fact that as your Grand Master I was following such able men as Most Worshipful Brother Woodland, and Most Worshipful Brother Davis, Most Worshipful Brother Crites,—that long line of the finest of fine men, and it made me nervous every time I thought of it, as I wondered how in the world I, a most humble Mason, would be able to serve this Jurisdiction following immediately upon the heels of such splendid services as those men were able to render.

When I look upon this jewel of the Past Grand Master, it will bring to my memory many sweet recollections, a lot of hard work, but every bit of it pleasure.

I have been confronted with some pretty stiff propositions, as every man has been who has served in the capacity of Grand Master. Before taking up some of the duties which came to me as Grand Master, I do not hesitate to confess to you on this occasion, that on bended knee I asked the guidance of Him who leads all true Masons, before entering on the tasks. Upon one occasion a member of a Lodge in consideration, or to be considered, a man who had been honored by his Lodge, voluntarily approached me and said to me, "Grand Master, if you would save yourself a lot of trouble, just let the matter rest as it is." When I sought that light that radiates from that Great Light upon our Altar, that light did not show me that that was what the Masons had in mind when they installed me into office of Grand Master. I was approached on several other occasions in a similar manner. I have made sacrifices, and as I said just recently in performing what I considered a Masonic duty, I said to some of the Brethren, "I have made more sacrifices than anybody else, but that is the only way that a man will ever grow and become the splendid character which Masonry strives to build, and which each one of us should strive to make of ourselves; it is only through sacrifices, as I said before, after Brother Chappell talked. That sort of proposition is what I have been up against for a long time. I have nothing more to say except that from the bottom of my heart I thank you for the privileges and the opportunities that you have brought to me.



## REMARKS BY R. W. JOHN R. TAPSTER, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Down in the City of Lincoln there is what is known as the Electa Quartette. Our Most Worshipful Grand Master has on a great number of occasions taken this Quartette with him; it is a ladies' quartette,—he has taken this quartette with him on Masonic occasions where the meetings have been public, and they have rendered a great service to Masonry in that respect indeed. They sent up to Omaha a picture and asked that I present it to our Most Worshipful Grand Master. With this picture is a note, and with your permission, I will read the note.

*"Most Worshipful Grand Master:*

"We had to make this little dodge to break into this Grand Lodge.

"What shall we say now we are here?

"Congratulations, most sincere, for you have earned this honor Grand.

"We would like to take you by the hand, and say or sing the Perfect Prayer  
God Bless and Keep you everywhere."

In behalf of this Quartette, I take great pleasure in presenting this to our Most Worshipful Grand Master.

I wish to say that one member of this Quartette is our Most Worshipful Grand Master's beloved wife; she is a splendid woman. I have known her for several years, and I can tell you that she is a splendid woman.

Not only has our Grand Master a splendid wife, but he has two wonderful sons of a wonderful sire. One of those sons is present with us here today, and if I may, I would like to ask the Grand Senior Deacon to conduct Brother Luther Andrews to the East.

## REMARKS BY BROTHER LUTHER ANDREWS.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master:*

There are times in a man's life when the recognition that is given him and the honor conferred upon him bring joy and happiness to those who love and respect him. On this occasion the members of your family are exceedingly joyful, and your two sons are especially happy and justly proud.

In behalf of your younger son, Orville, Jr., and myself I wish to present to you this little gift, not for the small intrinsic value which it may possess, but to show you in a material way our love, honor and respect for you, and when you gaze upon it, which we hope will be many times daily, may it remind you not only of our affection and regard for you, but also of your faith and practice of the virtues and principles of this great Fraternity, which we know have been your guiding influence in the years past. May God prosper you in the years to come, and may your every effort be crowned with honor in Masonry and credit to yourself.

## REMARKS BY M. W. RORVILLE A. ANDREWS, GRAND MASTER.

*Brethren:*

I hope you will pardon this seeming weakness. My heart is too full to permit me to respond.

There isn't any one who appreciates more than I do the splendid family that I have. I am proud of my boys, as you all know.

Luther, you know I appreciate more than I can tell you what you boys have done for me; what your mother has done for me. What small success I may have made in trying to promulgate the principles of Masonry has been due to the assistance of this splendid family.

I sincerely thank you.

This was something that was not expected, as you Brethren may all know.

Brother Tapster, I sincerely thank you for your part in this matter of presenting this picture.

I have personally felt that the ceremonies to which these ladies have consented to contribute have been made perhaps, more impressive by the sacred music which has been given by this Quartette. You, who have heard the music, perhaps there are a few of you who have, will bear me out in this same feeling.

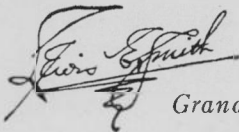
I shall have to make my peace with these ladies in our home town at Lincoln.

At 4:55 P. M., no further business appearing, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.



*Grand Master.*

Attest:



*Grand Secretary.*

## ADDENDA TO THE LAW.

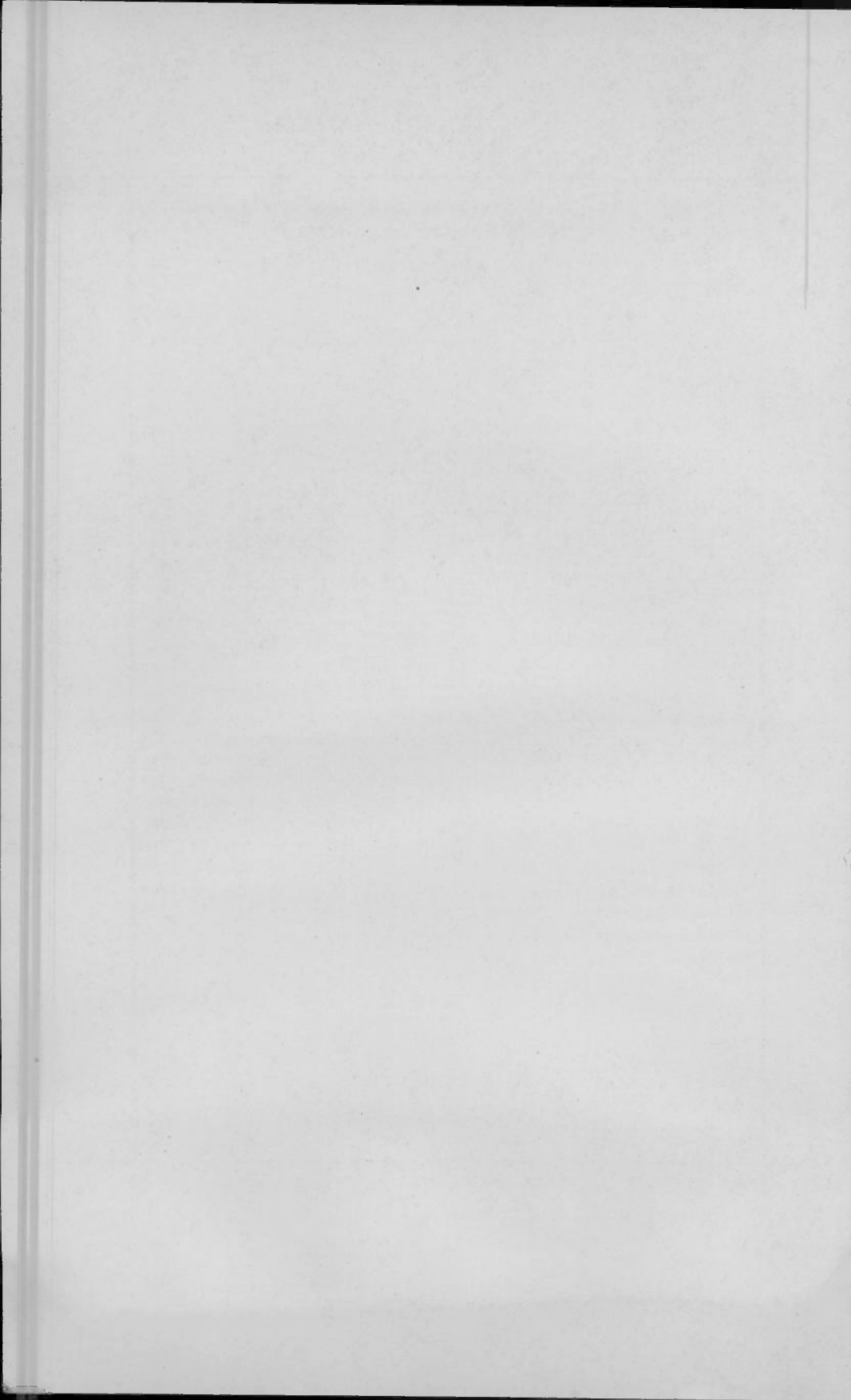
Being Amendments to the Law adopted since the publication of the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, edition of 1929.

SEC. 57.—RETURNS TO GRAND LODGE.—The Secretary of each chartered Lodge shall include in the annual returns, which shall be made out and transmitted to the Grand Secretary, on or before the tenth day of February, a statement of all work done during the preceding Masonic year, including the names of all those elected, initiated, passed, raised, affiliated, suspended, expelled, reinstated, rejected, and deceased, with the dates of same; also the name, number, and location of the Lodge from which each member may come by affiliation. The Secretary shall also report to the Grand Secretary the names of all members of his Lodge who have been called to military service in the army or navy of the United States, and the names of such Brethren shall be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge under the title of The Roll of Honor. Each name shall be written with one given name in full. The returns shall also show the amount of the delinquent dues and the number of members who are delinquent, and shall also show the amount of insurance on real and personal property belonging to the Lodge, the names of the companies in which the insurance is carried, with the amount in each and the date to which the premiums are paid. Dues shall be reported as delinquent when they remain unpaid after the end of the Masonic year in which they are assessed.

SEC. 63-B.—Repealed.

SEC. 82.—LIABILITY.—Each Lodge shall be liable for Grand Lodge dues upon all its members in good standing on the last day of the Masonic year, which would be December 31st. A Brother's dues begin at the date when he is raised or admitted; but if the charter of his Lodge is suspended he is not liable for dues during the period of suspension. Lodges under dispensation are not liable for dues.

SEC. 85-A.—LODGE DUES.—The dues assessed by all chartered Lodges shall be payable on January 1st of the year for which they are assessed, and shall become delinquent October 1st of the same year.



THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR  
BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

**At Rest**

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
FRANK S. CHEATWOOD.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Sept. 19, 1929
FRED A. GORDON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Oct. 15, 1929
FRED J. SACKETT.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Nov. 9, 1929
ASEL STEERE, JR.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Dec. 15, 1929
ERNEST H. THORP.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..June 28, 1929
JOHN BURCHMORE.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Jan. 1, 1930
CHARLES H. SEMPER.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Jan. 7, 1930
EDWARD A. NORTHUP.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Jan. 11, 1930
WILLIAM S. ROBERTSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Feb. 3, 1930
TERGUS C. TORRISON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Feb. 24, 1930
JOHN A. GLEASON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Feb. 8, 1930
OSCAR R. ALLEN.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Mar. 31, 1930
WILLIAM A. COTTON.....	Western Star,	No. 2..July 20, 1929
FOY ALLEN.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Mar. 16, 1930
CHARLES F. FOLEY.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Mar. 16, 1930
ROBERT C. HANSEN, JR.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Mar. 16, 1930
HENRY D. NEELY.....	Capitol,	No. 3..April 8, 1929
FRANK A. WHITNEY.....	Capitol,	No. 3..April 18, 1929
ROBERT R. WALLACE.....	Capitol,	No. 3..May 13, 1929
JAMES E. LAYCOCK.....	Capitol,	No. 3..July 22, 1929
AUGUSTUS H. DONECKEN.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Oct. 28, 1929
JOHN A. OSBORNE, JR.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Dec. 26, 1929
WALTER C. MATTHEWS.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Jan. 3, 1930
N. DOUGLAS COOK.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Jan. 28, 1930
THOMAS R. MCNAIR.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Feb. 3, 1930
WILLIAM C. SUNDBLAD.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Feb. 13, 1930
JOHN S. FURNAS, SR.....	Nemaha Valley,	No. 4..Sept. 12, 1929
RILEY D. WAGGONER.....	Falls City,	No. 9..May 23, 1929
JOHN A. FORD.....	Falls City,	No. 9..Dec. 5, 1929
CHARLES L. DEUEL.....	Covert,	No. 11..April 21, 1929
GEORGE H. GRIFFIN.....	Covert,	No. 11..April 22, 1929
THOMAS ALEXANDER.....	Covert,	No. 11..May 4, 1929
LOUIS FELTMAN.....	Covert,	No. 11..May 13, 1929
HARRY H. JONES.....	Covert,	No. 11..July 3, 1929
NICHOLAS UCK.....	Covert,	No. 11..July 20, 1929
CHARLES F. DRISCOLL.....	Covert,	No. 11..July 29, 1929

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
WILLIAM G. PRICE	Covert,	No. 11.. July 30, 1929
NELS P. JONSSON	Covert,	No. 11.. Aug. 3, 1929
FRANK H. MEYERS	Covert,	No. 11.. Sept. 1, 1929
WHITNEY H. CARSON	Covert,	No. 11.. Sept. 12, 1929
WILLIAM K. HUNTER	Covert,	No. 11.. Nov. 2, 1929
CLARK C. BEYMER	Covert,	No. 11.. Nov. 14, 1929
JOSEPH SORENSON	Covert,	No. 11.. Nov. 21, 1929
HUGH HOVER	Covert,	No. 11.. Dec. 3, 1929
FRED J. STACK	Covert,	No. 11.. Dec. 7, 1929
CHARLES B. CROUCH	Covert,	No. 11.. Jan. 12, 1930
CHARLES S. MCGILL	Covert,	No. 11.. Jan. 22, 1930
JAY B. KATZ	Covert,	No. 11.. Mar. 17, 1930
JOSEPH D. HUTCHINSON	Peru,	No. 14.. Jan. 4, 1930
DAVID B. HUFFMAN	Fremont,	No. 15.. June 22, 1929
JOHN J. WELCH	Fremont,	No. 15.. June 22, 1929
EDWARD BLEWITT	Fremont,	No. 15.. July 18, 1929
OSCAR B. ANDERSON	Fremont,	No. 15.. July 16, 1929
SYLVESTER A. PRESTON	Fremont,	No. 15.. Aug. 14, 1929
JAMES A. MURRELL	Fremont,	No. 15.. Aug. 19, 1929
FRANCIS MCGIVERIN	Fremont,	No. 15.. Mar. 7, 1930
J. WARREN MCCLARY	Fremont,	No. 15.. Mar. 8, 1930
CARLOS D. STEVENS	Fremont,	No. 15.. Mar. 19, 1930
LESLIE A. DUNCAN	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. Dec. 6, 1929
FRANK NAIL	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. June 12, 1929
EDWARD T. BUSH	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. May 23, 1929
NICHOLAS MOURER	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. Aug. 27, 1929
HARRY E. MILLEN	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. Mar. 10, 1929
JOSEPH HARVEY	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. July 4, 1924
ISAAC CLARK	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. June 24, 1922
JAMES A. PHELAN	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. Feb. 14, 1930
THOMAS J. BUCKLEY	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. April 16, 1929
SOLOMON WOLFORT	Tecumseh,	No. 17.. June 24, 1915
ABRAHAM LOEB	Lincoln,	No. 19.. April 7, 1929
JAMES A. CRAVENS	Lincoln,	No. 19.. April 17, 1929
JOSEPH W. WALT	Lincoln,	No. 19.. April 20, 1929
JULIUS SPIGLE	Lincoln,	No. 19.. Jan. 17, 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
ROY MCPHERSON	Lincoln,	No. 19..April 15, 1929
RALPH E. JOHNSON	Lincoln,	No. 19..July 22, 1929
IRA M. MILLER	Lincoln,	No. 19..July 31, 1929
LOWRY C. GURNSEY	Lincoln,	No. 19..Aug. 18, 1929
LUCIUS H. MORSE	Lincoln,	No. 19..Nov. 2, 1929
ABE MOZER	Lincoln,	No. 19..Nov. 5, 1929
GEORGE W. BALLENTINE	Lincoln,	No. 19..Feb. 11, 1930
CHRIS M. M. KROGH	Lincoln,	No. 19..Feb. 24, 1930
SAMUEL KINSCHELLA	Lincoln,	No. 19..Feb. 27, 1930
WILLIAM L. DAYTON	Lincoln,	No. 19..Feb. 28, 1930
FREDERICK A. HOSFORD	Lincoln,	No. 19..Mar. 18, 1930
ARTHUR P. COON	Lincoln,	No. 19..Mar. 28, 1930
JAMES H. STEWART	Washington,	No. 21..May 10, 1929
FRANK DUNN	Washington,	No. 21..May 23, 1930
CHARLES H. HANSEN	Washington,	No. 21..Nov. 1, 1929
HARVEY McALLISTER	Pawnee,	No. 23..June 1, 1929
JAMES M. GALLIGHER	Pawnee,	No. 23..Sept. 20, 1929
LEWIS WOODS	Pawnee,	No. 23..Feb. 24, 1929
WILLIAM HERR	Pawnee,	No. 23.....1929
HARRY S. BREVOORT	Pawnee,	No. 23..Dec. 20, 1929
THOMAS A. LAIRD	Pawnee,	No. 23..Jan. 13, 1930
LUTHER A. HARMON	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 14, 1929
CARY E. WHITE	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 30, 1929
MAX MORRIS	St. Johns,	No. 25..May 6, 1929
MARTON M. SACHS	St. Johns,	No. 25..May 12, 1929
WILLIAM E. HEATHCOTE	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 16, 1929
MORTIZ A. MEYER	St. Johns,	No. 25..May 11, 1929
PAUL R. SCHOEPE	St. Johns,	No. 25..May 14, 1929
JOHN C. MORRISON	St. Johns,	No. 25..June 1, 1929
JOHN G. KUHN	St. Johns,	No. 25..June 22, 1929
GEORGE YOUNG	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 12, 1929
FRED S. SELIGSOHN	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 31, 1929
WILLIAM H. HOUSER	St. Johns,	No. 25..Aug. 26, 1929
EARL E. LLOYD	St. Johns,	No. 25..Sept. 14, 1929
SAMUEL M. CAMPBELL	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 15, 1929
REUBEN FELTMAN	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 17, 1929

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
ROBERT T. DINNING.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Nov. 21, 1929
OSCAR A. BOLINE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Nov. 8, 1929
CHARLES L. MICKY.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Dec. 9, 1929
FRANCIS POTTER.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Dec. 26, 1929
THEODORE V. REECE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Jan. 14, 1930
FRANK O. FAHS.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Feb. 5, 1930
CARL E. HERRING.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Feb. 25, 1930
HARRY A. ANDERSON.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 6, 1930
WILLIAM H. BACKUS.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 9, 1930
CHARLES W. FREEMAN.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Aug. 6, 1929
WALLACE WEIGEL.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Aug. 12, 1929
ADDISON P. KELLY.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Oct. 1, 1929
HUGH J. DOBBS.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Jan. 28, 1930
ROBERT H. STRATFORD.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Mar. 14, 1930
PLINY M. MOODIE.....	Jordan,	No. 27..Aug. 13, 1929
HARRY K. McCANDLESS.....	Hope,	No. 29..Nov. 13, 1929
CHRISTEL JEEP.....	Tekamah,	No. 31..Oct. 5, 1929
WILLIAM J. BRODBECK.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..May 12, 1929
IRVING O. JOHNSON.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Oct. 31, 1929
ADRIAN A. ELLIOTT.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Feb. 1, 1930
WILLIAM J. STUART.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Feb. 16, 1930
JACOB T. F. JACOBSEN.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Mar. 10, 1930
CHARLES BOGUE.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Mar. 26, 1930
WILLIAM R. KRUGER.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..June 22, 1929
WILLIS J. RAYNOR.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..July 14, 1929
DILLER H. STAMBAUGH.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Feb. 10, 1930
LESTER H. LANGJAHN.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Mar. 26, 1930
JOSEPH M. GENOWAYS.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Mar. 27, 1930
WILLIAM T. BERRY.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Feb. 27, 1930
ELGIN A. MURRAY.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..May 22, 1929
NATHANIEL DOWNES.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Oct. 11, 1929
OSCAR G. COLLIER.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Dec. 30, 1929
JOHN H. KYES.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Feb. 15, 1930
J. DAWSON GILBERT.....	Crete,	No. 37..Mar. 21, 1930
JASPER N. ANSTINE.....	Oliver,	No. 38..Oct. 14, 1929
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL.....	Oliver,	No. 38..Nov. 3, 1929



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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
MALCOLM P. BROWN.....	Papillion,	No. 39.. June 2, 1929
ALEXANDER CATHERWOOD.....	Papillion,	No. 39.. Sept. 14, 1929
JAMES M. MITCHELL.....	Northern Light,	No. 41.. May 11, 1929
JOHN J. HOPPER.....	Northern Light,	No. 41.. Sept. 5, 1929
CHARLES PARISH.....	Northern Light,	No. 41.. Mar. 16, 1930
WILLIAM NEWTON.....	Harvard,	No. 44.. July 16, 1929
WARREN L. MCKENZIE.....	Harvard,	No. 44.. June 16, 1929
THOMAS LANHAM.....	Harvard,	No. 44.. Dec. 12, 1929
HARRY SMALL.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46.. June 11, 1929
LESTER C. WILSON.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46.. June 20, 1929
GEORGE WARE.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46.. July 10, 1929
CHARLES L. HILDUM.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46.. Dec. 21, 1929
ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46.. Jan. 2, 1930
E. FERDINAND JOHNSON.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46.. Jan. 11, 1930
WILLIS G. DAGGETT.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46.. Jan. 20, 1930
STEVENSON C. STEVENSON.....	Fairmont,	No. 48.. July 25, 1929
ROBERT H. GRAHAM.....	Evening Star,	No. 49.. June 10, 1929
CHARLES K. LAWSON.....	Hastings,	No. 50.. June 3, 1929
BENJAMIN HOWAT.....	Hastings,	No. 50.. June 3, 1929
EDWIN C. WEBSTER.....	Hastings,	No. 50.. Aug. 18, 1929
CHARLES W. WYCKOFF.....	Hastings,	No. 50.. Sept. 7, 1929
ROBERT GRAHAM, JR.....	Hastings,	No. 50.. Sept. 18, 1929
IRA HOLLANDSWORTH.....	Hastings,	No. 50.. Oct. 28, 1929
OLIVER SHOUSE.....	Hastings,	No. 50.. Dec. 6, 1929
CHARLES H. WOOD.....	Fidelity,	No. 51.. April 4, 1929
THORNTON B. MYERS.....	Fidelity,	No. 51.. July 17, 1929
JOSEPH C. RHEA.....	Hiram,	No. 52.. Jan. 1, 1929
JOSEPH C. BLACKBURN.....	Hiram,	No. 52.. May 14, 1929
GEORGE W. HASTINGS.....	Charity,	No. 53.. Mar. 13, 1930
JOHN F. RAWLINGS.....	Charity,	No. 53.. Nov. 9, 1928
SAMUEL G. MUSSER.....	Lancaster,	No. 54.. Oct. 15, 1924
JOHN L. KNOTT.....	Lancaster,	No. 54.. April 6, 1929
JOHN L. PETERSON.....	Lancaster,	No. 54.. April 16, 1929
GUSTAF L. SKOLD.....	Lancaster,	No. 54.. May 20, 1929
JEREMIAH W. BISHOP.....	Lancaster,	No. 54.. July 5, 1929
LEE G. GRAHAM.....	Lancaster,	No. 54.. Sept. 16, 1929

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN F. VANSKOYOC	Lancaster,	No. 54..Sept. 23, 1929
JOSEPH M. SWENSON	Lancaster,	No. 54..Oct. 24, 1929
HIRAM L. WALLACE	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 6, 1929
EDWIN JEARY	Lancaster,	No. 54..Jan. 6, 1930
JOHN G. BOWERS	Lancaster,	No. 54..Jan. 26, 1930
CHARLES M. CARTER	Lancaster,	No. 54..Feb. 1, 1930
ELBERT B. ZIMMERMAN	Lancaster,	No. 54..Feb. 4, 1930
WAYNE A. MONTGOMERY	Lancaster,	No. 54..Feb. 28, 1930
R. JAY KINNEY	Lancaster,	No. 54..Mar. 17, 1930
MAYO HUMES	Mosaic,	No. 55..Mar. 21, 1930
JAY C. AID	Mosaic,	No. 55..Aug. 19, 1929
GEORGE M. BEELS	Mosaic,	No. 55..Sept. 19, 1929
HORACE W. HOFFMASTER	York,	No. 56..April 28, 1929
WILLIAM O. DOWNING	York,	No. 56..July 12, 1929
SAMUEL C. MORRISON	York,	No. 56..Jan. ..., 1930
GEORGE M. BARBEE	Mt. Moriah,	No. 57..Oct. 21, 1929
CHARLES F. SCHROEDER	Mt. Moriah,	No. 57..Feb. 8, 1930
CHARLES J. FAIR	Wahoo,	No. 59..June 27, 1929
RICHARD P. SWANSON	Wahoo,	No. 59..July 14, 1929
JOHN G. SMITH	Wahoo,	No. 59..Dec. 5, 1929
SAMUEL C. MULLIN	Thistle,	No. 61..Sept. 13, 1929
JOHN E. JACOBSON	Thistle,	No. 61..Jan. 7, 1930
ADOLPH S. CLARK	Thistle,	No. 61..Mar. 9, 1930
VIRGIL E. MCFARLAND	Thistle,	No. 61..Feb. 3, 1930
FRED W. MOFFETT	Riverton,	No. 63..Feb. 5, 1930
JOHN F. EARLY	Blue Valley,	No. 64..Aug. 18, 1929
CHARLES S. BECKWITH	Blue Valley,	No. 64..Sept. ..., 1929
RALPH M. SNYDER	Edgar,	No. 67..April 19, 1929
EZRA E. HOWARD	Edgar,	No. 67..July 10, 1929
JOHN C. THOMPSON	Edgar,	No. 67..Aug. 20, 1929
WILLIAM E. COPELAND	Aurora,	No. 68..Aug. 27, 1929
BENJAMIN A. MUNSON	Aurora,	No. 68..Oct. 4, 1929
FRED SANDIN	Aurora,	No. 68..Dec. 23, 1929
CHARLES E. ZINK	Sterling,	No. 70..Jan. 11, 1930
WALTER G. ROMIG	Trowel,	No. 71..Oct. 12, 1929
G. L. EMIL KLINGBEIL	Hooper,	No. 72..Feb. 9, 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN RING	Hooper,	No. 72 .. Mar. 13, 1930
CLEMENT L. MYERS	Friend,	No. 73 .. April 26, 1929
LOUIE L. WEBER	Friend,	No. 73 .. April 23, 1929
PHILIP C. MOSHER	Friend,	No. 73 .. June .., 1928
JOHN QUICK	Frank Welch,	No. 75 .. Feb. 21, 1930
DAN SAXON	Frank Welch,	No. 75 .. Dec. 15, 1929
GUSTAVE J. ERICSON	Albion,	No. 78 .. Dec. 22, 1929
WILLIAM H. ILLIAN	Albion,	No. 78 .. Feb. 1, 1930
SCHUYLER BERGER	Geneva,	No. 79 .. Sept. 9, 1929
GEORGE H. SEAVER	Geneva,	No. 79 .. Dec. 30, 1929
JOHN M. WARD	Geneva,	No. 79 .. Mar. 27, 1930
CHARLES H. BURNETT	Geneva,	No. 79 .. Mar. 31, 1930
JUSTUS C. PERRY	Composite,	No. 81 .. Feb. 28, 1930
GEORGE W. MEYERS	Composite,	No. 81 .. .., 1923
CHARLES EMRICH	Fairfield,	No. 84 .. Aug. 8, 1929
CHARLES H. EPPERSON	Fairfield,	No. 84 .. June 6, 1929
MARKWOOD MUNSON	Tyre,	No. 85 .. Jan. 1, 1930
ALBERT C. LONG	Doniphan,	No. 86 .. Mar. 5, 1930
EDWARD MATHEWS	Ionic,	No. 87 .. Jan. 10, 1930
SYLVANUS HARDEN	Ionic,	No. 87 .. ..
WILLIAM FREESE	Ionic,	No. 87 .. ..
GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN	Cedar River,	No. 89 .. April 20, 1929
FREDERICK G. HOLLIGER	Cedar River,	No. 89 .. Dec. 1, 1929
DAVIS W. RANDOLPH	Cedar River,	No. 89 .. Jan. 30, 1930
GEORGE R. STROTHER	Elk Creek,	No. 90 .. June 25, 1929
MICHAEL O'BRIEN	Oakland,	No. 91 .. Oct. 9, 1929
WILLIAM S. PORTER	Beaver City,	No. 93 .. May 1, 1926
WILLIAM C. F. LUMLEY	Beaver City,	No. 93 .. Aug. 21, 1929
GRESHAM L. CANFIELD	Beaver City,	No. 93 .. Oct. 29, 1929
WILLIAM D. LEACH	Beaver City,	No. 93 .. Feb. 12, 1930
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN	Beaver City,	No. 93 .. Mar. 1, 1930
WILLIAM F. DICKSON	Bennett,	No. 94 .. July 24, 1929
ANDREW SCHMIDT	Garfield,	No. 95 .. May 4, 1929
CLIFFORD B. SCOTT	Garfield,	No. 95 .. May 14, 1929
ERNEST D. HENRY	Garfield,	No. 95 .. June 5, 1929
EDGAR A. CLARK	Garfield,	No. 95 .. Feb. 24, 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
OSCAR A. JOHNSON	Euclid,	No. 97..Aug. 30, 1930
CHARLES W. WHITNEY	Republican,	No. 98..June 8, 1929
WILLIS A. ROMJUE	Republican,	No. 98..Sept. 3, 1929
GEORGE H. SHAWLIS	Republican,	No. 98..Feb. 16, 1930
ORAL R. WIMSETT	Shelton,	No. 99..June 10, 1929
CLYDE S. BURKERT	Shelton,	No. 99..Dec. 13, 1929
FRANKLIN BERNHARD	Shelton,	No. 99..Jan. 4, 1930
WILLIAM B. SHERWOOD	Waterloo,	No. 102..Mar. 19, 1930
WILLIAM E. WOLTERS	Ord,	No. 103..July 23, 1929
WILLIAM J. NEIENLAND	Ord,	No. 103..Oct. 20, 1929
RICHARD C. NELSON	Ord,	No. 103..Mar. 17, 1930
THOMAS HUTSON	Wymore,	No. 104..Aug. 6, 1929
CHARLES P. PHILBRICK	Wymore,	No. 104..Oct. 22, 1929
LEWIS H. BATTLES	Stella,	No. 105..April 11, 1929
JOHN W. WIXON	Stella,	No. 105..Nov. 11, 1929
JOHN H. HALL	Stella,	No. 105..Nov. 20, 1929
RICHMOND L. ARTHUR	Porter,	No. 106..April 7, 1929
JOSEPH S. PEDLER	Porter,	No. 106..July 31, 1929
JOEL D. CALLAWAY	Porter,	No. 106..Feb. 4, 1930
CLYDE H. BARNARD	Table Rock,	No. 108..May 13, 1929
ALBERT W. WAYBRIGHT	Pomegranate,	No. 110..Sept. 3, 1929
FRANKLIN E. MARCY	Pomegranate,	No. 110..Feb. 13, 1930
BENNET H. CLARK	Pomegranate,	No. 110..Mar. 8, 1930
WILLARD FOWLER	Pomegranate,	No. 110..Mar. 10, 1930
JULES A. SIRE	DeWitt,	No. 111..Feb. 20, 1930
DENTON O. SMITH	Springfield,	No. 112..April 17, 1929
SAMUEL E. SHAFFER	Springfield,	No. 112..Dec. 22, 1929
NIEMAN H. RAY	Globe,	No. 113..June 21, 1929
FRANK C. EVANS	Wisner,	No. 114..June 27, 1929
OLIVER EMLEY	Wisner,	No. 114..Mar. 22, 1930
JAMES A. ROUSEY	Harlan,	No. 116..Nov. 22, 1929
FRANK JACKSON	Harlan,	No. 116..Nov. 4, 1929
HOWELL C. MEAD	Harlan,	No. 116..Jan. 28, 1930
JOHN I. MYERS	Hardy,	No. 117..June 30, 1929
EDGAR A. JOHNSON	Wayne,	No. 120..Nov. 26, 1929
JOHN S. LEWIS, JR.	Wayne,	No. 120..Feb. 6, 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
HERBERT A. WELCH	Wayne,	No. 120.. Feb. 26, 1930
FRED L. DYSART	Auburn,	No. 124.. Feb. 6, 1930
CHARLES H. KELLEY	Mount Nebo,	No. 125.. Dec. 10, 1929
CYRUS GREEK	Mount Nebo,	No. 125.. July 18, 1929
ANDREW C. DONELSON	Stromsburg,	No. 126.. June 17, 1929
CHARLES H. OLSON	Stromsburg,	No. 126.. May 13, 1929
HANS P. ANDERSEN	Minden,	No. 127.. April 11, 1929
JOB H. DOWNER	Minden,	No. 127.. Aug. 11, 1929
MATT T. JETTER, JR.	Minden,	No. 127.. Feb. 16, 1930
HENRY A. STUMPENHORST	Blue Hill,	No. 129.. Nov. 6, 1929
WILLIAM H. MCCAULEY	Blue Hill,	No. 129.. Nov. 13, 1929
GEORGE H. GILL	Tuscan,	No. 130.. Oct. 25, 1929
J. FRED BEWLEY	McCook,	No. 135.. July 18, 1929
GEORGE A. WHITAKER	McCook,	No. 135.. Aug. 25, 1929
WILLIAM M. RAINE	McCook,	No. 135.. Oct. 24, 1929
ANDREW D. BARCLAY	Upright,	No. 137.. Jan. 25, 1930
GEORGE W. UEBEL	Rawalt,	No. 138.. Oct. 27, 1929
FREDERICK W. SWAN	Rawalt,	No. 138.. Mar. 10, 1930
NEWTON W. JOHNSON	Clay Centre,	No. 139.. Oct. 9, 1929
ENOS T. COWAN	Clay Centre,	No. 139.. July 17, 1929
WILLIAM F. HOLCOMB	Clay Centre,	No. 139.. Feb. 8, 1930
WILLIAM W. FARMER	Western,	No. 140.. Sept. 9, 1929
EDWARD M. OWINGS	Western,	No. 140.. Dec. 27, 1929
GEORGE A. STORES	Crescent,	No. 143.. April 10, 1929
WALTER G. RIECK	Crescent,	No. 143.. July 6, 1929
CHARLES B. BENHAM	Crescent,	No. 143.. Sept. 17, 1929
ELIAS W. BEGHTOL	Jachin,	No. 146.. Aug. 9, 1929
ANDREW ANDERSON	Jachin,	No. 146.. Dec. 3, 1929
WILLIAM A. WILSON	Siloam,	No. 147.. Mar. 2, 1930
CHARLES HIPSLEY	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148.. May 24, 1929
JAMES G. BRENZER	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148.. July 3, 1929
ARTHUR P. SCHNELL	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148.. Mar. 20, 1930
JAMES H. HORNEY	Jewel,	No. 149.. April 7, 1929
JAMES STALEY, SR.	Cambridge,	No. 150.. Oct. 6, 1929
WILLIAM K. KESTER	Cambridge,	No. 150.. Feb. 2, 1930
WILLIAM F. WELLER	Square,	No. 151.. Nov. 2, 1929

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
DANIEL BRENNBACK	Parallel,	No. 152.. Oct. 6, 1929
DANIEL DUFF	Evergreen,	No. 153.. Dec. 14, 1929
JOSEPH H. EBERMAN	Lily,	No. 154.. Jan. 15, 1930
WILLIAM H. JONES	Hartington,	No. 155.. Oct. 3, 1929
GEORGE F. MUNDT	Hartington,	No. 155.. Feb. 23, 1930
WILLIAM W. BETHEA	Pythagoras,	No. 156.. Jan. 6, 1930
CHARLES C. LEE	Pythagoras,	No. 156.. Feb. 7, 1930
CLARENCE O. WASHBURN	Valley,	No. 157.. Aug. 27, 1929
JAMES McCOMB	Valley,	No. 157.. Dec. 8, 1929
LEWIS L. WILBURN	Valley,	No. 157.. Mar. 6, 1930
GEORGE PINKERTON	Samaritan,	No. 158.. April 7, 1929
GEORGE E. INGLE	Samaritan,	No. 158.. July 22, 1929
FRANK CURRIE	Samaritan,	No. 158.. July 30, 1929
ADAM M. FORSYTHE	Ogalalla,	No. 159.. April 7, 1929
JAMES F. GREGORY	Zeredatha,	No. 160.. Oct. 10, 1929
STANLEY G. RAFFINGTON	Mount Zion,	No. 161.. July 1, 1929
MADISON L. CASEY	Trestle Board,	No. 162.. Jan. 23, 1930
WILLIAM E. HAND	Unity,	No. 163.. June 27, 1929
JAY A. SPENCER	Barneston,	No. 165.. Oct. 8, 1929
JAMES M. HOWE	Barneston,	No. 165.. Dec. 17, 1929
WILLIAM R. S. ANSTINE	Mystic Tie,	No. 166.. May .., 1929
JOHN E. WASLEY	Curtis,	No. 168.. June 6, 1929
STEPHEN LARUE	Curtis,	No. 168.. Nov. 5, 1929
CARL A. ORRIN	Curtis,	No. 168.. Jan. 11, 1930
JAMES T. CONE	Curtis,	No. 168.. April 20, 1929
FRANK H. BLACK	Amity,	No. 169.. July 26, 1929
JAMES F. PETERSON	Amity,	No. 169.. Sept. 10, 1929
SYDNEY B. HIGGINS	Amity,	No. 169.. Jan. 20, 1930
ROBERT B. WALKER	Mason City,	No. 170.. April 20, 1929
ERNEST M. COLEMAN	Merna,	No. 171.. July 30, 1929
LEWIS C. CALEY	Temple,	No. 175.. April 9, 1929
JOHN W. SCOTT	Gladstone,	No. 176.. Sept. 3, 1929
WILLIAM S. MATTLEY	Gladstone,	No. 176.. July 17, 1929
JAMES H. VARNEY	Gladstone,	No. 176.. Sept. 12, 1929
JOSEPH P. MAYHEW	Prudence,	No. 179.. June 11, 1929
HUGH H. HANSON	Justice,	No. 180.. Oct. 18, 1929

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

**At Rest**

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
CHARLES H. BURLEIGH	Faith,	No. 181..Sept. . . , 1929
LAWRENCE W. SLEEPER	Faith,	No. 181.. May 25, 1929
EDWARD L. BATTERTON	Faith,	No. 181..Nov. . . , 1929
WALDO J. B. PORTER	Faith,	No. 181..Feb. 5, 1930
JAMES A. ARMOUR	Alliance,	No. 183..Feb. 10, 1930
FRED D. CAMPBELL	Alliance,	No. 183..Dec. 11, 1929
FLOYD A. HIVELY	Alliance,	No. 183..Mar. 20, 1930
KEITH L. PIERCE	Alliance,	No. 183..Oct. 2, 1929
JOHN R. VAN BOSKIRK	Alliance,	No. 183..Mar. 16, 1930
ROBERT E. EVANS	Alliance,	No. 183..June 9, 1929
JOHN W. HASTINGS	Bee Hive,	No. 184..May 6, 1929
JOE L. SHAINHOLZ	Bee Hive,	No. 184..April 6, 1929
ZACHARIAH P. HEDGES	Bee Hive,	No. 184..June 16, 1929
WILLIAM H. LOOKER	Bee Hive,	No. 184..June 27, 1929
CHARLES J. COLLINS	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Aug. 26, 1929
HAROLD E. SANFORD	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Aug. 5, 1929
WILEY H. BECKETT	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Feb. 4, 1930
GUSTAVE A. LEHNER	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Feb. 8, 1930
GEORGE W. GREENE	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Mar. 7, 1930
CHARLES PUELZ	Boaz,	No. 185..Mar. 31, 1929
WILLIAM A. AVERY	Israel,	No. 187..June 24, 1929
JACOB KLINE	Meridian,	No. 188..Dec. 29, 1929
ROBERT J. PARRIS	Meridian,	No. 188..Feb. 10, 1930
DANIEL K. KNESS	Meridian,	No. 188..Mar. 24, 1930
WILLIAM F. LEONHARDT	Granite,	No. 189..Aug. 29, 1929
CHARLES MERRYFIELD	Granite,	No. 189..June 17, 1929
SHERMAN D. FREDRICKS	Granite,	No. 189..Dec. 29, 1929
DAVID W. LOCKER	Crystal,	No. 191..July 29, 1929
ALONZO B. STORY	Crystal,	No. 191..Aug. 21, 1929
JAMES R. SWAIN	Crystal,	No. 191..Oct. 26, 1929
JAMES M. EADS	Crystal,	No. 191..Jan. 29, 1930
ELBERT BRENKLANDER	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Aug. 6, 1929
ALFRED LEWIS	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..April 20, 1929
CLYDE A. ROSSETER	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Feb. 10, 1930
JOSEPH F. MCKINLEY	Signet,	No. 193..Mar. 13, 1930
BERT R. HULL	Arcana,	No. 195..July 30, 1929

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

**At Rest**

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
SAMUEL A. TOBEY.....	Morning Star,	No. 197..Mar. 29, 1930
WALTER C. BATES.....	Gavel,	No. 199..Feb. 18, 1930
WINDELL P. HILL.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..Nov. 28, 1929
BERT B. BENSON.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..Jan. 28, 1930
SAMUEL D. LOVE.....	Roman Eagle,	No. 203..May 10, 1929
WARREN W. HALL.....	Plainview,	No. 204..Oct. 17, 1929
ADAM ZIMMERMAN.....	Golden Fleece,	No. 205..April 24, 1929
HENRY H. ANDREWS.....	Parian,	No. 207..Sept. 10, 1929
FRANK J. HALLMAN.....	Gauge,	No. 208..Jan. 5, 1930
CHARLES R. TRENHOLM.....	Canopy,	No. 209..Nov. 11, 1929
WILLIAM DELES-DERNIER.....	Canopy,	No. 209..Nov. 21, 1929
CHARLES W. RAYMOND.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Sept. 3, 1929
DAVID C. DOVAL.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Oct. 29, 1929
MILBURN C. SHURTFLEFF.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Dec. 22, 1929
ELMORE E. ADAMS.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Feb. 8, 1930
WILLIAM P. SHANKLAND.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Mar. 22, 1930
WILSON E. FIELD, SR.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Mar. 26, 1930
DAVID ROBERTS.....	Occidental,	No. 215..Mar. 2, 1930
WILLIAM M. FRASIER.....	Wauneta,	No. 217..Sept. 9, 1929
JAMES BAKER.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..Mar. 8, 1930
HENRY PROSSER.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..July 23, 1929
CARL E. P. HENKEL.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..July 14, 1929
GEORGE C. YOUNG.....	Magnolia,	No. 220..Feb. 14, 1930
JAMES M. TISCHE.....	Wood Lake,	No. 221..Sept. 30, 1929
BENJAMIN H. MICKEY.....	Wood Lake,	No. 221..Mar. 3, 1930
ELZY TRIPPLETT.....	Landmark,	No. 222..July 19, 1929
GEORGE W. HART.....	Landmark,	No. 222..Nov. 30, 1929
JOHN M. BROCK.....	Eminence,	No. 223..June 30, 1929
EDWARD L. CLEVELAND.....	Cable,	No. 225..July 24, 1929
IRA P. MILLS.....	Cable,	No. 225..Oct. 5, 1929
CASH D. FULLER.....	North Star,	No. 227..Sept. 2, 1929
WILLIAM G. RAUSCH.....	North Star,	No. 227..Mar. 24, 1930
WALTER L. SMITH.....	Bartley,	No. 228..Nov. 29, 1929
WILLIAM H. BORSE.....	Mount Hermon,	No. 231..Jan. 6, 1930
WILLIAM H. PRUNER, JR.....	John S. Bowen,	No. 232..July 3, 1929
JACOB STEWART.....	John S. Bowen,	No. 232.....



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**At Rest**

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
ROBERT M. MORAN.....	Zion,	No. 234.. May 20, 1929
RUFUS HANEY.....	Zion,	No. 234.. Dec. 10, 1929
ALFRED WOODWARD.....	Fraternity,	No. 235.. April 20, 1929
JOHN GARBERS.....	Friendship,	No. 239.. Dec. 9, 1929
WILLIAM A. KERNS.....	George Armstrong,	No. 241.. Dec. 2, 1929
JACOB L. FRIIS.....	George Armstrong,	No. 241.. Dec. 31, 1929
CHARLES A. STAPLETON.....	George Armstrong,	No. 241.. Jan. 7, 1930
JAMES M. COX.....	Hampton,	No. 245.. June 3, 1929
EDWARD A. KIRKPATRICK.....	Nehawka,	No. 246.. May 17, 1929
JOHN E. MCCARROLL.....	Nehawka,	No. 246.. Aug. 22, 1929
WILLIAM J. MOORE.....	Laurel,	No. 248.. Nov. 20, 1929
WILLIAM BERRIDGE.....	Wausa,	No. 251.. Sept. 12, 1929
OSCAR A. OLSON.....	Wausa,	No. 251.. Mar. 1, 1930
JUDSON OVERHOLT.....	Bassett,	No. 254.....
JOSIAH H. TILDEN.....	Bradshaw,	No. 255.. Aug. 17, 1928
CHRISTIAN H. HABLITZEL.....	Hickman,	No. 256.. July 10, 1929
LUSFORD O. REASER.....	Holbrook,	No. 257.. Dec. 18, 1929
JOSEPH A. KELLENBARGER.....	Anselmo,	No. 258.. June 17, 1929
JOHN AMACK.....	Anselmo,	No. 258.. Aug. 28, 1929
JOHN H. EVANS.....	Anselmo,	No. 258.. Dec. 11, 1929
WILLIAM P. MOHR.....	Ornan,	No. 261.. July 29, 1929
CYRUS S. SUTTON.....	Ornan,	No. 261.. Aug. 8, 1929
FRANK E. JONES.....	Ornan,	No. 261.. Jan. 8, 1930
CHARLES B. HOAG.....	Endeavor,	No. 262.. April 12, 1929
FRANK B. HARDESTY.....	Endeavor,	No. 262.. Feb. 17, 1930
JAMES S. BELL.....	Franklin,	No. 264.. May 25, 1929
LUCIUS G. BLY, JR.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265.. Dec. 31, 1929
RICHARD J. BROWN.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265.. Feb. 5, 1930
DUNCAN K. CAMPBELL.....	Silver,	No. 266.. Jan. 6, 1930
HAZZARD P. STRYKER.....	James A. Tulleys,	No. 267.. April 22, 1929
WALTER G. PASHBY.....	James A. Tulleys,	No. 267.. Sept. 26, 1929
JOHN A. SCHLEEF.....	James A. Tulleys,	No. 267.. Dec. 30, 1929
MILTON E. BATHIE.....	James A. Tulleys,	No. 267.. Jan. 27, 1930
WALTER C. KLOPP.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268.. Aug. 31, 1929
REED C. PETERS.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268.. Nov. 26, 1929
ALBERT L. BOYD.....	Lee P. Gillette,	No. 272.. Mar. 12, 1930

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

*At Rest*

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
CHESTER N. RISSLER.....	Crofton,	No. 273..Oct. 3, 1929
JOHN R. DAVID.....	Crofton,	No. 273..Sept. 21, 1929
CLYDE J. CLAYTON.....	Ramah,	No. 275..Nov. 18, 1929
HENRY WARNEKE.....	Sioux,	No. 277..Jan. 12, 1930
ROY V. THOMPSON.....	Florence,	No. 281..May 16, 1929
EDWARD W. THOMAS.....	Florence,	No. 281..July 13, 1929
ARTHUR L. DOWNS.....	Florence,	No. 281..Aug. 21, 1929
ANTON P. LARSEN.....	Florence,	No. 281..Sept. 22, 1929
LINDLEY M. TRAVIS.....	Florence,	No. 281..Oct. 18, 1929
JULIUS S. DUNN.....	Florence,	No. 281..Nov. 9, 1929
JOHN KUDRNA.....	Mullen,	No. 282..May 10, 1929
GEORGE H. HAXBY.....	Camp Clarke,	No. 285..Aug. 16, 1929
GEORGE E. MORRIS.....	Oshkosh,	No. 286..Oct. 1, 1929
ALFRED W. GUMAER.....	Oshkosh,	No. 286..April 1, 1929
JACOB H. ROUDEBUSH.....	Oshkosh,	No. 286..Mar. 25, 1930
SAMUEL J. BECKET.....	Omaha,	No. 288..Aug. 16, 1929
RAY E. ANDREWS.....	Omaha,	No. 288..Feb. 11, 1930
WILLIAM D. WALKER.....	Monument,	No. 293..Aug. .., 1929
HARRY CROWELL.....	Monument,	No. 293..Jan. 15, 1930
BERTRAM B. COMBS.....	Mizpah,	No. 302..July 3, 1930
AXEL O. JACOBSEN.....	Mizpah,	No. 302..Feb. 1, 1930
LOUIS FESSLER.....	Right Angle,	No. 303..April 23, 1929
JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER.....	Right Angle,	No. 303..Feb. 10, 1930
ROSCOE P. PIERCE.....	Ruskin,	No. 304..Oct. 18, 1929
FRED LEHMKUHL.....	Golden Rod,	No. 306..Sept. 27, 1929
FRED H. RUGE.....	William E. Hill,	No. 307..Sept. 14, 1929
JOHN S. MYERS.....	Perkins,	No. 308..Sept. 7, 1929
FRITZ R. AKERLUND.....	Victory,	No. 310..Nov. 18, 1929
ABNER E. WILCOX.....	Polk,	No. 311..May 7, 1929
CHARLES W. FLICK.....	Polk,	No. 311..May 19, 1929
STERLING J. SNYDER.....	Oak Leaf,	No. 312..April 14, 1929
WHALEN A. MONROE.....	Potter,	No. 313..Oct. 13, 1929
CHARLES A. HARRIS.....	Mid-West,	No. 317..April 22, 1929
WILLIAM H. STEELE.....	Mid-West,	No. 317..Nov. 15, 1929
CHARLES MORITZ.....	Mid-West,	No. 317..Dec. 10, 1929
CHARLES SPETHMAN.....	Grand Island,	No. 318..Feb. 12, 1930

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

**At Rest**

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
PERRY HILDRETH.....	College View,	No. 320.. Mar. 18, 1930
CHARLES H. BUSCHMAN.....	Lebanon,	No. 323.. Mar. 17, 1930
TIMOTHY J. COTTINGHAM.....	Lebanon,	No. 323.. Oct. 10, 1929
HENRY N. RAGATZ, SR.....	Lebanon,	No. 323.. Nov. 4, 1929
J. DAYTON STIRES.....	Lebanon,	No. 323.. Mar. 7, 1930

# ROLL OF HONOR

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## Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues For the Year 1929.

Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha.  
Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.  
Evening Star Lodge No. 49, Sutton.  
Hastings Lodge No. 50, Hastings.  
Fidelity Lodge No. 51, David City.  
Keystone Lodge No. 62, Phillips.  
Composite Lodge No. 81, Rising City.  
Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, St. Paul.  
Tyre Lodge No. 85, Blue Springs.  
Porter Lodge No. 106, Loup City.  
Stromsburg Lodge No. 126, Stromsburg.  
Curtis Lodge No. 168, Curtis.  
Grafton Lodge No. 172, Grafton.  
Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192, Valentine.  
Gauge Lodge No. 208, Arcadia.  
Wauneta Lodge No. 217, Wauneta.  
Gothenburg Lodge No. 249, Gothenburg.  
James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267, Overton.  
George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, Omaha.  
Riverside Lodge No. 269, Belgrade.  
Ramah Lodge No. 275, Bertrand.  
Exeter Lodge No. 283, Exeter.  
Omaha Lodge No. 288, Omaha.  
Golden Rod Lodge No. 306, Lodgepole.  
Polk Lodge No. 311, Polk.  
Palmer Lodge No. 315, Palmer.  
College View Lodge No. 320, College View.

## VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 54 Years.	1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88- 89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03- 04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26.
George H. Thummel, 46 Years.	1872-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-81-85-89-90-94-97-98-99- 00-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15- 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30.
Henry H. Wilson, 35 Years.	1888-89-90-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04- 05-06-07-08-10-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-23-25-26- 27-28-29-30.
Frank E. Bullard, 30 Years.	1877-78-79-80-81-82-90-91-92-95-96-97-98-99-00-01- 02-03-04-05-07-08-09-10-11-14-15-21-23-26.
John Finch, 32 Years.	1898-99-00-01-02-03-04-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30.
Charles E. Burnham, 31 Years.	1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15- 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30.
Benjamin F. Pitman, 31 Years.	1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15- 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30.
Samuel S. Whiting, 29 Years.	1901-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16- 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29.
Edwin C. Yont, 29 Years.	1897-98-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16- 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-30.
James R. Cain, Jr., 29 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17- 18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30.
Harry A. Cheney, 27 Years.	1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29.
Lewis E. Smith, 28 Years.	1901-02-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30.
George C. Mason, 23 Years.	1902-03-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-24-25-27.

WE HAVE SET APART THIS PAGE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY  
OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS WHO HAVE PASSED  
BEYOND THE VEIL.

ROBERT C. JORDAN	Died Jan. 9th, 1899	(1st)	1857-58-59
GEORGE ARMSTRONG	Died Nov. 12th, 1896	(2nd)	1860-61-62
DANIEL H. WHEELER	Died Nov. 27th, 1912	(3rd)	1863-64
ROBERT W. FURNAS	Died June 1st, 1905	(4th)	1865-66
ORSAMUS H. IRISH	Died Jan. 27th, 1883	(5th)	1867-68
HARRY P. DEUEL	Died Nov. 23rd, 1914	(6th)	1869-70
WILLIAM E. HILL	Died Dec. 29th, 1917	(7th)	1871-72
MARTIN DUNHAM	Died Feb. 18th, 1915	(8th)	1873
FRANK WELCH	Died Sept. 4th, 1878	(9th)	1874
ALFRED G. HASTINGS	Died July 10th, 1894	(10th)	1875
GEORGE W. LININGER	Died June 8th, 1907	(12th)	1877
EDWARD K. VALENTINE	Died April 11th, 1916	(13th)	1878
ROLLAND H. OAKLEY	Died Feb. 2nd, 1904	(14th)	1879
JAMES A. TULLEY	Died Jan. 21st, 1901	(15th)	1880
JAMES R. CAIN, SR	Died Nov. 24th, 1920	(16th)	1881
EDWIN F. WARREN	Died July 9th, 1923	(17th)	1882
SAMUEL W. HAYES	Died Nov. 15th, 1913	(18th)	1883
MANOAH B. REESE	Died Sept. 28th, 1917	(20th)	1885
CHARLES K. COUTANT	Died Aug. 23rd, 1910	(21st)	1886
MILTON J. HULL	Died Sept. 18th, 1923	(22nd)	1887
GEORGE B. FRANCE	Died Aug. 16th, 1914	(23rd)	1888
JOHN J. MERCER	Died Feb. 25th, 1915	(24th)	1889
ROBERT E. FRENCH	Died Feb. 16th, 1927	(25th)	1890
BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER	Died May 8th, 1909	(26th)	1891
SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON	Died Dec. 8th, 1928	(27th)	1892
JAMES P. A. BLACK	Died Nov. 12th, 1918	(28th)	1893
JOHN A. EHRHARDT	Died Nov. 1st, 1925	(29th)	1894
CHARLES J. PHELPS	Died Aug. 24th, 1915	(31st)	1896
JOHN B. DINSMORE	Died Oct. 6th, 1915	(32nd)	1897
FRANK H. YOUNG	Died Dec. 24th, 1917	(33rd)	1898
WILLIAM W. KEYSOR	Died Aug. 17th, 1922	(34th)	1899
ALBERT W. CRITES	Died Aug. 23rd, 1915	(35th)	1900
ROBERT E. EVANS	Died July 8th, 1925	(36th)	1901
NATHANIEL M. AYERS	Died Nov. 19th, 1913	(37th)	1902
MELVILLE R. HOPEWELL	Died May 2nd, 1911	(40th)	1905
ZUINGLE M. BAIRD	Died Dec. 17th, 1916	(41st)	1906
ORNAN J. KING	Died Dec. 26th, 1927	(42nd)	1907
WILLIAM A. DEBORD	Died May 17th, 1916	(43rd)	1908
MICHAEL DOWLING	Died May 5th, 1921	(44th)	1909
HENRY GIBBONS	Died Aug. 22nd, 1923	(46th)	1911
ALPHA MORGAN	Died April 17th, 1924	(48th)	1913
THOMAS M. DAVIS	Died Aug. 12th, 1919	(49th)	1914
EDWARD M. WELLMAN	Died Aug. 31st, 1922	(57th)	1922
ALBERT R. DAVIS	Died Mar. 7th, 1929	(62nd)	1927

PAST GRAND MASTERS  
 PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE,  
 A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

GEORGE H. THUMMEL.....	(11th) ..	1876
404 South 38th Ave., Omaha		
JOHN J. WEMPLE.....	(19th) ..	1884
1880 Wadena Ave. East Cleveland, Ohio		
HENRY H. WILSON.....	(30th) ..	1895
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lincoln		
FRANK E. BULLARD.....	(38th) ..	1903
1001 So. 46th St., Philadelphia, Penn.		
CHARLES E. BURNHAM.....	(39th) ..	1904
Norfolk		
HARRY A. CHENEY.....	(45th) ..	1910
Creighton		
JAMES R. CAIN, JR.....	(47th) ..	1912
1039 So. 30th Ave., Omaha		
SAMUEL S. WHITING.....	(50th) ..	1915
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lincoln		
ANDREW H. VIELE.....	(51st) ..	1916
400 So. 8th St., Norfolk		
FREDERIC L. TEMPLE.....	(52nd) ..	1917
North Platte		
AMBROSE C. EPPERSON.....	(53rd) ..	1918
Federal Bldg., Omaha		
JOHN J. TOOLEY.....	(54th) ..	1919
Jerome, Idaho		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th) ..	1920
601 Keeline Bldg., Omaha		
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	(56th) ..	1921
401 Masonic Temple, Omaha		
CHARLES A. CHAPPELL.....	(58th) ..	1923
Minden		
ROBERT R. DICKSON.....	(59th) ..	1924
O'Neill		
JOHN WRIGHT.....	(60th) ..	1925
Masonic Temple, Lincoln		
EDWIN D. CRITES.....	(61st) ..	1926
Chadron		
FRANK H. WOODLAND.....	(63rd) ..	1928
1052 Omaha National Bank, Omaha		
Ira C. Freet.....	(64th) ..	1929
York		

## GRAND SECRETARIES.

*GEORGE ARMSTRONG.....	Sept. 23, 1857, to June 2, 1858
*ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	June 2, 1858, to June 4, 1862
*ROBERT C. JORDAN.....	June 4, 1862, to June 24, 1863
*STEPHEN D. BANGS.....	June 24, 1863, to June 24, 1865
*J. NEWTON WISE.....	June 24, 1865, to Oct. 27, 1869
*ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	Oct. 27, 1869, to June 21, 1872
*WILLIAM R. BOWEN.....	June 21, 1872, to May 6, 1899
*FRANK H. YOUNG, Acting.....	May 6, 1899, to June 9, 1899
FRANCIS E. WHITE.....	June 9, 1899, to June 11, 1925
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	June 11, 1925, to date

\*Deceased.

GRAND SECRETARY EMERITUS  
 PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE GRAND LODGE,  
 A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

FRANCIS E. WHITE,  
 1966 North Commonwealth Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.



LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alabama	George A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.
Alberta	J. H. W. S. Kemmis	Calgary
Arizona	Harry A. Drachman	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	William A. DeWolf-Smith	New Westminster.
California	John Whicher	Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
Canada	William M. Logan	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chili	Augustin I. Palma	Santiago
Colorado	William W. Cooper	Masonic Temple, Denver.
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck	Masonic Temple, Hartford.
Costa Rica	George F. Bowden	Apartado Y. San Jose.
Cuba	Jose F. Castellanos	Apartado 72, Havana.
Czechoslovakia		
National Grand Lodge	L. Schwarz	Prague—Smichor
Delaware	John F. Robinson	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	J. Claude Keiper	Masonic Temple, Washington.
Ecuador	Miguel A. Jijon	Guayaquil
Egypt	Abdel Maguid Younis	P. O. Box 148, Cairo.
England	Philip Colville Smith	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	Wilber P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Francis F. Baker	Macon.
Idaho	Curtis F. Pike	Masonic Temple, Boise.
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport	Harrisburg.
Indiana	William H. Swintz	Masonic Temple, Indianapolis.
Iowa	Charles C. Hunt	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Henry C. Shellard	Freemasons Hall, Dublin.
Jugoslavia of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	D. D. Militchevitch	Belgrade
Kansas	Elmer F. Strain	Topeka.
Kentucky	Fred W. Hardwick	Louisville.
Louisiana	John A. Davilla	Masonic Temple, New Orleans.
Maine	Charles B. Davis	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Masonic Temple, Winnipeg.
Maryland	George Cook	Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick W. Hamilton	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico (York Gr. Ldge)	A. Percival Hughes	Mexico City.
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	John Fishel	Masonic Temple, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Edward L. Faucette	Meridian.
Missouri	Arthur Mather	Masonic Temple, St. Louis.
Montana	Luther T. Hauberg	Box 896, Helena.
Nebraska	Lewis E. Smith	Masonic Temple, Omaha.
Nevada	V. M. Henderson	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	Ritchie's Bldg., St. John.
New Hampshire	Harry M. Cheney	Concord.
New Jersey	Isaac Cherry	Masonic Hall, Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Masonic Temple, Sydney.
New York	Robert J. Kenworthy	Masonic Hall, New York.
New Zealand	George Barclay	P. O. Box 732, Dunedin.
North Carolina	John H. Anderson	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Walter L. Stockwell	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	James C. Jones	Freemasons Hall, Halifax.
Ohio	Harry S. Johnson	Masonic Temple, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	William M. Anderson	Masonic Temple, Guthrie.
Oregon	Darwin R. Cheney	Masonic Temple, Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania	John A. Perry	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	P. O. Box 990, Manila.
Prince Edward Island	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown.
Puerto Rico	Jose G. Torres	San Juan.
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	P. O. Box 3172, Montreal.
Queensland	Charles H. Harley	Box 675, Brisbane.
Rhode Island	Harold L. McAuslan	Freemasons Hall, Providence.
Saskatchewan	William B. Tate	Masonic Temple, Regina.
Scotland	Thomas G. Winning	Freemasons Hall, 96 George St. Edinburgh.
South Australia	Charles R. J. Glover	Freemasons Hall, Adelaide.
South Carolina	O. Frank Hart	Columbia.
South Dakota	George A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls.
Tasmania	William H. Strutt	117 Macquarie St., Hobart.
Tennessee	Stith M. Cain	Nashville.
Texas	William B. Pearson	Waco.
Utah	Sam H. Goodwin	Salt Lake City.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES  
OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES—*Concluded.*

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Vermont .....	Archie S. Harriman .....	Burlington.
Victoria .....	William Stewart .....	Freemasons Hall, 25 Collins St. Melbourne.
Vienna .....	Wladimir Misar .....	Dorotheergasse Nr. 12, Wien, Austria
Virginia .....	James M. Clift .....	Richmond.
Washington .....	Horace W. Tyler .....	Masonic Temple, Tacoma.
Western Australia .....	J. D. Stevenson .....	Freemasons Hall, Perth.
West Virginia .....	George S. Laidley .....	Charleston.
Wisconsin .....	William F. Weiler .....	470 Van Buren St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming .....	Joseph M. Lowndes .....	Masonic Temple, Casper.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE  
GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	O. Edwin Mickey, 318.	Osceola	May 1, 1924
Alberta	Earl M. Bolen, 130.	Ulysses	May 2, 1924
Arizona	Charles E. Gallagher, 251.	Plainview	Aug. 22, 1906
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage, 3.	Omaha	Sept. 14, 1928
British Columbia	John Finch, 225.	Arnold	Oct. 15, 1920
Canada	John R. Webster, 3.	Omaha	Aug. 21, 1918
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday, 285.	Bridgeport	Feb. 17, 1930
Colorado	Edgar F. Snively, 19.	Lincoln	Aug. 21, 1925
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.	Cambridge	Jan. 2, 1929
Costa Rica	Benoni J. Lane, 135.	McCook	April 30, 1919
Cuba	Charles W. Kraft, 288.	Omaha	Aug. 17, 1904
Czechoslovakia			
Nat'l G. L. of	Charles A. Smith, 166.	Tilden	Feb. 15, 1930
Delaware	Carroll D. Evans, 3.	Columbus	Aug. 3, 1900
Dist. of Columbia	Albert W. Jefferis, 1.	Omaha	June 12, 1912
Ecuador	Millard M. Robertson, 3.	Omaha	Dec. 9, 1929
Egypt	Harry A. Cheney, 100.	Creighton	Sept. 12, 1907
England	Francis E. White, 6.	Omaha	Sept. 7, 1917
Florida	Ambrose C. Epperson, 139.	Omaha	Sept. 20, 1912
Georgia	Frank H. Woodland, 25.	Omaha	Oct. 26, 1923
Idaho	David C. Spangler, 41.	Stanton	Dec. 7, 1925
Illinois	George H. Thummel, 33.	Omaha	Jan. 1, 1915
Indiana	Earl B. Brooks, 23.	Lincoln	March 1, 1915
Ireland	Ira C. Freet, 56.	York	Dec. 7, 1923
Jugoslavia	C. Ray Macy, 26.	Beatrice	Nov. 25, 1929
Kansas	Henry H. Heiler, 50.	Hastings	April 10, 1910
Kentucky	William C. Ramsey, 268.	Omaha	June 24, 1927
Louisiana	Adam McMullen, 104.	Beatrice	Dec. 18, 1915
Maine	Archie M. Smith, 203.	Pender	June 25, 1927
Manitoba	John Wright, 19.	Lincoln	Nov. 25, 1921
Maryland	Charles L. Fahnstock, 135.	Lincoln	March 8, 1911
Massachusetts	C. Frank Reavis, 9.	Lincoln	May 1, 1929
Mexico	Frank Wilcox, 1.	Omaha	Aug. 25, 1925
Michigan	Lewis E. Smith, 136.	Omaha	Aug. 29, 1917
Minnesota	George A. Beecher, 268.	Hastings	March 17, 1904
Mississippi	Lamont L. Stephens, 106.	Loup City	May 1, 1924
Missouri	Samuel S. Whiting, 54.	Lincoln	Sept. 10, 1914
Montana	Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.	Chadron	April 12, 1930
Nevada	Theodore F. Goold, 159.	Ogallala	May 5, 1927
New Brunswick	James W. Wynkoop, 210.	Lincoln	Aug. 30, 1917
New Hampshire	Frederic L. Temple, 61.	North Platte	Oct. 11, 1910
New Jersey	Edwin G. Whitford, 9.	Falls City	March 21, 1921
New So. Wales	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78.	Albion	July 26, 1905
New York	J. Dean Ringer, 184.	Omaha	Aug. 1, 1929
New Zealand	Frank E. Ward, 31.	Tekamah	July 22, 1905
North Carolina	Walter M. Hopewell, 31.	Tekamah	June 8, 1911
North Dakota	Edwin B. Johnston, 33.	Grand Island	Nov. 8, 1929
Nova Scotia	Henry H. Wilson, 19.	Lincoln	Feb. 26, 1892
Ohio	John H. Kemp, 120.	Wayne	July 7, 1927
Oklahoma	Louis P. Tonner, 153.	Pierce	Jan. 13, 1917
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre, 268.	Omaha	Nov. 18, 1925
Philippine Islands	John J. Tooley, 258.	Broken Bow	Oct. 10, 1913
P. Edward Island	Charles E. Burnham, 166.	Norfolk	Oct. 21, 1902
Puerto Rico	Seward E. Cogswell, 36.	Central City	April 7, 1928
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites, 158.	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner, 272.	Omaha	Jan. 12, 1930
Rhode Island	John R. Tapster, 119.	North Bend	April 6, 1925
Saskatchewan	Claude L. Talbot, 184.	Omaha, South Side	July 3, 1908
Scotland	William Cosh, 11.	Omaha	Aug. 6, 1914
South Australia	Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3.	Omaha	April 20, 1920
South Carolina	James R. Cain, Jr., 105.	Omaha	July 12, 1907
South Dakota	Charles A. Chappell, 127.	Minden	Aug. 26, 1918
Tennessee	Charles E. Allen, 188.	Cozad	July 25, 1917
Texas	Robert R. Dickson, 95.	O'Neill	May 3, 1915
Utah	William D. Spicknall, 261.	Spencer	March 25, 1927
Vermont	Fred H. Barclay, 23.	Pawnee City	Aug. 17, 1918
Victoria	John S. Bishop, 54.	Lincoln	Feb. 19, 1904
Vienna	David C. Hilton, 19.	Lincoln	Oct. 9, 1928
Virginia	John S. Davison, 136.	Omaha	July 14, 1900
Washington	Andrew H. Viele, 55.	Norfolk	Oct. 10, 1910
West Australia	Frank O. Robinson, 155.	Hartington	May 16, 1928
West Virginia	Frank M. Knight, 183.	Alliance	July 3, 1900
Wisconsin	Orville A. Andrews, 19.	Lincoln	Jan. 4, 1923

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA  
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	Lawrence H. Lee	Montgomery	July 30, 1909
Alberta	Frank Barnhouse	Edmonton	May 2, 1921
Arizona	Stanley Wilcox Coon	Duncan	Dec. 3, 1928
Arkansas	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29, 1928
British Columbia	Edward B. Paul	Victoria	Oct. 26, 1903
Canada	S. S. Clutton	Vienna, Ontario	June 14, 1929
Chile	Rodolfo C. Oliveira	Estado 62, Santiago	Mar. 18, 1930
Colorado	Edwin H. Park	Denver	April 18, 1929
Connecticut	Henry H. Brautigam	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1910
Costa Rica	Cecilio Nieto	San Jose	Dec. 10, 1918
Cuba	Jose L. Hevia	Havana, Tejadillo, 1	May 12, 1919
Czechoslovakia			
Nat'l G. L. of	Rudolf Konrad	Prague	Feb. 28, 1930
Delaware	James T. Chandler	Wilmington	Jan. 3, 1930
Dist. of Columbia	John Linn McGrew	Washington, 3168 18th St. N. W.	July 6, 1917
Ecuador	William F. Roddy	Guayaquil	April 21, 1930
Egypt	Mahmoud Rasmi	Cairo, 3 Sharia Zaghul	Nov. 3, 1924
England	John Ferguson	Great Bounds South- borough Kent	May 20, 1926
Florida	William M. Cannon	Palatka	April 11, 1910
Georgia	Wallace W. Bibb	Adairsville	Dec. 9, 1922
Idaho	Francis Jenkins	Moscow	Dec. 21, 1918
Illinois	William L. Sharp	245 W. 63rd St., Chicago	Mar. 8, 1929
Indiana	Omar B. Smith	Rochester	Sept. 16, 1908
Ireland	Wentworth A. King-Harman	Newcastle Ballymahon	Nov. 14, 1924
Jugoslavia	Vladimir Leustek	Belgrade	Dec. 23, 1929
Kansas	Earl T. Pyle	Clay Center	Dec. 15, 1925
Kentucky	Virgil P. Smith	Somerset	Aug. 19, 1927
Louisiana	Philip G. Ricks	New Orleans	July 8, 1926
Maine	James A. Richan	Rockland	Nov. 25, 1925
Manitoba	Henry E. Bletcher	Winnipeg	June 11, 1913
Maryland	William F. Broenning	Baltimore	July 25, 1919
Massachusetts	Roscoe Pound	Cambridge	May 1, 1929
Mexico	Herbert A. Denny	Box 281 Tampico Tamps, Mexico	Sept. 10, 1925
Michigan	Frank W. Richey	Dowagiac	Feb. 23, 1907
Minnesota	Alfred G. Pinkham	St. Paul	April 7, 1906
Mississippi	James Finis Hill	Meridian	June 20, 1919
Missouri	Edmund E. Morris	Kansas City	Jan. 9, 1929
Montana	Charles N. Thurman	Galata	Jan. 10, 1927
Nevada	Harry H. Atkinson	Carson	June 19, 1911
New Brunswick	LeBaron Wilson	St. John	March 7, 1921
New Hampshire	Justin O. Wellman	Durham, N. H.	March 15, 1916
New Jersey	Robert J. Hanna	Clifton	Oct. 25, 1916
New So. Wales	John James	209 Trafalgar St., Petersham	May 13, 1926
New York	Chester E. Bates	135 William St., N. Y.	March 8, 1930
New Zealand	William Grant Hay	Box 108 Dunedin	Jan. 6, 1926
North Carolina	O. T. Alexander	Waynesville	Dec. 17, 1928
North Dakota	Theodore S. Henry	Valley City	Aug. 24, 1917
Nova Scotia	Marston Guillod	Halifax, 126 South St.	July 16, 1902
Ohio	B. Frank Thomas	Youngstown	Sept. 30, 1925
Oklahoma	Randall U. Livesay	Oklahoma City	July 31, 1916
Oregon	John K. Kollock	Portland, Corbett Bldg.	April 21, 1922
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila	Nov. 14, 1913
P. Edward Island	James D. Stewart	Georgetown	July 5, 1915
Puerto Rico	Manuel del Valle Atiles	San Juan	July 5, 1915
Quebec	Alex J. McRobie	Westmount, 453 Claremont Ave.	March 23, 1910
Queensland	Harry Hill	Brisbane	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island	Henry C. Dexter	Pawtucket	May 21, 1909
Saskatchewan	Duncan A. Kingsbury	Rouleau	Oct. 12, 1914
Scotland	Norman M. MacKean	Paisley	March 17, 1916
South Australia	Frank Ernest Haddrick	Adelaide	June 9, 1910
South Carolina	George W. Williams	York	May 2, 1924
South Dakota	Marshall R. Brown	Sioux Falls	Aug. 6, 1908
Tennessee	George S. Lannon, Jr.	Tulahoma	Jan. 21, 1922
Texas	Frank Hartgraves	Menard	Dec. 30, 1927
Utah	Thomas W. Charlton	Salt Lake City	June 16, 1923
Vermont	Edward C. Woodworth	Arlington	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria	R. Tate Sutherland	Melbourne, 167 Collins St.	Apr. 1, 1930
Vienna	Friedrich Necker	Wien, Austria, 9, Kolingasse 10	Oct. 29, 1928
Virginia	Harry K. Green	Clarendon	Aug. 19, 1927
Washington	Arthur W. Davis	Ziegler Bldg, Spokane	May 14, 1927
West Australia	Alfred E. Builder	Perth	Dec. 31, 1928
West Virginia	Charles E. Bailey	Sisterville	June 17, 1910
Wisconsin	Frank E. Noyes	Marinette	Dec. 23, 1904

## NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Acacia, 34.  
 Adams, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Adoniram, 159, (extinct).  
 Ainsworth, U.:D.:, (131).ext.  
 Albion, 78.  
 Alexandria, 74.  
 Allen, U.:D.:, (236).  
 Alliance, 183.  
 Alpha, 316.  
 Amethyst, 190.  
 Amity, 169.  
 Anchor, 142, (extinct).  
 Anselmo, 258.  
 Antelope, 276.  
 Arapahoe, 109, (extinct).  
 Arcana, 195.  
 Ark and Anchor, 131, (ext.)  
 Armada, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Ashland, 18, (extinct).  
 Ashlar, 33.  
 Atkinson, 164.  
 Auburn, 124.  
 Aurora, 68.  
 Bancroft, 145.  
 Bannack City, U.:D.:, (ext.)  
 Barneston, 165.  
 Bartley, 228.  
 Bassett, 254.  
 Battle Creek, U.:D.:, (ext.)  
 Bayard, 301.  
 Beatrice, 26.  
 Beaver, U.:D.:, (179).  
 Beaver City, 93.  
 Beaver Valley, U.:D.:, (230).  
 Bee, 259.  
 Bee Hive, 184.  
 Beemer, 253.  
 Belgrade, U.:D.:, (269).  
 Bell Creek, U.:D.:, (241).  
 Benkelman, U.:D.:, (180).  
 Bennett, 94.  
 Benson, U.:D.:, (290).  
 Bladen, 319.  
 Blazing Star, 200.  
 Bloomfield, 218.  
 Blue Hill, 129.  
 Blue River, 30.  
 Blue Springs, U.:D.:, (85).  
 Blue Valley, 64.  
 Boaz, 185.  
 Bradshaw, 255.  
 Brainard, 115, (extinct).  
 Bromfield, U.:D.:, (ext.)  
 Bromfield, U.:D.:, (223).  
 Burchard, U.:D.:, (137).  
 Burnett, U.:D.:, (166).  
 Butte, U.:D.:, (233).  
 Cable, 225.  
 Cambridge, 150.  
 Camp Clarke, 285.  
 Canopy, 209.  
 Capitol, 3.  
 Carleton, U.:D.:, (199).  
 Cedar, U.:D.:, (13).  
 Cedar Bluffs, U.:D.:, (215).  
 Cedar Rapids, U.:D.:, (143).  
 Cedar River, 89.  
 Cement, 211.  
 Central City, U.:D.:, (ext.)  
 Ceresco, U.:D.:, (229).  
 Chadron, U.:D.:, (158).  
 Chapman, U.:D.:, (239).  
 Charity, 53.  
 Chester, 298.  
 Clay Centre, 139.  
 College View, 320.  
 Columbus, U.:D.:, (ext.)  
 Columbus, U.:D.:, (58).  
 Columbus, 8, (extinct).  
 Comet, 229.  
 Compass and Square, 212.  
 Composite, 81.  
 Corinthian, 83.  
 Corner-stone, 247.  
 Cotner, 297.  
 Covert, 11.  
 Cowles, 296.  
 Crab Orchard, U.:D.:, (238).ext.  
 Craftsmen, 314.  
 Crawford, U.:D.:, (181).  
 Creighton, 100.  
 Crescent, 143.  
 Crete, 37.  
 Crofton, 273.  
 Crystal, 191.  
 Cubit, 237.  
 Culbertson, 174.  
 Cuming City, U.:D.:, (21).  
 Curtis, 168.  
 Custer, U.:D.:, (148).  
 Dakota, (5).  
 Danbury, U.:D.:, (185).  
 Davenport, U.:D.:, (154).  
 Decatur, 7, (extinct).  
 Delta, 230.  
 DeWitt, 111.  
 Diamond, 291.  
 Doniphan, 86.  
 Doric, 118, (extinct).  
 Douglas, U.:D.:, (237).  
 East Lincoln, 210.  
 Edgar, 67.  
 Elk Creek, 90.  
 Elm Creek, 133.  
 Elwood, 167.  
 Eminence, 223.  
 Emmet Crawford, 148.  
 Endeavor, 262.  
 Euclid, 97.  
 Eureka, 16, (extinct).  
 Evening Star, 49.  
 Evergreen, 153.  
 Ewing, U.:D.:, (156).  
 Exeter, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Exeter, 283.  
 Fairbury, 35.  
 Fairfield, 84.  
 Fairmont, 48.  
 Faith, 181.  
 Falls City, 9.  
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).  
 Fidelity, 51.  
 Firth, U.:D.:, 66, (extinct).  
 Florence, 281.  
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).  
 Franklin, 264.  
 Frank Welch, 75.  
 Fraternity, 235.  
 Fremont, 15.  
 Friend, 73.  
 Friendship, 239.  
 Garfield, 95.  
 Gauge, 208.  
 Gavel, 199.  
 Geneva, 79.  
 Genoa, U.:D.:, (125).  
 George Armstrong, 241.  
 George Washington, 250.  
 George W. Lininger, 268.  
 Gibbon, (see 46).  
 Gibbon, U.:D.:, (189).  
 Giddings, (2).  
 Gilead, 233.  
 Gladstone, 176.  
 Globe, 113.  
 Golden Fleece, 205.  
 Golden Rod, 306.  
 Golden Rule, 236.  
 Golden Sheaf, 202.  
 Gothenburg, 249.  
 Grace, 226.  
 Grafton, 172.  
 Grand Island, 318.  
 Granite, 189.  
 Grant, U.:D.:, (34).  
 Grant, U.:D.:, (186).  
 Greenwood, U.:D.:, (163).  
 Gresham, U.:D.:, (197).  
 Guide Rock, 128.  
 Hamilton, U.:D.:, (68).  
 Hampton, 245.  
 Hardy, 117.  
 Harlan, 116.  
 Harmony, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Harmony, 321.  
 Hartington, 155.  
 Harvard, 44.  
 Hastings, 50.  
 Hay Springs, 177.  
 Hebron, 43.  
 Hermon, U.:D.:, (231).  
 Hesperia, 178, (extinct).  
 Hickman, 256.  
 Highland, 194.  
 Hildreth, 252.  
 Hillsdale, U.:D.:, (29).  
 Hiram, 52.  
 Holbrook, 257.  
 Holdrege, U.:D.:, (146).  
 Hooper, 72.  
 Hope, 29.  
 Hubbell, 92.  
 Humboldt, 40.  
 Huntley, 270.  
 Hyannis, U.:D.:, (234).  
 Idaho, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Imperial, U.:D.:, (198).  
 Incense, 182.  
 Indianola, 123, (extinct).  
 Ionic, 87.  
 Israel, 187.  
 Ithamar, 238, (extinct).  
 Jachin, 146.  
 James A. Tulleys, 267.  
 Jasper, 122, (extinct).  
 Jephtha, U.:D.:, (264).  
 Jewel, 149.  
 John J. Mercer, 290.  
 John S. Bowen, 232.  
 Johnson, U.:D.:, 141, (ext.)  
 Joppa, 76.  
 Jordan, 27.  
 Juniata, 42.  
 Justice, 180.  
 Kenesaw, 144.  
 Keystone, 62.  
 Kimball, 294.  
 Lafayette, 24, (extinct).  
 Lancaster, 54.  
 Landmark, 222.  
 Laurel, 248.  
 Lebanon, 58, (extinct).  
 Lebanon, 323.  
 Lee P. Gillette, 272.

- Leigh, U.:D.:, (193).  
 Level, 196.  
 Liberty, U.:D.:, (152).  
 Liberty, 300.  
 Lily, 154.  
 Lincoln, 19.  
 Litchfield, 278.  
 Livingstone, 66, (extinct).  
 Lone Tree, 36.  
 Long Pine, 136.  
 Lotus, 289.  
 Loup Fork, U.:D.:, 8, (ext.)  
 Mackey, U.:D.:, (242).  
 Macoy, 22, (extinct).  
 Magic City, U.:D.:, (184).  
 Magnolia, 220.  
 Mason City, 170.  
 McCook, 135.  
 Melrose, 60.  
 Meridian, 188.  
 Merna, 171.  
 Mid-West, 317.  
 Miller, 213, (ext.)  
 Minatare, 295.  
 Minden, 127.  
 Minnekadusa, 192.  
 Mitchell, 263.  
 Mizpah, 302.  
 Monitor, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Monument, 293.  
 Morning Star, 197.  
 Morrill, U.:D.:, (271).  
 Mosaic, 55.  
 Mount Hermon, 231.  
 Mount Moriah, 57.  
 Mount Nebo, 125.  
 Mount Zion, 161.  
 Mullen, 282.  
 Mystic Tie, 166.  
 Naphthali, 206.  
 Nebraska, 1.  
 Nebraska City, 12, (ext.)  
 Nehawka, 246.  
 Nelson, 77.  
 Nemaha Valley, 4.  
 Newman Grove, 305.  
 Norfolk, U.:D.:, (55).  
 North Bend, 119.  
 Northern Light, 41.  
 North Loup, U.:D.:, (142, ext.)  
 North Star, 227.  
 Oakland, 91.  
 Oak Leaf, 312.  
 Oasis, 271.  
 Occidental, 215.  
 Odell, U.:D.:, 122, (extinct).  
 Ogalalla, 159.  
 Ohioa, U.:D.:, (182).  
 Olive Branch, 274.  
 Oliver, 38.  
 Omadi, 5.  
 Omaha, 288.  
 Ord, 103.  
 Orient, 13.  
 Orion, 242, (extinct).  
 Ornan, 261.  
 Oshkosh, 286.  
 Overton, U.:D.:, (267).  
 Oxford, U.:D.:, (138).  
 Pacific, U.:D.:, (310).  
 Palestine, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Palisade, 216.  
 Palmer, 315.  
 Palmyra, 45, (extinct).  
 Papillion, 39.  
 Parallel, 152.  
 Parian, 207.  
 Pawnee, 23.  
 Pawnee City, U.:D.:, (23).  
 Perkins, 308.  
 Peru, U.:D.:, (extinct)  
 Peru, 14.  
 Pilot, 240.  
 Pioneer, 322.  
 Plainview, 204.  
 Platte Valley, 32.  
 Plattsmouth, 6.  
 Plumb, 186, (extinct).  
 Plumbline, 214.  
 Polk, 311.  
 Pomegranate, 110.  
 Ponca, 101.  
 Porter, 106.  
 Potter, 313.  
 Prudence, 179.  
 Purity, 198.  
 Pythagoras, 156.  
 Ramah, 275.  
 Rawalt, 138.  
 Relief, 219.  
 Republican, 98.  
 Reynolds, U.:D.:, (160).  
 Right Angle, 303.  
 Rising, U.:D.:, (81).  
 Rising Star, U.:D.:, 20, (ext.)  
 Riverside, 269.  
 Riverton, 63.  
 Robert Burns, 173.  
 Robert W. Furnas, 265.  
 Rob Morris, 46.  
 Rock Bluff, 20, (extinct).  
 Rocky Mountain, 8, (trans-  
 ferred).  
 Roman Eagle, 203.  
 Ruskin, 304.  
 Saint Johns, 25.  
 Saint Paul, 82.  
 Salem, 47, (extinct).  
 Saline, U.:D.:, (73).  
 Saline, U.:D.:, (101).  
 Saline, U.:D.:, (118).  
 Samaritan, 158.  
 Samuel W. Hayes, U.:D.:,  
 (287).  
 Scotia, U.:D.:, (191).  
 Scotts Bluff, 201.  
 Scribner, 132.  
 Seneca, 284.  
 Seward, U.:D.:, (38).  
 Shelby, U.:D.:, (161).  
 Shelton, 99.  
 Shickley, U.:D.:, 178, (ext.)  
 Signet, 193.  
 Siloam, 147.  
 Silver, 266.  
 Silver Cord, 224.  
 Silver Creek, U.:D.:, (ext.)  
 Sincerity, 244, (extinct)  
 Sioux, 277.  
 Solar, 134.  
 Solomon, 10.  
 Springfield, 112.  
 Square, 151.  
 Square & Compass, 213, (ext.)  
 Stanton, U.:D.:, (41).  
 Star, 88.  
 Steele City, 107, (extinct).  
 Stella, 105.  
 Sterling, 70.  
 Stockville, U.:D.:, (196).  
 Stromsburg, 126.  
 Summit, 7, (transferred).  
 Summit, 141, (extinct).  
 Superior, 121.  
 Sutherland, 299.  
 Swastika, 280.  
 Syracuse, U.:D.:, (57).  
 Table Rock, 108.  
 Talmage, U.:D.:, (162).  
 Tecumseh, 17.  
 Tekamah, 31.  
 Temple, U.:D.:, (5).  
 Temple, 175.  
 Thistle, 61.  
 Tobias, U.:D.:, (149).  
 Trenton, U.:D.:, (extinct).  
 Trestle Board, 162.  
 Trilumular, U.:D.:, (210).  
 Trowel, 71.  
 Tuscan, 130.  
 Tyre, 85.  
 Tyrian, 243.  
 Ulysses, U.:D.:, (187).  
 Union, 287.  
 Unity, 163.  
 Upright, 137.  
 Utica, 96.  
 Valentine, U.:D.:, (113).  
 Valley, 157.  
 Valparaiso, U.:D.:, (151)  
 Victory, 310.  
 Waco, 80, (extinct).  
 Wahoo, 59.  
 Wallace, 279.  
 Washington, 21.  
 Waterloo, 102.  
 Wauneta, 217.  
 Wausa, 251.  
 Wayne, 120.  
 Weeping Water, U.:D.:, (97)  
 Western, 140.  
 Western Star, 2.  
 Wilcox, U.:D.:, (226).  
 William E. Hill, 307.  
 Winnebago, 309.  
 Winside, U.:D.:, (235).  
 Winter Creek, U.:D.:, (265).  
 Wisner, 114.  
 Wolbach, 292.  
 Wood Lake, 221.  
 Wymore, 104.  
 Wyoming, 28, (transferred).  
 York, 56.  
 Zeredatha, U.:D.:, (98) (ext.).  
 Zeredatha, 160.  
 Zion, 234.

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Adams, 214.  
 Ainsworth, 224.  
 Albion, 78.  
 Alexandria, 74.  
 Allen, 236.  
 Alliance, 183.  
 Alma, 116.  
 Anselmo, 258.  
 Ansley, 176.  
 Arapahoe, 293.  
 Arcadia, 208.  
 Arlington, 52.  
 Arnold, 225.  
 Ashland, 110.  
 Atkinson, 164.  
 Auburn, 124.  
 Aurora, 68.  
  
 Bancroft, 145.  
 Barneston, 165.  
 Bartley, 228.  
 Bassett, 254.  
 Bayard, 301.  
 Beatrice, 26.  
 Beaver City, 93.  
 Beaver Crossing, 179.  
 Bee, 259.  
 Beemer, 253.  
 Belgrade, 269.  
 Benkelman, 180.  
 Bennett, 94.  
 Benson, (Omaha), 290.  
 Bertrand, 275.  
 Bethany, 297.  
 Bladen, 319.  
 Blair, 21.  
 Bloomfield, 218.  
 Bloomington, 76.  
 Blue Hill, 129.  
 Blue Springs, 85.  
 Bradshaw, 255.  
 Bridgeport, 285.  
 Brock, 162.  
 Broken Bow, 148.  
 Brownville, 4.  
 Burchard, 137.  
 Burwell, 200.  
 Butte, 233.  
  
 Callaway, 207.  
 Cambridge, 150.  
 Carleton, 199.  
 Cedar Bluffs, 215.  
 Central City, 36.  
 Ceresco, 229.  
 Chadron, 158.  
 Chapman, 239.  
 Chappell, 205.  
 Chester, 298.  
 Clarks, 134.  
 Clay Center, 139.  
 Coleridge, 219.  
 College View, 320.  
 Columbus, 323.  
 Cook, 231.  
 Cortland, 194.  
 Cowles, 296.  
 Cozad, 188.  
 Craig, 241.  
 Crawford, 181.  
 Creighton, 100.  
 Crete, 37.  
 Crofton, 273.  
 Culbertson, 174.  
 Curtia, 168.  
  
 Dakota City, 5.  
 Dalton, 321.  
 Danbury, 185.  
 Davenport, 154.  
 David City, 51.  
 Decatur, 88.  
 DeWitt, 111.  
 Diller, 206.  
 Doniphan, 86.  
 Douglas, 237.  
 Dunbar, 272.  
  
 Edgar, 67.  
 Elgin, 276.  
 Elk Creek, 90.  
 Elm Creek, 133.  
 Elmwood, 209.  
 Elwood, 167.  
 Emerson, 220.  
 Ewing, 156.  
 Exeter, 283.  
  
 Fairbury, 35.  
 Fairfield, 84.  
 Fairmont, 48.  
 Falls City, 9.  
 Filley, 175.  
 Florence, (Omaha), 281.  
 Fort Calhoun, 10.  
 Franklin, 264.  
 Fremont, 15.  
 Friend, 73.  
 Fullerton, 89.  
  
 Gandy, 190.  
 Geneva, 79.  
 Genoa, 125.  
 Gering, 201.  
 Gibbon, 189.  
 Giltner, 223.  
 Gothenburg, 249.  
 Gordon, 195.  
 Grafton, 172.  
 Grand Island, 33, 318.  
 Grant, 308.  
 Greenwood, 163.  
 Gresham, 197.  
 Guide Rock, 128.  
  
 Hampton, 245.  
 Hardy, 117.  
 Harrison, 277.  
 Hartington, 155.  
 Harvard, 44.  
 Hastings, 50, 317.  
 Havelock, 250.  
 Hay Springs, 177.  
 Hebron, 43.  
 Herman, 222.  
 Hickman, 256.  
 Hildreth, 252.  
 Holbrook, 257.  
 Holdrege, 146.  
 Hooper, 72.  
 Hubbell, 92.  
 Humboldt, 40.  
 Huntley, 270.  
 Hyannis, 234.  
  
 Imperial, 198.  
 Indianola, 262.  
  
 Juniata, 42.  
 Kearney, 46.  
 Kenesaw, 144.  
  
 Kennard, 232.  
 Kimball, 294.  
  
 Laurel, 248.  
 Leigh, 193.  
 Lexington, 61.  
 Liberty, 152.  
 Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227, 297,  
 300, 314, 320.  
 Litchfield, 278.  
 Lodgepole, 306.  
 Long Pine, 136.  
 Loup City, 106.  
 Lyman, 322.  
 Lynch, 312.  
 Lyons, 240.  
  
 Madison, 113.  
 Mason City, 170.  
 McCook, 135.  
 Merna, 171.  
 Milford, 30.  
 Minatare, 295.  
 Minden, 127.  
 Mitchell, 263.  
 Morrill, 271.  
 Mullen, 282.  
  
 Nebraska City, 2.  
 Nehawka, 246.  
 Neligh, 71.  
 Nelson, 77.  
 Nemaha, 29.  
 Newman Grove, 305.  
 Niobrara, 87.  
 Norfolk, 55.  
 North Bend, 119.  
 North Platte, 32.  
  
 Oak, 243.  
 Oakland, 91.  
 Ogallala, 159.  
 Ohiowa, 182.  
 Omaha, 1, 3, 11, 25, 184, 268,  
 281, 288, 290, 302, 303.  
 O'Neill, 95.  
 Orchard, 291.  
 Ord, 103.  
 Orleans, 60.  
 Osceola, 65.  
 Oshkosh, 286.  
 Osmond, 247.  
 Otoe, 307.  
 Overton, 267.  
 Oxford, 138.  
  
 Palisade, 216.  
 Palmer, 315.  
 Palmyra, 287.  
 Papillion, 39.  
 Pawnee City, 23.  
 Pender, 203.  
 Peru, 14.  
 Phillips, 62.  
 Pierce, 153.  
 Plainview, 204.  
 Plattsmouth, 6.  
 Polk, 311.  
 Ponca, 101.  
 Potter, 313.  
 Primrose, 143.  
  
 Randolph, 202.  
 Ravenna, 289.  
 Red Cloud, 53.

Republican City, 98  
 Reynolds, 160.  
 Rising City, 81.  
 Riverton, 63.  
 Rulo, 13.  
 Rushville, 169.  
 Ruskin, 304.  
 Saint Edward, 230.  
 Saint Paul 82.  
 Sargent, 280.  
 Schuyler, 34.  
 Scotia, 191.  
 Scottsbluff, 265.  
 Scribner, 132.  
 Seneca, 284.  
 Seward, 38.  
 Shelby, 161.  
 Shelton, 99.  
 Sidney, 75.  
 Silver Creek, 266.  
 South Side, (Omaha), 184.  
 South Sioux City, 316.  
 Spencer, 261.  
 Springfield, 112.

Stanton, 41.  
 Stella, 105.  
 Sterling, 70.  
 Stockville, 196.  
 Stratton, 173.  
 Stromsburg, 126.  
 Stuart, 147.  
 Sumner, 212.  
 Superior, 121.  
 Surprise, 130.  
 Sutherland, 299.  
 Sutton, 49.  
 Syracuse, 57.

Table Rock, 108.  
 Tecumseh, 17.  
 Tekamah, 31.  
 Tilden, 166.  
 Tobias, 149.

Ulysses, 187.  
 University Place, 227.  
 Utica, 96.  
 Valentine, 192.

Valley, 310.  
 Valparaiso, 151.  
 Wahoo, 59.  
 Wakefield, 83.  
 Wallace, 279.  
 Walthill, 274.  
 Waterloo, 102.  
 Wauneta, 217.  
 Wausa, 251.  
 Wayne, 120.  
 Weeping Water, 97.  
 Western, 140.  
 West Point, 27.  
 Wilber, 64.  
 Wilcox, 226.  
 Wilsonville, 157.  
 Winnebago, 309.  
 Winside, 235.  
 Wisner, 114.  
 Wolbach, 292.  
 Wood Lake, 221.  
 Wood River, 211.  
 Wymore, 104.  
 York, 56.

## LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

### BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Adams, 42, 50, 144, 317.  
 Antelope, 71, 276, 291.

Boone, 78, 143, 230.  
 Box Butte, 183.  
 Boyd, 233, 261, 312.  
 Brown, 136, 224.  
 Buffalo, 46, 99, 133, 189, 289.  
 Burt, 31, 88, 91, 240, 241.  
 Butler, 51, 81, 130, 187.

Cass, 6, 97, 163, 209, 246.  
 Cedar, 155, 202, 219, 248.  
 Chase, 198, 217.  
 Cherry, 192, 221.  
 Cheyenne, 75, 306, 313, 321.  
 Clay, 44, 49, 67, 84, 139.  
 Colfax, 34, 193.  
 Cuming, 27, 114, 145, 253.  
 Custer, 148, 170, 171, 176,  
 207, 225, 258, 280.

Dakota, 5, 316.  
 Dawes, 158, 181.  
 Dawson, 61, 188, 212, 249,  
 267.  
 Deuel, 205.  
 Dixon, 83, 101, 220, 236.  
 Dodge, 15, 72, 119, 132.  
 Douglas, 1, 3, 11, 25, 102,  
 184, 268, 281, 288, 290,  
 302, 303, 310.  
 Dundy, 180.

Fillmore, 48, 79, 172, 182,  
 283.  
 Franklin, 63, 76, 252, 264.  
 Frontier, 168, 196.  
 Furnas, 93, 138, 150, 157,  
 257, 293.

Gage, 26, 85, 104, 152, 165,  
 175, 194, 214.  
 Garden, 286.  
 Garfield, 200.  
 Gosper, 167.  
 Grant, 234.  
 Greeley, 191, 292.

Hall, 33, 86, 211, 318.  
 Hamilton, 62, 68, 223, 245.  
 Harlan, 60, 98, 116, 270.  
 Hitchcock, 173, 174, 216.  
 Holt, 95, 147, 156, 164.  
 Hooker, 282.  
 Howard, 82.

Jefferson, 35, 160, 206.  
 Johnson, 17, 70, 90, 231.

Kearney, 127, 226.  
 Keith, 159.  
 Kimball, 294.  
 Knox, 87, 100, 218, 251, 273.

Lancaster, 19, 54, 94, 210,  
 227, 250, 256, 297, 300,  
 314, 320.  
 Lincoln, 32, 279, 299.  
 Logan, 190.

Madison, 55, 113, 166, 305.  
 Merrick, 36, 134, 239, 266, 315.  
 Morrill, 285, 301.

Nance, 89, 125, 269.  
 Nemaha, 4, 14, 29, 124, 162.  
 Nuckolls, 77, 117, 121, 243,  
 304.

Otoe, 2, 57, 237, 272, 287  
 307.

Pawnee, 23, 108, 137.  
 Perkins, 308.  
 Phelps, 146, 275.  
 Pierce, 153, 204, 247.  
 Platte, 323.  
 Polk, 65, 126, 161, 311.

Red Willow, 135, 185, 228,  
 262.  
 Richardson, 9, 13, 40, 105.  
 Rock, 254.

Saline, 37, 64, 73, 111,  
 140, 149.  
 Sarpy, 39, 112.  
 Saunders, 59, 110, 151, 215,  
 229.

Scottsbluff, 201, 263, 265,  
 271, 295, 322.  
 Seward, 30, 38, 96, 179, 259.  
 Sheridan, 169, 177, 195.  
 Sherman, 106, 278.  
 Sioux, 277.  
 Stanton, 41.

Thayer, 43, 74, 92, 154, 199,  
 298.  
 Thomas, 284.  
 Thurston, 203, 274, 309.

Valley, 103, 208.

Washington, 10, 21, 52, 222,  
 232.

Wayne, 120, 235.  
 Webster, 53, 128, 129, 296, 319.

York, 56, 197, 255.



**ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES,**  
**WITH LOCATIONS, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1930-1931, ETC.**

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING	MASTER	SECRETARY
Nebraska	No. 1	Omaha	Douglas	First Tuesday	Henry L. Woodford	Frank Wilcox
Western Star,	" 2	Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	Oliver P. Fairbanks	George W. Smith
Capitol,	" 3	Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	Fred I. Dickinson	Stanley P. Bostwick
Nemaha Valley,	" 4	Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before	Don A. Lawrence	Cassius Kennedy
5 Omadi,	" 5	Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	Earl E. Lehman	John H. Ream
Plattsmouth,	" 6	Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Raymond P. Westover	Leslie W. Niel
Falls City,	" 9	Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Mondays	J. Fred Peterson	Thomas L. Garvey
Solomon,	" 10	Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before	Harley F. Wilcox	Richard Sievers
Covert,	" 11	Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Neal A. Haze	George R. Porter
10 Orient,	" 13	Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	William Shepherd	John C. Shepherd
Peru,	" 14	Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Arthur L. Hill	Horton W. Bedell
Fremont,	" 15	Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Frank A. Donegan	Matthew A. Priestley
Tecumseh,	" 17	Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	Bertram R. Shilts	Lindell L. Sack
Lincoln,	" 19	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Harold A. Osborne	John Wright
15 Washington,	" 21	Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	John A. Carrigan	Raymond C. Hitchman
Pawnee,	" 23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	Allie R. Reid	John H. Tracy
Saint Johns,	" 25	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Gustave E. Gran	Frank E. Underwood
Beatrice,	" 26	Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Leslie H. Noble	James B. High
Jordan,	" 27	West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John A. Baas	Peter Poellot
20 Hope,	" 29	Nemaha	Nemaha	Friday on or before	Earl Raines	William E. Seid
Blue River,	" 30	Milford	Seward	First Thursday	August L. Brandhorst	Davison F. Todd
Tekamah,	" 31	Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	Mervin F. Sackett	William T. Poucher
Platte Valley,	" 32	North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Tate F. Crawford	Carl R. Greisen
Ashlar,	" 33	Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	Fred W. Clark	Arthur A. Wilson
25 Acacia,	" 34	Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Bert E. Morian	Lumir F. Otradovsky
Fairbury	" 35	Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	Harry B. Messenger	Charles H. McGee
Lone Tree,	" 36	Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Ralph E. Smith	Seward E. Cogswell
Crete,	" 37	Crete	Saline	First Friday	Charles W. Keal	Louis J. Becquet
Oliver,	" 38	Seward	Seward	First Friday	Erwin J. Imig	Thelbert H. Ramsey
30 Papillion,	" 39	Papillion	Sarpy	First and third Saturdays	Charles C. Startzer	George F. King
Humboldt,	" 40	Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Leo L. Stalder	J. Frank Sneathen
Northern Light,	" 41	Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	Don Mattheson	Henry L. Hoehne
Juniata,	" 42	Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before	Walter M. Burr	Tim N. Cannon
Hebron,	" 43	Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Earl S. Tripp	John R. Sutton
35 Harvard,	" 44	Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	William H. Smith	George M. Porter

June, 1930]

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ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, WITH LOCATIONS, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, OFFICERS, ETC.—Continued.

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING	MASTER	SECRETARY
Rob Morris,	No. 46	Kearney.....	Buffalo.....	First Wednesday.....	Ward B. Schrack.....	Edward F. Reed
Fairmont,	" 48	Fairmont.....	Fillmore.....	Second Tuesday.....	Lewis H. Real.....	James A. Rose
Evening Star,	" 49	Sutton.....	Clay.....	Second and fourth Thursdays.	Frank R. Case.....	Arthur W. Burlingame
Hastings,	" 50	Hastings.....	Adams.....	First Tuesday.....	Willard Parks.....	Walter A. Knically
40 Fidelity,	" 51	David City.....	Butler.....	First Tuesday.....	H. Adolph Hansen.....	Eldon B. Johnson
Hiram,	" 52	Arlington.....	Washington.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Herbert E. Pfeiffer.....	Ernest Wager
Charity,	" 53	Red Cloud.....	Webster.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	Jacob Peterson.....	Benjamin F. Perry
Lancaster,	" 54	Lincoln.....	Lancaster.....	First Friday.....	Alvin O. Gronquist.....	Victor Seymour
Mosaic,	" 55	Norfolk.....	Madison.....	First Tuesday.....	Clarence Isaacson.....	James T. Myers
45 York,	" 56	York.....	York.....	Last Friday.....	Frank A. Peterson.....	Leno C. Herfordt
Mount Moriah,	" 57	Syracuse.....	Otoe.....	Second Thursday.....	Fred Schreiner.....	William N. Hunter
Wahoo,	" 59	Wahoo.....	Saunders.....	First Wednesday.....	Lauren W. Walther.....	Ernest S. Schiefelbein
Melrose,	" 60	Orleans.....	Harlan.....	Wednesday on or before○*	John D. Hamilton.....	George W. Littrell
Thistle,	" 61	Lexington.....	Dawson.....	Second Tuesday.....	Mark E. Mallett.....	Hanford D. Smith
50 Keystone	" 62	Phillips.....	Hamilton.....	Saturday on or before○.....	Frank C. Sims.....	Scott E. Heinzman
Riverton,	" 63	Riverton.....	Franklin.....	Monday on or before○.....	George I. Hopkins.....	Rolland C. Shetler
Blue Valley,	" 64	Wilber.....	Saline.....	Tuesday on or before○*	Joseph J. Novak.....	Louis J. Bouchal
Osceola,	" 65	Osceola.....	Polk.....	First and third Fridays.....	Phillips B. Campbell.....	Joel Hanson
Edgar,	" 67	Edgar.....	Clay.....	Second and fourth Mondays.	Edward R. Voorhees.....	Clair S. Voorhees
55 Aurora,	" 68	Aurora.....	Hamilton.....	First and third Tuesdays.	Charles Peterson.....	Glenn Snider
Sterling,	" 70	Sterling.....	Johnson.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	Ervin H. Bentzinger.....	Otto H. Stuve
Trowel,	" 71	Neligh.....	Antelope.....	First and third Tuesdays.	Walter E. Fleming.....	John W. Lamson
Hooper,	" 72	Hooper.....	Dodge.....	First Friday.....	Charles W. Roberts.....	Clarence H. Dahl
Friend,	" 73	Friend.....	Saline.....	First and third Thursdays.	Linus I. Gallup.....	Malcolm L. McFarlane
60 Alexandria,	" 74	Alexandria.....	Thayer.....	Second and fourth Mondays.	Joseph G. Bauman.....	William Sinn
Frank Welch,	" 75	Sidney.....	Cheyenne.....	First Tuesday.....	Niels W. Ladegard.....	Leslie Neubauer
Joppa,	" 76	Bloomington.....	Franklin.....	Friday on or before○.....	Arthur B. Muckel.....	Charles C. Brown
Nelson,	" 77	Nelson.....	Nuckolls.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Arlie W. Hodges.....	Roy C. Brewer
Albion,	" 78	Albion.....	Boone.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	William B. Farris.....	Arthur W. Lamb
65 Geneva,	" 79	Geneva.....	Fillmore.....	Friday on or before○*	Percy C. Bedford.....	Lee W. Thompson
Composite,	" 81	Rising City.....	Butler.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	Pearl C. Hillegass.....	Luther J. Saylor
Saint Paul,	" 82	Saint Paul.....	Howard.....	Third Thursday.....	Thorvald C. Christensen.	Fred R. Haggart
Corinthian,	" 83	Wakefield.....	Dixon.....	Third Friday.....	J. Oscar Peterson.....	Henning Hallin
Fairfield,	" 84	Fairfield.....	Clay.....	First and third Mondays.	Lester L. Wages.....	Harmie L. Trobough
70 Tyre,	" 85	Blue Springs.....	Gage.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	Wayne H. Marples.....	Gilbert F. Sandritter

\*And two weeks thereafter.

Doniphan,	No. 86	Doniphan	Hall	First Friday†	Walter W. Woods	Fremont C. Glazier
Ionic,	" 87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before○	Evan L. Gillham	Leslie W. Rock
Star,	" 88	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	James Sears	John G. Maryott
Cedar River,	" 89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	Lloyd C. Sprague	Charles E. Davis
75 Elk Creek,	" 90	Elk Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Harry W. Hall	Frank A. Anderson
Oakland,	" 91	Oakland	Burt	Second and Fourth Thursdays	Merwyn G. Holmquist	Nevin W. Hopkins
Hubbell,	" 92	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Tuesdays	James A. Redline	J. E. Conklin
Beaver City,	" 93	Beaver City	Furnas	Monday on or before○	Carl V. Theabold	Harry B. Hall
Bennett,	" 94	Bennett	Lancaster	Tuesday on or before○	Clifford C. Coale	Henry F. May
80 Garfield,	" 95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	Frederick J. Sexsmith	Elmer Surber
Utica,	" 96	Utica	Seward	Wednesday on or before○	Loren K. McNeil	Fred H. Pieper
Euclid,	" 97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	Oscar E. Domingo	Charles V. Wallick
Republican,	" 98	Republican City	Harlan	Wednesday on or before○	C. Carl Hawley	William F. West
Shelton,	" 99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before○	Laurence F. Haug	Otto Gumprecht
85 Creighton,	" 100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Charles C. Hart	Charles A. Saunders
Ponca,	" 101	Ponca	Dixon	Thursday on or before○	John E. Newton	Arthur H. Logan
Waterloo,	" 102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	Earl Cockerill	Charles C. Peabody
Ord,	" 103	Ord	Valley	Wednesday on or before○	Henry Benn	Frank T. Johnson
Wymore,	" 104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesdays	Chester D. Clements	Samuel R. Youds
90 Stella,	" 105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	Earl Wagner	William A. Pearson
Porter,	" 106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Stephen E. Smalley	Lamont L. Stephens
Table Rock,	" 108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Floyd M. Ritchie	Charles J. Wood
Pomegranate,	" 110	Ashland	Saunders	First Friday	John Peterson	Paul Eaton
DeWitt,	" 111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before○	Ralph W. Venrick	James M. Norton
95 Springfield,	" 112	Springfield	Sarpy	2nd Tuesday, 4th Saturday	Clifford R. Caley	Thomas J. Wright
Globe,	" 113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	James Robertson	Harry O. Hobbs
Wisner,	" 114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and Fourth Tuesdays	Herman H. Nuttelmann	Niel D. Saville
Harlan,	" 116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	John W. Starr	Walter B. Meyer
Hardy,	" 117	Hardy	Nuckolls	Thursday on or before○	Niels M. Mortensen	Franklin A. Schaaf
100 North Bend,	" 119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	Leon J. Cherny	John R. Tapster
Wayne,	" 120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	Kenneth N. Parke	J. Murray Cherry
Superior,	" 121	Superior	Nuckolls	Wednesday on or before○	Fred E. Sowles	Daniel O. Ehersole
Auburn,	" 124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	Frank E. Hill	Fred G. Boshammer
Mount Nebo,	" 125	Genoa	Nance	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Luther E. Pickett	Clarence M. Stenberg
105 Stromsburg,	" 126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	Frank A. Johnson	Earle J. Wright
Minden,	" 127	Minden	Kearney	Wednesday on or before○	John G. Chambers	Roy T. Bang
Guide Rock,	" 128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before○	Carl F. Weichman	John H. Crary
Blue Hill,	" 129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and Fourth Mondays	Albert M. Bang	Frank E. Britton
Tuscan,	" 130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Roscoe L. Crumbliss	Otto C. Reichwein
110 Scribner,	" 132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	William H. Hasebroock	William C. Ehlers

†And June 24th each year.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, WITH LOCATIONS, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, OFFICERS, ETC.—Continued.

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING	MASTER	SECRETARY
Elm Creek	No. 133	Elm Creek.....	Buffalo.....	First Tuesday.....	August J. Ulrich.....	Roy J. Ulrich
Solar,	" 134	Clarks.....	Merrick.....	Tuesday on or before○	Kenneth C. Farley.....	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
McCook,	" 135	McCook.....	Red Willow.....	First and third Tuesdays.....	LeRoy E. Cook.....	Jesse S. Chambers
Long Pine,	" 136	Long Pine.....	Brown.....	Second Tuesday.....	Martin H. Dreeson.....	Walter E. Patterson
115 Upright,	" 137	Burchard.....	Pawnee.....	First and Third Wednesdays.....	Albertia B. Kammerer.....	Earl I. Yarpe
Rawalt,	" 138	Oxford.....	Furnas.....	First Thursday.....	William F. Bender.....	Neal L. Pettugrove
Clay Centre,	" 139	Clay Center.....	Clay.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays.....	Louis O. Ticnor.....	S. Wayne Moger
Western,	" 140	Western.....	Saline.....	First and third Wednesdays.....	L. Wayne Mead.....	Claude Brown
Crescent,	" 143	Primrose.....	Boone.....	Second Tuesday.....	Lee Russell.....	Levi C. Ashbrook
120 Kenesaw,	" 144	Kenesaw.....	Adams.....	Friday on or before○	Floyd Parker.....	Niels Mikkelsen
Bancroft,	" 145	Bancroft.....	Cuming.....	Second and fourth Mondays.....	Claus F. Peters.....	Edward F. Farley
Jachin,	" 146	Holdrege.....	Phelps.....	Third Thursday.....	Wilber S. Aten.....	Earl Barnette
Silom,	" 147	Stuart.....	Holt.....	Friday on or after○	Orlo B. Stuart.....	Philip E. Johnson
Emmet Crawford,	" 148	Broken Bow.....	Custer.....	Third Wednesday.....	Clifford C. Johnson.....	Joe C. Kiker
125 Jewel,	" 149	Tobias.....	Saline.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays.....	Charles W. Boggs.....	Richard G. Drysdale
Cambridge,	" 150	Cambridge.....	Furnas.....	First and third Tuesdays.....	Kenneth R. Newcomb.....	Eugene C. Bush
Square,	" 151	Valparaiso.....	Saunders.....	Second Tuesday.....	George T. Helm.....	Herman J. Schmidt
Parallel,	" 152	Liberty.....	Gage.....	Thursday on or before○	Clyde J. Bowhay.....	W. Gordon Smith
Evergreen,	" 153	Pierce.....	Pierce.....	Second Tuesday.....	George B. Gould.....	Edward B. Fanske
130 Lily,	" 154	Davenport.....	Thayer.....	Friday on or before○	Frank D. Snyder.....	Melvin M. Jennings
Hartington,	" 155	Hartington.....	Cedar.....	Thursday on or before○	Arthur M. Johnson.....	Rudolph H. Jenny
Pythagoras,	" 156	Ewing.....	Holt.....	First Friday.....	C. Alva Townsend.....	Harvey R. Porter
Valley,	" 157	Wilsonville.....	Furnas.....	Wednesday on or before○	Loyal G. McComb.....	Frank R. Parker
Samaritan,	" 158	Chadron.....	Dawes.....	First and third Thursdays.....	Joseph V. Webster.....	Duncan McMillan
135 Ogallala,	" 159	Ogallala.....	Keith.....	Tuesday on or before○	Howard F. Payne.....	Oliver F. Warfield
Zeredatha,	" 160	Reynolds.....	Jefferson.....	First and third Thursdays.....	Ray A. Bothwell.....	George E. Warren
Mount Zion,	" 161	Shelby.....	Polk.....	Second and fourth Mondays.....	Charles E. McBeth.....	C. Guy Anderson
Trestle Board,	" 162	Brock.....	Nemaha.....	First Saturday.....	Lawrence L. Quante.....	Almon C. DePue
Unity,	" 163	Greenwood.....	Cass.....	First and Third Tuesdays.....	John Gable.....	Charles E. Calfee
140 Atkinson,	" 164	Atkinson.....	Holt.....	First and third Wednesdays.....	George C. Purnell.....	Harry A. Snyder
Barneston,	" 165	Barneston.....	Gage.....	Tuesday on or before○*	William A. Wildt.....	George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie,	" 166	Tilden.....	Madison.....	Fourth Thursday.....	George D. Osborn.....	Alvan F. Saxton
Elwood,	" 167	Elwood.....	Gosper.....	Wednesday on or before○	M. Glen Mackey.....	Charles A. Voeman
Curtis,	" 168	Curtis.....	Frontier.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays.....	Merrill C. Smith.....	Harry R. Wilkinson
145 Amity,	" 169	Rushville.....	Sheridan.....	First and third Tuesdays.....	Walter H. Wolvington.....	Robert E. Marek

\*And two weeks thereafter.

Mason City	No. 170	Mason City.....	Custer.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	William Dickerson.....	Ralph F. McCloughan.....
Merna,	" 171	Merna.....	Custer.....	Saturday on or after○.....	John H. Jacobsen.....	Lester J. Corlett.....
Grafton,	" 172	Grafton.....	Fillmore.....	First and third Wednesdays.....	Charles W. Olexa.....	Lewis C. Moul.....
Robert Burns,	" 173	Stratton.....	Hitchcock.....	Second and fourth Mondays.....	Harry Kleinschmidt.....	Elias H. Bailey.....
150 Culbertson,	" 174	Culbertson.....	Hitchcock.....	First and third Wednesdays.....	Joseph G. Crews.....	Arvene C. Eisenhart.....
Temple,	" 175	Filley.....	Gage.....	First and third Tuesdays.....	James R. Veach.....	Walter E. Erickson.....
Gladstone,	" 176	Ansley.....	Custer.....	Thursday on or after○.....	Wilbur B. Alexander.....	Kenneth E. Harris.....
Hay Springs,	" 177	Hay Springs.....	Sheridan.....	Second and fourth Mondays.....	Ernest Mueksch.....	Dale B. Whitfield.....
Prudence,	" 179	Beaver Crossing.....	Seward.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	Frank E. Drum.....	Phillip Maurer.....
155 Justice,	" 180	Benkelman.....	Dundy.....	Friday on or before○.....	Edward R. Jones.....	William C. Hanson.....
Faith,	" 181	Crawford.....	Dawes.....	First and third Thursdays.....	Frank C. Lewis.....	Eldon R. Spray.....
Incense,	" 182	Ohioa.....	Fillmore.....	First and third Thursdays.....	Roy T. Yates.....	William H. Weiss.....
Alliance,	" 183	Alliance.....	Box Butte.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Forest A. Lape.....	James H. H. Hewett.....
Bee Hive,	" 184	Omaha†.....	Douglas.....	First Thursday.....	Enos R. Leigh.....	George L. Furse.....
160 Boaz,	" 185	Danbury.....	Red Willow.....	Wednesday on or before○.....	George E. Horton.....	George B. Morgan.....
Israel,	" 187	Ulysses.....	Butler.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	Leland J. Smith.....	Anson B. Andrew.....
Meridian,	" 188	Cozad.....	Dawson.....	Third Tuesday.....	William M. Rumpeltes.....	Raymond E. Morris.....
Granite,	" 189	Gibbon.....	Buffalo.....	First Tuesday.....	John Ross.....	Calvin A. Gordon.....
Amethyst,	" 190	Gandy.....	Logan.....	First and Third Wednesdays.....	Bert H. Smee.....	Raleigh B. Joy.....
165 Crystal,	" 191	Scotia.....	Greeley.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Henry Hosch.....	Theodore J. Stoetzel.....
Minnekadusa,	" 192	Valentine.....	Cherry.....	Third Tuesday.....	Ervin E. Jefferis.....	Luke M. Bates.....
Signet,	" 193	Leigh.....	Colfax.....	Friday on or before○.....	Merlin C. Phillips.....	Oliver W. Fleming.....
Highland,	" 194	Cortland.....	Gage.....	First Monday.....	Martin R. Miller.....	William Rohe.....
Arcana,	" 195	Gordon.....	Sheridan.....	First and third Mondays.....	J. Rowland Snyder.....	Frank L. Boyles.....
170 Level,	" 196	Stockville.....	Frontier.....	Saturday on or before○.....	Robert F. Phillips.....	Arlo J. Lindsey.....
Morning Star,	" 197	Gresham.....	York.....	Friday on or before○.....	Grover A. Tobey.....	Earl K. Husbands.....
Purity,	" 198	Imperial.....	Chase.....	Friday on or before○.....	Roosevelt Luhrs.....	Siegfried L. Jacks.....
Gavel,	" 199	Carleton.....	Thayer.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	Herbert B. Wittenberger.....	Charles M. Beggs.....
Blazing Star	" 200	Burwell.....	Garfield.....	Thursday on or after○.....	Charles A. Green.....	John A. Beynon.....
175 Scotts Bluff,	" 201	Gering.....	Scotts Bluff.....	First and third Fridays.....	William L. McMillan.....	Warren C. Wood.....
Golden Sheaf,	" 202	Randolph.....	Cedar.....	Monday on or before○.....	Anton B. Helms.....	H. F. Hayward.....
Roman Eagle,	" 203	Pender.....	Thurston.....	First Tuesday†.....	Clyde K. Moseman.....	Verne M. Tyrell.....
Plainview,	" 204	Plainview.....	Pierce.....	First Tuesday.....	Wayne Demmer.....	Martin Sorenson.....
Golden Fleece,	" 205	Chappell.....	Deuel.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Jack G. McCormick.....	T. Everett Davis.....
180 Naphthali,	" 206	Diller.....	Jefferson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays.....	John G. Hilder.....	Harry K. Shutt.....
Parian,	" 207	Callaway.....	Custer.....	First and third Thursdays.....	Charles M. Fredericks.....	Frank J. Brakel.....
Gauge,	" 208	Arcadia.....	Valley.....	Tuesday after○*.....	J. Ray Golden.....	Harold D. Weddell.....
Canopy,	" 209	Elmwood.....	Cass.....	Saturday on or before○.....	John C. Gonzales.....	Richard H. Tollurset.....
185 East Lincoln,	" 210	Lincoln.....	Lancaster.....	First Thursday.....	Clyde Vosburgh.....	Lorenzen P. Ronne.....
Cement,	" 211	Wood River.....	Hall.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Olen Cowgill.....	Edward B. Persson.....

†South Side Station.

\*And two weeks thereafter.

‡And first and third Tuesdays from October 1st to April 1st.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, WITH LOCATIONS, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, OFFICERS, ETC.—Continued.

502

LODGE	No.	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING	MASTER	SECRETARY
Compass & Square,	212	Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Joseph A. Peterson	Albert Scoville
Plumblin,	214	Adams	Gage	Monday on or before○	Francis M. Swartwood	John E. Killen
Occidental,	215	Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	Alain Fauquet	Oscar M. Fenstermacher
Palisade,	216	Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	Floyd W. Rice	Hugh B. Ashmore
190 Wauneta,	217	Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Clarence G. Walker	C. Robert Carlson
Bloomfield,	218	Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Harry N. Suckstorf	Cornelius T. Heckt
Relief,	219	Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	Henry A. Simon	George R. Stone
Magnolia,	220	Emerson	Dixon	First Tuesday	John W. Church	George H. Haase
Wood Lake,	221	Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Saturday	Herman E. Dabney	Henry Lausen
195 Landmark,	222	Herman	Washington	Tuesday on or before○	John J. Jackson	Charles R. Gray
Eminence,	223	Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lloyd B. Campbell	Peter J. Hohnstein
Silver Cord,	224	Brown	Brown	Second Tuesday	Gerrit V. Tyler	George A. Farnam, Jr.
Cable,	225	Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	George Rath	Arthur H. Adams
Grace,	226	Wilcox	Kearney	Second and Fourth Mondays	Lester Meyers	Arthur E. Newton
200 North Star,	227	Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Ray C. McLain	Leslie A. Thomas
Bartley,	228	Bartley	Red Willow	Wednesday on or before○	Marion J. Smith	Daniel L. Mitchell
Comet,	229	Ceresco	Saunders	Thursday on or before○*	Ralph W. Dotson	George A. Johnson
Delta,	230	Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Glen H. Williams	Wesley A. Condeary
Mount Hermon,	231	Cook	Johnson	Tuesday on or before○	David N. Chiles	Wayne U. McDermitt
205 John S. Bowen,	232	Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	Nicholaus Fredrichsen	Lillard S. Jensen
Gilead,	233	Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Mondays	Alvin B. Wallace	Stephen A. Richardson
Zion,	234	Hyannis	Grant	Wednesday on or before○	Arden W. Godwin	Clarence A. Bonfield
Fraternity,	235	Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	F. Irving Moses	Irving F. Gaebler
Golden Rule,	236	Allen	Dixon	First and Third Tuesdays	William T. Connell	Oliver W. Money
210 Cubit,	237	Douglas	Otoe	Thursday on or before○	Hugh A. Gingles	Nathaniel C. Newlin
Friendship,	239	Chapman	Merrick	Second and fourth Fridays	Claud M. Bolender	Osborne S. Ruben
Pilot,	240	Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Edwin A. Loppnow	John E. Buckley
George Armstrong,	241	Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	David C. Thurber	Ray H. Thurber
Tyrian,	243	Oak	Nuckolls	First and third Wednesdays	Claude C. Corman	Elmer A. Frew
215 Hampton,	245	Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	William H. McGuire	George E. Plotts
Nehawka,	246	Nehawka	Cass	Wednesday on or before○	George McFadden	Robert H. Chapman
Corner-stone,	247	Osmond	Pierce	Friday on or before○	William Eirenberg	Charles B. Rosburg
Laurel,	248	Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Wednesdays	Charles S. Sherman	Joseph H. Artman
Gothenburg,	249	Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	Ernest O. Anderson	Kenneth J. Catterson
220 George Washington,	250	Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second and fourth Thursdays	Walter G. McKinney	Robert Kennedy

\*And two weeks thereafter. † University Place Station

‡ Have'lock Station.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

[Omaha,

		No. 251	Wausa.....	Knox.....	First Thursday.....	Ralph W. Berridge.....	Merrill R. Martin
		" 252	Hildreth.....	Franklin.....	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	Harold Neville.....	George M. Myers
		" 253	Beemer.....	Cuming.....	First and Third Tuesdays	Claude E. Galbraith.....	Theron G. Fried
		" 254	Bassett.....	Rock.....	Second Thursday.....	Walter Manck.....	Charles E. Burke
225	Bradshaw,	" 255	Bradshaw.....	York.....	First and third Mondays.....	Luther L. Goodridge.....	Emile C. Roggy
		" 256	Hickman.....	Lancaster.....	Thursday on or before○.....	James T. Bishop.....	Henry J. Kallemeyn
		" 257	Holbrook.....	Furnas.....	Second and fourth Fridays.....	Ernest H. Strickland.....	Albert Phillipson
		" 258	Anselmo.....	Custer.....	Wednesday on or before○.....	James A. Scott.....	Chalmers G. Empfield
		" 259	Bee.....	Seward.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Vladimir Sobotka.....	Calvin W. Noxon
230	Ornan,	" 261	Spencer.....	Boyd.....	First, third and fifth Mondays.	Carl Schmidt.....	William D. Spicknall
		" 262	Indianola.....	Red Willow.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Leroy E. Hoole.....	Arthur C. Crabtree
		" 263	Mitchell.....	Scotts Bluff.....	Second Monday.....	Marshal S. Mercer.....	Oliver P. Burrows
		" 264	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	Second and fourth Mondays.	Leslie L. Goldburg.....	Charles R. Stasenka
		" 265	Scotts Bluff.....	Scotts Bluff.....	Second and fourth Mondays.	Jerome B. Badgely.....	John M. Finley
235	Silver,	" 266	Silver Creek.....	Merrick.....	Second and fourth Thursdays	Glenn G. Shelmadine.....	Jason W. House
		" 267	Overton.....	Dawson.....	Fourth Monday.....	Marvin L. Pullen.....	Joseph R. Wilson
		" 268	Omaha.....	Douglas.....	First Friday.....	Sam W. Reynolds.....	William McCormack
		" 269	Belgrade.....	Nance.....	First and Third Fridays.	Bob Dopf.....	William L. Smith
		" 270	Huntley.....	Harlan.....	Tuesday on or before○*	Marshall H. Richman.....	Elmer C. Combs
240	Oasis,	" 271	Morrill.....	Scotts Bluff.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Orlando H. Kearney.....	James S. Tarr
		" 272	Dunbar.....	Otoe.....	Monday on or before○.....	Frederick H. Griepenstroh.....	Wilher H. Harpster
		" 273	Crofton.....	Knox.....	Thursday on or before○.....	Marion Everton.....	Charles Ruden
		" 274	Walthill.....	Thurston.....	Second Monday.....	Andrew J. Caldwell.....	William H. Plummer
		" 275	Bertrand.....	Phelps.....	First Thursday.....	William B. Meeker.....	Ward F. Dobbins
245	Antelope,	" 276	Elgin.....	Antelope.....	First and third Tuesdays	Ira Wolfe.....	William C. Coupland
		" 277	Harrison.....	Sioux.....	Second Monday.....	Wayne C. Unitt.....	Guy W. Hanson
		" 278	Litchfield.....	Sherman.....	Thursday on or before○.....	James W. Thompson.....	Charles A. Rydberg
		" 279	Wallace.....	Lincoln.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	James H. Howe.....	Lester Weil
		" 280	Sargent.....	Custer.....	Second Tuesday.....	Willard N. Abbott.....	Theodore Cheesman
250	Florence,	" 281	Omaha†.....	Douglas.....	First Monday.....	Arthur A. McMahill.....	Theodore R. Jacobson
		" 282	Mullen.....	Hooker.....	Tuesday on or before○.....	Lennard E. Eriksen.....	Arthur G. Humphrey
		" 283	Exeter.....	Fillmore.....	First and Third Fridays	Theodore Madsen.....	Frank Ainsworth
		" 284	Seneca.....	Thomas.....	Wednesday on or before○.....	Clifford F. McCawley.....	James C. Clary
		" 285	Bridgeport.....	Morrill.....	First Tuesday.....	William F. Chaloupka.....	Z. Harold Jones
255	Oshkosh,	" 286	Oshkosh.....	Garden.....	Wednesday on or after○.....	Walter D. Stroud.....	Robert Quelle
		" 287	Union.....	Otoe.....	Wednesday on or before○.....	Floyd A. Luff.....	Guy C. Burton
		" 288	Omaha.....	Douglas.....	First Saturday.....	Chester W. Hinzie.....	B. Edwin Oviatt
		" 289	Lotus.....	Buffalo.....	First Tuesday.....	Jerry D. Prochaska.....	Archie A. Meek
		" 290	John J. Mercier.....	Omaha†.....	First Tuesday.....	Harold R. Gilfry.....	Earl W. Dean
260	Diamond,	" 291	Orchard.....	Antelope.....	Third Monday.....	Willard Sheaver.....	James L. Withee

†Florence Station.

‡Benson Station.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, WITH LOCATIONS, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, OFFICERS, ETC.—Continued.

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING	MASTER	SECRETARY
Wolbach, Monument, Kimball, Minatare, 265 Cowles,	No. 292 293 294 295 296	Wolbach Arapahoe Kimball Minatare Cowles	Greeley Furnas Kimball Scotts Bluff Webster	Second and Fourth Thursdays Second and fourth Mondays First Monday Second and fourth Fridays First and third Wednesdays	Edward Allen Arthur P. Singley Leon R. Eastman Gordon H. Cary Thomas H. Deakin	Ernest Hansen C. Vernon Evans Irving S. Walker Fred W. Smith Fred J. Fuller
Cotner, Chester, Sutherland, Liberty, 270 Bayard,	" 297 298 299 300 301	Lincoln † Chester Sutherland Lincoln Bayard	Lancaster Thayer Lincoln Lancaster Morrill	First Friday First and third Mondays First Wednesday First Thursday Second and fourth Tuesdays	Martin L. Pederson Ernest F. Woodard Ernest C. Uhlig Lloyd C. Morris Willard L. Hamer	Charles W. McIntyre Frank D. Church Berton T. Shoup Ralph S. Moseley Yale H. Cavett
Mizpah, Right Angle, Ruskin, Newman Grove, 275 Golden Rod,	" 302 303 304 305 306	Omaha Omaha Ruskin Newman Grove Lodgepole	Douglas Douglas Nuckolls Madison Cheyenne	First Friday First Thursday Second and fourth Tuesdays Second and fourth Mondays Second Tuesday	Lemuel E. Fitch Elmer Norstrom Earl J. Mickelson Erick W. Halgren Claude D. Moorhead	Anson L. Havens Paul F. Griswold Chauncey O. Hull Charles E. Barrett William H. Goettsche
William E. Hill, Perkins, Winnebago, Victory, 280 Polk,	" 307 308 309 310 311	Otoe Perkins Winnebago Valley Polk	Otoe Perkins Thurston Douglas Polk	Third Tuesday First Monday First Thursday Second Wednesday First Friday	Alvin H. Roettger Lake A. Hamilton Frank T. Mann Roland F. Scheiffele Kenneth Samuels	Laurence Naffziger Daniel O. Stockton Charles E. Rhynolds Adolph C. Janzen Isaac T. Samuelson
Oak Leaf, Potter, Craftsmen, Palmer, 285 Alpha,	" 312 313 314 315 316	Lynch Potter Lincoln Palmer South Sioux City	Boyd Cheyenne Lancaster Merrick Dakota	Second Thursday Second Tuesday First Tuesday First and third Mondays Fourth Thursday	Wilbert C. Fenner G. Lloyd Rogers Jess B. Hollenbeck Benjamin C. Brown Harold S. Lothrop	Clifford J. Hurless Byron J. Pavlat Elmer L. Farmer Harold C. Rice Mell A. Schmidt
Mid-West, Grand Island, Bladen, College View, 290 Harmony	" 317 318 319 320 321	Hastings Grand Island Bladen Lincoln † Dalton	Adams Hall Webster Lancaster Cheyenne	First Monday First Tuesday Second and Fourth Tuesdays First Monday Second Wednesday	Clare C. Pope Paul C. Holmberg Will F. Dugan John E. Baker Verne C. Ankeny	William J. Breckenridge George W. Monson James L. Ashmore Silas R. Davenport Henry C. Blome
Pioneer, Lebanon	" 322 323	Lyman Columbus	Scotts Bluff Platte	Second Tuesday Second Wednesday	Charles W. Tidd George E. Johansen	John F. Demel Carl H. Hoge

† Bethany Station. † College View Station.



## REPORT ON CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:*

The annual report on correspondence is herewith fraternally submitted. We have changed the form of the Report to the topical, as an experiment, confessing that we had considerable difficulty in determining what to omit and what to include, and a doubt as to whether or not the topical form is an improvement over the old form of digesting the proceedings of the various Grand Jurisdictions, separately. Our thought has been that it were better to employ the space with assembled information from all the jurisdictions, under subject heads of what might be termed matters of current interest, than to use so much of it, in captions, formal matters, minor statistics and the like.

All of the matter assembled, is from the proceedings for the year 1929 of the various Grand Jurisdictions.

These proceedings present rather less of new matter than is usually the case.

The question of dual membership seems to be the only one of any novelty, to engage fairly common consideration in the proceedings of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States. The writer feels that the privilege of dual membership will be extended from year to year, and that the only real objection to it seems to be the apprehended resultant difficulty in keeping accurate membership statistics.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWIN D. CRITES,

*P. G. M.*



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## AN UNUSUAL REQUEST.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Grand Master): Recently I was asked to approve a movement launched by the Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, which contemplated the unveiling of a Peace Monument at Toronto, Ontario, in June, 1930, the unveiling ceremony to be preceded by a parade to be held by the Shrine Imperial Council; next in line to be the Grand Masters of all American Grand Lodges and they to be followed by the Governors of the various States. I replied that the Mystic Shrine might engage in any desired activity alone and on its own account without fear of interference, but whenever this Grand Lodge should become actively interested in any movement it would assume Masonic leadership and control and would not permit itself to be subordinated to any other Masonic or allied body.

FLORIDA.

(Grand Master): During the past year I have had several requests from various parasite organizations basing their membership upon membership in Masonic Lodges, asking for permission to organize their organizations, clubs or societies in Florida, and I have been advised that several of the same kind of parasite organizations have organized in various parts of the State without taking the matter up with the Grand Lodge. One such parasite organization wrote a letter to our Grand Secretary requesting that he give them a list of names of prominent Masons who might be induced to assist in establishing their organization in Florida, suggesting to our Grand Secretary that such compliance with their request might prove very remunerative in the future.

Our State has become very greatly over-organized and in some instances I have been told that members of some of these organizations have solicited membership from those who were receiving the degrees in our Lodges, and in some instances have told them that they would be stopped in their progress in Masonry unless they joined these other organizations. In some instances, some of these other organizations have attempted to control our Masonic Lodges by electing officers from among the membership of these extraneous bodies, with the result that a great deal of friction has been caused, and in a few instances the Lodges where these practices obtain have been practically killed. In numerous instances I have found that members in these other organizations have no sense of loyalty to the Masonic fraternity, even, in some instances, having a very resentful feeling toward Craft Masonry because they are required by these other organizations to remain in good standing in Masonic Lodges to retain their membership in these organizations, and they resent the particular Lodge requiring them to pay dues in order to keep in good standing. It also requires many of our members who would otherwise be very useful in our Masonic Lodges to give so much time to these other organizations that they have no time for Masonic work.

## BETTER ATTENDANCE.

UTAH.

(Grand Master): The Grand Master attacks the problem of improving attendance upon stated communications of several Lodges, and makes four suggestions to this end as follows:

1. Intelligent, appreciative, and proficient ritualistic work.
2. The cultivation of a cordial fraternal spirit among the Brethren.
3. Having an occasional dinner together.
4. Introducing appropriate music into the degree work.

## WASHINGTON.

(Grand Master): Out of the experience of the year, comes the conviction that poor attendance and lack of interest in the work of our Lodges is a matter of increasing perplexity. The complexities of our civilization impose upon the individual, intricate obligations and notwithstanding the sincerity of our purpose, consistent attendance on Lodge communications is limited. Too many of our members are contented to wear the emblem and allow the Lodge books to serve as a repository for their names.

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Our custom and almost unwritten law that Lodge officers must be regularly advanced, once appointed or elected, has fastened on many Lodges a regime of ritualists, mumbling at that, who have neither the education nor experience needed to fit them to preside over the affairs of a Lodge with efficiency and dignity. Lodge meetings, carefully planned, efficiently carried out and occupied with the things of Masonry, ritualistic, fraternal, or charitable, can be and are made well worth our time.

## REQUIREMENT OF ATTENDANCE AT LODGE MEETINGS.

## TEXAS.

(Grand Master): It has come to my attention that Rock Island Lodge No. 869, A. F. & A. M., at Dalhart, wrote into their by-laws a resolution requiring every member to attend a meeting of the local Lodge at least once every six months and that these by-laws were approved by the Grand Lodge. I had an occasion to study the workings of this first hand by visiting Dalhart and found that the plan works very well. If a man happens to be sick or has some real valid excuse for not attending during the six months term he is excused by an action of the Lodge. The Brethren at Dalhart insist that a man not only owes dues in the way of money to his Lodge, but also owes the Lodge his time as well. And that there is no more excuse for suspending members for non-payment of dues than there is for non-attendance.

## COMMITTEE ON CIPHERS.

## RHODE ISLAND.

(Grand Master): During the year I have had communication with every Grand Lodge in the United States on the question of ciphers. In but one New England State does the Grand Lodge permit ciphers. Such outstanding neighboring jurisdictions as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee (in all thirty-three of the forty-eight jurisdictions) expressly forbid ciphers. When jurisdictions like the great States of Texas and California, with their vast areas and long distances, can function in the manner prescribed by ancient Masonic usage and tradition without ciphers, it is unbelievable that in the jurisdiction of Rhode Island, the smallest in area of all, where the Grand Secretary's office is within an hour's distance of every Lodge but Atlantic Lodge, No. 31 of Block Island,

that it should be necessary for this Grand Lodge to authorize the printing of ciphers.

I recommend that the Committee on Ciphers be discharged with the thanks of this Grand Lodge, and that action on the question of ciphers be indefinitely postponed.

### CLANDESTINE GRAND LODGES.

#### CALIFORNIA.

(Grand Master): At the present time we have a special committee at work investigating the status of several clandestine Lodges in the State. From my own personal investigations it is quite apparent that many Filipinos are innocent victims of a small group, more interested in the mercenary than fraternal side of the transaction. It appears that in addition to charging them a fee they sell these men all sorts of regalia. A few of these Filipinos have interviewed and informed me that gradually their fellow countrymen are beginning to learn of the fraud being perpetrated upon them and are taking no further interest in the affairs of these Lodges.

#### NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master):

January 7th, 1929.

*To the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges in our Grand Jurisdiction:*

*Worshipful Sir and Dear Brother*—It has been stated that clandestine Masons are finding their way into our Lodges, and I am sending you this word of caution in order that you will see to it that no visitor is admitted into your Lodge who is not properly vouched for. It seems to me that our Brethren should be informed that clandestines are attempting entrance into regular Lodges, and that no Brother should vouch for another unless he is certain that that Brother is a member of a regular and duly constituted Lodge, and is in good standing.

The Grand Lodge furnishes (to subordinate Lodges) a list of Lodges recognized by our Grand Jurisdiction, and before a stranger is examined for or admitted into one of our Lodges this record should be consulted to make certain that the party comes from either a Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or of a Lodge in a jurisdiction which is recognized by our Grand Jurisdiction. After this has been done the visitor should be asked to produce his receipt for dues and if his Lodge does not issue receipts for dues then for his visiting card or other credentials. If he does not have such receipt for dues, visiting card or other credentials showing himself to be in good standing in a regular Lodge, he is not entitled to admission into one of our Lodges.

Where a visitor is willing to stand an examination, no examination should be attempted until the Committee shall first satisfy itself of the regularity of his Lodge, and secondly, that he is in good standing therein.

If you will observe the foregoing rules in the admission of visiting Brethren in to your Lodge rooms, it will not be possible for a clandestine Mason to violate the sanctity of your Lodge.

## MASONIC CLUBS.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Grand Master): One of the primary objectives of the National League of Masonic Clubs for several years past, namely, the establishment of a School of Foreign Service at the George Washington University was realized in part when, on November 24, 1928, two Chairs of Foreign Service in the School of Government in the University were formally dedicated. It was my privilege to be present at a part of the ceremonies incident to the dedication and the occasion was a memorable one. The authorities of the University are most appreciative of the work done by the Clubs in making this course of study possible and predict for it a high degree of success. It will not only be beneficial to the student, but will be advantageous to the Foreign Service of our Government. As Washingtonians we may well take pride in the growth of the George Washington University and as Masons we may rejoice that through the instrumentality of our Fraternity there have been established there during the past year the School of Government made possible by the generous gift of our Brethren of the Scottish Rite and the Chairs of Foreign Service established by the Masonic Clubs.

## CALIFORNIA.

(Report of Committee on Finance): After reviewing the expenses of the Masonic Club at Berkeley, and an estimate of the cost of maintaining the new club house at Los Angeles, your Committee recommend that a tax of 15 cents per member for the maintenance of these two club houses be levied for the coming year and that when the same is paid into the Grand Secretary's office, the total amount of money so received from such levy shall be divided equally between the Trustees of the Masonic Club at Berkeley and the Board of Directors of the Masonic Club of the University of California at Los Angeles.

## NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master):

September 4th, 1928.

*To the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges in our Grand Jurisdiction:*

*Dear Brother*—There are many exceedingly active and well worth while organizations in Masonry, such as Craftsmen Clubs, Square Clubs and others, visiting Masonic Lodges at this time. The Grand Master feels that these organizations are or can be productive of great good. The spirit of fellowship engendered by their visitations about the State and their mingling with the Brethren generally, cannot but be helpful to the fraternal spirit of Masonry and result in associations that will be cherished and long remembered. These organizations visiting in a body usually desire, and rightly so, some distinctive marking so as to set them out from the other visitors at the communications they grace. This has led to the wearing of caps and also to the embellishment of the lambskin apron, both of which are contrary to the regulations of Free and Accepted Masons in our State.

The Grand Master does not wish to in anywise discourage or interfere with visitations of this sort—rather he encourages the same, nevertheless, he must frown upon and prohibit any adornment of the lambskin apron or the wearing of any head covering in Masonic Lodges. Surely the ingenuity of the mem-



bers of these bodies is such that they can devise some other distinguishing mark or feature which will set out their association and organization from the other Brethren—perhaps an arm band, a jewel about the neck, a badge, or some other feature. The Grand Master does not comment on how Brethren should otherwise clothe themselves, this being left to the discretion of the Brethren.

You are hereby requested to see that any organization visiting your Lodge, whether it is a Craftsmen Club, Square Club, or your own or some other degree team, shall wear the regulation lambskin apron, or linen, if lambskin is not procurable, to be unadorned and unembellished, and that no head covering of any character be allowed to be worn in your Lodge by any one but the Master thereof, or the one, for the time being, acting as Master. I am sure you will see the spirit of and the occasion for this request and that you will assist the Grand Master in the maintenance of our uniformity in this regard.

### MASONIC CONDUCT.

#### WASHINGTON.

(Grand Master): More than ever, the experience of the year has confirmed me in the conviction that if Masonic membership is to remain a hallmark of real character, the laxity into which we have fallen in regard to discipline of our members who transgress the moral and Masonic law must be corrected. Our neglect or forbearance is often cloaked under the guise of toleration and charity but the recipient of our consideration is rarely grateful and we often do irreparable harm to ourselves.

### SYMBOLISMS OF THE CORNER-STONE.

#### NEVADA.

(Grand Orator): Authentic records inform us that the laying of corner-stones was practiced even in the very ancient days of barbarism; that the ceremonies on these occasions were very elaborate affairs, oftentimes lasting many days.

It was the custom in those very remote times to place a live human being under the corner-stone as a sacrifice to the gods, that they might consecrate the ground upon which the building should rest.

In later days of civilization the human body was replaced by effigies and statues, and the ceremonies took on the nature of a display of symbols of sacrifice incident to the labor and hardships endured in the construction of the building.

As ages passed by the custom evolved into placing metals, jewels and other valuables under the corner-stone—a custom that is practically the same as that practiced by the Masonic Lodge today.

As the corner-stone is the most important stone of a building—the foundation upon which the entire structure is builded and shaped—it is quite natural that the ancient people should regard it as a symbol of stability, durability, and power. It is not surprising then that the ancient Orientals should refer to it as the appropriate symbol of their princes and kings; or that the Holy Scriptures should hold it as a symbol of the promised Messiah, the prop and support of all who put their trust in His divine mission.

As a result of these varied symbolic meanings and usages of the corner-stone ceremonies, such occasions finally grew to far greater significance than could possibly be attributed to the physical importance of the corner-stone to a structure.

As age after age passed by, and nations came and went, there was grave danger that many of the beautiful customs and ceremonies of the ancient peoples should be lost forever to mankind. So Freemasonry took it upon herself to gather together the more beautiful parts of the corner-stone laying ceremonies, practiced in the more ancient times, and has endeavored to preserve them for all time. However, in adapting these customs better to her usage and principles, Freemasonry has attributed to these ceremonies significant lessons in morality and truth.

Freemasonry has long since abandoned her labors in the operative art, and has engaged herself in the erection of spiritual temples. The initiate lays the foundation of his temple in a firm belief and unshaken confidence in the wisdom, power and goodness of his God. He prepares his materials of construction with the gauge and gavel of Truth, raises his walls by the plumb-line of Rectitude, squares his workmanship by the square of Virtue, and then binds the whole into one common mass by the cement of Brotherly Love. Thus he erects his living edifice of thoughts, words, and deeds in accordance with the wishes of his Master Architect.

### THE MEANING OF DEATH.

#### OREGON.

(Report of Committee on Necrology): The real truth is, dying does not make a void in this world. You are all familiar with the scientific theory that nothing physical can be destroyed. There is no such word as annihilation in the scientific vocabulary. Matter may change form but does not cease to be. A thing may be resolved into it, but it is unscientific to claim that the thing has ceased to be because we no longer behold it in its old familiar form.

Life is as indestructible as matter. Men do not cease to be when they pass out of our sight. We cannot crowd a life into a grave.

We can not crowd a life into three score years and ten. A man's life is something more than we see. He is not simply a man of flesh; he is something more than the voice we hear. He is engaged in a work far more important and lasting than any task we ever saw him perform with his hands. There is something about him more potent and eloquent than any burning words he has ever spoken.

Botanists tell us that the air is full of invisible seeds. Every passing breeze is laden with them. The mold on rocks, the lichens on ruined walls, the springing blades from old and ruined towers show us where the winds have borne these invisible seeds. We cannot see them with the naked eye and yet each little invisible seed is as perfect in its mechanism as the seed of the oak, and it contains in itself the power to produce a flower as beautifully organized as a chrysanthemum. So from every man's life go out invisible seeds of influence, something more potent than words we hear, something more gripping than grasp of hands or flash of eye. An invisible immeasurable influence emanates from every living soul. The light of the sun does not all come direct-

ly from the great orb of day. His beams light upon mountain peak, tree top, tower, and house wall. Everything around us is a reflector casting about us the light of day. Our rooms and houses are flooded with reflected light. Just so the peace of God that passeth all understanding does not alone come directly from God. It is reflected from a dear mother's face; it shines from the countenance of a venerated father; it flashes from the face of friend; it comes from all the kindly surroundings of our daily lives. The reflected goodness of God! How it brightens our pathway and charms our life. Many a man finds his life strangely blessed by the sweet peace that comes through the influence of cherished friends. There is no force so potent as that which emanates from a living personality. The influence of all right living men is immortal. "They do rest from their labors but their works do follow them." The odor of spikenard has come down through the centuries as a "memorial." The dead are really the living. We are guided by the memory of those whom we have "loved long since and lost awhile."

The lesson then is plain: Look to your influence! How? The secret of doing good is in being good. Can men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? "A good man out of the treasure of his heart bringeth forth good fruit." Our influence is never better than our character and character has its seat and center in the heart. Light can not help shining. It sounds no trumpets, waves no banners, and makes no announcement of its coming. It just comes! "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven."

#### MASONIC EDUCATION. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Grand Master): I have referred to the quality of leadership necessary to direct this great movement for general Masonic education. May I suggest that the first objective toward which our efforts should be directed is the education of those who are to be the leaders in it. The idea which I wish to convey is that this work is of too great importance to be conducted in a haphazard fashion. To be successful, it must be along lines which have been carefully planned and with a definite objective in view. The task of laying out these plans and defining the objectives is one for the recognized leaders of our Craft. Having laid out the plans the next step should be the education of those sub-leaders who will come directly in contact with the Brethren and who should be so thoroughly trained that the efforts of all may be coordinated toward a common and correct purpose. The training of these men is of the greatest importance and I am convinced that a course along the lines which I have indicated will be productive of better results than we have so far attained.

What I have said regarding the need for leaders in the field of Masonic education applies with equal force to leadership in all other lines of our work. The tendency of the present day seems to be iconoclastic,—whatever is, is wrong. Masonry feels this in the constantly recurring demands for change either in its methods, its purposes or its activities. Our Fraternity, through the centuries of its existence, has met an undoubted need of mankind. It has done this in its own peculiar way and has done it effectively. My sincere hope is that its leaders, both now and in the future, will be so thoroughly grounded

in its principles and traditions that they will be able to maintain them in all their integrity and intelligently direct the activities of the Brethren along such lines as the demands of the times may necessitate.

NEW YORK.

(Grand Master Dean of Massachusetts): Masonic education is really a state of mind rather than of learning. It is the state of mind which teaches you to think in terms of service, rather than of self. Masonic principles are something that, as he has pointed out, must be adhered to. As long as we stick close to the simple things for which Masonry is intended, we will do well. The moment we try to put our steps into strange fields, we are looking for disaster, as he has pointed out to you when we have ventured into the field of politics. Whoever first thought of that idea about Masonry built wisely, and as the men have come along in succeeding generations they have built wisely when they kept true to those traditions.

Our business as Masons is to so train men, so educate them morally, by our teachings, that they can go out into their different communities, and as citizens—as citizens of the Republic and as members of the community, take their part as individuals, with the training that they have had, and thus make useful members of society. That is our function as Masons; that is the thing that will keep us stronger,—if we take our candidates, and as we bring them into us, select our men carefully, and then by our lessons teach them what their duties are as Masons, so that they may go out into their different sections in the State and as individuals help to build up all those things for which we stand, those things we admire,—then Masonry has done its full duty toward the best interests of the world.

TENNESSEE.

(Grand Master): My experiences, correspondence, and visits have thoroughly convinced me that what a large portion of the Fraternity in Tennessee most needs is education, Masonic and literary, and that such will continue to be the case Masonically until much more progress shall have been made literarily, even in elementary schools. There are so many members of so many Lodges who apparently do not realize the possibilities, responsibilities, and exalted purposes of a Masonic Lodge, or how to conduct one with proper order, dignity, decorum, or success.

Three-fourths of our Lodges are in small towns and rural communities, more than one-third of them being in the latter. Many of our rural Lodges are located in or near public school buildings which are a disgrace to a civilized community, and in which an attempt is made to conduct a very poor so-called school for only a few months each year. The standard of efficiency and the physical and spiritual condition of many of such Lodges is in keeping with that of the school and its building.

TENNESSEE.

(Brother J. D. Henderson): Accordingly we selected a list of names of those of our own eminent and outstanding Masonic Lights, and assigned to them certain topics, with the request that they each prepare a short paper that

might be read to suitable gatherings, at proper places and on pertinent occasions. The subjects submitted were:

"Survey of Needs for Education," "Rural Relation," "Free vs. Parochial Schools," "Pessimistic Outlook," "Pioneer Educational Efforts of the Craft," "Education in Relation to High Schools," "Education in Relation to Colleges," "Relation to U. T.," "Dangers in Education," "Optimistic Outlook," "Masonic Symbolism in Relation to Primary Schools," "Influence of Education on Morale," "Influence of Education on the Church," "The Educational Loan Funds," "Ultimate Hopes of Education," "Accomplishments of the O. E. S. in Education," "Education as Related to the Order of DeMolay."

#### NEW JERSEY.

(Report of Committee on Masonic Education and Service): The twenty-four Grand Chaplains appointed by the Grand Master to carry a Masonic message into the Lodges, have fulfilled their duty in a very creditable manner and the committee extend to them their sincere thanks for co-operating in this very important work.

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The speakers' expenses for the year amounted to less than \$200 as compared with an average of \$2,972 per year for the three preceding years, and the committee is pleased to report that \$2,000 of the appropriation has not been used.

It is the opinion of the committee that the writings of Oliver Day Street, "Symbolism of the Three Degrees" in three parts, as presented to the newly initiated, has produced in them a desire for further knowledge, which is evidenced by their attendance at the educational meetings and their requests for a continuance of the educational program.

#### EDUCATION—PUBLIC.

##### NORTH CAROLINA.

(Grand Master): The Grand Lodge has just cause to congratulate itself on the part it has had in the establishment and maintenance of the Masonic Loan Fund. This fund now aggregates \$65,000.00, the Grand Lodge having contributed thereto, the sum of \$18,500.00, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, \$20,000.00, the Grand Commandery, K. T., \$11,500.00, and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, \$15,000.00. This fund is placed in thirty-one colleges of the State, in amounts ranging from \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00, the larger amounts being placed with the Teachers' Training Colleges of the State. The unselfish spirit which prompted the establishment of this fund, the inestimable good that is being accomplished in the several colleges in the State, and the results that may reasonably be expected from the loans made to the worthy boys and girls of our State, in order to better fit them for the battle of life—all these are matters in which the Brethren may take just pride.

##### OKLAHOMA.

(Grand Master): From the very beginning of the history of our Craft it has been closely allied with the interest of public education. We believe that the only way to preserve a people is to educate them, and we believe

education does not belong to the few in order that they may dominate and rule over the many. It is a God-given privilege that belongs to every creature made in the image and likeness of God and is a means of retaining that image.

The Masonic Fraternity has been very closely associated with the development of the free public school which is unique in itself. Ours was the first civilization that provided for free education by taxation of all of the people and we are very proud to say that our Fraternity has had its part in encouraging and supporting that program of education. Ignorance, however, still prevails to the extent that the true light does not shine into all lives and it is our duty and a very high privilege to continue our fight against the powers of darkness in an effort to let happiness into every life.

Be the friend of education! It is not sufficient that you merely pass a resolution in your Lodge to this effect, but in this day of progress when the methods of instruction are changing so rapidly that even the educators themselves have some trouble in keeping pace with it, you as a Mason should give this subject some little time. Your Lodge should once or twice during the year sponsor some educational program in which the children of the public school should take a part. Let our organization be known as a friend of the teacher, and of the public school and as opportunity presents itself for us to serve in any capacity that may advance the interests of our school, let us gladly and willingly accept these posts of responsibility. Thus may we feel that we are privileged to carry on an enlarged program which was the dream of our fathers for the real America which they would not be privileged to see.

#### NEVADA.

(Report of Committee on Finance on Educational Loans): We do not believe that a collection agency should be made of this committee. We therefore recommend that before any student can receive a loan from this Grand Lodge through the Educational Committee in the future, that the student getting this loan must have the endorsement of two Master Masons on his note.

This will serve this purpose. The Masons endorsing the note will have to know the student rather well before they will endorse his note, they will also be a lot more interested in keeping track of the student, thereby cutting down the work of the Educational Committee to where it should be.

#### NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master Elect): By a scholarship fund is meant giving worthy children of Master Masons the assistance of \$200 a year, more or less, as required to prepare themselves for a wider range of usefulness, stenography, typing, bookkeeping, millinery, dressmaking or hair-dressing, and preparation for the many civil service examinations which open the way to advancement.

Fifteen are to be started each year. They are to be revolving, so that if we live an ordinary lifetime, we may see that number of beneficiaries annually, to which may be added those which are paid back to the fund by well-employed participants, and this will eventually result in hundreds who can be helped annually by the never-ending benefits of this great movement.

## EMPLOYMENT.

## NEW JERSEY.

(Report of Committee on Masonic Bureau): It was with a feeling of elation that we reported to you at our last annual communication the remarkable increase in placements that had been accomplished in 1927, and a still greater pleasure to advise you now that the figures then presented were surpassed by the experience of 1928. In total, 1,102 placements were reported for the year as compared with a total of 1,029 for the preceding year, a gain of 73, or 6.62 per cent. The number of placements, by branches, follows:

Branch—	Applications	
	Filed	Placed
Camden.....	192	106
Essex.....	684	319
Hudson.....	775	374
Middlesex.....	57	32
Monmouth.....	57	11
Passaic.....	220	143
Trenton.....	92	38
Union.....	87	79
	2164	1102

The total cost of operating these eight branches together with the central bureau amounted to \$9,404.14, giving an average cost, per placement, of \$8.53, without allocating any part of the operating cost to the other bureau services. We believe this unit cost will compare favorably with that of bureaus operated elsewhere in our country, especially when it is considered that our figure is for the entire state and not a particular branch. The detailed statistics on file in the Secretary's office show that members of no less than 137 Lodges in New Jersey were supplied with employment or otherwise assisted. In addition to the New Jersey placements, employment was also secured for Brethren hailing from Arkansas, Connecticut, Colorado, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, England, Ireland, Italy, Scotland, Nova Scotia, Porto Rico and also the Eastern Star, Order of Rainbow, Order of DeMolay and Masonic Veterans, totaling 188 positions in all. The weekly earnings of those placed averaged \$34.00 per week, and on an annual basis would approximate the huge sum of \$2,000,000. Since the inception of the work in 1914, the total placements aggregate 7,342. Of this number, 40 per cent has been secured during the four-year period your committee has been associated with the work.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Report of Director of Masonic Employment Bureau for year ended March 31, 1929): During the twelve months' operation, from April 2, 1928, to March 31, 1929, a total of 999 persons were registered and classified. Of this number, 658 or 65% have been identified with this Masonic Jurisdiction, 297 or 29% have been of foreign jurisdictions, while for 44 or 6%, the jurisdiction was unknown.

A total of 254 positions have been secured as available during these twelve months. Of this number, 185 or 72% have been permanent positions, 22 or 9% have been classed as semi-permanent, while 47 or 19% have been temporary.

As has been stated in each previous report, and stressed during all appeals made to employers in the interest of the work, the established policy of the Bureau is to recognize service to the employer as having first consideration. Thus, applicants are only selected and recommended who are known or appear to have proper qualifications. Consequently, it has not been possible to fill all positions reported as available, nor will this be possible until more united support is given the work and registrations are obtained for those who are qualified to fill many of the better paid positions.

During the twelve months, however, a total of 157 positions have been filled. Of this number 97 or 62% have been reported as permanent positions, 19 or 12% as semi-permanent, with 41 or 26% as temporary.

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Any project involving the expenditure of funds must be viewed as a success or failure on the basis of its returns. Therefore, a careful effort has been made to check up on the money value of the positions filled and a comparative study with relation to the operating expenses of the work has been made.

From the tabulated data it is shown that on a yearly basis, that is, all permanent positions being held for one year and with the returns from semi-permanent and temporary positions included on an actual received amount basis, that the operation of the Bureau has been the means by which members have been placed in positions to earn a total amount of money at the rate of \$125,503.18 per year or at the rate of \$10,458.59 per month.

It is shown also that the average amount earned per member placed has amounted to \$66.61 per month, and that on the average, every dollar spent for operation of the Bureau during the twelve months has returned \$4.18 to members of the Craft.

On a yearly basis, every dollar expended during the twelve months operation has made it possible for each member placed to earn \$125,503.18 divided by 2,500.00 equals \$50.20 per year.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Grand Master): While the results attained by the Employment Bureau have fallen far short of satisfaction, they probably have been as successful as could have been expected under existing circumstances. The plain fact is that the funds provided are inadequate to the needs of the Bureau. The per capita tax of ten cents contributed by all Masonic and allied Bodies has yielded only about \$5,550.00 a year or approximately one-half of the amount required to accomplish satisfactory results. Recently one of the large contributing bodies withdrew its support, causing a shrinkage of about \$1,200.00 and leaving a total of only \$4,350.00 which is hopelessly insufficient for the conduct of so necessary a service. The Bureau should have a Manager with compensation sufficient to warrant full and undivided time to its business; two employees, a man and a woman on full time pay to search for openings for



applicants, and a clerk-stenographer for office duties. The advisability of adequate funds for the Employment Bureau was one of the results contemplated by the consolidation of that agency with a centralized charity and relief bureau as proposed by me, reference to which is made elsewhere in this address. I feel confident that the adoption of my recommendation will solve the financial problems of the Employment Bureau and will also be highly satisfactory in all other contemplated directions. The appropriate Committee on the Masonic Employment Bureau will make its report at this meeting.

#### NEW JERSEY.

(Committee on Masonic Bureau): Within a comparatively short period of time our membership has more than doubled. Selected with exceeding great care it is fair to assume these additions to our ranks represent the very flower of manhood. In the main they are now in the middle age group. The eventide of life lies before them. As they advance in years they will be called upon to face the same cares and vicissitudes that have been the common lot of preceding generations. Some will be fortunate; some will find the problem of old age of easy answer because of previous success and some there be who will need a brother's assistance and help if they are to complete the journey without bearing undue burden and want. Such are the daily scenes along life's highway.

But these who have allied themselves with us are of a privileged class. They are our Brethren. They have the assurance that theirs is but to ask and we will respond. They have a right to demand of us that we "Help a Brother to Help Himself." And we must be prepared to answer all such pleas in the only way open to a Freemason so to do. And while considering this subject we must not lose sight of the fact that in all human probability the time is not far distant when the frequency of such appeals will be 100 per cent. greater than present experience, because of increased membership. It would seem entirely logical that the time to prepare for such demands and to create and lay out a workable program for their care is the present.

Viewed from a broad angle the entire service being rendered by the bureau might properly be considered as of a social welfare nature. It is operated solely and without profit for the purpose of alleviating destitution and distress among us incident to age, illness, physical disability and kindred causes. The employment, relief and other separate activities are but divisions thereof. Considered in this sense the managers become trained welfare workers. Thus viewed the opportunity is present to co-ordinate this service with the two other splendid activities of our Grand Lodge; namely, the Masonic Home and the Masonic Charity Foundation and so gradually develop and build a three-fold welfare service, each branch thereof co-operating to the fullest extent with the other.

Here, it would appear, lies an opportunity for the practical application of sound and thoroughly tried out Masonic principles to a constructive ideal of major importance, the proper solution of which will be of immeasurable benefit to the Fraternity in the years to come.

## MASONIC FELLOWSHIP.

## INDIANA.

(Grand Master): "Some years ago Montgomery Lodge No. 50 conceived the idea of creating a better feeling and a more Masonic fellowship between the Lodges of that county, and on this theory invited all the Lodges to spend an afternoon and evening with them. This meeting proved so satisfactory that it is now an annual event and each Lodge in the county looks forward to this happy occasion."

## FIFTY-YEAR MEDALS.

## OHIO.

(Grand Master): Blessed be the man who conceived this idea. Nothing ever authorized by this Grand Lodge has caused more genuine enthusiasm and interest than this one thing.

On the nights when these medals were pinned on the coats of the veterans the Lodge rooms were invariably filled with eager friends and Masons; old friendships renewed; frequent expressions voiced as to renewed interest being awakened; and a determination to keep that interest alive.

Never allow this Fifty-Year Medal custom to be abandoned.

Eleven hundred medals were presented during the year.

## MASONIC FINANCES.

## MICHIGAN.

(Grand Master): The above report shows only 144 Lodges in the entire state whose entire overhead is taken care of by the moneys received as annual dues or income other than the amount received as fees for the different degrees. All Lodges using the money received for degrees to defray overhead expenses are doing so illegally. It is a dangerous practice and Lodges so doing will eventually be embarrassed and their treasuries depleted in the event fewer candidates seek admission. Legally the moneys received for degree fees can only be used for charity.

## ALABAMA.

(Grand Master): The Emergency Fund shall consist of the ten cents per capita mentioned in Article VI., Section 21 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and such further sums as may from time to time be donated to it or appropriated to it by the Grand Lodge.

The emergency Fund shall be expended under the direction of the Grand Master for the relief of distressed worthy Brother Master Masons who are or were at death members in good standing in a subordinate Lodge in this State, their widows and orphans. (See Edicts 730 and 731 of the 1927 edition of the Masonic Manual).

At the beginning of this year we had to the credit of this fund, \$7,681.60. The Grand Lodge appropriated \$2,500.00, making a total of \$10,181.60. Of this amount we have given to the beneficiaries during the year \$8,767.00. This leaves a balance of \$1,414.60, with the December checks yet to be sent out. After deducting the December checks there will be left a balance of about \$700.00 in this fund for next year. The ten cents per capita will give about \$5,000.00. I recommend that the Grand Lodge appropriate to this fund from

the general fund \$2,000.00. I would recommend a larger amount if I believed the Grand Lodge could spare it.

We have rendered assistance to about 160 persons during the year, thus enabling families to remain together in their own private homes, and at a much less cost to the Grand Lodge than would have been possible if they had been placed in the Masonic Home.

TENNESSEE.

(Grand Master): One of the things which needs correcting in a great many of our Lodges is the amount of annual dues paid by the members to the Lodges. The amount of dues of which I learned ranges from fifty cents per year, which is one dollar and seventy-five cents less than the Grand Lodge dues, to twelve dollars per year.

I have found that almost without exception the Lodges which charge the least amount for dues are the ones which in many respects are furthest from the standard of what a Masonic Lodge should be, and that one of the results of this is that in most of such Lodges the dues are harder to collect than in those which charge more. This is but natural.

A Lodge which charges only a little more than enough to pay its Grand Lodge tax has almost nothing left with which to pay current expenses, make its hall attractive, relieve distress, furnish social features, and otherwise function properly. This of course, is not so true in a Lodge whose treasury is not dependent on its dues (there are a few such Lodges in the State), but even in such Lodges if the dues are too small the effect on many of the members is to cause them to regard Masonry as being so cheap that it doesn't amount to much. It should not be our desire to cheapen Masonry by reducing the dues and fees for degrees in an effort to make it appeal to the man who is too stingy or too needy to pay for it.

Many of the members of the Lodges which I visited contend that they should pay to the Lodge only what the Lodge pays on them to the Grand Lodge. Such members have a very limited conception of Masonry and its obligations. A member does not pay dues to his Lodge merely to enable it to pay Grand Lodge dues or to provide a home after his death for his widow and children as if it were an insurance proposition, which is the view taken by some of our members; but dues are paid in partial return for the benefits which come from Lodge membership.

The amount of dues to be charged by a Lodge is not a matter which the Grand Lodge may regulate, but I have consistently urged Lodges to charge at least enough to have a decent margin after paying Grand Lodge dues.

NEVADA.

(Grand Master): I found that each Lodge had a cash balance on the right side of the ledger, with no outstanding debts that some provision had not been made, to care for.

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It was noticeable in some Lodges that there was a tendency to spend far more money on banquets and entertainments than upon charity.

On the other hand I found Lodges who gave generously of their funds as needs were presented, one of the smaller Lodges levying a special assessment upon its members, when their treasury was low in funds.

I found one Lodge, with no large amount of money, paying the expenses of a worth-while but needy young man, at our State University.

Often do I find Masons who believe money is only made to be spent and they are not very particular as to the manner and way in which it is spent.

I have suggested to each Lodge the creation of a relief fund, that even here in this peaceful state of Nevada where Nature always seems so kind, that some sudden catastrophe might overwhelm us, and it would be a blessing to have a fund that could be drawn upon quickly, in such an emergency.

#### NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master): Now Masonry has but one source of income, namely, you Brethren. Support from you comes in three different ways: First, your initiate fees and contribution to charity; secondly, your yearly dues, and lastly, such bequests as you care to leave the Craft out of the abundance of your estates on your deaths. Of these three the second only is the most reliable source. We have no right to build heavily on the first, or expect too much from the last.

A financial policy that depends on all three sources for efficiency cannot long endure. We have a right to anticipate a normal growth, but we have no business to build our financial structure on so uncertain a foundation.

This Grand Lodge should adopt a budget of expenditure based on the reasonable expectancy of annual dues, in which event initiate fees could be accumulated in the hands of our trustees as a sort of permanent fund against a day of greater need.

In order to study the matter, and to bring about a readjustment, we ought, for the present at least, refrain from any further enlargement or expansion. We cannot go on adding facilities to our Home, or appropriations to the annual budget of this Grand Lodge without assessing ourselves for our generosity.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

(Report of Committee on Masonic Service and Education): Many of our Lodges are adopting some method whereby a local Relief fund may be established. All realize that the claims of the sick, or destitute or embarrassed Brethren and their relatives are liable to increase as the days go by. District number FOUR under the able leadership of Brother E. N. Hegge has a Relief Fund established in four of its Lodges. The Brethren at Northwood, on this District, put on an "Old Fiddler's Contest" in order to create their Relief Fund and realized some \$150.00.

### MASONIC FUNERALS.

#### CALIFORNIA.

(Committee on Grand Lecturer's Report): The Committee is particularly pleased to learn that the funeral ceremony has at last been changed and has had its "Terrors" removed. Certainly our former ceremony was not overly burdened with comforting sentiment for the bereaved, and it seems evident that the words employed in the old service had more the tone of a warning rather than that of comfort and consolation. It may be that the harshness of our old ceremony deterred many families from asking for a Masonic funeral for their deceased Masonic relatives.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): The status of Masonic funerals differs greatly in the several parts of the Masonic world. We are told in the book before us that "wearing of regalia at Masonic funerals is discouraged;" that a Masonic funeral is not permitted except by dispensation of the Grand Master; and that the reading of the Masonic burial service when the Brethren are not in regalia is not to be permitted except at the request of the Brother, and then only by dispensation of the Grand Master. One concludes that it is attempted to discourage Masonic funerals altogether; for the dispensation feature would prohibit them in many cases because of the impossibility of obtaining such a dispensation. It would appear also, that certain Lodges have become accustomed to inserting notices in the daily press, requesting Masons to attend the funeral of a sister, wife, mother-in-law, daughter or other relative of a Mason. This is prohibited forthwith.

(Grand Master): I feel it is my duty to call the attention of the Masons of North Carolina to their very serious neglect in the performance of their duty in the matter of attendance at the funerals of our deceased Brethren. It seems to me that if a Brother has been worthy enough to remain a member in good standing of a Lodge and to be accorded a Masonic funeral, the respect we owe his memory, as well as the regard which we have for the Institution, would prompt us to be present when we pay to him, as a Brother, the last sad rites. And yet the fact is that no matter how large the membership nor how prominent the deceased Brother, it is like pulling the proverbial eyeteeth to muster a bare corporal's guard to assist in the funeral service.

This neglect of duty is not confined to one Lodge but my observation convinces me that it is universally true in our Grand Jurisdiction. It is no reflection upon the work and worth of a late Grand Secretary nor any criterion of the esteem in which he was held but the lamentable fact remains that, though buried in a city with a Lodge membership of more than one thousand, less than five per cent of that membership was present at his funeral. In another city with three Blue Lodges and a total membership of nearly a thousand, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was buried with only twenty-seven Masons in attendance. Brethren, these things ought not so to be. If we cannot take time enough from our business or pleasure to devote the hour necessary to pay our tribute to a fallen Brother, then, in the name of Masonry, let us abolish Masonic funerals, and no longer give public exhibition of the lack of interest in one who has been cut down by the All-Devouring Scythe of Time, nor longer desecrate a Brother's memory by a farcical tribute.

I know that Masonry does not cater to public opinion, but it is quite another thing when we exhibit to the public such a glowing example of the inadequacy of the strength of the ties that bind us as Brother Masons. Brethren, let us resolve that we will give this matter our serious consideration and, in a manner befitting the dignity of our Institution and the solemnity of the occasion, pay to our deceased Brethren the last sad rites of appropriate burial.

## GAMBLING.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): Grand Master Cruickshank (Alberta, 1928) in his formal address reports that he has been several times asked to sanction a lottery for the purpose of raising funds with which to build a Masonic Hall. Of course he refuses all such. The fact that these requests are heard in many places throughout our country leads us to inquire why they persist. One answer is found in the fact that many lotteries or near-lotteries are actually conducted, even though in violation of law throughout the country. We heard a man lecturing to a service club of a national reputation say just a few days ago that he helped conduct one somewhere in Oklahoma, being a sale of tickets on an automobile, which netted the organization promoting it twenty-one thousand dollars. The attractiveness of easy money causes people to undertake practices which sometimes are not proper to examine closely.

## ILLINOIS.

(Grand Master): There are many pastimes and forms of entertainment that have their rightful place in everyday life, but when indulged in in connection with Masonry or in Masonic quarters are inimical to the teachings of the fraternity and harmful to the reputation of Masonry.

The habit of playing cards for gain, the game being conducted in Masonic quarters, seems to be growing among the Brethren of this jurisdiction. This is a direct violation of Code No. 325, against which the Brethren have repeatedly been warned, and cannot longer be tolerated.

In certain portions of the state "athletic nights" are popular in our Lodges. Boxing and wrestling exhibits are given before the members and frequently there is no particular display of science connected with these exhibits. They lower the dignity and refinement of our teachings and principles. The Lodges are fraternally requested to refrain from holding entertainments of this description.

Clubs deriving their membership from the Masonic fraternity are using the name of Masonry for their Sunday outings. A Masonic Lodge may meet on Sunday for no other purpose than to administer the last sad rites, and these clubs should refrain from the Masonic reference in their publicity.

## GRAND MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

## ARIZONA.

(Grand Master): The Grand Lodge and its officers can be too provincial just the same as any Lodge and such a self-satisfied feeling does not tend to make us more proficient in our professions of Masonry. In addition to the interesting subjects that are discussed and which are of great interest to an administrative officer of a Grand Lodge, the most essential part of this gathering is the acquaintanceship that one will make with other Grand Masters and which, during your tenure of office, you will have occasion to correspond. These personal acquaintanceships make the solving of inter-jurisdictional matters a pleasure instead of a problem because you know something of the Brother with whom you are corresponding. During my year, as will be shown in this report, by reason of these meetings I was able to render better assistance to some of our Lodges especially in the matter of relief.

## USE OF MASONIC HALLS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Grand Master): January 12, 1929, I received the following, over the signature of a Secretary of a Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, located in our grand jurisdiction: "I am requested by the Worthy Matron of . . . . . Chapter, to ask if there are any Masonic objections to holding a series of card parties in the Masonic apartments, where we hold our meetings?" My reply was to the effect that it was strictly against our rules and regulations to hold gatherings of that nature in our Masonic halls.

February 14, 1929. Because of the fact that in one particular instance there seemed to be an impression that for the purpose of rehabilitating themselves financially, the Lodge might lease their hall for other than Masonic purposes, so long as it remained undedicated, I rendered the following decision: A Hall, owned or leased by a Masonic Lodge for their use as a place in which to hold their communications, is a Masonic hall, whether dedicated or not; and all laws governing the use of Masonic halls, as set forth in our Grand Constitution and the proceedings of our Grand Lodge shall apply.

## WHO HIRAM ABIF WAS.

NEW JERSEY.

## "How to Make A 'Brother'."

I wonder if we really realize who Hiram Abif was and what his name stands for. Who was this man that Hiram, King of Tyre, sent to Solomon? He was more than an architect. He was more than a builder. The word "Abif" is from an ancient Hebrew word, which has a very significant meaning. The word means "my brother." It was sometimes used to mean "my father," and it had no reference to the blood brother or blood father. It was a term of reverence, of endearment, of trust. "I send unto you Hiram, in whom I have great confidence, a man of intense worth, of high character, my counselor and my advisor, my brother, he unto whom I look up to as a father." That is the man that we are taught to follow in example. He is the ideal brother, and it seems that we should, in selecting the material that is to become your brother and to become my brother, select a man who at least in so far as his own spirit and ideals are concerned, will honestly try to be a Hiram Abif to you and to me; one whom we can proudly introduce to each other as "my brother," thinking of the word "brother" as it was used by the ancient Hebrews in that respect. When we use it in that way the word "brother" means a lot, and if we are cognizant of the fact that the man who is knocking at our doors cannot measure up to that standard and will not try to measure up to that standard, and we know he cannot be expected to anywhere near approach that standard, it seems to me the place to stop him is right then and there.

## DEFINITION OF "COWAN"

NEW YORK.

(Grand Historian): So are certain other words which are used only by Masons: the word *Cowan*, for example, which referred to rough Masons, wall builders, and implied a Mason "without the word," that is the "Mason word," the chief "secret," the word by which a member of a Lodge could prove himself

such on examination. In short, you will find it worth your while to get acquainted with the Scottish ancestors of the present Masonic Lodges.

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By "cowan" is meant a man who does rough stone work, building stone dikes and walls, but not employing mortar, except by specific authority. Murray Lyon reports the employment of cowans by Master Masons was allowed by the Lodge of Kilwinning in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The same Lodge described a woan as "a Mason without the word." It was to protect themselves from inroads into their work by such inferior stone builders that the Masons strictly excluded them from their Lodges. Cowans were just as honorable as any other craftsmen.

### THEISM OF MASONRY.

IOWA.

(Louis Block, P. G. M., Fraternal Reviewer): Masonry is nothing if not theistic. A theist is one who believes in God. Not one who is indifferent about the matter. Not one who has suspended judgment upon the subject. Not one who has failed as yet to make up his mind about it. Not one who is doubtful about it, or doesn't care a rap whether there is a God or not. But one who believes affirmatively, positively, unquestionably in God. He is the sort of chap who defined religion as "a willingness to bet your life that there is a God."

### MASONIC HOMES.

CALIFORNIA.

(Report of Trustees): Your Trustees, through long experience, observation and much study of the problem of caring for dependent children, are inclined to agree with the present policy of social and welfare workers throughout the United States, that no matter how well managed they may be, institutions or public homes cannot give to the child that degree of individual attention which obtains in a private home having a maximum of say six or eight children. The Masonic Home for children, maintained by the Brethren of California, we are proud to report, has the reputation of being one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States. But children do get heart-hungry for individual love and attention; they need, and are entitled to, the opportunity to develop independence of thought and initiative that is difficult to develop when raised in the mass. Daily contact of two hundred children during a few hours each day at school is good; but daily contact of the same number in an institution which must be governed by set rules, where they are housed and fed and instructed in the little niceties of conduct, is not, as to some children, conducive of the best results.

And then, too, parental responsibilities should be considered and encouraged, and wherever and whenever possible the personal relation of child and parent ought to be maintained. It is true that some children do develop morally, mentally, and physically in the large institutional group, but there are many whose diffidence, sensitiveness, need for individual attention or other special characteristics render them unfitted for successful assimilation into institutional life. Therefore, very careful investigation should be made not only by your trustees, but by Lodges in every case, to ascertain so far as



possible if some plan can be worked out whereby the child can be cared for under the supervision of the mother or otherwise outside the Masonic Home.

Recently, applications were made by a Lodge for the admission of three children whose mother had died, leaving the father in what at first appeared to be a helpless domestic condition. The situation was saved by the employment of a good, motherly woman as housekeeper, thus permitting the family to remain intact and happy, besides furnishing a worthy woman a home and means of livelihood.

In another instance there were four motherless children whose father was endeavoring to maintain a home by the employment of a housekeeper who proved to be unsuitable. The father was not temperamentally fitted to preside over the home even with a good housekeeper, although he was a good man and father. A boarding home was found for these children in the home of a faithful, motherly woman near the father's place of employment. This home is visited frequently by a representative of the Masonic Homes to insure that the children are being properly cared for. The father sees his little ones almost daily, and contributes what he can towards their support, thus permitting and encouraging him to maintain his proper sense of responsibility.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Home assistance is rendered in those cases where it is found that with financial aid children can be reared at home under the care of a mother or female guardian, rather than admit them as guests in the Homes.

This form of assistance was inaugurated with the operation of the bequest of Brother Samuel Davis, a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 271, who bequeathed to Grand Lodge a certain sum of money to be invested until it reached \$100,000.00, when 75 per cent of the income was to be used for the benefit of children of deceased Pennsylvania Master Masons.

The benefits flowing from this form of assistance soon became apparent, and the Committee is convinced more and more as time goes on that the care of children in the home by the mother is the ideal way of extending relief to children. No one can rear her children better than can a good mother.

It was soon found that the income under the Samuel Davis Bequest was insufficient to care for all the cases coming to the attention of the Committee, neither did the Bequest permit assistance to children of living Master Masons, who by physical disability or confinement in a sanitarium, were wholly incapacitated to do anything for the support of their families.

To meet this condition and shortage, Grand Lodge has made a yearly appropriation of \$5,000.00, and in addition there is now available one-half of the income from the William Luther Gorgas Memorial Fund.

Of course, circumstances in some rare cases seem to make it desirable to admit half orphans to the Boys' or Girls' Homes, but such a solution is never applied if the outside assistance can be used.

#### CALIFORNIA.

(Report of Trustees of Masonic Homes): "The welfare of the child should be the first consideration of the Lodge. No child should be sent to the Home until every effort has failed to find a place in a private home. The Trustees will cooperate with Lodges in endeavoring to maintain the relation-

ship and contact of parent or guardian and child, even to the extent of a reasonable allowance from the funds of the Homes."

Too frequently applications are made for the admission to the Home at Decoto of aged men and women, when investigation discloses that there are several adult children—in one case, six sons and daughters—who, while not prosperous, are able to maintain their own homes, and jointly could easily care for the old father or mother. They appear however to want to shift this responsibility to the Fraternity. Father or mother may be a bit cranky, but the children forget the deprivations and loving care bestowed on them by the parents when they were babies, and try to adopt the line of least trouble by foisting the old folks on the Masonic Home. We have even had the sad spectacle of witnessing a son or daughter driving up to the doors of the Home in a costly automobile and calling on a father or mother who ought to be in the care and custody of the caller.

#### NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master): Grand Master Cruse in his address of last year (proceedings 1928, page 79) recommended a change in our by-laws to make possible the admission into our Home of the sisters and daughters of Master Masons. This was laid over to be acted upon at this communication. I do not believe I am presuming too much when I venture the suggestion that this altruistic thought on the part of our good Brother came from a hope that, were sisters and daughters admitted to our Home, the Order of the Eastern Star might consider lending us their support. If I am correct in this and had he been present at the Grand Lodge of Connecticut on February 5th last, where they have a similar regulation, he would have heard the Grand Master of that State in his annual address read a recommendation of the Board of Managers of their foundation to the effect that the words "sisters and daughters" be stricken out of their Charter. Grand Master Walker of Connecticut said that his Grand Lodge had to determine whether it was willing to assess further taxes on its members, or whether the scope of the organized charities of the State should be restricted.

(Board of Governors of the Masonic Home): In connection with cost of maintenance of today compared with that of the year 1913 (the standard date for government statistics), we find in 1913 the yearly cost per guest was \$320.94. During that period the equipment was very meagre, with virtually no hospital facilities, and the rules applying to admissions only considered those physically fit.

In 1929 the yearly cost per guest is \$657.63, with standard up-to-date equipment, embracing central heating plant, artesian well and approved sewerage disposal plant, including a modernly equipped hospital to accommodate 35 beds. In addition we have under our care eight blind guests, and ten helpless guests who are unable to get about except with the aid of wheel chairs requiring an attendant. In 1928, compared with 1913, the purchasing power of the dollar has been reduced by approximately 41 per cent.

In 1929 our census increased approximately 100 per cent over 1913, of which an average of 20 per cent are hospital cases.

Among the applications we receive are included the blind, the palsied, the paralytic, the tubercular and the cancerous. We administer as best we

can on the theory that "the relief of distress, wherever found, is a duty incumbent on all Masons."

## MINNESOTA.

(President Masonic Home): Now what are the requirements for entrance into this Home? Simply this: Membership in good standing for three years immediately preceding his application to the Home, in a Minnesota Masonic Lodge, with his need, physical condition and character such as to secure the endorsement of his Lodge and the approval of the Committee on Admission,—without expense to himself or to the Lodge. \* \* \* In other words, "Free service to all worthy, needy residents in the Home, without charge to the Lodge or Chapter nominating them, and equal service to the needy, thrifty Brother or Sister who has a little money to pay his or her own way for a little while before passing automatically under free service."

## OKLAHOMA.

(Board of Control): One of the great questions pressing for solution is the future of the boys and girls who graduate from the Home. It is probable that the special committee to formulate plans to provide for their future and appointed at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge may be prepared to submit a definite program during this session. We hope they may have solved the problem. It is so big in its possibilities, so fraught with responsibility that it deserves the most thoughtful and careful consideration. The duty and responsibility of properly caring for the boys and girls of our Home family, properly feeding, clothing, rearing and educating them is not a light one but it is small indeed compared with the possibilities of the future. To discharge an inexperienced child from the home when it reaches the age of maturity and launch that child on its journey through life without the counsel and advice of a father, mother or other interested guiding influence may result not only in a waste of all of the years of patient care and the expenses incurred in carrying that child through the days of infancy and youth but may result in a wrecked life, an added spoke in the wheels of the great Juggernaut car of vice and crime that threatens our present day citizenship. While we have been exceptionally fortunate in our efforts to get our graduates properly placed and started on their journey toward an active, useful and honored career the Board of Control realizes the necessity for a carefully planned, intelligent and well directed program in this direction and urges the thoughtful consideration of the problem.

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One of the problems pressing for solution at the Home for the Aged is in a measure brought about by the indiscreet presentation of the advantages of the Home by those of our subordinate Lodge officers and members who seek to induce their aged dependents to make application. The members of the aged family are recruited from those whose lives have met failure. The hospitable doors of our Masonic Home have been opened and they have been admitted without being impressed that they will have a duty to perform if we are to succeed in making it a successful Home. They are entitled to our sympathetic consideration, but the proper, economic and successful administration of the Home requires a broader view of the frailties of human nature than some of

our sympathetic Brethren have thoughtlessly taken in the past. He is not a true friend of the Home who impresses those committed to our care with the thought that when they are in the Home they have but to make known their desires to have them gratified—that nothing is too good for them. Discipline is necessary in an institution like the Home. Reason must be applied in handling the aged as well as the children. Open-heartedness—a too sympathetic reception of complaints made to casual visitors—the suggestion far too often made that the Masons of the great State of Oklahoma do not expect the members of the Home to render service tends to bring about a condition of discontent bordering on insubordination which might easily lead to chaos and disorganization. Inmates of the Home when asked to perform light services often refuse on the ground that they did not come to the Home to work, that the Masons of the State are paying the management to care for them and that it is an imposition to ask them to do any of the work. Our limited funds will not permit employing enough help to do all the numerous duties about the Home. Neither is it desirable that this should be done if funds were available. Every man and woman is happier when occupied. Many of our family are unable to do any chore, many others but little, but that little which each is able to do should be done willingly and kindly. Sitting around, doing nothing but killing time from the hour of rising until bed time except eat and brood over past griefs and troubles as well as present ailments breeds bad habits, discontent and demoralization.

We endeavor to find work for the members of the Home family, always considering the strength and ability of said member, confident in the belief that thus doing we can build up the morale of the Home.

#### WASHINGTON.

(Grand Master): While financial consideration will, perhaps, never be permitted to hamper or restrict the proper operation of the Home, we are engaged in an enterprise of considerable magnitude, and business methods should prevail and hysteria or desire for self glorification should not be allowed to color our conception of our duty to our aged and unfortunate Brethren. Let us not forget that it is a charitable work on which we are engaged and not a system of old age pensioning.

After a year's experience, in the affairs of the Home, I am convinced that all applications for admission should be personally investigated by an agent of the Board; no seven persons can sit in the office of the Home and intelligently pass on the applications, particularly since the Lodges and investigating committees have widely varying conceptions of the policy under which the Home should be operated. Rarely is an application presented which can be readily passed upon with the information at hand. Sons and daughters who deny their filial duty or who find it more convenient to have their home free of the old folks should be interviewed and, at least, be required to acknowledge their disgrace. Property conditions should be investigated and other matters of a local nature more carefully looked into.

JEWELRY.  
NORTH CAROLINA.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): The reviewer of West Australia discusses our views concerning the public wearing of Masonic jewelry at considerable length. He seems to have discovered quite accurately, too, what our views are. Lest we shall not make the matter clear to the present reader, we remark that Masons in Great Britain and in Australia are not permitted to wear Masonic jewelry in public. In America, this practice is not forbidden, and in every jewelry catalogue or jewelry store one finds these articles. We do not like the thought of a Mason's overloading himself with any sort of jewelry; nor do we relish the thought that some Masons have a stock of Masonic jewelry which in extent and value is far out of proportion to both their knowledge of Masonry and their worth to the Institution.

But after all, these do not represent true American Masonry. The real, representative American Mason is neither ostentatious of his jewelry nor ignorant of his Masonry, nor yet is he worthless to the Fraternity. He is a Mason because he wants to be; he is a Mason in spite of the fact that a dozen or more other organizations claim his efforts and his evenings. Many good Masons scarcely have a single evening free at home in a fortnight. They have social clubs, service clubs, professional organizations, business organizations, and civic duties of sundry sorts. And in spite of these, Masonry survives; yes, and there are not lacking good men to shape its destinies. On the continent of North America there are nearly four million Masons. In the possession of each of these there is one or more Masonic emblems. He travels. In Pullman cars, in hotels, in other public places, these men feel free to converse with each other, and they do so. We have seen these scenes time after time; and we have also observed similar groups of Englishmen, who remained silent and aloof in just the same circumstances. The Englishman's attitude in these public and accidental contacts is just as characteristic of him as is the opposed attitude of his American cousin in similar circumstances. The attitude of the English Mason toward Masonic jewelry in public is just as much a part of him as the other; and the attitude of the American toward Masonic jewelry is psychologically related to his attitude toward a half dozen men, perfect strangers, in a Pullman smoker, with whom he forthwith proceeds to make the passing of time in transit tolerable by the usual American practice.

Americans wear much less regalia than the English Masons, in the tyled Lodge; they wear jewelry when and as they please in public. English Masons wear much more regalia in their Lodges, and leave it all off in public. We have no desire to complain at the practice prevailing in England, though it is the accepted practice of fewer than a half million Masons altogether, perhaps; and we feel quite sure that our Brethren in Great Britain, the Australian Grand Lodges and elsewhere will not complain that the Masons of North America, to the number of three and a half million and more, follow the impulse of their own Masonic psychology, even though that does seem to include a button on the coat or a device on the watch chain. It is our way of letting ourselves, and others, know that we feel a pride in Masonry. Is it a sin to do this?

## WYOMING.

(Committee on Fraternal Correspondence): On the theory that it is not in keeping with Masonic dignity, the use of Masonic insignia on automobiles is being discouraged in the state of New York. In England it is not regarded as good style for any person to display any Masonic insignia as a personal matter.

## MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

## NEVADA.

(D. E. W. Williamson, Grand Historian): In 1919, Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard College of the Law, delivered a series of lectures on the subject of Masonic Jurisprudence in which he held that what Nevada has stated in its list of Landmarks is really a statement of Masonic common law. He declared that Masonic common law is what all jurisdictions agree upon as essential Masonic doctrine. In 1856, Dean Pound, who is a very eminent Brother of the Craft, says Dr. Alexander Mackey formulated the Landmarks of Masonry as being twenty-five. Dean Pound continues: "Nine American Grand Lodges tell us that the Old Charges contain the Ancient Landmarks. Seven Grand Lodges have adopted statements of their own, varying from the seven of West Virginia and the noteworthy ten of New Jersey to the thirty-nine of Nevada and the fifty-four of Kentucky." The term itself is traced back to Payne or Anderson in 1723 in Payne's "General Regulations," published with Anderson's "Constitutions." There it is stated: "The Grand Lodge may make or alter regulations, provided the old Landmarks be carefully preserved."

In a note of his voluminous reviews, Brother Robert H. Taylor says of the report on Landmarks, which was submitted to the Grand Lodge on September 20, 1871, that he wrote the report, himself, and that Brother Masons did not agree with it in its entirety but signed it because he understood Brother Van Bikkelen would make a report also and that the subject would come up for discussion in Grand Lodge. The majority report had fifty-one Landmarks declared to be such and was very exhaustive of the subject, covering twenty-four and a half pages of the Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1871. The hearing of the report and its discussion finally had to be postponed until the following year. At the session in September, 1871, twelve of Brother Taylor's suggested Landmarks were rejected and the present thirty-nine were adopted, as published in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Nevada.

The list furnished material for every Commissioner of Review in all the different Masonic jurisdictions of the United States and some in other parts of the world, as Grand Lodge Reports on Correspondence of the time reveal. It stirred up some Grand Lodges to consider the question that never had done more than deal with it in general terms and it is not too much for Nevada Masonry to feel that through the discussion that thus ensued the principles of the Craft were more firmly fixed and better understood than ever before.

## MARYLAND.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): The eminent Masonic scholar, Roscoe Pound, has said:

"Having no bills of rights in Masonry and hence nothing beyond a handful of vaguely defined landmarks to restrain him, what then are our barriers

against the ravages of the zealous, energetic, ambitious Masonic law-maker? Legal barriers there are none. But some of the most sacred interests of life have only moral security and on the whole do not lose thereby. \* \* \* \*  
 It is important to ask, therefore, how far there are agencies for focussing the moral sentiment of the Craft upon the Masonic legislator and making it an effective moral check. One such agency, which has been of no little service, is the report of the Committee on Correspondence, whereby in so many jurisdictions the law-making of the Masonic world is reviewed, criticized and adjusted, if possible, to general theories of Masonic law!" (Masonic Jurisprudence. Lecture V.) (See "Landmarks—Bassett Notes," Kansas, 1929.)

### DISTRICT LECTURERS.

#### ALABAMA.

(Grand Master): Some of these lecturers have done a great work in their districts. Some of them have not been able to do so much on account of business engagements that demanded their time. Some have made reports that show that they gave time and thought to their work. Some others have not submitted reports to me, but possibly they have reported to the members of the Committee on Work. I am taking it for granted that most of them did what they could. I hope they will accept a few suggestions from a Brother who is very much interested in the kind of work they are doing. I have stressed many times the importance of letter perfect Masonry and I expect to continue to lay stress upon it, but I want to suggest that it is easy to forget that the lessons intended to be taught are of more importance than the words we use in teaching them. Let us strive earnestly to make men real Masons at heart first, and then give them the working tools they need to enable them to do the letter perfect work that pleases them and others. Let me suggest also that the Lecturers instruct as well as examine when they visit Lodges for the purpose of checking them on their knowledge of the ritual. May I further suggest the wisdom of doing what they can to help reduce the *number of suspensions*. Lecturers, you have a very important part of the work of Masonry in Alabama. Let me encourage you to continue to do your best, remembering that the rewards are for the faithful.

### DEFINITION OF FREEMASONRY.

#### FLORIDA.

(Grand Master): One of the best definitions of Freemasonry which I have seen is contained in the report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in a review of the Grand Lodge of Holland.

#### Article 2.

1. Freemasonry is the spiritual trend born out of an inner urge, which reveals itself in a continuous striving for development of all those qualities of mind and heart which are capable of raising the individual and mankind generally to a higher degree of spirituality and a more elevated moral standard. It finds its practical application in the cultivation of the highest art of living.

2. The Order, an independent group of the Brotherhood of Freemasons spread over the surface of the earth, seeks to be a common center for the culti-

vation of the art of living and strives for a many sided and harmonious development of the individual and of mankind.

3. It proceeds from a firm belief in the reality of a spiritual and moral world urging man and mankind forward.

4. Furthermore, it accepts as a basis the recognition of—

- (a) The high worth of the human personality;
- (b) The right of everyone to search for truth in his own way;
- (c) The moral responsibility of man for his own doing and not doing;
- (d) The equality, in essence, of all men;
- (e) The universal brotherhood of men;
- (f) The duty of every one to labor with zeal for the common weal.

#### Article 3.

1. The Order seeks to attain its object through its institution and the mutual relations within it fulfilling the principles, described in Article 2, and by permeating the society with these principles.

2. It labors toward these ends, on the one hand, in a manner peculiar to itself with the help of symbols and rituals as interpreting ideals and thoughts expressing the highest meaning of life; on the other hand, by promoting everything that can turn spiritual poverty and moral and material misery into spiritual and moral richness and material well-being.

3. It cultivates toleration, practices justice, promotes love of one's neighbor, seeks for that which unites men and peoples, tries to remove what divides minds and hearts, and leads to a closer unity by filling consciousness with a loving realization of an all-uniting brotherhood.

4. It demands obedience to the laws of the land.

### MASONRY IN THE ORIENT.

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(Grand Master): And if I were asked now what I consider that phase of our external Masonry that we should study and promote in the near future for the maintenance of our Institution, I should frankly say to you: Let us spread Masonry in the Far East among its various peoples. Let us have the natives of these isles and regions of Asia and Oceania mingle with other people in centers of fraternity, equality, and democracy, such as Freemasonry, in order that they may not only become better acquainted with each other and do good and practice charity together; but that they may love each other and teach the rest the benefits of love. The coming years will be a time of intense activity and, perhaps, of unrest among the peoples of Asia and Oceania who have hitherto been sleeping. The West is flooding us with its men, its trade, its ideas, its principles, its methods, its institutions. The East is awakening and that awakening brings with it the consciousness of its own worth and responsibility. The final readjustment of the struggle of interests and civilization that is drawing near will inevitably be preceded by serious conflicts that it is our duty to prevent, or the bad effects of which we must at least endeavor to palliate. Let us organize Lodges in every important city of the Orient and have natives and foreigners fraternize in them daily. This will show that they are Brothers who can live together without any necessity for hating each other; and it will introduce into their future relations an element of love and



unity that will be indispensable for the progress and the harmonious living together of these races.

#### WYOMING.

(Committee on Fraternal Correspondence): Masonry is a predominating influence in the social life of India. There are 197 Lodges now meeting in the four districts under England, besides many belong to Lodges under the Irish and Scotch Grand Lodges. Freemasonry has prospered in India for two centuries under many difficulties, some of which do not exist today. The Brotherhood of Man becomes a living reality among the members and each assembly contains Brethren of varying nationalities, working in amicable rivalry to render perfect work.

It is claimed that Paul Low, a Chinese Mason of the Hawaiian Islands, which is under the Grand Jurisdiction of California, is the first full-blooded Chinaman to become the Master of a Masonic Lodge under the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge in the United States.

#### THE FUNCTION OF A MASONIC LODGE.

##### CONNECTICUT.

(Grand Master): What is the function of a Masonic Lodge? I have never heard or seen it more beautifully expressed than has been done by M. W. Frank W. Simpson, Past Grand Master in Massachusetts. In his address at the constitution of a Lodge in Massachusetts last year, he said:

"It is not the primary function of Masonry to initiate candidates or to enlarge its membership. Were it so, there would be no basis for our law against proselyting. The primary function of a Masonic Lodge—indeed, the primary function of our Craft, is to train its members to an understanding of the truths which its ritual and its ceremonies are calculated to inculcate, to develop its members as benevolent men, to cultivate the social virtues among men, and to propagate the knowledge of the art.

The chief concern of a Lodge is with the welfare, the happiness and the Masonic development of its members, not with the admission of those who seek entrance at its doors. Its success as a Masonic Lodge cannot be gauged by the length of its membership roll nor by the size of its accumulated funds. 'The beauty of our ritual, and the good fellowship among the members of our Lodges, cannot be conserved when the chief aim is to make Masons and money;' 'for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth' and a Lodge's life does not consist in its acquisitions but in the contribution which it makes to civilization and society through the influence of those whom it has helped to train to what we call Masonic character."

##### CALIFORNIA.

(Chairman of Correspondence Committee of Washington): This is a question which can be discussed from many angles. To the man who desires rank and position for himself, it appeals only so far as he can use the Institution to elevate himself for a brief authority. To him who wishes to use it for social or business advancement it soon wears out and is discarded. To the student of antiquities it appeals for its age-old wisdom. To the ritualist it brings satisfaction for its wonderful ceremonials. To others its social features

are deemed paramount. To the superficial it appeals for its possibilities of spectacular display. To the thinking mind it furnishes a world of speculative and moral principles which have a beauty all their own and furnish much food for thought. But the highest and noblest consideration of all comes to him who judiciously accepts the great moral truths taught in history and ceremonials, and honestly tries to apply them in the building of his own personal character.

Masonry, as an institution, does not pretend to correct the evils of society except through its influence over the individual Mason. It reprobates the use of the fraternity for political or sectarian purposes, although it tries to teach those age old truths of Morality, Friendship, and Brotherly Love, as the very foundation of social activity. Its impression is primarily made on the individual, and it is only through the individual that it proposes to influence society.

#### NOT A BENEFIT SOCIETY.

##### ILLINOIS.

(Delmar D. Darrah, P.G.M.): Freemasonry owes it to every petitioner to make it clear that Freemasonry is in no sense a benefit society. In several Grand Lodges during the past year some trouble was experienced because certain families of deceased Masons sought returns which are not contemplated by Freemasonry. Masons are largely responsible for much of the misunderstanding which exists concerning the society because they are always boasting of what a charitable institution Freemasonry is. Freemasonry is not a charitable institution in a strict sense of that word. The charity which is administered is purely nominal in rendering temporary aid to those who may be in need. If there is any question about this all the doubter has to do is to refer to the ties of the obligation which he took which will fully explain just what is expected from him. Masonic charity as originally planned was purely individual. A good many men enter Freemasonry without correct understanding of just what the fraternity is. If they get sick they imagine that the Lodge is not doing its full duty if it does not offer nurses and medical care. Again, if a death occurs it is generally expected that the fraternity will pay the funeral expenses. Persons in need of money for temporary purposes will often turn to the Masonic fraternity and become very much hurt when they find out the fraternity has no funds available for these purposes. If Freemasonry commences to pay sick and death benefits it will have to increase the amount of its fees and it will have to raise its dues many times above the amount now charged. Financial surveys made of various Lodges show that the present income is barely sufficient to pay running expenses. Freemasonry owes it to itself to see that all misinformation about the society, its object and purposes is dispelled. Every effort should be put forth to impress the fact that Masonry does not pay sick or death benefits and that the charity which it administers is purely temporary.

##### MARYLAND.

(Grand Master): It is a peculiar fact, which has been demonstrated numberless times, that when Brethren are in their prime and prosperous, the Masonic Fraternity is either forgotten and treated with indifference and

entirely neglected but let reverses step in, and all other sources are shut off, you will find that the Lodge is their first thought and plea for help.

### SHOULD THE PURVIEW OF MASONRY BE EXTENDED?

IOWA.

(Grand Master): Some there are who seem to think that in the past the purview of Masonry has been too limited, and that now it should be broadened. They even say that Masonry must do something to justify its existence. They would forsooth, have our Lodges sally forth in quest of opportunity to engage in various activities, vying with numerous civic societies, luncheon clubs, and other organizations in a field which just now they seem to be cultivating assiduously. To these cavilers let me say that Masonry is inherently conservative. Masonry is perhaps the oldest organization of today, having existed for ages, pursuing the even tenor of its way, standing firmly for the inherent rights of man, looking askance upon fads and fancies, innovations which may be all the rage today and tomorrow be forgotten by their devotees in the mad pursuit of something yet newer.

### WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

ILLINOIS.

(Delmar D. Darrah, P.G.M.): Quite recently a distinguished writer very pertinently asked a question concerning the future of all so-called secret societies. He seemed to think that they had lived out their usefulness and that there was no place for them in our modern twentieth century civilization. He is partly right but not altogether. Take for instance the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the Red Men. All of these organizations have sustained severe losses in recent years. Many of their Lodges have gone out of existence and others have consolidated with stronger Lodges and upon the whole there has been a readjustment. As long as these organizations pay sick and death benefits there will always be those who will unite with them and keep their dues paid for the return they are expecting. But the moment these societies discontinue the benefit feature disaster will follow. The Modern Woodmen, one of the strongest organizations in the country promoting fraternal insurance recently went over into the old line plan. The result has been that many of the older men who have been members for many years have been compelled to drop out because the new rates of insurance are prohibitive. This means that the Modern Woodmen as a fraternal organization will have a hard struggle to maintain itself. Men are not going to pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 lodge dues simply to be privileged to participate in an insurance which they can purchase anywhere. The question naturally reverts to Freemasonry. It is believed that so far as fraternal organizations are concerned we are passing through a period which will result in the survival of the fittest. This writer is not an alarmist but he really expects to see a large dropping off of members in all Masonic organizations because owing to our changing conditions many men are looking elsewhere for social and entertainment features rather than the Masonic Lodge. In the final analysis it will mean that the dross in the fraternity will be eliminated. Membership in Masonic Bodies will be smaller but it will be composed of a better class of men as has been said before in these pages not every man is fitted to be a Freemason. Masonry

today more than anything else needs a better selection of men and in the period of readjustment through which we are passing this will naturally occur. Freemasonry will survive but its future strength is not going to be in large numbers of members but rather in the high character of those who are employed in its service.

## MEXICAN MASONRY.

### MEXICO.

(Grand Lecturer): During the first 10 years of the nineteenth century, the period during which Mexico fought her War for Independence, dim history informs us that the first York Lodge of Mexico was organized, its name is unknown as its archives are lost. Hidalgo the Liberator, was on its roster. It was dissolved by political persecutions which cost the life of at least one of its members.

In 1813, the Scottish Rites came to Mexico, membership being confined to Spaniards and Mexicans of noble lineage who had proven themselves loyal to the cause of Spain, and their aims were loyalty to Spanish ideals and the reformation of the Catholic Clergy.

A few years later, 36 Master Masons organized another York Rite Lodge, hoping to exclude politics from Masonry. Their leader was a parish priest and a member of the Mexican Senate. On the roll were the names of the Secretary of State; the Sub-Secretary of Justice, who was also Canon of the Cathedral at Puebla, and General don Guadalupe Victoria President of the Republic. General Victoria was a noble patriot who had for years lived the life of a fugitive, starving and alone, in the mountains of Vera Cruz, refusing to yield to the Emperor Iturbide and his greed for power, refusing even to accept aid or food from his thousands of Indian friends, knowing that the utter annihilation of their villages would swiftly follow the discovery of their friendliness. The story of his return to years of usefulness; the epic of his entire life and his unsullied honor at all times, mark him as one of Earth's noblest characters.

Thus we see York Rites and Scottish Rites, opposing forces from the foundation of the Mexican Republic, until the two Rites became the controlling factors of the principal political parties, developing such intense bitterness and even bloodshed that the Government saw fit to intervene and to forbid their continued existence.

Religious controversy has always been prominent in Mexican Lodges and for reasons easily understood by those who are familiar with the Mexican people. It is not disputed that politics and religion have been and probably always will be part and parcel of all Mexican Subordinate and Grand Lodges.

Today we find scattered throughout the Republic, thousands of Mexican Masons and scores of Grand Lodges, sometimes two, or even three, occupying the same Jurisdictions. It is difficult to form any judgment as to which may have the more legitimate claim. It is a constantly changing roll.

Many of the Brethren are known to us intimately and are our friends. No rivalry or enmity exists between us. They proudly follow the paths their fathers trod before them. As Master Masons, they with pride proclaim their allegiance to the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rites. With intense pride, in times of stress such as exists today, they proclaim to the world their political

preferences, as is evidenced by the printed proclamations which are posted upon the walls of this City. Their acts and their ideals are the natural outgrowth of 330 years of Mexican History. It is their method of self-expression. They are entirely sincere and entirely satisfied to continue on these lines which agree with their nature and their deliberate judgment and which they believe will best work out their aspirations.

MEMBERSHIP.  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(Grand Master): The great influx of new material diminished considerably during my year of office, which should be a cause for satisfaction. The Lodges realize at last that the admission of undesirable material is at the bottom of most of the conflicts and difficulties arising in our Fraternity. Two or three members of this kind introduced into a Lodge can do more harm than the good that the rest can accomplish. This has been shown in a few isolated cases. The founders of our Institution no doubt realized this danger when they surrounded the admission of candidates with all sorts of safeguards, and our Brethren of the present generation could not do anything wiser and more prudent than follow the ancient practice of proceeding with the greatest care in the selection of new material for the Fraternity.

Masonry is not a proselyting institution. We are not obliged to have everybody in our ranks in order to be able to carry on the good work. We want not followers but leaders, not crowds but guides. To make our work more thorough and lasting, we must accept under our banners only the very best, leaving the rest of humanity to receive the benefits of our activities and profit by the lessons of our conduct and actions, because we work for others and not for ourselves.

WISCONSIN.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): The Grand Master of South Australia adverted to the loss of 803 members during the year from one cause or another and then said:

"Now, why are we losing so many? Are we admitting the wrong class of men? Are too many joining for ulterior purposes, and, finding that we are not a benefit society, drop out again? Or is there something lacking in our Order? There must be a reason, and it behooves us to try and find out what it is."

No attempt is made by him to answer these interrogations and we feel somewhat disappointed, as we have frequently asked ourselves these questions and have been baffled in an attempt to answer them. Permit your scribe to offer one suggestion for consideration: Perhaps it is merely human nature. Nearly every human being is possessed with a large bump of curiosity, and Freemasonry appeals to this phase of their being just as the riddle of the Sphinx in Egypt does, or the Mona Lisa smile in the famous painting. They join our Fraternity because they have an irrepressible curiosity to know just what it is all about, and they find they cannot satisfy that curiosity in any other way than by joining the Masons. When their curiosity has been satisfied they become lukewarm in the pursuit of knowledge and seek other means to gratify their desires. Many a marriage has been contracted from no other

motive, simply to find out how it seems. When the novelty wears off the divorce court settles the matter. In Freemasonry they simply drop out.

#### IRELAND.

(Deputy Grand Master to the Grand Lodge of Ireland): There has been no change of real importance, with one exception, and that was the amendment of the Law which I moved myself, and which you passed in my absence at the last Communication of Grand Lodge. That was to alter Law 131, the Law which forbade a domestic servant or a bailiff becoming a member of the Order. While some very old and ultra-conservative minds may not like altering any of these old customs, this must be remembered, that the relations between master and servant are very different nowadays from what they were 200 years ago. A servant was then thought to be, and was called, a menial. I should be sorry for anybody to call servants menials in these days. At any rate, I do not see anything in the profession of a servant derogatory to any man's dignity in the world. I have met, as I mentioned in the letter sending the amendment, many men in private houses, in clubs, and in hotels, wearing a livery, whom I have been proud to call my friends and my Brethren.

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

##### CALIFORNIA.

(Scotch Life Members): "Your Board of Control is in receipt of much comment and criticism from Lodges and Boards of Relief regarding relief extended to so-called life members of Lodges under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In only rare instances do these Scottish Lodges respond to appeal for relief and in fewer instances do they reimburse the Lodges of this jurisdiction. In response to an inquiry, Grand Secretary Whicher has been informed that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland provides:

"Where Lodges have a fixed commutation fee, clear members may commute their annual contributions by a single payment, the amount of which shall be determined by the Lodge." The Grand Secretary of Scotland writes: "Brethren who commute their annual contributions are clear on the books of the Lodge, so far as their dues are concerned, and receive from the Lodge a life membership certificate."

The fee determined by the Lodges to these commuters is usually a nominal one and so, for a guinea or a pound and ten shillings or some such amount, commuters are sent out from Scotland to mingle with Masons here who pay far more in one year than the Scots pay for the balance of their lives. This situation is not objectionable, perhaps, until the Scotch commuter gets into financial difficulties. He has no money, his life membership Lodge has no funds because he and many others have commuted and the California Lodge which relieves him cannot receive any reimbursement. Your Board of Control does not make recommendation, it would not be in accord with the fine spirit of California's Masonic generosity to reject an appeal for relief, but your Board of Control does wish to issue a word of solemn warning to our Lodges against the non dues paying commuter Scotchman and his financially stranded Lodge."

The gist of the matter is as follows: The Scotch Mason pays little or no dues, and therefore cannot or will not dimit. If at any time in a strange land

land he becomes an object of charity the Bodies in Scotland of which he is a member very rarely respond to requests from Lodges elsewhere for money to help him; and if he gets any help it has to be given by Lodges to which he never pays anything. It is for this reason that the California Board of Control prints the "Word of Solemn Warning" above given, while very carefully refraining from any recommendation; all of which is very tactfully stated and is here reproduced in the same spirit.

## NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master): Class legislation is destructive of that level upon which all must meet in a Masonic Lodge, and strikes at the very universality of our Craft. The pauper and the prince should remain equally welcome and bear equal burdens.

I find a growing practice for Lodges to grant exemption from dues under what they choose to call "life membership" and I am afraid some of our brethren, not otherwise entitled to it, have permitted themselves to be exempted from dues under this high sounding distinction glowingly embossed on certificates of gold.

A Lodge passed a motion:

"That this Lodge donate life membership to all Past Masters who are Charter Members, and suitable tokens be presented them in commemoration of this event."

Acting under which motion seven life memberships have been granted.

Paragraph 5, page 81 of the Digest of 1924 says:

"Life membership may be acquired only where permitted by the By-Laws of a Lodge and then only when a sum is required to be paid in advance and which sum shall not be less than the equivalent of ten years' dues."

I hold that this provision requires that life membership may not be acquired or granted except according to a by-law previously adopted and approved, and then only upon the payment of such sum of money into the treasury of the Lodge by the recipient of the life membership, as the said by-laws shall require, and which sum may not be less than the equivalent of ten years' dues, and that a life membership, may not be created by a Lodge donation of the required amount to the recipient, or by a bookkeeping transaction with the Lodge.

Such action likewise contravenes paragraph 6 on page 81 of the Digest, which reads:

"A By-Law which exempts a certain class of members from all pecuniary contributions to the Lodge's support is void."

I held that if such a By-Law is void, so much more so is an ordinary motion or resolution such as the one adopted.

A life membership may not be created by an exemption from dues. Exemption from dues under paragraph 7, page 81 of the Digest may only be granted to one who has paid dues twenty-five years consecutively in one Lodge, and then only on a specific motion.

Nor may life membership be granted under paragraph 2, page 81 of the Digest, which says, a Lodge may remit the dues of members because this refers to yearly action by the Lodge and only past due obligations may be so remitted.

Cards, facsimile to our blue card, made of gold and endorsed "Life Membership Card," have likewise been given to these Brethren.

I hold that no Lodge has any authority to issue a Lodge card—this prerogative being reserved by the Grand Lodge itself, nor has any Lodge the right to issue life membership cards, and that cards so issued are violative of the authority and dignity of this Grand Lodge.

I ask your concurrence in these decisions.

## DUAL MEMBERSHIP.

### NEW YORK.

The privilege of dual membership was finally adopted at the last session of Grand Lodge, with the proviso that it should not take effect until the Grand Master should issue an edict prescribing the procedure to be observed in its application. Such edict was issued in September last.

Sufficient time has not elapsed since its adoption to fully determine the results of this change. The reports of the Lodges to the Grand Secretary as of December 31 last, show that fifty-one Brethren had then availed themselves of dual membership. Unofficial information received since that date indicates a steady increase in the number.

Under this system a Brother may belong to two Lodges both within our Jurisdiction, or one within and the other without the Jurisdiction. Its application to those hailing from other Jurisdictions and desiring to join a Lodge in our Jurisdiction is very much limited owing to the fact that a large majority of the Jurisdictions in this country do not permit dual membership, and under the system of comity existing between those jurisdictions and ourselves, we cannot take their members into our Lodges.

In adopting it, I believe we have taken a forward and wise step. The attachment of a Brother to his mother Lodge is strong, and when he removes his residence to another jurisdiction, within or without the State, he is loath to sever this maternal bond. The result has been that he could not attend his own Lodge, nor attach himself to the Lodge of his domicile. His interest in Masonry accordingly waned. Now he can form a new association the result of which will be, not to weaken the old tie, but rather to strengthen it; to make two blades grow where one only withered before.

### WISCONSIN.

(Report on Dual Membership): Sixteen Grand Jurisdictions—British Columbia, Canada, England, Ireland, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Manitoba, New York, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, Rhode Island, Scotland, South Australia, Virginia, Victoria and Western Australia—permit unrestricted Plural Membership. The Grand Lodge of South Carolina permits it by dispensation from their Grand Master.

Of these in the United States, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Rhode Island have permitted the practice for many years and speak in glowing terms of the advantages derived. New York and Kentucky adopted the Plural Membership last year and report little experience. England, the Mother Grand Lodge of the world, Ireland, British Columbia, Canada, Nova Scotia, Scotland, New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia



have always permitted it with no ill results. Manitoba adopted Plural Membership in 1918, and opinion in this Jurisdiction is mixed.

Seven Grand Lodges—Alabama, Alberta, Quebec, New Hampshire, Philippine Islands, Saskatchewan, and Washington—permit Plural Membership between members of Lodges under their jurisdiction and members of Lodges under other Grand Jurisdictions but prohibit the same between Lodges within their own jurisdictions. In Delaware this form of Plural Membership is not a Masonic offense while in Maine there is a growing sentiment in favor of it. In the Philippine Islands, Dual Membership is permitted in the case of new Lodges.

Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and possibly others prohibit actual Plural or Dual Membership within their own jurisdictions but at the same time permit their members to hold Honorary and Life Memberships which, under their regulations, carry all the privileges of active membership including those of holding office and paying dues. This in effect results in Plural Membership under another title.

Four Grand Lodges—Alberta, California, North Dakota, and Oregon—report they will act on some form of Plural or Dual Membership at their next Annual Communications.

Thirty-eight Grand Lodges—Arkansas, Arizona, Connecticut, Colorado, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Montana, Mississippi, Maine, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Missouri, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and West Virginia—do not permit or have never taken legislative action on the question of permitting their membership to belong to more than one Lodge. In a few it is a Masonic offense while in others there are no regulations governing. Your Committee is unable to discover a single one of these Grand Lodges that has at any time adopted either Plural or Dual Membership later to abolish it.

#### CALIFORNIA.

(Reports of Committee on Policy and General Purposes): Sixteen Grand Jurisdictions now permit unrestricted plural membership. The Grand Lodge of South Carolina permits it by dispensation from the Grand Master. Massachusetts, Virginia and Rhode Island have had dual membership for many years. New York and Kentucky adopted the principle last year. The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, and those of many of the English Dominions have always permitted it. Seven Grand Lodges permit plural membership between members of the Lodges under their jurisdiction and members of Lodges under other grand jurisdictions, but prohibit such memberships between Lodges within their own jurisdiction. Alabama, New Hampshire and Washington are numbered among these seven Grand Lodges. In Delaware plural membership is not a Masonic offense. The report of a committee on dual membership of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin states that the committee is unable to discover a single Grand Lodge that has at any time adopted either plural or dual membership later to abolish it.

It is interesting to note that Virginia has permitted the practice since 1777 and has 1100 plural members out of a total membership of 48,500. The

Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in 1919 adopted plural membership and enacted appropriate legislation with respect thereto.

CONNECTICUT.

Dual membership, if adopted, means that a Mason now belonging to a Lodge in this State could, by affiliation, become a member of a second Lodge in this State, without relinquishing his membership in the first Lodge. It would also mean that membership might be held in Lodges of two Jurisdictions, provided such is permitted by the laws of each one. In any event a Brother would have to pay the required affiliation fee, and pay dues and assessments in each Lodge, but he would have all the rights and privileges of a member in each, subject, however, to such regulations as might be prescribed.

Dual membership is now permitted in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee and Wyoming. From the report of the Committee on Dual Membership made to the Grand Lodge of New York at its Annual Communication in 1927, we learn that plural membership has prevailed in England for many years, and that historically, the ban on plural membership is comparatively modern, and originally members of the fraternity were free to ally themselves with any group of Masons at will. M. W. Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, is quoted as an authority to the effect that no prohibition against plural membership exists outside of the United States save by the Grand Lodges of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

The Grand Lodge of New York approved of dual membership at its Annual Communication last May, and regulations have been adopted to govern such membership. The constitution was amended to permit a Master Mason in good standing to become and continue as a member of two Lodges, by regular affiliation, or by joining as a petitioner in the founding of a new Lodge. He shall be liable for the payment of the affiliation fee in the second Lodge, and dues in both Lodges; can hold office in both Lodges but cannot be a Master of more than one Lodge at the same time; and involuntary loss of membership in any Lodge shall work loss of membership in both Lodges.

A member of a Lodge under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York cannot become a member of a second Lodge outside of the State of New York unless the Lodge happens to be in a Grand Jurisdiction permitting membership in more than one Lodge. If a Master Mason in good standing outside of the State of New York desires to affiliate with a regular Lodge in New York, without surrendering membership in his present Lodge, he may do so, providing that the Grand Secretary certifies to the New York Lodge that the petitioner hails from a Grand Jurisdiction permitting one of its members to belong to more than one Lodge.

The principal reason for dual membership is to permit sojourners to affiliate with a Lodge in a city or town where they may reside without terminating their membership in their old Lodge. Whether this can be done depends upon the law of one or more Jurisdictions. The Grand Lodges of the three States bordering on Connecticut now permit such membership, and as many of our members may desire to affiliate with a Lodge in one of these Jurisdictions and still remain a member of his old Lodge in Connecticut, he should be permitted to do so. It is also true that some members of those

Jurisdictions may desire to join a Lodge in Connecticut without severing their membership elsewhere. This can be done now only by filing a demit. There is a deep-seated sentiment against relinquishing one's membership in his Mother Lodge, and while he is willing to visit a Lodge occasionally, accept its hospitality and mingle with the Brethren, he still feels that he is only a guest and hesitates to wear out his welcome. Having no status as a member of the Lodge he visits, no responsibility to support it, nor opportunity to render service, he soon loses interest and seldom makes his presence known. It seems as if it would be for the welfare of many of our Brethren if we should follow the example of our neighboring Grand Jurisdictions and permit dual membership. Grand Lodge officers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have informed me that it has worked well in their Jurisdictions and that they feel that the advantages far excel any disadvantages there may be.

Another reason why dual membership is desirable is that it has a tendency to encourage the forming of new Lodges. Several Past Masters of Lodges in this Jurisdiction have expressed their willingness to assist in this work if they can be assured that they would not have to sever their membership with the Lodge which honored them in the past.

#### WISCONSIN.

(Committee on Dual Membership): Your committee, instructed to investigate plural membership as practiced by other Grand Jurisdictions and ordered to report their findings together with their recommendations at this Annual Communication, offer the result of their labor for your consideration and such action as you may see fit to take.

In the understanding of the Committee, plural membership is a term used to designate that condition brought about within a Grand Jurisdiction through its adoption of regulations governing its constituent Lodges permitting a Brother to assume active membership in two or more Lodges at one and the same time. Single membership restricts such membership to one Lodge, while dual membership permits active membership in two Lodges but no more. Life and Honorary Memberships may enjoy such privileges as a Grand Jurisdiction sees fit to sanction.

With these definitions in mind, detailed inquiries were made of the sixty-nine Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence as to the customs and regulations in their various Jurisdictions and much valuable information was received from most of those who replied, sixty-four in all. To read this data in full would require more time than you care to devote to the subject, therefore, as briefly as possible, we will endeavor to place before you the gist of the information thus received.

\* \* \* \*

A digest of the comments from the various Grand Lodges that permit plural membership establishes four advantages the Craft in Wisconsin might derive should we alter our regulations to permit active membership in more than one Lodge.

1. Since a Brother could assist in forming a new Lodge without severing his membership in his original Lodge, it might result in more new Lodges, especially in the larger centers.

2. In removing to another city or State a Brother could assume the obligations of membership in the city or State of his adoption without breaking home ties. It might also result in fewer exclusions.

3. A member of a large Lodge, that might offer little scope for advancement, could join another Lodge in which he might hold office or perform other duties, without ceasing to be a member of his Mother Lodge. Perhaps this privilege would stimulate Masonic enthusiasm among some of our inactive members and gratify a laudable ambition on the part of some Brother to be of more service to the Craft.

4. Weak or dormant Lodges could be strengthened by affiliating Brethren willing to assume obligations of plural membership.

Among possible objections set up we have noted but two worthy of consideration:

1. Possible confusion as to exclusions, suspensions, and expulsions unless records are properly kept.

2. Additional work in the Grand Secretary's office and the difficulty of computing net membership.

These do not appear to be serious objections for if Grand Lodge dues are required of each member of every Lodge it is hardly likely there will ever be a great many plural members in Wisconsin. The Grand Lodge of Virginia which has permitted the practice since before 1777 and lists only 1,100 plural members out of a total membership of 48,500.

Your Committee can discover no good reason for not extending to our membership the privileges, advantages and obligations of plural membership should they desire to avail themselves of it. The experience of those Grand Jurisdictions permitting it has been uniformly satisfactory while those who do not and never had permitted it obviously have no experience to report.

#### OREGON.

(Grand Master): Our Code now specifically prohibits dual membership. Whether this is wise or not is a matter of opinion. My own belief is that we are overlooking a field of Masonic activity that is rich in benefit to the Craft. It is estimated that there are living in Oregon 5000 Masons who hold membership outside of the State. Many of these Brethren will not transfer from their Lodge for sentimental reasons and have gradually gotten out of touch with any Lodge. They are always welcome as visitors, but after a while get tired of being unable to actively participate with us, yet will not sever their original ties. If we permitted dual membership and the Grand Jurisdiction from which they hailed also permitted, and many now do, we could again bring these Masons into activity, benefiting both them and ourselves thereby. The matter of registration is a minor point and can be worked out. I would like to see at least initial steps taken at this communication toward establishing the right of dual membership in Oregon. (See also 1929 Oregon proceedings, p. 161).

#### NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master): Under dual membership it will be possible to become a Charter member of a new Lodge without leaving the present Lodge. It will enable the Brethren who belong to city Lodges, where they once lived, to also

join the community Lodge where they now reside. It will make possible, when permitted in that jurisdiction, for a Brother from a foreign jurisdiction to join here and yet not sever his relation there.

Therefore, I recommend that this State adopt dual membership with the following regulations to govern the same, and I further recommend that the Grand Master Elect be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to issue an edict or edicts prescribing the methods and procedure to be adopted in carrying out and into effect the foregoing amendments, including any limitations thereof that in his judgment he may deem proper, and that until an edict shall be promulgated by the Grand Master no petition for dual membership shall be received by any Lodge.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Report of Jurisprudence Committee): The Committee agrees entirely with the Grand Master in his view that there appears the good reason for dual or plural membership between our own Lodges, but where a Brother has come here to live perhaps for the remainder of his life and for one reason or another, sentimental or otherwise, he does not wish to sever his relations with his Mother Lodge but does want to establish just a little closer relationship to the fraternity here we think favorably of the view taken by the Grand Master that legislation be enacted permitting such membership in our Lodges here.

This proposal is closely akin to the Permanent Visitors' List question which was considered by the Grand Lodge at the December, 1927, communication, Proceedings 1927, pp. 77-78, upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence. There it is recalled Justice Lodge No. 46 had adopted a by-law providing for a permanent visitors' list to which a Brother belonging to a Lodge in another jurisdiction might be nominated in writing by two members of the Lodge, the nomination to lay over one month, ballot upon the nomination to be in the same manner and with like restrictions imposed upon a petition for affiliation and if elected the Brother to have all the privileges of membership except voting and holding office. The Committee reported that this relationship approached closely associate or dual membership which the Grand Lodge had not then authorized and held that the by-law was not proper, which view was approved by the Grand Lodge.

#### NATIONAL TUBERCULAR SANATORIA ASSOCIATION.

##### ARIZONA.

(Grand Master Wood of New Mexico): "Our dream of a National Tubercular Masonic Organization has been shattered. Many of our Sister Jurisdictions state that migration is not necessary, that they are willing to take care of their own at home, that the National Tubercular Sanatoria Association as instituted is too unwieldy and cannot be efficiently managed. These statements may be true, but nevertheless our afflicted Brethren continue to come, and we cannot turn a deaf ear to their appeal."

#### NEGRO MASONRY.

##### NEVADA.

In the report of the Grand Historian, we find one paragraph dealing with the history of Masonry about 1875 as follows:

The most intense interest throughout the Fraternity in the United States was taken in the proposed action of Ohio to recognize negro Lodges in that state if they would give to their central body the name of "African" Grand Lodge. What steps other jurisdictions would have taken there is no way of knowing because after putting the question over for a year the proposal was finally lost by a substantial majority. The reports of every Grand Lodge in the country on the subject were extremely full and the origin of Negro Masonry was very thoroughly ventilated. Almost every Grand Master referred to it in addressing the Grand Lodge over which he presided and at that date it is probable that, if Ohio had given Masonic recognition to colored claimants for it, Ohio would have been shut off from Masonic intercourse by most of the Grand Lodges of America, if not by all. Voluminous references were made to the subject in the Grand Lodge reports by the Grand Commissioner of Review in Nevada but this Grand Lodge was not called upon to pass on the matter, although in September, 1876, Grand Master Bollen in his formal address favored recognition.

(Bulletin of the International Bureau for Masonic Affairs, Vol. XI, July-September, 1913).

(Extracts from an article by Rear Admiral C. W. Baird, P.G.M., of the District of Columbia).

When the colonies which now form the United States were engaged in a war for independence, the Mother Country, England, had an army here, and in that army there were Military or Traveling Lodges. One of these Military Lodges was quartered at Boston, and, in 1775, initiated a number of Negroes, who got a charter from the Grand Lodge of England to establish a Lodge, at Boston, which was called "African Lodge Number 459," the Master of which was Prince Hall. The charter gave that Lodge the same power, no more or less, than any other Lodge. The Military Lodge which initiated those negroes exceeded its authority, in that its own charter authorized it to make Masons of its own soldiers only.

It was thought by many, that the action of that Military Lodge was intended as an insult to the Americans, in making Masons of their former slaves, and men of a race then regarded as greatly inferior.

It is not generally known that the negro slaves imported into the Colonies of England and Spain, were from uncivilized tribes of Africa, which had been long at war with each other, and all of whose prisoners of war were made slaves. The owner of such slaves, in Africa, was at liberty to maltreat and even kill his own slaves, with impunity. So, when such slaves were brought to the colonies they were delivered from a barbarous owner to a civilized owner. The names of these slaves were unpronounceable by an English tongue, and that is why they took the names of their new owners. Their native language was not a written language, consequently they were unable either to read or to write. Their habits were, at first, those of their native tribes. Under such circumstances it was natural and proper that they were regarded of an inferior race. It must, therefore, be apparent to our critics, that the Freemasons of Boston looked with antipathy upon their Brethren of that British Military Lodge, who had thus offended them.

How many, if any, of the members of "African Lodge" could read, we have no means of knowing. Whether they were all free or part of them slaves, we do not know, nor is it possible to discover at this late day. But certain it is that in 1813 that Lodge ceased its reports to the Grand Lodge of England, and it was impossible for that Grand Lodge to get a reply to its letters, and for that reason, the "African Lodge" at Boston was erased from the roll of British Lodges.

It remained dead, or in oblivion, until 1827, a year after a so-called expose was published, when it was resurrected. It did not report to the Grand Lodge of England, but at once assumed the role of Grand Lodge, and began to charter other Lodges, which was decidedly irregular.

In that period, as now, no man was eligible for the degrees of Freemasonry unless he was born free. But, within the recollection of the writer and to his own knowledge, men were taken into Prince Hall Lodges who were born slaves.

Prince Hall was initiated in 1775; his Lodge worked only for eight years, and was not resuscitated until after his death. Whether any of the original members were in it at its rehabilitation or not, is not known. No Mason took the trouble to inquire.

When the Republic of the United States came into existence, it was proclaimed that it should be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations where neither religious nor political intolerance should be permitted; that the inherent rights of man should be regarded; that no man should be given preference because he was the son of his father. It was probably overlooked by the Fathers of the Republic that every disappointed man, every unsuccessful man, and every disciplined man regarded himself as oppressed. There came to our shores men of every walk of life; among them came the fakirs and the imitators and the frauds who, finding themselves ineligible for the degrees of Masonry, did not hesitate to imitate it and to open what they called Lodges. To disenfranchise these, the Freemasons of this Republic were obliged to make rigid laws as to the regularity and validity of Freemasonry and these laws apply as much to the irregular Negro Lodges as to the clandestine ones. More than that the American and Canadian Lodges are as a unit in adhering to clean Masonry. It is not likely that the day will ever come when we shall depart from our fixed principles.

There is one entire negro Lodge in New Jersey, obedient to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. There is another at Halifax, under the Jurisdiction of that Province.

Within the 50 years' experience of the writer, as a Mason, he has never heard of a negro asking admission to membership in the Jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. The negroes are gregarious and clannish. They are better satisfied with their own system (whatever it is) and in justice, it must be said that the very best negroes in this Municipality, are the negro Freemasons.

It is the inherent right of every Lodge to make its own membership, keeping within the constitution of the Grand Lodge of its obedience. There is no word in any American Grand Lodge Constitution which would prohibit the petition of a negro per se. If any one Lodge wishes to keep any particular

man, white, black, or yellow, out of the Lodge there is ancient Masonic law and usage for it, without reference to "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

COLORADO.

(Grand Master): On January 7, 1929, my attention was called to a suit in the District Court of Denver between two organizations of Negroes styling themselves Masons, in which one sought to enjoin the other from using a name, the essence of which was "Free and Accepted Masons." This case had been appealed to the Supreme Court, which had ordered it remanded to the District Court for a rehearing. If a final decision had been rendered in this case, without protest from the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado, it might have granted to one of these Negro organizations the right to use the name "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado," and the right to use the emblems and insignia of Freemasonry.

At a conference of officers and Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge, held on January 17, 1929, it was decided that since the existence of these two Negro organizations each of which was using a name so similar to that of our Grand Lodge as to be readily confused with it, was known to us through this Suit, a short account of which had appeared in the public press, any failure on our part to take action in the case might seriously jeopardize our future right to the use of our name and emblems, a right which our Grand Lodge has had and enjoyed since August 2, 1861. I therefore directed Brother Max Melville to intervene in this suit, in the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado, with the claim that neither of these Negro organizations had any right to the use of a name similar to that of our Grand Lodge or to the use of the emblems or insignia of Freemasonry.

As a result of this intervention on June 25, 1929, the District Court of the City and County of Denver issued a decision part of which I quote as follows:

"11. That the names 'Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado and Jurisdiction,' and 'Most Worshipful Hiram Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of Colorado and Jurisdiction, National Compact Prince Hall Origin,' are so similar to the name of intervener as to be likely to deceive the public with respect to the name of intervener, and that the use of said names constitutes a violation of the exclusive right of the intervener to the use of its name and of the names, 'Mason,' 'Freemason,' 'Masonic' and 'Free and Accepted Masons.'

WHEREFORE IT IS ORDERED That a writ of injunction issue out of this court permanently restraining and enjoining both plaintiff and defendant corporations, and their respective Subordinate Lodges from using the names 'Mason,' 'Freemason,' 'Masonic,' 'Free and Accepted Masons,' 'Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado and Jurisdiction,' and 'Most Worshipful Hiram Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons of Colorado and Jurisdiction, National Compact Prince Hall Origin,' and the name 'The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado,' or the component parts thereof, and or the significant words therein, whether the same are used in juxtaposition or with interspace; and restraining and enjoining permanently both



plaintiff and defendant corporations, and their purported subordinate Lodges, and the respective members thereof, from using, displaying and wearing any and all of the Masonic Emblems and insignia of Freemasonry adopted and used by intervener and its Subordinate Lodges and members."

This decision was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, which on yesterday, September 16, the court denied. This has the effect of approving the decision of the lower Court, and closing the case. Our thanks are due Brother Melville for his efficient conduct of this case.

## KANSAS.

## "The Two-fold Joys of Old Age."

(Grand Orator): But let us think of the joys of old age when life is lived by the Divine pattern. These seem to me to be two-fold; the joy of the evening time and that of the home-coming. Springtime is good; summertime is better; but the ripe fruits of the autumn are the justifications of the hopes of the springtime and the toiling of the summer. In old age the "bread cast upon the waters" is found again after many days. In old age life's friendships have multiplied and grown richer until they link two worlds. The serene rest of the evening time enriched by the consciousness of friendships that have deepened into a Brotherhood is the richest period of life. But old age also has the joy of the forward look.

It has been my habit for many years to seek opportunity for conversation with men who have traveled in distant lands, for no two travelers see the same things. Some time ago a very discriminating friend of mine returned from a visit in Europe. I sat with him until two o'clock in the morning discussing the wonders which he had seen. At the last I said to him, "Now, Fred, tell me the most wonderful thrill that you had on the journey." "He replied, "You could never guess where it was!"

My first guess was Westminster Abbey. "As you stood there beside the tombs of England's mighty dead, as you visited the poet's corner and read one after another inscription, what surging emotions you must have had. Was this the most exciting hour?" He said, "No, though that was wonderful; it was an experience that I can never forget; and yet you have not guessed the exciting hour of the whole voyage."

I said, "Was it when you visited Louvre in Paris where the world's great masterpieces of art are displayed by the acre and you would look upon the highest achievement of artistic genius?" for I knew that Fred was an artist as well as a poet. He answered, "That was wonderful. My only regret was that I did not have the time to spend a month there; but you have not yet guessed the biggest hour."

Knowing that Fred was a minister of the gospel and a classic scholar I said, "Was it when you stood in the Colosseum at Rome, and looked out upon the scenes amid which the ancient Christian martyrs died, and almost fancied you could hear again the mobs shouting, "The Christians to the lions?" or when in that same Eternal City you went down the Appian Way following the footsteps of Saint Paul to the place of his execution? Was it in Rome that you met the most thrilling hours?"

When he answered "No," and I pressed him to tell me since I could not guess, he said, "Now you'll only laugh at me. You will think I am queer,

but I am going to tell you. The greatest thrill came to me when I was so near to New York Harbor on my return as to enable me to catch the first faint glimpse of the New Jersey hills and to realize that I would soon be in the harbor and with my own folks. Other ships passed me beginning their voyages. Their flags were waving, and their bands were playing. Young folks starting their journey looked across at me and probably said, 'Poor old fellow; his journey is almost over, his voyage is almost ended.' But I could almost pity them as I realized how much greater joy was mine."

King Solomon said: "The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more until the perfect day." I take it that he means that, if we look well to the work upon the trestleboard each day and are faithful to the orders of the Great Architect, enriching our lives with friendships that deepen into sacred brotherhood, then life's satisfactions will increase with the passing of the years until the day dawns and the shadows flee away and we appear before the Supreme Architect; then we shall find that "In His presence is fullness of joy and at His right hand are pleasures forevermore." Such a life belongs to everyone who lives according to God's plan.

Brethren, let us realize again the importance of our relationship in the Masonic Brotherhood. Sickness, anxieties and bereavements come to the lives of all. A true Mason will be alert to his responsibilities to relieve a Brother Mason in distress, his widow or orphan, and by exemplifying real Masonic Brotherhood will find himself walking the path of increasing satisfaction which we have been contemplating.

These then are the three words I bring to you today, *industry, reverence brotherhood*. They present much of the true spirit of Masonry.

#### DE MOLAY.

NEW YORK.

(Correspondence Report): Courteous refusal was made of a request of a "District Advisor" and likewise of certain Lodges for permission to permit Chapters of De Molay "to exemplify their degrees before members of our Lodges in their Lodge rooms." In this connection and after direct reference to their specific law covering the question, he adopts and quotes Grand Master Richardson's pronouncement as adopted by Grand Lodge, in: "It is unwise as well as unlawful for our Lodges to further complicate their activities by gearing themselves into an outside activity." To this Grand Master adds "To permit De Molay Chapters to meet in Lodge rooms might not of itself, and apart from other considerations, be objectionable." But, as is his argument, to permit such, is but to permit the entering wedge, which becomes a precedent for others and finally an invitation to all. Thus, "The danger lies in insidious innovations, each of which alone seems innocuous, but which in the aggregate, accumulating over a period of time, become formidable and destructive of our vital foundations."

#### GEORGIA.

(Grand Master): Increased interest in the Order of De Molay among Blue Lodges as well as among other Masonic bodies is indicated by reports which have reached the Grand Master. This is to be commended and should be encouraged. The Order of De Molay is an organization of international

scope for the development of good character and clean citizenship in boys of ages between sixteen and twenty-one years. It is under the sponsorship of Masons and only Masons, other than its own members can attend its meetings. Its membership is not confined to the sons of Masons, and any boy of good moral character is eligible. The training we give our boys will be reflected in our future citizenry.

## MAINE.

(Grand Master): One of the features of these meetings was a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, a journey always abounding in the richness of its associations and memories. It so happened that, the day being Washington's Birthday, hundreds of lads of the Order of De Molay were making their annual pilgrimage to this center of Masonic interest. I was very much impressed with the interest, dignity, and gentlemanly bearing shown by these young men. Personally I was proud of them, and, while I do not wish in any way to try to influence the Grand Lodge of Maine in this matter, I do bespeak from Maine Masons individually their friendly toleration of this Order.

## MINNESOTA.

(Grand Master): Minneapolis Chapter is certainly entitled to a great deal of praise for the splendid contribution they have made toward helping to make a hospital possible. They raised by their own efforts and turned over to the trustees of the Home on January 7 of this year, \$2,048.90. I am sure the Masonic Fraternity of the State will rejoice in this splendid gift. We have also in sight three other contributions of five thousand each. I am satisfied there are many of our Brethren who are able and who would be willing to make a substantial contribution for such a worthy cause, if it were only brought to their attention in the proper way. Brethren please realize that half the amount we need for the Hospital is now in sight and my earnest hope is that by your and my endeavors during the present year, the fulfillment of this most urgent need can be brought about.

## WISCONSIN.

(Grand Master): In 1921 the then Grand Master, William F. Weiler, granted a dispensation to an organization of boys known as the Order of De Molay to meet in Masonic Temples in Wisconsin.

Not since the organization of the Masonic Fraternity back in the centuries has the Craft had an opportunity of doing so much good in any one of its activities as is offered in the promotion of the Order of De Molay. It strikes right at the very foundation of the super-structure and enables us to produce the Perfect Ashlars so much needed in the work of rebuilding and edifying our Masonic structure. It is a fact beyond dispute that we select the future Mason from our own environment largely from sentiment and because of the ties of blood and relationship, whereas the candidate for Masonic honors has no knowledge of what is before him. Sometimes, many times, he petitions for Masonic light out of curiosity mingled with a desire to follow in the footsteps of those he knows and trusts to help him in the paths he has not known.

All this is well; but when you begin training your boy in the tenderest years of his life, to place upon him responsibilities connected with mystery, you

at once help to broaden him out and build the foundation of manhood upon a higher plane. Take any well-conducted Chapter of the Order of De Molay—and be it said to our shame that only a fraction of the Masons have ever witnessed the impressive ceremonies of this organization—and you will be absolutely astounded at the impressive work done. Sit with me, as I have sat with others, in almost breathless silence during a working session and watch the masterful manner in which the officers conduct the work, and as the hour of nine arrives, look around and see every member of De Molay on bended knee while the Chaplain offers prayer, a prayer which implores God's blessing upon father and mother, and including the Masonic Institution which your hands and mine helped make possible, upon all the guests living there. Try it once, those of you who have never visited a Chapter, and you will come away converted to the cause of this wonderful, helpful Fraternity, the strongest arm in the Masonic Fraternity of the future.

These are my views on the Order of De Molay.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

(Grand Master): A matter that has been brought to my attention on a number of occasions is the matter of the Order of De Molay for boys. It teaches high ideals for boys and where it is properly sponsored is doing much good for the boys who join its ranks. Some Chapters are reaching out into the smaller communities, giving the boys in these places an opportunity to join their Chapter. I think that this is a very commendable thing, and a real service to these smaller communities. I would advise the Lodges in the smaller communities against attempting to organize and maintain a Chapter of DeMolay unless they have very definite support from surrounding communities. Some of our Masons are rendering a real Masonic service in the interest they are giving to this work. There is still room for more of you to take part in this fine service.

#### GEORGIA.

(Grand Master): The Grand Master reiterates his commendation of the work of the Order of the DeMolay for Boys. While in no way a Masonic organization, the Order is sponsored by Masonic bodies and affords means for guiding boyhood through its most dangerous age. The Order possesses the opportunity for the watchcare over and development of the future manhood and citizenry of our nation. The Grand Master has been in position to see the beneficial results of the generous work of Masons who are directing the destinies of boys and asks to offer his expressions of commendation, appreciation and Godspeed.

#### MONTANA.

(Grand Master, speaking of both the DeMolay and Rainbow Organizations): I sincerely recommend to the consideration of every Mason the work of the DeMolay and Rainbow organizations. Under our present civilization we must put more stress upon giving consideration to the youth of the land. Whether or not they will become permanent organizations is a matter for the future to determine; they are noble experiments, and in my opinion are performing a good work. They develop independence and character through mutual assistance if properly supervised. These organizations should be

encouraged to fix moral standards and then in a co-operative, democratic way, see that the members live up to those standards and ideals. The punishment meted out by these organizations to their own members have generally proven adequate. I commend highly the worthy purpose of these organizations.

## EASTERN STAR—ORDER OF.

## MAINE.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): Of the O. E. S. he is as our Maine phrase has it, "a little skittish," for it is his conviction that "it should remain an organization exclusively for women." In this he follows the Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom, notably England and Ireland, which have taken decided positions of opposition to it. In American Grand Lodges we have little trouble, but occasionally some Grand Master has a few caustic words to say, which often seem 'dragged in by the ears." This correspondent, who has been Grand Patron of Maine, O. E. S., has never observed the least friction between the two organizations in this State but on the other hand finds that peace and harmony obtains as the Eastern Star is composed of the wives, daughters, sisters, and mothers of the Brethren, so that there is even more concord than in the average household.

## WISCONSIN.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): The Grand Master of Maine held that it is not proper to hang pictures of Past Matrons of the Eastern Star with pictures of Past Masters of Masonic Lodges on the walls of an ante-room. Many will fail to perceive the impropriety.

Much sounder was the decision that holds that the Secretary of a Chapter of the Eastern Star should not be notified of the suspension by the Lodge of a Brother.

## WYOMING.

(Committee on Fraternal Correspondence): The Grand Lodge of Scotland is now satisfied that the constitution and ritual of the Order of the Eastern Star has been altered, and, as now used in Scotland, does not contain anything associating or connecting it with the order of Freemasonry, and therefore, Masons are now at liberty to become members if they wish to do so.

## ORIGIN OF THE WORD LODGE.

## NEW YORK.

## The Luge.

(Ossian Lang, Grand Historian): Whether and how the Masons of the Incorporation were organized, in 1475, cannot be determined from available records. They had their separate meetings. That much appears to be established.

In the course of time the body of Mason Craftsmen became known as *Lodge*. The term was applied also to the meeting. They met *in* a Lodge (building), they met *as* a Lodge (organization), they *formed* a Lodge (met). The explanation is quite simple. Originally the term, derived from the French meant simply *hut*. When an abbey, a church, a castle, or other large architectural structure was to be erected, the masons engaged to do the work

were housed in a temporary wooden building, shed or lean-to, which was called Lodge. Here they slept, had their meals, spent their recreation periods, and discussed matters of common interest. If the work continued for a considerable space of time, organization and rules of order became a necessity to preserve decorum and harmony. The transition from eating and sleeping in a Lodge to doing these things and others as a Lodge explains itself. That the term came to be applied to the workshop, also is readily understood. Toward the end of the fifteenth century the meaning had become fixed as denoting either a meeting of masons (holding a Lodge) or a local organization of Masons.

Wiseacres and propagandists of a later day have read all sorts of profundities into the terms. Some have derived it from India and other far-off lands. Simple explanations do not satisfy mystery-mongers. A study of the rise of the Scottish Mason Lodges is the best antidote.

The earliest mention, found thus far, of a *Lodge* (*luge*) in Scotland, appears in an Aberdeen record of June 27th, 1483, and speaks of dissensions between six "masownys of the luge." The difficulty was patched up and the decision rendered that if anyone of the six shall be found guilty of quarrelsomeness in the future, he shall pay stipulated fines for the first and second offence, but for the third he is to be "excludit out of the luge." Here the term obviously refers to the hut in which the masons were wont to resort for either work and recreation, or both.

The term is used in an Edinburgh city statute of 1491 "anent the government of the Maister Masoun of the College Kirk of St. Giles," which fixes the hours of labor for the master mason (master builder) and his companions and servants. These are to work eleven hours a day (5 to 8 a. m., 8:30 to 11 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and 4; to 7 p. m.), in the summer, and to put in the same hours, in winter, beginning "with day licht" in the morning and continuing till "day licht be gane." The statute specified that, from 4 to 4:30 p. m., the masons are to "gett a recreatioun in the *commoun luge*." Here the term obviously means the gathering place or recreation room of the craftsmen.

In an "indenture" between the city authorities of Dundee and a master mason for work to be done during his lifetime on the local church or other buildings for the burgh, dated March 23rd, 1537, we find the term used in the newer sense as applying to a body of Masons. The contract specifies that the building work is to be carried on in accord with "the ald Vss and consuetud of our lady luge of Dundee," i. e. the old usage and custom of the *Lodge of Our Lady* (St. Mary) of Dundee.

Thus in 1537 the word *Lodge* had come to be stabilized as applying to the organization. The explanation no doubt is that the Scottish Masons had begun to form Lodges at some time before that year, in some of the burghs.

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One fact incontrovertibly established by the Schaw Statutes and Constitutions of 1588 is that the Masons Lodges were purely trade organizations, built upon trade union principles, and nothing more. This disposes of the many fictions solemnly exhibited as facts making the simple, hard-headed operative Masons the custodians of profound mysteries handed down secretly, through the ages, by Egyptians, Eleusinian and other hierophants. Neither were there any ritualistic "degrees" till the "speculatives" took over the organ-

ization and imported into it, chiefly from foreign sources, symbolizations of elements of building material, tools and operations, thereby gradually transforming the operative character of the Lodges into an essentially idealistic one. The transformation was not a difficult task, once the idea of symbolical temple building had made its appearance. The very Statutes and Ordinances, together with the Ancient Charges, compiled and embellished by ecclesiastic and other intellectual friends for the inspiration and guidance of the Craft Lodges, suggested the details of the transformation.

### OUR PROBLEMS AS THEY APPEAR TO OTHERS.

#### WEST AUSTRALIA.

(Committee on Foreign Correspondence): Matters of general interest to quite a number of the American Jurisdictions include the following: Trial by Commission is spreading; increase of fees and dues is recognized as needful—and no wonder, when some Lodges fix their annual dues at two shillings and a penny! The question of small versus large Lodges excites attention, and each has its strong supporters. In several Jurisdictions the revision of the burial service is being undertaken; I know of cases in which this work is urgently necessary. Another direction in which Masonic restlessness in the United States shows itself is in taking steps to ensure that the Fraternity will be better represented as a relief service body in the next war than it was in the World War, owing to certain influences outside its control or responsibility. The movement is only small at present, but the movers are thoroughly in earnest, and believe there exist reasonable grounds for its extension throughout the United States. It is a curious commentary on our Brethren's psychology that, while one responsible section of national thought strives for the renunciation of war and the reduction of armaments, another section should be visualizing war so imminent, comparatively, that preparation is proposed to be made at once for it. Attention is being given to bodies which either are, claim to be or are regarded as, co-ordinate to Masonry. The "higher" Orders, of course, rank in the first, and, it is said, give all the Masonry required outside the Blue Lodge. Those who claim to be—predicate their own membership on the Masonic qualification—are becoming more numerous, and some are causing trouble by regrettable improprieties in behaviour. There are also many mushrooms which in greater or lesser measure fasten themselves upon the Craft, in some cases against the will of Grand Lodges, in others without active objection, or else are tolerated. Lastly, there are those bodies, mostly of women or girls, with one or more Masons included in their officers, and the service rendered by those Masons causes these quasi-Masonic bodies to figure as connected with the Craft. Included in this third class is that persistent, much-advertised body, the Order of the Eastern Star, with its 12,000 Chapters, and close on 2,000,000 members, which carries on not only in the United States, but has for years invaded England, Ireland, and Scotland, and is striving hard to establish itself in Australia, where it has already gained a foothold.

From the Review, 1919 Proceedings, New South Wales.

## PERSECUTION OF FREEMASONS IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Freemasonry has been placed under the ban in Russia, Hungary, and Italy. In Germany a hostile campaign is being waged against it. In almost every part of Continental Europe a relentless anti-Masonic propaganda is kept up to discredit and suppress it, since the closing of the war. An unsettled economic and political situation furnishes perhaps the chief explanation. Settled prejudices offer another. Atmospheric conditions, that is, the pervading something which has been called post-war psychology, no doubt may be considered a contributory cause; a scape-goat must be found. But why pick out Freemasonry?

The general public in Continental Europe knows next to nothing about Freemasons, who they are, why they are, and what they are trying to accomplish. This may be accounted for by either the exclusiveness of the Lodges, lack of interest among men, current misconceptions, or a more or less deep-seated prejudice among the general public.

Speaking generally, the Lodges over there are more exclusive than they are in English-speaking countries. The membership is made up largely of intellectuals, men of scholastic and artistic tastes, who have very limited, if any, social contacts with the ordinary run of men. Farmers, small shopkeepers, clerks and day laborers either are not wanted or when admitted find themselves ill at ease in the Lodges. Professional men, artists, men of social idealism, find in the Lodge recreation, comfort, inspiration and an outlet for their philanthropic zeal. All this is good. But something is lacking. And that lack keeps Freemasonry from realizing its full purpose. This can be accomplished only where sincere men of all walks of life can meet together and work together as a band of brothers and carry with them, each into his own social circle outside of the Lodge, the moral and philanthropic impressions received within the Lodge.

When it comes to seriousness of purpose, solicitude for the reputation of the Craft, willingness to serve the Brotherhood, and a firm insistence that every man shall exemplify in his life the virtues that mark a true Freemason, we have much to learn from the Lodges over there. When it comes to making that which Masonry has to offer accessible to all men who with moral worth, sincerity, kindness of heart, and a tolerant spirit combine willingness and capacity to serve their fellowmen, then the Lodges over there have much to learn of us.

The outside public can know but little, if anything, of the workings of our Lodges. But all can form an opinion from the exemplars of Freemasonry, the men whom they know to be Masons and whose conduct they can observe. Where opportunities of contact and experience in dealing with Masons are scant or lacking altogether, mendacious trouble-makers have no difficulty in propagating suspicion and hostility against the Brotherhood. Anti-Masonic propaganda can make no headway in the United States and other English-speaking lands, as long as the Masons themselves remain true in word and deed to the principles of the Brotherhood. This touches the heart of the whole business.

Three things need to be emphasized now more than ever to protect Freemasonry against unjust attacks:



1. Freemasonry teaches and seeks to realize the Brotherhood of Man on the firm foundation of belief in the Universal Fatherhood of God.

2. In every country Freemasons are required to be loyal to the Government by law established, true to their nation and helpful to the common good.

3. Freemasonry will not tolerate religious disputes and is "resolved against all politics, as was never yet conducive to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will."

So say the Old Charges which are binding upon all Freemasons. Where they are disregarded, there is no Freemasonry. The title does not make the Mason; his observance of the Old Charges does.—From Report by R. W. Bro. Ossian Lang, Grand Historian, Grand Lodge of New York.

#### ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACKS ON MASONRY.

Freemasonry has been compelled by the Hungarian Government to suspend its labors. The great Masonic Hall at Budapest has been seized and turned over to an association of military officers, the Move, and the records of the Craft, the library and museum and all other property are now in the possession of the Department of the Interior. The holding of Masonic meetings has been made an offense against the law, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Why was this done? The Government says that its actions were compelled by "political necessity." In order to judge the matter fairly, we shall have to review briefly the post-war political history of Hungary, and we must take account also of the psychology of the people which has sustained the action of the Government.

One result of the Jaszi and Bela Kun revolutions, particularly the Red Terror days, was the rise of an anti-Semitic frenzy such as never had been known in Hungary before. The outstanding leaders of the Bourgeois-Radical and Soviet regime had been Jewish intellectuals of militant anti-nationalist temperament. Their violently atheistic attitude, their assaults upon practices and institutions which were the most inviolably sacred things the people knew, their reckless disregard of the rights of property and life, the ruin they wrought, kindled a hatred against them which spread against all of their race. Reactionaries fanned the flames to blaze an opening for their own rise to power.

Anti-Semitism once aroused became directed also against Freemasonry, chiefly because the great majority of the members of the Lodges, with only one or two exceptions, were Jews. This was not always the case, but had been a gradual development. In their earlier days the percentage of Jews corresponded more nearly to the racial makeup of the nation, in which the Hebrew element constituted about six per cent. Hungary being predominantly Roman Catholic, with a strong Protestant minority among which were sects of anti-Masonic attitude, the men who might feel inclined to become Masons would by logical necessity be more largely of the Hebrew race than the general ration of the population would warrant.

Furthermore, as in other countries, so in Hungary, the Jews are of four distinct groups: There are the strictly orthodox, who keep apart from all other association and pursue their course in self-isolation; then there are the fully assimilated Jews who hold their own with the best citizens of the nation, and who, though adhering to their ancient faith, share all other things which

the social life of the country provides; next there are the more or less turbulent "intellectuals" who are intolerant of every form of orthodoxy and of every form of religion for that matter and glory in individualistic and anti-nationalist cosmopolitan agitation; finally there is the floating majority of irresponsible, unrelated individualists devoid of moral sense and offensive generally which furnishes a most dangerous criminal type of revolutionary hoodlum, whatever land they happen to be in.

Freemasonry in Hungary drew its members chiefly from the fully assimilated Jews, though a small minority of "intellectuals" were also represented, a few of whom figured prominently in the Revolution. The latter fact was seized upon by anti-Masonic propagandists to involve the whole Fraternity. That is one reason why the deluded mass of the Hungarian people approved and supported the Government's action in prohibiting Masonic meetings.—From Report by R. W. Bro. Ossian Lang.

#### WHY MUSSOLINI OUSTED MASONIC LODGES.

Moreover, many of the most important offices in the various State Departments and in the public educational system were held by men known to be Masons, and their incumbencies were by the average man ascribed to the political power of the Craft. Whatever was wrong in public affairs was—wrongly perhaps but nevertheless it was—blamed on the Masons. This is what the man in the street had observed. That is what had moulded public opinion concerning Freemasonry.

When Young Italy marched into Rome and took possession of the Government, the first object was to make a clean sweep and eliminate whoever and whatever was responsible for things as they were. They wanted all public offices to be surrendered to their own leaders and comrades. A clash with the incumbents became inevitable. Antagonisms became intensified. Then came an official edict from Fascimo headquarters calling upon all who were Masons to vacate the offices they held. Many obeyed. Many others sat tight waiting for a change which never came, trusting for security to the secrecy which guarded Masonic membership from being divulged. Then came the Association Law, which required publication of the names of all members of Masonic Lodges and secret societies in general.

Of all the persecutions visited upon Freemasons we need not speak in detail, their relentless, cruel character has been reported in the newspapers, and they are here referred to only to indicate the rigor of the campaign for the ousting of Masons from all places of influence in the State and in the local communities. And the people, shocked as they must have been, were content to let the persecution take its course. The sad fact is that Italian Freemasonry by its abandoned but not forgotten past, had forfeited the good will of the people to a large extent.

Meanwhile the harried, careworn and still hopeful defenders of Freemasonry continued their courageous struggle to keep the Craft afloat, however reduced in numbers, and to imbue the faithful remnant with a firm determination to uphold and exemplify the true ideals and principles of Freemasonry. Success was thwarted largely by tactical blunders and the interference of fool-friends among the "long-distance patriots" domiciled or living in exile in foreign lands. The tactical mistakes sprang from a vain hope that appeal to

fair play and the sympathy of the people might win support, while all these efforts only irritated the de facto authorities all the more. Prejudice knows no fair play and is blind and impervious to reason and to commonsense.

Still greater harm was wrought by the interference of groups and organizations of irresponsible persons in foreign lands, in Europe, and in America. Domizio Torrigiani suggested, begged, implored his friends in foreign countries to desist, but they would not. Masonic Jurisdictions, especially of France and Belgium, and a few other Latin countries, led in protestations and criticisms of the Italian Government. In the United States, too, anti-Fascist propaganda among the Italians labored to arouse hostility, and carried their noisy agitations up and down the country, affecting nothing in Italy except to make the irritated Government put on the screws more tightly. Again and again these agitators were pleaded with to heed the request made by Domizio Torrigiani and leave Italy alone to solve its own problems. But they would not listen.

When the question of the Italian loan was being discussed in Congress, a few excited Masons sought to persuade the Senate and the House of Representatives to refuse to extend help to Italy, on the ground that Freemasonry had been persecuted and suppressed in that country. Although representative leaders of the Craft came out publicly with the firm declaration that Masonry had nothing to do with political matters, and although the American Grand Lodges which constitute the real authority in affairs Masonic, each in its own Jurisdiction, had refrained from any and every declaration or action, the Italian Government added one more item to the justification of the suppression of Masonic Lodges.

Some fatal mistakes were made in Italy. They were made under most trying conditions, under the stress of defeat following upon defeat and a futile endeavor to argue with prejudice, antagonism, and pride in control on both sides of the controversy.—From Report by R. W. Bro. Ossian Lang.

#### GERMAN FREEMASONRY UNDER FIRE.

Attacks from without and dissension between their Grand Lodges are causing the Freemasons of Germany much concern.

An irresponsible, fanatical, entirely mendacious book started the trouble. Its obvious intent was to fasten the guilt for the war and the resultant defeat of Germany upon the Masonic Fraternity—upon "International Freemasonry," whatever that is.

The book is so utterly absurd that it would appear preposterous to expect an intelligent public to accept the story as true. But after-war excitement is only a continuance of war excitement. And we all remember vividly how credulous "the intelligent public" can be when the lower passions are aroused. Besides, we in America have had the "Morgan Excitement" which, one hundred years ago, aroused such bitter feelings against the Masons as to all but crush the Fraternity in many sections of our own country, and particularly in the State of New York.

Prejudice is the twin-sister of hatred, and both are deaf to reason.

"Universal Freemasonry" and "International Freemasonry" and other such like current catch-phrases no doubt suggested to Wichtl, the author of the book, the thought of an "international conspiracy." And the object of the

plot? Why, to incite the nations of the world to fly at one another's throats to the end that all Kingdoms be destroyed, all countries denationalized, and a universal Communist democracy established upon the ruins of all that was, under the dictatorship of a Judaic-Masonic cabal. International bankers, seeing in the great debacle a chance to get control of all the money in the world, gladly supplied the funds necessary to assure the success of the Masonic conspiracy. Everything is so simple and obvious. To avoid, however, unprofitable questioning, J. Pierpont Morgan, Woodrow Wilson, and all such other Americans, Englishmen, Latins and Jews as had a hand in war finance are listed as Freemasons.

For a time, and for a number of reasons, the book was among the "best sellers" in Central Europe. It was sensational, of course. It dealt with the very, very secret machinations of a very, very mysterious group of international arch-conspirators. Then it was written by such a good man! Wichtl enjoyed the reputation of being an estimable citizen and the soul of honesty. That, like most fanatics, he was easily duped in anything touching his pet prejudice was not so well known. Equally honest fanatics, sharing his violent hatred of Masonry, drew freely upon his book for broadsides circulated in print under their own honored names. With all this, however, the anti-Masonic movement failed to gain real momentum, until organized propaganda got back of it and set to work resolutely to drive Freemasonry out of Germany.

Several racial-nationalistic organizations saw in the agitations an outlet for their own particular grievances. Chief among these are the Knights of St. John, the Association of the German Nobility, and the National Society of German Military Officers. In other words, the scions of the Old German Nobility took the lead. To them the principles of the Fraternity were the cause of the cataclysm which had swept away cherished prerogatives and the superior rank which their families had enjoyed for centuries. The writings of Wichtl and von Reventlow furnished the desired ammunition for a determined war upon Freemasonry.

The campaign waged by the nationalist organizations of the nobility and the German officers has been particularly effective and appears to have troubled the Grand Lodges of Germany more than any opposition they ever met before. The three principal charges are that German Freemasonry during the war entertained disloyal relations with Grand Lodges in enemy countries, that the Masons caused the downfall of the German people and that all Masonry is controlled by Jews, an "anti-national group" which seeks to undermine the Christian faith and destroy patriotism.

At the first outbreak of hostilities, these associations put all Masonry and all Masons under the ban.

An attempt was made, in 1922, to have a similar decision adopted by the German Burschenschaft, a nationalist association of students, with local branches in all German universities and technical schools. The proposition was submitted by representatives of the Austrian Burschenschafter and quite obviously on anti-Semitic grounds. On recommendation presented by the Alt-Herrentag of 1923—a meeting of the Old Gentlemen of the Association, those who by reason of former active membership retained a social connection

with it—the question was referred to the various local groups for intensive study, and that it is now.

Meanwhile the "100% German" idea, the Ku Klux Klan sentiment as we would call it, asserted itself again and again in public utterances; as, for example, in an editorial published in the official organ of the Burschenschaft, which announced: "In our opinion, Freemasonry is not in accord with our racial point of view."

That anti-Semitism has been from the start, and is now, at the bottom of the whole excitement, has become more and more evident. Though modifications were made from time to time in the attitude towards Masons in general, the opposition to the so-called "humanitarian" Grand Lodges became rather more pronounced. Under the pressure of incontrovertible facts brought forward to confute their charges, the anti-Masonic organizations practically adopted at last the views expressed in resolutions adopted by the executive board of the Associated Nobles, in December, 1926.

These resolutions read as follows:

"1. A member of the D. A. G. cannot be a member of a humanitarian Lodge.

"2. It is left to the decision of the conscience of the individual whether he can harmonize his membership in the D. A. G. with membership in one of the three Old-Prussian Grand Lodges.

"3. Upon our members who belong to the Old-Prussian Grand Lodge is imposed the duty to labor within the Old-Prussian Freemasonry in the spirit of the principles of the D. A. G.; i. e., Christian, monarchical, national.

"4. The Lodges of the Swedish System are to be considered as on an equal footing with the three Old-Prussian Grand Lodges."

In substance this means that the members of the several groups of German hundred-percenters cannot be identified in any way with a Grand Lodge which permits Jews to be accepted into its Lodges. It also means that those who are members of Lodges in any one of the "Christian Grand Lodges" must make their Christian-monarchical-nationalist politics felt in the Lodges with which they are affiliated.—From Report by R. W. Bro. Ossian Lang.

#### FOREIGN FREEMASONRY

France, Spain, Czecho and Norway.

Slightly abridged, the following is a report to the Grand Lodge of New York by its gifted Grand Historian, R. W. Bro. Ossian Lang. As Australian Brethren are very much in the dark concerning Continental Freemasonry we are pleased to give the following authentic facts:

#### FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

Masonic beginnings in France are shrouded in obscurity, denser and more baffling to searchers for honest facts than almost anywhere else. Lodges may have been at work there as early as 1721, or 1725, or they may have been constituted at a later time. Social conditions of the eighteenth century, in France, were not favorable for a development of Freemasonry in the spirit of the premier Grand Lodge of England.

Reasonable certainty attaches to the establishment of several Lodges between 1725 and 1736. At least two of these Lodges, one at Bordeaux and

one at Paris, worked under warrants from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, on the basis of the English Constitution. As these Lodges cultivated fraternal relations with other already existing Lodges, whatever degree of legitimacy may attach to the origin of these, we must assume that they were considered regular.

These Lodges combined, in 1738, under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Antin, and formed the Grand Lodge of France. After the death of the Duke, in December, 1743, Prince Louis of Bourbon, Count of Clermont, was made Grand Master and served as such till he died, in 1771. Attempts to bring order out of chaos resulted in the adoption, in 1743, of the first Constitution and Regulations for the government of the Craft in France. In order to mark more clearly the resolve to follow the ways of England, the title of English Grand Lodge of France (*Grande Loge Anglaise*) was chosen and retained for twelve years (1743-54).

The investment of the profligate Bourbon Count of Clermont with the Grand Mastership proved a serious drawback in many ways. Lax in all things, he gave no attention whatever to the duties of his office. Baur, a banker from Geneva, whom he appointed as his Deputy, gave whatever interest he took in Masonry to side-degrees which had begun to make their appearance. The resulting lack of discipline in the Craft was taken advantage of by the Paris Masters who composed the Grand Lodge to render themselves irremovable and to invest themselves with proprietary rights to the charters of their Lodges.

The appointment by the Grand Master of a dancing master named Lacorne as his Deputy, in place of the discredited Baur, did not improve matters. Charters were granted with little or no thought of the reputation of the Craft. Men of inferior social status began to invade the Lodges in steadily increasing numbers. The aristocratic elements, seeing their prestige menaced, rallied and asserted themselves emphatically, in 1761, by compelling, by a vote of thirty against fifteen, the expulsion from Grand Lodge of all whom they considered unworthy intruders. Bowing to the opposition of Lacorne, the absentee Grand Master appointed Chaillon de Jonville as his Substitute-General to supersede the dancing master, who, however, kept his title of Deputy and remained a member of the directorate. This was in 1762.

Chaillon de Jonville was a serious-minded Mason and the acknowledged leader of the better element in the Craft. By persistent endeavor he gradually established order and discipline. But the presence of Lacorne and others of his ilk in the governing body frustrated a thorough-going reform.

Again the militant adherents to the original design of the Craft rallied and succeeded in carrying the election held on January 1st, 1765. The Grand Lodge now proceeded with increased energy to establish its authority and enforce absolute obedience to its laws by all the constituent Lodges. The proprietary Masters and other mal-contented, together with those who failed to become identified with the Grand Lodge, finally were declared debarred from all the rights, privileges and benefits of French Masonry, by an edict issued in April, 1766.

The excluded ones thereupon combined, adopted for themselves the title of Grand Lodge of France, and stirred up trouble. The resulting disorders

gave the French Government (Louis XV) the opportunity it had been looking for and, in 1767, a decree was issued ordering the suspension of all Masonic activities. If the otherwise unexplainable election of the Count of Clermont as Grand Master had been agreed to, in 1743, as a means for assuring non-interference by the police, he failed to make good.

Despite the royal edict, warrants continued to be issued for the constitution of new Lodges, both by the lawful Grand Lodge and the dissident body.

Meanwhile, since 1762 or thereabouts, the conferring of "high degrees" had become the vogue. Chief among the propagators of these innovations was a merchant tailor named Pirlet, Master of a Paris Lodge, who had organized a body of twenty-five degrees, which he called Sovereign Council of the Emperors of the East and West. He was the head of this Council, in 1762, when it first attracted attention. Its membership was recruited chiefly from the nobility.

The Knights of the East formed another body, which attracted the humbler element—"mainly tradesmen," Gould puts it.

Others procured their chivalric orders, priesthoods and other fanciful distinctions—Egyptian, Brahminic, Chinese, ante and post-deluvian—from self-appointed chiefs and hierophants of a less frequented sort.

Jouaust, a pioneer among serious historians of French Masonry, writing in 1865, says: "These pompous titles and this multitude of high degrees had seduced the good Masonic folk of France and, forsaking the modest English Masonry of three degrees, they went to receive the superior lights of the sovereign Council of the Emperors of the East and West."

Beginning in 1769, attempts were made by the Emperors of the East and West to have the Grand Lodge resume its labors. The civilian Knights of the East also were busy with plans to get control of the organization. The merchant tailor Pirlet, with the Emperors subject to him, won the upper hand by bestowing upon the ruling Masters of the Lodges at Paris the high degrees of the Sovereign Council, thereby assuring to his organization a hold upon the votes of these Masters in Grand Lodge.

While the several bodies were maneuvering to win control, the Count of Clermont died on June 15th, 1770. His death supplied the long sought opportunity to get rid of his substitutes and deputies in the governing body, including Lacorne.

The Duke of Luxemburg now became the man of the hour. He was a high-minded Masonic enthusiast and evidently enjoyed the confidence of the Craft to an unusual degree. The hopes of all parties were centered on him. Everybody went to him to win his support. They found him easy of access, a good listener, open to reason and responsive to suggestion.

The two outstanding propositions to which the Duke of Luxemburg agreed were that all that was traveling under the name of Masonry in France be united under the jurisdiction of one common governing body and that Louis-Philippe of Orleans, Duke of Chartres—the Philippe Egalite of a later date—be made the Grand Master.

A meeting was held on June 21st, 1771, presided over by the three oldest Masters (Puisieux, l'Eveille, and Le Lorain), at which the election of a new Grand Master was agreed upon.

Evidence that a scheme of reorganization was under way, was supplied by a circular dated December 17th, 1771, which announced the appointment of provincial Grand Inspectors charged with the duty of visiting all Lodges of the districts assigned to them, enforcing the observance of established regulations, examining the charters of the Lodges and reporting all findings and observations to the quarterly communications of Grand Lodge.

On May 1st, 1772, the Duke of Luxemburg, as Administrator-General, announced that the Duke of Chartres graciously had consented to accept the Grand Mastership, prompted by "love of the Royal Art," in order "to concentrate all Masonic activities under a single authority."

Pirlet also issued a proclamation notifying his followers that, on April 5th, 1772, the Duke of Chartres had become "Grand Master of all regular Lodges of all France, and of the Sublime Scottish Mother Lodge of the Sovereign Council of Emperors of the East and West, as Supreme Grand Master of all Councils, Chapters, and Scottish Lodges of the territory of France." By resolution, on August 9th, 1772, the Sovereign Council was united with the Grand Lodge of France.

The Knights of the East were disposed of by passing under the presidency over that body by the Duke of Luxemburg.

Under date of September 17th, 1772, a commission appointed by Grand Lodge to prepare the way for necessary reforms by the removal of existing abuses, issued a circular to the Lodges, in which the former dissensions in the Craft were ascribed to the prerogatives assumed by the holders of high degrees.

Meanwhile the working out of a new constitution was making rapid progress. On March 9th, 1773, the title of Grande Loge Nationale was adopted.

On June 26th, 1773, the announcement was published that a new constitution had been adopted and that thenceforth the governing body would bear the name of Grand Orient de France.

The most significant change made in the constitution is revealed in these declarations:

"The royal body of Freemasonry, under the distinctive title of Masonic Body of France, shall be composed exclusively of regular Masons recognized as such by the Grand Orient which, hereafter, shall recognize as regular Masons only those who are members of a regular Lodge, and as regular Lodges only those which are in possession of constitutions (charters) granted them or renewed by the Grand Orient, and none but the Grand Orient shall have the right to issue such constitutions. Hereafter it shall not recognize as Worshipful (Venerable) of the Lodge anyone but the Master elevated to this dignity by the choice of the members of the Lodge.

The Masonic Body of France shall be represented in the Grand Orient by all the active Worshipfuls or deputies of the Lodges.

The Grand Orient shall be composed of the National Grand Lodge and all the active Worshipfuls or deputies, of the Lodges, of Paris as well as of the Provinces, who might be present at such assemblies; its seat is fixed permanently (invariably) at Paris; it alone has the right of legislation."



That did away with the proprietary titles which many Paris Masters had arrogated to themselves or which they regarded as vested in themselves. The Lodges were made self-governing bodies, subject only to the provisions of the general constitution, as units of the legislative federation. They chose the men who were to represent them in the assemblies of the Grand Orient. Every Mason, as member of a Lodge, had a voice in the making of the laws, by virtue of his vote in the choice of the delegate who was to represent the Lodge in the legislative parliament of the Craft. "Everybody obeys only the law which he has himself imposed upon himself," the Grand Orient declared. Arbitrary action by a few was ended. The constitution of 1773 marks an important departure toward democracy, in a time when the government of France operated as an absolute monarchy, though the executive powers vested in the directorate show that the Grand Orient rule was not yet as far removed from the principles obtaining in the management of political affairs as its declarations might make it appear to be.

The Duke of Chartres showed no interest in Masonic affairs. Eighteen months elapsed since his election as Grand Master, before he condescended to present himself for a formal installation, on October 22nd, 1773. He appears to have presided over the Grand Orient, after that, on only one more occasion. Everything was left to the Duke of Luxemburg, who labored zealously for the advancement and the strengthening of the Craft and gave the Grand Orient a prestige which helped to commend it to the government and the cultured classes.

On St. John's Day, in December, 1773, the title of National Grand Lodge was dropped, and from that day to the present the distinctive name of the organization has been Grand Orient de France.

The immediately succeeding years were devoted to a thorough clean-up and reform in all departments to make the administration, laws and practice of the Lodges conform to the provisions of the new Constitution.

The clean-up gave rise to a repetition of the story of 1766: The die-hard proprietary Masters of Lodges would not take their dispossession good-naturedly, but pooled their grievances in an organization which they then proclaimed to be the old and real Grand Lodge of France, also known as the Grand Lodge (or Orient) of Clermont. By way of deluding the unwary still further, they claimed the Duke of Chartres as their Grand Master and the Duke of Luxemburg as Administrator. Several Lodges, excluded from the Grand Orient, by reason of the irregularity of their charters, statutes, and practices, joined them.

Other dissidents, without or within the Grand Orient, exercised their ingenuity on the creation of new rites that might secure them, if not a niche in the Masonic Hall of Fame, a position of seeming prominence and a profitable group of followers. It was the age of Cagliostro, von Hund, Illuminati, Unknown Superiors and other such-like agents and pretensions for the exploitation of psychopaths and those easily "carried about with divers and strange doctrines."

The plague would have run a brief course and then disappeared "if," as Gaston Martin puts it, "regular Masons had not had the imprudence of belonging to several rites at the same time." In the variegated rites the regular

Masons associated with irregulars, dividing their Masonic allegiance and carrying into their own Lodges ideas and practices subversive of the original design of Freemasonry. "Many Masons of the foreign rites"—again quoting Gaston Martin—"regarded their entry into the Lodges of the Grand Orient as merely a means towards maneuvering them for ends entirely extraneous to Masonry, some spiritist, others religious, others political."

The Grand Orient while maintaining a broadly tolerant attitude, worked quietly to fortify its authority and gradually to get full control over the menacing conditions. A Commission of Degrees (*Chambre des Grades*) was appointed to report on the matter. This Commission recommended, in 1786, the adoption of four additional degrees (or rather four groups of degrees) which should supply the quintessence of all that was worth having for a complete understanding of Masonry. The Grand Orient approved the proposition, declaring at the same time that these should be the only degrees which would be permitted to be worked in the Lodges.

The decision met with almost general opposition. Most of the Lodges rejected it as an unjustifiable innovation, and the higher-degrees bodies looked upon it as "a desecration of their mysteries" (Findel). The Grand Orient stuck to its decision, modifying it, however, to the extent of agreeing not to disturb the continuance of the directorates of degrees, which would submit themselves to its authority and recognize it as the supreme authority of symbolic Masonry in France.

The schisms and disturbances did not affect the Lodges in the provinces to any appreciable extent; they were confined largely to Paris. Of the 629 active Lodges, in 1789, only 65 were in Paris as against 442 in the provinces. There were, besides, 38 Lodges in the colonies, 69 attached to military corps, and 17 in foreign countries.

The progress made by the Grand Orient in the fifteen years since its establishment, was nothing short of wonderful. The Grand Orient, then, as Gaston Martin justly states, "incontestably represented the intellectual and moral elite of the nation." Its membership was drawn from the royal court, from parliament, from the judiciary, the nobility, the regular and secular clergy, the learned professions, artists, scientists, literary men, public officials and the rest of the leaders in all departments of endeavor. Ecclesiastic dignitaries, despite anti-Masonic papal edicts, took an active interest in the Craft's affairs; many clergymen appear among the members of Lodges and of the Grand Orient: three of five officers of one Lodge—Union, at Laval—were priests.

The famous Lodge of the Neuf Soeurs (Nine Sisters; i. e. Nine Muses), over which our own Benjamin Franklin presided and under whose Mastership Voltaire was initiated, had among its membership many men whose fame has endured to this day: Helvetius, the philosopher; Lalande, the astronomer; Dupaty, the jurist; Condorcet, the mathematician, whose influence upon education spread far beyond the confines of France; Houdon, the sculptor, whose statue of Washington was made for the State of Virginia; Chenier, the poet, whom Sainte-Beuve places in a class with Racine and Boileau as a writer of French classic verse; and others.

Patriotism—yes, intense nationalism—and deep religiousness marked the spirit of the Craft. It was the golden age of Freemasonry in France. The fame of the Grand Orient spread throughout the world, and it is the historic memory of this glorious period, clinging to the organization to this day, which accounts for the respect accorded it even now, though it ceased to be a Masonic institution long since.

The French Revolution had put an end to all this. The Duke of Luxemburg had died. Many nobles and priests and those who were frightened by the fury of the storm abandoned the Lodges. Several of the official leaders of the Grand Orient were thrown into prison, among them Bro. Roettiers, president of one of the organization's most important bureaux. Others fled the country, or were killed. The Grand Master who had changed his name to Philippe-Egalite to save his miserable head from the guillotine, renounced Freemasonry, as he had renounced the King and voted for his death. At its last meeting, on May 3rd, 1793, the Grand Orient denounced him as a deserter and forsworn, and broke the Grand Master's sword. Six months later, on the accession of the Jacobins, he was executed.

Three Lodges only continued to work, and one of these—Centre des Amis—appears to have met regularly and uninterruptedly: A movement was set on foot to revive the dormant Lodges. Roettiers, after his release from prison, took the leadership, assisted by two other zealous Masons—Mercadier and Dubois. Slow but encouraging progress was made. At last, on February 24th, 1798, announcement could be published that the Grand Orient was reconstituted. Now the schismatic Grand Lodge also came to life again, this time chastened sufficiently by the experience of the immediate past, to be willing to discuss propositions of fusion with the Grand Orient. The chief obstacle was represented by the irremovable Masters. That was removed never to be permitted to return. The Grand Lodge also consented to abandon its title for all time. The fusion took place on June 22nd, 1799. For the first time in its history French Masonry was united in one governing body. The Grand Orient was supreme, the sole and only Masonic authority in France and the French Colonies.

Unfortunately, the happy achievement was of but short duration. The unity of the Craft was menaced by the arrival from America of a new claimant to Masonic supremacy, which called itself Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of thirty-three degrees. The division which resulted has continued to this day, as will be told further on, under the heading of "The Grand Lodge of France."

In order to assure its supremacy in French Masonry, against the aggression of Grasse Tilly's Supreme Council, the Grand Orient appealed, in 1805, to Emperor Napoleon to grant it his protection. In the session of Napoleon's Council of State, in which the matter was discussed, the Emperor met objections to the appeal by exclaiming, "No, no; Freemasonry is not to be feared when it is taken under our protection; if it were authorized, it might become too powerful and could become dangerous; if it is accorded protection it is dependent upon me; I should not want to be dependent upon it." In order chiefly to avoid estranging the powerful leaders in the organization, Napoleon accorded to the Grand Orient the requested protection and agreed that his

brother, Prince Joseph, should be the Grand Master, providing Cambaceres (Imperial Chancellor) be made Pro Grand Master and assume with General Murat the supervision of the Craft. Joseph Napoleon was not a Mason, though he functioned as Grand Master. Neither he, nor Murat, who was a Mason, ever attended a session of the Grand Orient. Cambaceres, on the other hand, took an active interest in Masonic affairs.

After Napoleon's fall, in 1814, the Grand Orient welcomed the return of the Bourbons and begged Louis XVIII to permit a prince of his family to be elected Grand Master. The King denied the request, though he consented later to have one of his trusted lieutenants take the place of Cambaceres as the responsible director of French Masonry. The office of Grand Master was left vacant and remained vacant for forty-eight years.

Shortly before the re-establishment of the Empire, in the early days of 1852, the Grand Orient decided upon a choice of a Grand Master and elected Prince Louis Murat, son of the former King of Naples and nephew of the Prince-President Louis Napoleon who became Emperor in December of that year. There were 500 Lodges, when he took office, and the finances of the organization were in excellent shape. In 1861, the number of Lodges had sunk to 269, there was a heavy deficit, the reputation of French Masonry was at the lowest level of its history, and the dissensions in the Craft had become a public scandal.

The Emperor at last took the matter in hand and arbitrarily appointed one of his Marshals, Bernard P. Magnan, as Grand Master of the Orient. This was done on January 11th, 1862. Magnan was not a Mason, but he was an excellent soldier and a leader of ability and tact. Two years after taking charge of affairs, he obtained from the Emperor permission to restore to the Masons the right to elect their officers. The grateful Brethren thereupon elected him to succeed himself as Grand Master. He died before the end of his term of office, and Brother General Mellinet was elected to succeed him.

#### GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

##### LATER DEVELOPMENTS AND PRESENT STATUS.

Generally speaking, the fundamental principles, traditions and ceremonies of Freemasonry were upheld and practiced by the Grand Orient of France from its beginning to about 1877. The spirit of the Old Constitutions and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of England reigned in the Lodges, despite the intrusion of dissension and innovations of minor importance.

When, in the late forties, a wave of religious fervour spread over the republican and socialistic forces in France, the Grand Orient deemed it desirable to express, more precisely and with greater emphasis than before, its position regarding fundamentals, and voted, in 1849, to place at the head of its constitution the proclamation:

"Freemasonry is based upon the existence of God and the immortality of the soul."

This declaration was retained in the Constitution of 1862. In 1865, it was made to read:

"Freemasonry has for basic principle the existence of God and the immortality of the soul."

This aroused opposition in some of the Lodges. The excitement spread. In order to put an end to the interminable discussions, the subject was brought up in the General Assembly, in 1876. Finally, on September 13th, 1877, on recommendation of a Protestant clergyman named Desmons, the Grand Orient voted to eliminate from the constitution all religious references and ordered a revision of the rituals then in use, so as to be in harmony with the adopted resolution.

This meant that every statement, allusion, or suggestion of a religious nature had to be removed. While the formula, "To the Glory of the Great Architect of the Universe," continued to appear for a while, on official letter-heads, it had to go as a logical consequence. The Bible, too, was excluded.

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Since that time, the Constitution of the Grand Orient opens with the following declaration of principles which are binding upon all Lodges of its jurisdiction:

Freemasonry, essentially philanthropic, philosophic and progressive, has for its object the search for truth, the study of morality and the practice of solidarity; it labors for the betterment of material and spiritual conditions; the intellectual and social perfecting of Humanity.

It has for principles mutual toleration, respect for others and for self, absolute freedom of conscience.

Considering metaphysical conceptions as belonging exclusively into the domain of individual judgment, it refrains from every dogmatic affirmation.

Its motto is: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Freemasonry has the duty of extending to all the members of the human family the ties of fraternity which unite Freemasons over all the earth.

It is the duty of a Freemason, under all circumstances, to aid, enlighten and protect his Brother, even at the peril of his life, and to defend him against injustice.

Freemasonry considers labor as an essential duty of man.

It pays equal respect to manual and intellectual labor.

By the removal of the fundamental Landmark of the Craft—that which the Constitutions of 1849, 1862, and 1865 had rightly declared to be basic—The Grand Orient placed itself outside the pale of Freemasonry. There it is today. There, according to the most recent authoritative pronouncements, it intends to stay.

The Grand Orient has no Grand Master. That office was abolished in 1871. Administrative and executive powers are vested in a Council of the Order, consisting of thirty-three members who are elected by the General Assembly to serve for three years. The officers of this Council, elected for one year, are—a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Keeper of the Seals. The General Assembly, which corresponds to our Annual Communications, is the legislative body and final authority in all things. It is composed of the accredited representatives of the Lodges. The Annual Assembly is opened on the Third Degree by the President of the Council of the Order. The President of the General Assembly is then elected and takes the chair. His service ends with the Assembly.

\* \* \* \*

On September 21st, 1921, the Grand Orient extended official recognition to the International Mixed Order "Human Right" (Droit Humain) and, since that time, maintains fraternal relations with it. The Lodges of the Droit Humain organization—or Co-Masonic Order, as it styles itself in English-speaking countries—admits men and women on a basis of equality. The men only may visit the Lodges of the Grand Orient of France and become affiliated with them; the women—not yet. The Grand Orient and the Co-Masonic Order co-operate in matters of common interest. The only restrictive provision of the relationship is the following:

"By reason of existing regulations which do not permit the participation of women in the labors of the Grand Orient of France, only the men of the membership of the International Mixed Order Human Right can be received as visitors."

\* \* \* \*

While the Grand Orient of France has declared repeatedly that it does not engage in politics, it is essentially an anti-clerical political debating society and does not hesitate to issue election appeals, on occasion, telling the voters of "The Left" (la Gauche) for whom not to vote. Members of the French Parliament have been expelled from membership in the Grand Orient for purely political reasons. Pending legislation is approved or disapproved, according as it pleases or displeases the G. O. Criticism of public officials and their acts are constantly voted and brought to the attention of the French Government. The new President of the Council of the Order, whose name is Groussier, in his spirited and remarkably fine inaugural address to the General Assembly, on September 24th, 1927, said this concerning the politics of the G. O.:

"Contrary to oft repeated reproaches, the Grand Orient of France does not go in for politics. It prohibits its Lodges from taking part in election fights. It defends ideas and refuses to satisfy ambitions or appetites.

But if they call it politics when we seek to alleviate human misery and seek to discover means for suppressing its causes, we admit we are in politics.

We hope that the Grand Orient will never have cause to go into action outside of its Temples, *but* if, neglectful of their mission, those who have in their keeping the destinies of democracy allow this to be persecuted, we shall fight without mercy to preserve our liberties."

The trouble is with the *but* which we have italicized in the text. One can find so many occasions for going forth to war for the preservation of "democracy" and "our liberties." Added to this the inflammable nature of the Gallic temperament, it is easy to see why going in for politics has become a habit in the Grand Orient of France.

Aside from election handbills—we have samples of two of them—sent out by the G. O. in "emergencies," there is the record of resolutions in the printed minutes (Compte Rendu) of the Council of the Order and the proceedings of the General Assembly, from which hundreds of examples of political action might be drawn.

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Though the claim is made by the Grand Orient that it constitutes no Lodges in any foreign country occupied by a regular Masonic Grand Body with which it maintains official relations, it has authorized Lodges in Greece,

Switzerland, Turkey and elsewhere. In 1923 it deliberately entered the American field with the avowed object to "gain a foothold on soil which has not been very hospitable to the Grand Orient." That its proteges make no perceptible headway here, does not lessen the onus which goes with a violation of assurance that territorial jurisdiction would be respected.

The Grand Orient of France, unquestionably, is of legitimate Masonic origin, but it has abandoned essential Landmarks of the Craft and forfeited thereby the right to be considered a regular Masonic organization.

#### THE GRAND LODGE OF FRANCE.

The Grand Lodge of France is the offspring of the "Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for France and her Dependencies," which from its beginning arrogated to itself authority to confer thirty-three degrees, including the three Masonic degrees of the Lodge. In the exercise of its assumed powers this Supreme Council formed a new Grand Lodge of its own and called it Grande Loge Generale ecossaise de France, rite ancien et accepte (Scottish General Grand Lodge, Ancient and Accepted Rite). This body was instituted on October 22nd, 1804, ten days after the organization of the Supreme Council, without lawful authority of any sort.

Freemasonry in France, at that time, had barely recovered from the upheavals caused by the French Revolution. In order to ward off new dissensions, an agreement was arrived at whereby the Scottish Grand Lodge passed into the Grand Orient. This arrangement lasted only about eight months, when the Supreme Council announced the restoration of its Scottish Grand Lodge and declared the Ancient and Accepted Rite thenceforth to be and remain independent from the Grand Orient.

The revival of democratic ideas which led to the February Revolution of 1848 and the subsequent establishment of the Second Republic, had affected the minds of the Masons as it had the general public. Dissatisfaction with the hierarchic constitution of the Supreme Council and with the unreal superiority of the so-called higher degrees came to the surface. One Lodge, Patronage des Orphelins (Support of Orphans), on March 5th, 1848, adopted resolutions favoring the organization of a National Grand Lodge of France, absolutely independent and sovereign, securing to the Lodges the fullest measure of self-government, and doing away with all alleged higher grades beyond the degree of Master Mason. A call was addressed to the Masons in France who were tired of the discord of Rites, of high degrees and hollow title, and wanted to return to unity as Masons and Brothers. In December, seventeen Lodges joined in the formation of a National Grand Lodge, adopted the English ritual and sought to be recognized by Grand Lodges of other countries. It lasted only about two years. Calumnies were set on foot, and its opponents went so far as to denounce it to the civil government as dangerous to the public peace, whereupon the police ordered its dissolution.

A new schism, on a similar basis, occurred in 1880, when several Lodges withdrew from the Supreme Council and formed the Symbolic Scottish Grand Lodge (Grande Loge Symbolique Eccossaise).

In 1894, several district conventions of Lodges under the Supreme Councils, claimed the right of self-government and entered into negotiations with the Symbolic Grand Lodge in order to effect a fusion.

Then the Supreme Council became aroused to action and called for a convention of delegates of all its Symbolic Lodges to discuss conditions. The convention was held on November 7th, 1894, and declared by a vote of fifty against eight, two not voting, for the autonomy of the Lodges. The Supreme Council thereupon issued a decree conceding the formation of the Grand Lodge of France as a self-governing Federation, but reserving for itself certain prerogatives limiting particularly the powers of warranting official delegations by the Lodges "with the traditional honors" and fixing the annual contributions to be paid by the Grand Lodge. The decree took effect on January 1st, 1895.

In 1897, a fusion was effected which united all the Lodges of the Supreme Council and the Symbolic Scottish Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of France which now endeavored to enter into fraternal relations with foreign Masonic Jurisdictions. Some of the latter refused recognition on the ground that the decree of 1894 did not grant independence to the Grand Lodge of France and that this was merely an administrative body for the Symbolic Lodges "under the auspices of the Supreme Council of France." Negotiations were started to persuade the Supreme Council to grant further concessions which would place the Grand Lodge in a more favorable position with foreign jurisdictions. Twice they were without result, in 1900 and 1903. Then, on March 7th, 1904, the Grand Lodge by unanimous vote invited its Federal Council to urge anew upon the Supreme Council the necessity for putting an end to the existing condition, which, if it should continue, would seriously affect the prosperity of the Scottish Rite. The outcome was that two restrictive provisions of the decree of 1894, were removed by the Supreme Council, on July 26th, 1904, and the Grand Lodge of France was proclaimed an "autonomous, independent and Sovereign Masonic Power."

The soi-disant independence is not what we understand by that term:

1. The Grand Lodge is required to communicate to the Supreme Council all names of candidates; the dates of their initiation, passing and raising; their addresses, ages and occupations; "observations" and "changes" recorded on the Lodge Register against their names.

2. After a Worshipful Master has been notified in advance of the visit of an official delegation of the Supreme Council, the members thereof must be received "with the traditional honors." Grand Lodge, therefore, provides in its regulations that the "honors" prescribed for the reception of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or an official delegation of the Federal Council, are to be extended to the "*Very Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, to the Lieutenant Grand Commander, to delegates of the Supreme Council of France, as well as to every official delegation of Masonic Jurisdictions, which are in relations of friendship with the Grand Lodge of France.*" It is so stipulated in the bond—as regards the here italicized dignitaries.

3. "At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of France, the Supreme Council makes known the amount of the contribution which the Grand Lodge of France is called upon to vote." The "sovereign independent" Grand Lodge must pay a fixed tribute to the Supreme Council, in other words:

The decree which declares the Grand Lodge of France to be an "autonomous, independent and sovereign Masonic Power," also contains this reminder:



"The Supreme Council does not exercise always a direct authority in the degrees below the seventeenth degree; to-wit: Knight of the East and of the West. It can delegate this authority according to circumstances and localities. Such delegation may even be tacit, but the right of the Supreme Council cannot be legally taken away (mais son droit est imprescriptible), etc., etc."

The S. C. has given, the S. C. can take away.

Leaving aside the question of origin and considering briefly the position of the Grand Lodge of France with regard to the fundamental landmarks of the Craft, we beg leave to submit the following facts:

Because of its Scottish Rite affiliation, no doubt as chief reason, the Grand Lodge of France has retained in its ritual the formula, "To the Glory of the Great Architect of the Universe." That this is considered merely a traditional Masonic "Symbol" is quite clearly set forth by Grand Master Bernard Wellhof in an authoritative statement published by him in 1921. Translated extracts of essentials were printed in the Masonic Outlook for January, 1925. A brief summary re-statement may suffice for present purposes:

After stating that in his capacity as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of France he feels obliged to be cautious in his remarks, the author explains that his Grand Lodge permits a symbolic interpretation broad enough that even those lacking any religious conception of "divinity" can accept it without having to compromise with their conscience. The text, here quoted, reads in the original French as follows:

"Elle autorise une interpretation symbolique assez large pour que meme ceux qui n'ont pas la conception religieuse de la divinite la puissent admettre sans transiger avec leur conscience."

He adds that one must not draw from this statement the deduction that an atheist would not be received into the fellowship of his Grand Lodge, even if he were irreligious. The French text runs:

"Qu'on n'en deduisse pas qu'un athee ne serait pas recu chez nous en raison de son impiete meme."

By way of comparison it may be interesting to set over against this drift of the argument the statement of Arthur Groussier, the titular head of the Grand Orient of France, who in explaining, at the Annual Communication of 1927, the position of his organization with regard to the Symbol of the Grand Architect of the Universe takes this stand:

"If we had retained the symbol divested of every meaning, leaving only the mere words of the formula, should we not have acted as the hypocritical Pharisees spoken of in the Bible?"

Today we are asked to resume the symbol. Let me remind you that the Anglo-Saxon Grand Lodges did not break their relations with us because of the symbol of the G. A. U., but solely and altogether because we dropped the dogma of the Divinity. None of our resolutions had to do with the symbol of G. A. U., and the superscription was to be found on our letterheads afterwards as before."

Referring to the suggestion that some foreign Grand Lodges would be willing to permit a very broad interpretation of the symbol, he warns that no assurances were received that the leading jurisdictions would actually agree to such a thing. He asks the question: "If I should enter one of their Temples

(of the Grand Lodge of England), under the protection of the G. A. U., and they would form the opinion that I shared their views, should I not have the feeling, as they would receive me as an honest Freemason, that either I had deceived them or that I was no longer worthy to be called an honest Freemason?"

The position taken by the official spokesman of the Grand Orient is unquestionably the more conscientious one. Either the symbol represents a fundamental dogma or it has no meaning whatever and is calculated to mislead the outside world. Until the Grand Lodge of France has pronounced itself more satisfactorily in the matter, its retention of the symbol in question cannot be accepted as meeting the requirements which the Grand Lodge of New York has fixed as necessary for the establishment of fraternal relations.

Generally speaking the Grand Lodge of France differs but little from the Grand Orient as regards the character of its membership and general tendencies. While it does not proclaim a belief in God nor requires the presence of the Bible in the Lodges while at work, it is not anti-religious and less anti-clerical, refrains from recognizing the Co-Masonic order and similar perversions, and is not so deeply involved in politics. As a natural effect of its long identification, for many years, with the Supreme Council, the membership of the Lodge is less self-assertive than under organizations which have been self-governing and independent from the start. This accounts no doubt also for many other defects and more especially the indefiniteness in declaring its real position towards the Landmarks. Possibly the Grand Lodge may at some time become less nondescript and either accept the fundamental Landmarks of the Craft as binding upon itself and all its Lodges and members or else go the way of the Grand Orient. It is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl now.

The Grand Lodge of France co-operates with the Grand Orient in many things. As a matter of fact, it owes its title to consideration chiefly to the recognition accorded it by the latter body, about the time of the war, if we are not mistaken in the time.

A large part of its membership is striving to bring about conditions which will commend the Grand Lodge to the fraternal favor of English-speaking jurisdictions as a truly Masonic governing body. So far, not much, but some, progress has been made in that direction. The men who go into the Lodges in France are imbued with wrong conceptions of Freemasonry, which conceptions assert themselves later in anti-clerical and political attitude and action.

The inevitable conclusion would seem to be that the Grand Lodge of France does not now uphold the fundamental Landmarks of the Craft, and therefore cannot be regarded as a Masonic organization.

#### THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF FRANCE.

Contrary to current misinformation, the National Grand Lodge of France was not formed by new Lodges constituted by the United Grand Lodge of England in French territory, in violation of the now more or less generally recognized law of Masonic territorial jurisdictions. If England actually had warranted the Lodges—which was not the case—she would have been amply justified, by our own position in the matter, as set forth in a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of New York in 1921, which authorized the establishment,

by warrant of the Grand Master, of Lodges in countries "in which no Masonic Authority exists with which this Jurisdiction is in fraternal relations."

The National Grand Lodge was inaugurated by two of the oldest French Lodges—L'Anglaise, No. 204, of Bordeaux, and Centre des Amis, of Paris—both under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France. They left the Grand Orient because they wanted to retain in their rituals the invocation of the Great Architect of the Universe, as well as other features recognized by us as Masonic essentials, and they were not permitted to do so.

The causes which led the two Lodges to withdraw from the Grand Orient may be gathered from the following historical facts:

L'Anglaise was formed by English merchants at Bordeaux, on April 27th, 1732. In less than ten years it became one of the numerically strongest Lodges in France. Beginning about 1745, it formed Lodges at Brest, Limoges, Pons, Cayenne, Cognac, Perigueux, and New Orleans. Twenty years later it announced its complete independence and asked for confirmation of its constitution by the Grand Lodge of England. The request was granted, under date of 1766, and the Lodge was registered in England as No. 363.

After the Grand Orient of France had been formed to be the central Masonic authority, L'Anglaise applied for admission and was placed on the Grand Orient Register, in 1781. Four years later it broke away, returned under the jurisdiction of England and was enrolled as No. 240.

When the authority of the Grand Orient had been fully re-established, after the "Days of the Terror"—this time to continue its course without interruption—L'Anglaise again became affiliated with it. The last appearance of the Grand Orient Register was in 1913, when the record named it as "Anglaise (No. 204), a Bordeaux, fondee 27 Avril, 1732"—English Lodge (No. 204) at Bordeaux, founded on April 27th, 1732. The reason for its withdrawal from the Grand Orient of France will be given more fully further on. Here the statement will suffice that it supported the Lodge Centre des Amis, in its appeal to the Annual Assembly of 1913, to be permitted to work "in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe" and not to be compelled to accord to visiting non-members the right to vote. When the protests were peremptorily brushed aside, both Lodges made common cause, withdrew, and formed the National Grand Lodge of France.

The Lodge Centre des Amis was constituted about 170 years ago. Its membership appears to have been made up of Swiss Masons. The original name was Guillaume Tell, in honor of William Tell, the great legendary hero of Switzerland. Some time later the title Centre des Amis (Centre of Friends) was adopted. It was one of three Lodges, if not the only Lodge, which continued its meetings courageously and without interruption, during the whole period of the French Revolution.

Alexander Louis Roettiers to whom belongs, above all others, the credit of having averted the dissolution of Freemasonry, after the "Days of Terror," and who, with Dr. Mercadier, re-established the Grand Orient of France, in 1795, and made this body the sole and only lawful Masonic governing body in France, was a member of the "Centre de Amis."

The Lodge became dormant in 1841. About seventy years later, in 1910, it was revived under a warrant from the Swiss Directorate of the rectified Scottish Rite, whose headquarters were at Geneva.

The "Rectified Rite" which was started, in 1778, as a protest against the unwarranted claims of the Strict Observance deriving Masonry from the Templars, received its final form in 1782. It was organized with the avowed purpose to abolish illusions and delusions which had made Freemasonry ridiculous in the eyes of scholars, and to return to the simplicity and purity of the original English Craft principles, while retaining such features of the abandoned system as had been found especially impressive, beautiful and inspiring.

The Rectified Rite includes the three degrees of the St. John Lodge, the Scottish Master degree of the St. Andrew Lodge, and the chivalric order of Benevolent Knights of the Holy City. According to their declaration, the founders considered themselves "Benevolent Knights consecrated to the defense of Christianity and the practice of the three theological virtues: Hope, Faith and Charity."

The Rite found many adherents particularly in France and Switzerland, and held sway for a time in Denmark until the Swedish system was adopted.

The three provincial governing bodies which are involved in the story of the Lodge Centre des Amis are the Grand Directorates of Auvergne and Neustria, in France, and of Geneva, in Switzerland.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the Grand Orient of France made a determined effort to establish its authority over all Rites traveling under the banner of Freemasonry and to reduce the number of degrees beyond the Symbolic Lodge to four. While not altogether successful, it managed to absorb several Directorates of other systems.

The arrival of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, in 1804, upset things again, as has been told in the summary historical account of the Grand Orient. A number of independent governing bodies of old and new systems appeared in the field and gained more or less popularity. Among these were Directorates of the Rectified Rite.

The Grand Directorate of Auvergne suspended its labors in 1830, and transmitted its powers and records to the Grand Directorate of Geneva. The Grand Directorate of Neustria, with jurisdiction over North-western France, decided upon the same step at Paris, in 1841. Both bodies made the transfer with the distinct understanding that the powers entrusted to Geneva should be restored to representatives of the two French Directorates if at any time a favorable opportunity should arise for the revival of the Rectified Rite in France.

The Lodge Centre des Amis had adhered to the Rectified Rite, under the Grand Directorate of Neustria. After the latter body ceased to work, the communications of the Lodge came to an end, in 1841.

Dissatisfied with Masonic conditions in France, and desiring to be identified with an organization founded upon the Old Constitutions of the Craft, a number of French Freemasons, under the leadership of Edouard of Ribaucourt, member of the Lodge Les Amis du Progres (G. O. F.), applied to the Grand Directorate of Geneva for a warrant to revive the Lodge Centre des

Amis with authority to practice the Rectified Rite in France. Their request was granted in 1910. The following year, the Grand Orient of France, having become aware of the new formation, protested to Geneva. Negotiations resulted in the signing of an agreement whereby the control over the Rectified Rite, in French territory was passed over to the Grand Orient by the Directorate. Centre de Amis was enrolled on the register of the Grand Orient as having been founded in 1910, and it was given permission to use the former Rectified Ritual which included religious features.

In June, 1913, the Council of the Grand Orient attempted to deprive the Lodge of the privilege which it had been accorded, by imposing upon it a new ritual in which all religious reference, including the invocation of the G. A. O. T. U. were suppressed. The Council insisted also upon changes in the By-Laws to conform to the prevailing rules which required among other things that visiting non-members of the Lodge must be given the right to vote. The Lodge appealed from these decisions to the Annual Assembly, in September, 1913, but the Grand Orator made the peremptory declaration that the Lodge must submit, that the Grand Orient had abolished all reference to the G. A. from its constitution, and that the Assembly proceed with the regular order of business. Only one of the delegates present at the Assembly came forward to support the plea of the Centre des Amis, and he was the Master of the old Lodge Anglaise (No. 204) of Bordeaux.

Centre des Amis and Anglaise (No. 204) now got together and decided to withdraw from the Grand Orient and enroll under a jurisdiction which would permit them to work in the spirit of, and in accordance with the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, assuring them also fraternal relations with true Masonic Grand Lodges throughout the World. The Grand Lodge of France was out of the question. There was no other governing body in France to which to apply for admission.

Following the example of the Ancient Lodge of York, Centre des Amis assumed the title of Grand Lodge and applied to the Grand Directorate of Geneva for recognition, citing the Grand Orient's violation of the agreement of 1911. The desired recognition was granted. Anglaise (No. 204) joined the Centre des Amis. The name adopted for the new formation was Independent and Regular National Grand Lodge of France and the French Colonies (La Grande Loge Nationale Independente et Reguliere pour la France et les Colonies Francaises).

The great wish of the founders of the new Grand Lodge was to have the sanction and support of the United Grand Lodge of England which, for forty years or so, had had no relations with French Masonry. England, after full inquiry and deliberation, voted at the Quarterly Communication on December 3rd, 1913, to accord recognition to the National Grand Lodge. The vote showed that England, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, had no prejudice against the French, but that there had been, for forty years or so, no Masonry in France which she could recognize. Her action restored Freemasonry in France.

A number of English Freemasons, members of Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England, who resided in Paris, now applied to the National Grand Lodge of France for permission to form a Lodge under its jurisdiction.

Their petition was granted and they received a warrant to form St. George's Lodge which was constituted in June, 1914. Four other Lodges were in process of formation, when the war broke out.

What remains to be told to complete the story, was related briefly and admirably by M. W. Brother Charles Barrois, Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of France, at a recent banquet following the installation of Brother Sir Rowland Baldes, Lord Mayor of London, as Worshipful Master of Guildhall Lodge, No. 3116, on February 15th, 1927, by M. W. Brother Lord Amphill, Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. He said in part:

"Founded, at the closing of the year 1913, by Brethren who desired to return to the practice of true Freemasonry, sound and enlightened, the National Grand Lodge was compelled, almost from the start, to meet difficulties engendered by four years of war. Nevertheless, there was no slackening of her activity for one instant: She established military Lodges at Havre, at Rouen, at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

"About three years ago, the National Grand Lodge established a charitable undertaking, under the title of Masonic Benevolence, to aid the unfortunate, particularly Freemasons in distress, but keeping in mind, as principal object, the accumulation of a capital sufficient to provide eventually a Masonic Home for Orphans. This fund is very prosperous today: It has in the treasury close to 200,000 francs, a considerable sum, considering the short time which has elapsed since it was founded.

Though the majority of the Brethren are contributing members of this work of charity, the benevolent funds maintained by the several Lodges have not suffered thereby: These Lodges find themselves able to donate annually about 80,000 francs to various charities. To cite but one example, which shows our activity in this direction, a number of Brethren conceived the idea of presenting woolen clothing and toys to the children in the hospitals: In a few days, three Lodges had accumulated twenty thousand francs, and were enabled thereby to supply warm clothing to the unfortunate little ones and to have these share in the great feast of the Nativity, like their more favored sisters and brothers.

"The National Grand Lodge responds to a real need in France. It is this body which has renewed the chain of union between our country and world-wide Freemasonry, a chain which had been broken the instant when the symbol of the G. A. O. T. U. was banished from the Constitution of one French jurisdiction and became optional in another. The National Grand Lodge alone upholds the beacon of Masonic light. She is conscious of her responsibility. She will keep that light aflame in all its purity, never failing in her duty, convinced that, in a more or less distant future, the organizations which could not get themselves to recognize that the Great Architect of the Universe is the solid foundation which renders Freemasonry indestructible, will disappear and that it is around this beacon brilliant with light that the men of goodwill shall group themselves. When that time arrives, the National Grand Lodge will have served well Freemasonry in general; for she will have established Masonic Unity in France."

## MASONRY ON THE IBERIAN PENINSULA AND THE GRAND LODGE OF SPAIN.

Nowhere in the world has Masonry been subjected to more frequent and acute persecution than in Spain and Portugal. Church and State waged almost incessant war on the Craft for the liberality of its principles and the silent indictment of absolution in spiritual and political affairs, inherent in those principles. But neither the terrorism of the Inquisition nor the cruelties visited, especially in the eighteenth century and until shortly after the first half of the nineteenth century, could crush the Masonic ideas: They are too deeply rooted in the human heart, and there always have been Masons to keep alive in their Lodges the sacred fire, undismayed by the dangers threatening from without, laboring hopefully toward the day when their ideals shall be better understood, when Brotherhood shall be the watchword of all men, and the harmonious working together of all men of good will, the universal rule.

Under such conditions it is almost impossible to trace a continuous course of organized Masonry. Lodges would start under way, then disappear from public notice in hostile times, only to come to light again strong and vigorous when conditions were less unpropitious.

In Spain, a fairly continuous history of Masonic progress may be traced from the time of the expulsion of the Bourbons, in 1868, onward.

Lodges were constituted in Spanish territory by the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Portugal, which latter body became the United Lusitanian Grand Orient of Portugal, and has continued to this day. Both derived their origin from the Mother Grand Lodge of England.

There are in Spain, at present, two Grand Jurisdictions: The Grand Orient of Spain, with headquarters at Seville, and the Grand Lodge of Spain, whose seat is in Barcelona.

The present Grand Lodge of Spain—Gran Logia Espanola—was originally established by a charter from the Lusitanian Grand Orient, on January 28th, 1886, as a Regional Grand Lodge for Catalonia and the Balearic Isles—Regional Catalano-Balear.

The Grand Orient of Spain, in 1910, had one Lodge (Lealtad) in the city of Barcelona, which met in the Hall of the Regional Grand Lodge of Barcelona and the Balearic Isles. In order to define jurisdictional questions and to arrive, if possible, at a unification of Spanish Freemasonry, particularly also to put an end to the spread of clandestine Lodges in Spanish territory, the leaders of the two Jurisdictions got together to work out an amicable concordat. The result was, that in 1914, the two bodies signed an agreement whereby the Catalano-Balear Regional Grand Lodge was accorded full autonomy in the territory indicated in its title—The Lodge Lealtad (Loyalty) remaining, by agreement, under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Orient—while the Grand Lodge left to the Grand Orient the exclusive right to represent the United Freemasonry of Spain in dealing with foreign jurisdictions.

The arrangement lasted about ten years. The immediate cause of its dissolution was that the directors of the Grand Orient seemingly proceeded on the assumption that the Regional Grand Lodge had been absorbed, and disregarded the latter more and more in their official dealings with the Catalan

Lodges, even establishing Lodges in Barcelona, in violation of the compact of 1910. The Regional Grand Lodge protested, but failed to have its rights respected. Thereupon it notified, in 1920, all foreign Masonic Jurisdictions that the concordat with the Grand Orient had been rescinded, and that it had resumed its former autonomy. In order to mark more definitely its Masonic independence, it adopted, in May, 1921, the title of Grand Lodge of Spain—Gran Logia Espanola—and extended its jurisdiction over all Spanish territory.

Meanwhile the Grand Orient of Spain, in its eagerness for expansion, had invaded the territory of many foreign Grand Lodges and established Lodges there, especially also the United States, where it chartered Lodges in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere. This unlawful procedure caused the international convention of the Scottish Rite Supreme Councils of the world, in 1923, to refuse to admit the Supreme Council of Spain, which controlled the Grand Orient of Spain at that time, unless it should promise to withdraw at once all charters issued to Lodges in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The Supreme Council of Spain submitted to the condition and sent notice of the cancellation of charters to all its Lodges in the States, though it has continued to operate Lodges in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. The withdrawal of the charters brought protests and threats of litigation from the abandoned Lodges to the doors of the Grand Orient. Probably in order to escape unpleasant consequences, the Grand Orient dissolved itself into a number of Regional Grand Lodges. A complete reorganization was effected, a more judicious corps of officers was elected, and determined efforts were set on foot to conform to the landmarks of the Craft. A new Grand Orient has evolved, which is laboring seriously to win the respect and favor of the regular Grand Lodges of other lands.

In 1924 the Grand Lodge of Spain entered into a new agreement with the Grand Orient to put an end to all differences between them. Guarantees of mutual respect were exchanged, and amicable relations were established. Since that the two Jurisdictions work side by side in Spanish territory.

The Grand Lodge of Spain confines itself exclusively to the three symbolic degrees of the Craft. It has never authorized the establishment of Lodges outside of the limits of its Jurisdiction and is resolved ever to adhere to this policy in the future. It has at present forty-two Lodges at work on the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic and Canary Islands, and its membership is composed of approximately 5,000 loyal and respected subjects of the King of Spain.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Spain now conforms to the Ancient Charges of the Craft, belief in God is acknowledged, the Bible is open in the Lodges while at work, political and sectarian discussions are strictly taboo, loyalty to the Government of Spain is firmly upheld.

#### MASONIC DEVELOPMENTS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

In the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia there are two Grand Lodges working side by side and in complete Masonic harmony. They are the Grand Lodge Lessing of the Three Rings (Lessing zu den Drei Ringen) and the National Grand Lodge of Czecho-Slovakia (Narodni Velika Loze Ceskoslovenska). Both are regular in all respects. The cordial relations between them are apparent from the review of the Seventh Annual Communication of the Less-



ing Grand Lodge, which forms a part of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence published as an appendix to our proceedings for this year.

In order to appreciate more fully the significance of the fraternal working together of the two Grand Lodges, account must be taken of an outstanding peculiarity of racial antagonisms which have prevailed in that country for many years: Antagonisms between the approximately three million people of German extraction, representing about twenty-five per cent of the population, and the great Czecho-Slovak majority; antagonisms which began almost from the day when German colonists began to settle in the country, about 700 years ago, giving rise to mutual suspicion and distrust, a condition which the later foreign invaders and rulers encouraged and turned to their own advantage.

The unhappy condition became intensified during the World War. When at last the present enlightened Government was established, and a Constitution was adopted, which safeguards the essential interests of the racial minorities—particularly the Germans (ap. twenty-five per cent) and Hungarians (ap. five per cent)—after-war adjustments afforded Irredenist agitators a brief space of opportunity for stirring up inter-racial strife once more. But slowly and steadily the confidence of the people in their great President Masaryk and in Dr. Edward Benes, his world-famous lieutenant, coupled with a sincere desire on the part of the National Assembly to be just to all, with due regard for the unity of the Republic, has smoothed the way toward ultimate national co-operation of all races for the common good.

Here we have an ideal situation for Freemasonry to demonstrate its oft-vaunted but still largely unapplied principles making for peace and unity among men of good will, whatever racial, religious, political and economical differences there may be between them.

In Czecho-Slovakia, as in most other countries, Masonic relationships—all of us being quite human and subject to human frailties—have been influenced more or less by prevailing antagonisms, at least in practice, however much the ideals of the Craft may urge its adherents to rise above current prejudices. What a soul-stirring and heartening meaning attaches to the simple record that the Brethren of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Slovak and Czech extraction met and broke bread together, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge Lessing of the Three Rings, at Brno, in the spring of 1927.

#### NORWAY.

The authentic history of Norway covers eleven centuries. About the year 1000, the Norwegians became converted to Christianity. The line of the first king of the united country reigned by approximately five hundred years.

In 1397, the three Scandinavian nations formally entered into a union "never to be dissolved." It lasted about 125 years, when it came to an end.

Denmark and Norway remained united until 1814, when Norway was ceded to Sweden.

Though the Norwegians had been guaranteed their liberties and rights, under their own Constitution, there was increasing friction until, in 1905, the

union with Sweden was dissolved, and Norway became again an independent sovereign kingdom.

The changes briefly indicated here help to explain why the Masonry in the three Scandinavian kingdoms is governed by the same Rite, though the individual character of each country is reflected in the spirit of its particular Grand Lodge.

The first Masonic Lodge in Norway, St. Olaus, was constituted in 1749.

After Norway became united with Sweden, her Lodges passed under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the latter country and were formed into a District Grand Lodge.

On May 10th, 1891, was formed the present independent and sovereign Grand Lodge of Norway. Five St. John Lodges and two St. Andrew Lodges, then at work, with a membership of about 2,500 united in the formation.

Shortly after this event, a number of foreign Masonic Jurisdictions extended fraternal recognition to the new organization, among them the Grand Lodge of New York. Our relations with the Grand Lodge of Norway have been maintained uninterrupted ever since and, in the course of years, have steadily increased in cordiality and intimacy through correspondence and personal visits.

The three Scandinavian Grand Lodges follow what is known as the Swedish System of Masonry. But while in Sweden and Denmark the Grand-mastership is vested, by election, in the King of the respective Nations, Norway, from the beginning, always has had a commoner at the head of its Grand Lodge.

While all candidates are required to profess belief in the Christian religion, no particular creed is imposed upon the members. Christians of all denominations work together in the Lodges. Sectarian and political discussions are prohibited, and the law in this respect is rigidly enforced.

Brethren of religions other than the Christian are received as visitors in the symbolic Lodges, provided they hail from a Masonic Jurisdiction in fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Norway. Among these are the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, twelve Grand Lodges of the United States, including New York, several in Canada and Australia, seven in Germany, and many others.

#### QUEENSLAND.

(Grand Master): "The President has informed the Board that through private consultations inaugurated by and conducted through Worshipful Brother C. M. Baroni, P. M., Italia Lodge No. 2687, he has received official assurances from Rome that the rule for Fascists regarding Masonry set forth by the Italian Government, is not to be applied to those who are members of Lodges under the British jurisdiction. This decision of the supreme authority of the National Fascist Party can be accepted, the President is assured, as intended to recognize in especial the philanthropic and non-political aims of the United Grand Lodge of England, working in close association with the Royal House, and is hoped to strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship between Italy and Great Britain. In this spirit, and because of the relief given to those of Italian birth who are members of British Lodges, the Board

desires to express its cordial appreciation of what has been done and its recognition of the successful efforts of the President and Brother Baroni."

### MASONRY AND POLITICS, ETC.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

(Edict of Grand Master): "Edict No. 1.

"Take due notice and be governed accordingly."

Ripley, Miss., October 1, 1928.

It has come to the attention of the Grand Master that perhaps the harmony of some Lodges is being disturbed by political communications or discussions in open Lodges.

It is unmasonic for any political communication, any circular or paper which refers directly or indirectly to politics, political party, or any candidate for office, to be read in open Lodge. It is likewise unmasonic for any political discussion to take place in open Lodge, or for any Lodge to pass any resolution touching political views or candidates.

It is therefore ordered by the undersigned Grand Master that no political paper, letter, or communication be read in open Lodge; that no political discussion of any kind take place in open Lodge, and that no Lodge pass or promulgate any resolution political in its nature.

THOMAS E. PEGRAM, Grand Master.

Attest:

E. L. FAUCETTE, Grand Secretary.

#### TEXAS.

(Grand Master): Resolved, That Article 631, Page 218, of Masonic Laws of Texas, as amended December 6, 1922, and December 6, 1928, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas 1928, page 193, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

The use of Masonry or the use of the faith and credit of Masonry by individuals or corporations for business or political purposes is strictly prohibited, and the ostentatious display of Masonic emblems is contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry and is hereby prohibited; provided, that nothing herein shall prohibit a corporation, association, firm or individual from engaging in the publication, sale or distribution of Masonic books, journals, or periodicals, or legitimate trade in Masonic supplies, paraphernalia, etc.; or, unless it be a cemetery burial association; Temple association, employment and relief bureau, organized, controlled and conducted wholly by a Lodge or Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction for the benefit of Masons and their families and without profit. Provided, any Masons engaged in the business of publishing any Masonic book, journal or periodical who permits the printing of any advertisement in any such publication using the word "Mason," or the words "For Masons only," or "For Masons and their Families," or any other term, sign or symbol of Freemasonry for any commercial or other business enterprise the use of which is prohibited hereby, shall be guilty of un-Masonic conduct.

The Grand Lodge of Texas prohibits the use of the word "Masonic" and all like terms, as well as Masonic emblems on signboards, business cards, or

stationery or in any other way for the purpose of advancing the secular interests or business or political fortunes of individual Masons.

TEXAS.

(Committee on Constitution): We recommend that there be adopted a new Regulation to read as follows:

Section 24. No Lodge or any member thereof, nor any Freemason within this Jurisdiction, over whom the Grand Lodge or any of its subordinate Lodges has Masonic penal jurisdiction, shall directly or indirectly use or attempt to use Freemasonry for or against any political activity, enterprise or candidacy; and it shall be unlawful for any such Lodge or Brother to either personally or by written letter or circular or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, solicit or attempt to obtain votes for or against any candidate for political office, on the ground, or for the reason that such candidate is or is not a member of the Craft and therefore worthy or otherwise of political support. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a Masonic offense.

(Grand Master): Thirty-eight years ago the then Grand Master, and now our venerable and beloved Senior Past Grand Master, M. W. John W. Vrooman, in his Annual Message said:

"Many years ago our Craft was not only wickedly persecuted in this State, but socially and politically ostracized; and the principal excuse of our persecutors was that Freemasons were using the Fraternity for political gain or preferment. Our Brethren submitted to this cruel and unjust persecution without a murmur, and their prudence and fortitude challenged the admiration and secured the sympathy of the people.

"We must maintain our standing by demonstrating to all mankind that our aims are confined to moral, charitable, and religious problems and hence we must live above and beyond suspicion of self-interest. The moment we seek to divert Fraternal devotion into political channels that moment we bring ourselves into disrepute and become the object of just criticism."

Since then other Grand Masters from time to time have sounded a similar warning. Only three years ago M. W. William A. Rowan, Grand Master, said in his Annual Address:

"The large membership of the Craft, with its constantly increasing numbers, opens a large field for political venture. For this there should be permitted no opening wedge. Masons as citizens in politics, yes; the Institution of Masons in politics, never!"

Notwithstanding these admonitions there seems to be an almost irresistible impulse to drag the Fraternity into partisan politics from time to time. This was manifested during the political campaigns of last year. Letters were sent out by various members of our Fraternity making appeals to our members to support particular candidates for office at the November elections. In some of these the Masonic character of the appeal was vague, and left more or less to inference from the language used. In others, it was direct and unequivocal. One of the most flagrant of these was a letter sent out by the Secretary of one of our Lodges over his official signature, and with the title of Worshipful prefixed to his name, indicating his previous position as Master of the Lodge. This letter called attention to the candidacy of a mem-

ber of the Fraternity for a high office and contained among other matters these sentences:

"This is an opportune time to show our sincere appreciation and friendship for our good friend and Brother, and prove to him that work in the Quarries of Masonry brings results.

"Might I therefore suggest that you address the Brethren or write them and make sure we roll up a vote for our Brother and friend . . . of which we may justly be proud?"

This letter was brought to my attention just before the election, and I promptly suspended the Secretary from his office.

Subsequent investigation satisfied me that this particular Brother had acted upon the advice of other Brethren in sending out this letter, and that he was not fully aware of the nature of his un-Masonic conduct in so doing. Those who advised him knew, or should have known, the nature of his offense. I felt therefore, that to prefer charges against the Secretary and let those even more guilty go free of censure or punishment would be unfair. Accordingly, I restored the Brother to his office after the election with a reprimand and admonition against future like conduct.

That the Fraternity is not to be used for political purposes is a law so well established by custom, edicts and admonitions as to give it practically the force of a Landmark. Evidence of this was presented in the fact that complaints to the Grand Master from the rank and file of our membership were frequent, complaining of the political activities to which I have referred.

The importance of the subject needs no emphasis. For our Fraternity to indulge in political controversies, would be to sound its own death knell. The only way to prevent this is to suppress every attempt to use the Fraternity for political purposes. If we disregard a minor attempt to introduce politics into the Fraternity we encourage a greater attempt of the same kind. Thus step by step, we shall find ourselves enmeshed in political affairs, and our Fraternity at the end of its usefulness.

#### NEW YORK.

(Committee on Grand Master's Address): From the first written book of Constitutions of the first Grand Lodge in England down to this moment Masonic scholars and philosophers have agreed that mixing into secular or partisan politics has never brought to our Fraternity anything but harm. Most of the great troubles and persecutions Freemasonry has suffered in the past have been due in large measure to a belief current among enemies of the Institution that Masonry is secretly a political machine. Our leaders have struggled nobly to destroy this error, but their efforts often have been frustrated through the ill-advised act of some Brother or group of Brethren, some Lodge or group of Lodges, or some auxiliary organizations hiding behind the respected name of Masonry. It is wise and expedient that, from time to time, Freemasonry take occasion to make it known to the world that it will not tolerate Masonic heresy of this kind.

## MASONIC RELIEF.

## FLORIDA.

(Grand Master): For instance, we have a Lodge who had a member who, about twenty years ago, felt that his membership in the Masonic Lodge was not worth the \$3.00 or \$4.00 a year dues he was required to pay, so he took his demit from the Lodge. During the last year or so of his life he was ill and unfortunate and lost most of his property. On his death bed he decided that he wished to again become a member of a Masonic Lodge. He sent in his demit and requested that he be elected to membership. The Lodge elected him to membership and one week later he died and members of his family became applicants for relief. This Brother thought so little of Masonry during the years he was able to pay dues that he contributed nothing, but at the end gave us his corpse and a dependent family.

Another member of a Lodge who, some years ago, was one of the County officials in this State and a prosperous man during that period of time, became quite dissipated and decided that this Masonic dues were an unnecessary burden, so after several years the Lodge suspended him for non-payment of dues. By reason of his dissipations he got into trouble and was dismissed from office and went to another State where he has remained for these years. Last year, feeling that he needed assistance, he appealed to the Lodge to restore him to membership. This the Lodge did, and *at the same meeting when he was restored to membership, he was placed on the emeritus list of his Lodge and the Lodge sent him \$25.00 for his relief.*

There are many cases like these, some of the Lodges receiving invalids and very old men as members, who almost immediately become a burden to the Grand Lodge Relief Committee.

## ILLINOIS.

(Correspondence Writer): Freemasonry owes it to every petitioner to make it clear that Freemasonry is in no sense a benefit society. In several Grand Lodges during the past year some trouble was experienced because certain families of deceased Masons sought returns which are not contemplated by Freemasonry. Masons are largely responsible for much of the misunderstanding which exists concerning the society because they are always boasting of what a charitable institution Freemasonry is. Freemasonry is not a charitable institution in a strict sense of that word. The charity which is administered is purely nominal in rendering temporary aid to those who may be in need. If there is any question about this all the doubter has to do is to refer to the ties of the obligation which he took which will fully explain just what is expected from him. Masonic charity as originally planned was purely individual. A good many men enter Freemasonry without correct understanding of just what the Fraternity is. If they get sick they imagine that the Lodge is not doing its full duty if it does not offer nurses and medical care. Again, if a death occurs it is generally expected that the Fraternity will pay the funeral expenses. Persons in need of money for temporary purposes will often turn to the Masonic Fraternity and become very much hurt when they find out the Fraternity has no funds available for these purposes. If Freemasonry commences to pay sick and death benefits it will have to increase the amount of its fees and it will have to raise its dues many times above the

amount now charged. Financial surveys made of various Lodges show that the present income is barely sufficient to pay running expenses. Freemasonry owes it to itself to see that all misinformation about the society, its object and purposes is dispelled. Every effort should be put forth to impress the fact that Masonry does not pay sick or death benefits and that the charity which it administers is purely temporary.

## IOWA.

(Grand Master): In this connection I wish to point out one source of trouble, and to urge all Lodges to be extremely careful in the matter of reinstatement of Brothers who have been in suspension for any considerable number of years and in the election to membership of Brethren who have carried denits for a like period of time. By so doing they will often escape the burden of caring for someone who really has very little claim upon the Fraternity. Ofttimes such Brethren have remained without the fold and contributed nothing to the cause of Masonry through many years of the best earning period of their lives, and then as they begin to think of the evening of life they want to regain their former standing, to feel that in case of misfortune assistance will be forthcoming, or when the sun goes down for them they will be laid away with fraternal care. To a Brother who helps to bear the burden through the heat of the day all will most cheerfully render the assistance which is but justly his due when time or misfortune brings him to the need of help from his Brethren; but the others, of whom I speak first, have little just claim upon us.

Now, just to show you that all this is not merely a figment of the imagination, I will say that there have been actually brought to my attention cases where reinstatement has been granted after the lapse of 10, 15, 20, even 28 years—yes, I will mention one where reinstatement was effected after the Brother reinstated had been *dead for six months*; and this in an attempt to foist upon the Grand Lodge, through the subordinate Lodge, the care of a needy and really deserving family, a widow and three children.

In numerous instances these Brethren who have remained outside the ranks for many years have lived far distant from the Lodge wherein membership is sought.

## MAINE.

(Past Grand Master Arthur D. Prince of Massachusetts): We have continual experiences like the following: Not a great while ago a man living in the Provinces, who had reached the age of seventy-two, applied for reinstatement of membership in the Lodge to which he belonged when he was a young man in my own City of Lowell. Investigation proved that he had been demitted for thirty or forty years and had not contributed one penny to the support of Masonry or its activities during that period of time, neither where he was located nor in his Mother Lodge. Now that was a case which required rather serious investigation to find out why this demitted Brother wanted to come back into Masonry, and the investigation proved that he was becoming unable to support himself and that his relatives were all passed on, and it was assumed, whether justly or not, that he thought it was time to get under cover and to come back into Masonry and into the Grand Lodge that had a home

where he could spend his declining years. Whether it was a mistake or not, the Lodge did not accept his petition for membership.

#### OREGON.

(Grand Master): The policy of the Home Committee has been to take care of applicants by allowing outside maintenance wherever possible, instead of admission to the Home. This leaves us room to care for those who require special attention and while it raises our per capita cost in the Home, owing to additional cost of nurse and medical attention, it lowers the cost to the Craft for these cases are always expensive ones to care for outside. It also results in leaving those who can care for themselves, with some financial assistance, in the community where their friends and acquaintances are and allows them to carry on with more peace and happiness to themselves.

#### FLORIDA.

(Grand Master): I believe that it was the original intention of the Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge Relief Fund was created for the purpose of emergent relief, but during the years there has grown up a system of pensioning needy members of the various Lodges. I believe that it was intended that this fund should be used for the relief of the needy ones of the Lodges who were financially unable to bear the burden. Yet some of our Lodges have come to think that this fund was created for the purpose of taking care of every needy case which needed continuous relief regardless of their ability to take care of the same. For instance, we have one Lodge with a membership of 228, which has no indebtedness and which at all times during the past five years has had a large amount of cash on hand, at this time having more than \$4,000 in the hands of its Treasurer. During the past five years, the Relief Committee of the Grand Lodge has contributed to needy members of this Lodge the sum of \$2,329.80. From all the information I was able to get when visiting this Lodge it had done practically no relief work during that period of time. It has paid in to the Relief Fund during that five-year period an average of less than \$50.00 per year, thus compelling the other Lodges in this State to bear the burden of taking care of their needy ones when they have had, at all times, ample funds in their treasury to properly care for them.

#### TASMANIA.

(President, Board of Benevolence): It is also recorded that the sum of £10 per quarter has been voted to a blind girl in California, U. S. A. who is the daughter of a late Brother of this Jurisdiction, many years ago.

#### RITUAL.

##### CALIFORNIA.

(Jesse M. Whited, Foreign Correspondent): The time is approaching when the Ritual of the Fraternity should be abridged to keep step with present day conditions. Some one ventured the criticism that we make too great a fetish of our past, of our ancient constitutions, of ways and customs better suited to the need of operative Masons of five hundred years ago than to the civilization of our twentieth century. We have been too much interested in



the fading beauties of the sunsets of a departing age to appreciate the glorious dawn of a new day that calls to us.

That ritualism as such does not appeal to the Lodge member of today is clearly shown by the lack of attendance and the tendency of the Blue Lodge to become a mere degree mill. On this particular point it may be as Mark Twain said about the weather, "everyone talks about it but no one does anything."

In too many instances perfection in rendition of language and floor work has become the ambition of the average Master and Lodge officers.

#### ARIZONA.

(Grand Master): The Master may invite qualified Brethren to fill all the offices and positions in conferring a degree, but he must see to it that the work is performed strictly according to our ritual. (1917, pp. 280, 514).

From all of the above you will readily see that this is not only the Masonic law of Arizona, but of California, also, and that no club or degree team, as such, shall be permitted to take full charge of the work, but you will also note that in both States they are welcomed as visitors, and if the Master desires, may be permitted to participate in the work. It is the duty of the Master, however, to see that the work of the Jurisdiction is conformed to just as nearly as possible at all times.

#### KANSAS.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): The Grand Master (Montana, 1927) recommended that Lodges be permitted to group their candidates in conferring the several degrees, except the second section of the third degree. His recommendation was referred to a special committee whose report favored the recommendation; however, a substitute motion referred the subject to the Committee on Jurisprudence with instructions to submit an amendment to their laws favoring this method of conferring the degrees, except it could only be done on authority of the Grand Master through his special dispensation. Such an amendment was presented and adopted. This certainly makes it easy for the officers of the Lodges in Montana and to the notion of the writer they need only go one step further to perfect this method of attempting to make Masons and that would be eliminate the ceremony entirely and reduce the obligations to a minimum, and administer them only to the candidates on the cushioned seats of a reclining chair, or better still, they might be furnished with comfortable couches so they could take a nap between sentences.

#### MAINE.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): Under "Improper Publications" he severely reprimands a Lodge for giving publicity to the complete cast of characters for the third degree work, including the names of the Three R's, published in full. Surely all criminal news, calculated to inflame the minds of the young, with ruffians and deep-dyed villainy, should be suppressed.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): Are the penalties of the obligations such as to cause greater respect for Masonry, or less respect for it? The following paragraph is significant: "M. W. Melvin M. Johnson

(Massachusetts) made an interesting verbal report upon the ritual, more especially dealing with the penalties in the obligations. He showed the origin of these penalties in the criminal law of the early eighteenth century and emphasized the fact that nothing like them appear in the Old Charges." Past Grand Master Johnson believes that a sentence or two should be interpolated which would make it clear that the language used is that of a period two hundred years ago. His point of view is worth thinking about.

## WISCONSIN.

(Chairman Correspondence Committee): In Florida the Masters of the Lodges are installed without receiving the Past Master's degree and, afterwards, the degree is conferred upon them by a committee at Grand Lodge. The mere fact that they can preside for months without having received the degree shows that it is useless and that no harm could come from abolishing it in connection with Symbolic Masonry.

## ALABAMA.

(Address of Brother Robert I. Clegg, 33, Editor in Chief, "The Masonic History Company"): The simple purpose in each degree of the Craft is also three-fold.

As Entered Apprentices we are taught what a Freemason should be.

As Fellow Crafts we are informed what a Freemason should know.

As Master Masons we are instructed in what a free Mason should do.

## UTAH.

(Report of Board of Custodians): This Board further reports relative to the use of music in Degree work, as discussed in that section of the Grand Master's address entitled Lodge Attendance, that as the Masonic Code requires the Board of Custodians to preserve the Utah Standard Work that if it is desired to use music in the Degrees such music should be subject to the supervision of this Board. We also express the opinion that such use of music should be characterized by a wise discrimination and conservatism.

The Board of Custodians, however, does not desire to unnecessarily obstruct the wise use of music in the Degrees if it is desired by the Lodges, and the Board understands that it is so desired. The Board, however, is of the opinion that the indiscriminate use of music, both as to places where it is introduced into the work, and as to selections used, would be very unwise. It, therefore, recommends that the selections and the places in the work where they may be introduced, as specified in the Grand Lecturer's report, be adopted with the understanding that Lodges desiring to use other selections should submit the same to the Grand Lecturer, who will in turn submit them to the Board of Custodians for approval. This report should not be understood as attempting to limit the use of music to that reproduced by victrola or other talking machine records. The piano, violin and other instruments and vocal selections may be used, but the music rendered should first be submitted to the Grand Lecturer, and be approved by the Board of Custodians.

## OKLAHOMA.

(Committee on Appeals and Grievances): One thing that has a very large bearing on the dignity of the Masonic Fraternity is dignified conduct

on the part of the officers of a Lodge while in their stations and places. I have been in Masonic Lodges where the Master hung on one corner of his chair, where the Senior and Junior Wardens lolled in one direction or another, and where the Deacons and Stewards assumed whatever position seemed most comfortable. But such conduct on the part of the officers is likely to give a visitor or an initiate the wrong impression entirely. The first impression you make on a Brother is the lasting impression. It is therefore my idea that the Worshipful Master and his Wardens, as well as all the other officers of the Lodge, should sit erect as though they were alert and ready to transact a particular kind of business. That sort of a Lodge will create a favorable impression on either the visitor or the initiate.

Even the matter of clothing has a larger bearing than we often realize. It does not matter so much what you have on, although it would be much better for a Worshipful Master and his Wardens to see to it that on occasion of the Lodge meeting their dress is in accord with the dignity of their position. I never like to see a Worshipful Master wear a cap. It is far better for him to realize the fact that for the time being he is a dignified gentleman, because of the office which he holds.

#### WASHINGTON

(Grand Master): At the December meeting of the Board of Custodians the matter of "degree teams" of two types was under discussion.

The first type is not under the direction of any constituted Lodge but seeks engagements in any Lodge that will invite them. It was the expressed opinion that such teams served no good purpose and prostituted our ritualistic ceremony, which is the property and prerogative of constituted Lodges, to the purposes of other organization.

The second type of "team" is composed of officers and members of a constituted Lodge but also seeks engagements to fill the stations and places of other Lodges. This type does serve some good purpose as they are usually accompanied on their engagements by members of the Lodge and the exchanges of fraternal visits which result are to be commended. Only where the desire for individual or collective notoriety is the impelling motive, is this type of "team" greatly to be condemned. Nevertheless, "team" is not a Masonic term and the practice is largely aped from other organizations. It would be an interesting experiment to see an exchange of fraternal visits between Lodges when the officers of the host Lodge retained their stations and places and conferred work themselves.

Along this line, several requests were made of the Grand Master to sanction a Lodge of a neighboring Grand Jurisdiction conferring its work in Washington Lodges. Deeming this a violation of Section 29 of the Washington Masonic Code, no such permission or sanction was granted.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Grand Master): Before I conclude I desire to refer very briefly to a subject recently submitted to me for a ruling. It appears that a practice has been springing up of introducing what has been termed "special music" into our ceremonies. In reply to an enquiry from the Board of General Purposes, I have expressed the opinion that in these matters we should be well advised

to follow the usage of the Grand Lodge of England. I think that it would be a calamity if we were to allow any such innovations in the ritual, as by a process of growth, might gradually change and undermine its time hallowed significance. This is the basis of the English prohibition against unauthorized music and I think that we should abide by it, as an act of free will, if not of loyalty to our traditions. There is a difference between unauthorized interpolations during the progress of a ceremony and music which may be introduced to fill the intervals which occur between different parts of the ceremony or, for example, at a meeting where a lecture is delivered. Within proper limits I think that this latter may be permitted but even so some supervision is necessary to ensure that the music is in keeping with the scope and spirit of the Fraternity, and it is not desirable that Lodges should vie with one another in this direction or that such stress should be laid upon these efforts towards "harmony" as may tend to obscure the aims and objects of the meeting. My reason for referring to the matter is that there may be some disappointment on account of the action taken, with my full approval, by the Board of General Purposes. I would ask any Lodge, or any Brother, who may feel aggrieved in this respect, to believe that the ruling has not been given without grave consideration and full conviction that it is in the interests of the Fraternity as a whole.

#### LODGE SECRETARIES.

##### KENTUCKY.

(Grand Secretary): I am confident that the carrying of the blanket bond on the Secretaries and Treasurers of our Lodges has resulted in much good. Many losses have occurred and although the bonding companies have raised their premium 25 per cent I recommend that this bond be continued.

##### MAINE.

(Grand Master): Under the leadership of Right Worshipful John J. Marr, an effort is being made to form an association comprising the secretaries of Masonic Lodges in this jurisdiction. You are already acquainted with the general plan of this movement, which to me seems a great forward step and one which must result in raising the general standard of efficiency among our Secretaries. A good Secretary is the backbone of the Lodge, even if the Master is nothing but a wish bone. Brother Marr is entitled to the thanks of this Body for his efforts to establish this organization. I trust the several Lodges will see their way clear to extend financial assistance to their Secretaries in attending these meetings.

##### SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Grand Master): A Secretary's Guild has been organized with Brother Thos. P. Johnson as President and Brother E. W. Baldwin as Secretary.

The object of the Guild is to get all of the Secretaries and Recorders of all Masonic Bodies, Lodges, Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, Consistories, etc., to unite in annual meetings, or oftener if necessary, to discuss methods and practices of handling these difficult positions and I feel sure that if the Lodges will see to it that their Secretaries attend these meetings much good can be accomplished. I earnestly recommend that the Secretary of every Lodge become a member.

## MONTANA.

(Grand Master): During the past year steps have been taken looking to the organization of the Montana Masonic Secretaries' Association, which will include in its membership the Secretaries of the Masonic Lodges of Montana. This move has the sanction of your Grand Master. Such an association can only result in great good, not only to the Secretaries of our Lodges but to the Lodges themselves and the Masonry of Montana, by fostering among the members a higher appreciation of their duties, promoting the friendly and brotherly feeling already existing among them, harmonizing any misunderstandings that may exist among them, and devising the best means of handling the work of their offices. We should encourage the Secretaries in their work for their Lodges and aid them in every way possible. In most of our Lodges they undertake their duties largely as a labor of love. If we can lighten the load for them in any way or brighten their labors by encouragement, advice and assistance, let us do our bit. They ask nothing of this Grand Lodge. Let us give them our moral support and wish them every success.

RESOLUTION PROHIBITING NON-MEMBERS TO APPEAR IN  
OFFICIAL SHRINE UNIFORM.

## NEVADA.

(Grand Master): Grand Commandery Knights Templar—State of Nevada.

Reno, Nev., June 11, 1929.

Charles F. Cutts,

M. W. Grand Master, F. & A. M. of Nevada.

M. W. Sir and Brother:

At the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nevada, held at Reno, Nevada, on June 10, 1929, a resolution was passed protesting against the practice of the local Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of permitting non-members and profanes to appear in public in Shrine Regalia.

In accordance with instructions contained in said resolution, a copy is herewith transmitted through you to the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Nevada.

Fraternally submitted,  
WM. SUTHERLAND,  
Grand Recorder.

Reno, Nevada, June 10, 1929.

Whereas,

The Potentate and Officers of Kerak Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Reno, having for a long time past and still are permitting non-members and profanes to appear in public in Official Shrine uniforms; And Whereas,

Membership in a Scottish Rite Consistory or in a Commandery of Knights Templar is a pre-requisite to membership in the Shrine, And Whereas,

Permitting non-members of the Shrine and profanes to appear in Shrine Regalia is contrary to the laws and edicts of the Imperial Council of the A. A. O. N. M. S. and against the best traditions of Masonry by mas-

quering profane and non-members as Knights Templar or thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons,

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That the Potentate and Officers of Kerak Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., be asked to take such action as may be necessary to stop this practice, and,  
Be It Further Resolved:

That if the Potentate and Officers of Kerak Temple fail or refuse to take such action that the Grand Commander be authorized and directed to refer the matter to the Imperial Potentate of the A. A. O. N. M. S. for such action as he may deem necessary, and

Be It Further Resolved:

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Nevada, in session this week in Reno, and to Brother F. C. Schramm, 33, Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite Bodies for Utah and Nevada.

Fraternally submitted,

C. H. GORMAN,  
ADAMS F. BROWN,  
C. E. WHITESIDES,  
HORACE J. BROWN.

#### SUSPENSIONS.

##### NEW YORK.

(Grand Master): I do not think the cause is, to any great extent, due to inability of these Brethren to pay their dues. Most of them could undoubtedly do so without the least material injury to themselves.

I believe the two causes that contribute most to the condition are first: Loss of interest in the Fraternity, and second: Insufficient efforts to collect dues. The remedy for the first rests with the Lodge, and particularly its Master. An earnest endeavor to increase the social features of Lodge communications, along proper lines, and to conduct the work of the Lodge in a correct and impressive manner, and the awakening of a real Masonic spirit in the Lodge, will do much to hold the interest of the individual members and thwart any thought of dropping out.

To the Secretary of the Lodge belongs the duty of prompt collection of dues. He should make every reasonable effort to this end. The dues of Lodges are comparatively small and if paid promptly each year the amount is scarcely felt, but if allowed to accumulate for two or three years they constitute a material sum, and to many members a serious obligation.

##### ALABAMA.

(Grand Master): I give here a few statements that should arrest the attention of all thinking Masons in the State. I am giving the number suspended for the non-payment of dues, the number raised and the net gain or loss in membership from 1924 to 1929 inclusive.

Year	Suspended	Raised	Net Gain	Net Loss
1924.....	1,842	3,860	2,243	.....
1925.....	2,053	3,347	1,621	.....

1926.....	2,577	2,813	548	.....
1927.....	2,811	2,263	.....	272
1928.....	3,010	1,679	.....	973
1929.....	3,500	1,250	.....	1,500 (Est.)

A glance at these figures will show that the number suspended has been growing steadily, the number raised has been decreasing and the net gain has been changed into a net loss, going from a gain of 2,243 in 1924 to a loss of 1,500 in 1929, an average loss of about 624 each year.

## IRELAND.

(Deputy Grand Master to the Grand Lodge of Ireland): Another thing which has happened in the course of the year which is, I am glad to say almost, if not quite, exceptional, is that Grand Lodge has been obliged to suspend the warrant of a Lodge. That is Lodge 197, MacDonald, Old Calabar. I explained this in Cork, but I have not explained it here in Dublin. Ever since that Lodge was constituted in 1897, it has been a thorn in the side of the Grand Secretary and whoever was Deputy to the Grand Master of Ireland. It has been one continual record of internal dissensions and bickerings, and fighting amongst themselves, and it has been a most shocking example to those other Lodges belonging to our Sister Grand Lodges of Scotland and England which are established on the Gold Coast. Two years ago matters got to such a pitch that, with the assistance of the Grand Lodge of England, we had a Commission appointed to go into what was happening in this Lodge of ours. The Commission went very thoroughly into it, and finally recommended that they should be given another chance. We did give them another chance, and the result of that was, that emboldened, I suppose, by getting off without the punishment that they had so deservedly earned, things became worse than ever, and finally I came to the conclusion that it was my bounden duty to recommend Grand Lodge that the warrant of this Lodge should be suspended, and that unless there were very substantial guarantees to me of future improvement the warrant should be cancelled next March. I hate to have to do such a thing about any Lodge in our Jurisdiction, but it was absolutely unavoidable. \* \* \* \* \* I am not reading a lecture to you, I am only justifying my action in taking the steps I did, and I should do exactly the same in the case of any other Lodge in the Jurisdiction.

## MASONIC TEMPLES.

## NEW JERSEY.

(Grand Master): I would prefer that the Craft to which I belong shall be distinguished for the multitude and munificence of its benefactions, rather than for the number and magnificence of its buildings. It shocks one's sensibilities of true proportion to hear the suggestion, that contributions to charity may not be expected, because the commitments of the Brethren to erect their temples are so large as not to admit of further burdens.

If our Lodges have put themselves in chancery for years to come, to erect beautiful and perhaps too commodious quarters for themselves, to the point where further charitable enterprises must need await the extrication of our Brethren from their present dilemma, then it is high time that the matter of

building and financing temples was made the action and resolution of this Grand Lodge.

Many Brethren have been embarrassed because of their failure to subscribe to the building of a Masonic Temple, and others have been embarrassed because they have subscribed too much. I think under the circumstances that probably it would be better if the Grand Master, who would not be under the spell of enthusiasm, nor subject to the coercion usually incident with these enterprises, were consulted. He could bring the experience of many Brethren to bear on the problem, and procure some good and wholesome advice and assistance.

Therefore, I recommend that no Lodge shall henceforth undertake or commence the erection of a Masonic Temple, or meeting place, without the written consent of the Grand Master—who shall be empowered to require submission to him of the plans of the buildings, the plan for financing its creation, and the plan for its adequate maintenance and support. Approval shall not create any liability on this Grand Lodge.

#### NEVADA.

(Grand Master): I feel that I can say to this Grand Lodge that Masonry in Nevada is in a healthy condition. That all of the Lodges have some work on the Trestle Board. That each Lodge possesses a comfortable meeting place, while a number own modern and commodious structures.

The Lodge rooms in Goldfield and Eureka are each unique in that they are located in the "lowest vale" or basement of their building.

#### OHIO.

(Grand Master): However, high-powered salesmanship for new Temples has entered the field of Masonry. These campaigns are generally conducted by companies or individuals for profit to themselves. They are usually entirely unaware of local conditions and no further interested than that the campaign goes over the top. Then the aftermath: pledge cards signed under more or less pressure, carrying a legal obligation to pay, neglect of which is followed by court action. Consult the legal records of one of Ohio's largest cities. At least ten to fifteen Masons before a court, sued for non-payment of pledges. In some cases, possibly, they were able to pay. In others, positively unable to pay. I have made a personal investigation of this situation and am well aware of facts.

In a number of cases where correspondence took place relative to charity work or a request by the Grand Master that a Lodge assist in performing its obligation to a sick member in care of a Sister Jurisdiction, the answer was, "We have built a Temple and are so financially embarrassed that we have been unable to render further assistance." Another Lodge doubted their ability to pay the Grand Lodge Tax for the same reason.

Before a Lodge proceeds by the "Intensive Campaign Method," led by strangers to the community, permission should first be obtained from the Grand Lodge. There are enough able business men in every community who are Masons to conduct their own campaign without embarrassing a single member of the Fraternity.



Every Lodge could, without harm to anyone, establish a Building Fund, constantly adding a mite at regular intervals; then, in the smaller hamlets, where fire is a constant hazard, where the Lodge is in rented quarters, should a fire occur, the fund with its interest accumulation through the years would be instantly available, and far better quarters be secured with no hardship on the membership. The same idea would apply in the cities where a number of Lodges are located. Where Temples have been built, it is only a question of time and increased membership when the most recent buildings may need expansion or alteration.

May I call your attention to what our Brethren of Columbus have quietly and effectively accomplished? What they have done is possible in every community in our State.

May this Grand Lodge put a stop to intensive campaigning for new Temple funds.

#### WYOMING.

(Grand Master): I have received a request from Ashlar Lodge No. 10 at Douglas, asking the Grand Lodge to waive their dues for 1929 for the reason that they are using all of their money to pay the interest on the bonds of the new temple. On my visit to Ashlar Lodge, I found that the money that had been paid in for dues, a portion of which should have gone to the Grand Lodge, had been apportioned to take care of the interest on the bonds of the new temple. I brought the matter to the attention of the members of the Lodge and advised them of the serious situation that they were in. Those who are in charge of the matter for Ashlar Lodge feel that the Grand Lodge should help them finance this building.

#### TIMES DO CHANGE.

65 Years Ago.

#### MONTANA.

(M. W. Brother S. H. Middleton, Grand Master of Alberta): Cast your minds back sixty years when the Grand Lodge of Montana was organized. We are living in a different world from that in which the Grand Lodge of Montana was founded. That was a quiet and leisurely world. The good Queen Victoria was in the early years of her long and serene reign. Gladstone and Disraeli were comparatively young members who had barely found themselves, in the British House of Commons. That pregnant idea of the British Empire had barely been conceived. Germany was a multitude of petty independent states which in turn produced Bismark, with his policy of "Blood and Iron." Italy was merely a geographical expression. That triumvirate of Victor Emmanuel, Cavour and Garibaldi had yet to bring about a United Italy.

The Turk ruled the Balkans. Russia was a nation of serfs still chained to the soil. The Republic of France was not yet born. China and Japan were still suspicious of western innovation. The Civil War between the North and the South was fast drawing to a close, and the Dominion of Canada came into being.

## WYOMING.

(Committee on Fraternal Correspondence): The first initiation into Masonry on English soil of which there is any record was on May 20, 1641, when Sir Robert Moray was admitted to the Lodge of Edinburgh, at Newcastle.

There is no positive record of the first initiation in the United States. On Aug. 31, 1733, Henry Price, who had been appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England called together ten other Brethren at the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern in Boston, where they organized and opened a Provincial Grand Lodge. Eight candidates were initiated.

## TIMES, DO THEY CHANGE?

## TASMANIA.

(Grand Orator): Reflect for a moment on the so-called great questions of the day, and say whether they differ in kind from those which beset the son of King David. Think of the position of that country over which he had been called to rule, that small strip of habitable land lying right across the track of nations of the two continents of the old world. A veritable "Naboth's vineyard" to the surrounding peoples, for to possess it was to possess the "gate of the enemy." Were there no distracting questions, political, social, national, and international for Solomon to face, was there no balance of power for him to consider, was there no weight for him to hold with equal poise, did no crisis ever cause him sleepless nights and restless days? Read the record of that day and make your answer. As you read you will be told of times of peace and prosperity, of opportunity given to men to sit under their own vines and fig trees, you will be brought face to face with the Golden Age of Israel's history. Do you think it all just happened with no reason for its being? Let us remember that in that golden day, the event which far surpassed any other was the building and dedication of the Temple, it was an event of supreme interest not only to the people of Solomon's own country, but also to those of neighboring realms. The king's chief concern was to magnify God to his people and to ensure the observance of an age-old command. The success of his works is the best evidence that "obedience to those divine commands," to make use of well remembered words, is the only policy worth pursuing.

Since we have been reminded of this far-reaching fact, I am suggesting to you that one of your aspirations be, to let the teaching, ceremonial, and tradition of our Order assist you in realizing how imperatively necessary it is to obey God's laws. Were it possible for this to be man's normal attitude, then the supposedly great and troublesome questions of the day would be solved for him as they were for the builder of the first Temple.

## MASONIC TRIALS.

## MAINE.

## "Trial By Commission."

(Committee on Correspondence): An outstanding discussion of many Grand Jurisdictions for the last few years has centered around this subject. It is therefore fitting to look at the question from our Maine point of view and ask ourselves, what are the advantages of such Trial by Commission; how has it operated in such Jurisdictions as have adopted it; is it desirable in our Juris-

diction of Maine? Your Maine Correspondent from the examination of accumulated data on the subject, from investigation of innumerable "Trial Codes" of various Grand Lodges and from the experience of such Grand Lodges as have adopted the method, feels warranted in answering the above questions as follows:

I. What are the advantages of Trial by Commission? These may be tabulated serially.

1. It makes for unity and uniformity of trial procedure obviating the uncertainty, hesitancy, and confusion which almost invariably accompanies such trial in a constituent Lodge.

2. It almost wholly avoids the usual Lodge divisions, factions and consequent dissensions which are only too often the result of the local Lodge trial and has sometimes completely disrupted and demoralized the constituent Lodge conducting the trial.

3. It results in a fairer, more equitable and just trial than under the method now obtaining in Maine. Frequently in the last few years Grand Masters have been compelled—in the face of the evidence and the proven guilt of the Brother—to reverse the decisions of several local Lodges. Uncertainty of procedure, hesitance because of the social standing or popularity of the accused has frequently defeated the very purpose of the trial, and some inadequate and often farcical penalty has been imposed which our Grand Masters have been constrained to reverse when such cases have been brought to their official consideration. When a penalty is inadequate, and especially when it might be termed "farcical" the reflection and reaction is always to the detriment of the Order and its standing in the community in which such Lodge is constituted.

4. Such Trial by Commission tends to give dignity to the procedure and especially emphasizes the fact, which most of us need to learn, that a Brother's responsibility and duty is not only to his constituent Lodge but to the Masonic Fraternity in general.

II. The second question which we set ourselves to answer is this—How has Trial by Commission worked in such Grand Jurisdictions as have adopted it? Our nearest Masonic neighbor, New Hampshire, says: "It has proved very satisfactory." Our next nearest neighbor, Massachusetts which has used this method since 1876, answers by its Grand Secretary saying: "It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to persuade our Grand Lodge to depart from this method of trial." Other jurisdictions more distant from us, such as North Dakota, Kansas, Virginia, and Rhode Island, report the same convictions and experience. Kansas through its Grand Secretary avers: "It has worked most admirably in every respect. It totally eliminates from Lodges that discord and ill-feeling among members which to a very great extent absolutely destroyed the organization."

In this respect your Maine Correspondent has yet to find one Grand Lodge which having adopted the method has ever reversed its action and not one, even of those which do not use the method, saying anything in criticism of it. From Virginia we get this word: "Before the adoption of the commission system, trials by Lodges usually resulted in a wide-open breach in the particular Lodge, and in some instances actually caused surrenders of charters."

It will be seen from the above that the argument from authority and experience is cumulative and almost overwhelming in favor of the method.

III. The third question to be answered was as follows: Is it desirable in our Maine Jurisdiction? The answer, drawn from the above discussion and accumulation of evidence and experience, would seem to be beyond question in the affirmative. However, there are a few observations to be added in such a discussion. What is termed in legal phrase, the rules of evidence, are only too often utterly neglected or ignored in the average Lodge trial. Hearsay evidence, idle gossip and even public report of slander is allowed to have place in too many hearings. The Brethren, listening to such things, often have their judgment prejudiced and warped by its admission. Trial by Commission while it might not wholly eliminate this evil and abuse, would tend to reduce it to a minimum, for the chances are that there would be at least one legal mind composing such commission that would exclude such "hearsay" evidence as irrelevant and inadmissible.

In the local Lodge trial the defendant invariably has some friends, and there are always well-meaning Brothers who believe that the broad cloak of Masonic charity should envelop the accused and the dews of forgiveness fall upon him "like the gentle rain from heaven" and when "guilty" is pronounced, something happens to that Lodge when punishment is decreed and imposed. There is bitter criticism and censure, the forgiving Brethren hold aloof from Lodge activities to the detriment of the Fraternity. Or it may be the other way around, the accused is acquitted against clear and unquestioned evidence because of the kindness and mis-placed sympathy of the Brethren and those holding the reputation and good name of Masonry above personal opinion and fraternal sympathy are alienated and only too often withdrawn or become indifferent to the Lodge's welfare and prosperity.

The above considerations respecting Trial by Commission are submitted as the clear, cumulative and logical deductions in favor of the method as adapted to the needs of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, F. & A. M.

#### CONNECTICUT.

(Grand Master): From my experience and observation during the past year, I most heartily approve of Grand Master Foster's recommendation that this plan be adopted (Trial by Commissions) in this jurisdiction. Several cases have been brought to my attention, as they have been to Grand Masters in the past, of proceedings which can hardly be dignified by the name of trial, and of the inadequate penalty imposed even when the Brother is found guilty of a serious Masonic offense. Trial by members of a Commission well versed in Masonic law would result in justice being done to Lodge and Brother alike, and would uphold the dignity of the Fraternity. It would also assist in maintaining that peace and harmony which is so essential to the well being of a Lodge and which is so often disturbed when a trial is conducted by the Lodge itself.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL  
ASSOCIATION.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(The Grand Master, speaking of the failure of one Lodge to pay its assessment, states): I was obliged to threaten the arrest of its charter. I am very glad, however, that the payment of the amount due on the last day of grace, made it unnecessary for me to issue the order for said arrest. I assure you, that had the payment not been made, or a most reasonable excuse given for its non-payment, I should have issued the order.

## NEW JERSEY.

(Report of Committee): In the annual report presented by the President of the Association it is stated: "To complete the Temple, equip it mechanically, install heating, lighting, ventilating plant, furnish the interior, etc., etc., will cost, as per statement of our architects and consulting architect, the sum of \$1,709,624.00. This item does not include landscaping or some additional architect fees."

Total receipts up to and including payments made at the last annual meeting, February 22, 1929, amounted to \$2,894,490.00. This large sum has been raised by the association without a dollar of cost—a record so far as we are informed, which is unsurpassed and represents an average of \$291,000.00 a year.

In keeping with the policy of the association no material is ordered or work undertaken, until funds are in hand to completely pay for the same. The Treasurer's report shows sufficient cash in the treasury to enable the association to enter into a contract for the completion of the first unit of the tower, which will carry it to an elevation of 139 feet, 6 inches, or to the base of the fifth floor.

## NEW MEXICO.

(Grand Master): As you know, we have expended to date approximately two and one-half million dollars. To finish everything—the building, interior finish, furnishing, heating plant, lighting plant, elevators, road construction, grounds, etc., etc., will cost us another two and one-half million dollars to be otherwise provided for. Plans toward this end are now being evolved. Among them is the one which would offer to the Brethren the opportunity to purchase a memorial, either for their Lodge, a member of their family, or a friend. We have not put this plan into action thus far, but already two Lodges in one of the jurisdictions have taken 4 windows at \$25,000.00 each. The Brethren of another jurisdiction are just raising \$25,000.00 for a memorial for their Grand Lodge and they have already raised \$22,000.00 on account of the \$25,000.00. One Grand Lodge has subscribed \$10,000.00 for bronze doors. Another Grand Jurisdiction, which has already taken one of our \$25,000.00 Blocks, is arranging to take another Block of \$25,000.00. I am enclosing herewith, a list of memorials. This list, however, is not complete.

## WEST AUSTRALIA.

(Committee on Foreign Correspondence): Our United States Brethren are laboring strenuously to ensure that the George Washington National

Memorial will be ready for opening on Washington's birthday in 1932, the date assigned. The wisdom may be questioned of proposing a scheme to cost some £20,000, and afterwards developing it into one to cost fifty times that amount. But the point today is not a question of wisdom. It is that the honor of Freemasonry in the United States has been pledged by the Jurisdictions to the more costly scheme, and indirectly such a pledge affects the Craft the world over, in the eyes of those outside our pale. The Brethren in the United States recognize this, and deserve commendation for their determination to see the work through.

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, MOUNT SAINT ALBAN,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW MEXICO.

(Grand Master): Early in May I received a communication from Brother George Wharton Pepper, Chairman of the Executive Committee Washington Cathedral; from which I quote in part:

"Although I have been in close touch with the undertaking for more than ten years and am now devoting much of my time to it, each new visit seems only to strengthen my conviction that the early completion in the Nation's Capital of a great Cathedral, dedicated to the spiritual ideals of the founders of the Republic, has become a matter of vital importance to the future of our Country. It was for this reason that I asked the privilege of writing you about the suggested plan under which individual Masons in all parts of the country would have opportunity, as Masons, to build themselves into the very fabric of this structure which promised to add so greatly to the vitality of our national affirmation, 'In God We Trust!'

"The Cathedral to be of solid masonry construction. The typical structural unit is a cubic block of stone, a perfect ashlar. Under the suggested plan of Masonic participation, gifts from Masons toward the building of the Cathedral would be made in terms of these plain stones, which cost \$10.00 each. At the conclusion of the effort a portion of the Cathedral structurally representing the stones built in by Masons would be designated and suitably marked as an impressive and enduring reminder of the important part which Masonry has always played in preserving and strengthening the spiritual traditions of the nation.

"For reasons which will be obvious to you, it is not proposed to request Masonic co-operation through the Lodges or other usual channels. The plan is, rather, that approximately one hundred individual Masons in each Congressional District be given the opportunity to contribute one or more stones each. In this way the portion of the Cathedral built by Masons will take on a truly national character, representing the whole country, not only geographically but in accordance with the distribution of our population. As there are more than four hundred Congressional Districts, such a plan, if perfectly carried out, would result in the building of a portion of Cathedral costing more than \$400,000.00. Making due allowance, however, for the uncertainties that beset all human plans, it does seem reasonable to expect that a total of \$250,000.00 could be raised—enough to build one of the most beautiful and impressive units of the Cathedral fabric, a complete half bay of the Nave.

"You will understand, I am sure, that the Cathedral would not feel justified in going to Masons generally with an appeal in the usual sense of the term. On the other hand, having in mind the leading part which operative Masons have played through the centuries in erecting Temples to God, the Cathedral authorities would feel seriously derelict of duty if they did not give speculative Masons opportunity to participate in an undertaking so closely related, in its purposes, to the historic ideals and traditions of Freemasonry, and Protestant Christianity.

"The plan for Masonic participation outlined above, has been the subject of long and careful consideration, and of a number of conferences with prominent Masons. It is submitted to you with the earnest hope that it may meet with your approval, and that you may see your way clear to giving it invaluable support, which only you can give, of inaugurating it within your Grand Jurisdiction.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,  
 (Signed) GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER."

OUR COMMITTEE ON PROMOTION OF THE WORLD'S PEACE.  
 WEST AUSTRALIA.

(Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing Nebraska's proceedings): The Committee on the Promotion of the World's Peace, in reporting the year's activities, noted that the United States had again taken "her rightful place in the very forefront in the latest movement to ensure the abandonment of war, as an instrument of national policy, and to usher in the universal reign of law in the adjustment of international controversies." This, of course, related to the multilateral draft treaty proposing to outlaw war as an instrument of national public policy. That our American cousins should prominently assist with other equally desirous countries in the promotion of world peace is only what Masonry has the right to expect, especially as more than two-thirds of the Masons in the world live in the United States. It is to Nebraska's credit that this great Masonic ideal should be kept well before the eyes of Nebraska Masons by means of a committee report.

SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP, WORLD-WIDE MASONRY.

(Adopted from Masonic Reviews, 1930, The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent).

English-speaking Grand Lodges:	Lodges	Members
United States of America, Continental.....	16,558	3,303,126
Philippine Islands.....	102	6,667
Canada:		
Alberta.....	155	13,752
British Columbia.....	111	15,170
Canada in Ontario.....	564	114,237
Manitoba.....	103	12,068
New Brunswick.....	43	6,034
Nova Scotia.....	81	9,892
Prince Edward Island.....	15	1,226

Quebec.....	89	15,512		
Saskatchewan.....	196	14,216	1,357	202,107
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British Isles (Estimates):				
England.....	4,383	328,700		
Scotland.....	1,158	90,000		
Ireland.....	672	50,000		
<hr/>			6,213	468,700
Australasia:				
New South Wales.....	575	67,273		
New Zealand.....	288	25,579		
Queensland.....	326	22,000		
South Australia.....	142	14,576		
Tasmania.....	48	3,832		
Victoria.....	404	47,467		
Western Australia.....	125	8,508		
<hr/>			1,908	189,235
York Grand Lodge of Mexico.....			13	907
Grand Total of Masonry using English Language.....			26,151	4,170,764
Other Masonic Bodies Recognized by North Carolina:				
Western Hemisphere:				
Chile.....	65	4,500		
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de.....	173	13,320		
Costa Rica.....	5	285		
Panama.....	9	485		
U. S. of Venezuela.....	24	1,600		
Colombia at Barranquilla.....	10	1,600		
Colombia at Bogota.....	3	200		
Colombia at Cartagena.....	4	250		
Guatemala.....	18	612		
Peru.....	15	900		
Ecuador.....	8	536		
Salvador, G. L. Cuscatlan.....	6	210		
Honduras.....	7	300		
Porto Rico.....	53	4,000		
<hr/>			400	28,798
Africa:				
National Grand Lodge of Egypt.....			75	6,500
Europe:				
Czechoslovakia Nat. Gr. Lodge.....	20	923		
Austria, Vienna.....	25	1,652		
Denmark.....	16	7,000		
Holland.....	123	7,145		
Norway, Grand Lodge of.....	15	6,500		
Sweden.....	43	21,469		
Switzerland, Alpina.....	39	4,960		
France, National Grand Lodge.....	30	1,472		



Jugoslavia, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes.....	22	900		
			333	52,021
Total of non-English-speaking Masonry recognized by us.....			808	87,319
Add Total English-speaking Masonry.....			26,150	4,170,764
Grand Total in 89 Grand Lodges recognized by North Carolina.....			26,958	4,258,093

#### MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The figures below are the best approximations obtainable from many sources. The list of "Bodies not Recognized" may not be even a correct list, but is in accordance with information which appears reliable.

##### Europe:

France, Grand Orient.....	462	40,000
France, Grand Lodge.....	136	8,000

##### Germany:

Saxony.....	40	2,000
Three Globes, Berlin.....	174	22,700
German National, Berlin.....	173	22,300
Freundschaft, Prussia.....	104	11,400
Zur Sonne.....	44	3,944
Eclectic Union, Frankfort A. M.....	28	3,500
Hamburg.....	54	4,888
Eintracht, Darmstadt.....	10	880
Bruderkette, Leipzig.....	10	2,206

Finland, Grand Lodge.....	5	279
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##### Italy:

Grand Lodge (suppressed by Fascisti)  
Grand Orient (suppressed by Fascisti)

Greece, Grand Orient.....	34	8,000
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Hungary (suppressed by government)

##### Spain:

Grand Orient.....	64	4,700
Grand Lodge.....	42	5,000

Luxembourg, Supreme Council.....	1	200
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Norway, Norske Polarstjernen.....	4	804
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Turkey, Grand Orient.....	21	2,000
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Bulgaria.....	8	900
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Czechoslovakia, Lessing of Three Rings...	20	900
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##### Roumania:

Grand Lodge (Pangal).....	8	300
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Grand Orient.....	7	500
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Portugal, Grand Orient Lusitania.....	50	3,000
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Belgium, Grand Orient.....	24	4,000
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Poland.....	17	500
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1,520      152,901

Africa:			
Egypt, Gr. Lodge (Schismatic).....	20	2,000	
Liberia.....	9	250	
			29 2,250
South America:			
Venezuela: Grand Lodge of the East..	6	500	
Brazil:			
Grand Orient.....	330	20,000	
Rio Grande Do Sul.....	40	2,500	
Uruguay.....	18	600	
Paraguay.....	10	800	
Argentine Republic: Grand Orient.....	57	1,500	
			461 25,900
Central America and West Indies:			
Nicaragua.....	6	150	
Cuba, Oriental Grand Lodge.....	10	1,200	
Haiti, Grand Orient.....	19	2,000	
San Domingo, Grand Lodge.....	13	1,000	
			58 4,350
Mexico:			
Valle de Mexico.....	15	1,500	
United Mexican, Vera Cruz.....	30	1,458	
Pacific, Sonora.....			
Cosmos, Chihuahua.....			
Bentio Juarez Tor. (Coahuila).....			
Occidental, Guadalajara (Jalisco).....			
Nuevo Leon, Nuevo Leon.....			
Oaxaca, Oaxaca.....			
Pueblo, Pueblo.....			
El Potosi, San Luis Potosi.....			
Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tmps.....			
Peninsular, Merida, Yucatan.....			
Guadalupe, Victoria, Durango.....			
Restauracion, Villahermosa.....			
Tabasco.....			
Estimated for Local Grand Lodges.....	60	3,000	
			105 6,258
Total Grand Lodges in the Americas.....	624	36,508	
Add Total outside of the Americas.....	1,569	155,151	
Total, all Masonry not recognized by N. C.....	2,193	191,659	
Add total of Masonry recognized.....	26,958	4,258,093	
Grand Total.....	29,151	4,449,752	

This table tells us that there are approximately 4,258,093 Master Masons in Lodges which are adherent to Grand Bodies recognized by North Carolina, and that there are also 191,659 members of other Bodies which we do not recognize. These figures do not include any members of Negro organizations in the United States, nor of any spurious organizations anywhere, figures of which are not available to us.

THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS IN EACH GRAND LODGE  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rank.		
1.	New York	343,700
2.	Illinois	294,209
3.	Ohio	206,720
4.	Pennsylvania	204,638
5.	Michigan	151,896
6.	California	138,652
7.	Texas	138,096
8.	Indiana	129,071
9.	Massachusetts	124,700
10.	Missouri	113,791
11.	New Jersey	94,773
12.	Iowa	86,416
13.	Kansas	83,708
14.	Oklahoma	70,969
15.	New Mexico	69,032
	United States Av	68,674
16.	Georgia	68,415
17.	Minnesota	61,940
18.	Kentucky	61,602
19.	Wisconsin	61,509
20.	Alabama	53,203
21.	Tennessee	50,732
22.	Washington	49,421
23.	Virginia	48,782
24.	Connecticut	45,905
25.	Maine	43,935
26.	Nebraska	41,978
27.	North Carolina	40,434
28.	Arkansas	39,265
29.	Mississippi	36,399
30.	West Virginia	34,533
31.	Louisiana	34,204
32.	Maryland	33,857
33.	Colorado	33,610
34.	Florida	32,301
35.	Oregon	30,742
36.	South Carolina	29,698
37.	Dist. of Columbia	23,352

38. Montana.....	20,904
39. South Dakota.....	19,779
40. Vermont.....	19,558
41. Rhode Island.....	19,021
42. New Hampshire.....	15,486
43. North Dakota.....	15,470
44. Idaho.....	10,340
45. Wyoming.....	8,361
46. Arizona.....	6,432
47. Delaware.....	6,104
48. Utah.....	5,177
49. Nevada.....	2,954
Total.....	<u>3,303,126</u>

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Grand Wardens, Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.*

*Greeting:*

In the capacity of Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Vienna, Austria, near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I wish to submit the following information on fraternal correspondence and fellowship.

Worshipful Brother Friedrich Necker, The Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, near the Grand Lodge of Vienna, informs me that Freemasonry in Austria is in a prosperous condition. Something of the spirit of the Order in that country and of present conditions may be gathered from the following quotation:

"The spiritual life in our Lodge is very good—we cannot wish for anything better. The interpolitical and economical conditions in our little country is quite a problem for Austrian Freemasons. Contentment will be the main motive our Lodge will work for. Above all things in our progress we try to prove in every difficulty we have to overcome, in all branches of Freemasonry, by intelligence rather than by force, which is against our Constitution and By-Laws."

Worshipful Brother Necker has arranged for us to receive the monthly publication issued by the Grand Lodge of Vienna styled, "The Viennese Masonic Times." I am sending to the Grand Secretary of our Grand Lodge the numbers of this magazine for the current year with a request that they be bound from year to year. A casual examination of this magazine will indicate to anyone that it is of high literary merit, a thorough going Masonic magazine, and of considerable value from an historical point of view. The type of articles published in this magazine is illustrative of the lectures which are regularly delivered before the subordinate Lodges in Austria.

The magazine issued by the Grand Lodge of Vienna is edited under the direction of Worshipful Brother Eugene Lehnoff who is also the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of Austria. I have known Brother Lehnoff personally since 1927 when I first met him in Vienna. It was my privilege in May, 1930, to meet him in Paris at the International Congress of the Supreme Councils of the Thirty-third Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. Brother Lehnoff gave me an encouraging report regarding the progress of Freemasonry in Austria and of its present healthy internal condition.

In as much as the Brethren of our Grand Jurisdiction, with few exceptions, are not familiar with the Freemasonry of Austria, I will comment on it for their information.

Freemasonry in Austria is an old institution, having existed in the Empire at different times for nearly two hundred years. During periods of suppression they met as clubs and social organizations, keeping up their Masonic connections outside of the Empire. By their contributions and sacrifices they have written into the history of Freemasonry a glorious chapter. The building in which the Grand Lodge of Vienna has its office has been used by the Masons for considerably more than one hundred years. In this building Mozart and

Haydn were made Masons. The building was owned by Brother Baum who was an intimate friend of Mozart.

The Symbolic Lodges of Austria work under the Rite of Schroeder. A reference to Mackey's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry indicates that the Rite of Schroeder is the German Masonic Rite of the symbolic degrees which conforms most closely to the ancient constitutions of Freemasonry as promulgated in England. It was developed on the theory that, as Freemasonry had proceeded from England to the Continent, we must look for the pure, unadulterated fountain of Freemasonry in the "English Book of Constitutions" and the primitive English ritual. Accordingly, from the well known English exposition entitled, "Joachim and Boaz," the best formula of the old initiation was obtained and the Rite of Schroeder created therefrom. This Rite was extended by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hamburg and Lower Saxony, which had developed from a Lodge established in Hamburg in 1733 by a deputation of the Earl of Strathmore to eleven German Masons, from which is dated the introduction of Freemasonry into Germany. The Rite of Schroeder is the Rite of Symbolic Masonry commonly practiced in German speaking countries at the present time. It meets the requirements of Ancient Craft Masonry and, if anything, it seems to me, is more conservative of the ancient initiations than our own work. It is based on the doctrine that Symbolic Masonry is to be found entirely within the first three degrees.

The Grand Lodge of Vienna and its subordinate Lodges are theistic, fraternal and charitable organizations, non-political and non-religious, so far as sectarian religion is concerned. The Grand Lodge and Freemasonry in Austria is devoting itself particularly to world peace, and is using every effort to bring about better international understandings and better feelings between races, sects and nations which are prejudiced against each other.

The meetings of the subordinate Lodges are extremely well attended. They are about as well attended when there is no degree work as when degrees are conferred. If there is no degree work, the Masons assemble and listen to a lecture, largely along the lines of culture and fine arts, education and history. Their social gatherings outside of the Lodge are all that could be desired.

The membership is probably much more carefully selected than has ever been contemplated by the most careful American Lodges. One cannot take the Second Degree within a year, nor the Third within two years after the First Degree. We can learn much of benefit by a study of their policies and practices, and, on the other hand, the moral influence of American recognition means much to them, living as they do in a country that suffered too terribly the consequences of war.

Fraternally,

DAVID C. HILTON,

*Grand Representative of the Grand  
Lodge of Vienna, near the Grand  
Lodge of Nebraska.*

# 1930

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