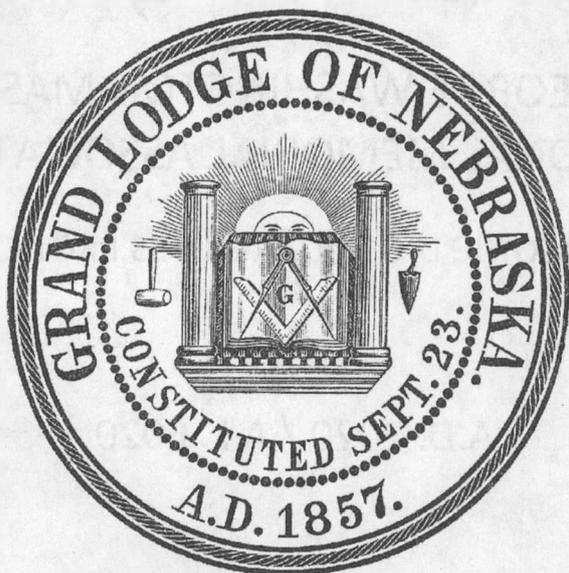


1931
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of
Ancient Free & Accepted
MASONS
of the
STATE OF
NEBRASKA



A.D. 1931 / A.L. 5931

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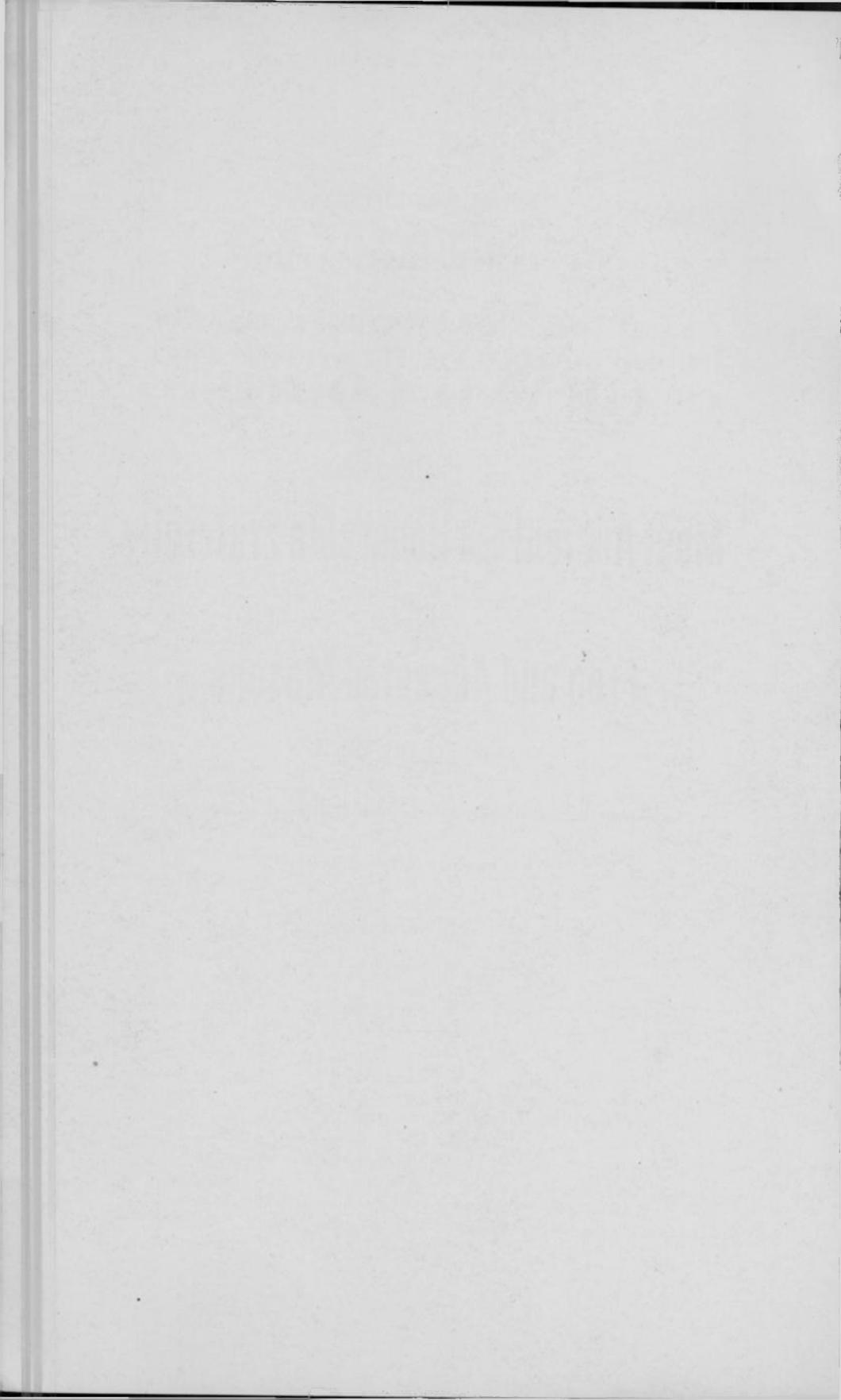
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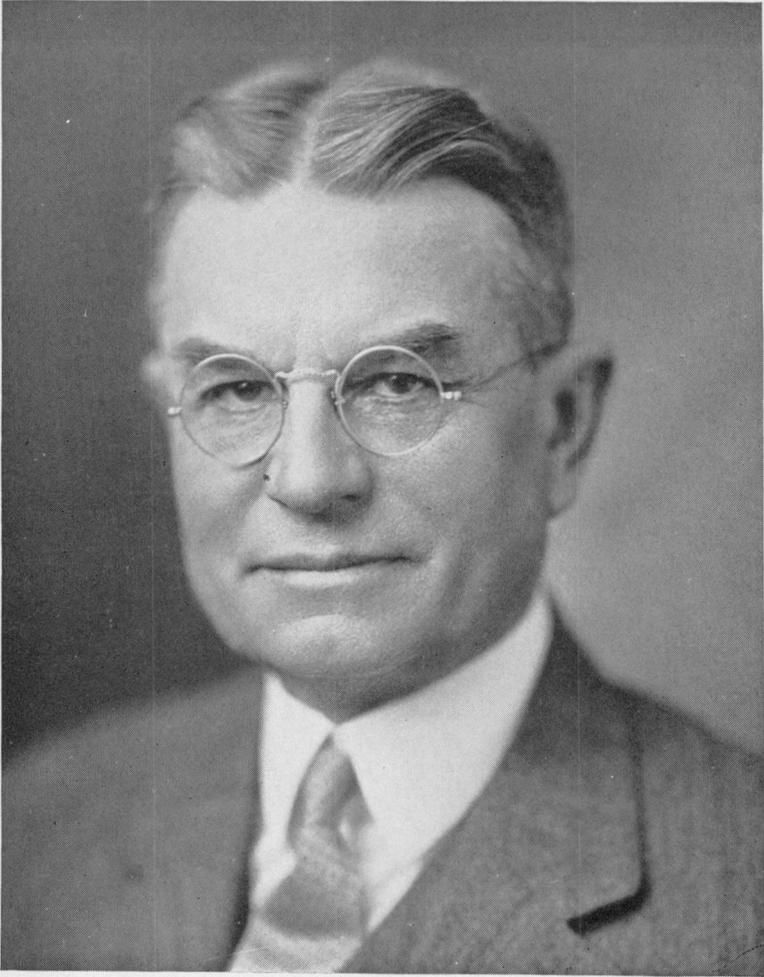
In Annual Communication, held at Masonic Temple,
Omaha, Nebraska.

June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1931.

Part III. Vol. 15.

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Charles A. Andrews

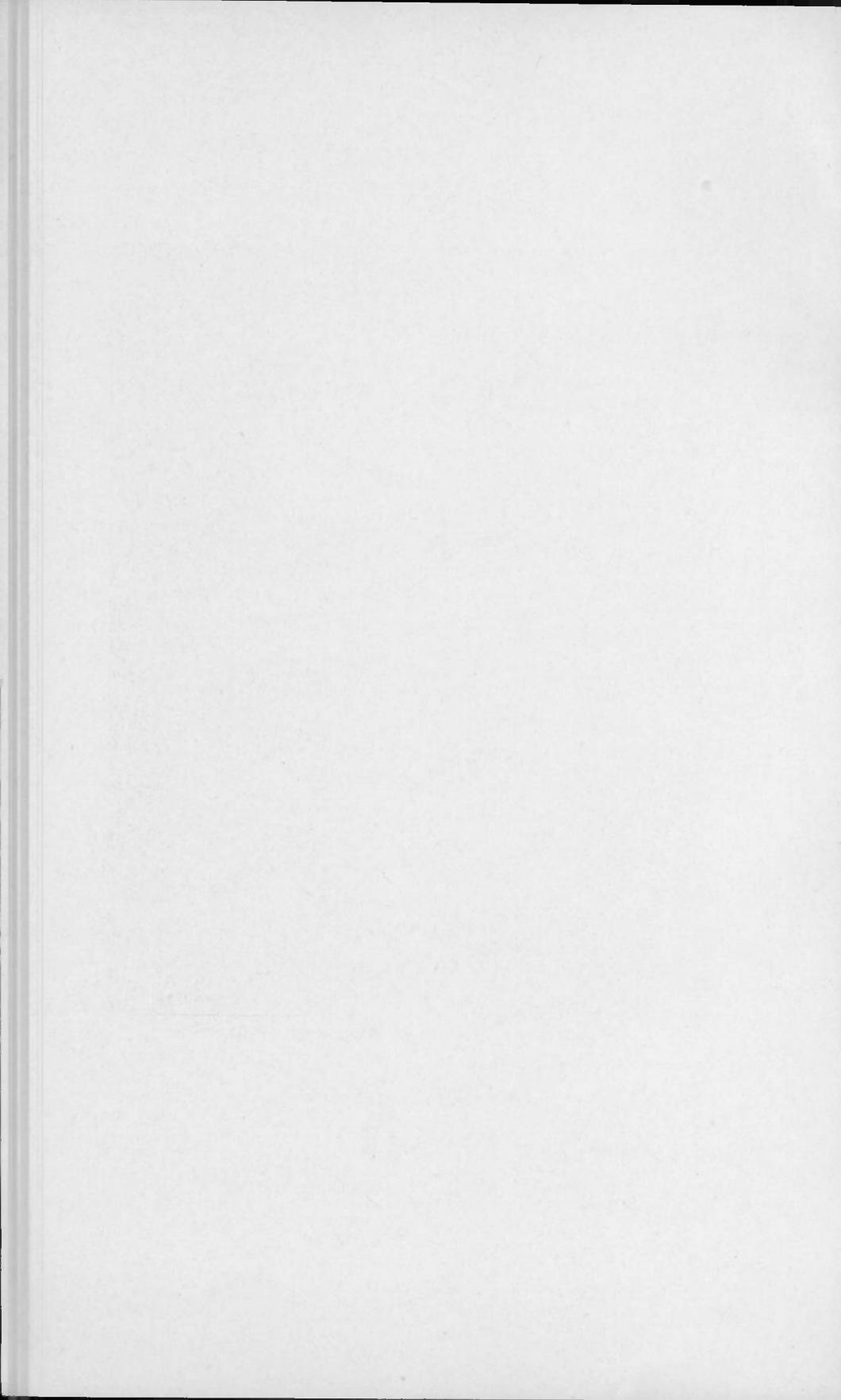
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1930--1931





John R. Tapster.

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1931--1932



**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SPECIAL COMMUNICATION
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT
AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE
AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NEBRASKA,
Held at Fremont, Nebraska,
April 20th, 1931.**

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska was called, and opened at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Temple, by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new unit of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.

There were present:

M. W. Orville A. Andrews	.....	Grand Master
R. W. John R. Tapster	.....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. J. Dean Ringer	.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Edwin B. Johnston	.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith	.....	Grand Secretary
W. Matthew A. Priestley	.....	as Grand Treasurer
W. Edward L. Baker	.....	as Grand Chaplain
W. Paul C. Johnston	.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage	.....	as Grand Marshal
W. John E. Long	.....	as Grand Senior Deacon
W. Stanley P. Bostwick	.....	as Grand Junior Deacon
W. John W. Disbrow	.....	Grand Tyler

PAST GRAND MASTERS

- M. W. Charles E. Burnham.
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith.
- M. W. Ira C. Freet.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, were also present.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons, ordered the Grand Lodge to form in grand procession and proceed to the grounds of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, where he laid the corner-stone of the new unit, according to the customs and usages of the Fraternity.

Preceding the laying of the corner-stone, Brother Charles E. Abbott, 15, gave the following tribute to the memory of Brother Charles B. Veazie, who had left the major part of his estate for the purpose of the erection of the building of which the corner-stone was to be laid.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES B. VEAZIE,
By CHARLES E. ABBOTT

Worshipful Master, Most Worshipful Grand Master and Other Grand Officers and Guests:

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to deliver a tribute to the memory of my good friend, Brother Charles B. Veazie. I enjoyed and valued his friendship through a period of more than thirty years; and admired those splendid qualities within him, best evidenced by his final act which gives occasion for our meeting here today.

Brother Veazie was a quiet and unassuming man, scarcely known beyond the vicinity of the City of Fremont. He had a long and an enviable and constructive career as a soldier, business man and citizen. Passing away on April 12, 1930 within two weeks of his ninetieth birthday; and in full possession of his faculties.

Brother Veazie was born April 27, 1840 at Depue, Wisconsin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Veazie; when seven years of age they removed to Maine where he grew to manhood.

In 1861 with that true patriotism that inhered in him, he enlisted in the Union Army on the first call for three month volunteers; and later when the first enlistments were requested to extend their time two years, he complied with the request. He saw active service in the battle of Bull Run and in several others of the War's most bloody conflicts.

Brother Veazie was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Felicity Lodge No. 19 at Bucksport, Maine on May 1, 1871. For sixty years he was an active Mason living up to the organization's highest ideals and teachings. He joined Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. September 4, 1883, and Signet Chapter No. 8, R. A. M. of Fremont on February 16, 1885.

He was also a member of Fremont Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At the time of his death he was the oldest member of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Brother Veazie came to Fremont May 2, 1879, more than fifty years ago, and entered the retail hardware business on the east side of Main Street where he continued in business for forty-one years, until his retirement in 1920. He was in partnership through the period with his brother-in-law, the late Nathan M. Pilsbury, who was also a Civil War veteran. This business association through so long a period evidences the high type of both partners. Brother Veazie was attentive, capable and popular in the conduct of the business; and true to his New England training and habits, could be seen opening the store at six o'clock each morning through the period of his activity.

He was continuously an active force in everything pertaining to community betterment; his business ideals and practices were of the highest type, and he commanded the highest regard and admiration of his competitors, and the respect and affection of all those who knew him.

Mr. Veazie was one of the incorporators of the Equitable Building & Loan Association, a local institution organized in 1886 for the purpose of facilitating construction of homes, and for forty-six years thereafter until his death, he faithfully served it without compensation and was annually re-elected its treasurer.

His home life was exemplary; Addie R. Veazie, his wife, was a beautiful character; given to private acts of charity and benevolences; devoted to her home; denied children of their own they generously aided those of others. Following Mrs. Veazie's death he lived in their home and kept everything therein arranged as she had left them, until his own advanced age prevented his continuance.

Brother Veazie was a great and sincere lover of children; and was deeply conscious of the fact that the character of care and attention and environment and ideals given the child of today inevitably determines the type of men and women upon whom the welfare and future of our country depends.

His convictions and interest and sincerity in this regard are emphasized by the disposition he made of most of his property acquired over forty years of active business life.

There could be no finer or more fitting memorial to the true character and worth of Charles B. Veazie and Addie R. Veazie than this infants' building that you are here to dedicate.

I have felt a high degree of responsibility that the trust Brother Veazie reposed in me might be carried out according to its spirit and intent. I feel that no greater compliment can be paid by one man to another than by leaving a responsible trust to be carried out after death.

As the representative of Brother Veazie, I desire to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Masonic bodies of Nebraska and including the Eastern Star for promptly supplementing Brother Veazie's bequest and for the splendid building you have provided in carrying out Brother Veazie's wishes and ideals and more than meeting his expectations in every way.

Following the laying of the corner-stone, M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons, introduced Mrs. Nan Martin, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, State of Nebraska, who spoke briefly.

W. Brother Paul C. Johnston, Grand Orator, then delivered the following oration:

ORATION

We have come today to lay the corner-stone of another of these splendid buildings erected to embody an ideal of the Masonic Fraternity. As we are aware, that idea is the gripping ideal that one of the great fruitfulnesses of our association shall be the help that earnest hearts may render to our fellow human beings. And inasmuch as this new structure is to further endow the boys and girls who are our glad care, we find in it, and in the act of this dedication, a particular satisfaction.

Never is Masonry more true to itself than when it is building, and when the aim of that building is the assistance and the improvement of other lives than our own. Speculative Masonry thus finds its ethics, which are timeless, realized in time, with the fine reasonings of its creed actualized in the service of persons.

I. Now it seems to me that when we consider the act in which we now engage that certain truths emerge. One is the testimony that as we erect this home, we are keeping company with the creators of all the years. It is part of the joy of living that we shall be creators. This is a deep instinct, and more forceful than is commonly appreciated. Pascal once gave a justly famous definition of prayer. Asked why he thot God has established prayer, he replied that he believed the Creator "wished to communicate to his creatures the dignity of causality". God wanted to give us a taste of the Creator's art and the Creator's satisfaction.

There were gathered one day at a luncheon table in the city of New York three small but eminent gentlemen. Each was famous in his own field, and it was a privilege to look upon them there. There was James Bryce, creator of a new Anglo-American understanding; there was Lyman Abbott, creator of a new religious appreciation; there was Henry Van Dyke, creator of a new artistry in letters. Anyone who knew them was aware that each of them had builded well according to the gifts with which he was endowed. And one might think of the manner in which Dr. Van Dyke described the life work of each one of them when he wrote:

"Into the dust of the making of man
Spirit was breathed when his life began,
Lifting him up from his low estate
With masterful passion—the wish to create,
Out of the dust of his making, man
Fashioned his work as the ages ran,
Fortress and palace and temple and tower,
Filling the world with proof of his power.
Over the dust that awaits him, man
Building the walls that his pride doth plan,
Dreams they will stand in the light of the sun
Bearing his name till Time be done."

Of course, a creation renders no satisfaction unless one has put himself into it. Built himself in, in the same manner in which Mr. Veazie has contributed of himself for the erection of this Home, and in which we shall give a share of ourselves to its completion. It was Wm. J. Locke, who in his "Beloved Vagabond" told us that "an artist is a man who has learned the secret of doing up his soul in whitey-brown paper parcels and selling them to the general public at three cents a parcel". The artist puts himself in, you see, that he may project his life into that to which he gives himself. Our little girl came home not so long ago with a queer creation, made out of brown paper and tied

around with yarn which had most of the colors of Joseph's coat woven into it. Dangling from the top was a loop of the same colored string. And she cried to her mother, "Oh see, Mother, what I have made for you. It is a shopping bag for you to use, and I did it all myself!" And you remember the story of Bernard Pallisy who for many years sought to discover the secret of baking white enamel, but was all along unsuccessful. Yet he stayed with his ambition, putting himself in. When he had exhausted the family fortune, had been driven to use the palings of the fence for his furnace, and even the furniture of his house for his experimental burnings, there came a day when the last great test was to be made. In the tremor of the excitement of a final try, he carried more than three hundred samples to his fire. And after four hours of desperate heat, lo! there came from that furnace the thing which was to reward his lifetime of labor. It was a tiny goblet bearing as its sheen an enamel, white and glistening. He had put himself in!

II. The second truth that emerges is that the association to which we belong recognizes its mutuality and its primary responsibility to do everything with an eye to the gain of the brotherhood. This is, of course, a contradiction to that individualistic ethic which has long motivated the American People, and under which so many men still fashion their lives. Any man who observes our common life knows that the dogma of private property and private rights is uppermost. There are excellent exceptions, but we are pretty largely members of a society whose history has been a record chiefly of the struggle to guarantee to each person the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". The individual has ever been in the focus of our endeavor. The association of individuals has had to take what was left over of our energy and enthusiasm after we have cared for private prerogatives. Liberty we praise because it has seemed right for every man to regulate his life according to the dictates of his own conscience. In a thousand ways we have supported this thesis. Our very Protestantism numbers this article One in its creed, and silences its critics by reference to the truth that every man is the priest of his own soul before God. Economically speaking, our society is geared to the fundamental dogma of enlightened self-interest. From this parent root have grown some of the greatest goods we have; from it, too, have developed many of the conditions that profoundly blight our common life.

However, the conception must be widely broadened, until we can come to look at personalities and affairs as the Master Teacher saw them. Instead of conceiving life as a circle with an individual as its center, Our Lord saw it as an ellipse with two foci, one the redeemed individual and the other the redeemed social order. Furthermore, he knew that both individual and society must develop mainly in their mutual interaction. The one was going to grow the qualities of great character as he made himself the servant of the rights and the situations of other men. Any one of us matures in goodness, justice, mercy, and love only as these virtues become active in meeting the needs of others. Conversely, society is elevated, purified, only as the growing goodness of in-

dividuals enters it to minister to it. We grant to Jesus an ability to "see life steadily and see it whole" as we admit of none other who ever walked this earth. And it is perfectly plain that if we would have as comprehensive a vision of it, our world must likewise be an ellipse with two foci, and not a circle with one focus.

There is a good deal that is providential in this hard and dire winter thru which we have just come. Not that we would have wished our brethren to have suffered. But on the other hand many of us have been stirred by the economic necessities of people, and we have been enabled to see and come into closer contact with that which ancient and modern prophets have always been saying—namely, that we must substitute more social control for the doctrine of individual rights, and that we must have more of the social conscience than has been apparent in human affairs. To me one of the outstanding demonstrations of the rightness of Masonic ideas has lain in this fact, that our society is given to the propagation of this social function. It has stood like a rock against the essence of selfishness, which is the facing of any human relationship with the main intent to see what can be gotten out of it for oneself. This world is a place for a divine society, to be realized by the processes of fraternal living.

III. The final truth that emerges is the determination on our part that the native trustfulness of the children who are in our care shall have reason to continue and to be fed. We saw these dear little people just now bring their flowers and lay them on this corner-stone. Whimsical James Barrie has a way of saying many pertinent things, and of stating the truth for us. In his book, "Dear Brutus", Barrie is talking about boys and girls and asking that they be shielded from disillusionment. And he says, "the song that children are born with dies with the first loss of faith". Oh, who wants to be responsible for that! It is so easy to crush the glowing expectancy of little ones, so easy to take the sheen off their early confidences. I take it that this Home is set to make that tragic thing impossible—to put into the lives of these boys and girls that love and consideration they might lack and go hungry for otherwise.

"What is it," says Francis Thompson, "to be a child? It is to believe in love, to believe in loveliness, to believe in belief. It is to turn pumpkins into coaches, mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, and nothing into everything. "It is,

"To see a world in a grain of sand,
And heaven in a wild flower,
To hold infinity in the palm of your hand,
And eternity in an hour".

To children nothing is ever too good to be true. And, please God, it is not too good to be true that in this state there are men and women who care, who give themselves and their possessions, and who do it all with the prayer that these youth shall not be denied the privileges of living well and amply, and of growing up in the confidence of the brotherly-kindness of people.

It is in the spirit of these truths that we lay this stone; and prepare to dedicate this home.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons, directed the Grand Marshal to form the Craft in grand procession and return to the Masonic Temple, where the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

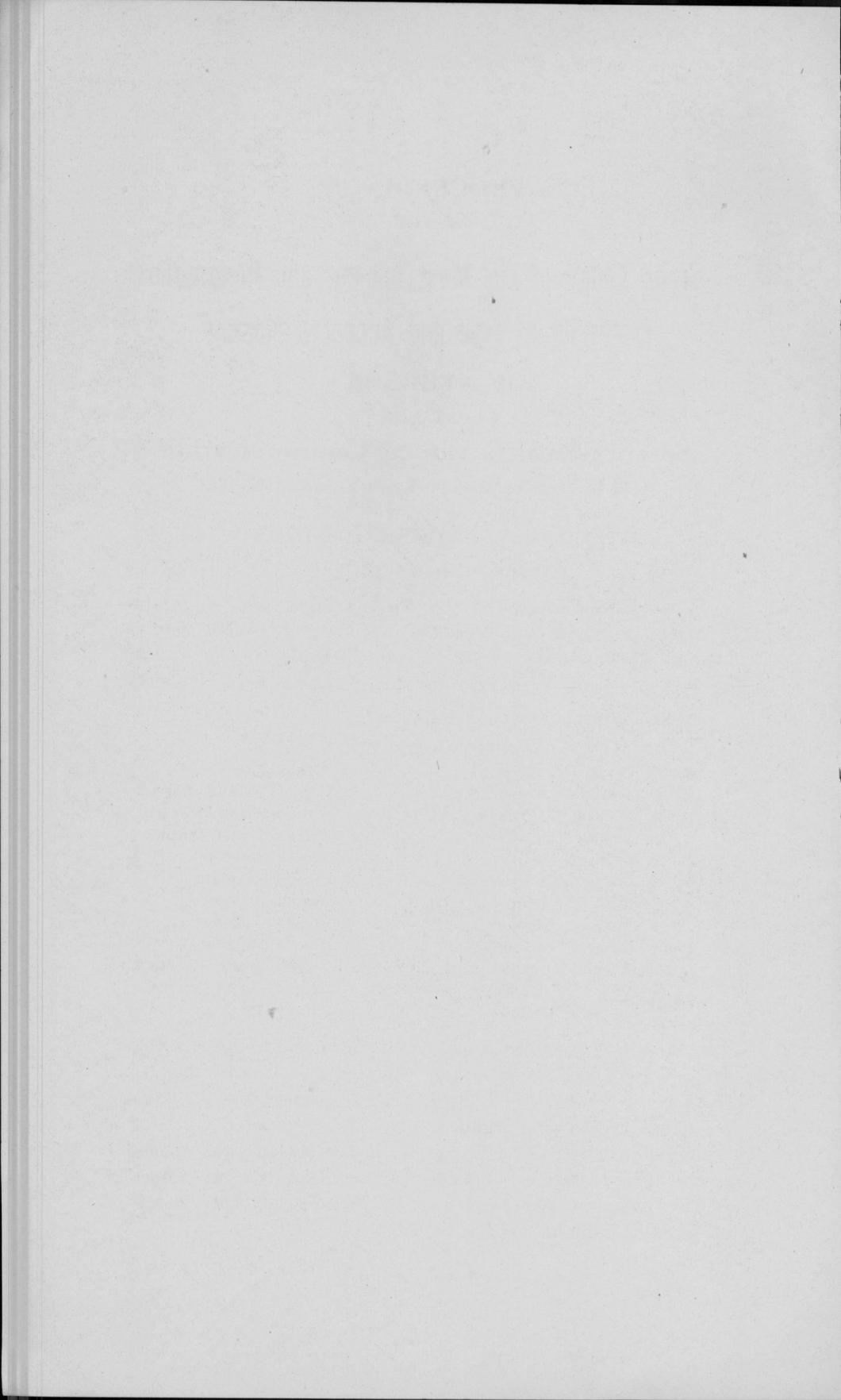
A large, elegant cursive signature of Orville A. Andrews, written in dark ink. The signature is highly stylized, with long, sweeping flourishes, particularly under the 'A' and 'W'.

Grand Master

Attest.

A smaller, cursive signature of Lewis E. Smith, written in dark ink. The signature is more compact than the one above, with a prominent 'L' and 'S'.

Grand Secretary



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable
Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons
OF NEBRASKA
AT THE
Seventy-Fourth Annual Communication

Held in Omaha, June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1931

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Tuesday, June 9th, 1931.

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, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, June 9th, A. D. 1931, A. L. 5931.

There were present the following:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews.....	Grand Master
R. W. John R. Tapster.....	Deputy Grand Master
W. Vincent S. Ramsey, 265, as.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Edwin B. Johnston.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith.....	Grand Secretary
V. W. George Allen Beecher.....	Grand Chaplain
W. Paul C. Johnston.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage.....	Grand Custodian
W. Ralph O. Canaday.....	Grand Marshal
W. Archie M. Smith.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. Virgil R. Johnson.....	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. John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, the Invocation being given by V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

INVOCATION.

Almighty God, in whom we live and move and have our being, and without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, increase and multiply upon us Thy mercy, Thou being our rule and guide, we may so pass through this temporal life that we will finally know the things eternal. Multiply Thy mercy upon us, direct us in all our deliberations; teach us not only to profess with our lips but to believe in our hearts that we are Thy children, seeking the betterment of humanity, the strengthening of the standards of the social fabric, the maintaining of the honor of our citizenship and of all our relationship one to another. Make us mindful of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and teach us in all things to know the value of those things which make for the upbuilding of character and the strengthening of our spiritual lives.

Remember this day all our brethren who are absent from us, many of them in the sunset of life waiting for the dawn of the new eternal day. Help us so to live each day that when the night of life approaches we may find ourselves conscious of Thy abiding presence and sustaining power so that in our lives as demonstrated before the world and in our hearts and innermost conscience we may be unafraid; and as we come to the parting of the way we may not forget Thy promises which are always abiding and sure. And may all of our brethren who are lying in beds of sickness, may all of those who have been brought to suffering of physical pain and to the endurance of sorrow or bereavement be comforted by the consciousness of Thy extreme and underlying and supporting and loving arms, so that we may profess and live our faith in such manner as will inherit for us the enduring reward in the better world.

Guide us throughout the days of this session of the Grand Lodge; help us never to forget what the brotherhood of man means, especially in its application to the principles of our Order; and may each of us exemplify, as we go from this gathering into the various avenues of influences and occupations and duties, to so live that other men may see the light of that life which in our hearts we desire to have reflected, the life of the Grand Master of Masters; and when our course in life is ended may we hear Thy well loving voice saying "Come Ye children of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world."

All of these great blessings we ask, not for our own worthiness, but for the worthiness of Thy Dear Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Most Worshipful Orville A. Andrews, 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-

Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, opened in ample form, directing the Grand Marshal to make due proclamation thereof.

R. W. John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

As a token of love and esteem from your Home Lodges, the Lodges of Lincoln, I present to you on their behalf this beautiful floral decoration; an appreciation of our Grand Master, M. W. Orville A. Andrews, from his home town lodges, Lincoln No. 19, Lancaster No. 54, East Lincoln No. 210, North Star No. 227, George Washington No. 250, Cotner No. 297, Liberty No 300, Craftsmen No. 314, College View No. 320, A. F. & A. M. of Lincoln, Nebraska. (Applause).

Most Worshipful Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

Right Worshipful Brother Tapster and Brethren:

This is at least the second time that our Deputy Grand Master has been guilty of collusion with some of the good people of the State.

I hardly know how to express my real gratitude and appreciation for the thoughtfulness and demonstration of love presented at this time by my brethren from the Lincoln Lodges.

I have been face to face during my administration with occasions of this kind. I deeply appreciate this demonstration, this fine tribute that my brethren have paid to me, and I shall make my peace with them at home. I extend now my thanks and gratitude to the representatives of these Lodges from Lincoln who are here this morning.

RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

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

George H. Thummel	(11th) ..	1876
Henry H. Wilson	(30th) ..	1895
Charles E. Burnham	(39th) ..	1904
Harry A. Cheney	(45th) ..	1910
James R. Cain, Jr.	(47th) ..	1912
Samuel S. Whiting	(50th) ..	1915
Ambrose C. Epperson	(53rd) ..	1918
John J. Tooley	(54th) ..	1919
Joseph B. Fradenburg	(55th) ..	1920
Lewis E. Smith	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson	(59th) ..	1924
John Wright	(60th) ..	1925
Edwin D. Crites	(61st) ..	1926
Ira C. Freet	(64th) ..	1929

WELCOME BY MOST WORSHIPFUL ORVILLE A. ANDREWS,
GRAND MASTER.

Most Worshipful Brethren:

I count it a distinguished honor and privilege to welcome you this morning as the present Grand Master of this jurisdiction. Many of you have been received before this altar by preceding Grand Masters many times but I assure you that your reception in previous years has been no more genuine than I give you this morning, I am very happy indeed to welcome you. You have served this Grand Lodge through periods of stress, and it is through your guiding influence that Masonry has progressed as it has in Nebraska. We honor you for your distinguished service. The period of time through which you brethren have served marks the greatest progress of a like period in any generation.

We are happy, indeed, to have you here.

The Past Grand Masters were thereupon given the Grand Honors.

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

We are happy to be with you this morning. We appreciate the welcome which you have so graciously extended to us. This is a privilege which we appreciate and which we cherish but Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren, we realize that the mere appreciation and its expression by word of mouth is not the highest evidence of a true appreciation. We want to assure you, and through you, the brethren of this grand jurisdiction, that it is our most earnest desire to show this appreciation today, and tomorrow, and in the years to come, as we have endeavored to show appreciation in the days gone by, by earnest and sincere and efficient service. We realize that Masonry is not alone a philosophy, that Masonry is not only a thing of rare beauty; but we realize that Masonry is in reality a great activity; that through Masonry we have an opportunity to glorify God and to serve our fellowman.

We wish to serve with you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, with you, members of this Grand Lodge, with all the Brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction, and wherever Masonry may be known. We want to serve with you fraternally and truly so that we may do our part to prove that Masonry is worth while, and with all of you and with Masons everywhere to endeavor to make the world better and to shed more glory and to do those things which will be ever for the glory of the great God, the Creator and the Controller of all things. And so we join with you, and with all of you, in this thought of service, and in this desire to continue it for many, many years.

We thank you. (Applause.)

The Past Grand Masters were then escorted to a station in the Grand East.

Solo—"America, the Beautiful." Bro. Herbert J. Wells, 184.

Most Worshipful Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary made the following announcement:

Our Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, J. Dean Ringer, is in Florida—or rather on his way home. His only son graduated Saturday afternoon at the University of Florida. He is driving as far as St. Louis, from there expects to take a plane and hopes to be back here tomorrow noon at latest. I have a card from him extending his best wishes to the Grand Lodge.

RECEPTION OF R. W. FRANCIS E. WHITE, GRAND SECRETARY
EMERITUS:

Most Worshipful George H. Thummel, Past Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

Most Worshipful Sir:

It is with an indescribable pleasure that I present to you, and introduce to the Brethren, our Grand Secretary Emeritus.

I first met Brother White in 1871. We were attending the session of the Grand Lodge at Lincoln, Nebraska, we were both boys, each of us 23 years old. Frank White is my senior by 11 days. We there met for the first time the Past Grand Masters and the Masons of Nebraska who were in attendance at that Grand Lodge. At that time there were in Nebraska 32 chartered Lodges, 1579 Masons. Today our chartered Lodges number 292 and we have 42,150 Masons. Truly some growth. Frank White and I attended the Grand Lodge sessions year after year. And in 1898 Frank White, having filled numerous subordinate stations, was elected and installed Grand Junior Warden. In 1899 our Grand Secretary having passed to the Great Beyond, Frank White was elected Grand Secretary. After the death of Bro. Bowen, Grand Secretary, Frank Young, the sitting Grand Master, came to Omaha, assumed the duties of Grand Secretary, and wanted to be Grand Secretary, but in the meantime there had come into this jurisdiction Bro. Lininger, a man of dynamic force and character. He looked the situation over and said:

"No, we want a better Grand Secretary than I think Bro. Young will make." So by his force of doing things Frank White was elected Grand Secretary, and from that time to this he has been one of the controlling forces in our Freemasonry. Grand Master after Grand Master has testified to his usefulness and the benefit that he gave them during their services as Grand Master. Grand Master Lewis E. Smith in 1922, in speaking of Frank White, said "In checking over the records I find that there are fourteen Masons in Nebraska who have attended more

than twenty-one sessions of this Grand Lodge, and among them Francis E. White, who is today attending the 50th Session of this Grand Lodge;" that was in 1922 when Bro. Smith was Grand Master. "Few brethren have been privileged to have fifty years of activity in a Grand Lodge. The service that he has rendered cannot be recounted in words. Even we, who have labored with him, have no conception of his unselfish loyalty and fidelity to Freemasonry. No words that I can add, can add to or take away from the wonderful service that Francis E. White has rendered this Grand Body."

His Masonic Life has been one full of years of earnest active service,—a Grand Secretary has an opportunity to render service given to no other Mason,—he is at the helm. Grand Masters come and go. They are for the day only, but the Grand Secretary goes on, and on, growing more proficient each succeeding year, and thus our brother welcomed the work and each passing year added to his usefulness to us.

As you visit the Masonic Home this afternoon and walk up the front steps thereof, know ye that you are walking up the steps of the old Vallery Home that Frank White's eager feet trod as he was courting Miss Vallery, who afterwards became his wife; and this Home afterwards passed into his hands, here he lived for years, and around the hearthstone grew the children which are the joy and comfort of their declining years.

When the forceful Lininger, Past Grand Master, realized that it was time that the hopes and the ambitions of the early Grand Masters should be met by action—and the Grand Lodge Orphan Fund which they had started by contributing their mileage and per diem should be added to and utilized, he, aided and abetted by Frank White and others, acted, and out of their strong forceful move, came our Masonic Home, and later on came the Home for Children at Fremont.

Then again I feel the greatest service Brother White has rendered has been in being the "Watch Dog of our Treasury." Can't you remember him as pausing in the midst of a busy session of the Grand Lodge and with his pencil in hand puncturing holes in an imaginary fabric, and saying, "Hold on, you can't do that, we haven't the funds," or in matters of legislation, "Stop! that's in violation of Section so-and-so." We even liked his "growl," and thus under his guiding hand, we would act and do.

And so, Most Worshipful Sir, we have seen our State grow to its present proportion, and Frank White has borne an honorable part thereof. He has served in the legislative halls; Grover Cleveland made him Marshal of Nebraska. He ran Cox's army across Nebraska and saw it safely over into Iowa. He has been a strong, forceful character, and we honor him today as one of the first Masons, if not the first Mason, in Nebraska. We all love him, we honor him, he has been true to the principles of Masonry, a true man, and a true Mason, and I present him to you as "One of Ours," one of the most distinguished, most loyal, and honored Masons of Nebraska. (Applause).

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

Most Worshipful Brother Thummel:

I want to express to you my appreciation for this splendid tribute you have paid Brother White in this introduction. I wish I might more forcibly, if possible, express to you, Right Worshipful Brother White, my personal satisfaction at being privileged to welcome you here this morning. You have been of great service to Masonry in Nebraska. My regret has been, during my administration, that I have not had the privilege of a closer contact with you. I have been privileged to receive some fine letters from you. I want these brethren to know how much the Grand Master appreciates the fine words of encouragement and counsel that you have given to me. Brother White, it is not necessary for me to go into details as to your forceful service, your service in the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, back in 1871. You have labored shoulder to shoulder with our good Brother standing beside you at the altar. We know what you have done for Masonry in Nebraska, we honor you for it.

Most Worshipful Brother Thummel may I ask that you conduct Brother White to the East. (Thereupon Brother White was conducted to a seat in the Grand East.)

Brethren, it is a real delight to me to be privileged, not to introduce to you, but to present to you Right Worshipful Brother Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.

Brother White, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, then made the following remarks:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge.

I thank you most sincerely for your courteous greetings and fraternal welcome, and you Most Worshipful Sir, and the friend of my youth, Most Worshipful Brother Thummel, for what you have said. These kind words bring up emotions that I cannot control—I can only reply, that anyone who has received as much from Freemasonry and the brethren as I have, would be indeed ungrateful if he had not given the very best he had in return.

This home coming means more to me than I can express in words: I have looked forward to it for days, weeks, and months, and to be again with the representatives of the thousands of Freemasons in this Grand Jurisdiction fills my heart with joy and gladness. I would rather have come here and make this visit than to have gone any other place in the wide, wide world, except to visit my children. I wish I could extend to each and every one of you, my brethren, in the Grand Jurisdiction, my heartfelt gratitude for the benefits I have received from Freemasonry, and for the kindness and consideration that have been shown to me by my brethren, for the more than sixty-two years of my mem-

bership in the Fraternity. Freemasonry is among the largest if it is not the largest, fraternal society in the world, and to be a member of it, to be loyal to it, and to support it, should be the pride and willing duty of each of us, in return for the great privilege of being a member. One member more or less, has not been so important in the last few years, as he was in the early days of the Fraternity in Nebraska. This Grand Lodge was created by a few brethren, nine in number only, with a membership in the Grand Jurisdiction of less than one hundred. To this small beginning have been added thousands and thousands, and each and every one of these, from the Most Worshipful Grand Masters, who have presided in the Grand East, to the youngest Entered Apprentice, who may have been brought to light in Masonry only yesterday, or today, has helped to make it what it is, from the year 1855 to the present time; and I am only one of the great number. The good influence of our thousands of members has been felt in every part of the great commonwealth of Nebraska, and the names of prominent Freemasons can be found upon nearly every page of its history. It is beyond dispute that many of our brethren have given more to Freemasonry than others; this is only natural; for some have had more time to give, more ability to build upon and govern, and more opportunity for service. The combination of all of these brings success in all things, Freemasonry included. We cannot all be Grand Masters. If we can give the best we have under the conditions in which destiny has placed us, no more can be expected. Regardless of money given or service rendered, do we not all receive from Freemasonry more than we give to it? Perhaps the answer may be partly explained in the following:

"For life is the mirror of king and slave.
 'Tis just what you are and do;
 Then give to the world the best you have,
 And the best will come back to you."

Freemasonry, if it carries out the fundamental principles laid down by its founders hundreds of years ago, will, in the future as in the past endeavor to build up character in its members, practice and teach morality and brotherly love, and thereby assist civilization to uplift humanity and benefit mankind.

Let us have hope and faith that this good work will go on and on "til the sun grows cold, and the stars are old, and the leaves of the Judgment book unfold." (Applause).

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The following Distinguished Guests from other Grand Jurisdictions were presented, introduced, and very cordially welcomed by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, and conducted to seats in the Grand East:

M. W. William R. Gentry, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri.

M. W. J. Forrest Ayres, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Kansas.

M. W. Elmer F. Strain, Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Kansas.

The following Distinguished Guests from our own Grand Jurisdiction, were presented, introduced, and cordially welcomed by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, and conducted to seats in the Grand East:

M. E. Emmett I. Ellis, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

R. E. Charles H. Marley, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

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

Brother William H. Brokaw, Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska.

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

W. Brother James G. Mines, President of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

GREETINGS AND REGRETS.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, read telegrams received from the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Manitoba, the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of South Dakota, and the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Iowa, sending fraternal greetings and hearty good wishes for a successful Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, and a letter from M. W. John J. Wemple, Past Grand Master, sending heartfelt congratulations, best wishes, and regret at his inability to be present.

The following Committees were announced by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, and entered upon the discharge of their duties:

COMMITTEES

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.
 W. Fred R. Haggart, Saint Paul Lodge No. 82.

CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

- W. Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.
 W. Jason W. House, Silver Lodge No. 266.
 W. Clifford C. Johnson, Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148.
 W. William B. Farris, Albion Lodge No. 78.
 W. Chester D. Clements, Wymore Lodge No. 104.

CREDENTIALS.

- W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.
 W. Harold R. Gilfry, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.
 W. Lloyd B. Campbell, Eminence Lodge No. 223.
 W. Joseph V. Webster, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 W. Frank D. Snyder, Lily Lodge No. 154.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAW

- W. Clarence T. Spier, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.
 W. Marcus L. Poteet, Liberty Lodge No. 300.
 W. Russell A. Robertson, North Bend Lodge No. 119.

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS

- W. Arthur C. Thomsen, Covert Lodge No. 11.
 W. Paul Turner, York Lodge No. 56.
 W. Niels W. Ladegard, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75.
 W. Gustave E. Gran, Saint Johns Lodge No. 25.
 W. J. Rowland Snyder, 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. Charles W. Keal, Crete Lodge No. 37.

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. John A. Carrigan, Washington Lodge No. 21.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

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

GRIEVANCES

- W. John S. Hedclund, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.
 W. Benjamin F. Eyre, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
 W. Roy M. White, Oliver Lodge No. 38.
 W. Doane F. Kiechel, Superior Lodge No. 121.
 W. Fred J. Sexsmith, Garfield Lodge No. 95.

JURISPRUDENCE

- M. W. Ira C. Freet, Chairman.
 All Past Grand Masters present.

PAY-ROLL

- W. William C. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.
 W. Harold A. Osborne, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
 W. Ray C. McLain, North Star Lodge No. 227.

PROMOTION OF THE WORLD'S PEACE.

- M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
 W. John R. Webster, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
 W. Spencer W. Hacker, Peru Lodge No. 14.

MASONIC EDUCATION

- W. William A. Robbins, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.
 W. Frank E. Clark, Albion Lodge No. 78.
 W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Cambridge Lodge No. 150.
 Bro. Edward L. Baker, Fremont Lodge No. 15.

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.
 W. Millard M. Robertson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.

RETURNS.

- W..Jacob North, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
 W..Paul C. Holmberg, Grand Island Lodge No. 318.
 W..Jerome B. Badgely, Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.
 W..Leon R. Eastman, Kimball Lodge No. 294.
 W..John G. Hilder, Napthali Lodge No. 206.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

- W..Enos R. Leigh, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.
 W..Arthur A. McMahill, Florence Lodge No. 281.
 W..Fred W. Clark, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.
 W..Kenneth N. Parke, Wayne Lodge No. 120.
 W..William D. Spicknall, Ornan Lodge No. 261.

UNPAID DUES.

- M..W..Ira C. Freet, York Lodge No. 56.
 W..Walter E. Erickson, Temple Lodge No. 175.
 W..William J. Breckenridge, Mid-West Lodge No. 317.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

- M..W..Edwin D. Crites, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 M..W..Lewis E. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.
 R..W..John R. Tapster, North Bend Lodge No. 119.

COMMITTEE ON LOGS.

- W..Frank Wilcox, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
 W..Robert J. Jones, Omaha Lodge No. 288.
 W..Charles P. Bradley, Capitol Lodge No. 3.

COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

- Bro..Fred B. Dale, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
 W..Benjamin F. Pitman, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.

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.
 M..W..Ambrose C. Epperson, Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.

VISITING BRETHREN

The Grand Custodian and the Deputy Grand Custodians.

W. . Brother William C. Ramsey, 268, gave the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Guests and Brethren of the Grand Lodge A. . F. . & A. . M. . of Nebraska:

It is a genuine pleasure to be privileged to extend to you, the representatives of 292 Lodges, with a membership of over 42,000 Masons in Nebraska, a word of welcome on behalf of more than 8400 members of the 11 Lodges in Omaha. I count this opportunity an honor of which any Master Mason may be proud. It climaxes the joy and satisfaction of nearly 24 years of Masonic activity, from which I sometimes think I have received much more than I have been able to give.

You have assembled here for the seventy-fourth annual communication of this Grand Lodge. During the session you will review the accomplishments of the year just passed, and, what is of vastly greater importance, you will make plans and establish policies for the future. Many of you have attended these annual communications before, faithfully "laboring upon the Temple" of Masonry for years. And some of you, perhaps, are only "entered apprentices," in the great work of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

In bidding you welcome, may I not compliment you, and those who have preceded you, many of whom have passed on "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns"? May I not mention a few outstanding accomplishments of Masonry in this great State? One thing for which real Masons, not Masons in name only, not "pin" Masons, as some wit has described them, may be happy, is the sturdy integrity and fine character of Masons, in general. Down through the years, generation after generation of Masons have stood upright for morality in private life and for the highest type of citizenship and statesmanship in public life. In that, we have reason to rejoice. And all Nebraska Masons should be proud of the wonderful service we are rendering the aged and penniless Masons and their wives and widows and the less fortunate children of Masons. I wish every Nebraska Mason knew what a very small part of his annual dues was accomplishing in maintaining the Home for the aged at Plattsmouth and the Home for the children at Fremont. Oftentimes, I think that too many Masons, throughout this wonderful State, which is the garden spot of the Nation, and Masons here in Omaha, too, do not know, and, therefore, cannot appreciate, the great amount of good which is being accomplished with a contribution of only 75 cents, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per day, from the dues which each of us pays to our Lodge each year. We should be more generous; we should contribute more than we do to this worthy cause. Perhaps this is "not the proper time or place" to express the thought, but I rejoice in this opportunity, when I can say to you that

the love and generosity of Masons, whom God has greatly blessed, toward those poor old people and to those unfortunate children, is now and will continue to be one of the outstanding achievements of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, "of friends and brothers, among whom no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather, emulation of who best can work or best agree." It is the earnest hope of all Masons, who are familiar with the great good accomplished by the Masonic Homes for the aged and the children, that, when you return and report the proceedings of this Grand Lodge to your own Lodge, you will carry with you some of the facts about these two wonderful institutions, so all Nebraska Masons may be better informed and "may be better enabled to display the beauties of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth," and that you will say to your Brethren:

"For life is the mirror of king and slave;
'Tis just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you."

May I not say again that we extend to you a hearty welcome. Omaha is a wonderful city. It has many beautiful churches, which have been erected for the worship of our God; many splendid public schools, which are manned by a most efficient corps of teachers, whose fine influence upon the moulding character of the youth of today cannot be foreseen, now; several lovely parks, whose spaciousness affords opportunity for rest and recreation for the grown-ups, and wholesome, out-of-door play for the children; miles of boulevards, and scenic drives along the winding Missouri. This is "home" to us. Whenever you are here, you are our guests and our "home" is your "home." We sincerely hope that you will enjoy your stay with us as much as we shall enjoy having you.

W. Brother Robert E. Bosworth, 15, gave the

RESPONSE.

Brethren:

The honor of being chosen to respond to the cordial welcome extended to us by W. Brother Ramsey becomes a pleasure, as well, when we are conscious that that welcome comes from the heart of each of the eleven Omaha Lodges participating in the reception and entertainment of this Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.

Were it not for the hearty cooperation of so fine a group of men, versed in all the courtesies accorded the visitor within their gates, this Grand Lodge would go into session feeling that while we are permitted to use your temple as a meeting place, much of the uneasiness of a trespasser would prevail.

Those of us who from time to time are privileged to visit the various Masonic Bodies who meet here and in the other Omaha Temples, always receive the heartiest welcome and a most emphatic "come again."

When these conditions prevail in the individual lodges and among the brethren composing them, we can only approximate the result of concerted action when they join forces on this annual occasion.

On behalf of the Most Worshipful Grand Master and this Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska we wish to extend to the Omaha Lodges our heartfelt thanks for the many courtesies received in the past, and anticipating those of the future.

And when the gavel shall have sounded in the East, closing this Grand Lodge, we will return home resolved to emulate the spirit of cordial welcome and cooperation displayed in your reception of us, and may you realize that you have again made use of the Masonic Trowel for the more noble and glorious purpose of spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection; that cement which unites us into one sacred band or society of friends and brothers, "among whom no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention or rather emulation of who best can work or best agree."

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, read his Address:

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

To the Grand Lodge
Of the Most Ancient and Honorable
Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.

Brethren:

Fifty-three weeks ago when the mantle of authority as Grand Master was placed upon my shoulders, I believe I felt much as would the Breton fishermen, who realizing their dependence, are made by Henry Van Dyke, to utter the following prayer:

"O Maker of the mighty deep,
Whereon our vessels fare,
Above our life's adventure keep
Thy faithful watch and care.
In Thee we trust what'er befall;
Thy sea is great, our boats are small.

We know not where the secret tides
Will help us or delay,
Nor where the lurking tempest hides,
Nor where the fogs are gray,
We trust in Thee, what'er befall;
Thy sea is great, our boats are small.

When outward bound we boldly sail
And leave the friendly shore,
Let not our hearts or courage fail
Until the voyage is o'er.
We trust in Thee, what'er befall;
Thy sea is great, our boats are small.

When homeward bound we gladly turn,
 O! bring us safely there,
 Where harbor lights of friendship burn
 And peace is in the air.
 We trust in Thee, what'er befall;
 Thy sea is great, our boats are small.

Beyond the circle of the sea,
 When voyaging is past,
 We seek our final port in Thee;
 O! bring us home at last.
 In Thee we trust what'er befall;
 Thy sea is great, our boats are small."

At the beginning of my service, I too, realizing my own limitations and dependence entered upon the year with some trepidation. Whatever of failure there may have been I must acknowledge as mine, and whatever of progress we may record is due to the guidance of the Great Architect and Master, and the most generous and wise counsel and support of those stalwart Craftsmen upon whom I have from time to time called.

In presenting to you this summary of the year's activities, I bring a record of a most happy and joyous service in the interest of the Craft; and I sincerely thank the members of the fraternity for this great privilege of serving. I bid you welcome, to this 74th Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge. May our deliberations here be pleasing and profitable.

NECROLOGY

Our Heavenly Father has been more than kind to us. The Angel of death has passed by our official family, and we are permitted to enjoy our unbroken chain of service and affection. We regret to record the departure from us of our Brother Owen W. Cotton, of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, the holder of our Gold Jordan Medal since October 17, 1929, who died October 13, 1930. At the expressed desire of the daughter of Brother Cotton, for Masonic burial, and at the request of W. Brother Harold A. Osborne, Master of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, I conducted the last rites for our Brother Cotton, at Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Nebraska, October 15, 1930.

We condole with our neighboring jurisdiction of Colorado, on the untimely taking away of their Grand Master, M. W. Brother Horace H. Mitchell. It was my privilege to be present at Colorado's installation of Brother Mitchell in September, 1930, and while my personal acquaintance with him was brief, it was very pleasant and cordial. We extend our deepest sympathy to Colorado, not only in the loss of their Grand Master, who served ably and well, but for their several distinguished Past Grand Masters who have been called during the year, among whom I cannot refrain from making personal mention of M. W. Brother William Peirce, who was chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee to entertain distinguished visitors from other Jurisdictions. Brother "Billy", as we affectionately felt privileged to call him, left

no kindness undone, no duty or courtesy unperformed. A King could not have received greater attention than did I at the hands of Brother "Billy" and his committee.

Peace to his ashes.

While we mourn for the temporary passing of many of our Brethren, to the Grand Lodge above, we have, in our unchanging faith, the comforting assurance that

They are not dead,
But have fallen asleep
To waken again in that realm
For which they still toiling,
Awaited that day,
When our Master should say, Come Home.

HOME FOLKS

How naturally our heartstrings tighten at the speaking of the word "Home", and how instinctively our thoughts are drawn to those associations so dear to the lives of all of us, first to the family, then to the larger circle of our friends. I have been brought face to face with these emotions many times during this Masonic year. First, one year ago when R. W. Brother Tapster presented to me the picture of the Sisters of Electa Quartette, of which Mrs. Andrews is a member; followed by the presentation of the fine symbolic watch by my son, Luther, in behalf of himself and my younger son, Orville, Jr.; and again on November 25th, when my own Worshipful Master Harold A. Osborne, of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, and his officers and brethren, numbering about 225, so thoughtfully and fraternally tendered to me as Grand Master, a most unusual reception. Mere words cannot express my heartfelt emotions and my sincere appreciation for the demonstration of fraternal love by all who attended this reception. Not content with presentation to me of a most gorgeous basket of cut flowers by the Lodge, at the hands of our Junior Warden, Brother Perry J. Morton, the Officers of No. 19, through our Senior Warden, Brother William J. Schalkoff, presented to me a fine leather Gladstone Bag, addressing me as follows:

Most Worshipful Brother Andrews:

"To be Grand Master of the Lodges of the State of Nebraska, is indeed the highest honor which can be bestowed upon a Nebraska Mason, and this lodge to which you belong, and of which you once were Worshipful Master, appreciates the honor conferred on you and shared by all of us, in thus, elevating you to the highest official position in the gift of the Masonic Fraternity. For years you have labored among us as a deputy of the Grand Custodian, always eager to give freely of your time and knowledge in an effort to promote the Masonic Philosophy; and by your kindly, sympathetic, and generous attitude you have endeared yourself to all with whom you came in contact. As a symbol of the affection we bear you, we, the Officers of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, present you this remembrance, with the earnest hope that you may, in the years to come, enjoy the fullest measure of happiness."

Is it any wonder that I could not find words to express an adequate acceptance and appreciation?

My official reception as Grand Master into the lodge was accompanied by a vocal solo by W. Brother Doc. L. Redfern, Deputy Custodian, "Welcome, Dear Grand Master", the words of which were written by our much loved, departed "Uncle Bob".

My delight on this occasion was heightened by the presence of Most Worshipful Brothers Lewis E. Smith, Samuel S. Whiting, and John Wright, Past Grand Masters; R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master; W. Brother Paul C. Johnston, Grand Orator; W. Brother Archie M. Smith, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Junior Deacon; W. Brothers Earl M. Bolen, Jesse Lowther, I. Donald Huston, John M. Bennett, and Doc. L. Redfern, Deputy Custodians; Brother James M. Robertson, President, and W. Brother Wm. F. Evers, Superintendent, of the Nebraska Masonic Home; W. Brother Edwin C. Yont, President of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children; W. Brothers William A. Robbins, and Frank Clark, members of the Committee on Masonic Education; and Brother Edward Huwaldt, Chairman of Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

A Banquet was served, following which a program of music and speaking was presented. M. W. Brother John Wright presided as Toastmaster, and our Grand Orator W. Brother Paul C. Johnston delivered a very fine address. I am sure that we all felt that "it was good for us to have been there."

Included as "Home Folks", are all the brethren of Lincoln without regard to their particular lodge membership; and that uniform fraternal courtesy which characterizes Masonry has been extended by all alike.

On November 21, 1930, I was an invited guest of Lancaster Lodge No. 54, at Lincoln, on the occasion of their annual "Past Masters Day" and was officially received and given all possible courtesies, by Worshipful Brother Alvin O. Gronquist, W. Master and the officers and brethren of the lodge. A banquet was served in the evening. I was honored by the presence of M. W. Brothers Samuel S. Whiting, Henry H. Wilson, and John Wright, Past Grand Masters.

October 28th, 1930, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314 of Lincoln. I was a special guest of the lodge and all honors were extended by Worshipful Brother Jesse B. Hollenbeck, the Master, and the officers and members. After an evening dinner served by the lodge, work was resumed in the Master Masons degree.

January 22, 1931, "Past Masters Day" was observed by East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, of Lincoln, at which communication I was officially received by Worshipful Master Clyde Vosburg. I was privileged to confer the degree of a Master Mason on Brother Roller E. Cecil, he being one of our candidates for that day. About two hundred brethren enjoyed a fine repast in the dining room after which a program

was presented in the lodge room, M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson being the principal speaker. M. W. Brother Samuel S. Whiting was also present and spoke briefly.

On January 31, 1931, in response to a special invitation of the Worshipful Master of Liberty Lodge No. 300, of Lincoln, I was the guest of Honor at their "Past Masters Day". Banquet was served at which about one hundred twenty-five brethren were present. M. W. Brothers Samuel S. Whiting and John Wright participated in the program.

"Here's to the kindly hearts of earth
That make this good old world worth while
Here's to the lips with tender words
That bring the caressing smile
And I ask my soul this question
When my goodly gifts I see
Am I a friend to as many friends
As have been good friends to me.

When friends speak a word of praise
My wavering will to aid
I ask if over their long long way,
My words, their pathway have brighter made
Then to my heart I speak again
This eager, earnest plea
Make me a friend to as many friends
As have been good friends to me."

(Author Unknown)

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED AND RECOMMENDED.

On nomination of the Grand Masters of their respective jurisdictions indicated below, representatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska near the Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions have been appointed as follows:

Brother George H. Dern, Salt Lake City, near the Grand Lodge of Utah, appointed September 27, 1930.

Brother R. A. Pullen, Aberdeen, near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, appointed March 6, 1931.

I nominated the following named Brethren as representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

W. Brother Ammi L. Bixby, No. 314, to represent the Grand Lodge of Panama.

W. Brother Clendenen W. Mitchell, No. 158, to represent the National Grand Lodge of Colombia at Barranquilla.

LODGE VISITATIONS.

The generous and cordial receptions accorded the Grand Master by the Officers and members of the various lodges, I have been privileged to visit, made the visitations the most enjoyable part of the duties of the office. The uniform courtesy which I have received at the hands of the Brethren of the Craft has been a source of genuine satisfaction; and the fraternal fellowship, born of a closer contact, adds much to the lightening of the meaner drudgeries of life.

In my visits during the year I have tried to remind the brethren of some of the fundamentals of our institution, of our individual responsibilities and also our privileges as Masons; and that our mission is to try to make the world better, not only by expounding the precepts of Masonry, but by being living examples of the principles of right living.

Many of my visitations are given detailed mention under special headings. The following lodges indicated by Number have been officially visited by me: 1, 3, 9, 15, 19, 26, 32, 35, 37, 38, 40, 44, 52, 54, 56, 59, 60, 70, 78, 85, 95, 97, 101, 103, 110, 114, 119, 124, 126, 133, 136, 148, 154, 158, 170, 175, 182, 209, 210, 230, 236, 282, 288, 290, 297, 300, 314, 320 and 323.

VISITING NEIGHBORING GRAND JURISDICTIONS.

Friendships are strengthened by closer contacts.

Not being able to personally visit the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in June 1930, I requested R. W. Brother J. Dean Ringer, Grand Senior Warden, to attend as official representative of Nebraska. Brother Ringer was cordially received and was given every courtesy.

On invitation of M. W. Brother Reuben W. Hershey, Grand Master, I visited the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado on September 16th and 17th, 1930; as its guest was officially received and welcomed and accorded all possible courtesies; and was privileged to briefly address the Assembly. Nebraska has a very deep interest in Colorado Masonry, as we are a part of the foundation of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

In response to an invitation from M. W. Brother Samuel R. Freet, Grand Master of Missouri, I attended the 110th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, on September 30th and October 1st, 1930, in company with M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, our Grand Secretary; R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master; and M. W. Brother Ira C. Freet, Junior Past Grand Master, of Nebraska. We were very graciously received, and all possible honors and courtesies were extended to us. We like the Brethren of Missouri, and the way they "do things" down there.

I deeply regretted my inability to attend the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, my native State, but Nebraska was ably represented by R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, our Deputy Grand Master, who went as the personal representative of the Grand Master. Brother Tapster reports a most delightful visitation and that every possible courtesy was shown him. In his own language he says: "I cannot praise too highly, the Brethren of Kansas for their expressed appreciation and fraternal love for the Brethren of Nebraska. It is my hope that these fraternal visitations between our neighboring Grand Jurisdictions may long continue."

Invitations were received from the Grand Master of New York to attend the 150th Anniversary of Masonry in New York, May 5-6-7, 1931; and from the Grand Master of North Dakota to be present at their Annual Communication in October, 1930, but urgent duties here prevented my acceptance.

GRAND MASTERS CONFERENCE.

In connection with the attendance at the annual Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, accompanied by M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, we attended a conference of the Grand Masters of the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States at Washington, D. C. on February 25, 1931. There were forty-four Grand Jurisdictions represented, out of a total of forty-nine. Thirty-nine Grand Masters were present and five jurisdictions were represented by either Deputy Grand Masters or Past Grand Masters. The real purpose of these conferences is to discuss matters of common interest to the various Jurisdictions, to exchange ideas as to methods used to accomplish a particular purpose, and to give and receive information, that may be beneficial in solving our common problems. In other words the conference is a clearing house for Masonic problems. A changing world makes certain changed Masonic conditions. We are facing problems, that our forebears knew naught of; and the further light obtained by a discussion of such matters by the leaders of the Craft, and by a recital of experiences, the better we will be prepared to meet our Masonic responsibilities.

PEACE MONUMENT DEDICATION.

On June 10-11-12, 1930, on invitation of the Imperial Potentate of the Shrine, and as the special guests of the three Shrine Temples, of Nebraska (Sesostris, Tangier, and Tehama) it was the privilege of Mrs. Andrews and myself to attend the meeting at Toronto, Ontario in commemoration of more than one hundred years of Peace between United States and Great Britain; and to witness the ceremony of unveiling the \$100,000.00 Peace Monument provided by the Imperial Council of the Shrine in recognition of such event, in which many of the Government officials, both State and National, and several Grand Masters of United States and Canada participated.

The Nebraska Grand Lodge has always approved efforts toward the promotion of World Peace and we were glad to lend our approval of the recognition, by being present at the Ceremony. I desire to express my appreciation and thanks for the courtesies by the officers, delegates, and members of the Nebraska Shrine Temples.

OTHER VISITATIONS.

I wish it were possible for me to mention in detail all my visitations to the almost innumerable functions to which I have been invited during the year, but time and space will not permit. I have been most graciously received on every occasion and accorded all possible honors and

courtesies. I have been asked to address nearly every assembly, at which I was present and have done so either briefly or otherwise as circumstances seemed to justify, and I give grateful acknowledgment for such courtesies.

On the afternoon of June 22, 1930, I had the esteemed honor of being present at the home of our venerable Brother Colonel Thomas J. Majors, Peru, Nebraska, on the occasion of an informal celebration in recognition of his 89th birthday anniversary. A short program was sponsored by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War of Lincoln, on which I was privileged, as Grand Master, to bring greetings to Brother Majors and to bring felicitations to him, not on his 89 years of life but for his accomplishments for good in that period. Our Brother has the unusual distinction of being the only Mason now living who received his Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees in Monitor Lodge U. D., the only "army lodge" working under a dispensation from Nebraska during the War of the Rebellion.

July 9, 1930, accompanied by R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, and Brother Edward L. Baker of the Committee on Masonic Education, I attended the annual picnic sponsored by Wayne Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., Wayne, Nebraska. After the bounteous dinner was served, Brother Baker delivered a very inspiring address to an assembly of about 225 brethren and their families.

On July 10, 1930, I conducted the Masonic funeral service for Sterling Lodge No. 70, A. F. & A. M. for a deceased brother of that lodge.

August 7, 1930, I attended the annual joint picnic of North Bend Lodge No. 119, Cedar Bluffs Lodge No. 215, and Hooper Lodge No. 72, held at Scotts Lake, just east of North Bend. Grand Lodge officers present were R. W. John R. Tapster, R. W. J. Dean Ringer, and W. Lute M. Savage. Principal address was by Brother E. L. Baker.

August 29, 1930, I attended at Clarks, Nebraska the annual joint picnic sponsored by the Masonic Lodges at Clarks, Silver Creek, Fullerton and Genoa. R. W. John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, and Brother Edward L. Baker accompanied me. The principal address was given by Brother Baker. Attendance about three hundred.

October 16, 1930, I attended the Dixon County Masonic Annual Dinner at Ponca, Nebraska, sponsored by the Lodges in Dixon county. The usual fine repast was served, after which the brethren to the number of about 125, repaired to the lodge hall, where Rev. Brother Earl N. Thompkins, of Sioux City, Iowa, a former active Nebraska Mason, delivered an inspiring address.

As an invited guest of the seven Chapters of O. E. S. in Lincoln, honoring the Worthy Grand Matron and her officers, on her official visitation to the Lincoln Chapters, Mrs. Andrews and I attended a banquet on October 21, 1930, also a luncheon on October 22, and an evening meeting of Temple Chapter No. 271, O. E. S. on the same date.

October 7, 1930, as an invited guest of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Omaha, I attended the observance of the Feast of the Tabernacles, and was accorded all honors as Grand Master; and again on November 20, 1930, on invitation of Col. Theodore W. McCullough, I attended the reunion banquet of Scottish Rite Bodies of Omaha, as their guest.

On December 3, 1930, on invitation of Sister Rose M. Owens, Grand Secretary of O. E. S., Mrs. Andrews and I were happy to attend a dinner and reception given by the nine Omaha Chapters of O. E. S. in honor of Sister Nan Martin, Worthy Grand Matron and her Grand Officers. A series of very beautiful tableaux were given as part of the instruction and entertainment.

December 29, 1930, I attended the annual "Home Coming" of Incense Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., and Ohio Chapter 219, O. E. S. at Ohioa.

January 10, 1931, I was a guest at a dinner given in honor of our W. Brother John R. Webster by the University of Nebraska College of Medicine at Omaha, the occasion being the retiring of our Brother from the Board of Regents U. of N. after several years of faithful service on the Board.

January 19, 1931, I attended the 18th Anniversary celebration of Florence Lodge No. 281, A. F. & A. M. About 150 were present to enjoy a program of music furnished by the Masonic Chorus of Florence Lodge, and reminiscences of by-gone days.

January 23, 1931 on invitation of President W. Brother Millard M. Robertson. I attended the 44th anniversary dinner of the meeting of the Veteran Freemasons Association at Omaha. I gratefully acknowledge my election to honorary membership in the Association.

March 17, 1931, accompanied by R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, and M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, I was happy to attend the 45th Anniversary Celebration of Samaritan Lodge No. 158, at Chadron, Nebraska.

On invitation of Brother Alfred W. Beckman, Venerable Master of Kadosh of the Scottish Rite Valley of Lincoln, I was accorded a place at the speakers' table at the April 1931 reunion banquet.

I accepted the invitation of V. E. Charles H. Marley, Deputy and Acting Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, to be present as his guest at annual Conclave held in Hastings, April 16th and 17th, 1931.

On invitation of Sister Nan Martin, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of Nebraska, I attended the annual session of the Grand Chapter held in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 12, 13, 14, 1931 and addressed the Grand Body on the evening of May 12th.

April 30, 1931, on invitation of the Worshipful Master Leland J. Smith of Israel Lodge No. 187, A. F. & A. M., I visited his lodge and witnessed the conferring of the degree of Master Mason in a very dignified, impressive, and proficient manner. Brethren, here is an example of what a small country town lodge can accomplish, under proper leader-

ship and with determination. This lodge had not been represented at Grand Lodge for two years—interest seemed at a low ebb—a membership of forty-nine with many non-resident members—little or no degree work to do—not meeting regularly for lack of quorum—a letter to the Grand Master from the Worshipful Master indicates discouragement everywhere. What shall we do? Surrender our Charter? No, we don't want to do that—we have a few loyal members—will see W. Earl Bolen, Deputy Custodian who lives close by. They did see Earl Bolen and soon under his counsel and direction meetings were held regularly—study of ritual began—special meetings were held. What's going on at Masonic Lodge? They have been studying Masonry,—what it is—what its mission is—much interest manifest among the members—a petition is received—is elected—degree work begins—another petition received—work progresses—we'll invite the Grand Master and ask the committee on Masonic Education to send M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson, P. G. M., to give us an address. In his invitation to me to attend the meeting on April 30, the Worshipful Master says: "In spite of the hard times we are having more work than we have had for several years. I am glad to be able to say this much for our lodge." Brethren, the degree work and the lectures given by Israel Lodge No. 187 were of the highest type and would have done credit to any certified lodge. M. W. Brother Wilson gave a very fine address which was appreciated by all of the sixty-five brethren present. I give this instance to show what can be done in our smaller need lodges. It bears out my conviction that we do not necessarily need degree work to make a real Masonic lodge. In fact the lack of such work may be embraced as a real opportunity for the study of Masonry. I congratulate W. Brother Bolen for his fine help and also the officers and brethren of Israel Lodge No. 187, A. F. & A. M. Many of our Deputy Custodians are doing similar work in other locations in the State. Keep up the good work.

PAST MASTERS MEETINGS

A custom in many of the lodges and which seems to be growing in extent and which I want to commend, is that of Past Masters Meetings, once each year.

On November 24, 1930 I was the invited guest of W. Brother Fred I. Dickinson, Worshipful Master of Capitol Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., the occasion being "Past Masters Night" in Capitol Lodge. A fine dinner was served in the banquet room and a well directed program followed. Many Past Masters were present and responded briefly to roll call. A special feature of the program was a beautiful and touching memorial in honor of brethren who had passed to the great beyond. I was further honored on this visitation by the attendance of M. W. Brothers James R. Cain, Jr., Ambrose C. Epperson, Lewis E. Smith, and Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Masters, W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and W. Brothers John B. Lichtenwallner, Stanley P. Bostwick and Jonathan A. Frye, Deputy Custodians. Worshipful Brother Dickinson, Master of Capitol Lodge, presided in his usual genial manner.

I have not yet determined whether it was through lack of human experience or a strain of irony in his make-up, that made his speech and actions seem to indicate he had an exalted idea of the abilities or capabilities of the Grand Master. Or was it plain sarcasm? Well, anyway, he presented to the Grand Master a trowel fully two feet long, and like proportioned in other dimensions, hand made, by himself, with my name imprinted upon it, and told me it was for my official use in actually, not symbolically, spreading the "cement of brotherly love and affection." We appreciate the gift and the spirit in which it was given.

December 16, 1930, I officially visited John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, A. F. & A. M., Benson, Nebraska and witnessed the conferring of the Master Masons degree. Six-thirty o'clock, dinner, presided over by W. Brother Harold R. Gilfry, Worshipful Master, was served to about 100 brethren in the temple dining room. With me on this occasion were M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary. W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler, M. W. Brothers James R. Cain, Jr., Ambrose C. Epperson and Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Masters, and W. Brother John B. Lichtenwallner, Stanley P. Bostwick and Jonathan A. Frye, Deputy Custodians. Seven Worshipful Masters of other Omaha Lodges were also present.

January 9th, 1931, I visited Oliver Lodge No. 38, A. F. & A. M., Seward, Nebraska. All work and lectures were given by Past Masters in a most creditable manner. With me on this visit were W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, M. W. Brother Ira C. Freet, P. G. M., W. Brother Earl Bolen, Deputy Custodian, and W. Brother Jacob H. North, P. M., Lincoln Lodge No. 19.

January 27, 1931, on invitation I visited Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Omaha. This being Past Masters night, the work was performed by past masters of the lodge in a highly proficient manner. W. Brother Henry L. Woodford, Worshipful Master, presided in his composed and gracious manner. All past masters present responded to the call of the Master. A dinner was served at which about one hundred brethren were present. M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, P. G. M., and Grand Secretary addressed the brethren on Masonic charity. This is the largest and oldest lodge in the jurisdiction. On April 8, 1930, the officers and brethren of this lodge celebrated the 75th anniversary of its founding, with appropriate ceremonies.

April 23, 1931, I visited Auburn Lodge No. 124, A. F. & A. M., on their Past Masters night, which was under the direction of W. Brother Charles B. Thompson as director of ceremonies. Degree work and lectures were given by Past Masters, W. Brother Ernest R. Reynolds, Deputy Custodian, presiding. Following the work a pleasing program was presented and after closing the lodge an exhibition drill by Knights Templar prize drill team, was much enjoyed by the 125 brethren present. W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian and W. Brother Jacob H. North, of Lincoln were in attendance.

April 24, 1931, in company with W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and W. Brother Edwin B. Baer, of Northern Light Lodge No. 41 A. F. & A. M., Stanton, on invitation I visited Pomegranate Lodge, No. 110 A. F. & A. M., Ashland, Nebraska. It was Past Masters night and work was performed by past masters. A special feature was the presentation by the Grand Master of a certificate of proficiency to the officers of the lodge as a recognition of their attainment of better than 99½% of perfect work and lectures in the esoteric part of our ritual. Attendance was 65 brethren.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN AND GRAND MARSHAL

The above named Officers, on account of unavoidable circumstances, were not present at Omaha on June 5th, 1930, for installation into their respective offices. Therefore, in accord with authority of the Grand Lodge, I arranged for their installations, as follows:

At an Occasional Communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, convened at Kearney, Nebraska, June 9th, 1930, I gave my proxy to R. W. John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, to install W. Brother Ralph O. Canaday as Grand Marshal; which was done.

On June 17th, 1930, I convened an Occasional Communication of the Grand Lodge, at Omaha, and installed R. W. Brother Edwin B. Johnston into the office of Grand Junior Warden, to which he was elected June 4th, 1930.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

The ceremony of installing the officers of a Masonic Lodge is one of great importance. It carries with it a renewed consecration to duty—a rededication to another year of service—a real privilege to every Mason.

I was happy to comply with the request of the Worshipful Master of Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. and to continue the custom long established of the Grand Master installing the officers of such lodge; which I did on the evening of June 6, 1930, in the presence of about eighty of the Brethren. I was assisted in the ceremony by W. Brother Lawrence Nichols, as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Brother Edward L. Baker as Grand Chaplain. I was accompanied on this occasion by R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master; W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; and W. Brother Edwin C. Yont, President Masonic Eastern Star Home.

On invitation of the Worshipful Master of Beatrice Lodge No. 26, I attended a special communication of the Lodge on June 16, 1930, called for the purpose of installing officers. Such ceremony was conducted by W. Brother Burt Spellman, as installing officer, in a very dignified and impressive manner, in the presence of fifty Brethren. It was my pleasure and privilege to present, in behalf of the Lodge, a past Masters Apron to W. Brother Ralph Marts, retiring Master, and later to address the Brethren on some of the Fundamentals of Masonry.

In conjunction with the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Albion Lodge No. 78, report of which is covered elsewhere in this address, on the evening of June 23, 1930, in Albion, Nebraska, I installed the Officers of Albion Lodge No. 78, Crescent Lodge No. 143, and Delta Lodge No. 230, in joint installation.

On June 26, 1930, I conducted the ceremony for a public installation of the Officers of East Lincoln No. 210, at their Masonic Temple, 27th and S Streets, Lincoln. Following the installation ceremony, a very fine program was arranged for the entertainment and instruction of Sisters and Brethren attending. The spirit of good fellowship was manifest by the Brethren of this lodge.

CORNERSTONES LAID

Being out of the State and unable to officiate at the ceremony of laying the Cornerstone for the new building of the Normal School at Kearney, Nebraska, on June 9, 1930, I gave my written proxy to R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, who performed the ceremony in an able and efficient manner. He was assisted by the following named Grand Lodge Officers: W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Brother Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Marshal; and M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master. The music was furnished by the State Normal Band. An appropriate and inspiring address was given by Brother Reuben V. Clark.

September 8th, 1930, I laid the Cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple being erected by Canopy Lodge No. 209 at Elmwood, Nebraska, their former building having been destroyed by fire. I was assisted in this ceremony by R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian as Grand Marshal; W. Brother Archie M. Smith, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. Brother John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler. Brother Fred C. Foster, No. 54, as Grand Orator, delivered the address for the occasion.

On December 10th, 1930, I laid the cornerstone of the new High School Building at Sidney, Nebraska, by request of the proper authorities, through Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, A. F. & A. M. I was assisted in this by W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian and W. Brother Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Marshal. Rev. Brother Keith of Alliance, a former resident of Sidney gave a very fine address.

On April 20, 1931, with the assistance and generous co-operation of the officers and members of Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. Mt. Tabor Commandery Knights Templar as escort, the Tangier Temple Shrine Band of Omaha, fifteen of our own girls from the Home at Fremont as flower girls, Electa Chapter ladies quartette of Lincoln and the Grand Lodge Officers, I laid the cornerstone of the Veazie Memorial building being constructed as a fifth unit of our buildings on the Masonic Eastern Star Home grounds at Fremont. Preceding our ceremony, Brother Charles E. Abbott of Fremont in a short address paid

tribute to our late Brother Charles B. Veazie, whose bequest of several thousands of dollars had made the event possible. Since our Fremont Home is operated on an equal partnership basis by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, and the Grand Chapter O. E. S., State of Nebraska, it was fitting that the assembly should hear from the representative of the "other partner". At my request Sister Nan Martin, Worthy Grand Matron, gave a very fine and appropriate brief address. A very excellent address was delivered by our own Grand Orator, W. Brother Paul C. Johnston, D. D., in his usual eloquent and pleasing manner. Grand Lodge Officers assisting in the ceremonies were R. W. Brother John K. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. Brother Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian as Grand Marshal; and W. Brother John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler. A goodly number of our Sisters and Brothers from distant places, as well as from nearby, were present, which considering the disagreeable weather, spoke well for their zeal in the cause, and their interest in our important undertaking at Fremont.

DEDICATIONS

On April 10th, 1931, an occasional communication of the Grand Lodge was held, to perform the Ceremony for the Dedication of the new Masonic Hall, recently erected by Canopy Lodge No. 209 at Elmwood, Nebraska. I was assisted in this ceremony by R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Brother J. Dean Ringer, Grand Senior Warden; W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian as Grand Marshal; W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Junior Deacon; and W. Brother Jacob H. North, Ceremonial Treasurer. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Plattsmouth Masonic Male Quartette. Following the ceremony of dedication, musical selections were furnished by the quartette, also vocal solos by Brother Clويدt, a member of the quartette, and Sister Opal Williams, Worthy Matron of Ideal Chapter No. 181, Eastern Star at Elmwood. W. Brother Herman N. Mattley of Liberty Lodge No. 300, as Grand Orator, gave an address appropriate to the occasion. The ceremony was preceded by a cafeteria dinner served by the Sisters of the Eastern Star, which was enjoyed by about two hundred fifty hungry people.

GOLD JORDAN MEDAL

With the death of Brother Owen W. Cotton, Lincoln Lodge No. 19, who held the Gold Jordan Medal and who died October 13, 1930, with a record of Masonic membership of 66 years, 9 months, and 20 days, the Gold Jordan Medal was open to award to the next oldest Nebraska affiliated resident Master Mason.

On October 20, 1930, I directed our Grand Secretary to cause inquiry to be made throughout the jurisdiction for claimants for the honor of receiving this medal, setting as the latest date for filing such claim, November 15, 1930. On November 15th, I officially awarded the medal

to Brother Othman A. Abbott, a charter member of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M. of Grand Island, Nebraska, who was made a Master Mason May 23, 1864. After conference by W. Brother Fred C. Clark, Master of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, with Brother Abbott, and his son O. A. Abbott Jr., the date set for presentation of the medal was December 11, 1930, at which time it was my delight to honor our venerable brother by presenting to him the Gold Jordan Medal, in open lodge in the presence of about 150 brethren.

A short but appropriate program was arranged by the Worshipful Master of Ashlar Lodge No. 33. Brother B. H. Payne, in a brief address paid tribute to our worthy brother in whose honor we had assembled. Brother Abbott, in addition to his many years of service to Masonry was active in civic affairs as well; a veteran, of the war of the rebellion; a man who contributed much toward the progress of our commonwealth. We honor him for his contribution to human welfare.

I was accompanied on this occasion by the following named Grand Lodge Officers: R. W. Brother Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Junior Warden; W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Brother Archie M. Smith, Grand Senior Deacon.

FIFTY-YEAR SERVICE BUTTONS

In my opinion one of the finest things this Grand Body has ever done is that of authorizing the award of a Gold Service button to our Worthy brethren in recognition of 50 years of Masonic life and service, and which I believe is appreciated more by the recipients than any other thing we might have done.

On November 11, 1930, I had the delight of visiting Wisner Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 114 and personally presenting to Brother Kenower, a member of Wisner Lodge, a 50 year service Button, in the presence of about 50 brethren. I was accompanied by R. W. John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master and W. Brother Archie M. Smith, Grand Senior Deacon. A most delightful fellowship was enjoyed and the real spirit of Masonry was manifest.

On April 28, 1931, one of the most outstanding events in my administration occurred in my own Lodge, when W. Brother Harold A. Osborne, Master of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. honored our distinguished M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson for his 50 years of Masonic Service in Lincoln Lodge No. 19 by making M. W. Brother Wilson the guest of honor at a 6:30 o'clock dinner. It was my distinguished honor and delight and one of the greatest privileges as well, to present to M. W. Brother Wilson a 50-year service Button. I could not find words to adequately express to Brother Wilson our heartfelt appreciation for his splendid service not only to Masonry but to our commonwealth and to our nation which he has done so generously, and well. I was accompanied on this occasion by M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary; M. W. Brother John Wright, Past Grand Master and M. W. Samuel S. Whiting, Past Grand Master.

APPLICATION FOR DISPENSATION FOR NEW LODGE

In June, 1930, I received an informal petition from twenty-two Brethren living at Dorchester, Nebraska, asking for a dispensation to form a Masonic Lodge at that point. Having had personal knowledge of certain undesirable conditions formerly prevailing in Doric Lodge No. 118, now extinct, located at Dorchester, I felt it necessary to make very careful investigation which I did, by personal contact with many of the Brethren, and with the assistance of W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian. After much deliberation and careful consideration, I decided that the best interests of Masonry would not be served by granting such dispensation. I therefore declined to comply with the request and so advised the petitioners.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS

I have issued a total of eleven special dispensations, for which proper fees have been paid and forwarded to our Grand Secretary.

Most of these were to cover election and for installation of officers out of time, which were occasioned by unavoidable circumstances, with one exception. Having learned that one lodge had for some years past knowingly neglected to elect a treasurer, which act was in violation of our law, I ordered the Worshipful Master of the lodge to remit the fee and request a special dispensation to elect and install a treasurer, which was done.

Only three of the eleven dispensations were issued to confer degrees in less than the required time; two of which were issued to candidates who were leaving the jurisdiction for an extended period, and one who was called to military service.

I refused a dispensation to confer the degree of Master Mason, on a Brother who had waited more than four years since receiving his Fellowcraft Degree, and whose only excuse for haste was that he wanted to receive his degree along with another brother who was entitled to receive it. I decided that it would do no harm to wait another month.

I also refused to waive the fee paid for dispensation to confer M. M. degree on a West Point graduate, commissioned an officer, and who was called from furlough to military service. I believe that the provisions in Section 131 of our law, for waiving the fee was not intended to apply in cases similar to the foregoing.

It is my conviction that the granting of Special Dispensations by the Grand Master should be restricted to emergencies only and that their issue should be the exception rather than the rule; and especially should this be true as to dispensation for the conferring of degrees without regard to time, which should not be granted, unless it is to promote the progress of symbolic Masonry, and not to satisfy a personal desire of the candidate. True, it is a prerogative of the Grand Master to grant such dispensation, but why abuse the privilege for no good purpose.

BY-LAWS APPROVED

The usual numerous amendments to by-laws were submitted; all those which were in conformity to our law, received my approval, some of them being made necessary by the change made last year, fixing date of delinquency October 1st.

I refused approval of two amendments which had the effect of automatic suspension for non-payment of dues, such amendments not being in accord with our law, which gives every brother the right of due notice and a fair trial.

EXTENDING TIME ON EXAMINATIONS

In accordance with provisions of Section 66, of our law, I have on proper request of the Worshipful Master of the lodge and for good cause shown, granted permission to extend the time for examinations for proficiency in the first section of the lecture in the degree of a Master Mason.

I waived the requirement of this section of the law, in the case of a brother who had received his degrees in a Nebraska lodge and immediately removed to another Grand Jurisdiction and later requested a demit to affiliate with a lodge, without having been examined as we require under Section 66. On taking the matter up with such jurisdiction we were told that they did not require proficiency, hence I waived the requirement and authorized the issuance of the demit.

CHANGES IN MEETING PLACES

A few requests have been received from lodges, for permission, for good cause shown, to change from one place of meeting to another in the same town; which requests I have granted after investigation as to cause for moving, and after receipt of a certificate signed by three Past Masters of the lodge, stating that the new location was safe and suitable for Masonic lodge purposes.

REINSTATEMENTS

Good workers are frequently rewarded (?) by being given more work to do. I reappointed W. Bernard N. Robertson, W. Charles H. Marley and M. W. Andrew H. Viele, to continue to serve as advisory to the Grand Master on reinstatements.

The usual number of applications have been referred to this Committee, which has given its very careful and painstaking investigation and consideration to each case. I have followed the recommendation of the Committee in every instance, as I am confident its decisions are such as are for the best interests of the fraternity. I want to commend this committee for its good work. Continued improvement may be made in avoiding the necessity of the return of the application to the lodge and to the applicant for a proper completion of the blank and to obtain information necessary to the Committee before a decision can be given. This neglect entails delay in handling the matter, and also additional work for all concerned, which could be avoided if the Worshipful

Master and Secretary of the lodge receiving the petition would see to it that all information as indicated on the blank be supplied before action is taken by the lodge.

On request of a former member of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M., now extinct, who was suspended by the Grand Lodge in 1930, and who had paid the amount of his delinquency to the Grand Secretary, I declared the Brother restored to membership, and directed that a demit be issued to the Brother.

MASONIC EDUCATION

The above subject is one of vast scope and which perhaps has been given, in recent years, more earnest, studious consideration by thinking Masons than almost any other one subject, and is no doubt one of the most important matters before the Masonic fraternity for its consideration today.

Masonic Education is more than a systematic training of intellectual faculties, it should, in its true sense embrace the proper development of the whole man in those qualities of being, and those virtues which are essential to the mental, moral, social and spiritual progress of mankind. The whole scheme of Masonry deals with the education of the individual.

We have in our Grand Jurisdiction, a most efficient Grand Custodian and Corps of Deputy Custodians, who are doing a fine work and giving valuable instruction in our ritual, which is very necessary, but in addition to a knowledge of our ritual, we need ritual interpretation as well. We need further, an awakening in our membership, and a fuller knowledge and appreciation of the high ideals and standards of the Masonic Institution.

Early in June, last year, I appointed the following named Brethren as a Committee on Masonic Education:

- M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Chairman.
- W. Chancellor A. Phillips.
- W. Frank E. Clark.
- W. William A. Robbins.
- Brother Edward L. Baker.

The Committee organized its corps of speakers to work in conjunction with the Central Schools and other Masonic meetings and work progressed. In November, 1930, M. W. Brother Chappell, found it impossible to continue his work on this Committee, and at his very insistent request, I very reluctantly accepted his resignation as Chairman, and as a member of the Committee, and appointed W. Brother William A. Robbins, as Chairman of the Committee, under whose supervision the work has continued.

So far our activity in Nebraska in Masonic Education has been limited in its scope and very much experimental. It has been confined largely to addresses given, at Central Schools and at other special meetings by various Brethren from the group of able speakers furnished by

our Committee. The unfolding of Masonic philosophy by these brethren, cannot help but accomplish good by tending to advance the moral and spiritual interest of our Brethren; but I am wondering whether we are reaching in this line of work, as many of our Brethren as we should. Masonic Education as well as all education, is based upon a mutuality between the giver or instructor, and the student or receiver of such instruction. We cannot educate until the desire for knowledge is manifest in the individual to be educated. Our first duty, therefore, in Masonic Education, is to inspire our membership with a real desire for further Masonic instruction, first along fundamental lines.

During recent years many of our lodges have to a great extent become degree mills only. Our candidates receive the "work" and lectures, and if we have in our ceremonies, inspired them with higher ideals and loftier purposes, we are fortunate if they do not soon lose interest, since our officers and Brethren frequently pay little or no attention to them and they are given nothing to do along the line of further Masonic interpretation. In my opinion a plan should be adopted that will first interest our officers of the lodge, then the newly made Brethren. I would suggest as a first step, the presenting to all newly made Entered Apprentice Masons a copy of the large Monitor of our ceremonies. I believe this would be interesting to our candidates, and since it contains many explanatory notes it would give the Brother much additional information. We also need a medium of regular communication to our lodges, a bulletin, or a publication of some kind to disseminate Masonic information to our brethren. This could be handled through the Committee on Masonic Education. Then, too, this Grand Lodge already has the foundation for a good Masonic Library which at a very limited expense each year could be made of much more value to the Craft and much greater benefit to this Grand Jurisdiction, by providing for a traveling or circulating library. I briefly mention these things, realizing that they are mere suggestions, and would still be experimental. I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made, and that the Committee on Masonic Education be continued on its present basis for another year, but not as a permanent committee to be created by constitutional amendment. I believe that this Grand Body is not ready to adopt, as permanent, a work that is still only experimental.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS

After a conference with our Grand Custodian, W. Brother Lute M. Savage, it was decided to continue the Central Schools of Instruction in our ritual, on the same basis as last year, that of three days each; the afternoon of the last day to be given to the conferring of the Master Masons degree on an actual candidate and the evening meeting under the auspices of the committee on Masonic Education. Ten schools were scheduled, to be in charge of the Grand Custodian, with a Deputy Custodian assisting and were all held as planned. Locations and dates were as follows:

Orleans, September 24-26;
 Falls City, October 8-10;
 Ord, October 22-24;
 Long Pine, November 5-7;
 Potter, January 20-22;

Allen, October 1-3;
 Davenport, October 15-17;
 St. Edwards, October 29-31;
 Gordon, January 13-15, 1931;
 Mitchell, January 26-28;

I found it possible to attend seven of these Schools and to address the brethren more or less briefly on Masonic matters. Most inspiring addresses were given by the speakers for the committee on Masonic Education, among them being Very Worshipful Brother Beecher, our Grand Chaplain, Brother Edward L. Baker, Brother Reuben V. Clark, and M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary. I believe that much good has been accomplished in these meetings, but my impression is that a two day school would be equally as effective. With the Grand Master and frequently other Grand and Past Grand officers, a representative for the George Washington Memorial and then a speaker for the Educational Committee and brethren from the local community, who are called upon to speak, it results in making the program too long. My belief is that the Grand Master or other Grand Officers should not attempt to participate in the meetings fostered by the Committee on Masonic Education as it results in either a duplication of effort or a detraction from the work of the Committee. I would offer the suggestion that the Central Schools and the work of the Masonic Education committee be separated.

PROMULGATION OF THE WORK

Our work indicated by the above caption continues to progress under the efficient direction of our Grand Custodian, W. Brother Lute M. Savage, with the able assistance of the twenty Deputy Custodians. I was very happy to accept the recommendation of W. Brother Savage, and issue commissions to W. Brother Doc. L. Redfern and W. Brother Austin F. Whitmire as Deputy Custodians. Having been privileged in the past to serve as a Deputy Custodian, I believe I can appreciate the responsibilities that rest upon these twenty brethren.

The report of W. Brother Savage will reflect the added results of his own good work, and that of the Deputies, by the increase in the number of certified lodges and brethren. I am convinced that more lodges and brethren have a better knowledge of our ritual than ever before. I express my appreciation to W. Brother Savage and his Deputies for their untiring service to Masonry.

In order to have our Deputy Custodians free to greet the brethren and extend courtesies at this annual communication, I have with one exception relieved them all of work on committees, except that of Visiting Brethren.

HOSPITAL VISITATIONS

With the recent completion and opening of the New Veterans Hospital at Lincoln, there is presented to the nine Masonic Lodges in Lincoln an added responsibility and an opportunity for further Masonic service to our Brethren. W. Brother Harold A. Osborne, Master of

Lincoln Lodge No. 19 is directing the organization of the Masters and Wardens of the nine lodges in Lincoln into a Hospital Service Club, the purpose of which organization will be to furnish a visitation committee to visit the Hospital regularly and render such service to our afflicted brethren as is possible. The territory served by this Hospital is all of the State of Nebraska and ten counties in Western Iowa. The Secretaries of our Nebraska Lodges can render valuable assistance in this matter by writing to the Secretary of the Hospital Service Club, 236 South 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, giving the names of all members of their respective lodges who are confined in the Veterans Hospital at Lincoln. This is a new field for real service by the Lincoln Lodges and deserves the support of every Mason.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARIES

But three of our lodges were entitled to celebrate their fifty years of progress this year. Nelson No. 77, Albion No. 78, and Geneva No. 79.

Prior to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1930, W. Brother John R. Smith, Master of Albion Lodge No. 78, took up the matter of plans for celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Chartering of his lodge, with M. W. Brother Smith, our Grand Secretary. I gave my permission to hold a public celebration and a very fine program was worked out.

On June 23rd, 1930, in company with R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, I attended an open meeting held at the City Park at Albion. Brethren from the three lodges in Boone County, Albion, St. Edwards, and Primrose, and their families, numbering about three hundred were in attendance. Following a brief program covering the history of Albion Lodge No. 78, by a Past Master of the lodge, short addresses were made by M. W. Brother Andrew H. Viele, Past Grand Master; W. Brother Edwin H. Gerhardt, Deputy Custodian; R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master; and the Grand Master; after which the proverbial "feast" was spread by the good ladies of the group, which was enjoyed by all. A recess was then taken to meet later at the American Legion Auditorium in Albion where a public joint installation of officers of the three participating lodges was held which ceremony was a fitting part of the fiftieth anniversary celebration, symbolizing as it does a renewal of consecrated effort at the beginning of another year of service and progress.

I wrote to the Worshipful Masters of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, and to Geneva Lodge No. 79, calling attention to their 50th anniversaries and congratulating them on their fifty years of Masonic life. I have not been advised of any special recognition having been given by these two lodges. Fifty years of the life of any organization is worthy of note, and I urge lodges entitled to celebrate their fiftieth anniversaries to do so by fitting ceremonies. Looking back over the past should enable us to profit by our mistakes and should inspire us to more effective effort for the future.

OUR SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

In the year 1932 our Diamond Jubilee, the 75th anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska will occur. We have celebrated with appropriate ceremonies our 25th and 50th anniversaries as they have occurred, and now with twenty-five years more added to our service we are approaching not only the 75th year of our organization, but the completion of 75 years, or three quarters of a century of Masonic progress and accomplishment. Let us rejoice on this glorious occasion of completing 75 years of service to humanity.

Our special committee for our 75th anniversary observance is giving proper consideration to this important event in our Masonic history. Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. is planning, co-ordinate with the Grand Lodge, for the proper unveiling and dedication of a monument or marker furnished by W. Brother William S. Heller, and to be placed in the city park at Bellevue, Nebraska, which monument is to designate by description the location of the first Masonic Lodge Hall in Nebraska.

Now, Brethren, let me repeat and say to you, let us make the crowning event of our 75th anniversary observance the dedication of a new building at the Plattsmouth Home for use of our Brethren there, made possible by a free will contribution from the 42,000 Nebraska Masons and our praise shall be to the Father of us all.

FINANCING TEMPLE BUILDINGS

Too much care cannot be exercised in the financing of Masonic Temple Buildings, and to protect the finances of our constituent lodges from loss; more supervision should be given by this Grand Lodge to building projects carried on by Temple Craft Building Corporations, in which our lodges become a party by becoming stockholders.

In one instance this year, where foreclosure proceedings were imminent, I was called in counsel with the Temple Board and Officers of the lodge; and after careful consideration of a plan suggested and later adopted, but which required the lodge to assume heavier financial responsibility, the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Temple building was averted. This condition might not have occurred if proper supervision by the Grand Lodge had been permitted before building was constructed. Some of our lodges are burdened with excessive dues or assessments occasioned by obligations assumed in constructing Temple buildings. If Masonic relief is requested in these lodges, they have no funds for such purpose.

Our lodges have suffered from the professional high-powered salesman for some corporation organized to promote temple building and apparently whose only interest is that of collecting their fees, whether their "intensive campaign" for raising the funds with which to build is completed or not. Why should our lodge funds be used in paying strangers to organize a campaign to raise money for building when every lodge

has members equally able to perform such service? In fact, it is an improper use of our Masonic funds, when handled by a lodge, and I believe also it is when authorized by a Temple Craft board, as they are still Masonic funds.

I am firmly convinced that for the welfare of our lodges, before any constituent lodge may become a stockholder in any Temple Craft or similar Masonic Building corporation, the articles of incorporation, definite plan of finance, plans of building, provisions for upkeep, rental requirement of the lodge for use and occupancy of the building and all matters which affect the constituent lodge or Grand Lodge, should be submitted to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master and receive definite approval. I believe, also, that the Grand Lodge should have something to say as to leasing to certain undesirable tenants, whose occupancy would not reflect credit to Masonry, and who should be excluded from any Masonic building controlled by a Temple Craft Association.

AUTHORITY TO BORROW MONEY

In accordance with the provisions of Section 89 C of our law, on request of the lodge and upon satisfactory financial showing to me, I have given authority to the lodges indicated below to borrow money for building purposes:

Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City	\$10,000.00
Mason City Lodge No. 170, Mason City	1,000.00
Oliver Lodge No. 38, Seward, Nebraska	10,000.00
Canopy Lodge No. 209, Elmwood, Nebraska	2,500.00

In each instance the proper showing has been made that the income to the lodges will be sufficient to provide for all fixed charges and will liquidate the obligation, within a reasonable time, without placing a burden upon the membership.

INSUFFICIENT DUES

In many instances I believe our lodges are not collecting sufficient dues from the membership to properly meet future financial demands and obligations. We have fifty-eight lodges, the dues of which range from \$2.75 to \$4.50 per year. Many of them have no surplus funds or relief funds, but are apparently collecting only sufficient to cover limited current expenses. Brethren, this matter should be given very serious consideration. With the passing of time, our lodges will more and more be called upon for financial relief to its distressed brethren; and while we are not an alms giving institution, we do have a duty toward the welfare of our brethren and their dependents and when the need is manifest our lodges should be in a financial position to respond to such need, and not be compelled to say we have no money for welfare use. I firmly believe that no lodge should collect less than \$5.00 annual dues, which after paying Grand Lodge dues leaves only \$3.00 for local use. I recommend that the minimum dues collected by Nebraska Lodges shall be five dollars per member per year.

OLD TRADING POST LOGS

Complying with a resolution presented by M.'W.'Brother George H. Thummel, and adopted by this Grand Body, June, 1930, authorizing a special committee of three to investigate the desirability of the Grand Lodge purchasing the old logs offered for sale as those coming from the building in which the first lodge room in Bellevue was located, I appointed W.'Brother Frank Wilcox, W.'Brother Charles Bradley and W.'Brother Robert J. Jones, as the committee.

INVADING JURISDICTIONS

On September 25th, 1930, the Secretary of North Star Lodge, No. 227, advised me that on June 4th, 1930, North Star Lodge, No. 227, received a petition for initiation, which was referred to a Committee, and reported favorably on July 2nd, 1930. Petitioner was elected and on September 10th, 1930, said petitioner received the entered apprentice degree. The following evening the newly made entered apprentice in company with the Worshipful Master of North Star Lodge visited East Lincoln Lodge Number 210 to witness work in the Entered Apprentice degree, where it was learned that the petitioner had on April 11, 1912, petitioned East Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, and had been rejected. On investigation, I found that the petitioner did not disclose to No. 227, that he had previously been rejected, hence the latter lodge acted in good faith. I suggested that East Lincoln No. 210 be requested to waive jurisdiction, but such waiver was denied. I then directed the lodges interested as follows: the petitioner, having been previously rejected by East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, was under the jurisdiction of said lodge; North Star Lodge No. 227 was without authority to receive and ballot upon the petition; was without authority to proceed further in the conferring of the F.'C.' or M.'M.' degrees; and that the conferring of the Entered Apprentice was not void but irregular. I directed that the fees collected by North Star Lodge, No. 227, less the amount to be remitted to the Grand Lodge, be remitted to East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, and that all proceedings of North Star Lodge relating to this petition be immediately certified to East Lincoln Lodge for the latter's record and that future action be in the hands of East Lincoln Lodge, No. 210.

Early in my administration a question of jurisdiction between Wahoo Lodge No. 59, and St. John's Lodge, No. 25 was presented to me by Officers of St. John's Lodge; Wahoo Lodge claiming Jurisdiction on a candidate upon whom St. John's Lodge had conferred the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry. I held a joint conference in Omaha with some of the officers and members of both lodges and after discussion I suggested that St. John's Lodge request waiver of jurisdiction from Wahoo Lodge; which was done, but which waiver was refused by Wahoo Lodge, No. 59. There being some apparent complications in the case, I in accordance with Section 216, of our law, appointed a committee consisting of R.'W.'Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand

Master, of North Bend Lodge, No. 119; W. Brothers Frank E. Smith, of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, and Henry E. Schemmel of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, to investigate the matter and report findings to me, which they did as follows:

First: "That St. John's Lodge No. 25, did invade the jurisdiction of Wahoo Lodge, No. 59, in that the said St. John's Lodge, No. 25, initiated, passed, and raised Brother _____ as follows: Initiated October 11, 1928, passed November 15, 1928; and raised December 27, 1928, after having been rejected by Wahoo Lodge, No. 59, September 7, 1927, and again on July 4th, 1928, less than six months after rejection, without waiver of Jurisdiction and in violation of Section 110 of the law."

Second: "That St. John's Lodge, No. 25, did receive and act upon the petition of Brother _____ in violation of Section 99 which section requires a twelve months residence."

Third: "That while St. John's Lodge, No. 25, may have acted in good faith they did not make "diligent investigation", thereby being remiss in their duty.

Fourth: That Brother _____ in his petition to St. John's Lodge, No. 25, on September 6, 1928, stated that he had "never made application to or been rejected by any lodge of Freemasons" when in fact he had been rejected by Wahoo Lodge No. 59 twice within a year, on September 7, 1928, and July 4, 1928. FURTHER, in the questionnaire signed by _____ prior to his being rejected by Wahoo Lodge No. 59, in his answer to question 10, which reads, "Do you belong to any society or organization that is opposed to Freemasonry"? his answer was "NO", yet in a letter addressed to the "Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M.", dated June 5th, 1930, he says, "our Church organization, the Evangelical Covenant of America is absolutely against any and all secret organizations."

In accordance with the foregoing facts, I directed as follows:

First, that St. John's Lodge, No. 25, should be required to certify their action and return the fee, less the amount paid to the Grand Secretary, to Wahoo Lodge No. 59, as per Section 99. Second, that Wahoo Lodge No. 59, after certification by St. John's Lodge, No. 25, be requested to waive jurisdiction to St. Johns. Third, that if and when jurisdiction is waived to St. John's Lodge, No. 25, by Wahoo, No. 59, that St. John's be directed to at once file charges against Brother _____.

The following facts were given me by the Secretary of Grafton Lodge, No. 172. A single man, who for the past two years has been working at Geneva, with his brother, but who claimed his home to be with his parents at Lushton, Nebraska, where he went from Geneva, each Saturday, and returned to his work at Geneva on Monday, petitioned Grafton Lodge on November 7th, 1930, for the degrees of Masonry. His petition was received December 3rd, and referred to a committee on January 7th, 1931; the committee having reported favorably, ballot was

spread and petitioner was elected. A question as to jurisdiction was raised by Geneva Lodge, No. 79, they claiming it on account of the petitioner having voted at Geneva at the November election in 1930. No degrees having been conferred, I ruled that when the petitioner voted at Geneva, November 4th, 1930, he lost his Masonic residence at Lushton. That his election by Grafton Lodge, No. 172, was void, account lack of jurisdiction and his petition should be withdrawn under Section 108 of our law, and the fee returned to the petitioner.

DISCIPLINE

Cases of a disciplinary nature coming to the attention of the Grand Master this year are indeed few in number; which to me indicates first, that offenses are not numerous, and second that the lodges are trying to more nearly conform to proper standards of justice and right.

Among cases reported to me for consideration was the report of the proceedings of a trial held in North Bend Lodge, No. 119. A Brother of this lodge was arrested by the civil authorities for possession of seven-eighths of a gallon of intoxicating liquor, was arraigned in court, plead guilty to the charges and was fined \$100.00 and costs, which the defendant paid. The Junior Warden of the lodge in the performance of his official duty, preferred charges, in the lodge, against the offending Brother for unmasonic conduct by virtue of disobedience of the law of the land, and his obligation as a Mason. Trial was held in accordance with our law. The Brother plead guilty and asked for mercy from the lodge. The lodge by proper vote gave the offender one year's definite suspension. After carefully reviewing the case and concluding that the penalty assessed by the lodge was not adequate for the offense, nor the sentence in accord with the high moral standards of Masonry, nor such as to tend to "maintain the reputation of the fraternity unsullied", I therefore set aside the penalty of one year's suspension assessed by the lodge and remanded the case back to the lodge for a reconsideration of the penalty inflicted by the lodge. I directed the Worshipful Master of North Bend Lodge, No. 119, to assemble his lodge in accordance with lawful provisions for such reconsideration and to advise me the date as to when such communication would be held. On March 26th, 1931, I visited a communication of the above named lodge and directed the Secretary to read my order to the Worshipful Master, after which I talked to the Brethren as to their duties in maintaining the high moral standards and dignity of our institution, telling them that I was giving their lodge an opportunity to maintain its good name and establish a record that would be supported by the Grand Lodge, which has always taken a very definite stand in matters of law obedience and observance. The lodge then voted a penalty of indefinite suspension, by a very substantial majority, against the offending Brother. Believing that the lodge had corrected its former error and that the new sentence was adequate for the offense, since no sale of liquor had been alleged in the charges, I permitted it to stand.

CHAIN PRAYER LETTERS

The ever present nuisance—the Chain Prayer letters being sent to members of the Masonic Fraternity still continue to annoy our Brethren.

They are more ingenious than ever. Some of them trying, apparently, to advertise some kind of a lottery. Brethren, let me say that such insidious letters challenge the intelligence of our Masonic Membership in trying to prey upon the ignorance and superstition of human kind. I say consign such letters to the waste basket where they belong—do I need to say more?

USE OF QUESTIONNAIRE

My attention has been called by our Grand Secretary, to the few requests received by him, from the Secretaries of Lodges, for the questionnaire blanks. This condition might indicate that the Masters and Secretaries of Lodges are not complying with the last part of Section 119-A of our law, which requires the completion of the questionnaire by the petitioner, before the ballot can be spread.

I want to seriously admonish the Masters of our Lodges to see that in every instance the questionnaire is completed and returned for the use of the committee on investigation. This questionnaire forms the basis for proper investigation, and is of the utmost importance.

Improper investigation of petitioners by the Committee, has been the cause of many serious difficulties in our constituent Lodges. Look well to the portals of our Lodges.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION

On February 23, 24, 1931, accompanied by M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary and Brother Edward Huwaldt, Chairman for Nebraska, I attended the 21st Annual Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, held at Alexandria, Virginia.

Forty-four Grand Jurisdictions were represented. Out of fifty contributing Jurisdictions, Nebraska stands 42nd on the list, with but fifty percent of our original request of one dollar per member to our credit; and when we compare this with contributions ranging from one dollar to three dollars per member made by other Jurisdictions, we Nebraska Masons, cannot take very much pride in the results of our ten years of intermittent effort. We have made progress in the past three or four years, and I hope we can continue to do so.

Brethren, if we as individual Masons could visualize the real significance of this magnificent Memorial, we would better appreciate the privilege of having a part in giving this enduring tribute to the Masonic "Father of his Country". This is a tribute not only to George Washington, the Man and Mason, but to Masonry itself and to those qualities of Masonic principles and ideals which have made possible, through Washington's greatness, our enjoyment of these Masonic privileges in this Great Nation.

The George Washington Bicentennial Commission of the Federal Government is extending its organization for the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, in 1932, in the cities and towns of the United States. The observance of this great historical event will be Nation-wide, and every Masonic Lodge in our jurisdiction should give recognition, by holding appropriate ceremonies. I have given permission to Brother Sol Bloom, Associate Director, of the United States Commission to send a letter to each lodge in Nebraska, in which he is asking co-operation of the Brethren and proper observance of the great occasion. Doubtless our Committee on Masonic Education will suggest programs for proper observance of the occasion in our Constituent Lodges. I ask your hearty support. It is our patriotic and Masonic duty as well as privilege.

One of the outstanding events in the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's birth, will be the dedication of the Masonic Memorial Building at Alexandria, Va., during the second week in May, 1932, by the Masons of the United States, through the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Virginia. It is the suggestion and hope of the Executive Committee of the Memorial Association that each Grand Lodge of this country formally open a communication and be in session in Alexandria at the time of dedication, and officially participate. The Grand Lodge of Virginia will extend an invitation so there would be no invasion of territory. To my mind it would be a fine thing for Nebraska to comply with the suggestion of the Committee thereby enabling us to show in our own records, our official participation in this outstanding Masonic event. I suggest that Nebraska be represented at the dedication ceremony by our Grand Master, our Grand Secretary and one other member of the Grand Lodge—three representatives—thus making a symbolic lodge.

I express my appreciation for the good work of our State Chairman Brother Edward Huwaldt and also of our District Chairmen for the zeal with which they have worked and for the results obtained. I recommend that our present plan of voluntary contribution to the Memorial Association be continued another year and in addition that an appropriation of an amount equal to five cents per member per year for a period of five years be made by this Grand Lodge.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENT DUES AND SUSPENSIONS

Complying with the direction of this Grand Lodge of June, 1930, that a special committee of three be appointed to consider the subject of delinquent dues and suspensions, I named M. W. Brother Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master, Brother William J. Breckenridge, Secretary Midwest Lodge, No. 317, and W. Brother Walter E. Erickson, Secretary of Temple Lodge, No. 175, as the special committee to give consideration to this important subject. A conference of the members of the committee was held at Omaha at which M. W. Brother Smith, our Grand Secretary was present. In a discussion of the subject it was the belief of the members

of this conference that the Secretary of the lodge could be one of the most important factors in holding delinquent dues down to a minimum and of preventing suspensions. It was suggested by Brother Breckenridge, that much good would result from holding five or six District Conferences of the Secretaries of the lodges, at convenient points in the State; and on approval of the Grand Master, as an experiment, one such conference was held at Hastings, Nebraska, on March 24th, 1931. This meeting was well represented from lodges within about seventy-five miles of Hastings, not only by secretaries but by other officers of the lodge. Our Grand Secretary M. W. Brother Smith, at the afternoon session conducted a "round table" discussion and answered many questions which were propounded to him. The Brethren entered freely into discussions and real interest was manifest. An evening session was held at which M. W. Brother Ira C. Freet, Chairman of the Committee, addressed the brethren along the line of the consideration of the special subject. The Grand Master was present and was privileged to address the brethren.

I believe that the meeting was well worth while. It gave the Brethren an opportunity to exchange ideas, and to recite various methods used by the several secretaries in handling the work of their respective offices. It not only was beneficial as to delinquent dues and suspensions, but in handling numerous other matters by the secretaries. I recommend that our Grand Secretary be authorized, at his discretion, to hold during the coming Masonic year, five district conferences for secretaries of constituent lodges, at such time and place as he may deem best.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF MASONRY

Progress is not measured by passing years, but by accomplishment. Anniversaries are but milestones of success or failure, but real progress in life is development of character. Masonry is the one great institution which has for its purpose the development of human character. Do we appreciate its influence and effect for good in our country? Can we measure the value of the effect of two hundred years of Masonic influence? What a wonderful heritage has Pennsylvania in her two hundred years of Masonic service and progress; and well may the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania be justly proud of her privilege to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of Masonry in Pennsylvania.

In October last year I received a personal letter from R. W. Brother William S. Snyder, Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania inviting the Grand Master of Nebraska and one other member of our Grand Lodge, whom the Grand Master should select to be the Guests of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the celebration of two hundred years of Freemasonry, in Pennsylvania, October 11th to 14th, 1931, and expressing their desire that every Grand Lodge in the world with which they have fraternal relations should participate, through its representatives, in this celebration. I replied to R. W. Brother Snyder that our administration of officers changes in

June of each year but assured him I felt quite confident that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska would be represented on such an important occasion, and that I would take a real delight in reporting the reception of his generous invitation and of recommending to our Grand Lodge, its acceptance. I do therefore recommend the acceptance of this invitation; and that our Grand Lodge participate in such celebration and be represented by our Grand Master and one other member of the Grand Lodge, whom our Grand Master may select.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In order to provide for proper supervision over all Masonic Temple building, I recommend that Section 89C of our law be amended to read as follows: 89C—“No subordinate lodge, either by itself or through a Temple Craft Association, shall purchase, erect, add to, or remodel any building or structure or subscribe for stock in a Temple Craft Association or similar corporation without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge”.

2. To assist in carrying out the provisions of Section 89C, I recommend that a Committee of three advisory to the Grand Master be appointed by him to which all matters pertaining to requests for approval of Temple building projects shall be referred; and such committee shall secure such information as may be deemed advisable and report to the Grand Master its recommendation.

3. The President of our Plattsmouth Home has called my attention to the fine assistance given by Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, in holding emergent communications to give Masonic burial to deceased Brethren from the Home, even to a point of becoming a burden to the officers and brethren of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6. As the number of residents in the Home increase, the burden will become greater and out of consideration for Plattsmouth Lodge, I recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to each year, issue a dispensation, effective only for the term of his office, to hold, emergent communications only for giving Masonic burial to deceased brethren who die at the Home. The dispensation to designate the President, Superintendent, and Physician of the Home as the three principal officers of the Emergent Lodge, and to be issued without petition and without payment of dispensation fee.

4. It has been only within recent years that this Grand Lodge has purchased and presented an appropriate Past Grand Masters jewel to the retiring Grand Master. There are now sixteen Grand Masters who have served this Grand Body ably and well and who have not received such jewels. As a partial recognition of their splendid service to us, I recommend that the Grand Lodge authorize the purchase by the Grand Secretary of four jewels each year, for the next four years, such jewels to be presented to the four oldest Past Grand Masters, in point of service, each succeeding year until each of the sixteen have received such jewel.

5. Section 66 of our law as it now stands requiring that announcement of proficiency shall be made in a Lodge of Master Masons, is in my opinion unnecessary, cumbersome and further, is not being complied with, in some lodges. I believe a slight modification of this Section could be made without impairing its validity. I recommend that Section 66, be amended, permitting the announcement and recording of proficiency of the Brother to be made in the degree in which examination is made, providing no objection is raised; if however, objection is raised and it becomes necessary to put the question to a vote the ballot should be determined in a lodge of Master Masons.

NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

A subject dear to the hearts of every Mason in this Grand jurisdiction is the welfare of our unfortunate brethren and their dependents. I have been privileged this year to have a more intimate knowledge of the fine work being done in our Home at Plattsmouth by its officers and trustees. I commend them for their excellent business-like handling of all matters pertaining to the affairs of the Home, their careful consideration of all residents, and I express to them my deep appreciation for their fine service. Early in the year the urgent need for additional housing facilities at the Home became more apparent. Applications each month for admission to the Home were more numerous. After careful consideration I offered a suggestion to the Board of Trustees, that we provide funds for a new Home building by asking for voluntary contributions from the Nebraska Masons, suggesting the incentive to prompt the giving. The Board approved the suggestion and on January 28, 1931, I sent the following letter to the Worshipful Master of each lodge in the State.

January 28, 1931.

"Worshipful and dear Brother:

Let us always remember that "the three great tenets of Masonic profession are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth" and that to relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent on all men, but particularly on Masons."

Nebraska Masonry is doing a most commendable work in providing and caring for our unfortunate brethren and their dependents in the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth and for our orphans in the Masonic Eastern Star Home at Fremont. With my privilege of a closer contact with the affairs of these homes during the recent months and a more intimate knowledge of the fine work the Boards of Trustees of these homes are doing, I have been given an opportunity to more fully realize, not only our duty and privilege of relief service in Masonry, but of our added responsibility as well.

I am taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you, the Master of your lodge, to acquaint you with certain Masonic matters and to enlist your sympathy in a most worthy cause, and to ask your opinion of some plans which I am suggesting; and if they meet with your approbation, to ask your assistance in putting the plans into effect.

The Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth is caring for approximately one hundred residents, in the Home building and in the Infirmary. The number of residents has gradually increased from year to year, until we have now practically reached the limit of our housing

facilities and cannot provide for very much of an increase without an ADDITIONAL BUILDING or an addition to our present Home Building. The latter alternative of an addition to the present Home Building should not be entertained for a moment. In fact it would be a real calamity to extend the fire hazard; as you doubtless know that the old building is not fire-proof, and we must not think of anything but a new fire-proof building.

Our need is almost immediate, not say five years hence, but within the next year or so. New applications for admission to residence in the home are being received by the Board of Trustees each month, and unless provision is made in the near future for additional room, we cannot continue much longer to admit worthy cases.

The amount of money in our Building and Improvement fund, which is accumulated from small part of annual dues to the Grand Lodge, is not sufficient to provide for a new building, hence we must ask, either for an increase in Grand Lodge dues, or for a special assessment for the Building and Improvement fund, or as an alternative, for voluntary contributions to provide sufficient money for a new building.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has the wonderful heritage of nearly seventy-five years of Masonic service, as on September 23, 1932, we shall be entitled to celebrate our Diamond Jubilee or seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of our Grand Lodge.

Now in recognition of the above, I am offering the suggestion to the more than 42,000 members of Nebraska Masonic Lodges, THAT WE MAKE THE CROWNING EVENT of our 75th anniversary celebration, THE DEDICATION OF A NEW HOME BUILDING, at Plattsmouth, which building will provide the additional, much needed accommodations for our gradually increasing number of unfortunate brethren and their dependents; and to provide for the carrying out of the above, I am giving the additional suggestion that the Masons of Nebraska, be requested to voluntarily contribute toward this project, an average of five dollars per member, or a total of approximately \$200,000.00, which fund, together with what we shall have in the Building and Improvement Fund will enable us to build for the future, and to erect a real memorial Building of which we shall all be proud. What more glorious tribute could we pay to Nebraska Masonry and how could we more fittingly celebrate our achievement of seventy-five years of Masonic service, than by carrying this project through to a successful completion.

All contributions should be made subject to the conditions that in the event we should not succeed in raising the special fund of \$200,000.00, by voluntary contributions, all moneys paid in could be returned to the donors, and we would then be free to go before the Grand Lodge and ask for the increase in dues or for the assessment. BUT WE CANNOT FAIL! WE SHALL NOT FAIL! I have confidence in the Masons of Nebraska and am sure that in the face of our need they will rally to our call and every man will see his individual responsibility and carry it. In fact I know every Mason will want a part in this "important undertaking". My thought is to have the collection of these contributions completed by early spring of 1932 and available for use by that time.

I believe that there will be a few of the brethren who will not be able to contribute to this fund, but there will be others who can, and will, give much more than five dollars, so that the average will be at least five dollars per capita.

One good brother has arranged to give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS on condition that we raise the \$200,000.00. Here is a real opportunity for Masonic service in which every brother may exercise his right and enjoy his privilege.

My plan is to arrange a very complete set-up as to committees, plans, details, etc., but before I go further into the matter, I would like to have you give me your personal views and let me know whether you believe the plan to be desirable and workable; also, whether I may count on your assistance. I also ask that you give me such suggestions as you may have and care to give.

May I not have reply at your early convenience.

With personal regards, I am, Fraternaly,

ORVILLE A. ANDREWS,"
Grand Master.

The responses from the letters were slow, as many of the Masters presented the question to their lodges for decision. Replies were received from 35% of the Masters, and with a few exceptions, were favorable to the voluntary contribution plan. Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., in order to show what could be done on this plan has already secured pledges of two thousand six hundred dollars, from a membership of 256, an average of over \$10.00 per member. Brethren, this shows the right spirit.

To my mind such plan is the most desirable. I therefore recommend that the plan, as indicated in the letter, be adopted and that the incoming Grand Master appoint a committee of five to adopt detailed methods and direct the campaign to raise \$200,000.00 for an additional building fund for use at the Plattsmouth Home, such committee to have full authority to appoint such assisting committees as may seem necessary or desirable.

MASONIC EASTERN STAR HOME

One of the greatest responsibilities confronting the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska today, and which is shared equally by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, is our obligation to and responsibility for the Children resident in the Masonic Eastern Star Homes at Fremont. Our apprehension is not of a financial nature, neither is it the lack of proper housing facilities, but it is that anxiety which every parent should feel for the welfare of his or her own children. We are responsible for the proper instruction and development of character, of some sixty children; for such mental, moral, spiritual, and physical training as will best build true character, and convert the youth of today into the citizen of tomorrow, equipped for those places of trust and responsibility in life, so necessary for the stability of our institutions.

I have been deeply interested in the affairs of the Home and of the welfare of the Children and have found it possible during my term of office to attend all meetings of the Board of Trustees, except one regular meeting in October, last, and a special meeting on February 20th, 1931. Until January 23rd, 1931, I attended these meetings through courtesy of an invitation from President W. Brother Edwin C. Yont; after which date I attended as an ex-officio member with voice and vote authorized by an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, adopted January 23, 1931, at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, which made the Grand

Master of Masons A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, and the Grand Matron, of the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of Nebraska ex-officio members of the board.

On August 18th, 1930, I approved for the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., the by-laws adopted by the Board of Trustees on August 4th, 1930, which, since that time, the Board has been observing. I know that every member of the Board keenly feels his or her responsibility and is striving to do everything possible for the best interest of the Children, and I commend them singly and collectively for their conscientious service and thank them for their work.

I have asked the Board to have an inventory made of all property, based on careful appraisal and to give a complete financial statement of assets and liabilities of the Corporation, showing the farm properties separate from the Home properties, and in the future to keep the accounting of the Home and Farm separate. This appraisal will be made in the near future and the accounts can then be properly carried. The Charles B. Veazie bequest has been turned over to the Home Board and the construction of the Veazie Memorial Building, for which the Cornerstone was laid on April 20, 1931, is progressing very satisfactorily. My prayer is, may the Great Architect of the Universe bless and prosper our earnest efforts at the Fremont Home.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS

How long are we, as a Grand Jurisdiction, going to adhere so technically to physical requirements of petitioners for our degrees? Are we justifying our position by a false assumption that such requirement is a so-called "landmark"? It would seem that in considering a purely speculative science which has for its purpose the teachings of "the science of life and the art of right living under divine guidance" and the development of character and which has long since ceased to be an operative craft, we should give less consideration to the physical perfection of the human body and more to the qualities of being which we might develop to make the world better. What matters if the physical body has imperfections, providing the heart is right? If we can be instrumental in inspiring the proper development of a human soul, why refuse to do so? There is no doubt that by our technical requirements, we are depriving good men and true from the privileges of the order and of their "being serviceable to their fellow creatures". I believe that where the loss of certain members of the human body is supplied by artificial means, which would thereby enable the petitioner to comply with our peculiar rites and ceremonies that such petitioner should not be ineligible by virtue of such condition, and I recommend that our law be amended accordingly.

DECISIONS

Numerous letters of inquiry have reached the Grand Master's office, many of which were fully covered by our law, therefore it has not been necessary to promulgate many new decisions.

1. On inquiry from Albion Lodge, No. 78, I decided that it is not proper to hold a public installation of officers in a park, since such installation is contrary to our law, which requires, for public installation, "all that constitutes a lodge must be present". A lodge is not complete without lodge room, tilers room, reception room, and preparation room.

2. On inquiry from McCook Lodge, No. 135, I decided that a Masonic Lodge cannot meet over a public pool hall.

3. On inquiry from Kenesaw Lodge No. 144 as follows:

A Brother suspended from his lodge 15 years ago for non-payment of dues writes to the Secretary asking what amount is necessary to effect his reinstatement and on being informed remits the amount to the Secretary and requests reinstatement. The Secretary then sends the Brother the necessary special reinstatement blank together with a receipt for the amount paid. The Brother then apparently decides that he does not want to complete the blank and effect his reinstatement and returns the blank and receipt for payment to the Secretary and asks for the return of his payment. Query: Shall the money be retained by the lodge in payment of his delinquency, or shall it be returned to the Brother? I decided that the payment was made for reinstatement and not to cover delinquency at the time of suspension, and as the actual petition for reinstatement did not accompany the remittance, nor was it presented later, the petition was never properly before the lodge for consideration; hence the Brother was entitled to the refunding of his remittance on request, the same as would prevail under an unfavorable ballot as indicated in Section 213, second paragraph of our law.

4. On inquiry as to whether the investigation Committee on a petition for initiation can be compelled to serve, and how long may such committee retain the petition before reporting—Decision: There is no Masonic law compelling a Brother to serve on petitions for initiation, affiliation or waiver of jurisdiction; and if the entire committee appointed by the Master or two members thereof, refuse to serve, or if they neglect to serve and report at the first regular communication following four weeks or more from the date of appointment, unless the committee asks for additional time, the Worshipful Master, may at such next regular communication of the lodge, discharge the committee or the members thereof who refuse to serve, and appoint a new committee, whose members will serve, and such new committee will then take up its duties; but the committee can not report until the regular communication following, four weeks or more from the regular communication at which it was appointed. The new committee should have sufficient time to make due and proper inquiry into the character and standing of the petitioner, which Masonic usage and our law recognize to be at least four weeks. If the committee asks for more time to complete the investigation, it should be given, to a reasonable limit.

5. On inquiry as to whether a petition for initiation from a man who six months previously had been confined in a State Hospital for the insane and which petition had been received by the lodge and referred to a committee, could on request of the petitioner be withdrawn, I decided that, since a mental impairment is usually occasioned by a physical defect, the petition could be withdrawn under Section 108, of our law.

6. A question was raised by former members of Doric Lodge, No. 118, now extinct as to whether under the last part of the last paragraph of Section 81, page 44, of our law they could be permitted to retain their full Masonic rights by paying annually the sum of \$5.00, as Grand Lodge dues and remain unaffiliated. The section of the law referred to reads as follows: 'Unaffiliated brethren formerly belong-

ing to lodges now extinct shall annually pay the sum of five dollars as Grand Lodge dues". Decision: The five dollars, indicated in Section 81, as Grand Lodge dues, applies for one year only, that is from the date upon which the Grand Lodge declared the lodge extinct until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Therefore these unaffiliated brethren cannot continue to pay five dollars annually, but must pay their dues and ask for demit as indicated in Section 68 of the law.

7. Query was made by the Secretary of a lodge as to whether he might show, as suspended on the annual report of his lodge for the year ending December 31, 1930, the names of brethren suspended by vote of the lodge on January 2nd, 1931. Decision: Grand Lodge law is specific (Page 453, 1930 Proceedings) and mandatory that, "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." Hence the Brethren suspended January 2nd were in good standing on December 31st, preceding, and must be so recorded on the report.

8. Query from St. Paul Lodge, No. 82, as to whether the lodge could offer prizes or medals to High School Students for certain meritorious school work. Decision: Section 88, page 45, of our law states "lodge funds cannot be used for any other than strictly Masonic purposes", hence it would not be permissible to use such funds for the giving of prizes or medals to High School students.

9. (a) I decided that the loss of index finger of right hand, at the knuckle does not render the petitioner ineligible by virtue of such loss and if he meets all other qualifications he is eligible to receive the degrees.

(b) I decided that a World War Veteran who has a stiff shoulder from war injury was not by virtue of such injury ineligible for the degrees.

(c) I reaffirmed a decision by a former Grand Master that the loss of a leg rendered the petitioner ineligible even though an artificial limb was used.

(d) I decided that the loss of the third finger at the second joint and the fourth finger at the first joint, of the right hand does not, by virtue of such loss render the petitioner ineligible to the degrees of Masonry.

10. I ruled that where a certificate of membership had been issued by the Secretary of a lodge, to a brother who had not complied with Section 66 of our law, and who had used such certificate as a basis for petitioning another Nebraska Lodge, and had been elected to membership thereon, upon request for a demit by the Secretary of the lodge electing the Petitioner, the demit must be issued, and the lodge electing, should require compliance with Section 66 of the law.

11. I decided that a joint public installation, of two or more lodges may be held, subject to all provisions of Section 61 of our law.

12. I decided that examinations, in open lodge for proficiency, required under Section 66 of our law, must be conducted audibly, and in such a manner that all brethren present may hear the entire examination including the obligation.

DE MOLAY

There seems to be a lack of understanding among the members of the Craft in our Grand Jurisdiction as to so-called "relationship" between the Grand Lodge of Nebraska and Nebraska Chapters of De Molay. Let me remind you that there is no relationship between these organizations. This Grand Lodge has definitely decided that a constituent lodge in Nebraska cannot assume sponsorship for Chapters of DeMolay. Not-

withstanding this the Grand Scribe and the State Deputy in Nebraska of or for the Grand Council Order of De Molay do not seem to be cooperating with the Grand Lodge in carrying out our expressed desires. In one instance where this matter came to my attention, a certain lodge had voted to sponsor a Chapter of De Molay. I found on taking the matter up with the lodge that their action was due to misinformation and a misunderstanding, and the lodge very promptly rescinded its action for sponsorship, on being informed as to the action of the Grand Lodge. The "letters temporary", issued by the Grand Council, by which authority was given for a Chapter to function, was sent to me and I in turn, on March 10th, transmitted it to the Grand Scribe for cancellation. On April 17, I received his acknowledgment of its receipt, assuring me that there has never been any misunderstanding on their part in Kansas City as to the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska regarding De Molay, and that the "letters temporary" should not have been issued. Since this matter came to my attention I have made some further investigation as to the work of De Molay, and while I am not opposed to the purposes of the organization and believe that in some Chapters a fine work is being done with our boys, I find in other Chapters certain things are being permitted, which are not, in my opinion, in keeping with the high ideals of Masonry.

True there is no connection between symbolic Masonry and De Molay, yet they are permitted to meet in our temples and in the minds of many uninformed people the erroneous thought prevails that De Molay is an organization of "Junior Masons".

If I am correctly informed, the law or rules of the Grand Council of De Molay require that a Chapter must be sponsored by some Masonic body or by a group of individual Masons and the result is that any failure of a Chapter or its members to meet their responsibilities is fastened upon the Masonic Fraternity, whether we will it or not. I believe that not enough care is taken, by those having the authority of directing the organization of a Chapter, in selecting the proper type of Masonic leadership for the boys. It matters not how high the ideals, or how lofty the purposes of De Molay may be, unless some practical use is made of such teachings by the boys in their daily living, the order is failing in its responsibility to the boys.

In my opinion, proper Sabbath observance should be inculcated in the life of every boy, but when the sponsors for Chapters of De Molay permit such Chapter or group of Chapters to convene on the Sabbath day and confer degrees on the candidates as is being done in Nebraska, it would appear to me that proper direction to the work of the boys is not being given.

I also call attention to the apparent, so-called "modernization" in supervision of Chapters of De Molay, where basketball, contest games are played on Sunday by different Chapters. Contrast this with Masonic teachings of Sabbath observance where we prohibit all lodge meetings on Sunday, except for the burial of our dead. There may be no harm

in playing ball on Sunday, let that be for the individual to decide, but I contend that the playing of Basketball games by organized teams of De Molay members on Sunday, is not conducive to the promotion of proper Sabbath observance.

My firm conviction is that unless we can be assured of a better and more careful supervision of activities in some of the Nebraska Chapters of DeMolay, the privilege of meeting in our Masonic Temples should be withheld until harmony is restored.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

While our reports from constituent lodges for 1930 show a decrease in total membership for the jurisdiction, they do not reflect the true condition, since such reports cover only nine months of lodge activities, due to the change of Masonic Year from March 31st to December 31st, to conform to the calendar year; hence in our 1930 report we do not have the months of January, February and March, as in former years. This of course will be equalized when we get this full years report for 1931.

General conditions among our lodges are very satisfactory and I am gratified to note a greater Masonic interest in some of the smaller lodges. The average ratio of attendance to membership is invariably larger in the smaller lodges than in the larger.

It does not necessarily require degree work to make an active lodge. A good active lodge is dependent upon leadership rather than upon so called Masonic "work." A small, live lodge can exert its influence for good, equally as well as the large one. Many of our city lodges are too large, and I believe where such is the case, the forming of new lodges should be encouraged and permitted. I am converted to the belief that smaller lodges will assist in the progress of Masonic Education, likewise to multiplying Masonic influence for good.

CONCLUSION

I want now to express my very sincere appreciation to all who have so whole-heartedly supported me in this year's work; to the Officers and Members of our two hundred and ninety-two lodges who have given me every possible courtesy and assistance; to my co-workers, the Grand Lodge Officers; no Grand Master ever had a more loyal group of willing colleagues. To them all, I say thank you sincerely. There are a few individuals with whom I have been more closely associated, of whom I make personal mention.

To my good wife, who by her devotion, has been my traveling companion in my journeyings; and to my son, Brother Luther, who so freely has given his time to acting as my Secretary and looking after business affairs during my absence, I express sincere love and appreciation.

To our most efficient Grand Secretary, M.W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, who has so freely and generously given me of his time and talents, in responding to my many calls for assistance, and truly he has been a friend and brother in my every need, I express my gratitude.

I want also to express my deepest appreciation to R. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, who has been a real Deputy Grand Master and has answered my every call, my every wish; who has been a real help in every need and with whom I have counseled freely on all matters.

My thanks are given to Worshipful Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, for his able, generous, and kindly assistance, who too, has responded to my every call; and to W. Brother Jacob H. North, Past Master of my own lodge, who has accompanied me on many visitations.

For the strengthening of old ties of friendship and for the making of new ones and for the fellowship which is ours, I give reverent thanks. May our paths of service lead onward and upward to a more perfect light.

Sincerely and fraternally,



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:

Nothing special has happened during the past year to mar the good feeling which apparently exists between the Lodges and the Grand Lodge. It would seem that there is a better understanding of the function of the Grand Lodge than there has been heretofore. Generally speaking, conditions are very good.

CHANGE IN DATE OF MAKING ANNUAL RETURNS

The change in date of making annual returns, from March 31st to December 31st, while quite a radical change, seemed to go into effect with very little inconvenience to the Secretaries of the Lodges. The fact that the date of remitting the amount due the Grand Lodge was not changed, caused no change in the financial arrangement of any Lodge; the only change being that the Secretary was required to make out the annual returns earlier.

GRIEVANCES

There have been two cases appealed to the Grand Lodge, which together with the case of a Fellow Craft Mason held over from last year, have been delivered to the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances. The names of three Brethren, members of Doric Lodge No. 118,

extinct, who have not paid their dues and requested a demit, in accordance with the law, were referred to the Committee on Grievances for their consideration.

DORIC LODGE No. 118, EXTINCT

The affairs of this Lodge have been practically closed up during the year. There were thirty-nine members at the time the charter was revoked, two of whom have since died. Thirty-four members have secured their demits, and three members still remain on the rolls.

All money collected has been kept in a separate account, the details of which will be reported to the Committee on Finance.

VISITATIONS

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master requested me to accompany him on the following visitations: To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri, September 30th, 1930, for two days; 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., February 23rd to 25th, 1931; to the Central School held at Long Pine; and to the celebration of the 45th anniversary of Samaritan Lodge No. 158, Chadron. I also had the pleasure of attending the reception tendered M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, by Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., he being a member and Past Master of that Lodge. A very large gathering of Masons of Lincoln and surrounding Lodges were present, to pay honor to our M. W. Grand Master.

CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE LODGES

At the suggestion of the Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions, and with the approval of M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons, a conference of the Secretaries of Lodges in and surrounding the city of Hastings, was held on March 24th, 1931. The Secretaries of 32 Lodges were present. The Masters of a considerable number of Lodges, and other interested brethren to the number of 100, gathered at Masonic Temple, Hastings, at 2 o'clock p. m., where a round table discussion was conducted, which lasted all the afternoon.

In the evening, M. W. Brother Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master, and Chairman of the Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions, talked to the Brethren, after which M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, also addressed them. The evening was closed with an explanation of the financial program of the Grand Lodge, by the Grand Secretary.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the past year, 33 Fifty Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them.

GOLD JORDAN MEDAL

Brother Owen W. Cotton, member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, who had been wearing the Gold Jordan Medal, died on October 13th, 1930.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, directed that inquiry be made as to the oldest Master Mason in Nebraska. After notifying each Lodge in the Jurisdiction, the medal was presented to Brother Othman A. Abbott, Sr., member of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island, on December 11th, 1930.

BONDS OF TREASURERS AND SECRETARIES

During the year, Minden Lodge No. 127, reported a shortage in the books of their Secretary, amounting to \$191.17. The amount was verified, and the bonding company very promptly sent the Grand Lodge a draft for the amount, as the bond is payable to the Grand Lodge. The draft was deposited in the general fund and a warrant issued for the amount, so that the Lodge has received the full amount of the shortage.

RETURNS.

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

Lodge No. 59 reports carrying no insurance; Lodges Nos. 84, 169, 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: Nos. 86, 143, 247, 256, 283, and 307.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 1, 11, 49, 76, 82, 116, 165, 217, 229, 255, and 268, a total of eleven; sixteen less than last year. Of these eleven, the following had no delinquent dues for 1930: Nos. 1, 11, 49, 82, 217, and 268.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 6,060, as compared to 4,687 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$56,569.19 as compared with \$40,153.25 for 1930, \$39,553.26 for 1929, \$36,801.29 for 1928 and \$35,855.23 for 1927.

The average for each delinquent this year is \$9.33, which is eighty-three cents more than last year.

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

Number of chartered Lodges reported last year.....	293
Less Doric Lodge No. 118, charter revoked.....	1
Total number of chartered Lodges.....	292

Number initiated during the year.....	771	
Number passed during the year.....	785	
Number raised during the year.....	824	
Number affiliated during the year.....	193	
Number reinstated during the year.....	145	
Number gained by other causes.....	1	
		<hr/>
Total gross increase.....		1163
Number demitted during the year.....	282	
Number deceased during the year.....	395	
Number suspended during the year.....	600	
Number expelled during the year.....	6	
Number lost by other causes.....	3	
		<hr/>
Total Loss.....		1286
Net Loss for the year ending December 31st, 1930.....		123
Number of Master Masons on hand March 31st, 1930.....	42,150	
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31st, 1930.....	42,027	



Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, OMAHA NATIONAL BANK

Debit.

Received from 42,108 members, net, at \$2.00 each.....	\$ 84,216.00
Received from penalties assessed in 1930.....	20.93
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges.....	698.00
Received from supplies sold to Lodges.....	1,340.10
Received from 771 initiations at \$5.00, (two prior to 1922)..	3,855.00
Received from 769 initiations at \$5.00.....	3,845.00
Received from 8 affiliations at \$10.00.....	80.00
Received for interest on daily balances to May 9th, inclusive	148.52
	<hr/>
Total received from Lodges and interest.....	\$ 94,203.55

Credit.

Paid the Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$ 31,581.00
Transferred to the Building & Improvement Fund.....	12,489.50
Transferred to the Maintenance Fund.....	12,489.50
Transferred to the Supply Account	1,340.10
Transferred to the General Fund	29,601.75
Transferred to the Relief Fund	6,701.70
	<hr/>
	\$ 94,203.55

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND, CASH DEBIT

May 17th, 1930, Cash on hand:

Norfolk National Bank	\$ 7,434.14	
Special acct. U. S. Natl. Bank	31,834.55	\$ 39,268.60
Special Dispensations		180.00
Interest on daily balances		626.29
Unexpended balance, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge Functions		45.18
Unexpended balance, Masonic Education Committee.....		355.90
Doric Lodge No. 118, extinct, Certificate of Deposit.....		310.50
Balance transferred from pay-roll account.....		45.24
Bonding Company for loss Minden Lodge No. 127.....		191.17
Dues, member of extinct Lodge.....		21.50
Dues from members of Doric Lodge No. 118, extinct.....		140.72
Received from special account, Omaha National Bank.....		29,453.23

Total cash on hand and received during the year.....\$ 70,638.42

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Credit.

Pay-Roll session 1930	\$ 4,762.98
Dispensation fee returned to Lodge No. 193.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned to Lodge No. 5.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned to Lodge No. 187.....	10.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1930...	66.00
Grand Organist, session 1930.....	10.00
Grand Tyler, session 1930	15.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests, session 1930.....	100.00
Audit Grand Lodge books.....	72.86
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1930	210.75
Expense, Committee on Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts	129.94
Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.....	1,200.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk hire.....	2,390.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain	75.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.....	3,600.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	1,000.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	1,000.00
Expense, Grand Custodian	2,000.00

Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:

Postage	\$405.00
Incidental items not regular office expense.....	184.40
Stationery & Blanks.....	477.76
Janitor	66.25
Incidentals	122.64

Telephone and calls, (less received from Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery).....	180.79	
Telegrams	58.49	1,495.33
Transferred to Permanent Reserve Fund.....		2,304.37
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.....		3,000.00
Expense, Grand Master		1,500.00
Clerk Hire, Grand Master		600.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge Functions...		1,200.00
Expense, Washington Memorial Committee.....		238.32
Transferred to George Washington Memorial Account.....		2,322.80
Isabelle J. Ferguson Bequest paid to Nebraska Masonic Home and Childrens Home Endowment Fund.....		190.93
Balance due, Grand Chaplain's expense.....		7.93
Workmens Compensation insurance 1930-1931.....		16.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau.....		300.00
Rent, April 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931.....		1,250.00
Bond for Grand Secretary		75.00
Bond for Treasurers and Secretaries of subordinate Lodges..		523.50
Printing 800 copies Grand Lodge Proceedings, advance copies, etc.		1,201.00
Furniture and Fixtures:		
Typewriter	\$60.50	
Pad for typewriter.....	.75	
Rubber mat	8.00	
Curtains for Grand Master and Grand Secretary's offices	96.00	
Ilgairator for vault	30.00	195.25
Transferred to Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts Account..		67.77
Jewel for Past Grand Master, Orville A. Andrews.....		100.00
300 copies, list of regular Lodges.....		114.34
Unauthorized incidental expenses of the Grand Lodge paid under direction of Grand Master:		
Balance due Ira C. Freet, Grand Master expense.\$	15.00	
Cleaning rugs in Grand Lodge offices.....	45.00	
Repairing chairs in Library.....	17.00	
Hanger for Gold Jordan Medal.....	12.00	
Flowers, funeral Grand Master of Colorado.....	12.50	
Expense, Committee on Delinquent Dues.....	55.64	
American Red Cross, for drouth sufferers.....	100.00	257.14
Cash expended from money received for specific purposes:		
Bills, Doric Lodge No. 118, extinct.....\$	64.20	
Paid Minden Lodge No. 127 for shortage of secretary	191.17	255.37
Cash on hand, May 11th, 1931:		
National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln.....\$	5,117.54	
Live Stock National Bank, Omaha.....	31,343.30	36,460.84
Total		\$ 70,638.42

TRIAL BALANCE

May 9th, 1931.

Inventory		\$344,906.82
Stock in the Nebraska Masonic Home	\$151,600.00	
Stock in the Nebraska Eastern Star Home.....	1,000.00	
Furniture & Fixtures	5,445.98	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary.....	400.00	
Cash, National Bank of Commerce.....	5,117.54	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank.....	31,343.30	
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Star Home.....	150,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$344,906.82 \$344,906.82

INVENTORY

Assets.

Stock in the Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$151,600.00	
Stock in the Nebraska Eastern Star Home.....	1,000.00	
Furniture & Fixtures.....	5,445.98	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary.....	400.00	
Cash, National Bank of Commerce.....	5,117.54	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank.....	31,343.30	
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Star Home.....	150,000.00	\$344,906.82
		<hr/>
Net assets as shown by ledger.....		\$344,906.82

GENERAL RELIEF FUND

Cash Debit.

Cash on hand May 14th, 1930, Norfolk National Bank	\$ 1,573.90	
Interest on daily balances and bond.....	25.00	\$ 1,598.90

Cash Credit.

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans..	\$ 1,598.90	\$ 1,598.90
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GENERAL RELIEF FUND

Cash Debit.

Received from special account for 1929-1930 (on hand last year, see page 337, Proceedings 1930)	\$ 6,939.20	
Interest on daily balances	69.15	
Interest on Bonds	457.28	
Bonds sold	9,857.50	
Profit on bonds sold	460.00	
Received from Omaha National Bank, special account (1930-1931)	6,701.70	\$ 24,484.83

Cash Credit.

Bonds purchased	\$ 11,450.00	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	61.14	
Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans..	4,000.00	
Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln	8,973.69	\$ 24,484.83

Total Assets.

Dominion of Canada, 4%, bonds Nos. 61064 to 61073, inclusive par value \$10,000.00, cost \$950 each.....	\$ 9,500.00	
Cash on hand May 9th, 1931.....	8,973.69	

Total cash and bonds at cost.....\$ 18,473.69

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 9th, 1931

Cash Debit.

Cash on hand, May 14th, 1930.....	\$ 894.57	
Interest on bonds	773.38	
Bonds sold	25,775.30	
Profit on bonds sold.....	733.50	
Transferred from General Fund.....	2,304.37	
		\$ 30,481.12

Cash Credit.

Bonds purchased	\$ 29,921.50	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	108.40	
Cash on hand, United States National Bank.....	451.22	
		\$ 30,481.12

Bonds on Hand.

\$17,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada, 4% Bonds, cost \$950.00 each, Nos. M61074 to M61090, inclusive	\$ 16,150.00	
\$1,000.00 par value Province of Alberta, 4½% Bond, cost \$985.00 each, temporary bond No. T0998	985.00	\$ 17,135.00
Total cost of bonds on hand.....		\$ 17,135.00
Cash on hand		451.22
Total assets May 9th, 1931.....		\$ 17,586.22
Total assets last year		13,876.51
Increase for the year.....		\$ 3,709.71

Increase comes from transfer.....	\$ 2,304.37
Profit on bonds sold	733.50
Interest on bonds	671.84
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,709.71

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 9th, 1931.

Cash Debit.

May 14th, 1930, cash on hand.....	\$ 3,219.60
Supplies sold to Lodges.....	1,340.10
Interest on daily balances.....	40.79
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,600.49

Cash Credit.

Paid for supplies	\$ 1,987.33
Paid for express on supplies	5.04
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....	2,608.12
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,600.49

May 14th, 1930, supplies on hand.....	\$ 1,432.36
May 14th, 1930, cash on hand.....	3,219.60
	<hr/>
May 9th, 1931, supplies on hand.....	\$ 2,272.57
May 9th, 1931, cash on hand.....	2,608.12
	<hr/>
	4,880.69

Profit on supplies for the year, \$228.73.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash Debit.

May 14th, 1930, cash on hand.....	\$ 754.25
Interest on bonds, etc.	3,467.03
Bonds sold	56,687.50
Profit on bonds sold	1,942.50
From special account, Omaha National Bank.....	12,489.50
	<hr/>

Total cash on hand and received during the year.....\$ 75,340.78

Cash Credit.

Bonds purchased	\$ 63,045.00
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	196.07
For Building at Fremont.....	10,000.00
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank.....	2,099.71
	<hr/>
	\$ 75,340.78

TRIAL BALANCE

May 11th, 1931.

Bonds at cost.....	\$ 77,760.29	
Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	2,099.71	
		<hr/>
	\$ 79,860.00	\$ 79,860.00

INVENTORY

Bonds at cost.....	\$ 77,760.29	
Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	2,099.71	
		<hr/>
	\$ 79,860.00	\$ 79,860.00

BONDS, BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

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
\$55,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% bonds, Nos. M61009 to M61063, inclusive, cost \$950.00 each.....	52,250.00
\$7,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway 4½% bonds, interim, Omaha National Company No. 7795 for above bond, cost \$980.00 each	6,860.00
\$2,000.00 par value Province of Alberta 4½% bonds, tempo- rary bonds Nos. T0996-T0997, cost \$985.00 each.....	1,970.00
\$1,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bond, No. BN1685, cost	970.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of bonds on hand.....	\$ 78,050.00
Carried on ledger for \$77,760.29.	

MAINTENANCE FUND, FREMONT HOMES

Cash Debit.

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand.....	\$ 12,921.65
Interest on bonds and daily balances.....	618.29
Profit on bonds sold.....	30.00
Received from special account, Omaha National Bank.....	12,489.50
6 Norfolk Refunding bonds sold.....	6,000.00

Total cash on hand and received during the year.....\$ 32,059.44

Cash Credit.

Paid for maintenance of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for	
Children at Fremont	\$ 10,000.00
Paid for \$3,000.00 Province of New Brunswick bonds.....	2,985.00
Paid for \$6,000.00 Canadian National Railway bonds.....	5,880.00
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	62.54
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank.....	13,131.90
	\$ 32,059.44

BONDS ON HAND, MAINTENANCE FUND

\$3,000.00 Province of New Brunswick bonds, 4¾%, cost	
\$995.00 each	2,985.00
\$6,000.00 Canadian National Railway bonds, 4½%, cost	
\$980.00 each	5,880.00
Total cost of all bonds.....	\$ 8,865.00

SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

Cash Debit.

Transferred from Grand Lodge.....	\$ 67.77
Booth mortgage paid.....	2,500.00
Interest collected	250.00
	\$ 2,817.77

Cash Credit.

Annuity paid Dr. Hilton.....	\$ 125.00
Loan purchased (Josef Zimola)	2,500.00
Accrued interest on loan.....	47.50
May 11th, 1931, cash on hand, State Bank of Omaha.....	145.27
	\$ 2,817.77

Trial Balance.

Cash, State Bank of Omaha.....	\$ 145.27	
Gift Account		2,500.00
Mortgage	2,500.00	
Surplus		145.27
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 2,645.27	\$ 2,645.27
Farm Loan on hand:		
Josef Zimola, 40 acres Saunders County....	\$ 2,500.00	

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, cash National Bank of Commerce.....	\$ 5,117.54
General Fund, cash Live Stock National Bank.....	31,343.30
General Relief Fund, cash	8,973.69
General Relief Fund, bonds	9,500.00
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash	451.22
Permanent Reserve Fund, bonds	17,135.00
Building and Improvement Fund, cash	2,099.71
Building and Improvement Fund, bonds	77,760.29
Maintenance Fund, cash	13,131.90
Maintenance Fund, bonds	8,865.00
Supply Account, cash.....	2,608.12
Service Annuities and Gifts, cash	145.27
Service Annuities and Gifts, mortgage	2,500.00
Orphans Educational Fund, cash	303.66
Orphans Educational Fund, securities	165,245.00
Orphans Educational Fund, Sandoe Farm	6,093.85
War Relief Fund, cash	758.52
War Relief Fund, bonds	40,160.00
Childrens Home Endowment Fund, cash	611.35
Childrens Home Endowment Fund, bonds	35,900.00
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund, cash.....	400.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$429,103.42

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 11th, 1931, is fraternally submitted by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

Securities on hand last year.....	\$162,532.78
Securities purchased during the year, Nos. 337 to 350 inclusive	64,737.50

Total securities on hand and purchased.....\$227,270.28

Securities paid in full or in part.....	\$ 52,025.28	
First Liberty Bond sold.....	5,000.00	
Sandoe No. 298 charged to Farm account.....	5,000.00	62,025.28
		<hr/>
Total securities on hand.....		\$165,245.00

UNPAID INTEREST

Loan No. 315, Oliver, interest \$123.75 due October 1st, 1930; \$123.75 due April 1st, 1931. Payment of these items was extended by the Board of Trustees, to October, 1931. This loan has been on the books for a number of years and has been extended several times, and may have to be foreclosed.

Loan No. 309, Paulsen, balance due on interest coupon April 1st, \$50.00. Has promised to pay by June 1st, 1931.

Loan No. 297, Foley, \$162.50 interest coupon, due May 1st, 1931. Has promised to pay by June 15th, 1931. Has always been prompt heretofore. Will no doubt keep his promise.

Loan No. 321, Otte, \$250.00 due April 1st, 1931. Borrower is sick. Family says the matter will be taken care of in the very near future.

SANDOE LAND

Loan No. 298, reported last year as in process of foreclosure, has now been completed. The Nebraska Masonic Home has possession of the land. It is rented for this year to an apparently good renter. If crop conditions are favorable this year, it is quite possible that this land will sell. We have a prospective buyer if the crop conditions are reasonably favorable. If we do not have to hold the land too long, there should be no loss on this loan.

LIST OF SECURITIES ON HAND

Mortgages and Bonds Owned by The Orphans Educational Fund,
May 9th, 1931.

No.	Borrower	Property Located In	Amount
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
299—	August Pehrson	160 acres Cedar County	6,500.00
305—	Lena Kayl	80 acres Dixon County	3,600.00
306—	Ernest J. Smith.....	67 acres Dakota County ...	4,500.00
307—	Ernest J. Smith.....	127.75 acres Dakota County ...	6,500.00
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 M. Grunke.....	76 acres Nemaha County ..	2,300.00
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 Otte .....160	acres Sherman County	5,000.00
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
338—William H. Heise..... 80	acres Douglas County	5,000.00
339—Robert Stevens 40	acres Colfax County	3,000.00
340—One Province of New Brunswick bond 4¾%, cost.....		995.00
342—Five Dominion of Canada bonds 4%, cost \$950.00 each..		4,750.00
345—Max Siert .....160	acres Douglas County	10,000.00
346—Five City of Winnipeg bonds, 4½%, cost.....		5,000.00
347—Henry Kortum .....206	acres Merrick County	4,000.00
348—William McFarland ....160	acres Boone County	7,000.00
349—Carl Christensen .....160	acres Howard County	4,000.00
350—Gustave Sasse .....160	acres Madison County	4,000.00
Total Securities on hand		\$165,245.00
Cash on hand		303.66
Sandoe Farm		6,093.85
Total assets May 11th, 1931.....		\$171,642.51
Total assets May 14th, 1930.....		163,442.73
Net increase as shown by the Ledger.....		\$ 8,199.78

CASH

May 14th, 1930, cash on hand.....	\$	12.79
Interest collected		7,508.38
Bonds and mortgages sold		52,025.28
First Liberty Bond sold.....		5,000.00
Profit on bonds sold.....		1,057.63
Sandoe Farm, taxes and balance of costs.....		196.69
Bonds and mortgages purchased.....		64,737.50
Interest accrued on securities purchased.....		266.23
Service on ten loans		100.00
May 11th, 1931, cash on hand, Omaha National Bank		303.66
	\$	65,604.08
	\$	65,604.08

TRIAL BALANCE

Securities	\$165,245.00
Cash, Omaha National Bank	303.66
Sandoe Farm	6,093.85
Inventory	\$71,642.51
	\$171,642.51
	\$171,642.51

INVENTORY

Securities	\$165,245.00	
Cash	303.66	
Sandoe Farm	6,093.85	\$171,642.51
<hr/>		
Total assets May 11th, 1931.....	\$171,642.51	
Total assets May 14th, 1930.....	163,442.73	
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Net gain for the year	\$ 8,199.78	

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 14th, 1930, Cash on hand.....	\$ 827.09
Interest on bonds	1,937.59
Profit on bonds sold	2,120.25
4th Liberty Loan bonds sold, cost (par value \$30,000.00)....	29,697.25
Canadian National Railway bonds sold, cost (par value \$30,000.00)	29,625.00
Canadian National Railway bonds sold, cost (par value \$1,000.00)	1,000.00
Southern Pacific Bonds sold, cost (par value \$2,000.00).....	1,950.00
Federal Land Bank Bonds sold, cost (par value \$2,000.00)....	1,910.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 69,067.18

CASH CREDIT

Paid relief, member of Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	\$ 300.00
\$30,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway bonds, cost..	29,625.00
\$2,000.00 par value Southern Pacific bonds, cost	1,950.00
\$35,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% bonds at \$950.00 each	33,250.00
\$3,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds at \$970.00 each	2,910.00
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	273.66
May 11th, 1931, Cash on hand	758.52
	<hr/>
	\$ 69,067.18

TRIAL BALANCE

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 758.52
\$4,000.00 par value Lincoln Joint Stock Land	
Bank, bonds	4,000.00
\$35,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada Bonds..	33,250.00

\$3,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan Bonds	2,910.00	
Inventory		40,918.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 40,918.52	\$ 40,918.52

INVENTORY

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 758.52	
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds	4,000.00	
Dominion of Canada Bonds	33,250.00	
Province of Saskatchewan Bonds	2,910.00	40,918.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 40,918.52	\$ 40,918.52

Net assets May 11th, 1931, \$40,918.52

Net assets May 14th, 1930, 37,434.34

Net increase for the year, \$ 3,484.18

WAR RELIEF FUND BONDS

4 Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds, Nos. M136992, M136995 inclusive, cost	\$ 4,000.00	
35 Dominion of Canada Bonds, Nos. M61091, M61125 inclusive, cost		33,250.00
3 Province of Saskatchewan Bonds, Nos. BNO810, BNO812 inclusive, cost		2,910.00
		<hr/>
Total Bonds at cost.....	\$ 40,160.00	

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 11th, 1931, is fraternally submitted by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

CASH DEBIT

May 14th, 1930, Cash on hand.....	\$ 389.42
Interest on bonds	1,792.43
Profit on bonds sold	511.58
Bonds sold	37,614.86
Isabelle J. Ferguson Bequest.....	95.46
	<hr/>
	\$ 40,403.75

CASH CREDIT

Bonds and Farm Loans Purchased.....	\$ 39,750.00	
Accrued interest on securities purchased.....	42.40	
May 11th, 1931—Cash on hand, United States National Bank	611.35	
		<u>\$ 40,403.75</u>

TRIAL BALANCE

Securities on hand.....	\$ 35,900.00	
Cash on hand, United States National Bank	611.35	
Bequests		4,826.40
Inventory		31,684.95
	<u>\$ 36,511.35</u>	<u>\$ 36,511.35</u>

INVENTORY

Securities on hand.....	\$ 35,900.00	
Cash on hand.....	611.35	
		<u>\$ 36,511.35</u>

Liabilities

Bequest account.....	\$ 4,826.40	
Net assets	\$ 31,684.95	
Add the bequest account as it is only a book liability.	4,826.40	
		<u>36,511.35</u>
Total assets May 11th, 1931.....		34,154.28
Total assets May 14th, 1930.....		<u>2,357.07</u>
Net gain for the year.....	\$ 2,357.07	

CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

Bonds

No. 7..Masonic Temple Craft of Omaha.....	5½%....	\$ 10,000.00
No. 8..Dominion of Canada.....	4%....	950.00
No. 13..Pennsylvania Railway bonds.....	4¼%....	3,850.00
		<u>\$ 14,800.00</u>

Farm Loans

No. 9 Anna Prochnow. 80 acres Douglas County.....	5%..	\$ 6,000.00
No. 10 Frank L. Frink..160 acres Madison County.....	5%..	4,000.00
No. 11 Josef Nelson...160 acres Madison County.....	5%..	4,000.00
No. 12 J. H. Teegarden. 80 acres Nemaha County.....	5%..	2,000.00
No. 14 J. S. Joyce.....160 acres Knox County	5½%	1,300.00
No. 15 Mads Petersen..160 acres Washington County...5½%		2,800.00
		<u>\$21,100.00</u>

Bonds	\$ 14,800.00	
Farm Loans	21,100.00	
		<u>\$ 35,900.00</u>

LEWIS E. SMITH,

Secretary, Board of Trustees,
The Nebraska Masonic Home.

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 PAGE 373, PROCEEDINGS 1930.

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Lodge	Number
		Master Mason's	Degree		
288—	Marcus L. Carlisle.....		1877..	Capitol	No. 3
289—	George A. Kealey.....		1880..	Jachin	No. 146
290—	Randal R. Pate.....	Mar. 18,	1874..	Melrose	No. 60
291—	Gilbert E. Hunt.....	May 6,	1880..	Melrose	No. 60
292—	Josiah A. Aulabaugh.....	July 13,	1880..	Florence	No. 281
293—	James A. Edwards.....	July 7,	1880..	Platte Valley	No. 32
294—	Matthew H. Douglas.....	June 19,	1880..	Platte Valley	No. 32
295—	Joseph L. Browitt.....	June 18,	1880..	York	No. 56
296—	Joseph P. Gray.....	June 5,	1878..	Nebraska	No. 1
297—	Rush Robinson.....	May 29,	1867..	Nebraska	No. 1
298—	Peter Hiler.....	May 12,	1873..	Capitol	No. 3
299—	John M. Falwell.....	April 29,	1880..	Tyre	No. 85
300—	James G. Ackerman.....	June 22,	1877..	Minnekadusa	No. 192
301—	Allen B. McCoskey.....	Febr. 25,	1878..	Robert W. Furnas	No. 265
302—	Louis M. McCoy.....	Dec. 18,	1869..	Faith	No. 181
303—	Nicholas D. Schoenholtz..	June 24,	1871..	Tyre	No. 85
304—	George F. Kenower.....	Sept. 18,	1880..	Wisner	No. 114
305—	Thomas L. Kelley.....	Dec. 11,	1880..	Northern Light	No. 41
306—	Roscoe R. Bangs.....	May 12,	1870..	Gauge	No. 208
307—	Hiram M. Dexter.....	May 14,	1881..	Solar	No. 134
308—	Henry Schwab.....	Jan. 31,	1880..	Hooper	No. 72
309—	Judson A. Fuller.....	May 3,	1879..	Florence	No. 281
310—	Eugene Moore.....	Dec. 29,	1880..	Jordan	No. 27
311—	George W. Rhoden.....	Oct. 28,	1878..	Plattsmouth	No. 6
312—	John W. Solomon.....	April 17,	1880..	Franklin	No. 264
313—	George H. Miller.....	Jan. 15,	1881..	Tuscan	No. 130
314—	James S. Wilson.....	Mar. 9,	1881..	Melrose	No. 60
315—	Billy M. Covert.....	Jan. 28,	1880..	Lone Tree	No. 36
316—	Christopher C. Field.....	Aug. 4,	1873..	Capitol	No. 3
317—	John S. Carhart.....	May 28,	1881..	Wayne	No. 120
318—	Samuel W. Young.....	April 12,	1881..	Beatrice	No. 26
319—	Henry H. Wilson.....	Mar. 15,	1881..	Lincoln	No. 19
320—	Richard C. Jordan.....	April 14,	1881..	Geo. W. Lininger	No. 268

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
 MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
 RECEIVED SINCE LIST WAS PUBLISHED
 IN GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS
 FOR 1930

May 17, 1930. Cash on hand in United States National Savings		
Dept.		\$ 509.30
Receipt	Lodge	Amount
No. 292—East Lincoln No. 210.....		\$ 3.00
No. 293—Omaha No. 288.....		5.00
No. 294—Bee Hive No. 184.....		3.00
No. 295—Beatrice No. 26.....		3.00
No. 296—George W. Lininger No. 268.....		10.00
No. 297—Nebraska No. 1.....		3.00
No. 298—Beaver City No. 93.....		1.00
No. 299—Capitol No. 3.....		17.00
No. 300—Albion No. 78.....		58.00
No. 301—Grand Island No. 318.....		17.00
No. 302—Mason City No. 170.....		2.00
No. 303—Camp Clarke No. 285.....		2.00
No. 304—Cedar River No. 89.....		110.00
No. 305—Grand Lodge General Fund.....		2,322.80
No. 306—United States National Bank, interest.....		4.01
No. 307—Covert No. 11.....		4.00
No. 308—Beatrice No. 26.....		1.00
No. 309—Capitol No. 3.....		1.00
No. 310—Mizpah No. 302.....		4.00
No. 311—Monument No. 293.....		9.00
No. 312—Papillion No. 39.....		43.00
No. 313—Bartley No. 228.....		46.00
No. 314—Gothenburg No. 249.....		23.00
No. 315—Golden Rod No. 306.....		14.00
No. 316—Atkinson No. 164.....		49.00
No. 317—Corinthian No. 83.....		29.00
No. 318—Platte Valley No. 32.....		25.00
No. 319—Magnolia No. 220.....		29.00
No. 320—Springfield No. 112.....		17.00
No. 321—Wolbach No. 292.....		11.00
No. 322—Ornan No. 261.....		17.00
No. 323—Lotus No. 289.....		67.00
No. 324—Oasis No. 271.....		66.00
No. 325—Nemaha Valley No. 4.....		17.50
No. 326—Hardy No. 117.....		2.00
No. 327—Omaha No. 288.....		2.00
No. 328—Mt. Moriah No. 57.....		16.00
No. 329—Pilot No. 240.....		71.00
No. 330—Nebraska No. 1.....		5.00

No. 331—Beatrice No. 26.....	100.00
No. 332—Silver Cord No. 224.....	115.00
No. 333—Omaha No. 288.....	1.00
No. 334—Clay Centre No. 139.....	34.00
No. 335—Lincoln No. 19.....	10.50
No. 336—Lincoln No. 19.....	14.00
No. 337—Tuscan No. 130.....	47.00
No. 338—North Star No. 227.....	150.00
No. 339—Camp Clarke No. 285.....	5.00
No. 340—Beatrice No. 26.....	1.00
No. 341—Nebraska No. 1.....	3.00
No. 342—Lancaster No. 54.....	162.00
No. 343—John J. Mercer No. 290.....	1.00
No. 344—Camp Clarke No. 285.....	1.00
No. 345—Wymore No. 104.....	30.00
No. 346—Pioneer No. 322.....	6.00
No. 347—Zion No. 234.....	3.00
No. 348—Omaha No. 288.....	1.00
No. 349—Golden Fleece No. 205.....	3.00
No. 350—Lincoln No. 19.....	36.00
No. 351—Kimball No. 294.....	10.00
No. 352—United States National Bank, interest.....	.70
No. 353—Relief No. 219.....	19.00
No. 354—Hubbell No. 92.....	3.00
No. 355—Fidelity No. 51.....	12.00
No. 356—Mitchell No. 263.....	2.00
No. 357—Mt. Hermon No. 231.....	5.00
No. 358—Golden Fleece No. 205.....	7.00
No. 359—Nebraska No. 1.....	3.00
No. 360—Fremont No. 15.....	6.00
No. 361—Albion No. 78.....	48.00
No. 362—Mt. Hermon No. 231.....	1.00
No. 363—Bee Hive No. 184.....	2.00
No. 364—Golden Fleece No. 205.....	6.00
No. 365—Lincoln No. 19.....	4.00
No. 366—Bancroft No. 145.....	1.00
No. 367—Roman Eagle No. 203.....	15.00
No. 368—Cambridge No. 150.....	35.00
No. 369—Rob Morris No. 46.....	10.00
No. 370—Globe No. 113.....	79.00
No. 371—Stromsburg No. 126.....	61.00
No. 372—Robert W. Furnas No. 265.....	76.00
No. 373—East Lincoln No. 210.....	34.00
No. 374—Mystic Tie No. 166.....	12.00
No. 375—East Lincoln No. 210.....	40.00
No. 376—Golden Fleece No. 205.....	7.00
No. 377—Beemer No. 253.....	4.00

No. 378—James A. Tulleys No. 267.....	1.00
No. 379—Mt. Hermon No. 231.....	2.00
No. 380—Hartington No. 155.....	12.00
No. 381—Platte Valley No. 32.....	217.00
No. 382—Hubbell No. 92.....	2.00
No. 383—Granite No. 189.....	1.00
No. 384—Minatare No. 295.....	9.00
No. 385—Harmony No. 321.....	4.00
No. 386—Wisner No. 114.....	4.00
No. 387—Beatrice No. 26.....	164.00
No. 388—Golden Fleece No. 205.....	5.00
No. 389—East Lincoln No. 210.....	46.00
No. 390—Star No. 88.....	1.00
Cash on hand United States National Bank Savings Department.	532.90
<hr/>	
Total cash on hand and received.....	\$5,332.90

CASH ON HAND AND RECEIVED DURING YEAR

CASH DEBIT

May 14, 1931—Cash on hand as per last report.....	\$ 509.39
Received during the year, receipts No. 292 to 390 inclusive....	4,823.51
	<hr/>
	\$5,332.90

CASH CREDIT

Cash sent to J. Claude Keiper, Secretary.....	\$4,800.00
May 14, 1931—Cash on hand United States National Bank Sav- ings Department.....	532.90
	<hr/>
	\$5,332.90

REPORT OF GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

Acknowledging, with grateful appreciation, the fine support and counsel of all the Brethren with whom I have come in contact during the past Masonic year, the report on the activities of this office is presented.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

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

Nos. 4, 5, 14, 21, 23, 27, 29, 34, 35, 37, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 63, 64, 68, 76, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 90, 93, 94, 101, 108, 110, 126, 127, 128, 129, 132, 133, 137, 140, 150, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 165, 167, 172, 173, 175, 176, 180, 182, 189, 190, 192, 203, 206, 207, 214, 216, 217, 221, 222, 224, 225, 229, 231, 232, 233, 235, 237, 240, 241, 243, 251, 253, 254, 255, 259, 271, 275, 276, 287, 301, 304, 307, 309, 311, 312, 317—95 in all.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS

Three-day Central Schools have been held in the following numbered Lodges:

9, 60, 103, 136, 154, 195, 230, 236, 263, 313.

With very few exceptions, the interest of the line officers has been notable, and the attendance very satisfactory. Speakers have been furnished by the Committee on Masonic Education, at all of the Central Schools, and I am indebted to M. W. Edwin D. Crites; M. W. Lewis E. Smith; our beloved Grand Chaplain, Right Rev. George Allen Beecher; Brother Reuben V. Clarke; Rev. Edward L. Baker; and Rev. Eddy C. Newland, for their very fine addresses, and assistance at these schools.

Most Worshipful Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons, was present at seven of these schools, and inspired the Brethren by his able presentation of the needs and duties of the Craft.

Every assistance has been given by the Officers and Brethren where the schools were held; fine music has been provided for the last sessions, and the ladies of the Eastern Star have responded nobly when asked to serve banquets; to all of whom I am deeply grateful for the fine support given all through the year.

DEPUTY CUSTODIANS

No better encouragement and assistance could be asked for, than that given by the Deputy Custodians, and the advancement made in the work, and increased number of certified brethren, are largely due to their activities.

Two new Deputy Custodians have been added during the year: W. Brother Doc. L. Redfern, Liberty Lodge No. 300, was recommended, and appointment made by the Grand Master, on June 6th, 1930; and W. Brother Austin F. Whitmire, Golden Rod Lodge No. 306, on April 3rd, 1931.

PROFICIENCY

Steady progress is being made in the letter of the work, and the increase in the number of certified lodges, and brethren, is very satisfactory. We have at least 50 lodges, that are not certified, that could, with a little more effort, easily qualify, and there are many of the brethren now at work, who will soon be added to the list. This is being done without appreciable expense to the Grand Lodge, and largely through the unselfish work of those brethren who have already qualified.

CERTIFIED LODGES

The following Lodges have been examined and certified during the Masonic year. Eight of these are new additions to the growing list.

Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

Capitol Lodge No. 3.

Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

Covert Lodge No. 11.

Fremont Lodge No. 15.
Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
St. Johns Lodge No. 25.
Beatrice Lodge No. 26.
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.
Ashlar Lodge No. 33.
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.
Pomegranate Lodge No. 110.
Harlan Lodge No. 116.
Superior Lodge No. 121.
Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.
Jachin Lodge No. 146.
Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148.
Lily Lodge No. 154.
Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.
Mason City Lodge No. 170.
Merna Lodge No. 171.
Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.
Meridian Lodge No. 188.
Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201.
East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.
Gothenburg Lodge No. 249.
Silver Lodge No. 266.
Omaha Lodge No. 288.
Lotus Lodge No. 289.
John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.
Liberty Lodge No. 300.
Right Angle Lodge No. 303.
Newman Grove Lodge No. 305.
Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.
Grand Island Lodge No. 318.
Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

CERTIFIED BRETHREN

The following forty-nine names have been added to the list of certified brethren, since the list was printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1930, pages 376, 377, 378 and 379.

Raymond P. Westover, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.
Harrison L. Gayer, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.
Leonard A. Born, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

Nels Christensen, Covert Lodge No. 11.
Harold L. Boisen, Covert Lodge No. 11.
Ralph J. Falwell, Covert Lodge No. 11.
Stuart H. Kelley, Covert Lodge No. 11.
John F. Bandlow, Fremont Lodge No. 15.
Harold A. Osborne, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
Edgar A. Fike, St. Johns Lodge No. 25.
Virgil R. Johnson, Beatrice Lodge No. 26.
Ray B. Bottorf, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.
Ward B. Schrack, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.
Claude A. MacDonald, Evening Star Lodge No. 49.
George Barnell, Evening Star Lodge No. 49.
George S. Schwab, Evening Star Lodge No. 49.
George A. Kurk, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.
Albert D. Faulhaber, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.
Louis T. Bathen, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.
William L. Weigel, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.
Ira C. Freet, York Lodge No. 56.
Carl A. Bergstrom, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75.
F. Ray Diltz, Corinthian Lodge No. 83.
Frank A. Anderson, Elk Creek Lodge No. 90.
Henry F. May, Bennett Lodge No. 94.
Samuel A. Liddell, Garfield Lodge No. 95.
Marion U. Thomas, Euclid Lodge No. 97.
Richmond P. Hobson, Euclid Lodge No. 97.
Samuel R. Youds, Wymore Lodge No. 104.
Harold A. Howard, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110.
Robert A. McWhorter, North Bend Lodge No. 119.
Joe C. Kiker, Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148.
Lester W. Forney, Mason City Lodge No. 170.
Howard E. Gould, Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192.
Edward F. Carter, Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201.
William A. Nelson, Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.
William McCormack, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.
Keith A. Stooker, Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272.
Albert E. Bryan, Florence Lodge No. 281.
Robert Quelle, Oshkosh Lodge No. 286.
Henry C. McKee, Union Lodge No. 287.
Wilfred W. Ilgenfritz, Lotus Lodge No. 289.
Harold R. Gilfry, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.
Jesse P. Entrekin, Minatare Lodge No. 295.
Bernard B. Harris, Minatare Lodge No. 295.
Homer L. Kyle, Liberty Lodge No. 300.
Harold C. Jacobsen, Mizpah Lodge No. 302.
Samuel A. Naffziger, William E. Hill Lodge No. 307.
Richard L. Hall, Victory Lodge No. 310.

One Hundred and fifty-eight certificates were issued during the year.

GRAND LODGE CEREMONIES AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

At the direction of Most Worshipful Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, I have attended and assisted in the following ceremonies:

Corner Stone Laying, State Normal School Building, Kearney.

Corner Stone Laying, Masonic Temple, Elmwood.

Corner Stone Laying, High School Building, Sidney.

Corner Stone Laying, Unit Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, Fremont.

Dedication Masonic Temple, Elmwood.

Presentation of Gold Jordan Medal to Brother Othmann A. Abbott, Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island.

I have attended many special communications on "Past Masters Night," and other gatherings of particular interest, all of which were well attended and testify that the interest of the Craft is keen.

At Alliance Lodge No. 183, a special communication was held on February 23rd, at which there were thirty-four Lodges represented, and a fine attendance. The Brethren at Alliance have just completed remodeling, and have a very fine home of which they are justly proud.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Noticeable improvement is being made by many of the Lodges, in their halls and furnishings, as well as in the letter of the work, and the Craft as a whole, is in a very satisfactory condition. Continual effort is being made to improve the work of the Lodges, and the desire for all information that can be secured, is bringing many active workers into service.

There are several small Lodges where jurisdiction is limited, and where the material is practically all called elsewhere by the changed conditions of the time and roads. The loyal Brethren who have been the mainstay of these Lodges, dislike to have their Lodges taken away, or to consolidate with others, and this condition will likely prevail until a satisfactory way can be found to remedy it, or times and conditions bring about changes that will solve the question.

I wish to express my hearty appreciation for the splendid support that has been given me in my work during the year, by everyone; from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, to the Brother in the ranks. No request for assistance has been slighted by any of them, and it has made my labors pleasant and easy.

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 Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, under the designated heads, be referred as follows:

To the Committee on Finance:

The last two sentences of the Chapter on "Masonic Education."

The last paragraph of Chapter on "Fiftieth Anniversaries."

The Chapter on "Authority to Borrow Money."

The Chapter on "George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association."

The fourth paragraph of "Other Recommendations."

The Chapter on "Pennsylvania's two hundred years of Masonry."

To the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Chapter on Grand Representatives Appointed and Recommended.

To the Committee on Fraternal Dead:

The Chapter on Necrology.

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Invading Jurisdictions."

The Chapter on "Discipline"

To the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The Chapter on "Extending time on Examinations."

The Chapter on "Financing Temple Buildings."

The Chapter on "Insufficient Dues."

The Chapter on "Special Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions."

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th paragraphs on "Other Recommendations."

The Chapter on "Nebraska Masonic Home."

The Chapter on "Physical Qualifications."

The Chapter on "Decisions."

The Chapter on "DeMolay."

• The last paragraph of the Chapter on "General Conditions."

To the Committee on Masonic Education:

Last paragraph on Chapter "Other Visitations."

The Chapter on "Masonic Education" except the last two sentences of such chapter.

The last two sentences of the Chapter on "Central Schools."

To the Committee on Celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

The Chapter on "Our Seventy-fifth Anniversary."

To the Committee on Logs:

The Chapter on "Old Trading Post Logs."

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The Chapter on "Application for Dispensation for New Lodge."

The Chapter on "Special Dispensations."

To the Committee on Application for Reinstatement:

The Chapter on Reinstatement.

To the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

The Chapter on "Hospital Visitations."

The Chapter on "Chain Prayer Letters."

The Chapter on "Use of Questionnaire."

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 Finance:

The Chapter on "Doric Lodge No. 118, Extinct."

All matters in the Financial Report.

To the Committee on Returns:

The Chapter on "Returns."

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 12:20 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 committee in charge requested the brethren to assemble in the dining room on the 3rd floor of the Masonic Temple, which they did, to the total number of about 550. A very delightful hour was spent by the brethren, enjoying the luncheon, which was tendered them through the courtesy of the eleven Omaha Lodges. A large fleet of automobiles had been assembled on 19th street, immediately west of the Masonic Temple, and following the luncheon, the entire membership of the Grand Lodge, together with the Distinguished Guests, and the ladies present, were escorted to the cars and driven to the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth. Upon their arrival, they were delighted to find in waiting, Brother James M. Robertson, President of the Home, sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, to be present to greet them. Assisting were W. Brother Raymond P. Westover, Master of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent of the Home, and many Past Masters of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6. The visitors were all made to feel that they were truly welcome. The afternoon was spent in visiting with the residents of the Home; inspecting the Infirmary, and getting a general idea of the Home as it is being conducted at the present time. At 4:30 P. M., the visitors were driven to the James G. Megeath Masonic Home for Children in Omaha, where a fine picnic supper was served; after which they were again returned to the Masonic Temple, arriving there in time for the evening meeting.

The Grand Lodge is again indebted to the 11 Masonic Lodges of Omaha for their continued interest and courtesy in entertaining the members of the Grand Lodge in such a splen-

did manner. The committee in charge, and the brethren generally, put in a tremendous amount of work, in arranging the luncheons, procuring the automobiles, and extending the many courtesies that the Brethren enjoy on these annual trips.

EVENING SESSION—OPEN MEETING.

Tuesday, June 9th, 1931.

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

Invocation, V. W. George Allen Beecher, 268, Grand Chaplain.

The Electa Quartette, of Lincoln, presented M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons, a very beautiful basket of roses, the presentation being accompanied by a very delightful number by the quartette. The Grand Master discovered that in addition to the basket of roses, there was also included a very unique emblematic watch charm.

Personnel of Electa Quartette:

- Mrs. Orville A. AndrewsFirst Soprano
- Mrs. Louise MitchellSecond Soprano
- Mrs. Clyde BoylesFirst Alto
- Mrs. Edward B. BaerSecond Alto

The children from the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, were introduced, and presented a short program, which was very interesting and greatly enjoyed by all who were present.

Selection—Electa Quartette.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, introduced W. Brother Paul C. Johnston, 314, Grand Orator, who delivered the following oration:

ORATION.

Paul Covey Johnston, Grand Orator

“THE MASTERY OF LIFE”

In the Book which is the revered guide of all Masonic aims and disciplines, there stands this vivid sentence: “He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city.”

It is a strong statement, that looks to the well-tempered and the well-mastered life. It has in it that sort of undeniable truth of which our human story is the constant witness. We are aware that the person

who has his temperament well in hand so that he does not fly off into rash rages is not only to be admired—he is at a decided advantage in any situation where another person is unable to control his feelings. Plutarch once wrote that “anger is a mist that magnifies things oddly out of all proportion to their natural size.” And truly the reddened face is evidence that we are not seeing straight. Deeper yet, however, is that fact of primary importance, that each of us shall learn to control and regulate all our emotions, and be able to direct the abilities we have to great ends. The man who is first master of himself is likely to be competent to any situation. The people who make history are those who have learned the art of managing themselves. In our better moods this is what we all wish very much to do. One may reflect that this is why so many of us keep being drawn to W. E. Henley’s lines entitled “Invictus.” Their stoic daring is wanting, were we to consider it a complete working philosophy of our living. It is not enough to lift a bruised and bloody head and challenge the hard gods which tantalize us. Nor is anyone in his senses confident that he is the sole and qualified “captain of his fate.” Nevertheless we are fascinated with a phrase that ideally defines us as “masters of our souls.”

It is a good line to follow, and none should be more diligent in it than Masons, tho we probably shall always fall somewhat short of perfection in the art. In these days of scientific management of business, of industry, and even of Church and School, it is but natural to analyze ourselves to bring into focus those factors which will enable us to manage ourselves.

There is a book that it seems to me everyone ought to read. The title is “Magnificent Obsession.” Its author is Lloyd Douglas, that very-much-alive minister of the Congregational denomination, whose pungent authorship has heretofore gained more than passing notice, but who in this volume moves up to be classified among the finest of our contemporary novelists. “Magnificent Obsession” is a study of the truth that you and I may project our personalities by kindly intention and gracious deed into the lives of the people all about us, and make ourselves an infinite blessing to men and women thereby. This idea was the controlling purpose of the great Dr. Hudson, head of Brightwood Hospital and foremost brain surgeon of the country of his time. His ministrations to people went far beyond the bounds of his immediate profession; yet they all fell under this restraint—namely, that none of the thousands who became the beneficiaries of this generous man were at least during his lifetime, to say anything about who had befriended them. The sole request was that each of them, in his own way, should assist other people. In other words, this investment of himself in the lives of people was without subsidy. No personal return to Dr. Hudson was expected, nor wished. It was a clear case of the right hand being ignorant of what the left was doing. It was enough for him to have the satisfaction of knowing that the projection of himself was being multiplied endlessly in the good that people went on doing. The methods

Dr. Hudson had learned from the Lord Jesus, who in the Gospel pages is seen to be going about doing good, and always telling the one He has helped not to advertise it.

But before a man can creatively project his personality, there must be fineness to project. So Dr. Douglas comes to the real meat of his story and gives us a thoroly-moving tale of how a young man, who, tho natively endowed with vast capabilities has been wasting them in purposeless and riotous living, learns to manage himself and comes to count for something great. Robert Merrick is cursed by the millions of his grandfather, and is doing all that a young man should avoid. But it so happens that the day Dr. Hudson is tragically drowned, young Merrick is simultaneously saved from a similar death in the same lake by the use of a pulmotor that might have resuscitated the great surgeon and kept him at his splendid tasks. Stunned by the conscience of this event of which he had been both innocent and guilty, Merrick examines himself, and then dedicates himself to the long and exacting medical course which will fit him to attempt to take the great doctor's place. Hitherto he has been aimless and mostly worthless. Now, with this great goal ahead, he leads an ordered, a disciplined, and a genuine life, wherein his true qualities come to the fore and have a chance to express themselves. The result is that Dr. Merrick becomes an even greater surgeon than was Dr. Hudson, he invents a new and revolutionizing instrument for his delicate work, and profoundly shaped by the ideas that had governed his famous predecessor, he becomes **magnificently** obsessed with the desire to project his personality in quiet and beautiful ways. Thru the story is woven the audacity of Jesus, who tells a man that he can always have anything good that he wants bad enough; and a fetching account of a love that is ultimately rewarded. It is fine reading.

Robert Merrick learned how to manage himself. So, may we. And the first item in the curriculum of this education is

1. To Know Ourselves.

The idea is that we shall take a survey, and make an analysis. There shall be not too much introspection, of course, but enough that we shall neither fictitiously hide our weaknesses nor discount our powers. We may recognize, for instance, that we carry around many blind and primitive urges and impulses in which we are akin to the tiger and the ape. Hunger, rage, sex, jealousy, vanity, revenge—these things are all very primitive and universal. It is rather healthy to know when they appear in us, that they are rooted in our animal ancestry, and that they may be governed and controlled, and made over into instrumentalities of good by the finer mind we now have builded. To be sure, there is a school of thinking that acknowledges these native forces and declares that they exist with their own authority. We are to let them rule us. But we refuse that position, for a man is not to be defined out of that from which he has come, but according to that to which he is headed. We

are to estimate ourselves, not by our brute origins, but by our divine destinies. To use but the first half of that phrase would be to "earouse in the past," as Robert Browning put it, in "Saul."

Nevertheless it is an excellent thing for a man to objectify some of his emotions, in order that, standing off from them, as it were, he may see them and correct them. This is the method used by the psychiatrist, as he traces back the reason for any present tendency. Let a man ask himself, for instance, "why do I have a particular prejudice?" Let him say to himself, "why does the very word 'Jew' cause a certain revulsion in me?" As a Jewish Rabbi, a gentleman in the *May Harpers Magazine* asks that of Christians. He believes that Christianity consciously and unconsciously has kept alive the legend of the cruel, greedy, treacherous, Christ-killing, Christ-rejecting Jew. Yet in these days the prejudice is not rational. Our contemporary Jewish brethren are not at fault for what was done within their race two thousand years ago. That it is not rational the Rabbi has himself conclusively learned from an experience with his own prejudices. Three years ago, while he was traveling from Kiev to Warsaw a Polish army officer "came into our compartment and annoyed me very much by his rudeness. I caught myself thinking 'the dirty Polack.' Later I tried to analyze my reactions. Why did I, a Jew, a member of a people who has suffered from this very type of generalization, stigmatize a whole nation because of the rudeness of an individual? Certainly it was not because I was prejudiced against the Poles, for my contacts with them had been casual and frictionless. And yet, I persisted, if effect inexorably follows cause, this dislike for Poles which had lain unnoticed in the storehouse of my sub-conscious being, must have been produced by something. Then I thot back to my childhood, and while I could not recall anything specific, I did remember that my parents, who, as children, had lived in Russia not far from the Polish frontier, had suffered considerable unpleasantness at the hands of the Poles. Their resentment and dislike had been a part of the intellectual and emotional atmosphere which surrounded my childhood. I had absorbed it with the rest of my environment; and years later, in a moment of stress, it had directed my reaction." So it is that our assumptions of superiority or our hot hates over and toward the Jews or any other people may be traced to as irrational and as unsupported a basis as this. To objectify the cause means that we can handle it.

In the same manner we can make considerable progress in dealing with our fears and our sense of inferiority. Possibly the terror some person has toward the dark may be traced to a terrible day when as a little child he was booted at out of the recesses of some black place, and had a shudder sent thru his soul that has never been forgotten. Perhaps your present habit of undervaluing your personal appearance roots in what you constantly heard as a growing and awkward child when you were referred to as having ungainly feet and an ugly face. Parents unwittingly dispossess their children of later confidence by inept re-

marks about their growing peculiarities, and so emphasize them as to leave an indelible impress of inferiority. Oh, there are a thousand ways in which personalities are emotionally distorted. And the remedy often is to get the process into the open and to see it first to last objectively, whereat the restraints and defeating notions evaporate, and the powers are released. **Know thyself** is the first great law in the management of one's life.

2. The second is that we shall **accept ourselves**.

I do not mean in any conceited or self-sufficient way, to be sure. That would be too much like the old lady from Boston who refused to travel, saying—"Why should I travel? I am here already!" That attitude may be further indicated by the story of a celebrated statesman who attended the dedication of the new suspension bridge over the river at Niagara Falls. He was standing in grand pose, with his hand thrust into his bosom, and with his magnificent head tilted at just the right angle of appraisal. Sam, who was interestedly watching him, said to Rastus—"Do you reckon he made the bridge?" And Rastus answered—"No, suh. I don't reckon he made the bridge. I reckon he must 'a made the Falls!"

Not that! But I do mean a decent acquiescence in the situations in which we find ourselves, with the determination to make them yield all they can. It would be an appalling thing to have to figure up how much human energy is dissipated and time wasted by folks who incarnate the old fable of the cow that was always so wistfully regarding the greener grass in the next pasture as not to notice the luscious tufts in her own. There is no place under the sun that cannot be made to give up its "acres of diamonds" if only we will go looking for them. Masons are rightfully Churchmen, and you will appreciate a tribute I would like to offer to certain ministers I have known, for they illustrate a general trait. Several times I have watched men get restless in their parishes, call their work hapless and their towns hopeless, and try to move away. And then, either because a substitute Church did not open to them, or they have seen a little deeper into their tasks, they have settled down where they were, bitten into their problems, and transformed their Churches into live and glorious units of the Kingdom of God. Such a thing anyone of us may do.

Accept your situation, and make it serve you! Accept your talents, and account them as good as any in the treasure-house of God! Another very human penchant is to admire the abilities of some one else, and waste time and happiness wishing you were as competent as he is. Then you try to mimic him, and make a failure out of it. All of which is very foolish, and wrong. It will do to admire how someone splendid lives. But it will better do to take these capacities each of us has, and put them to work. One will be amazed how they can produce and make their fine mark. "Best be yourself, imperial, plain, true," cried Browning. And he is absolutely right. Accept yourself. Accept your situation. For

“The common problem, your’s, mine, everyone’s,
Is—not to fancy what were fair in life
Provided it could be—but, finding first
What may be, then find how to make it fair
Up to our means: a very different thing!”

And I have another sentence out of that profound book, Romain Rolland’s “Jean Christophe”. “I imagine that a hero is a man who does what he can.”

3. Know thyself. Accept thyself. And then, **organize thyself.**

We ought to know where we are going. We ought to gather up these powers of our’s and put them into a disciplined process of getting somewhere. We ought to have a goal. Who has not observed that young men and women are hesitant to choose some particular profession or life objective because once a die is cast it is extremely difficult to change the figure on it. And that is so. It all means so much. Nevertheless one cannot afford to mark time forever. And even tho the ultimate objective may in time have to be altered, in the meantime we may have the satisfaction of arousing our various powers out of their lethargy, and of making each contribute to our progressive achievement.

Certainly that is better than to have no goal at all! Robert Merrick was a zero-mark in the world all the time he was simply spending his grandfather’s wealth and drinking up the powers of his capable young body. He grew to be a man when he once chose the long and arduous road and toiled with fervour and patience to the end he set before himself. This positive determination is what makes us. Someone has said “woe unto a nation that has a tramp for a king.” “A tramp has been defined as a man who has gained freedom but lost direction.” Don’t be a tramp! Let us go somewhere; and go with all our powers!

While we are at this business of organizing ourselves, it will be helpful to discern the distinction between **repressing** our powers, and **suppressing** them. (I am indebted to a distinguished Chicago leader for this material.) A great deal of foolish talk has been rampant in our generation about the necessity of self-expression and the danger of repressing our desires. But any man who is going to live a disciplined and examined life has to learn to choose between his impulses. We must evaluate, and select between them. And we may select the best.

Note, then, the difference between “repression” of these desires and the “suppression” of them. Here is a man, let us say, facing the question upon which our Lodges have put the finger of condemnation. It is, “shall I, or shall I not, indulge myself in drink?” He can repress that desire, or he can suppress it. If he represses it, he says, “My, I would like to drink. But if I do I will lose caste in Masonry, and I probably will get in bad with the wife. I can’t do it, but how I would like to!” That is repression, and it is psychologically disastrous. But on the other hand, he can suppress the desire. In this case he will acquire some reliable information about alcohol, how it lies to the nervous system, paralyzes the brain, ruins the digestion, and disinte-

grates the personality. Then, looking at all the facts, he will say to himself, "I can't afford, for the sake of my higher living, to trifle with this stuff. I have too rich a personality, and too great a future, to risk it." A desire thus dealt with, given its day in court and then cast out, is no longer dangerous. It has been suppressed. "Sublimated"—that is a better word.

4. Know thyself. Accept thyself. Organize thyself. And the last great word is: **relate thyself.**

We are all social beings at heart, and in spite of the fact that every age has had lonely geniuses who have brot fine treasures out of their isolations, nevertheless each has missed something of the full glory of life. Never will I forget an editorial written in the British Weekly soon after the War, in which the author lamented the great abyss now separating between the English, the French, the American and the German. "For," said he, "we all have so much to give to one another." And when one nation is driven off from the other peoples of the earth, there is an unreckoned loss to all.

An anecdote will illustrate the other sort of thing. It is told of James Barrie and Robert Louis Stevenson that they met one day on the walk at Oxford by rudely bumping into each other. As they passed, Barrie half turned his head to remark, "Well, God made me anyway." And Stevenson retorted, "He was getting mighty reckless when he did so." They slowed up and returned to look each other in the face. "Let's pretend we are friends," said one of them. So they linked arms and went off together; and thus began one of the world's beautiful comradeships. But they were social souls, and they illumine that normal meeting of personality with personality that creates so much in this old world.

Relate thyself! It is a pity that some people tutor themselves into an unsocialness that may finally defeat them, to say nothing of the defeat of that for which they have labored. Nothing can relieve some of us of the sense of tragedy that is in the memory of Woodrow Wilson. For he was so uniquely a great soul, and he had such an epochal chance in the world. Never will the ideals he visioned and gave voice to, die; but in spite of enormous intellectual talents, and in spite of the loftiest aims, he fell on intolerable griefs and died of a broken heart. What was the reason? Only that for some cause he was an unsocial personality, the character of which grew upon him, and in which he schooled himself; until men who might have helped him had they been warmed by him, fought him.

Relate thyself! To me this is one of the supreme messages, as it is one of the primary intentions, of our Fraternity. Brotherhood is not, nor should it be, an empty word among us. As I understand it, the whole attitude is one in which we are sensitive to one another, and where we seek the capacity to discern and appreciate the rush of soul in the lives of our brethren all about us. To sit where our brother sits, to see life thru his eyes as he sees it, to genuinely correlate ourselves

with his circumstances so that we may understand and thereby lift—this results in men going up the way together.

The converse is most painful. "To be misunderstood even by those whom one loves is the cross and bitterness of life. It is the secret of that sad and melancholy smile on the lips of great men which so few understand; it is the cruelest trial reserved for self-devotion; it is what must have oftenest wrung the heart of the Son of Man; and if God could suffer, it would be the wound we are forever inflicting on Him." So wrote Henri Frederic Amiel, that brilliant Swiss, born with so many gifts of promise, but who disappointed his acquaintances when he left the world so little richer than he found it. Poor, tragic Amiel—he knew too much about himself and saw too deliberately into life, to trust either one of them. His was the sin of sadness; and he could not act. Still we must seek to understand that great soul, and not leave him, another in that crowded gallery of those who lived as best they could, and died, coolly forgotten. We must want to appreciate all men, everywhere. We must not be impatient with them, judging them out of our ignorance, calling them names, and calculating them lazy or no good. It may be that we will run on the knowledge of some unseen malady that has haunted and halted them; or that we will discover, much to our embarrassment, another side of their characters all so lovely and so fine. That is the way life takes our pride down. It took the professor's down. "Sir," cried the Scottish don who had called a boy up to read. "Sir, hold your book in the other hand." The student went on reading, apparently paying no heed. "Sir, do you hear me?" The student ceased reading, holding the book as before. "Sir," shouted the enraged professor. Whereupon the student raised the other arm—from which the hand had been cut off! It is said that the professor rushed from his desk, knelt before the boy, and pleaded forgiveness.

"Not understood, we move along asunder,
Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep
Along the years; we marvel and we wonder
Why life is life, and then we fall asleep—
Not understood.

"Not understood—how many hearts are aching
For lack of sympathy. Ah, day by day
How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking,
How many noble spirits pass away—
Not understood.

"O God, that men would see a little clearer!
Or judge less harshly when they cannot see;
O God! that men would draw a little
Close together; they'd be nearer Thee,
And understood."

But Masonry is embarked on the adventure of understanding! It is out to appreciate men! It helps us to relate ourselves!

And then, the finest and the greatest of all the ways in which a man can relate himself is to have **fellowship with God**. "O God, thou has made us for thyself, and we cannot have rest until our hearts find

rest in Thee." Augustine's prayer is timeless and universal. It is this rest for which we yearn—not a quiescent doing of nothing, but that peace of mind which comes when we can say from the depths of our souls, "I come, O God, to do Thy will." This is the ultimate—this is the final—law of the management of life.

May the Great God of us all, Who is the Supreme Architect, as He is the Divine Artist, of Life, enable us to move to the Mastery of Ourselves, and the generous Upbuilding of the Craft and the World About Us!

Selection—Electa Quartette.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday, June 10th, 1931.

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; also R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Grand Senior Warden, who resumed his station.

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

The delightful excursion yesterday and the still more delightful program last night kept me so busy that I have not called my committee together. With the consent of another member of the committee I will present a few thoughts orally if you will let me take the liberty to correct them later on before they are published.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master: I think you may have that privilege Bro. Wilson.

M. W. Henry H. Wilson (continues). The situation of America in world affairs is peculiar, complicated, and delicate.

The two great instruments devised after the great war for the preservation of world peace are the League of Nations and the World Court. The establishment of the League of Nations was due more emphatically to President Woodrow Wilson than to any other human being. In the peace conference at Paris in 1919 he was able to say to the civilized world, that America asked nothing as a part of the spoils of the great victory notwithstanding our two million soldiers on the western front turned the tide at the critical moment; America asked no territory, nothing for the expense of the war but only a place in which to bury 65,000 brave American soldiers, but as a price of all this he demanded and demanded very efficiently and effectively that they agree to the establishment of an institution that he had already outlined more than 18 months before—the League of Nations. He got the League of Nations for the rest of the world, but unfortunately the political situation in America has up to this time denied America participation in it.

Then it was under the guidance of that great lawyer and statesman of New York, Elihu Root, that the world court was formulated, and today it is more distinctly the product of American heart and brain and more distinctly a product of Senator Root than of any other nation or any other statesman; and yet today we are not a part.

Let me in just a word tell you the difference between the two. The World Court has jurisdiction only over those International questions that can be settled by the application of the principles of law. It has no jurisdiction over political questions and has no power to exercise discretion, and therefore there is a crying need for the League of Nations that is not restricted to the application of principles of law heretofore laid down, but has the power to deal with political questions; has power to act upon the principles of expediency as well as law.

The World Court has now been functioning 10 years. It has handed down more decisions, and more important decisions, than the Supreme Court of the United States did in the first ten years of its existence. On the 23rd of February, 1923, President Harding, under the guidance of that matchless lawyer and statesman, Charles E. Hughes, submitted the treaty organizing the World Court to the United States Senate for ratification. The Senate proposed to adhere to the plan with five reservations, two of which were quite necessary, two of which were quite unnecessary but harmless, and then came the fifth, concerning the delivery of what is known as advisory opinions. It is the general doctrine of English speaking courts that they will not consider any question unless it is involved in real litigation between real parties, because it is only then that the interests of the parties give assurance that everything that can be said on either side of the question, will be said to enlighten the Court before it decides. And hence in our own Supreme Court they refuse to consider a mere moot question and if two lawyers fabricate a case merely in order to get a decision upon a proposition, the moment the Court finds it out they dismiss the proceeding. There are, however, in America a number of State Courts that have jurisdiction to pronounce advisory opinions, which means no actual litigation, but parties may submit to it a hypothetical case to obtain an opinion upon the law. So it is that the council of the League of Nations may submit to the World Court propositions of law involved in a mere hypothetical case, when there is no real litigation between Nations, and get a pronouncement of the law without a real contest; that is the nature of an advisory opinion. The United States Senate put on as a fifth reservation in 1921, a proviso that the Court shall have no power to pronounce an advisory opinion upon any question in which the United States has or claims to have, an interest, this would really give the United States the power to block the Court from ever delivering an advisory opinion. The Nations of the world readily accepted the other four reservations, but asked President Coolidge to send delegates to Geneva to explain what we meant by the fifth reservation. He, in a laconic style of his own, said in effect, If you cannot understand that reservation expressed in plain New Eng-

land English you could not understand any explanation we would make. It is a closed incident. Later Senator Root was again authorized to negotiate with the other Nations of the World to see if a plan could be devised that would preserve the American theory, to protect it against advisory opinions and yet satisfy the world. President Hoover recently submitted the treaty anew to the United States Senate with this fifth reservation, coupled with a method of procedure to carry it out, now known as the Root formula; that provides a rather intricate method by which the Court can deliver an advisory opinion only after they have given America time to protest, and notice in advance that the question is to be submitted, and then if finally we are unable to prevent the delivery of the opinion and it is fundamental to what we deem our rights, we shall have leave to withdraw from the organization "Without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to cooperate generally for peace and Goodwill." That is the matter that is pending today before the United States Senate.

A word now as to the kind of questions that will result in an advisory opinion. One of the treaties following the World War, is that of St. Germain. It provided that in general terms Germany and Austria should never be consolidated. Western powers were particularly anxious that Germany should not be augmented in its strength by the absorption of Austria, that they never should be amalgamated. In March of this year Austria and Germany formed a tariff alliance governing International traffic between the two countries. France promptly protested that this was a violation of the agreement in the treaty of St. Germain. Last month all of the nations interested in that question mutually agreed that they would refer the matter to the council of the League of Nations, and that the council should ask the World Court for an advisory opinion, as to whether or not there is a conflict between the two treaties. France was not willing to file a case in the World Court and bring Germany in as the defendant charged with breaking the treaty; that would be rather an unfriendly act, but instead of that they all mutually agreed that the council shall go to the Court with a friendly case for a friendly opinion advising these nations as to what their rights are under the treaty of St. Germain. That is a pure legal question. And I need not tell you how beneficent it is that interested parties, without bringing each other into Court, without filing a law suit, may yet in a friendly manner submit their differences for an advisory opinion upon the laws. No nation is likely to disregard such advisory opinion.

It is in groups like this all over the United States today that one hundred and twenty millions of people are forming the public opinion of America, and ultimately the public opinion of this great country must lay down the law for our international relations. Great international lawyers who have had the matter under consideration now unanimously agree that every possible right of the United States will be safeguarded under the fifth amendment or reservation, with the Root formula, and yet it is by no means certain that the Senate of the United States will

carry the American people into the organization. The great demand for the Court is to establish a practical instrument to carry out our declared policies formulated by our great Statesman, Secretary of State, Kellogg. Nine-tenths of the civilized world are now parties to the agreement of 1929 that hereafter the Nations of the World shall not use war as an instrument to carry out National policies, and the second section provides that they mutually agree that all controversies of every kind shall be submitted to peaceful means of settlement. Yet that is only a declaration of national policy. America it not at this moment a party to any real instrument to carry out that doctrine. True, we belong to the permanent Court of arbitration established in 1899 at the first Hague conference, but that merely means the setting up of a panel of possible arbiters of about sixty from which list parties may choose their arbiters. That is all the Court of Arbitration means. Here is established and now functioning for ten years, a real court, men put on that bench because of eminent attainments in international law. America has already had three men on that bench, Judge Moore, Judge Hughes and Judge Kellogg, and yet at this moment we have not the power to vote for a single Judge; we are out of the organization, we don't contribute one penny to the salaries of these men. I mean the three came one after the other, not all on the bench at once. Three of our citizens, three of our most eminent international lawyers, have been called to the service of mankind without any action on our part, and the civilized world is paying for their services and America is contributing nothing. There ought to grow up such a demand from the one hundred and twenty millions of American citizens that even the Senate of the United States could hear it, and carry America into this most promising agency for the preservation of World Peace. (Applause.)

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

R. W. Edmund E. Morris, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri, was presented, introduced, and cordially welcomed by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, and conducted to a seat in the Grand East.

RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

The Grand Secretary called the roll of Grand Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. The following Grand Representatives were present:

Arkansas	Lute M. Savage
British Columbia	John Finch
Canada	John R. Webster
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips
Czechoslovakia National Grand Lodge	Charles A. Smith

Ecuador	Millard M. Robertson
Egypt	Harry A. Cheney
England	Francis E. White
Florida	Ambrose C. Epperson
Illinois	George H. Thummel
Ireland	Ira C. Freet
Jugoslavia	C. Ray Macy
Kansas	Henry H. Heiler
Kentucky	William C. Ramsey
Maine	Archie M. Smith
Manitoba	John Wright
Mexico	Frank Wilcox
Michigan	Lewis E. Smith
Minnesota	George A. Beecher
Missouri	Samuel S. Whiting
Montana	Benjamin F. Pitman
New Brunswick	James W. Wynkoop
New York	J. Dean Ringer
North Dakota	Edwin B. Johnston
Nova Scotia	Henry H. Wilson
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre
Philippine Islands	John J. Tooley
Prince Edward Island	Charles E. Burnham
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner
Rhode Island	John R. Tapster
Saskatchewan	Claude L. Talbot
Scotland	William Cosh
South Australia	Joseph B. Fradensburg
South Carolina	James R. Cain, Jr.
South Dakota	Charles A. Chappell
Texas	Robert R. Dickson
Wisconsin	Orville A. Andrews

WELCOME BY M. W. ORVILLE A. ANDREWS, GRAND MASTER.

Brethren: Diplomacy is a quality which we all desire to possess, and with which quality we can do good. I receive you this morning as Diplomats accredited to Nebraska from the various jurisdictions which you represent. I count it a personal delight to give recognition to you this morning as representatives of our foreign jurisdiction with which we have fraternal relation. You are heartily welcome. I thank you for the good offices which you are performing. I have asked Worshipful Brother Chancellor A. Phillips of Cambridge to respond for this group.

RESPONSE BY W. CHANCELLOR A. PHILLIPS, 150,
GRAND REPRESENTATIVE OF CONNECTICUT.

Most Worshipful, Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, in behalf of the Grand Representatives present and in behalf of the Grand Jurisdictions here represented, I most sincerely thank you for your courteous and cordial welcome to the 74th annual communication of our Grand Lodge. Our appreciation of this act is none the less sincere by reason of my inability to convey it to you as expressively as you so ably did in extending your welcome to us.

Your words of welcome and this ceremony arranged for by you indicate your respect for our several Grand Jurisdictions, and your interest in the general welfare of Masonry. This is evidence of your appreciation of the value of wholesome fellowship and true brotherhood, created and nurtured by devoting a few moments to ceremonies such as this. Most Masons and most Grand Jurisdictions of Masonry need to know more of fellowship that there may be more effective co-operation in every effort directed toward the realization of Masonic hopes and ideals. Never before, so much as now, has the world had need to know the true meaning of fellowship and brotherhood. Today, Masonry has the opportunity to perform a world service for humanity through its interpretation of brotherhood.

"Conditions we meet today challenge our grit.

And hope, without action, won't change them a bit.

Just folding our hands in a reconciled way,

Resigned to our lot, will not brighten the day.

And there is no method to make it more bright,

Excepting by means of a God given light—

A lamp that is lit by the courage of souls

Who never look back, but keep on to their goals.

"And looking behind us, what is it we see?

Who was it, that left us this land of the free?

A weak lot of quitters? We know it was not.

It was left us by men, who struggled and fought.

And shall their example be futile and vain,

A record, too splendid for us to sustain?

Or shall we, inspired by the record they made,

Go forward, undaunted, with hearts unafraid?"

—(Author unknown)

We appreciate this privilege of being present in your Grand Lodge, and we appreciate the courtesy and honor extended to our respective Grand Jurisdictions by this presentation.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

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

Brother John R. Tapster, 119.....	Grand Master.
Brother J. Dean Ringer, 184.....	Deputy Grand Master.
Brother Edwin B. Johnston, 33.....	Grand Senior Warden.
Brother Ralph O. Canaday, 285.....	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 Edward L. Baker, 15.....	Grand Orator.
Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....	Grand Custodian.
Brother Archie M. Smith, 203.....	Grand Marshal.
Brother Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
Brother William C. Ramsey, 268.....	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; Russell A. Robinson, 119; Homer L. Kyle, 300.

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 Education: Brothers Chancellor A. Phillips, 150; William A. Robbins, 314; Frank E. Clark, 75; Edward L. Baker, 15; Jonathan A. Frye, 1.

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts: Brothers Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1935); Harold M. Smith, 92, (1936); 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, (1936); 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.

W. Enos R. Leigh, 184, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

To the Most Worshipful 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 1930 and having checked the deliberation of that session, find the following unfinished business:

1. 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 that 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. Such legislation was prepared by him and submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence. No action was taken on the matter at the 1929 session of the Grand Lodge. At the 1930 session of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Jurisprudence, in a supplemental report, Page 417, recommended the adoption of the amendments to the law, so prepared, substituting for the present system of trials of Masonic offenses, the Trial Commission system.

After a full discussion of the report it was regularly moved, seconded and carried, that the entire subject, relative to trial by commission, be laid over until the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1931, (Page 433).

2. Paragraph 4 of the report of the Committee on Grievances in 1930, referred to the 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. On recommendation of the Committee, the matter was laid over until the Annual Communication in 1931. Resolution was adopted requesting the Grand Secretary to procure such additional information as the Committee should deem necessary to complete the record in the case, (Page 408).

3. M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, presented an amendment to Section 9 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, relating to a Committee on Masonic Education. This amendment was seconded by five members of the Grand Lodge, and laid over until the Annual Communication in 1931, (Page 458).

4. M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, presented an amendment to Section 5 of the By-laws of the Grand Lodge, relating to Mileage and Per Diem. This amendment was seconded by five members of the Grand Lodge and laid over for consideration at the Annual Communication in 1931, (Page 458).

Bro. Luther M. Kuhns, No. 3, presented the report of the Committee of 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 Board during the year has held six meetings. A majority of its members have attended all meetings, and the Grand Master also has been present at several sessions.

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. The By-Laws make the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary the disbursing officers.

The financial report of your Board is presented by Bro. Frank Wilcox, its Secretary, to the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge.

A very attractive leaflet prepared by Bro. Harold Smith, Trust Officer, was published and mailed to each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction. At the request of the Board the Grand Master directed that the Deputy Custodians present this matter of annuities and gifts to the brethren attending the Schools of Instruction. Literature was sent to be used in this connection.

A proposition was made during the year looking to an endowment of \$2000.00 which is still pending.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication held June 3-5, 1930, has been complied with.

We request an appropriation of \$150.00 this year.

W. Raymond C. Cook, 6, presented the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

We, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, to whom has been referred the Chapter on "Application for Dispensation for new Lodge;" and the Chapter on "Special Dispensations," beg leave to report:

We approve the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in declining to grant a dispensation for the formation of a Masonic Lodge at Dorchester, Nebraska.

We approve the action of the M. W. Grand Master in all special dispensations granted.

M. W. Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENT DUES
AND SUSPENSIONS.

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

The Special committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions begs leave to report:

The Committee held a conference with M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and spent considerable time in going over the records, discussing all phases of the question in an effort to determine the cause for the unsatisfactory condition which exists throughout our jurisdiction, and to decide upon some plan for the correction of this condition.

After due consideration it was decided that we should address a letter to the W. M. of each lodge, calling attention to the conditions and pointing out the undesirable effect it would have upon our lodges if allowed to continue, and asking the lodges for any suggestions as to plans used by them in handling this matter in their lodges.

A letter was sent out in due time, and we received replies from a number of the lodges telling of their plans, and expressing a willingness to assist in solving the question of Delinquent Dues and Suspensions.

It was also thought that some good might be accomplished by getting the secretaries, and other officers together by districts for the purpose of studying this, as well as other questions pertaining to the successful management of a Masonic Lodge; and upon securing the approval of M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, a meeting was called at Hastings which was attended by the members of the committee, 32 lodge secretaries, M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, and 85 other officers and members.

All present entered very heartily into the spirit of the meeting, and some very valuable plans were offered for keeping down the amount of delinquent dues and the number of suspensions for the non-payment of same. We feel quite satisfied that the meeting was a success and that conditions in the lodges represented will be very much improved because of the benefits derived from the meeting.

We were blessed by the presence of V. W. Brother George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, who addressed the brethren on the importance of the development of the spiritual side of Masonry, admonishing us to practice its principles in our daily lives, and recommended this as the surest way of bringing about a condition in the heart and mind of the individual which will eventually solve the problem of non-payment of dues.

After carefully studying the question with many of the brethren we believe there are two principal causes for the large number of delinquent members, and suspensions for the non-payment of dues:—

The inactivity of those who are directly responsible for the collection of the dues, and

Too many members on our rolls who have failed to grasp the true nature and principles of the institution of Freemasonry.

In the hope that these causes may be removed, and Freemasonry placed on a higher plane in our jurisdiction we recommend:

1. Greater zeal on the part of the officers in the collection of dues.
2. Continued, and more vigorous efforts on the part of the Grand Lodge through the committee on Masonic Education to bring the members to a higher and fuller understanding of the ideals and purposes of the fraternity of A. F. & A. M.
3. "That each lodge be directed to amend its by-laws to provide for a Committee on Membership. The duties of such committee shall be:—
 - (a) To assist the secretary in the collection of dues.
 - (b) To make efforts to secure the reinstatement of brethren suspended for N. P. D.
 - (c) To make personal investigation of the cases of all brethren cited for suspension whenever possible.
 - (d) To use such influence as may be necessary to make such delinquent brethren see the value of maintaining their good standing.
 - (e) To make recommendation to the lodge prior to time set for final action on suspensions."
4. That no brother who is desirous of continuing his membership be suspended for non-payment of dues, though he is financially unable to pay them. It being the duty of the lodge to remit the dues in such cases.

W. Frank E. Clark, 78, presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION.

We, your committee on Masonic Education, submit the following report:

At the request of Worshipful Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, speakers were furnished for the following central schools, namely, Orleans, Allen, Falls City, Davenport, Ord, St. Edward, Long Pine, Gordon, Potter, Mitchell, Clarks, O'Neill, Syracuse, Brock, York, Ulysses, Ravenna, and Palisade. The following Brethren furnished the addresses: Edward L. Baker, George Allen Beecher, E. C. Newland, Charles A. Chappell, Henry H. Wilson, Perry Morton, and Lewis E. Smith.

No money was handled by the committee, but approved expense accounts were mailed the Grand Secretary and in turn checks were mailed to cover all expenses which totaled \$367.87.

We are indebted to Worshipful Brother Earl Bolen for assisting Israel Lodge No. 187 of Ulysses, Nebraska in arousing interest in the Members of that Lodge. The Members have taken new life in the work and the Lodge is in very much better condition.

Your committee would suggest new interest in attendance on the part of older Members and to encourage the younger Members to take up the work they have so ably carried on.

1932 being the bi-centennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington, a man and a Mason, it would be well for the various Lodges to make plans for appropriate ceremonies in commemorating this event. It is good for the craft as a whole, and particularly for the younger Members to know that the great leaders of our Nation have associated themselves with our Fraternity.

There is an opportunity to begin the establishment of a circulating library by means of which much information concerning Masonic Education might be distributed among the various Lodges. This matter would need considerable thought, and should be started in a small way. Its growth could be provided for as interest increases and it would necessarily entail some attention from the Office of the Grand Secretary so that the books and other literature could be kept in proper circulation and loss prevented.

This committee would respectfully recommend a continuance of the work on Masonic Education with greater emphasis upon the actual study of ritualistic work and the Constitution and Law, in the Lodges where degree work is less frequent, believing that a continuance of activities in these communities will tend to arouse interest in the work of our Fraternity.

W. J. Robert J. Jones, 288, presented the report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD.

To the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:

In the midst of life, the Grim Reaper, Death, steals upon us like a silent visitor in the night, and loved ones cross the River into the Eternal Beyond.

Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge 395 of our Brethren have departed this life and are beyond the pain and tribulations of this earth. They have taken up their abode in that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, where disappointments and trials are unknown, where beauty and joy abound; and they reap the reward of a well spent life.

Each one of these departed Brothers was appreciated, honored, and loved by some circle of loyal friends. Their going brought grief to hearts and home, that knew the strength of their fellowship.

Go, watch the pale and dying one,
 When the glance has lost its beam—
 When the brow is cold as the marble-stone,
 And the world a passing dream;
 And the latest pressure of the hand,
 The look of the closing eye,
 Yield what the heart **MUST** understand—
 A long, a last "Good-bye."

When the soul is sad and the heart pines, it is a source of lasting comfort to learn that the one enduring monument that may be erected to the memory of our glorious dead is that which may be created in the hearts of men; thereby building a moral structure that may be a blessing to our fellow men and that will make the world better by our having lived in it.

And when the stream
Which overflowed the soul was passed away,
And consciousness remained that it had left,
Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images, and precious thoughts,
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed.

It is a source of comfort to know that the Departed, in the later years of their lives, when the shadows lengthened, enjoyed a full measure of the happy reflection consequent upon a well spent life and a work well done.

To our Sister Jurisdiction, Colorado, who has suffered a loss of Nine Past Grand Masters and the Grand Master of this year; we share the sorrow of our brethren, who mourn their departed; but even as we do so, we feel within our hearts a deep sense of gratitude for their services and their example.

We have received notice of the death of the following distinguished Brethren of other Grand Jurisdictions:

- M. W. Robert James Redden.....Past Grand Master.....Alabama
- M. W. Hedley C. Taylor.....Past Grand Master.. Alberta, Canada
- M. W. Norman Ephraim Carruthers. Past Grand Master. Alberta, Canada
- M. W. Horace Hilton Mitchell.....Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. Chas. Withrow.....Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. Joseph A. Davis.....Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. Frank J. Reinhard.....Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. James Rummey Killian....Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. William D. Wright.....Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. H. Wadsworth Woodward..Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. Jesse Clinton Wiley.....Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. Joseph W. Milson.....Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. William Darlington Peirce. Past Grand Master.....Colorado
- M. W. George W. Baird.....Past Grand Master.....District of
Columbia
- M. W. Benjamin E. Dyson.....Past Grand Master.....Florida
- R. W. Clarence Hyde Andrew....Deputy Grand Master.....Georgia
- M. W. William Gayle England....Past Grand Master.....Georgia
- M. W. John Washington Hanan....Past Grand Master.....Indiana
- M. W. Omar Bishop Smith.....Past Grand Master.....Indiana
- M. W. George Boorum Winslow....Past Grand Master.....Kentucky
- M. W. Charles Henry Fisk.....Past Grand Master.....Kentucky
- M. W. Henry Skiles McElroy.....Past Grand Master.....Kentucky
- M. W. Silas Bradley Adams.....Past Grand Master.....Maine

M. W.	Frank T. Lodge	Past Grand Master	Michigan
M. W.	William M. Perrett	Past Grand Master	Michigan
M. W.	Roscoe W. Broughton	Past Grand Master	Michigan
M. W.	William Albert McGonagle	Past Grand Master	Minnesota
R. W.	Frank D. King	Grand Secretary	Nevada
R. W.	Thomas Evans Fox	Senior Grand Warden	North Dakota
M. W.	R. J. Noble	Past Grand Master	North Carolina
M. W.	H. I. Clark	Past Grand Master	North Carolina
W.	Earl R. Hughes	Senior Grand Deacon	Oregon
M. W.	Charles J. Pretzman	Past Grand Master	Ohio
M. W.	Benjamin F. Perry	Past Grand Master	Ohio
M. W.	Clifford C. Ballon	Past Grand Master	Ohio
M. W.	Frank S. Harmon	Past Grand Master	Ohio
M. W.	Albert Willard Fisher	Past Grand Master	Oklahoma
M. W.	William Moses Anderson	Past Grand Master	Oklahoma
M. W.	Henry Todd Begg	Grand Master	Prince Edward Island
M. W.	Robert S. Lockhart	Past Grand Master	South Dakota
M. W.	William E. Milligan	Past Grand Master	South Dakota
R. W.	Cyrus Burton Warne	Deputy Grand Master	South Dakota
R. W.	Stith Malone Cain	Grand Secretary	Tennessee
M. W.	Andrew L. Randell	Past Grand Master	Texas
M. W.	James Henry McClister	Past Grand Master	Tennessee
M. W.	Daniel Morris Nicholson	Past Grand Master	Vermont
M. W.	Arthur DeWitt Strickler	Past Grand Master	West Virginia
M. W.	Elijah P. Bowman	Past Grand Master	Wyoming

M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Special Committee on Finance, which was laid over until the next Annual Communication for consideration.

To the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:

At the 73rd Annual Communication the Grand Master made the following recommendation:

"I recommend that a committee be authorized by the Grand Lodge to study the finances, the various funds and method of handling same, and to make a recommendation 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."

This recommendation was approved, 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.

I was appointed by the incoming Grand Master as Chairman of this proposed committee, and by the Grand Master requested to sug-

gest the names of qualified brethren for appointment to the other places on it. I failed to make the suggestion of names requested, owing to lack of the necessary information as to the qualifications and availability of members. A full committee has not been appointed and as a result a report was not filed or mailed out.

However, I have given the matter individual consideration, in the course of which replies received by me from correspondence addressed to all of the Past Grand Masters, the chairmen of the important standing committees of the Grand Lodge, and individuals thought to be interested, have been considered.

My conclusions on the subject are herewith submitted for what they are worth.

The recommendation of the Grand Master divides itself into two sections:

1. A recommendation "as to a more simplified method of handling the finances," and
2. A recommendation as "to the proper method of creating a board of trustees which will have full charge of the investment of Grand Lodge funds."

As a preliminary to specific recommendations, I call your attention to the following figures which have been compiled from the proceedings at my request by W. Clendenen W. Mitchell of Samaritan Lodge No. 158, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and being a brief comparison of the finances as of 1910, 1920 and 1930, not inclusive, however, of activities of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

"In 1910 there seems to have been but two funds into which the membership contributed in any way—namely, General Fund and Relief Fund. The total reported revenue, according to the Grand Secretary's report, was \$30,303.64. The inventory of that year shows a total of \$59,756.49, of which \$26,736.36 was in cash. In addition to that the Orphans Educational Fund shows a total of \$59,922.68, nearly all of which was invested in Farm Mortgages.

In 1920 there seemed to be used three funds into which the membership that year or the previous year or two did contribute; namely, General Fund, Relief Fund, and War Relief Fund. The total reported revenue according to the Grand Secretary's report was \$68,471.68. The inventory that year showed a total of \$169,656.09 of which \$52,032.42 was in cash and \$10,000.00 was in bonds in the General Fund. The Orphans Educational Fund had now reached a total of \$104,797.95, nearly all of which was invested in Farm Mortgages. In addition to the above inventory should appear the War Relief Fund which had an inventory of \$24,931.15.

In 1930 there appear 11 different funds, as listed on Pages 343 and 344 of the Grand Lodge Proceedings for that year. The total of these funds was \$401,004.68. The total income from the usual sources through the Grand Secretary's office was \$100,148.59, as is shown on Page 336 of the annual proceedings for that year."

Until 1925 or thereabouts, investment of monies in the various Grand Lodge funds, with the exception of the Orphans Educational Fund, was not generally practised, the money having been carried in bank deposits under an agreement to pay interest on daily balances.

Since 1925 there has been a continual reduction of bank balances and investment of such funds in securities has been practised, in such securities as bonds of various descriptions and farm mortgages, involving, of course, the exercise of judgment and discretion in selecting the securities.

The Grand Lodge inventory as of June 1, 1930, approximated \$680,000 and as this has grown larger, the burden of the safe and suitable investment of the Grand Lodge funds has correspondingly increased; the trend, as stated, being away from bank deposits to investments in bonds and mortgages.

It appears to me that the investment of such a large sum of money, and in addition thereto the investment of the funds of the various corporations, the stock of which is owned in whole or in part by the Grand Lodge, might well be under the advice of a committee of brethren to be selected in view of their experience in financial matters.

For convenience I herewith insert a tabulation of the various Grand Lodge funds, which was submitted to me by W. Harold M. Smith, member of the Board of Masonic Services, Annuities, and Gifts, along with one of the most helpful letters on this topic of those which were received.

From this tabulation it will be seen that if the actual power to hold and invest Grand Lodge funds is to be taken away from the present authorities and vested in a "Board of Trustees" as suggested by the Grand Master in 1930, extensive and far reaching amendments to the Grand Lodge Constitution and By-Laws will have to be made. I do not believe that the successive Grand Masters who have made recommendations on this topic contemplated anything of the kind, nor do I believe that such a radical departure from our present system is either necessary or advisable. The various boards and committees having charge of or directing the diverse activities of this Grand Lodge as now constituted are the result of long years of experience, consideration, and correction and should not be abolished wholesale. To concentrate all of their responsibilities and authority in one board of trustees would cast upon that board burdens which would easily require all of the time of its members and necessitate adequate compensation.

I think that all that really is intended by these various recommendations is to find some method of insuring intelligent review and co-ordination of the Grand Lodge financial policy and investment of the Grand Lodge funds, under rules insuring safety and according to a cohesive plan or policy to be followed over a period of years.

In the past, as a matter of actual practice, the burden of investing the Grand Lodge funds as distinguished from those of the Masonic Home, has actually fallen upon the Grand Secretary. From the point of view of losses, our successive Grand Secretaries have been practically 100% efficient, and no doubt to reach this degree of perfection have availed themselves of expert advice. However, it is also possible that notwithstanding there has been no actual loss of funds, more

profitable investments might have been made. In any event, the responsibility thus cast on the Grand Secretary, I feel, is more than he ought to be asked to bear because of many considerations unnecessary to enumerate, and is one which any man in the office would be glad to divest himself of, or share with others if permitted to do so, and our present Grand Secretary has so expressed himself.

I do not believe that any radical change is necessary in the book-keeping methods in the Grand Secretary's office, although I am not a qualified judge of such matters.

Neither do I believe that any radical change is necessary in the set up of the various Grand Lodge funds, with the exception of perhaps one or two consolidations. I do believe that the present system of separating or dividing Grand Lodge finances into separate and distinct funds, no matter what changes in the number or designation of them there may be from time to time, should be continued. The practice of segregating and setting aside specific amounts of money in various funds for specific uses should be continued and by no means should these various funds be abolished and the money in them transferred to a general fund, out of which the various demands are to be met. If this is done there will be the inevitable usual tendency away from individual responsibility of disbursing bodies, and to politics at Grand Lodge time, having as its objective an effort of said various disbursing bodies to acquire the largest appropriations. All disbursements would have to be distributed anyhow and from the bookkeeping point of view it is just as easy to carry the various funds, as to make this distribution.

In my opinion the finance committee as at present constituted and organized should be continued and perform the functions that it has so well performed in the past. The domain of the Finance Committee and of the Advisory Committee hereafter suggested should be separate and distinct and there is no reason why the functions of one shall infringe on the functions of the other. Each activity of this Grand Lodge should be segregated, its funds at all times kept separate and distinct from other funds, and thus better controlled and maintained in proper proportions.

To meet the emergency resulting from the increased requirements for maintenance of the Childrens Home at Fremont, which will in time necessitate an increase in dues of the members, which is to be avoided, or the finding of a dependable source of income elsewhere, I suggest the consolidation of the War Relief Fund (Section 30-A) with the Childrens Home Endowment Fund (Section 31-D), under the name of "The Childrens Home Endowment Fund," the "War Relief Fund" being abolished. The War Relief Fund amounts to practically \$41,000.00. The Childrens Home Endowment Fund amounts to \$36,000.00, or thereabouts. I believe this fund should be accumulated to \$100,000.00, to constitute the capital of the fund, at which figure it should be maintained. The income from this fund, properly invested through a series of years, at least at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, would amount to \$4,500.00 per year. This amount added to the twenty-

five cents we now collect from the lodges would take care of the requirements of the Childrens Home at Fremont for a long time, without the raising of dues.

There have been practically no demands on this War Relief Fund. There seems to be no reason why the so-called "War Relief Fund" should be segregated from the other relief. This consolidation would so keep the fund intact as a capital fund and preserve it from depletion to meet deficits that might arise from one source or another, operations or what not.

I also recommend that Section 27 of the Law be repealed. It refers to the "Orphans Educational Fund," which is the same thing as the fund mentioned in Section 30 of the Law, "Orphans Educational Endowment Fund." Everything that is contained in Section 27 is contained in Section 30 and the continuance of the two sections simply is a repetition.

I, therefore, recommend that the following legislation be adopted:

1. BE IT RESOLVED by the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska in Grand Lodge assembled at this **Seventy-Fourth** Annual Communication thereof that Section 27 of Chapter IV of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge be and the same hereby is repealed.

2. BE IT RESOLVED by the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska in Grand Lodge assembled at this **Seventy-Fourth** Annual Communication thereof that the "War Relief Fund" now provided for under Section 30-A of the By-Laws be and the same hereby is consolidated with the Childrens Home Endowment Fund provided for in Section 31-D under the name "Childrens Home Endowment Fund" and that said War Relief Fund shall hereafter comprise a portion of said Childrens Home Endowment Fund and be held and administered accordingly and that said "War Relief Fund" as heretofore existing be and the same hereby is abolished.

3. Standing Advisory Committee on Funds and Investments.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska in Grand Lodge assembled at this **Seventy-Fourth** Annual Communication thereof that Section 9 of Chapter III of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. ENUMERATION AND APPOINTMENT. The committees of this Grand Lodge shall consist of the following: (1) Jurisprudence, (2) Codification of the Law, (3) Foreign Correspondence, (4) Fraternal Dead, (5) Relief and Care of Orphans, (6) Grievances, (7) Doings of Grand Officers, (8) Finance, (9) Charters and Dispensations, (10) Credentials, (11) Grand Lodge Office, (12) Pay-Roll, (13) Visiting Brethren, (14) Unfinished Business, (15) Promotion of the World's Peace, (16) Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, (17) Standing Advisory Committee on Funds and Investments. The committee numbered (1) above shall consist of all of the Past Grand Masters in attendance, with the

junior as chairman. Each of the other committees except (5), (16) and (17) shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, and shall be appointed by the Grand Master as follows: The committees numbered (2) to (5) inclusive, and the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace numbered (15), shall be appointed within ten days after his installation and the remaining committees at least twenty days before each annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Said committee numbered (17) shall consist of four members to be appointed by the Grand Master elected and installed in June 1932, one member for one year, one member for two years, one member for three years and one member for four years, and one member shall be appointed from year to year thereafter by the incoming Grand Master to succeed the member whose term expires, for the term of four years. The Grand Secretary shall be ex officio a member of said committee and recording officer and shall have a vote and voice in its proceedings. Any and all vacancies in said committee to be filled by appointment by the sitting Grand Master, for the unexpired term.

4. AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska in Grand Lodge assembled at this Seventy-Fourth Annual Communication thereof that the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge be further amended by adding and including therein a section to be known as Section 13½ of Chapter III, Title, Committees, to read as follows:

“Section 13½. STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS. There shall be submitted to the Standing Advisory Committee on Funds and Investments by the committee or officer heretofore or hereafter charged with the duty of making the same, for consideration and approval, every purchase, sale, exchange, or conversion of real estate or security, and every collateral or mortgage loan of the funds of this Grand Lodge. No such transaction can be accomplished without the approval of said committee. The board, also, shall from time to time review such investments and transactions of the separately incorporated activities or instrumentalities of this Grand Lodge or in which it is a stockholder and make its recommendations to the officers, directors or trustees thereof, as to the investments and investment policies of the same. Said committee shall also act in an advisory capacity to the officers specified in Section 27-B of the Law in discharging that part of their duties referred to in said section. Investments of the Grand Lodge funds shall be made only in government and municipal bonds, the securities of railroad, public utility and industrial corporations operating in various portions of the United States and Canada, and in first real estate mortgage loans, and in such real estate only as shall reasonably be necessary for the use and occupation of the Grand Lodge in its activities. The committee shall adopt by-laws not in conflict with any existing Grand Lodge law for its organization, times and places of meeting and procedure, which shall be in effect from and after the approval thereof by the sitting Grand Master in the interval between

sessions of the Grand Lodge and until the succeeding session thereof, at which time the same shall be approved by the Grand Lodge and thereafter remain in force until amended or repealed. Members of said committee shall be paid from the general fund a per diem of \$5.00 per day for every day or portion of a day whereon it shall hold a recorded meeting, and in addition necessary travelling fees and expenses."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all by-laws and parts of by-laws that conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

GRAND LODGE FUNDS.

NAME	AMOUNT	ADMINISTERED BY	INVESTED BY	PURPOSE	PORTION AVAIL- ABLE FOR EX- PENDITURE
Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts		Board itself	Board Itself	Created of permanent fund	Excess income over annuities and as stated by donor.
Orphans Educational Fund		Trustees Neb. Mas. Home	Trustees N. M. H.	Relief and care of orphans	75% of income.
Orphans Educational Endowment Fund	\$100,000	Sec'y-Com. on Relief & Care of Orphans	Trustees N. M. H.	Care and education of orphans	75% of income.
War Relief Fund ..	\$30,000	Com. on Relief & Care of Orphans..	Trustees N. M. H.	World War veterans Relief	Principal & Interest Resolution in 1923.
Relief Fund	10% gross income from dues and fees	Com. on Relief & Care of Orphans..	G. M.—D. G. M. and the Grand Wardens	Dependents in their own homes	All.
Permanent Reserve Fund	\$10,000	G. M.—D. G. M. and the Grand Wardens	G. M.—D. G. M. and the Grand Wardens	Emergency Fund ..	None—except for emergency.
Maintenance of Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.	½ monies in Bldg. & Imp. Fund & ½ of all accretions	G. M. and G. Sec'y to the M.-E. S. Home	G. M.—D. G. M. and the Grand Wardens.....	Maintenance Fre-mont Home	½ credits to the Bldg. & Imp. Fund.
Children's Home Endowment Fund.	\$27,000 and gifts, bequest	Trustees N. M. H..	Trustees N. M. H.	Maintenance Fre-mont Home	All interest.
Building & Improvement Fund	50¢ per capita, initiation and affiliation	G. M.—D. G. M. & the Grand Wardens	G. M.—D. G. M...	Permanent Improvements	Grand Lodge Appropriations.
Nebraska Masonic Home	75¢ per capita. Sundries	Trustees N. M. H.	Trustees N. M. H..	General	All principal and interest.
General Fund	60¢. \$5 per initiation	Finance Com.	None	Operation	All.
Endowment and Bequest	Bequests .....	.....	Trustees N. M. H..	Future Needs	Income through Trustees.

JUNE, 1931

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

731

Bro. Edward Huwaldt, 235, presented the report 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 \$4,800.00 to the Memorial Association during the past year. The Nebraska jurisdiction now has a credit of \$20,400.00 with the Association. We are lacking in our quota of \$1.00 per member, the sum of \$21,750.00.

One Hundred-Two Nebraska lodges have completed their quota of \$1.00 per member and have received their 100% certificates.

The total expense of the Committee for the past year is \$238.32, all of which was paid by our 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. Thirty-five jurisdictions have completed their quotas and a number of states have contributed 200% of their allotment.

On May 22, I was advised by the Washington office of the Memorial Association that the State of New Hampshire has contributed another \$15,000 which brings that jurisdiction up to 324% of the original \$1.00 per capita quota.

It is my understanding that Congress has designated the entire year 1932 as Memorial Year. Congress, itself, as well as many other organizations wishes to observe the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth in the Capital City. It will be entirely impossible for the City of Washington to accommodate the thousands of people on February 22nd, or even during the month of February. Therefore the entire year of 1932 has been designated as Memorial Year and Congress has made definite assignments to the various organizations that wish to assemble in Washington.

To all Masonic bodies has been assigned the second week of May. At that time, the George Washington Masonic National Memorial will be dedicated. Although the outer structure is practically completed, much remains to be done within the Temple before it will be in readiness for dedication. In fact, it will be impossible to entirely complete the building before May, 1932. However, two or three rooms including the auditorium can be and should be completed before the dedicatory services are held. This can only be done provided ample funds are supplied to keep the work going. The Committee in charge has made an urgent plea that the funds be on hand not later than September 1st, 1931, so the work can be planned in its entirety.

At the annual convention last February, we promised the committee that we would bend every effort in Nebraska to raise a substantial sum before September 1st.

To the Nebraska lodges who have not completed their quotas I now make a most urgent and sincere appeal that you remit to the Grand Secretary's office here in Omaha the balance of your quota before September 1st, 1931.

MOTION.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported that M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, had prepared the report for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and moved that it be received and published in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Motion carried.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence begs leave to report that two applications for recognition have been received during the year, namely, that of the Grand Lodge of Rio De Janeiro of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, Brazil, and that of the National Grand Lodge of Roumania, located at Bucharest. We recommend that action on these applications be deferred, as at the present time, we are not satisfied in the first case, that the Grand Lodge of Rio De Janeiro actually complies with our standards of recognition, and in the second case, that the National Grand Lodge of Roumania is as yet so firmly established that its permanence is assured.

INVITATION.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, read an invitation from the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania:

"1731-1931

The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction Thereunto Belonging requests the honor of the presence of Orville A. Andrews, M. W. Grand Master, at the exercises in Commemoration of Two Hundred Years of Freemasonry in Pennsyl-

vania, which will be held in the Masonic Temple in the city of Philadelphia, on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, A. D. 1931, A. L. 5931.

WILLIAM S. SNYDER,
Right Worshipful Grand Master."

REMARKS BY M. W. LEWIS E. SMITH, GRAND SECRETARY.

I move that the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania be most fraternally and gratefully accepted. Unanimously adopted.

REMARKS BY M. W. ORVILLE A. ANDREWS, GRAND MASTER.

Brethren:

This invitation, as indicated by Bro. Smith, when read, is addressed really to the Grand Master of Nebraska. My name appears there for the reason that at the time this was made I was the Grand Master. This invitation, as I understand, is intended for the sitting Grand Master at the time the ceremony is to be conducted for the observation of the 200th Anniversary of Masonry in Pennsylvania. You understand, Brethren, that Bro. Tapster will be the official representative, as the Grand Master from Nebraska.

W. Bernard N. Robertson, 3, presented the report of the Committee on Applications for Reinstatement, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR
REINSTATEMENT.

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

Your Committee on Applications for Reinstatement respectfully reports that during the term of our present Most Worshipful Grand Master, 27 petitions for reinstatement have been referred to your committee. To these may be added the applications of two brethren whose petitions had been previously received, but not finally disposed of, other information being asked for. The average age of these 27 petitioners was 54 years, the ages ranging from 29 to 83 years; eleven of these were under the age of fifty. The reasons given for suspension were, as usual "lack of funds," but sickness and inability to attend Lodge were among the reasons assigned.

R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary, Emeritus, tendered his resignation as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England which was reluctantly accepted.

R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, then moved the appointment of the Grand Master Elect, John R. Tapster, as the Grand Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England. Adopted.

At 11:45 A. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, June 10th, 1931.

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 B. Lichtenwallner, 272, presented the report of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, 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:—

Masonic Relief, in its best and last analysis, signifies a Service of Love to the distressed among our Craft—The Aged Mason, the Mason's Widow and Orphan.

The Great Apostle, Paul, enunciated this immortal Truth;—"Tho I speak with the tongues of men and of Angels, and have not Love, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And now abideth Faith, Hope and Love, these three. But the greatest of these is LOVE."

Freemasonry has ever been an Institution with outstanding Benevolences, and this even more than other excellent Tenets, has justified its continued existence and remarkable growth in influence and membership.

Especially, and markedly so, in more recent years, has Masonry erected and maintained many magnificent Homes for the Aged, Masonic Orphanages and Hospitals, demonstrating that the True Spirit of Masonry is most largely in a Service of Love for those in distress. And all this is done without the "blare of trumpet, but quietly, and without ostentation."

In several of the larger Grand Jurisdictions in our Country, Millions of money have been invested in the construction of these Homes, and millions more added annually in the expenses of conducting the same. In eight of the Grand Jurisdictions, of which Nebraska is one, separate Homes have been established for the Aged and the Orphans.

In these Homes, our Aged Brethren are accorded, in congenial surroundings, the necessities and many comforts of life, and many pleasures afforded them, that they might not otherwise have been privileged to enjoy.

In our Orphanages, boys and girls, who have been deprived of the love and care of parents, many of them even from their baby-hood days, are wonderfully cared for, right physical development assured, the best of educational training given in public schools, religious instruction given in Sunday Schools and Churches, and every effort made to build up upright, moral and righteous Character.

One cannot conceive of any more noble and commendable work, than this feature of our Masonic activities, and we are convinced this Spirit of Masonry, manifesting itself in so practical a way in its ideals of True Brotherhood, has the unquestioned effect of cementing our Fraternity more and more closely in the Ties of Brotherly Love.

THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME—PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Our Committee on Relief made their annual "pilgrimage" to the Home, on Sunday last, and were accorded a cordial reception and welcome by the President, Brother James M. Robertson and the efficient Superintendent, W. Brother William F. Evers. We visited all of the residents and found them happy and contented, thoroly enjoying the conveniences and comforts of this wonderful Home, and the beautiful Park surrounding it.

Our Grand Lodge Officers and Delegates were taken to the Home on Tuesday thru the courtesies of the Omaha Lodges, and brot intimately in touch with the further, immediate, needs of the Home. The Home and Infirmary are now full to capacity and some of the rooms are more than crowded for real comfort. At all of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, new applications for admission are being received, so that the addition of more rooms for the residents cannot be longer deferred.

Our Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master are strongly urging a voluntary contribution of \$5.00 from each Mason in our Jurisdiction, which, with the balance at present in our Building Fund, would make possible the erection of a new building at an approximate cost of \$300,000.00. This is an excellent plan, and we hope it will be put into effect and prove a success. If all members thruout the Jurisdiction could be intimately informed as to every phase of this condition in the Home, we believe there would result a generous response. Of this we may rest assured—a voluntary contribution would receive more general accord, than a compelling assessment.

THE MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN, FREMONT, NEB.

As has often been repeated, this Orphanage, in its planning and management, is removed as far as possible from any Institutional idea.

Our 65 Boys and Girls, ages two to eighteen, are cared for in four separate, large, modern Houses, distributed according to age and sex.

Each House is under control of a capable Matron, and all are under the supervision of a capable and efficient Superintendent, Mrs. John B. Carver. It may well be surmised, that with so large a family many vexing problems constantly arise, especially in the life of the older Girls and Boys, who are, in these days, confronted with changed conditions of our people in general. But every watchful influence on the part of those in charge is exerted to the utmost in the wise direction of all activities, and safeguarding against all possible danger of evil influence.

Many of our Boys and Girls have been making desirable records for themselves in scholarship in the Fremont Public Schools, and some have been given positions of honor in school activities. Paul Mandrell, one of our Boys, has been designated as Salutatorian of the Graduating Class.

Not to be out-done by other communities, the Fremont High School a few days ago observed a "Fete Day" of sports, by properly crowning in the presence of a considerable assemblage, the handsomest Girl as Queen, and the most popular Boy as King. We are proud to know that James Paxson, one of our outstanding Boys in the Home, was crowned as "King Apollo," a distinct honor, and deeply appreciated by all of us.

THE VEAZIE BABY COTTAGE.

Thru the munificent remembrance by the will of Deceased Brother Charles B. Veazie, our Orphanage was given a bequest of more than \$25,000.00 for the erection of this fire-proof Baby Cottage. The Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star each added \$10,000.00 to this amount, and this new building is now in course of construction at an approximate cost of \$45,000.00.

This new building is supposed to be the "Last Word" in plan and convenience for the best care of the 30 Babies and younger Children in our charge. The Committee got intimately in touch with the plans of such buildings in other Grand Jurisdictions, consulted Medical Experts known as prominent in Pediatrics, visited many Charitable Institutions for Children, employed one of the outstanding Architects in the State, and when the building is completed and furnished, is expected to be outstanding in all its features.

RELIEF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR.

We have during the year had an increasing number of appeals for relief. Our disbursements have been made entirely thru the Individual Lodges, where the appeals originated, and these Lodges, in turn, have done their full duty in all cases.

During the year, we have had a total of 48 cases of relief, in which assistance was given to 96 persons:—32 Masons, 23 Widows of Masons and 41 Orphans.

All of these are eligible for admission to our Homes, but by affording them some financial assistance, they can remain in their own localities, among old associations, and all of them much prefer to do so.

Among the Masons' Widows, we are assisting twelve who are caring for their Babies in their own homes, and are deserving of great praise in making all possible effort to keep their little ones with them in these homes, making all kinds of sacrifices and doing all kinds of menial work when offered them. These are the cases that deserve our careful attention and liberal assistance.

The following is an account of our receipts and disbursements for the year past:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, June 1st 1930		\$ 426.52
Grand Lodge Warrants:—		
1930. June	\$1,598.90	
Sept.	1,000.00	
Dec.	1,500.00	
1931. March	1,500.00	5,598.90
War Relief Fund		150.00
Refunds from Lodges:—		
Lancaster Lodge No. 19	\$ 20.00	
Ionic Lodge No. 87	20.00	
Cambridge Lodge No. 150	60.00	
Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201	60.00	
Ord Lodge No. 103	15.00	
Hastings Lodge No. 50	7.50	
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36	15.00	
Nebraska Lodge No. 1	16.67	
Silver Lodge No. 266	12.55	226.72
Refund from a Brother		45.54
Grand Commandery, Knights Templar ...		120.00
Total Receipts		\$6,567.68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow and Son	\$ 60.00
Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Widow and two Children	90.00
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, Widow and four Sons	120.00
Euclid Lodge No. 97, Widow and two Children	225.00
Atkinson Lodge No. 164, Four Orphans	216.00
Signet Lodge No. 193, Widow	135.00
Arcana Lodge No. 195, Widow and four Children	180.00
Crofton Lodge No. 273, Widow and four Children	180.00

Ionic Lodge No. 87, Widow and Son	110.00
Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Widow	45.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A Member and Wife	240.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, A Member and Wife	180.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow	180.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Widow	120.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A Member	240.00
Covert Lodge No. 11, A Member	160.00
Widow of a Mason	300.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50, A Member	90.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50, A Member	52.50
Fremont Lodge No. 15, Three Sisters of a Brother	260.00
Pythagoras Lodge No. 156, Widow and four Children	120.00
Right Angle Lodge No. 303, A Member	150.00
Cambridge Lodge No. 150, Widow and two Children	120.00
Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201, A Member.....	210.00
Kenesaw, Lodge No. 144, a Member	240.00
Oakland Lodge No. 91, Widow and Daughter	240.00
Springfield Lodge No. 112, Two Children	120.00
Solomon Lodge No. 10, a Member	162.50
Seneca Lodge No. 284, Widow	90.00
Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285, a Member	23.02
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow	50.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Widow	50.00
Hiram Lodge No. 52, a Member	45.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow	10.00
Daughter of a Mason	100.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, a Member	106.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50, Widow	35.00
Silver Lodge No. 266, a Member	25.00
Ord Lodge No. 103, Widow and Four Children	60.00
Mitchell Lodge No. 263, a Member	20.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, a Member	41.00
Friend Lodge No. 73, Widow	60.00
Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, a Member	60.00
Golden Rule Lodge No. 236, Widow and two Children.....	25.00
Parian Lodge No. 207, a Member .....	....
Christmas Remembrances to Children in these Relief cases, The Grand Chapter O. E. S. donates the same amount.....	82.50
Clothing, care and allowances to Children from the Fremont Home after graduation	327.33
Printing Expenses	4.00

\$5,809.85

Receipts\$6,567.68
Disbursements 5,809.85

June 1st, 1931, Balance 757.83

W. John B. Lichtenwallner, 272, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLVED That:

We desire to congratulate the wonderful public school system of Fremont, and that this Grand Lodge extend to the Fremont Public Schools, in all departments, our thanks and appreciation for the opportunity given to the children of our Home.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, then made the following remarks:

I know Dr. Lichtenwallner very well but I am going to say to the members present—I think it should be said to this Grand Lodge in order that you may appreciate it. Many of you don't know who Dr. Lichtenwallner is. Dr. Lichtenwallner is a physician, and for many years, more than 40 years, lived in southeastern Nebraska. He retired and came to Omaha about 18 or 20 years ago and took charge of the relief work when Bro. Mickey gave it up some years back. Dr. Lichtenwallner has given his entire time to the relief work, to the Nebraska Masonic Home, and to the Childrens Home at Fremont, and he does it without even getting his expenses paid. I think that the sincere thanks and appreciation of this Grand Body should be voted to him for his untiring and fine labor that he is giving to the relief work of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. Brethren, he offices in my office; I don't know all the things that he does, not all of them, but I know a lot; I know he is up late nights and early mornings and devotes his time to a whole lot of things that his family does not want him to do; but he insists on taking care of this work, as if it were his business; he is making a profession out of it. Brethren, the Grand Lodge owes him a great debt. I move the appreciation of this Grand Lodge for his labor.

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, then made the following remarks:

I think that speech of our Grand Secretary requires more than an ordinary second, I would like to add to it just a word. Some men do charitable work in such a way as to make the recipient feel that he is getting charitable relief; Dr. Lichtenwallner gives it in such a way that it makes you his friend. The children at Fremont love to look forward to his coming, and those of us who have had the opportunity to work in a smaller degree with him know, perhaps better, than the majority of the State, how much it means to have a man with that kind of a disposition, with that lovable personality, and so I second it, Sir, with these additional remarks as to the work he is doing for the fraternity. (Applause.)

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

Brethren:

Permit me to add my words of commendation to this very fine resolution, and the tribute to a brother who has been faithful in this work of taking care of our unfortunate brethren and their dependents. Carried.

W. John B. Lichtenwallner, 272, then made the following remarks:

I wish to thank you and the brethren for the expression, and I want to assure you that it is a real pleasure to me to be in this work, and I wish that in this motion you might have included the names of the Brethren who are serving with me on this committee, they are all doing the same kind of work that I am doing. I thank you. (Applause.)

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, presented the report of the Committee on Grievances.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES.

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

Brethren:

Your Committee on Grievances has carefully considered all matters referred to it, and submits the following report:

1. Item in the Grand Master's Address referring to Invading Jurisdictions.

This consists of three separate items:

(a) North Star Lodge No. 227 A. F. & A. M., vs. East Lincoln Lodge No. 210 A. F. & A. M. The decision of the Grand Master disposes of this case according to law, and the offending brother is now stopped by the lodge which rightfully has jurisdiction over him. The committee believes no further action needed, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved that the decision of the Grand Master relative to invasion of Jurisdiction of material belonging to East Lincoln Lodge No. 210 A. F. & A. M., by North Star Lodge No. 227 A. F. & A. M., be sustained."

(b) Question of Jurisdiction between Saint Johns Lodge No. 25, and Wahoo Lodge No. 59 A. F. & A. M.

Your Committee does not fully approve of the recommendation of the Grand Master. The facts indicate that Wahoo Lodge No. 59 has Jurisdiction, and that they refused to grant a waiver, when requested to do so by Saint Johns Lodge No. 25. Your Committee feels that no further attempt to secure such a waiver should be made; that the offending brother be certified to Wahoo Lodge No. 59, and that Wahoo Lodge No. 59 be ordered to bring him to trial.

Your committee offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, that Saint Johns Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., be ordered to certify as a Master Mason Brother ———, who was rightfully the material of Wahoo Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., to the said Wahoo Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and that Wahoo Lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M., be directed by this Grand Lodge to bring the said brother to trial.”

(c) Petition to Grafton Lodge No. 172, A. F. & A. M., by a petitioner who voted at Geneva only thirty days prior to the date of such petition.

Your committee is of the opinion that this involves legal determination as to what constitutes residence, and that it properly should be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, that the Committee on Grievances be discharged from further consideration of this item, and that it be referred by the Grand Lodge to the Committee on Jurisprudence.”

2. Item in the Grand Master's report headed Discipline.

Your committee has in hand official notice from North Bend Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M., that a sentence of indefinite suspension was pronounced by the Lodge. Your Committee agrees with the Grand Master that such sentence is adequate punishment for the offense, and offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, that the action of North Bend Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M., in pronouncing a sentence of indefinite suspension on Brother ——— be approved by this Grand Lodge.”

3. Communication from the Grand Secretary relative to two brethren of Doric Lodge No. 118, A. F. & A. M., extinct:

Evidence shows that proper summons was served on one brother and that registered letter addressed to another brother was returned account “no address.” In accordance with Section 68 of the Law, Your committee offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, that Brothers Samuel H. Weston and Frank L. Chase, members of Doric Lodge No. 118, A. F. & A. M., extinct, be suspended because of their failure to pay dues to the Grand Secretary, and to secure a demit.

4. Correspondence from the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Shelton Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., relative to withdrawal of the Senior Warden of that Lodge account “religious scruples.”

Your Committee agrees with the decision of the Grand Master that the Brother may not withdraw while an officer of the Lodge. Your Committee also agrees with the Grand Master that the grounds given for withdrawal do not properly constitute religious scruples, and that the brother is not entitled to withdrawal on such grounds.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

“Resolved that the action of the Grand Master, in ordering Shelton Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., to restore the Brother to membership in said Lodge be approved.”

5. Petition of Brother _____, a fellowcraft Mason, for restoration to Wymore Lodge No. 104 A. F. & A. M.

This case was carried over from last year, in order that the Committee might make inquiry as to whether he had made proper restitution to the railroad company for the stolen goods which caused his discharge from service of the Company, and also caused his expulsion from Masonry. The Committee has a personally written letter from the Brother stating that he did pay to the railroad company the sum of \$200.00 in restitution for these goods.

Your Committee, therefore, approves the petition for restoration and offers the following resolution:

Resolved that the action of Wymore Lodge No. 104 A. F. & A. M., taken on June 26th, 1929, in voting to restore to membership Brother _____ as a Fellowcraft Mason, be approved by this Grand Lodge.

6. Petition of a Brother _____, of Hastings Lodge No. 50 A. F. & A. M., for restoration as a Master Mason.

This brother petitioned the Grand Lodge a year ago for restoration, and at that time the Committee recommended that the petition be denied, for two reasons: (a) that the brother denied guilt and showed no repentance; (b) that the vote of the lodge in approving his petition for restoration was not properly representative of the membership of the lodge.

The Committee is satisfied, through personal interview with the petitioner, that he is repentant. He admits his guilt and the violation of Masonic law, and the evidence in hand bears out his own statements that he is trying to the utmost of his ability to live a clean, upright, moral life. The Committee is also satisfied that the lodge, in its last ballot on the petition for restoration, made every effort to secure a proper representation of the membership, and that the ballot represents the desire of the membership of Hastings Lodge No. 50 A. F. & A. M.,

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

“Resolved that the action of Hastings Lodge No. 50 A. F. & A. M., taken on May 5, 1931, be approved, that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that he be restored to membership as a Master Mason.

7. Appeal presented by officers of Capitol Lodge from decision of Capitol Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., in acquitting a brother tried for issuing in payment of dues a post-dated check which went to protest.

The evidence shows that the Brother made good the amount of the check, and the protest fees. The correspondence indicates that he was in financial distress when the check was issued, and the committee feels that this is a case where charitable treatment is due the brother.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, that the appeal of the officers of Capitol Lodge, No. 3 A. F. & A. M, be dismissed, and that the action of the Lodge be sustained.”

8. Appeal presented by members of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, A. F. & A. M, from a verdict of Not Guilty in trial held in that Lodge of a Brother accused of unMasonic conduct.

Your committee has given most careful consideration to this case. It has heard the testimony of the brother who was tried, as well as members and officers of the lodge. Your Committee has weighed the evidence in the most painstaking way. The offense charged in the specifications, if proven, would call only for one answer, that of expulsion from our order. Your committee, however, feels that the charges were not substantiated, and that the Brother is entitled to having action of the lodge sustained insofar as the seriousness of these charges is concerned.

Your Committee further finds, however, that the residence of the brother was such as to give ample grounds for the suspicion on which these charges were based, and that the examination and cross-examination during the trial fully brought to his attention the fact that by maintaining his residence under these conditions, he was guilty of indiscreet conduct, and permitting the fraternity to have its good name questioned by those not familiar with its laws; that he further tends to discredit the reputation of a woman who through her deceased husband, is a member of the Eastern Star, and entitled to the protection of Masons.

Your committee believes that such conduct should not pass unnoticed, and offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, that Brother _____ be declared guilty of unMasonic conduct in maintaining his residence in a way which reflects on his own character as a Master Mason; on the moral teachings of the Fraternity, and on the character and reputation of a woman.”

Be it further resolved, that the Master of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, A. F. & A. M, be directed to publicly reprimand the said Brother at a regularly called meeting of the lodge, and that notice of such meeting with the statement that reprimand will be given, shall be sent to every member of the said lodge.

W. Ralph O. Canaday, 285, Grand Marshal, made the following motion, which was adopted.

MOTION.

Resolved that sub-section (b) item No. 1 be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and that the Committee on Grievances be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

(Wahoo Lodge No. 59 vs. Saint Johns Lodge No. 25.)

The report of the Committee on Grievances was considered section by section, all of which was adopted, as presented by the Committee, excepting sub-section (b), Item 1, which was referred to the the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The report of the Committee on Grievances, as amended, was then adopted as a whole.

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, presented the following amendment to the law, and asked that unanimous consent be given to consider the amendment at this session.

AMENDMENT.

The undersigned, duly accredited member of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., respectfully request the amendment of By-laws of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved; that Section 86, page 45, of the Grand Lodge By-laws be amended, by adding at the end thereof, the following:

“**Provided**, however, that in any case where application for admission is presented by a brother to a lodge in which the fees are higher than those charged by the lodge issuing such demit, the lodge to which application for admission is made may require that the brother pay to it such difference in fees, or any part thereof that the lodge may elect, which sum shall at once be remitted to the Grand Secretary, and the amount by him be divided equally between the Masonic Home at Plattsmouth and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont.”

Unanimous consent being given, and motion being duly seconded, the amendment was adopted.

W. Arthur C. Thomsen, 11, presented the following amendment to the law:

AMENDMENT.

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

The undersigned, duly accredited representatives of their respective lodges, to the seventy-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska, request amendment of the By-laws relative to reinstatement of a member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that Section 213, paragraph one, be amended by striking out, in the third line, the words “three years” and substituting in lieu thereof, the words “one year” so that it shall read, when so amended, as follows:

“Whenever a brother, suspended for non-payment of dues, shall pay or cause the same to be paid, within **one year** from the date of such suspension, etc*****

That Section 213, paragraph two, be amended by striking out, at the end of the second line, the words “Three years” and substituting in lieu thereof the words “one year” so that it shall read, when so amended, as follows:

“If the dues for which the brother shall have been suspended shall not be paid within **one year** from the date of such suspension, reinstatement shall not be had except on unanimous vote of the subordinate lodge and approval by the Grand Master, etc*****

Unanimous consent was requested to consider the amendment at this session, which was denied. The amendment therefore, will lie over for one year.

W. John G. Hilder, 206, 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:

We have carefully read the correspondence between the Grand Secretary and the Secretaries or Masters of the various subordinate Lodges. We find nothing left in dispute or for the Grand Lodge's attention.

Although some of the Lodges were slow in sending in their returns and legally would be subject to a penalty, we recommend no penalty be inflicted because of the change in the law as to time returns should be in or for sickness and other unavoidable reasons.

This recommendation of non-infliction of the penalty should not be used as a precedent in the future.

The amount of work for the Grand Secretary in checking up and straightening out the returns from the Lodges is enormous and we herewith commend the Grand Secretary and his office force for its completeness and arrangement for examination by your Committee.

We recommend the approval of this report.

At 4:20 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, June 11th, 1931.

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. Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted section by section, and as a whole.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence herewith submits the following report:

1. We approve the action of the Grand Master granting the extension of time for examination for proficiency, as specified in the first paragraph of the title "extending time on examinations." We also approve his action in waiving the requirements of Section 66 of the law, in the case mentioned in the second paragraph thereof. We recommend that Section 66-A be amended by adding at the end thereof, the following: "Provided, that in exceptional cases, for a good cause shown the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this section."

2. We have carefully considered the subject of financing Temple buildings, and Sections 1 and 2 under the title of "Other recommendations," and we recommend that Section 89-C be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 89-C. No subordinate lodge shall incur indebtedness to purchase or construct or re-model any building; nor shall any subordinate lodge purchase or subscribe for any stock, or shares, or interests in any Temple Craft or other Building Association or corporation, without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master."

To assist in carrying out the provisions in the preceding paragraphs, we recommend that there be created a standing committee of three, as advisory to the Grand Master, to serve for three years, one of whom shall be retired annually.

That the matter of amending the law to conform herewith, be referred to the Committee on Codification of the Law, to report at once.

3. The recommendation of the Grand Master under the topic "Insufficient Dues" is not approved.

4. We approve the recommendation of the Grand Master under the head of "Special Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions."

5. Under the topic "Other Recommendations" in the Grand Master's Address, paragraphs 1 and 2, are disposed of by the recommendation made in paragraph 2 above.

6. We recommend that the incoming Grand Master be empowered to appoint a committee of three to consider recommendation No. 3 under said head of "Other Recommendations" said committee to recommend a plan to meet the requirements of the situation referred to, for the consideration of the next session of the Grand Lodge.

7. We do not approve recommendation No. 5 under the title "Other Recommendations."

8. In response to the recommendation of the Grand Master, under the title the "Nebraska Masonic Home," the Jurisprudence Committee reports that it realizes the urgent need of additional construction at the Home, but as this is a question of general Grand Lodge policy, rather than one of law, the subject is respectfully referred to the M. W. the Grand Lodge for its consideration.

9. We do not concur in the Grand Master's recommendation under the head "Physical Qualifications."

10. The Grand Master's decision No. 1 is approved.

11. The Grand Master's decision No. 2 is found not to be in conformity to the existing law; but we recommend that the Codification Committee frame and submit an amendment to existing law, embodying the substance of this decision.

12. We approve decision No. 3.

13. We approve decision No. 4.

14. We approve decision No. 5.

15. We approve decision No. 6.

16. We approve decision No. 7.

17. We approve decision No. 8.

18. We approve decision No. 9, (a).

19. We approve decision No. 9, (b).

20. We approve decision No. 9, (c).

21. We approve decision No. 9, (d).

22. We do not approve decision No. 10.

23. We approve decision No. 11.

24. We approve decision No. 12.

With reference to the question of invaded jurisdictions between St. Johns Lodge No. 25 and Wahoo Lodge No. 59; we recommend as follows:

1. That the ruling of the Grand Master requiring St. Johns Lodge to certify their action to Wahoo Lodge, and return the fee to Wahoo Lodge, less the amount paid to the Grand Lodge, be approved.

2. That the ruling of the Grand Master requesting waiver by Wahoo Lodge, be not approved.

3. That the ruling of the Grand Master conditioning the preferring of charges in St. Johns Lodge, upon waiver by Wahoo Lodge, be not approved, but that charges be immediately preferred in St. Johns Lodge and trial proceeded with in regular form.

25. We have carefully considered that part of the Grand Master's address referring to the order of De Molay. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved: That we realize and appreciate the good the order of De Molay is doing in directing the actions of the boys of Nebraska. We re-affirm that there is no official relation between Nebraska Freemasonry and the Order of De Molay, and that the Lodges may not appropriate their lodge funds for its benefit. So far as the chapters of this order

are permitted by the subordinate lodges, to make use of lodge rooms or equipment, it is the duty of the officers of such subordinate lodges to prevent every use or practice that would be contrary to the traditional character and dignity of the Masonic Fraternity, and we confidently rely on such officers, faithfully to perform said duty.

26. Under the head of "Invading Jurisdictions" the decision of the Grand Master upon state of facts reported to him by the Secretary of Grafton Lodge No. 172, has been referred to this Committee pending the session of the Grand Lodge. The Committee approves this decision of the Grand Master following approved decision of the Grand Master in 1917 (Digest, p. 122, 4.)

27. The section of the Grand Master's address entitled "General Conditions" has been referred to this committee and carefully considered by us. However the section contains no decision or recommendation and accordingly requires no action by this committee. The fact that the Grand Master has found the condition of our Lodges very satisfactory and Masonic interest on the increase, is a matter of gratification to this committee and to all those interested in the advancement of the Fraternity.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

M. W. Dana T. Smith, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Utah, was presented, introduced, and cordially welcomed by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master, and conducted to a seat in the Grand East.

MOTION.

M. W. Ira C. Freet, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, moved the adoption of the Grand Master's recommendation relative to the Nebraska Masonic Home, as found on page 33 of his Address. Motion carried.

W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE 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, 4, 23, 29, 31, 34, 42, 44, 48, 68, 76, 77, 84, 88, 91, 101, 102, 111, 152, 153, 163, 168, 176, 217, 218, 228, 239, 241, 250, 253, 261, 262, 264, 277, 283, 286, 292, 293, 296, 308, and 315.

The following Lodges have not been represented in the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 2, 23, 48, 68, 84, 153, 163, 168, 176, 217, 218, 228, 239, 241, and 250.

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Orville A. Andrews	Grand Master.
R. W. John R. Tapster	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. J. Dean Ringer	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Edwin B. Johnston	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith	Grand Secretary
V. W. George Allen Beecher	Grand Chaplain
W. Paul C. Johnston	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage	Grand Custodian
W. Ralph O. Canady	Grand Marshal
W. Archie M. Smith	Grand Senior Deacon
W. Virgil R. Johnson	Grand Junior Deacon
W. John W. Disbrow	Grand Tyler

Past Grand Masters: George H. Thummel, Henry H. Wilson; Charles E. Burnham; Harry A. Cheney; James R. Cain, Jr; Samuel S. Whiting; Ambrose C. Epperson; John J. Tooley; Joseph B. Fradenburg; Lewis E. Smith; Charles A. Chappell; Robert R. Dickson; John Wright; Edwin D. Crites; and Ira C. Freet.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nebraska ... No. 1	Henry L. Woodford.	Harold H. Thom....	*Frank Wilcox
Western Star. " 2			.....
Capitol " 3	Fred Dickinson	*Stanley P. Bostwick .....	.....
Nemaha Valley " 4			.....
Omadi " 5		S. Hal Bridenbaugh.....	.....
Plattsmouth .. " 6	Raymond P. Westover	Harrison L. Gayer.	*William A. Robertson
Falls City..... " 9	*James S. Hillyard..		*William B. Wanner
Solomon " 10	Harley F. Wilcox....		*Richard Sievers
Covert " 11	Neal A. Haze.....	Nels Christensen...	W. Clark Foreade
Orient " 13	*John C. Shepard....	*John A. Hall.....	.....
Peru " 14	*Spencer W. Hacker.	Oscar D. Mardis...	Verne E. Chatelain
Fremont " 15	*Charles A. Morse....		.....
Tecumseh " 17	Bertram R. Shilts..	*Harry S. Villars...	*Lindell L. Sack
Lincoln " 19	Harold Osborne		Perry J. Morton
Washington .. " 21	*Clarence O. Dawson.	Henry C. Jensen....	.....
Pawnee " 23			.....
Saint Johns... " 25	*Carl A. Fried	Bryon S. Peterson..	.....
Beatrice " 26	Leslie H. Noble		*Virgil R. Johnson
Jordan " 27	John A. Baas .....		.....
Hope " 29			.....
Blue River.... " 30	August L. Brandhorst		.....
Tekamah " 31			.....
Platte Valley. " 32	Tate F. Crawford..	William R. Roettger	*Carl R. Greisen
Ashlar " 33	Fred W. Clark	*Jesse D. Whitmore.	.....
Acacia " 34			.....
Fairbury " 35	Harry B. Messenger	*Harry B. Messenger	*Harry B. Messenger
Lone Tree.... " 36	Ralph E. Smith	*Walter R. Raecke..	.....
Crete " 37	Charles W. Keal....	Thomas J. Aron....	.....
Oliver " 38	Erwin J. Imig	Ralph M. Goodell...	Robert C. Ferguson
Papillion " 39	Charles C. Startzer.	*George K. Gramlich	George K. Gramlich
Humboldt " 40	*J. Frank Snethen..		.....
Northern Light " 41		*David C. Spangler..	*Harold Demaree
Juniata " 42			.....
Hebron " 43	Earl S. Tripp .....		.....
Harvard " 44			.....
Rob Morris... " 46	Ward B. Schrack....		.....
Fairmont " 48			.....
Evening Star.. " 49			Claude A. McDonald
Hastings " 50	Willard H. Parks...	Ralph E. Dominy....	.....
Fidelity " 51	H. Adolph Hansen..	Don D. Davis.....	*George E. Stepanek
Hiram " 52		Harry C. McClellan.	.....
Charity " 53			Sylvester W. Frisbie
Lancaster " 54	*George A. Kurk....	George A. Kurk....	.....
Mosaic " 55	Clarence Isaacson..	*Clarence Isaacson..	*Clarence Isaacson
York " 56	*Emmet C. Marsh....	Emmet C. Marsh....	.....
Mount Moriah. " 57	Fred Schreiner....	Roy E. Wood.....	Francis R. Strong
Wahoo " 59	Lauren W. Walther.	William L. Kling....	.....
Melrose " 60	John D. Hamilton..	*Charles H. Gourley.	.....
Thistle " 61	*Hanford D. Smith..	Martin L. Seivers..	Joseph L. Olsen
Keystone " 62	*Emmet C. Arnett..		.....
Riverton " 63	George I. Hopkins..		.....
Blue Valley .. " 64	Joseph J. Novak....		.....
Osceola " 65	Phillips B. Campbell	*I. Donald Huston..	*Phillips B. Campbell

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Edgar	Edward R. Voorhees	*Edward R. Voorhees	*Edward R. Voorhees
Aurora	Erwin H. Bentzinger	.....	.....
Sterling	Walter E. Fleming	Kenneth A. Seofield	.....
Trowel	Charles W. Roberts	Ernest M. Luther	Roland W. Himebaugh
Hooper	*John E. Barney	John E. Barney	Charles H. Andrew
Friend .....	.....	*Benjamin F. Headrick	*Ben L. Terry
Alexandria	Neils W. Ladegard	.....	.....
Frank Welch .....	.....	.....	.....
Joppa .....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson .....	.....	.....	.....
Albion	William B. Farris	.....	*Frank E. Clark
Geneva	Percy C. Bedford	.....	.....
Composite	Pearl C. Hillegass	*Pearl C. Hillegass	*Pearl C. Hillegass
Saint Paul .....	.....	Otto E. Nelson	.....
Corinthian	Joe O. Peterson	*F. Ray Dilts	Andrew Okeson
Fairfield .....	.....	.....	.....
Tyre	Wayne H. Marples	*John M. Falwell	*Gilbert F. Sandritter
Doniphan	Walter W. Woods	.....	.....
Ionic	*Jerry B. Spelts	Jerry B. Spelts	*Jerry B. Spelts
Star .....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar River	*H. Eldon Williams	H. Eldon Williams	*H. Eldon Williams
Elk Creek .....	.....	Floyd E. Hoke	*Henry F. Gobber
Oakland .....	.....	.....	.....
Hubbell	*Harold M. Smith	.....	.....
Beaver City	*Duard E. Goble	.....	.....
Bennett	*Henry F. May	.....	.....
Garfield	Frederick J. Sexsmith	.....	.....
Utica	Loren K. McNeil	Clair R. McNeil	.....
Euclid	Oscar E. Domingo	George A. Morey	*Chris Rasmussen
Republican	Carl Hawley	.....	.....
Shelton	Lawrence F. Haug	.....	*Donald C. Smith
Creighton	Charles C. Hart	.....	Orin W. Glimsdal
Ponca .....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....
Ord .....	.....	*John L. W. Nelson	.....
Wymore	Chester D. Clements	Charles D. Rees	*Chester D. Clements
Stella .....	.....	James S. Kimsey	.....
Porter	Stephen E. Smalley	.....	.....
Table Rock	Floyd M. Ritchie	*Vernon V. Sandusky	*Louis E. Fend
Pomegranate	John B. Peterson	Forest L. Raikes	.....
DeWitt .....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	Clifford R. Caley	John M. Ward	.....
Globe	*Harry O. Hobbs	*Harry O. Hobbs	*Harry O. Hobbs
Wisner	*Neil D. Saville	.....	.....
Harlan	John W. Starr	.....	.....
Hardy	*George B. McDonald	.....	.....
North Bend	Leon J. Cherny	*Alex E. Legge	D. Wilson Black
Wayne .....	.....	John C. Carhart	*James G. Mines
Superior	*Joseph W. Boyd	*Doane F. Kiechel	Joseph W. Boyd
Auburn	*William G. Rutledge	William G. Rutledge	*William G. Rutledge
Mount Nebo	*Roy W. Bruce	Roy W. Bruce	.....
Stromsburg	Frank A. Johnson	*Frank A. Johnson	*Frank A. Johnson
Minden	*Charles A. Chappel	.....	.....
Guide Rock	Carl F. Weichman	*Carl F. Weichman	*Carl F. Weichman

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Blue Hill.... " 129	Albert M. Bang....	*Oliver H. Martin...	*Geo. F. Kriegsmann
Tuscan " 130	Roscoe Crunbliss...	.....	.....
Scribner " 132	.....	Ward W. Maynard..	.....
Elm Creek.... " 133	August J. Ulrich ..	.....	.....
Solar " 134	.....	Claud M. Dexter....	.....
McCook " 135	LeRoy E. Cook	*LeRoy E. Cook.....	*LeRoy E. Cook
Long Pine " 136	Martin H. Dreesen ..	*William C. Smith...*	*William C. Smith
Upright " 137	*Willard J. Trumbull	Willard J. Trumbull	William Ulrich
Rawalt " 138	William F. Bendler ..	.....	.....
Clay Centre.. " 139	*S. Wayne Moger ...	*S. Wayne Moger...*	*S. Wayne Moger
Western " 140	.....	Edward Timmel.....	.....
Creacent " 143	*Thomas G. McBride ..	Thomas G. McBride ..	.....
Kenesaw " 144	*Herman R. Caplin...*	.....	.....
Bancroft " 145	Claus F. Peters.....	.....	.....
Jachin " 146	Wilbur S. Aten.....*	*Wilber S. Aten....*	*Wilber S. Aten
Siloam " 147	*Philip E. Johnson...*	.....	.....
EmmetCrawford " 148	.....	Merle M. Runyan...*	.....
Jewel " 149	*William E. Kresl ..	.....	.....
Cambridge " 150	Kenneth R. Newcomb ..	.....	*Chancellor A. Phillips
Square " 151	George T. Helm.....	.....	.....
Parallel " 152	.....	.....	.....
Evergreen " 153	.....	.....	.....
Lily " 154	Frank D. Snyder....	.....	.....
Hartington .. " 155	*Rudolph H. Jenny...*	.....	.....
Pythagoras .. " 156	C. Alva Townsend...*	.....	.....
Valley " 157	*Jesse Fisher.....*	.....	.....
Samaritan " 158	Joseph V. Webster...*	Keith J. Lenington..*	.....
Ogalalla " 159	*Charles L. Adams...*	.....	.....
Zeredatha " 160	Ray A. Bothwell....	.....	Frank J. Havlik
Mount Zion .. " 161	Charles E. McBeth...*	.....	.....
Trestle Board " 162	*Edwin C. Yont.....*	*Edwin C. Yont.....*	.....
Unity " 163	.....	.....	.....
Atkinson " 164	*Clarence I. Pease...*	*Clarence I. Pease...*	*Clarence I. Pease
Barneston " 165	*Peter Bednar.....*	Frank H. Krotsch...*	*George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie... " 166	George D. Osborn...*	*George D. Osborn...*	*George D. Osborn
Elwood " 167	M. Glenn Mackey...*	.....	.....
Curtis " 168	.....	.....	.....
Amity " 169	WalterH.Wolvington	.....	.....
Mason City .. " 170	James C. Nelson....	.....	.....
Merna " 171	John H. Jacobsen...*	.....	.....
Grafton " 172	*George C. Casten...*	.....	.....
Robert Burns " 173	HarryW.Kleinschmidt	.....	.....
Culbertson .. " 174	Joe G. Crews.....*	*Joe G. Crews.....*	*Joe G. Crews
Temple " 175	James R. Veach....	Albert L. Burroughs..*	.....
Gladstone " 176	.....	.....	.....
Hay Springs.. " 177	Earnest F. Mueksch..*	.....	.....
Prudence " 179	.....	*Philip Maurer.....*	.....
Justice " 180	.....	Victor Westermark...*	.....
Faith " 181	*Ray H. Moss.....*	.....	.....
Incense " 182	*Fred D. Wolter....*	.....	.....
Alliance " 183	Forest A. Lape.....*	*Elmer G. Englehorn..*	*Elmer G. Englehorn
Bee Hive..... " 184	Enos R. Leigh.....*	Earl C. Ringo.....*	Daniel E. Ehlers
Bonz " 185	*George Horton.....*	.....	.....
Israel " 187	*Anson B. Andrew...*	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Meridian " 183		Charles G. Knauss	
Granite " 189	*George W. Codner		
Amethyst " 190	Bert H. Smce		
Crystal " 191	Henry Hosch		
Minnekadusa " 192	Ervin E. Jefferis	Harold E. Gould	
Signet " 193	*Oliver W. Fleming		
Highland " 194			John A. Bonebright
Arcana " 195	J. Rowland Snyder	J. Ross Magowan	
Level " 196	Robert F. Phillips		
Morning Star " 197		*Gordon A. Hartman	
Purity " 198			Henry W. Curtis
Gavel " 199	Herb. B. Wittenberger		
Blazing Star " 200		Osce W. Johnson	
Scotts Bluff " 201	*Edward F. Carter		
Golden Sheaf " 202	Anton B. Helms	*Anton B. Helms	*Anton B. Helms
Roman Eagle " 203	Clyde K. Moseman		
Plainview " 204		Robert W. Robertson	
Golden Fleece " 205	Jack G. McCormick	*Jack G. McCormick	
Naphthali " 206	John G. Hilder		
Parian " 207		James C. Overgard	*Lewis N. Moore
Gauge " 208	*Harold D. Weddel		
Canopy " 209	J. Clark Gonzales	Orest P. Cook	
East Lincoln " 210	Clyde Vosburgh		*James P. Hendry
Cement " 211	*Edward B. Persson		
Compass & Square " 212	Joseph A. Peterson	*Albert A. Scoville	
Plumbline " 214	Fran. M. Swartwood		
Occidental " 215	*Leo H. Sholts		
Palisade " 216	Floyd W. Rice	Clinton J. Bowersox	
Wauwata " 217			
Bloomfield " 218			
Relief " 219	*Jesse Lowther		
Magnolia " 220	*Dell Dohrman		Albert L. Moir
Wood Lake " 221	Herman E. Dabney		
Landmark " 222	John J. Jackson	August H. Peppmiller	
Eminence " 223	Lloyd B. Campbell		*James H. Fowler
Silver Cord " 224		J. Ralph Carpenter	
Cable " 225		John W. Backes	*John Finch
Grace " 226	Lester Meyers		
North Star " 227	Ray C. McLain	Floyd E. Umberger	*Albert E. Wolf
Bartley " 228			
Comet " 229		Elmer Neff	
Delta " 230	Glenn H. Williams	*Glenn H. Williams	*Glenn H. Williams
Mount Hermon " 231	David N. Chiles	Herbert O. Paine	Wilburn H. Howarth
John S. Bowen " 232	Nic Fredricksen	Leonard E. Peterson	
Gilead " 233	Alvin B. Wallace		
Zion " 234		*John H. Thurston	
Fraternity " 235		Harold L. Neely	
Golden Rule " 236	William T. Connell		Lyman Hutchins
Cubit " 237		Waldo McPherson	
Friendship " 239			
Pilot " 240	Edwin A. Loppnow		
Geo. Armstrong " 241			
Tyrian " 243	*Rob't D. Montgomery		*Eugene A. Folmer
Hampton " 245	William H. McGuire		

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nehawka " 246	George McFadden		Carl A. Balfour
Corner-Stone " 247	William Eirenberg		
Laurel " 248	Charles S. Sherman		
Gothenburg " 249	*John W. Greene	*John W. Greene	*John W. Greene
Geo. Washington " 250			
Wausa " 251	*Oscar R. Olson		
Hildreth " 252	*Alonzo L. Beck		
Beemer " 253			
Bassett " 254	*Mark J. Lipman		
Bradshaw " 255	Luther L. Goodridge		
Hickman " 256		Clyde E. Lesoing	
Holbrook " 257		Walter A. Rice	
Anselmo " 258	James A. Scott		
Bee " 259	Vladimir Sobotka		*Alfred Opocensky
Ornan " 261			
Endeavor " 262			
Mitchell " 263	Marshal S. Mercer	*Marshal S. Mercer	*Marshal S. Mercer
Franklin " 264			
Rob't W. Furnas " 265	Jerome B. Badgley		
Silver " 266	Glenn G. Shelmadine	John M. White	Ned Powers
James A. Tulleys " 267	Marvin L. Pullen		
Geo. W. Lininger " 268		*William McCormack	*John S. Hedelund
Riverside " 269	*Frank McCormick		
Huntley " 270	*Thomas A. Richman		
Oasis " 271	Orlando H. Kearney		
Lee P. Gillette " 272	Fred Griepenstroh	Keith A. Stooker	
Crofton " 273		John C. Rockwell	
Olive Branch " 274	*Albert P. Coleman	Albert P. Coleman	
Ramah " 275	William B. Meeker		
Antelope " 276	Ira Wolfe		
Sioux " 277			
Litchfield " 278		Alva Lang	
Wallace " 279		*William F. Bogle	
Swastika " 280		I. Clive Tobias	
Florence " 281	Arthur A. McMahlil	Albert E. Bryan	
Mullen " 282	*William H. Bramer	William H. Bramer	*William H. Bramer
Exeter " 283			
Seneca " 284		John M. Crawford	
Camp Clarke " 285	Wm. F. Chaloupka	*Wm. F. Chaloupka	*Wm. F. Chaloupka
Oshkosh " 286			
Union " 287	Floyd A. Luff	Robert R. Miller	George E. Stilwell
Omaha " 288	Chester W. Hinzie		
Lotus " 289	Jerry D. Prochaska		
John J. Mercer " 290	Harold R. Gilfry	Leslie M. Slight	*Earl W. Dean
Diamond " 291			Ernest Matschullat
Wolbach " 292			
Monument " 293			
Kimball " 294	*Vert B. Cargill		
Minatare " 295		George J. Statbaum	
Cowles " 296			
Cotner " 297		Edward R. Chriss	Carl C. Alford
Chester " 298	*Sam Moxham		
Sutherland " 299	Ernest C. Uhlig	Harry V. Jones	
Liberty " 300	Loyd C. Morris		

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Bayard " 301	*Ralph E. Townsend.	Ralph E. Townsend.	*Ralph E. Townsend
Mizpah " 302	Lemuel E. Fitch. . . .	Albert E. Hansen. . .	Earl A. Fitch
Right Angle " 303	*Oliver H. Shelly. . .	Henry M. Edwards. . .	.....
Ruskin " 304	*William H. Nelson. . .	.....	.....
Newman Grove " 305	Eric W. Hallgren. . . .	Oscar E. Carlson. . . .	*Fred A. Mellberg
Golden Rod " 306	Claude D. Moorhead	*Claude D. Moorhead	*Austin W. Whitmire
William E. Hill " 307	Alvin H. Roettger. . .	Fred Snook. . . . .	.....
Perkins " 308	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago " 309	Frank T. Mann. . . . .	.....	.....
Victory " 310	Roland F. Scheiffele	Victor J. Nielsen. . . .	.....
Polk " 311	.....	Charles O. Eckles. . .	Herbert L. Wurtz
Oak Leaf " 312	*Francis T. Schrunk. . .	Francis T. Schrunk. . .	*Francis T. Schrunk
Potter " 313	G. Lloyd Rogers. . . .	.....	.....
Craftsmen " 314	*Charles C. Stahl. . . .	Walter L. Davis. . . .	.....
Palmer " 315	.....	.....	.....
Alpha " 316	*Mell A. Schmied. . . .	*Mell A. Schmied. . . .	*Mell A. Schmied
Mid-West " 317	Clare C. Pope.	Sands F. Woodbridge	*Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island " 318	*Ross H. Cunningham	Ross H. Cunningham	*Ross H. Cunningham
Bladen " 319	.....	Edward Denton. . . . .	.....
College View. " 320	*Harry D. Bartlett. . .	.....	.....
Harmony " 321	Verne C. Ankeny. . . .	.....	.....
Pioneer " 322	.....	Benj. F. Hostetler. . .	.....
Lebanon " 323	George E. Johansen. . .	John R. Armstrong.	*Sylvester L. Whitney

R. W. John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master, then made the following remarks:

Last evening at the open meeting of this Grand session we listened to one of the most inspirational addresses that it has ever been my privilege to hear, by our Grand Orator Paul Johnston. I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be sent to Worshipful Bro. Paul Johnston and that he be requested to furnish a copy of his address to be printed in the proceedings. Seconded and carried.

THANKS.

W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Senior Deacon, then made the following motion:

I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge Session be extended to the ladies who composed the Electa Quartet and furnished the splendid entertainment which we received during this session of the Grand Lodge. Seconded and carried.

W. Ralph O. Canady, Grand Marshal, then made the following motion:

I move that we extend our thanks to the Omaha Lodges and members for their fine entertainment and care of us during this Grand Lodge. We do not realize what a burden it is on them. We extend our appreciation.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master: I know everyone of you fully appreciate the fine work that the Brethren of the Omaha Lodges are doing for the representatives of the Grand Lodge in their attendance at this Grand Communication. I hope you will adopt this motion by a rising vote. Seconded and carried by a rising vote.

Motion by W. William J. Breckenridge.

I move that we extend a vote of thanks to those connected with the Home at Fremont for the work that they did with the children, making it possible for us to enjoy the program the other evening. I move that a vote of appreciation be extended to those responsible for that wonderful program of those children. Seconded and carried.

W. Ralph O. Canady, Grand Marshal:

I understand that we were the guests of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6 the other day, and that they assisted in our entertainment. I move that we extend them our thanks for their kind and courteous treatment during our trip to Plattsmouth. Seconded and carried.

W. William C. Smith, 136, presented the report of the Committee on Pay-roll, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAY-ROLL.

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 \$4,978.40.

INTRODUCTION OF BROTHER CHARLES A. MORSE, 15.

R. W. John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master then introduced Brother Morse, representative of Fremont Lodge No. 15.

Most Worshipful Grand Master:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure, and it is a real honor to present to you one whom I believe to be the oldest representative in this Grand Lodge. This Good Brother is 90 years of age and is representing Fremont Lodge No. 15. I hope that you will introduce the Brother to the Brethren of the Grand Lodge.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews then made the following remarks:

Brother Morse: I am privileged and delighted to receive you this morning and give you recognition as one of the old standbys in Masonry in Fremont, you are 90 years, not old but young. We appreciate the service you have given to Masonry. If I am correctly informed you have been a Mason for 63 years, you were an active member for 34 years, and

have been Tyler of Fremont Lodge for lo these many years. Your service to Masonry is appreciated by your Grand Master and by the Brethren of the Craft of Nebraska. I welcome you here this morning. Right Worshipful Brother Deputy Grand Master, you will conduct our venerable Brother to the East. (Applause.)

Brethren, I count it a privilege and pleasure to introduce to you Worshipful Brother Charles A. Morse, who holds the proxy of the Worshipful Master of Fremont Lodge, and who is here as representative of Fremont Lodge. I want to assure you that he is a real representative. Give him a hearty welcome. (Loud Applause.)

M. W. George H. Thummel, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Celebration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND LODGE.

Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

Your Committee on Celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary begs leave to make the following supplemental report to its report of last year:

1. That the Grand Lodge devote the evening session of the first day of its 1932 communication to a commemoration of the Anniversary.
2. That the Grand Master be requested to specially invite the Grand Masters of the Grand Jurisdictions of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri to be the guests of the Grand Lodge on this occasion, said Grand Jurisdictions being those to whom the Lodges organizing the Grand Lodge of Nebraska owed allegiance.
3. That the Grand Lodge invite R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, to attend as a guest of the Grand Lodge, and that he be requested to deliver an address, as a part of the program.
4. That the principal address of the evening be the oration of the Grand Orator.
5. The foregoing to be in addition to the address of M. W. George H. Thummel, P. G. M., provided for in the report of last year.
6. That all details be under the supervision and direction of the Committee and the Grand Master.
7. Your Committee understands that the Grand Lodge will be invited by Nebraska Lodge No. 1 to participate in the dedication of a Memorial in Bellevue marking the site of the first home of Nebraska Lodge, and recommends that the Grand Master be requested to make such arrangements in connection therewith as he desires.

M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, presented the 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. (See p 417, Proceedings 1930.) The amendments were adopted as proposed.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, made the following motion:

I move that the amendment to the Law as proposed be referred to the Committee on Codification of the Law to be presented at this session. Seconded and carried.

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, then made the following motion:

I would like to make a motion before going back to the work of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Last year, Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Committee on Masonic Education, among other things made a recommendation that the Committee be made one of the permanent and standing committees of this Grand Lodge, and such an amendment was proposed, to accomplish that purpose. Those of you who have noticed the Grand Master's address with reference to the educational program have noticed that he expressed the view that perhaps the time had not arrived when a permanent program should be undertaken. Much to my own regret I found it necessary to ask to be relieved as Chairman of the Committee during last year. That is to my regret. I consider this educational work and program of this Grand Lodge as of outstanding importance. I feel that it is something that the Craft should give more consideration to than in the past, but under the view expressed by Grand Master Andrews, and after conferring with some of the Brethren, I feel that as conditions are now found perhaps this proposed amendment should not be acted upon at this Annual Communication. And because that is true, I want to move, Most Worshipful Grand Master that the proposed amendment to Section 9, of the By-Laws relative to Committees, and having for its purpose the including of a Committee on Masonic Education as one of the standing committees of this Grand Lodge, be laid over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Seconded and carried.

At 11:30 O'clock A. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, June 11th, 1931.

At 1 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, presented his son, Luther, to the Grand Lodge, expressing his appreciation for his assistance during the year.

W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158, presented the 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 and problems that have been presented to us.

GROSS REVENUE FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES AND SIMILAR SOURCES.

This Committee believes it is well to give you a comparison of the Gross Revenue coming to the Grand Lodge in connection with the usual business of the Grand Lodge from the usual sources of revenue; and in giving this to you, we tabulate herewith the Gross Revenue for the past five years as reported at Grand Lodge time annually:

1927	\$100,106.00
1928	100,090.00
1929	99,893.00
1930	100,149.00
1931	94,203.00

We have tabulated these figures and present them to you to show that during the years 1927 to 1930 inclusive, the Gross Revenue to the Grand Lodge from its usual sources was approximately even, very little fluctuation and very nearly the same amount each year; but in 1931 we only show a Gross Revenue of \$94,203, approximately \$6,000 less than annual-

ly for the preceding four years. The Finance Committee in the development of its Budget must look with serious consideration to the reduction of \$6,000 in Gross Receipts. It means that the Finance Committee is going to be compelled, whether it wants to or not, to curtail certain expenses of the Grand Lodge General Fund. If the Grand Lodge during this session has not taken on any new obligations or demanded increased revenue to be budgeted by the Finance Committee our program this year will be well taken care of.

But, we cannot refrain from pointing out to this Grand Body the uncertainty of the next year or two as regards Gross Revenue and feel that at this time and as in the earlier part of this report, we must warn the Grand Lodge of the reduction in Gross Revenue and the problems arising from the reduction in Gross Revenue in the next year or two of its existence.

GENERAL FUND.

We give you the following figures pertaining to the activities and present condition of the General Fund:

Balance on Hand May 14, 1930	\$39,668.69
We received this year from all sources	31,369.73
<hr/>	
Total	\$71,038.42
Transferred a year ago to the Permanent Reserve Fund.....	\$ 2,304.37
General Fund Disbursements	31,873.21
<hr/>	
Total Disbursements during the Fiscal Year	
closing May 9, 1931	\$34,177.58
Balance on Hand May 9, 1931	\$36,860.84
The above money is on deposit as follows:	
National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln	\$ 5,117.54
Live Stock National Bank, Omaha	31,743.30
<hr/>	
Total	\$36,860.84

The above statement shows that the receipts for the Fiscal Year which closed May 9, 1931, were exceeded by the expenditures for the same Fiscal Year by \$2,807.85. We recognize that this was in part due to the fact that the change of accounting period eliminated a certain amount of fees from initiations and affiliations and with that idea in mind, we look at this deficit of the Fiscal Year with no particular alarm.

We further find that the total approved appropriations from the General Fund at the time of the 1930 Annual Communication were, including a transfer to the Permanent Reserve Fund of \$2,304.37 and the correction in Pay Roll of \$45.24, \$37,127.58 and that the total expenditures of the General Fund during the Fiscal Year just closed were \$33,922.21 which item did not take into consideration either debits or credits in connection account of Doric Lodge No. 118 now extinct. That leaves a net savings between Budgeted Expenditures of a year ago and

the actual expenses of the Fiscal Year just closed of \$3,205.37. Proper credit is due to Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, other active Officers, and committee men of the Grand Lodge for this splendid showing as between estimated expenses of a year ago and the actual expenses of the Fiscal Year just closed.

We tabulate herewith instances where the expenditures did not come up to the approved appropriations.

Classification	Approved	Spent	Savings
Pay Roll, 1930	\$4,743.72	\$4,717.74	\$ 25.98
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings	1,350.00	1,201.00	149.00
Reporting and Transcribing.....	100.00	66.00	34.00
Grand Chaplain's Expense	150.00	75.00	75.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire	2,700.00	2,390.00	310.00
Blanket Bond Secretary and Treasurer of Subordinate Lodges.....	560.00	523.50	36.50
Expense—Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts	500.00	129.94	370.06
Reserve for Payments under Contract— Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts	500.00	None	500.00
Committee on Masonic Education	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Incidental Expense Grand Secretary's Office	1,500.00	1,495.33	4.67
Purchase of Lists of Regular Lodges and Mailing	125.00	114.34	10.66
Grand Secretary Office Fixtures	200.00	195.25	4.75
Expense Committee George Washington National Memorial Association.....	635.21	238.32	396.89
Unauthorized Incidental Expense of the Grand Lodge other than Grand Secretary's Office under the direction of the Grand Master	500.00	257.14	242.86
Stenographic Service for Committees of 1931 Session	25.00	.....	25.00
Workmen's Compensation Insurance.....	36.00	16.00	20.00
Total Savings on these items			\$3,205.37

We further find that there are no items of expense on which there was an overexpenditure as compared with the approved budget.

We further find that there are no items of expenditure during this last Fiscal Year which were not contemplated in the budget of a year ago.

We recommend that the sum of \$3,205.37 be transferred from the General Fund to the Permanent Reserve Fund, this being the amount saved against the approved budget of last year.

The above figures and the approval of the above recommendation have now determined that there remains the sum of \$33,655.47 General

Fund Cash for the meeting of the General Fund Expenditures of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year.

We desire to call to the attention of this Grand Lodge the General trend of the amount in the General Fund annually at the time of Grand Lodge meetings:

Cash on Hand May 20, 1925.....	\$31,623.58
Cash on Hand May 20, 1926.....	39,327.05
Cash on Hand May 20, 1927.....	36,995.82
Cash on Hand May 17, 1928.....	34,276.05
Cash on Hand May 17, 1929.....	37,503.48
Cash on Hand May 4, 1930.....	39,268.69
Cash on Hand May 9, 1931.....	36,860.84

In connection with the above tabulation, it is also fair to call the attention of this Grand Lodge to the fact that during the period of the above tabulation the Permanent Reserve Fund of the Grand Lodge was created by transfers from the Grand Lodge General Fund and now has a value as of May 9, 1931 of \$17,586.22. This Permanent Reserve Fund is available for unusual expenditures under the direction of the Grand Lodge as necessity may require. We mention these matters to show that while the cash year after year for the past seven years in the General Fund has practically maintained itself on an even basis at Grand Lodge time, at the same time we have, through a systematic method of savings, transferred approximately \$17,500 from the General Fund and created this Permanent Reserve Fund, which, in reality is properly a part of the General Fund set aside to be used for emergencies only as they might come up in years to come. So, in reality it is fair to say that our General Fund cash has increased from approximately \$31,600 on May 20, 1925 to approximately \$54,000 on May 9, 1931.

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.

The value of the Permanent Reserve Fund as of May 5, 1931, is \$17,586.22. This fund shows an income for the Fiscal Year just closed of \$3,709.71; \$2,304.37 of which came from the General Fund as per appropriation of last year; \$671.84 from interest on bonds, and \$733.50 from profit on the sale of bonds during the last Fiscal Year.

We believe it is well to call your attention to the growth of this fund. This fund was created at the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge in 1927, by the transfer of \$10,000 from the General Fund. On May 17, 1928, the value of the fund was \$10,425; on May 17, 1929, \$11,421.57; on May 14, 1930, \$13,876.51; on May 9, 1931, \$17,586.22; and this year we are amplifying the fund in the amount of \$3,205.37. This represents the largest transfer to that fund during its brief history, all transfers having been made on the same basis of actual savings under the budget with the exception of the creation of the fund itself.

As of May 9, 1931, this fund had \$451.22 in cash. The transfer now approved of \$3,205.37 brings the cash in this fund to \$3,656.59 and we recommend that as much of that amount as is possible be immediately invested in satisfactory bonds.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

At the present time there is \$18,473.69 in the General Relief Fund, of which \$8,973.69 is in cash on deposit of the National Bank of Commerce at Lincoln, and the fund holds bonds, par value \$10,000 carried on the books at \$9,500. This fund received during the past year from dues of the Members \$6,701.70, interest on daily balances and bonds \$526.43, and profit on sale of bonds of \$460. The Grand Lodge has paid to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans during the year \$5,598.90. The Relief Committee holds about \$600 of unexpended money in its hands at this time.

This Committee believes that there could be safely invested \$2,500 in bonds from this fund and still give the Committee on Relief ample funds for their estimated need during this coming year, and we recommend that bonds of \$2,500 par value of an extremely liquid nature be purchased for the benefit of this fund.

CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

Last year this fund was valued at \$29,423.34 plus bequests account in the amount of \$4,826.48, to which has been added interest on bonds \$1,750.03, profit from sale of bonds \$511.58, a total income of \$2,261.61 with a present value of \$36,511.35, which includes the bequests. This is accounted for by real estate mortgages to the value of \$21,100; bonds to the value of \$14,800 and cash in the United States National Bank \$611.35.

There is no demand made upon this fund this year that has come to the attention of the Committee.

MAINTENANCE FUND FOR FREMONT HOME

A year ago this fund had in it \$18,921.65. The income this year from dues, initiations and affiliations amounts to \$12,489.50; interest on bonds \$394.96; interest on bank balances \$160.79; profit from the sale of bonds \$30.00; total income \$13,075.25. Last year there was appropriated for maintenance the sum of \$12,000 from this fund. The Committee in charge at Fremont have only drawn from the fund for maintenance the sum of \$10,000. That leaves a net income to the fund of \$3,075.25 for the year and a present value to the fund of \$21,996.90. We are asked to appropriate an amount of \$12,000 for maintenance this year which we are doing in the proper place in this report.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

On May 14, 1930 the Building and Improvement Fund had in it \$72,263.44. This has been increased this past year by \$10,527 from dues, \$1,922.50 from initiations and \$40 from affiliations; also interest on bonds \$3,245.71, interest on Bank Balances \$25.25 and profit from the sale of bonds \$1,836.10; a total income of \$17,596.56. A year ago ap-

appropriation of \$10,000 was made to amplify the Veazie Bequest for the building of a new home on the Fremont grounds. That leaves a net income to this fund of \$7,596.56 and a present value to the fund of \$79,860; \$77,760.29 of which is in bonds carried on purchase basis and \$2,099.71 in cash in the Omaha National Bank.

There seems to be no request made or no demand at hand for any appropriation this year from this fund. We consequently recommend the investment of \$2,000 par value in bonds for the benefit of this fund.

ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND.

A year ago there was in this fund \$162,442.73. During the year the fund has been amplified by interest on bonds \$3,149.98, interest on mortgages \$4,050.08, interest on bank balances \$42.09, and profit on the sale of bonds \$1,057.63; a total of \$8,299.63. The only expense in connection with this fund is the service charge to the Omaha National Company for safe keeping of mortgages, bonds, etc., and the collection of interest thereon. This leaves a net income of \$8,199.78 and the fund at this time has a present value of \$171,642.51; of which \$122,500 is in real estate mortgages, one piece of real estate carried on the books at \$6,093.85, bonds to the value of \$42,745, and cash in the Omaha National Bank \$303.66.

For three years now there has been discussion between the Membership of the Committee on the Relief and Care of Orphans and other active Grand Lodge Membership looking towards providing proper funds properly administered and from a proper source, whereby the children annually leaving the Fremont homes as high school graduates could receive proper additional training of vocational nature to assist them in better qualifying themselves through natural talents that they may have, to make their proper place in the business or professional world. A plan is suggested this year by the Membership of the Committee on the Relief and Care of Orphans that this program be accomplished by funds being made available from this Grand Lodge to be matched dollar for dollar by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star for this purpose.

This Committee, after due consideration on the subject with Members of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, and other Grand Lodge Members and Officials recommend that the sum of \$600 or as much thereof as may be necessary be appropriated from the Orphans Educational Fund to be amplified by a like amount at all times by the Officials of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, thus creating a sum not to exceed \$1,200 and that this money be available not to exceed \$200 per year, per individual child for the purpose for which it is intended. This money is to be used only under the direct authorization of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans of this Grand Lodge; they keeping this money entirely separate as to funds and accounting from all other moneys in their hands and to make accounting of the same at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge. The

Relief Committee will accept suggestions from the Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children as to whom this money should properly be given.

This Committee recommends the appropriation of \$600 from the Orphans Educational Fund for this purpose during this Fiscal Year now starting.

MASONIC SERVICES, ANNUITIES AND GIFTS.

A year ago this committee made recommendations that the moneys involved in the handling of the accounts of the committee on Masonic Services, Annuities and Gifts be segregated and kept separate from the General Fund. This has been done. The fund at the present time consists of \$145.27 on deposit of the State Bank of Omaha, and a real estate mortgage of \$2,500, a total value of \$2,645.27.

So far as this committee can see, this fund at the present time is self sustaining and until further investments come to it in the usual course of business, there will be no need for any application of the fund in any way. Last year an expense account of \$500 was set up in the budget for the use of the committee of Masonic Services, Annuities and Gifts of which \$129.94 was withdrawn from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge. We are informed that of this amount withdrawn, the sum of \$26.20 is unspent and has during this session of the Grand Lodge been returned to the Grand Secretary which will show in the receipts of the General Fund next Annual Report.

After discussing the program of the Committee on Masonic Services, Annuities and Gifts with a member of the Committee, we recommend that \$150 be appropriated from the General Fund for the expense of the Committee during this Fiscal Year and that a sum of \$100 be appropriated as a reserve to meet necessary obligations in connection with investments that come to the Committee.

SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

A year ago this account had in it \$3,219.60 in cash, and supplies inventoried at \$1,432.36, a total value of \$4,651.96. During the year supplies to the amount of \$1,340.10 have been sold to lodges and the fund has been amplified by the interest on daily balance by \$40.79. During the year supplies have been purchased at a cost of \$1,992.37 and at the present time there is in this fund \$2,608.12 in cash with supplies recently inventoried in the amount of \$2,272.57 or a total value in this fund of \$4,880.69. We can see no occasion for any action relative to this fund at this time. It is ample in turn-over to take care of the necessary purchase of additional supplies estimated for the year.

POSTAGE ON SUPPLIES.

Heretofore the postage on mailing supplies to subordinate lodges has been paid from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge. We recommend that in the future separate postage be maintained for the Supply Account, and that the postage necessary in the handling of supplies in that way be charged to the Supply Account and not to the General Fund.

SANDOE FARM IN BOYD COUNTY.

Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, we have secured possession of a farm in Boyd County known as the Sandoe Farm which a year ago was in the process of foreclosure, and this farm mortgage was a part of the assets of the Orphans Educational Fund. At the completion of foreclosure, the Grand Secretary transferred the account in connection with this farm from the Bills Receivable of the Orphans Educational Fund to a farm account in that same fund in the amount of \$5,000. We recommend that the approval of this Grand Lodge be given to that form of accounting on the part of the Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE EXPENSE.

We have carefully reviewed the account and tabulated it herewith:

Postage	\$ 405.00
Incidental Items not Regular Office Expense	184.40
Stationery and Blanks	477.76
General Service	66.25
Incidentals	122.64
Telephone and Telegraph	239.28

Total\$1,495.33

We recognize that the items paid from the Grand Secretary's Office Expense should be limited as far as possible to the actual expenses directly incident to his department and suggest that other items be charged to the account "Unauthorized Incidental Expense of the Grand Lodge other than Grand Secretary's Office under Direction of Grand Master," or by individual warrants. We are interested to see the proper distribution of expense to the proper departments of the Grand Lodge at all times, but recognize that the border line between expenses is sometimes hard to determine and handle.

GRAND MASTER'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Last year there was appropriated for the Grand Master's expense a direct account of \$1,500 with clerk hire in the amount of \$600. Clerk hire has been entirely used and the Grand Master's Expense account for his usual travels, etc., show that at the time of coming to Grand Lodge the Grand Master had used the money available with the exception of \$82.14. There will yet be certain expenses in connection with the Grand

Master's business which will have to be paid from the account. He anticipates that he will be able to take care of them out of the money remaining in his hands and further report will be made of them to the Grand Secretary with the return of any moneys that may be unspent at that time.

MASONIC EDUCATION.

Last year \$2,000 was appropriated to the Committee on Masonic Education. \$1,000 was withdrawn from the General Fund for that purpose. We understand that, of this \$1,000, the Committee has the unexpended sum of \$245.03 which has been, during this Grand Lodge Session, returned to the Grand Secretary and which will show as income for the succeeding year.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT GRAND CUSTODIAN.

We have reviewed, audited, and tabulated herewith the Expense Account of the Grand Custodian:

Balance brought forward of a year ago	\$ 47.47
Received from the General Fund	2,000.00
Total Expenditures	1,882.69
Balance on hand in the hands of the Grand Custodian..	164.79

This amount of money, remaining from last year's appropriation, has been returned during this session of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Custodian to the Grand Secretary and will appear as an item of receipts in the next annual report of the Grand Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

On May 17, 1930, there was cash on hand in the United States National Bank Savings' Department the sum of \$509.30 belonging to this fund and unremitted to the Secretary of the Association. During the year the Grand Lodge placed into this fund the sum of \$2,322.80 as per appropriations of a year ago, Brethren of the Jurisdiction have contributed \$2,496, and interest has been credited to the account in the amount of \$4.71. \$4,800 has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Association during the year and there remains unremitted the sum of \$532.90 which is on deposit in the United States National Bank Savings' Department, Omaha.

At the time of the annual Communication in 1929 the Grand Lodge voted to assume from its General Fund the payment of \$5,807, the expense of a former Committee on the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association in Nebraska, paying the same in partial payments. To date \$3,484.20 has been paid on this item. There remains unpaid the sum of \$2,322.80, to be paid to meet this account, approved by the Grand Lodge in 1929.

We recommend the payment of that amount this year from the General Fund which will relieve the Grand Lodge from that obligation which it voluntarily assumed in 1929.

100% contribution from the Membership in the State of Nebraska would represent \$42,000 approximately. To this time there has been remitted from Nebraska, and proper credit is given for \$20,400 leaving approximately \$21,600 yet to be remitted to the Secretary of the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association to put Nebraska 100% on this proposition.

There has been referred to this Committee the recommendation of the Grand Master that the present plan of voluntary contribution to the Memorial Association be continued another year, and that in addition an appropriation of an amount equal to 5 cents per Member per year for a period of five years be made by this Grand Lodge. After due consideration of this recommendation on the part of our retiring Grand Master, the Committee on Finance respectfully requests and recommends that this matter of a 5 cents per Member be laid over till next year for further action and that no action be taken thereon this year. In making this recommendation, we find the General Fund of the Grand Lodge entirely unable to handle this proposition this year in addition to paying the balance due on the former Expense Account as mentioned above, and we do not like to have any definite action taken by this Grand Lodge at this time on this recommendation which would make obligatory a payment of the amount involved in the above recommendation of the Grand Master for a succeeding year without knowing definitely the amount of money that will be available in the General Fund of the Grand Lodge next year.

DORIC LODGE.

Last Grand Lodge meeting the Charter of Doric Lodge No. 118 was cancelled. At that session the Grand Secretary showed receipts in connection with the winding up of that Lodge's business in the sum of \$59.19 which was credited to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge, and an expenditure of \$6.96 which was paid from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge. This year he shows further receipts to the amount of \$310.50 and dues from former Members of that Lodge to the amount of \$140.72. This past year he paid bills to the amount of \$64.20. The accounts of this defunct Lodge and its Membership are nearly closed and another year should see them all closed. The money involved has been placed in the General Fund of the Grand Lodge, and the bills have been paid from that same Fund.

STOCK IN THE MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN CORPORATION

At the time of the formal adoption by this Grand Lodge of the proposed incorporation of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, it was shown to this Committee that the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. .

of Nebraska and the Grand Chapter, O. E. S. of Nebraska were each to receive 1500 shares of stock, that issue having been determined to the satisfaction of the proper Officials by a reappraisal of the property, real and personal at Fremont. The further understanding was, that since the Grand Lodge prior to the incorporation of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home For Children, held 10 shares of the stock of the Eastern Star Home For Children, and the Grand Chapter held 43 shares, the plan was that the Grand Chapter and the Grand Lodge would at the time of the incorporation and at all future times hold equal stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home For Children Corporation. In the report of the Finance Committee a year ago, we recommended that the 10 shares of stock that came down to this Grand Lodge from the former Eastern Star Home Corporation be cancelled conditional upon the Grand Chapter's cancelling the 43 shares of stock that came down to them from the same source which would leave each contributing Grand Body on an equal stock basis.

We are informed that the retiring Grand Officers turned in the 10 shares of stock for cancellation but it has not been cancelled because the Grand Chapter failed to turn in their 43 shares for cancellation.

We again bring this matter to the attention of the Grand Lodge and urge that proper steps be taken to consummate the cancellation of both of the blocks of stock that came down from the former Eastern Star Home Corporation so that the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge will have equal stock issues in connection with the Eastern Star Home at Fremont.

BONDS.

Last year there was submitted to this committee and to the Grand Lodge a tabulation of the bonds carried in all funds of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Secretary obtained an appraisal of the bonds at that time. This custom has been continued this year and for your information, we give you the following figures:

Par Value of Bonds	\$218,000.00
Book Value or Purchase Value of the Bonds	210,840.00
Present appraised value of the Bonds	199,959.60

This tabulation shows a book loss of \$10,880.40 as between the value of the bonds carried on the books of the Grand Lodge and the present appraised value as of June 2, 1931.

There are only three issues of bonds owned by the Grand Lodge in any of its funds that show depreciation in value. Last year this committee had in its hands financial statements and opinions relative to these issues that were under the proper value. We have those figures again this year, and from the information available, there is no indication of a probable financial loss on any of these bonds to the Grand Lodge, and we do not recommend any change in book values in this connection at this time on the records of the Grand Lodge.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

After several years of consideration relative to this class of Insurance for the Grand Lodge the plan was adopted by this Grand Body. Last year we estimated at that time from figures then available that Workmen's Compensation could be obtained at a premium not to exceed \$36. The Grand Officers did obtain satisfactory coverage for this class of liability at a premium of \$16. We believe that it should be continued and are entering an appropriation in the Budget for the renewal of this policy which is to be placed under the direction of the Grand Officers, with such company as they desire, immediately following this Grand Lodge Session.

BONDS OF SUBORDINATE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

This Grand Body has been requiring bond of Secretaries and Treasurers of Subordinate Lodges. This bond has been carried in what is known as Schedule A, Fidelity Bond and with it has been included the bond of the Grand Secretary, annually, thus reducing the premium on that bond quite materially. When we first placed this bond in force the premium was on a basis of 20 cents and later was reduced to slightly over 18 cents. Last year it was reduced to 15 cents. The volume of the bond is now slightly in excess of \$400,000. We recommend that the bond be continued and at a 15-cent rate if possible and that the Grand Officers obtain such bond from such bonding company as they may designate. The present bond expires on July 1, 1931, and we are tabulating appropriation on the basis of the 18 ⁶/₁₀ cent rate.

LIBRARY.

It has been suggested to this committee that a proper appropriation be set up for the cleaning of the books in the library. We consequently are recommending an appropriation not to exceed \$20.00 for this purpose from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES ACCOUNT.

We observe that a 5% depreciation charge has been made representing depreciation on the furniture and fixtures of the Grand Lodge as has been contemplated on former reports.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS ATTENDING GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS.

\$1,200 was appropriated for this purpose a year ago. This Committee believes it well to point out the distribution of this particular account which we tabulate as follows, showing the amount of money used by the various Grand Officers under the direction of the Grand Master for the purpose for which this expense item has annually been created:

Deputy Grand Master	\$ 265.05
Grand Senior Warden	38.14
Grand Junior Warden	48.92
Grand Secretary	439.50
Grand Custodian	47.49
Grand Masters Conference Expense	25.00
Grand Senior Deacon	67.96
Grand Junior Deacon	17.71
Grand Orator	11.62
Grand Tyler	2.00
Grand Master	200.00
Past Grand Master	29.87

Total\$1,134.86

This leaves cash on hand in this account of \$65.14 which during this Grand Lodge Session has been returned to the office of the Grand Secretary and will appear as receipts in the next annual report of the Grand Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS ATTENDING GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS.

For several years this Committee has seriously considered dividing the appropriation which has been in existence for a number of years headed "Grand Lodge Officers Attending Grand Lodge Functions," into two separate headings; one of them to be known as Grand Secretary's Traveling Expense of \$600 and the other to be known as Other Grand Lodge Officers Attending Grand Lodge Functions, \$600. The particular reason that we recommend the division of this appropriation at this time comes from the fact that this coming year will see the amplification of the idea of meetings of Secretaries occasionally throughout the state. We believe that the idea is good and that the time has come when it is best to give the Grand Secretary a specific traveling expense account. It has been recognized heretofore between this Committee and the Grand Masters that out of the \$1,200 formerly appropriated for Grand Lodge Officers expenses attending Grand Lodge Functions that \$600 of this was for the use of the Grand Secretary.

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."

FIRE INSURANCE ON FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, ETC.,
IN THE GRAND LODGE OFFICES.

The Grand Lodge has been carrying \$3,500 of Fire Insurance and no Tornado Insurance on the furniture and fixtures, etc., in the Grand Lodge Offices in this building. That policy expires on February 21, 1932, and has been on a three year basis. This Committee has given quite a little consideration to this matter of Fire Insurance on the property in the Grand Lodge Offices. We have arrived at the conclusion that this Grand Lodge should carry a policy of \$10,000 fire and wind-storm protection with a 90 per cent co-insurance clause attached. The fire rate on a three year basis would be 88 cents and a tornado rate, 9 cents per \$100. This would make a premium of \$97.

To give fair consideration to the value of property in the Grand Lodge Offices, we must not only consider the furniture and fixtures, but the supplies, a reasonable value on the books, and the cost of replacement of the card indexes and such records, many of which are in the vault of the Grand Secretary's Office; and at this low rate we do not believe that the Grand Lodge should carry less than \$10,000 coverage on the property involved.

This Committee would like to refer one question in this connection to the incoming Grand Officers for their consideration. It has been suggested to us during this Grand Lodge Session that the vault in the Grand Secretary's office, in the case of a serious fire would not give satisfactory protection. This Committee does not consider itself at all competent to pass on that matter but since it has been mentioned to us by Grand Lodge Membership, we believe that proper and serious consideration should be given the matter and if the condition is found to be correct, steps might well be taken to either improve the condition or to place certain of the records that cannot be duplicated, such as annual returns of the Subordinate Lodges, in a more secure location.

We recommend the purchase of the policy for \$10,000 mentioned above at the proper time and recommend that the premium thereof be paid from the General Fund.

REQUESTS RESULTING FROM THE CHANGE OF REPORTING
PERIOD BETWEEN SUBORDINATE LODGES AND THE
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Three Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction have raised question as to whether they should not have paid Grand Lodge dues for their Membership on a basis of three-fourths of a year, being the period from April 1, 1930, to December 31st, 1930, in remitting for annual dues rather than for a full Fiscal year this past April 1. In each instance, these three Lodges on request of the Grand Secretary paid the full dues but have raised the question as to possibility of a refund of 50 cents per Master Mason on the basis mentioned above.

This Committee has reviewed this situation very carefully. The action taken by the Grand Lodge last year did not reduce the period of payment of annual dues, but merely changed the date of reporting the number of Master Masons in good standing from March 31 of each year to December 31 of the preceding year. It did not change the time of payment. It enacted this legislation to give the Grand Secretary an additional three months time to compile and audit the reports of the Subordinate Lodges to have them in proper shape for the Grand Lodge reports of his office and for the inspection of the various committees of the Grand Lodge. The annual dues of Members of the Subordinate Lodges for a number of years have been on a calendar basis. The dues due the Grand Lodge on each Master Mason paid by Subordinate Lodges has been determined for a number of years on the Membership of each Subordinate Lodge certified by the Secretary of that Lodge on April 1 of each year with the consequent payment of Grand Lodge dues twelve months later. The legislation last year merely changed the date of certification of Master Masons in good standing in the Subordinate Lodges and did not in any way contemplate any other change other than the date on which the tabulation would be made. The date of payment has remained the same. No additional payments are requested by the Grand Lodge and none contemplated. The dues paid this year on or about April 1, were based on the tabulations in the proceedings printed for a year ago, and the dues to be paid April 1, 1932, will be based on the tabulation appearing in the printed proceedings of this year, which is a year in arrears of the payment.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

A year ago there was \$37,434.34 in cash and bonds in this fund. The income for the year consisting of \$1,654.09 interest on bonds, \$9.84 interest on Bank Balances, and \$2,120.25 profit on the sale of bonds; a total income of \$3,784.18. Relief has been paid in the amount of \$300 leaving a net increase to the fund for the year just closed of \$3,484.18 and bringing the present value of the fund to \$40,918.52; of which \$40,160 is in bonds and \$758.52 in cash on deposit in the Omaha National Bank.

At the request of the Relief Committee of the Grand Lodge, we recommend an appropriation of \$120 from this fund at this time for the relief of the family of a War Veteran who has been receiving relief from this fund for several years past, the former appropriation having been \$300 per year and we are now advised that a satisfactory appropriation for this year will be \$120. We recommend the appropriation.

HOSPITAL AND OTHER EXPENSES INCIDENT TO AN ACCIDENT TO DEPUTY CUSTODIAN.

The Relief Committee of this Grand Lodge has presented to the Finance Committee an account of \$121.65 which is the amount expended by the Relief Committee in connection with hospital and other expenses

in the care of Deputy Custodian William McCormaek who was seriously injured while holding a school of instruction at Papillion, Nebraska, prior to June 1, 1930.

Last Grand Lodge Session this Committee offered a recommendation that workmen's compensation insurance be obtained. It became effective after Grand Lodge last year while this Brother in the discharge of his official duty as a representative of a department of this Grand Lodge received his injury prior to that time.

The Relief Committee has requested that they be reimbursed for the amount paid in this connection. Presuming that this class of items is not strictly relief but more properly the payment of expenses from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge, we recommend the appropriation from the General Fund of \$121.65 to reimburse the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans on this item.

UNANTICIPATED INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE GRAND LODGE OTHER THAN THE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

After due consideration in former years, last year this Committee offered an appropriation of \$500 to take care of expenses that would come up of unusual nature. Such expenses to be paid under direction of the Grand Master. This plan was adopted last year and it has worked out to the entire satisfaction of the Grand Officers and this Committee, and we are desirous of continuing the plan for further trial another year and are entering a similar item of \$500 in the Budget of this year.

REFUND OF FEES FOR DISPENSATION.

Fairbury Lodge No. 35 paid a fee of \$10 for special dispensation to hold an election for its treasurer on account of the death of its elected treasurer before the installation back in 1930. This Lodge has requested the refund of the fee for special dispensation because the Lodge or its Officers were in no way negligent with their duties in connection with the election of a Brother to fill the office of treasurer. We recommend the sum of \$10 be refunded to this Lodge from the General Fund of this Grand Lodge.

RETURN OF FEES.

Tyre Lodge No. 85 located at Blue Springs requests the return of dispensation fee of \$10 paid to elect officers out of time. On account of extremely stormy weather and the inability of the Lodge to obtain a quorum on the date set for that purpose we recommend the return of this fee of \$10.

Bloomfield Lodge No. 218 at Bloomfield, Nebraska requests the return of a fee of \$10 paid for a dispensation to install officers out of time in July, 1930. Information at hand indicates to the committee that

the necessity for issue of this dispensation was in no way the result of failure on the part of the Lodge or the Officers to perform their duties according to law. We consequently recommend the return of \$10 to this Lodge from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Secretary advises this Committee that Relief Lodge No. 219 of Coleridge and Perkins Lodge No. 308 of Grant have each reported twice and paid fees of \$10 twice on one Entered Apprentice from each Lodge. While it is true that the reporting twice on each of these candidates is an error of the Local Lodge Secretary, yet the Grand Secretary requests the return of \$10 to each of these lodges correcting this overpayment on their part. We therefore recommend the appropriation of \$10 refund to Relief Lodge No. 219 and \$10 to Perkins Lodge No. 308.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF MASONRY.

The retiring Grand Master has recommended a proper appropriation to send the incoming Grand Master and another Brother from this jurisdiction to the celebration of the Two Hundred Years of Masonry in Pennsylvania. This Committee recognizes this as a proper item of Budget and recommends the appropriation of \$350 for this purpose.

JEWELS FOR PAST GRAND MASTERS.

There has been referred to us Recommendation No. 4 of the retiring Grand Master which is to the effect that there are now 16 Past Grand Masters who have served this Grand Body ably and well and who have not received at the hands of this Grand Lodge "Past Grand Masters Jewels." The Grand Master has suggested that these jewels be purchased for these Past Grand Masters, four a year for the next four years.

This Committee has given consideration to this recommendation and has placed an appropriation of \$400 according to this recommendation of the Grand Master for the purchase of four jewels and we recommend the adoption of that part of the Budget.

BUDGET FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

We recommend the following appropriation or as much thereof as may be necessary for the various funds designated for the Fiscal Year ending on or about May 20, 1932.

GENERAL FUND.

Payroll, Session 1931.....	\$ 4,978.40
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings.....	1,350.00
Grand Tyler, 1931.....	15.00
Organist, 1931.....	10.00
Reporting and Transcribing, 1931.....	100.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests.....	200.00

Grand Lodge Office Rent to June 30, 1932.....	1,000.00
Grand Chaplain's Expense.....	150.00
Grand Master's Expense.....	1,700.00
Grand Master's Clerk Hire.....	600.00
Grand Secretary's Salary.....	3,600.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire.....	2,450.00
Grand Custodian's Salary.....	3,000.00
Expense—Grand Custodian and Deputy Custodians.....	2,000.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Expense—Travel of Grand Secretary.....	600.00
Expense—Other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master	600.00
Grand Secretary's Surety Bond.....	100.00
Blanket Bond—Secretary and Treasurers of Subordinate Lodges	650.00
Expense—Board of Masonic Services, Annuities and Gifts.....	150.00
Reserve for Payments under contracts—Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts	100.00
Certified Public Accountant	72.00
Expense Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	800.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	1,400.00
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 Lists of regular Lodges and mailing.....	125.00
Office Equipment Grand Secretary's Office.....	200.00
Retiring Grand Master's Jewel.....	100.00
Jewels for Four Past Grand Masters.....	400.00
Masonic Relief Association, 1931.....	210.14
Expense Committee George Washington Masonic National Memorial	200.00
Balance due on Former Expense Account—George Washington Masonic Memorial Collections	2,322.80
Unauthorized Incidental Expense of the Grand Lodge other than the Grand Secretary's Office—under direction of the Grand Master	500.00
Stenographic Service 1931 Session	25.00
Special Expense Attendants Anniversary Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania	350.00
Special Expense—Cleaning Books in the Grand Lodge Library	20.00
Special Expense—Hospital and Expense Deputy Grand Custodian to the Relief Committee	121.65
Fees Returned	50.00
Premium on Fire and Tornado Insurance on Furniture and Fixtures, \$10,000 value.....	97.00
	\$33,646.99

**MAINTENANCE FUND MASONIC-EASTERN STAR
HOME FOR CHILDREN.**

Maintenance for the Coming Fiscal Year.....\$12,000.00

ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Appropriated for special training of children leaving Fremont homes under direction of Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans\$ 600.00

WAR RELIEF FUND.

Relief as per request of Committee on Relief and care of Orphans\$ 120.00

W. Frank Wilcox, 1, presented the report of the Committee on Logs, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOGS.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Your Committee appointed to investigate the advisability of buying the logs claimed to be from the building that contained the first Masonic Lodge Room in the State of Nebraska, at Bellevue, known as the Trading Post Building, "with power to act," beg to report:

That on investigation we are convinced that the logs offered for sale are from the old Mission Building in Bellevue and not from the Trading Post building. The Trading Post building was built in 1810 of small round logs. The old Mission Building was built in 1846, 36 years later of large hewn cottonwood logs.

The east end of the Trading Post building, including the large outside chimney, fell in the Missouri River, and the west end of the building was salvaged and used for firewood by nearby residents in about 1868.

The logs offered at this time to the Grand Lodge are large hewn logs and undoubtedly came from the old Mission Building. They were sold to farmer Soneekaloth and used in building a cornerrib and smoke house on his farm at that time.

The Mission Building was used to house one of the first Indian schools in the state, and for that reason may be of value to the State Historical Society.

We find these logs offered for sale have no connection with the building that housed the first Masonic Lodge in the State, and your committee, therefore, have rejected the proposition.

W. Clarence T. Spier, 268, presented the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law which was adopted by sections, and as a whole.

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. This decision is merely an approved application of the existing law and no change is therefore necessary.

Decision Number 2. Conforming to the approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 70 of the law be amended to read as follows:

“A Lodge cannot meet in private houses nor in a hall over a saloon nor over or in a public dance hall nor over a public pool hall nor can its hall after dedication be used as a public hall or for public dancing, but it may be used by other secret orders.”

Decision Number 3. No change in the law is necessary.

Decision Number 4. A matter of interpretation of administrative authority. No change of the law is indicated.

Decision Number 5. This is an application of existing law. No change needed.

Decision Number 6. This is an application of existing law, which is sufficiently clear and comprehensive.

Decision Number 7. This decision requires no change in the present law which is very clear.

Decision Number 8. The decision as approved precludes any change in the present law.

Decision Number 9.

(a) The existing law is interpreted and no change is indicated.

(b) Administrative interpretation of existing law.

(c) The present law is very clear and the decision precludes any change.

(d) This also is administrative interpretation of existing law.

Decision Number 10. The approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence requires strict compliance with the law as now existing and refuses any change or amendment thereof.

Decision Number 11. This decision is in line with former decisions applying and interpreting the present law and requires no change thereof.

Decision Number 12. This decision merely designates the manner in which the requirements of the existing law shall be complied with. No change is therefore indicated or required.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Grand Master as approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 66-a of the law be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“Provided, that in exceptional cases for good cause shown, the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this Section.” (Section 66-a, as now existing, to remain intact with the above provision added thereto.)

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence as approved by the Grand Lodge we recommend that Section 89-C of the Law be amended to read as follows:

“No subordinate Lodge shall incur indebtedness to purchase or construct or remodel any building; nor shall any subordinate Lodge purchase or subscribe for any stock or shares or interests in any Temple Craft or other building association or corporation without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.”

To assist in carrying out the provisions of the preceding paragraph and in accordance with the approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we further recommend that Section 9 of the Law be amended by adding to and including therein the following:

“(17) Temple Buildings Advisory Committee. Which Committee shall consist of three members, each to serve for a period of three years, and who shall be appointed for such terms as shall retire one member thereof annually.” (This amendment and addition to follow in said section 9 after the words (16) Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, the remainder of said section 9 and all other provisions of said section to remain intact and unchanged.)

Complying with the approved resolution of The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, we recommend that Section 86 of the Law be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“Provided, however, that in any case where application for admission is presented by a brother to a lodge in which the fees are higher than those charged by the lodge issuing such demit, the lodge to which application for admission is made may require that the brother pay to it such difference in fees, or any part thereof, that the lodge may elect, which sum shall at once be remitted to the Grand Secretary and the amount by him be divided equally between the Masonic Home at Plattsmouth and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont.” (Section 86, as now existing, to remain intact and unchanged with the above provision added thereto).

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Grand Master then made the following remarks:

Brethren:

I want at this time, to express my very great appreciation to all the members of the Craft who have assisted in any way in carrying on the work of this Grand Lodge; to the various committees for their splendid work I want to extend my personal thanks, you have always been most generous in doing your part, and I know that this Grand Lodge appreciates the services of the various members of the committees who have served so willingly and well.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Past Grand Master George H. Thummel, assisted by Past Grand Master Charles E. Burnham, acting as Grand Marshal, installed the Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

Remarks by Grand Master Orville A. Andrews:

May I say, my dear Brother John, it now becomes my most pleasant duty to be privileged to pin upon your breast this badge of office, which was given to me one year ago. I have not been unmindful of the responsibilities that rested upon the Grand Master during this year, and I know you, my Brother, will not be unmindful of those great responsibilities.

We have been privileged to work together for some years. My first acquaintanceship with you was during your services to this Grand Lodge as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. I was very happy indeed when you were appointed as Grand Junior Deacon. We have labored closely together during the succeeding years until I feel, Brother John, that we have reached a real comradeship. I cannot say more.

I know that you will be guided by the Great Architect of the Universe in the year before you.

May I be privileged now to present the Jewel. God Bless You, My Brother.

Remarks by John R. Tapster, Deputy Grand Master:

M. W. Brother:

I just want to assure you that our labors together have been labors of love both for you and for the fraternity which we serve.

Remarks by George H. Thummel, Past Grand Master:

Brethren:

We have come to the close of a very interesting session, I think we have done great good for Masonry this year. We have started the trial by commission. I am sure we will never go back to the old unsatisfactory way whereby so many escaped due punishment.

As we now are about to close and depart to our several homes I trust that the God of our Fathers will be with you and that we will all return next year in health and strength to carry on the work. God Bless You.

W. Clarence T. Spier, 268, presented the additional report of the Committee on Codification of the Law:

As supplemental to the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, I neglected, when I was making my report, to include the approval of the Grand Lodge of the Trial Commission System. I will merely say that the amendments have been codified. I move the adoption of this report by the Grand Lodge. Seconded and Carried.

PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL.

Remarks by M. W. Robert R. Dickson, Past Grand Master:

Most Worshipful Sir:

One year ago I had the pleasure of installing you as Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska and investing you with the jewel of your office. You were of my Masonic creation, having appointed you Junior Deacon of this Grand Lodge. Since that time you were elected step by step by the members of this Grand Jurisdiction to the highest honor within their gift. Your appointment was my most important responsibility and concern as I was placing you in line to become Grand Master. The future of Masonry in Nebraska was involved in my selection. I then had, and still have, absolute faith and confidence in you, not only as a man, but as a Mason. I want to say to you that you have not disappointed me. You have met my every expectation, you have been an honor and a credit to Masonry, you have faithfully and fearlessly discharged your duty as Grand Master. You have been prompted by the highest idealism to the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man. You have endeared yourself to the Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction, and carry with you the love, esteem, and affection of 42,000 Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction.

It has been said that all things must come to an end. Your retirement as Grand Master does not mean that their friendship for you is at an end, or that your work for the good of Masonry is at an end. As a Past Grand Master you enter upon a new field of work. It is not for you to sit down and do nothing. The Past Grand Masters have the same interest in Masonry and our Grand Lodge as when they presided in the East, and they hope that you will join with them and give to this Grand Lodge the benefit of your knowledge and experience.

It is the custom of this Grand Lodge to present to the retiring Grand Master a memento of our affection and esteem. I will place this jewel upon your breast with the greatest of satisfaction, and with no misgivings or embarrassment, that you have performed your duties as you understood them, it is yours to wear and keep as long as life lasts, and when life's journey is at an end may it be said of you "Weighed in the balance and not found wanting."

Brethren, the presentation of this jewel, a token of the Grand Lodge, has been the most pleasant privilege.

Brother, let me say to you that it is the prayer of the Masons in Nebraska from the youngest Entered Apprentice to the Most Worshipful Grand Master in the East that your span of life may be lengthened and lengthened many, many years, and that your pathway through life may be strewn with God's choicest blessings for you.

"I pray the prayer the Easterners do,
May the peace of Allah abide with you;
Wherever you stay, wherever you go,
May the beautiful palms of Allah grow;

Through the days of labor, and the nights of rest,
The love of Good Allah make you blest;
So I touch my heart—as the Easterners do,
May the peace of Allah abide with you."

Remarks by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master:

Most Worshipful Brother Dickson and Brethren:

I wonder how many of you brethren can appreciate my feelings at this time. I desire to express my very deep appreciation for the encouraging words and words of commendation which our Brother Dickson has just given to me. I recognize the high honor that you brethren have accorded to me in permitting me to serve, or try to serve, this Grand Jurisdiction as Grand Master.

I say to you, Brethren, I have done the best I could. I am thankful for the opportunity and privilege of serving. I hope that I may still continue to be of service in this Grand Jurisdiction. My great desire was to promulgate the true teachings of Masonry, and to act in its advancement in order to make the world better.

I recognize also that I am what is commonly called a has-been, but I shall do the best I can to assist, and I pledge you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, my earnest assistance in everything I can do to help you or the Grand Lodge.

Edgar Guest says:

"I'd like to think when life is done that I had filled a needed post;
That here and there I'd paid my fare with more than idle talk and
boast;
That I had taken gifts divine, the breath of life and manhood fine;
And tried to use them now and then in service of my fellow men.
I'd hate to think when life is through, that I had lived my round
of years;
A useless kind that leaves behind no record in this vale of tears;
That I had wasted all my days in treading only selfish ways;
And that this world would be the same if it had never known my
name.
I'd like to think that here and there, when I am gone, there shall
remain
A happier spot that might not have existed had I toiled for gain;
That someones cheery voice and smile shall prove that I had been
worthwhile—
That I had paid with something fine, my debt to God for life
sublime."

Brethren, I hope I may leave such a record.

THANKS.

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master:

I move that the thanks and the appreciation of this Grand Lodge be extended to Most Worshipful Orville A. Andrews, for his faithful and efficient service as Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. Seconded and carried by a rising vote.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master then made the following remarks:

I appreciate more than I can convey to you the honor that has been conferred upon me today, and to you I want to express my very sincere appreciation for the confidence that you have placed in me. Six years ago I was appointed Junior Deacon of this Grand Lodge, and I entered upon the duties of that office with fear and trembling; fear because of what I thought was a knowledge of my limitations, and trembling because of the responsibilities that I faced. Today you placed me in the highest office within your power to grant. I am not insensible to the increased responsibilities, but with the help of that Great Grand Master who controls the destinies of all those who put their trust in him, I enter upon the duties of this office with the assurance that he will guide our steps if we but do our part.

I again thank you Brethren, not only for the honor but for the opportunity of service, and extend to you the hand of Brotherhood and Fellowship and I ask your hearty cooperation to the end that the honor and the glory and reputation of the Fraternity may be firmly established and the world at large convinced of its good effect.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary then made the following remarks:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

My attention has been called to the fact that 55 years ago this month Brother Thummel was elected Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, and Brother Francis E. White has attended 55 Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge. His coming back to us after an absence of five years has made it possible for us to renew acquaintance with him, to renew our Brotherhood, and our friendly feeling. I believe that everybody has felt a great joy in Frank White's being with us at this session of the Grand Lodge. I believe that it has been good for us to have him here, and to see his joy, because we have all seen how he has enjoyed himself in being with us. It has been a benediction on the Grand Lodge. I think some mention should be made in the proceedings of the pleasure we have had in having Frank with us again.

R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, then made the following remarks:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

You could not put it in a book, for there isn't any book large enough to hold how much good I have had out of this meeting. I have felt so happy that language cannot tell all I would like to say. I wake in the night and think of you, of how good you were to me, how you elected me to office time after time, and how patient you were with me when I fell short of what you expected of me—you cannot understand what your reception has meant to one who has broken the ties of years and years and is attempting to make new friends in a strange place.

The friends we make after we have passed the meridian of life are not the same as the friends of our youth; the ones that stood by us in our adversity and rejoiced with us in our prosperity; just such friends as I am meeting here in this great and good city, and that I see before me, My Dearly Beloved Brethren.

There has been a good deal of talk in this Grand Body about Freemasonry and Brotherhood, but I want to tell you a few things from my own experience.

I was attracted to Freemasonry in my youth. The first incentive I had for petitioning for the degrees of Freemasonry was through noting the character and standing of men who I knew belonged to a little lodge down in the small town where I lived—men in the professions, business men, men of the highest character, county and city officials, men with whom I wanted to be associated. When I was initiated I asked myself: "What is there in Masonry to hold these men together?" The answer seemed to me to be a desire to do good to our fellowmen and to be an influence in the community for all that makes for a higher and better civilization. And, from the example of the brethren, I, too, felt a desire to do something on the same lines.

How much that had to do with my future life I do not know, but I feel certain that there are times in the lives of most men when one path leads one way, and the other another way; and Masonry, the ritual, the monitor, and the history, lead to the path of goodness, happiness and service. It is the influence of good men that helps to make Freemasonry a power for good wherever it exists.

It has been said that the channel of human influence for good, when once opened, goes on and on forever; that a good deed once done, a higher and more noble resolution carried into effect, never dies.

Now, my brothers, that is what Freemasonry is trying to do; it is trying to show to the world that it is doing good, and is it not a fact that wherever civilization stands highest, there Freemasonry is at its best.

Brethren, let us go on doing this good work. There is work for all of us to do and the influence of all of our brethren—a little here and a little there in our own communities, when it is all together, is a tremendous amount. There is no yard stick or system of weights and measures that will measure the human influence. It is just like the man said who invented interest—it works nights, days, and Sundays, and when it rains, and when it shines.

Brethren, the shadows are lengthening for many of us. It may not be my good fortune to meet so many of you again, but I hope to come again to Grand Lodge meetings. I do hope and pray that God's choicest blessings will be given to every one of you until you enter the Celestial Lodge above where the Supreme Grand Master forever reigns and presides. (Applause).

M. .W. .John R. Tapster, Grand Master :

Right Worshipful Brother White: You may not know it, but you have an invitation to attend the 75th Anniversary of this Grand Lodge next year and you will be back at that 75th Anniversary.

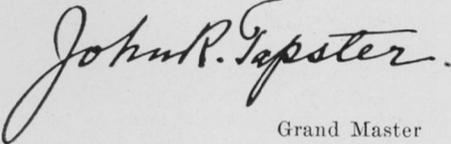
R. .W. .Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus :

My dear brother: I am a little confused. I have obeyed every order I have received from this Grand Lodge for sixty-three years and a little more—if that is an order I will obey it. If it is an invitation, I will consider it.

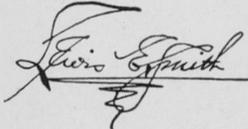
M. .W. .John R. Tapster, Grand Master :

It is an order.

At 3:30 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. 9—Enumeration and Appointment.—The Committees of this Grand Lodge shall consist of the following: (1) Jurisprudence, (2) Codification of the Law, (3) Foreign Correspondence, (4) Fraternal Dead, (5) Relief and Care of Orphans, (6) Grievances, (7) Doings of Grand Officers, (8) Finance, (9) Charters and Dispensations, (10) Credentials, (11) Grand Lodge Office, (12) Pay-Roll, (13) Visiting Brethren, (14) Unfinished Business, (15) Promotion of World's Peace, (16) Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, (17) Temple Buildings Advisory Committee; which Committee shall consist of three members, each to serve for a period of three years, and who shall be appointed for such terms as shall retire one member thereof annually. The Committee numbered (1) above shall consist of all the Past Grand Masters in attendance, with the junior as chairman. Each of the other Committees, except (5) and (16), shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five members, and shall be appointed by the Grand Master, as follows: The Committees numbered (2) to (5) above inclusive; the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace, numbered (15) and the Temple Buildings Advisory Committee numbered (17), shall be appointed within ten days after his installation, and the remaining Committees at least twenty days before each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

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. 66-A—Refusing Examination.—A Brother refusing to qualify and pass an examination as provided by Section 66, renders himself liable to charges. No one hereafter made a Master Mason shall be entitled to a demit, a diploma, nor to hold an office in a Lodge, until he has complied with said section; provided, that in exceptional cases for good cause shown, the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this Section.

Sec. 70—Meeting Places.—A Lodge cannot meet in private houses, nor in a hall over a saloon, nor over or in a public dance hall, nor over a public pool hall, nor can its hall after dedication be used as a public hall or for public dancing, but it may be used by other secret orders.

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.

Sec. 86—Minimum: Return.—The minimum fees for the three degrees shall be forty dollars divided as follows: \$20.00 for the degree of an Entered Apprentice Mason, \$10.00 for the degree of a Fellow Craft Mason and \$10.00 for the degree of Master Mason; the fee for the degree of an Entered Apprentice shall accompany the petition for initiation; and no degree shall be conferred on any person until the fee, as fixed by the by-laws at the date the candidate's petition was received, is actually paid, nor shall fees ever be refunded after the degrees are conferred. Fees paid in advance become the property of the lodge on a favorable ballot, and the secretary shall at once, upon the receipt of any fee or other funds, pass the same into the funds of the lodge. They shall be returned to rejected petitioners and to candidates stopped by objection, but not to those who decline to submit to the regular mode of preparation. When fees have been paid for any of the degrees, and the candidate has been ready to receive them but dies without receiving them, the fees should be refunded to his estate. No lodge shall impose a fee for admission or demission, provided, however, that in any case where application for admission is presented by a Brother to a Lodge in which the fees are higher than those charged by the Lodge issuing such demit, the Lodge to which application for admission is made, may require that the Brother pay to it such difference in fees, or any part thereof, that the Lodge may elect; which sum shall at once be remitted to the Grand Secretary, and the amount by him be divided equally between the Nebraska Masonic Home, at Plattsmouth, and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, at Fremont.

Sec. 89-C.—No subordinate Lodge shall incur indebtedness to purchase, or construct, or remodel any building; nor shall any subordinate Lodge purchase or subscribe for any stock, or shares, or interests, in any Temple Craft, or other building association, or corporation, without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

The following sections are repealed:

Chapter XXII

Sec. 149. Sec. 151. Sec. 151-A. Sec. 152.

Chapter XXIII

Sec. 153. Sec. 155.

Chapter XXIV

Sec. 159. Sec. 160. Sec. 161. Sec. 162.

Chapter XXV

Sec. 166. Sec. 171. Sec. 173. Sec. 175.
 Sec. 168. Sec. 172. Sec. 174. Sec. 176.
 Sec. 169.

Chapter XXVI

Sec. 180. Sec. 184. Sec. 187. Sec. 189.
 Sec. 182. Sec. 185. Sec. 188 Sec. 190.
 Sec. 183. Sec. 186.

Chapter XXVII

Sec. 191. Sec. 197.

Chapter XXVIII

Sec. 199.

A Trial Code has been prepared and published, of which the Grand Master says:

“Many sections of the old law have been repealed; some are still in effect. Every law on the subject of trials is included in this code, and is complete, and the final word of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, as to trials and all procedure pertaining thereto.”

The Grand Secretary will furnish a copy of the Trial Code upon request.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR
BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
WILLIAM M. ERICKSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..April 8, 1930
CHARLES E. WILSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..June 3, 1930
JAMES M. PATTON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..June 20, 1930
CHARLES N. DAWSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 8, 1930
WILLIAM B. HOWARD.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 14, 1930
JAMES H. STEPHENS.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 16, 1930
HOMER O. WILHELM.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 31, 1930
WILLIAM A. CARNEY.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Aug. 3, 1930
GEORGE L. CAMPEN.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Sept. 21, 1930
JULIUS C. SOUKUP.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Oct. 8, 1930
WARREN S. FRANK.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Dec. 22, 1930
BEN F. COPELAND.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Nov. 11, 1930
JOSEPH E. PERRY.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Dec. 2, 1930
FREDERICK H. JACKSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Dec. 18, 1930
JOHN L. STOLLARD.....	Western Star,	No. 2..July 8, 1930
ALBERT E. STOCKER.....	Western Star,	No. 2..July 15, 1930
HERSCHEL B. SMITH.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Aug. 7, 1930
CHARLES G. PLACE.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Nov. 4, 1930
THOMAS N. WOOLMAN.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Jan. 14, 1930
HARRY B. IZARD.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Jan. 10, 1928
ISAAC W. DAVIS.....	Capitol,	No. 3..July 8, 1930
WILLIAM A. ELLIOTT.....	Capitol,	No. 3..July 16, 1930
MARCUS L. CARLISLE.....	Capitol,	No. 3..July 26, 1930
SAMUEL A. ROBERTSON.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Aug. 3, 1930
HUBERT P. RYNER.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Oct. 13, 1930
GEORGE H. COOK.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Oct. 19, 1930
ANDREW B. SOMERS.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Oct. 23, 1930
EDWARD E. LITZ.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Nov. 18, 1930
A. BOYD AMBERSON.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Nov. 27, 1930
JAMES A. HOWARD.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Dec. 14, 1930
RALPH C. DUSTIN.....	Nemaha Valley,	No. 4..July 1, 1930
JOHN H. REAM.....	Omadi,	No. 5..May 24, 1930
EMMANUEL CHRISTENSEN....	Omadi,	No. 5..Aug. 21, 1930
ALFRED W. WHITE.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..April 26, 1930
JOHN F. SHELDON.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..July 25, 1930
JOSEPH F. TUBBS.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..Aug. 27, 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JAMES McBRIDE.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..Feb. 6, 1930
EARL R. TRAVIS.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..... 1928
ALBERT C. KUGEL.....	Covert,	No. 11..May 6, 1930
EDWIN E. KIMBERLY.....	Covert,	No. 11..May 15, 1930
CHARLES E. SCHNEIDER.....	Covert,	No. 11..June 30, 1930
MILTON T. BARLOW.....	Covert,	No. 11..July 1, 1930
FRANK H. GODDARD.....	Covert,	No. 11..July 14, 1930
LOUIS BERKA.....	Covert,	No. 11..Sept. 13, 1930
LOUIS RUBIN.....	Covert,	No. 11..Sept. 13, 1930
WILLIAM AR.....	Covert,	No. 11..Sept. 22, 1930
SAMUEL B. AMSTUTZ.....	Covert,	No. 11..Oct. 11, 1930
WILLIAM L. RITTER.....	Covert,	No. 11..Oct. 20, 1930
AARON S. ALLEN.....	Covert,	No. 11..Nov. 15, 1930
HENRY S. ROSENDALE.....	Covert,	No. 11..Nov. 22, 1930
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.....	Orient,	No. 13..Aug. 22, 1930
DANIEL C. COLE.....	Peru,	No. 14..Aug. 7, 1930
WILLIAM F. HOYT.....	Peru,	No. 14..June 26, 1930
CHARLES B. VEAZIE.....	Fremont,	No. 15..April 13, 1930
FRED W. VAUGHAN.....	Fremont,	No. 15..May 1, 1930
HUGH C. McDERMOTT.....	Fremont,	No. 15..June 10, 1930
PETER E. KRYGER.....	Fremont,	No. 15..June 19, 1930
BENJAMIN FIELDS.....	Fremont,	No. 15..June 29, 1930
LAWRENCE M. NICHOLS.....	Fremont,	No. 15..July 12, 1930
JOHN H. MATTHEWS.....	Fremont,	No. 15..July 15, 1930
EDGAR E. DAUGHERTY.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Sept. 15, 1930
RALPH H. HERMAN.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Dec. 8, 1930
CHARLES W. POOL.....	Tecumseh,	No. 17..July 5, 1930
GEORGE A. DUNLAP.....	Tecumseh,	No. 17..Aug. 6, 1930
EDGAR H. GRIST.....	Tecumseh,	No. 17..Sept. 20, 1930
THOMAS S. M. BENHAM.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..April 8, 1930
DANIEL B. CROUSEY.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..July 2, 1930
CHARLES F. EVANS.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Aug. 26, 1930
EDWIN L. SUTFIN.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Sept. 10, 1930
WILLIAM F. BELKNAP.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Oct. 1, 1930
OWEN W. COTTON.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Oct. 13, 1930
CHARLES M. SALEM.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Nov. 3, 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
CARL E. REYNOLDS.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Dec. 27, 1930
GUY S. HELTMAN.....	Washington,	No. 21..April 2, 1925
MILTON O. ANDERSON.....	Pawnee,	No. 23..May 10, 1930
EDWARD N. CARTER.....	Pawnee,	No. 23..July 8, 1930
JOSEPH H. PHILLIPS.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..May 6, 1930
FRED W. FITCH.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..June 23, 1930
FRED E. GERNANDT.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 13, 1930
CARL H. SCHUNKE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 14, 1930
GEORGE ELLET.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 16, 1930
CHARLES S. SHAW.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 21, 1930
LLOYD H. CASE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Sept. 27, 1930
FRED E. LONGHURST.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 11, 1930
GUSTAVE L. HOLLO.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Nov. 13, 1930
FRANK E. LENHART.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..May 11, 1930
NOAH S. CLARK.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..May 15, 1930
CHARLES C. FARLOW.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..June 17, 1930
MENZO W. TERRY.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Oct. 27, 1930
OTIS J. LYNDES.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Nov. 26, 1930
CLARENCE O. HALE.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Dec. 13, 1930
SOREN OLSON.....	Jordan,	No. 27..July 3, 1930
WILLIAM W. WAGNER.....	Jordan,	No. 27..Nov. 19, 1930
FRANK MILLER.....	Jordan,	No. 27..May 15, 1929
ALBERT W. BREED.....	Tekamah	No. 31..June 26, 1930
JOHN J. HALLIGAN.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..July 3, 1930
GEORGE W. FINN.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..July 16, 1930
FREDERICK W. DOLSON.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Oct. 7, 1930
MILTON DOOLITTLE.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Nov. 23, 1930
EDWARD J. RANNIE.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Oct. 7, 1930
FLOYD C. STEELE.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..July 14, 1929
JOHN D. MOORE.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..July 26, 1930
JAMES E. DILL.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..July 7, 1930
JOHN J. KEPNER.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Sept. 8, 1930
WILLIAM R. BURKE.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Nov. 4, 1930
ADOLPH W. TOMES.....	Acacia,	No. 34..May 4, 1930
OMAR C. REED.....	Acacia,	No. 34..July 5, 1930
ROBERT C. BOYD.....	Acacia,	No. 34..Dec. 20, 1930

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
GRANT A. HENNEY.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..April 22, 1930
CLEL R. SHELLEY.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..May 10, 1930
GEORGE J. BUSBOOM.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..May 26, 1930
STEPHEN M. BAILEY.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..June 11, 1930
ROBERT W. HANS.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Dec. 5, 1930
WILLARD L. STANLEY.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Aug. 22, 1930
FRANK PARKER.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Oct. 4, 1930
CARROLL E. CLARK.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Dec. 26, 1930
CLARENCE A. CALDWELL.....	Crete,	No. 37..July 8, 1930
EUGENE C. KEMBLE.....	Crete,	No. 37..June 8, 1930
CAITANO MARCELINO.....	Crete,	No. 37..Oct. 1, 1930
HERMAN WISSENBERG, SR.....	Crete,	No. 37..Dec. 11, 1930
FRANK G. SIMMONS.....	Oliver,	No. 38..Oct. 15, 1930
HOWARD N. COLEMAN.....	Oliver,	No. 38..Dec. 21, 1930
OSCAR MELIUS.....	Papillion,	No. 39..April 11, 1930
ERROLD G. BAHL.....	Humboldt,	No. 40..Oct. 26, 1930
EDMUND W. THORPE.....	NorthernLight,	No. 41..April 7, 1930
CHARLES A. WHALEN.....	NorthernLight,	No. 41..Nov. 15, 1930
C. FRANK HOGG.....	Juniata,	No. 42..July 19, 1930
CLARENCE E. STAUBER.....	Hebron,	No. 43..May 1, 1930
HENRY STEVENS.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..May 20, 1930
SILAS B. FUNK.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..June 13, 1930
LAWRENCE D. MARTIN.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Dec. 20, 1930
OLLIVER A. FAIRCHILDS.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Dec. 20, 1930
WALTER BEAL.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Oct. 11, 1930
HARRY G. LLOYD.....	Hastings,	No. 50..April 5, 1930
ERNEST HOEPPNER.....	Hastings,	No. 50..June 19, 1930
HARLAN J. FOSTER.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Nov. 10, 1930
EGBERT R. WATSON.....	Fidelity,	No. 51..Oct. 27, 1930
EUCLID F. ABBOTT.....	Charity,	No. 53..April 22, 1930
WESLEY G. RICKARD.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..April 1, 1930
CHRISTIAN ROCKE.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..April 22, 1930
WILLIAM L. LEMON.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..May 16, 1930
ALEX A. PIPER.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Aug. 3, 1930
GEORGE C. JOY.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Sept. 17, 1930
ELMER E. REBUCK.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Oct. 5, 1930

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR
BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..... 1930
GEORGE H. SIMS.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Nov. 20, 1930
SAMUEL E. MARKLE.....	York,	No. 56..April 15, 1930
HENRY W. BROTT.....	York,	No. 56..June 29, 1930
WALLACE EBERLE.....	York,	No. 56..July 16, 1930
SAMUEL E. CAIN.....	York,	No. 56..Sept. 19, 1930
JOHN MERADITH.....	York,	No. 56..Nov. 18, 1930
EDWARD N. HOOD.....	Wahoo,	No. 59..July 23, 1930
EMIL DAHLSTRAND.....	Melrose,	No. 60..July 2, 1930
DONALD N. CAMPBELL.....	Melrose,	No. 60..Aug. 22, 1930
WILLIAM G. KUGLER.....	Thistle,	No. 61..July 13, 1930
CHARLES B. COGIL.....	Keystone,	No. 62..May 15, 1930
NAPOLEON B. HAYDEN.....	Blue Valley,	No. 64..April 21, 1930
WILLIAM E. WATKINS.....	Blue Valley,	No. 64..Nov. 14, 1930
CHARLES WHIPPLE.....	Blue Valley,	No. 64..Dec. 13, 1930
EDWIN B. HARTMAN.....	Osceola,	No. 65..Sept. 4, 1930
JOHN C. SCHERNIKAN.....	Edgar,	No. 67..June 4, 1930
CLARK J. WILSON.....	Aurora,	No. 68..Nov. 5, 1930
CHARLES J. McKEE.....	Aurora,	No. 68..April 29, 1930
WILLIAM E. RIFFLE.....	Sterling,	No. 70..July 7, 1930
LEWIS E. TOBIAS.....	Sterling,	No. 70..Dec. 4 1930
INWELL E. QUALLEY.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..April 3, 1930
CLARENCE A. BROWN.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..July 7, 1930
WILLIAM J. DAVIS.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Aug. 17, 1930
JOSEPH OBERFELDER.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Oct. 1, 1930
ROBERT GREENWOOD.....	Nelson,	No. 77..Oct. 20, 1930
WALDO E. PROPST.....	Geneva,	No. 79..April 10, 1930
P. WESLEY FLUHARTY.....	Composite,	No. 81..Aug. 11, 1930
AXEL E. CARLSON.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Sept. 3, 1930
NELSON HALD.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Sept. 16, 1930
ELIAS BAILEY.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Sept. 26, 1930
IRVIN G. ARMSTRONG.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Dec. 1, 1930
FRANK S. NICHOLSON.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Dec. 11, 1930
HARLAN L. SPANGLER.....	Fairfield,	No. 84..July .. 1930
NEAL M. MONROE.....	Tyre,	No. 85..Sept. 20, 1930
CHARLES C. WOODS, SR.....	Cedar River,	No. 89..Sept. 16, 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
EMIL P. MILLER.....	Oakland,	No. 91..July 3, 1930
ALEX HAMMERSTROM.....	Oakland,	No. 91..Sept. 11, 1930
MURRAY V. CROMMETT.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..May 2, 1930
ISAAC G. MALONE.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..April 13, 1930
WILLIAM B. WHITNEY.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..July 7, 1930
JAMES D. MARTIN.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..July 27, 1930
CHARLES E. V. SMITH.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..Oct. 1, 1930
ALPHEUS GADDIS.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..Oct. 3, 1930
JOHN P. BRATT.....	Bennett,	No. 94..April 25, 1930
JOHN P. GILLIGAN.....	Garfield,	No. 95..Sept. 28, 1930
CHARLES A. VERMILLION....	Euclid,	No. 97..June .. 1927
DONALD T. AYRES.....	Ponca,	No. 101..June 29, 1930
JOSEPH B. BERANEK.....	Ord,	No. 103..April 9, 1930
HJALMER GUDMUNSEN.....	Ord,	No. 103..July 2, 1930
HARRY A. NELSON.....	Stella,	No. 105..Sept. 21, 1930
ARTHUR M. BENNETT.....	Porter,	No. 106..April 17, 1930
WILLIAM SUTTON.....	Table Rock,	No. 108..June 5, 1930
FRANK WERNER.....	Table Rock,	No. 108..July 31, 1930
JOSEPH MARTIN.....	Globe,	No. 113..Aug. 17, 1930
WILLIAM R. MARTIN.....	Globe,	No. 113..Aug. 22, 1930
WILLIAM C. CAVEN.....	Wisner,	No. 114..Nov. 3, 1930
DAVID S. HARDIN.....	Harlan,	No. 116..July 21, 1930
PHILETUS P. BENTLEY.....	Harlan,	No. 116..Dec. 28, 1930
WILLARD H. SCOTT.....	Hardy,	No. 117..Sept. 3, 1930
FREDERICK M. POTTER.....	Doric,	No. 118..Aug. 30, 1929
WILLIAM L. FISHER.....	Wayne,	No. 120..April 24, 1930
DANIEL J. CAVANAUGH.....	Wayne,	No. 120..June 22, 1930
ANDREW J. FERGUSON.....	Wayne,	No. 120..July 22, 1922
FRANK C. ZOLL.....	Wayne,	No. 120..June 16, 1928
CLARENCE E. STINE.....	Superior,	No. 121..April 14, 1930
PETER T. NELSON.....	Superior,	No. 121..May 22, 1930
LEW S. PERRY.....	Superior,	No. 121..Nov. 22, 1930
WILLIAM R. FITHIAN.....	Superior,	No. 121..Sept. .. 1930
J. FRANK NELSON.....	Superior,	No. 121..Feb. 2, 1928
HERBERT R. HOWE.....	Auburn,	No. 124..April 6, 1930
RICHARD W. BARLOW.....	Auburn,	No. 124..Dec. 11, 1930

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
ERIC JOHNSON.....	Mount Nebo,	No. 125..Sept. 8, 1930
ALONZO O. KNERR.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..April 17, 1930
AARON DOVENBARGER.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..May 13, 1930
GEORGE E. HAMMOND.....	Minden,	No. 127..April 29, 1930
THAD ROBINSON.....	Minden,	No. 127..June 21, 1930
JESSE W. BENNETT.....	Tusean,	No. 130..Dec. 26, 1930
JOHN SETH.....	McCook,	No. 135..Oct. 16, 1930
ROBERT C. ORR.....	McCook,	No. 135..Nov. 15, 1930
ROY W. COLEMAN.....	McCook,	No. 135..Nov. 17, 1930
DAVID BEEZLEY.....	Upright,	No. 137..Mar. . . 1926
GEORGE R. RICH.....	Clay Centre,	No. 139..June 6, 1930
WILLIAM DOBSON.....	Crescent,	No. 143..April 3, 1930
MADISON N. HENSLEY.....	Kenesaw,	No. 144..Oct. 9, 1930
FRANK N. TOWNLEY.....	Kenesaw,	No. 144..Dec. 24, 1930
WILLIAM ZUHLKE.....	Bancroft,	No. 145..May 15, 1930
JOHN SHAAL.....	Siloam,	No. 147..May 23, 1930
FRANK NORTON.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..May 8, 1930
JUDSON KAY.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Aug. 20, 1930
CHARLES W. BOWMAN.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Aug. 30, 1930
BENJAMIN A. FYE.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Aug. 31, 1930
HARVEY M. PICKENS.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Oct. 4, 1930
WILLIAM M. TOOLEY.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Oct. 22, 1930
ARCHIE S. MUMAU.....	Jewel,	No. 149..May 12, 1930
LOUIS A. RODWELL.....	Cambridge,	No. 150..Sept. 9, 1930
NELSON H. OLMSTED.....	Parallel,	No. 152..June 10, 1930
HARLEY E. BOWHAY.....	Parallel,	No. 152..Nov. 19, 1930
CARL E. MUTCHMORE.....	Parallel,	No. 152..Dec. 1, 1930
THOMAS CHILVERS.....	Evergreen,	No.153..Nov. 16, 1930
ANDREW J. DAVIS.....	Pythagoras,	No. 156..Aug. 26, 1930
EDWARD W. PERRY.....	Valley,	No. 157..Nov. 12, 1930
JOHN VAN CLEAVE.....	Valley,	No. 157..Dec. 15, 1930
GEORGE FERRIS.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..May 9, 1930
MELVIN E. GORDON.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..Sept. 11, 1930
JOE HIBBS.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..July 1, 1930
ROY H. LIBBY.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..May 31, 1930
MELVIN P. WADLEY.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..Oct. 2, 1930

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
ARTHUR J. AUFDENGARTEN	Ogalalla,	No. 159. .Sept. 13, 1930
EDWIN M. SEARLE, SR.	Ogalalla,	No. 159. .Dec. 22, 1930
MADISON S. EDWARDS	Zeredatha,	No. 160. .Sept. 20, 1930
THOMAS J. WILBURN	Atkinson,	No. 164. .Sept. 16, 1926
JOHN TJADEN	Barneston,	No. 165. .June 25, 1930
JOHN D. ASKWITH	Mystic Tie,	No. 166. .Sept. 6, 1930
ALBERT G. KELLER	Elwood,	No. 167. .May 5, 1930
EDGAR D. HUNTER	Elwood,	No. 167. .Sept. 10, 1930
DAVID A. RUNDSTROM	Curtis,	No. 168. .Oct. 20, 1930
NEWTON F. HALL	Curtis,	No. 168. .Dec. 3, 1930
CHARLES T. GAMMON	Amity,	No. 169. .Aug. 20, 1930
AUGUST OSTRAND	Mason City,	No. 170. .Oct. 7, 1930
GEORGE E. PORTER	Mason City,	No. 170. .Oct. 15, 1930
ADELBERT J. READ	Merna,	No. 171. .April 10, 1930
LANSING J. READ	Merna,	No. 171. .Sept. 29, 1930
CLARK J. STEVENS	Gladstone,	No. 176. .April 26, 1930
JOSEPH E. BROWN	Hay Springs,	No. 177. .Aug. 11, 1930
JOHN C. MOSSER	Justice,	No. 180. .Nov. 23, 1930
JOHN W. REED, SR.	Faith,	No. 181. .June 30, 1930
WASH T. JUDEN	Faith,	No. 181. .April 26, 1930
CECIL C. DUNKIN	Alliance,	No. 183. .Aug. 28, 1930
JOSEPH C. VAUGHAN	Alliance,	No. 183. .Sept. 20, 1930
ALMON A. THURLOW	Bee Hive,	No. 184. .June 21, 1930
PHILLIP J. KRAUSE	Bee Hive,	No. 184. .Sept. 29, 1930
WILLET E. CROSBY	Bee Hive,	No. 184. .Aug. 25, 1930
DAVID S. CLARK	Bee Hive,	No. 184. .April 21, 1930
EDWIN B. SNYDER	Bee Hive,	No. 184. .Oct. 18, 1930
FRED M. DARNER	Meridian,	No. 188. .Aug. 16, 1930
ERNEST C. GEORGE	Granite,	No. 189. .April 5, 1930
OLIVER J. WALKER	Granite,	No. 189. .Dec. 26, 1930
JOHN A. DOLPH	Amethyst,	No. 190. .April 20, 1929
FRED N. HUTTON	Amethyst,	No. 190. .May 8, 1916
EDGAR D. SPENCER	Minnekadusa,	No. 192. .June 4, 1930
SAMUEL PARRY	Minnekadusa,	No. 192. .Sept. 23, 1930
CHARLES A. POWERS	Blazing Star,	No. 200. .June .. 1928
FRED W. SPENCER	Blazing Star,	No. 200. .Sept. .. 1929

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
EDWIN A. CURRIE.....	Scotts Bluff,	No. 201. .Sept. 17, 1930
OBED O. REED.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202. .Aug. 24, 1930
DANIEL O. COLLIER.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202. .Dec. 22, 1930
COLONEL J. HIATT.....	Napthali,	No. 206. .April 8, 1930
ARTHUR D. BAUM.....	Parian,	No. 207. .Dec. 29, 1930
AULDEN A. TURK.....	Canopy,	No. 209. .April 27, 1930
HARRY V. McDONALD.....	Canopy,	No. 209. .July 20, 1930
ALBERT R. HORNBECK.....	Canopy,	No. 209. .Aug. 2, 1930
HENRY A. GILLESPIE.....	Canopy,	No. 209. .May 20, 1926
ISAAC S. RICHARDS.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210. .May 13, 1930
JAMES W. BAILEY.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210. .May 16, 1930
PARDON B. SHEPARD, JR.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210. .June 21, 1930
RALPH HARRIS.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210. .July 21, 1930
WALTER R. MATHEWSON.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210. .Nov. 15, 1930
CHRISTIAN FRAAS.....	Cement,	No. 211. .July 8, 1930
JOHN HOTHEM.....	Compass & Square,	No. 212. .July 4, 1930
JOHN STUEHRK.....	Occidental,	No. 215. .June 30, 1930
WILLIAM W. BELL.....	Wauneta,	No. 217. .June 7, 1930
J. HARVEY METTLEN.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218. .July 11, 1930
BURLINGTON CUNNINGHAM.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218. .Nov. 30, 1930
FRANK W. SELLORS.....	Silver Cord,	No. 224. .Oct. 11, 1930
JAMES M. CURRY.....	Silver Cord,	No. 224. .Nov. 17, 1930
JAMES T. BONTA.....	Cable,	No. 225. .Nov. 17, 1930
DANIEL R. ROGERS.....	Grace,	No. 226. .Oct. 7, 1930
JOHN E. FORD.....	Bartley,	No. 228. .Aug. 8, 1930
BERT MOORE.....	Bartley,	No. 228. .Sept. 27, 1930
JOHN K. JONES.....	Comet,	No. 229. .July 25, 1930
LON C. WALKER.....	Comet,	No. 229. .Dec. 15, 1930
GILBERT L. COLLINS.....	Delta,	No. 230. .Dec. 4, 1930
NORMAN W. WILKINS.....	John S. Bowen,	No. 232. .Dec. 23, 1930
JAMES B. O'NEAL.....	Zion,	No. 234. .Nov. 19, 1930
JOHN M. CASSELL.....	Fraternity,	No. 235. .Aug. 16, 1930
DEAN MARSHALL.....	Cubit,	No. 237. .May 24, 1930
CHARLES MARSHALL.....	Cubit,	No. 237. .Nov. 27, 1930
DAVID McMONIES.....	Pilot,	No. 240. .Aug. 10, 1930
ALFRED B. HOUGHTON.....	Hampton,	No. 245. .April 3, 1930

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN WISEMAN.....	Hampton,	No. 245..Oct. 27, 1930
HENRY M. POLLARD.....	Nehawka,	No. 246..April 7, 1930
FRANK P. SHELDON.....	Nehawka,	No. 246..Aug. 21, 1930
JOHN ENGEMAN, SR.....	Gothenburg,	No. 249..June 25, 1930
WILLIAM R. MILLS.....	George Washington,	No. 250..May 16, 1930
DAVID A. MAURICE.....	Bassett,	No. 254..Dec. 20, 1930
THOMAS F. MEYERHOEFFER..	Holbrook,	No. 257..June 4, 1930
CHARLES E. BASS.....	Anselmo,	No. 258..Oct. 12, 1930
PETE S. PERSON.....	Ornan,	No. 261..Nov. 15, 1930
JAMES CARMICHAEL.....	Endeavor,	No. 262..June 20, 1930
ARTHUR C. CRABTREE.....	Endeavor,	No. 262..Oct. 20, 1930
SAMUEL W. GOSSARD.....	Endeavor,	No. 262..Dec. 15, 1930
WILLIAM H. CURTIS.....	Mitchell,	No. 263..Aug. 27, 1929
RALPH W. HOBART.....	Mitchell,	No. 263..Aug. 22, 1930
BENJAMIN A. SPURGEON.....	Mitchell,	No. 263..Dec. 4, 1930
WILLIAM O. WIELAND.....	Mitchell,	No. 263..Dec. 5, 1930
JOHN M. PATTERSON.....	Franklin,	No. 264..Aug. 21, 1930
JAMES N. NYCUM.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..Sept. 3, 1930
CLAUDE H. TRICKETT....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..Nov. 13, 1930
WILLIAM O. BAZER.....	Silver,	No. 266..Dec. 25, 1930
ELMER L. LINDQUEST....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Aug. 9, 1930
ELZA A. McGLASSON.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Dec. 2, 1930
NEWTON W. IRISH.....	Riverside,	No. 269..April 18, 1930
CHARLES L. RAY.....	Huntley,	No. 270..June 28, 1930
JAMES W. CARSON.....	Oasis,	No. 271..Nov. 28, 1930
URI HILLMAN.....	Crofton,	No. 273..June 2, 1930
FRANK H. DAVIS.....	Crofton,	No. 273..June 2, 1930
WILLIAM H. PEDLEY.....	Ramah,	No. 275..June 11, 1930
CHARLES M. HAYDEN.....	Wallace,	No. 279..Oct. 31, 1930
HARRY F. SATTERFIELD.....	Swastika,	No. 280..July 6, 1930
PLIN L. METCALF.....	Swastika,	No. 280..Nov. 2, 1930
JOHN M. BRENGLE.....	Florence,	No. 281..June 16, 1930
NATHANIEL M. O'DELL.....	Florence,	No. 281..Aug. 19, 1930
JOHN P. COMSTOCK.....	Florence,	No. 281..Aug 14, 1930
CHARLES T. RICHARDSON....	Mullen,	No. 282..May 23, 1930
ASA B. STRATTON.....	Exeter,	No. 283..Sept. .. 1930

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN N. NEELY.....	Seneca,	No. 284.. July .. 1930
WILLIAM STEADMAN, JR.....	Seneca,	No. 284.. July 26, 1924
WILLIAM DUFUR.....	Seneca,	No. 284.. May 11, 1928
WILLIAM STEADMAN, SR.....	Seneca,	No. 284.. Aug. .. 1929
JOHN H. ORR.....	Oskosh,	No. 286.. July 8, 1930
RICHARD C. JOHNSON.....	Omaha,	No. 288.. April 15, 1930
CARL A. ABRAMSON.....	Omaha,	No. 288.. May 9, 1930
FREDERICK G. HAAS.....	Omaha,	No. 288.. May 23, 1930
CARL T. BARROWS.....	Omaha,	No. 288.. May 26, 1930
JOHN F. ROGERS.....	Omaha,	No. 288.. Sept. 13, 1930
LON C. KESTERSON.....	Omaha,	No. 288.. Sept. 27, 1930
OSCAR H. PETERS.....	John J. Mercer,	No. 290.. Nov. 17, 1929
THOMAS B. LARSEN.....	John J. Mercer,	No. 290.. May 14, 1930
ARTHUR P. VOSS.....	John J. Mercer,	No. 290.. Aug. 9, 1930
GEORGE W. HOLM.....	Diamond,	No. 291.. July 16, 1930
THOMAS BLOODWORTH.....	Monument,	No. 293.. Dec. 12 1930
WILLIAM W. CLITHERO.....	Kimball,	No. 294.. Aug. 19, 1930
OLFREY J. MATTHEWS.....	Minatare,	No. 295.. April 22, 1930
LYMAN R. LATHAM.....	Minatare,	No. 295.. Oct. 11, 1930
THOMAS H. DEAKIN.....	Cowles,	No. 296.. July 11, 1930
RICHARD J. JENKINS.....	Cotner,	No. 297.. Oct. 4, 1930
WILLIAM S. COKER.....	Sutherland,	No. 299.. July 20, 1930
CLARENCE D. EARL.....	Liberty,	No. 300.. July 2, 1930
HUGO DIEDRICKSEN.....	Bayard,	No. 301.. May 13, 1930
ROBERT W. PATRICK.....	Mizpah,	No. 302.. April 30, 1930
WILLIAM M. BURTON.....	Mizpah,	No. 302.. June 17, 1930
FRANK P. AMOS.....	Mizpah,	No. 302.. Sept. 1, 1930
LEWIS R. BARLOW.....	Golden Rod,	No. 306.. Dec. 24, 1930
ALBERT HAMBURGER.....	Perkins,	No. 308.. May 2, 1930
HARRY P. COLE.....	Victory,	No. 310.. May 28, 1930
PAUL W. SIEVERS.....	Victory,	No. 310.. Dec. 17, 1930
CHARLES G. TIDD.....	Palmer,	No. 315.. Sept. 9, 1930
OSCAR D. BOLSTER.....	Grand Island,	No. 318.. June 20, 1930
GEORGE O. BURNS.....	Lebanon,	No. 323.. July 20, 1930
ERNEST P. DUSSELL.....	Lebanon,	No. 323.. Aug. 13, 1930

ROLL OF HONOR

Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues For the Year 1930.

Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha.

Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.

Evening Star Lodge No. 49, Sutton.

Joppa Lodge No. 76, Bloomington.

St. Paul Lodge No. 82, St. Paul.

Harlan Lodge No. 116, Alma.

Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.

Wauneta Lodge No. 217, Wauneta.

Comet Lodge No. 229, Ceresco.

Bradshaw Lodge No. 255, Bradshaw.

George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, Omaha.

VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 55 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- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31.
George H. Thummel, 47 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- 31.
Henry H. Wilson, 36 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- 27-28-29-30-31.
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, 33 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- 30-31.
Charles E. Burnham, 32 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- 31.
Benjamin F. Pitman, 32 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- 31.
Samuel S. Whiting, 30 Years.	1901-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16- 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-31.
Edwin C. Yont, 30 Years.	1897-98-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16- 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-30-31.
James R. Cain, Jr., 30 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17- 18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31.
Harry A. Cheney, 28 Years.	1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29-31.
Lewis E. Smith, 29 Years.	1901-02-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31.
James G. Mines, 25 Years.	1904-05-06-07-08-09-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-21-22- 23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31.

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. TULLEYS.....	Died	Jan.	21st, 1901.....	(15th) ..1880
JAMES R. CAIN.....	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. DE BORD.....	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		
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		
ORVILLE A. ANDREWS.....	(65th)....	1930
427 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln		

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.
Chile	Augustin I. Palma	Santiago.
Colorado	William W. Cooper	Masonic Temple, Denver
Columbia National Grand Lodge	J. Janer Grai	Barranquilla
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	L. W. Garcia Moreno	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. Dj. 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. Ldg)	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	Fredrick J. Milligan	Masonic Hall, New York
New Zealand	George Barclay	P. O. Box 1227 Christchurch.
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	Claude A. Sturgeon	Masonic Temple, Guthrie.
Oregon	Darwin R. Cheney	Masonic Temple, Portland.
Panama	Jose Oller	Panama.
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.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES—(Concluded)

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
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	Thomas E. Doss	Nashville.
Texas	William B. Pearson	Waco.
Utah	Sam H. Goodwin	Salt Lake City.
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	790 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 APPOINTMENT
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	Hastings	Feb. 17, 1930
Colombia Nat'l Grand Lodge			
Colorado	Edgar F. Snavelly, 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	John R. Tapster 119	North Bend	
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, 1919
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. Fahnestock, 135	Lincoln	Mar. 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	Mar. 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	Virgil R. Johnson, 26	Beatrice	
New Jersey	Edwin G. Whitford, 9	Falls City	Mar. 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
Panama	Ammi L. Bixby, 314	Lincoln	Jan. 15, 1931
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, 1923
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites, 158	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner, 272	Omaha	Jan. 12, 1930
Rhode Island	Robert E. Bosworth, 15	Fremont	
Saskatchewan	Claude L. Talbot, 184	Omaha	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 E. Dickson, 95	O'Neill	May 3, 1915
Utah	William D. Spicknall, 261	Spencer	Mar. 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. Davission, 136	Omaha	July 14, 1900
Washington	Andrew H. Viele, 53	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
Colombia, Nat'l Grand Lodge.			
Connecticut	Henry H. Brautigam	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1919
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	F. E. Navarro Allende	Guayaquil	
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	Roseoe 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	R. A. Pullen	Aberdeen	Mar. 12, 1931
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	Mar. 7, 1921
New Hampshire	Justin O. Wellman	Durham, N. H.	Mar. 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.	Mar. 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 Guilled	Halifax, 126 South Street	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
Panama			
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.	Mar. 23, 1910
Queensland	Harry Hill	Brisbane	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island	Henry C. Dexter	Pawtucket	May 21, 1909

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Saskatchewan ...	Duncan A. Kingsbury	Rouleau	Oct. 12, 1914
Scotland	Norman M. MacKean	Paisley	Mar. 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	George H. Dern	Salt Lake City	Sept. 29, 1930
Vermont	Edward C. Woodworth	Arlington	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria	R. Tate Sutherland	Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St.	April 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 Blk. 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).
 (extinct).
 Albion, 78
 Alexandria, 74
 Allen, U. D., (236)
 Alliance, 183
 Alpha, 316.
 Amethyst, 190.
 Amity, 169.
 Anchor, 142, (extinct).
 Anselmo, 258.
 Anshand, 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.,
 (extinct).
 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 (ext.)
 Florence, 281.
 Fortitude, 69, (ext.)
 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, 313.
 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., (ext.)
 Harmony, 321.
 Hartington, 155.
 Harvard, 44.
 Hastings, 50.
 Hay Springs, 177.
 Hebron, 43.
 Hermon, U. D., (231).
 Hesperia, 178, (ext.)
 Hickman, 256.
 Highland, 194.
 Hillsdale, 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.
 Ithmar, 238, (extinct).
 Jachin, 146.
 James A. Tulley's, 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, (ext.)
 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., (ext.)
 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),
 extinct.
 North Star, 227.

 Oakland, 91.
 Oak Leaf, 312.
 Oasis, 271.
 Occidental, 215.
 Odell, U. D., 122, (ext.)
 Ogalalla, 159.
 Ohiova, U. D., (182).
 Olive Branch, 274.
 Oliver, 38.
 Omadi, 5.
 Omaha, 288.
 Ord, 103.
 Orient, 13.
 Orion, 242, (ext.)

 Ornan, 261.
 Oshkosh, 286.
 Overton, U. D., (267).
 Oxford, U. D., (138).

 Pacific, U. D., (310).
 Palestine, U. D., (ext.)
 Palisade, 216.
 Palmer, 315.
 Palmyra, 45, (ext.)
 Papillion, 39.
 Parallel, 152.
 Parian, 207.
 Pawnee, 23.
 Pawnee City, U. D., (23).
 Perkins, 308.
 Peru, U. D., (ext.)
 Peru, 14.
 Pilot, 240.
 Pioneer, 322.
 Plainview, 204.
 Platte Valley, 32.
 Plattsmouth, 6.
 Plumb, 186, (ext.)
 Plumblin, 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,
 (extinct).
 Riverside, 269.
 Riverton, 63.
 Robert Burns, 173.
 Robert W. Furnas, 265.
 Rob Morris, 46.
 Rock Bluff, 20, (ext.)
 Rocky Mountain, 8,
 (transferred).
 Roman Eagle, 203.
 Ruskin, 304.

 Saint Johns, 25.
 Saint Paul, 82.
 Salem, 47, (ext.)
 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,
 (extinct).
 Signet, 193.
 Siloam, 147.
 Silver, 266.
 Silver Cord, 224.

 Silver Creek, U. D., (ext.)
 Sincerity, 244, (ext.)
 Sioux, 277.
 Solar, 134.
 Solomon, 10.
 Springfield, 112.
 Square, 151.
 Square & Compass, 213, ext.
 Stanton, U. D., (41).
 Star, 88.
 Steele City, 107, (ext.)
 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., (ext.)
 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 (ext.)
 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.
- Baneroft, 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.
Curtis, 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.
Gordon, 195.
Gothenburg, 249.
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,
250, 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.	Stella, 105.	Valley, 310.
Reynolds, 160.	Sterling, 70.	Valparaiso, 151.
Rising City, 81.	Stockville, 196.	Wahoo, 59.
Riverton, 63.	Stratton, 173.	Wakefield, 83.
Rulo, 13.	Stromsburg, 126.	Wallace, 279.
Rushville, 169.	Stuart, 147.	Walthill, 274.
Ruskin, 304.	Sumner, 212.	Waterloo, 102.
Saint Edward, 230.	Superior, 121.	Wauneta, 217.
Saint Paul, 82.	Surprise, 130.	Wausa, 251.
Sargent, 280.	Sutherland, 299.	Wayne, 120.
Schuyler, 34.	Sutton, 49.	Weeping Water, 97.
Scotia, 191.	Syracuse, 57.	Western, 140.
Scottsbluff, 265.		West Point, 27.
Scribner, 132.	Table Rock, 108.	Wilber, 64.
Seneca, 284.	Tecumseh, 17.	Wilcox, 226.
Seward, 38.	Tekamah, 31.	Willsonville, 157.
Shelby, 161.	Tilden, 166.	Winnebago, 309.
Shelton, 99.	Tobias, 149.	Winside, 235.
Sidney, 75.		Wisner, 114.
Silver Creek, 266.	Ulysses, 187.	Wolbach, 292.
South Side, (Omaha), 184	University Place, 227.	Wood Lake, 221.
South Sioux City, 316.	Utica, 96.	Wood River, 211.
Spencer, 261.		Wymore, 104.
Springfield, 112.	Valentine, 192.	York, 56.
Stanton, 41.		

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

Adams, 42, 50, 144, 317.	Gage, 26, 85, 104, 152, 165, 175, 194, 214.	Otoe, 2, 57, 237, 272, 287, 307.
Antelope, 71, 276, 291.	Garden, 286.	Pawnee, 23, 108, 137.
Boone, 78, 143, 230.	Garfield, 200.	Perkins, 308.
Box Butte, 183.	Gosper, 167.	Phelps, 146, 275.
Boyd, 233, 261, 312.	Grant, 234.	Pierce, 153, 204, 247.
Brown, 136, 224.	Greeley, 191, 292.	Platte, 323.
Buffalo, 46, 99, 133, 189, 289.	Hall, 33, 86, 211, 318.	Polk, 65, 126, 161, 311.
Burt, 31, 88, 91, 240, 241.	Hamilton, 62, 68, 223, 245.	Red Willow, 135, 185, 228, 262.
Butler, 51, 81, 130, 187.	Harlan, 60, 98, 116, 270.	Richardson, 9, 13, 40, 105.
Cass, 6, 97, 163, 209, 246.	Hitchcock, 173, 174, 216.	Rock, 254.
Cedar, 155, 202, 219, 248.	Holt, 95, 147, 156, 164.	Saline, 37, 64, 73, 111, 140, 149.
Chase, 198, 217.	Hooker, 282.	Sarpy, 39, 112.
Cherry, 192, 221.	Howard, 82.	Saunders, 59, 110, 151, 215, 229.
Cheyenne, 75, 306, 313, 321.	Jefferson, 35, 160, 206.	Scottsbluff, 201, 263, 265, 271, 295, 322.
Clay, 44, 49, 67, 84, 139.	Johnson, 17, 70, 90, 231.	Seward, 30, 38, 96, 179, 259.
Colfax, 34, 193.	Kearney, 127, 226.	Sheridan, 169, 177, 195.
Cuming, 27, 114, 145, 253.	Keith, 159.	Sherman, 106, 278.
Custer, 148, 170, 171, 176, 207, 225, 258, 280.	Kimball, 294.	Sioux, 277.
Dakota, 5, 316.	Knox, 87, 100, 218, 251, 273.	Stanton, 41.
Dawes, 158, 181.	Lancaster, 19, 54, 94, 210, 227, 250, 256, 297, 300, 314, 320.	Taylor, 43, 74, 92, 154, 199, 298.
Dawson, 61, 188, 212, 249, 267.	Lincoln, 32, 279, 299.	Thomas, 284.
Deuel, 205.	Logan, 190.	Thurston, 203, 274, 309.
Dixon, 83, 101, 220, 236.	Madison, 55, 113, 166, 305.	Valley, 103, 208.
Dodge, 15, 72, 119, 132.	Merrick, 36, 134, 239, 266, 315.	Washington, 10, 21, 52, 222, 232.
Douglas, 1, 3, 11, 25, 102, 184, 268, 281, 288, 290, 302, 303, 310.	Morrill, 285, 301.	Wayne, 120, 235.
Dundy, 180.	Nance, 89, 125, 269.	Webster, 53, 128, 129, 296, 319.
Fillmore, 48, 79, 172, 182, 283.	Nemaha, 4, 14, 29, 124, 162.	York, 56, 197, 255.
Franklin, 63, 76, 252, 264.	Nuckolls, 77, 117, 121, 243, 304.	
Frontier, 168, 196.		
Furnas, 93, 138, 150, 157, 257, 293.		

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Nebraska	No. 1	Omaha	Douglas	First Tuesday	Harold H. Thom	Frank Wilcox
Western Star	" 2	Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	Wilson Erwin	George W. Smith
Capitol	" 3	Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	George E. Mansell	Stanley P. Bostwick
Nemaha Valley	" 4	Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before O	Don Lawrence	Abraham Lawrence
5 Omadi	" 5	Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	S. Hal Bridenbaugh	Raymond H. Ream
Plattsmouth	" 6	Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Harrison L. Gayer	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 O	J. Howard Beales	Richard T. Sievers
Covert	" 11	Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Nels Christensen	George R. Porter
10 Orient	" 13	Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	Adolph Pierce	John C. Shepherd
Peru	" 14	Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Oscar D. Mardis	Horton W. Bedell
Fremont	" 15	Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Charles A. Walling	Matthew A. Priestley
Tecumseh	" 17	Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	David Dunlap	Dale R. Bush
Lincoln	" 19	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	William J. Schalkopf	John Wright
15 Washington	" 21	Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	Henry C. Jensen	Raymond C. Hitchman
Pawnee	" 23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	Paul P. Kirkpatrick	John H. Tracy
Saint Johns	" 25	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Byron S. Peterson	Frank E. Underwood
Beatrice	" 26	Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Leonard C. Barnes	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 O	Earl Rains	Samuel C. Lawrence
Blue River	" 30	Milford	Seward	First Thursday	Ray Smiley	Davison F. Todd
Tekamah	" 31	Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	Richard B. Cutler	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	Ray Bottorf	Arthur A. Wilson
25 Acacia	" 34	Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Sanford Van Housen	Gus E. Lyden
Fairbury	" 35	Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	Harry O. Barrett	Charles H. McGee
Lone Tree	" 36	Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Walter R. Raecke	Seward E. Cogswell
Crete	" 37	Crete	Saline	First Friday	Thomas J. Aron	Claude R. Davenport
Oliver	" 38	Seward	Seward	First Friday	Ralph M. Goodell	Thelbert H. Ramsay
30 Papillion	" 39	Papillion	Sarpy	First and third Saturdays	Ralph J. Nickerson	William W. Startzer
Humboldt	" 40	Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	I. Berton Mowry	J. Frank Snethen
Northern Light	" 41	Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	Donald Matheson	Edwin R. Chace
Juniata	" 42	Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before O	Edgar A. Buskirk	Tim N. Cannon
Hebron	" 43	Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Francis C. Cederholm	John R. Sutton
35 Harvard	" 44	Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	Parker W. Aker	George M. Porter

POLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Rob Morris	46 Kearney	Buffalo	First Wednesday	Clarence O. DeBauler	Edward F. Reed
Fairmont	48 Fairmont	Fillmore	Second Tuesday	Chester E. Perkins	James A. Rose
Evening Star	49 Suito	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	William F. Peter	Conrad E. Pope
Hastings	50 Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Ralph E. Dominy	Walter A. Nicely
40 Fidelity	51 David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Don D. Davis	Eldon B. Johnson
Hiram	52 Arlington	Washington	Thursday on or before ○	Harry C. McClellan	Ernest Wager
Charity	53 Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Elton J. Pope	Benjamin F. Perry
Lancaster	54 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	George A. Kurk	Victor Seymour
Mosaic	55 Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Fred W. Muller	James T. Myers
45 York	56 York	York	Last Friday	Emmett C. Marsh	Leno C. Herfordt
Mount Moriah	57 Syracuse	Otoe	Second Thursday	Roy E. Wood	William N. Hunter
Wahoo	59 Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	William L. Kling	Ernest S. Schiefelbein
Melrose	60 Orleans	Harlan	Wednesday on or before ○*	J. Harold Fales	George W. Littrell
Thistle	61 Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Martin L. Sievers	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	Roland C. Shetler
Blue Valley	64 Wilber	Saline	Tuesday on or before ○	Anton W. Fridrich	Louis J. Bouchal
Osceola	65 Osceola	Polk	First and third Fridays	Herman A. Anderson	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	Frank H. Little	Albert R. Wolcott
Sterling	70 Sterling	Johnson	Tuesday on or before ○	Earl H. Conkel	John R. Winter
Trowel	71 Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Kenneth A. Scofield	John W. Lamson
Hooper	72 Hooper	Dodge	First Friday	Ernest M. Luther	Clarence H. Dahl
Friend	73 Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	John E. Barney	Alex. McFarlane
60 Alexandria	74 Alexandria	Thayer	Second and fourth Mondays	John T. Bright	Guy B. Averill
Frank Welch	75 Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Raymond L. Rogers	Leslie Neubauer
Joppa	76 Bloomington	Franklin	Friday on or before ○	Carl A. Pilling	Charles C. Brown
Nelson	77 Nelson	Nuckolls	Thursday on or before ○	Albert G. Klawitter	Homer D. Mercier
Albion	78 Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Harry O. Drew	Arthur W. Lamb
65 Geneva	79 Geneva	Fillmore	Friday on or before ○	Glen B. Shively	Lee W. Thompson
Composite	81 Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before ○	Pearl C. Hillegass	Friedolf Chalquist
Saint Paul	82 Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	Otto E. Nelson	Fred R. Haggart
Corinthian	83 Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Floyd F. Clough	Henning Hallin
Fairfield	84 Fairfield	Clay	First and third Mondays	L. Ivan Shaw	Harmie L. Trobough
70 Tyre	85 Blue Springs	Gage	Tuesday on or before ○	Horace G. Vernon	John M. Falwell

*And two weeks thereafter

†And June 24th each year.

Doniphan	86	Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Walter W. Woods	Charles L. Spellman
Ionic	87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before ○	Jerry B. Spelts	Leslie W. Rock
Star	88	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	James Sears	John G. Maryott
Cedar River	89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	H. Eldon Williams	Charles E. Davis
75 Elk Creek	90	Elk Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Floyd E. Hoke	Frank A. Anderson
Oakland	91	Oakland	Bart	Second and fourth Thursdays	John A. Young	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 ○	Paul E. Versaw	Harry B. Hall
Bennett	94	Bennett	Lancaster	Tuesday on or before ○	Robert N. Stall	Henry F. May
80 Garfield	95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	Samuel A. Liddell	Fredrick J. Sexsmith
Utica	96	Utica	Seward	Wednesday on or before ○	Clair R. McNeil	Fred H. Pieper
Euclid	97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	George A. Morey	Charles V. Wallick
Republican	98	Republican City	Harlan	Wednesday on or before ○	Andrew T. McFarlane	William F. West
Shelton	99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before ○	William W. Keech	Wilfred J. Pierce
85 Creighton	100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Ernest N. Larsen	Harry A. Cheney
Ponca	101	Ponca	Dixon	Thursday on or before ○	George H. Iverson	Arthur H. Logan
Waterloo	102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	John C. Bull	Charles C. Peabody
Ord	103	Ord	Valley	Wednesday on or before ○	George A. Satterfield	Frank T. Johnson
Wymore	104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesday	Charles D. Rees	Samuel R. Younds
90 Stella	105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	James S. Kimsey	William A. Pearson
Porter	106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Asa J. Farnham	Lamont L. Stephens
Table Rock	108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	W. Jay Mehlin	Charlie J. Wood
Pomegranate	110	Ashlund	Saunders	First Friday	Forrest Raikes	Paul Eaton
DeWitt	111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before ○	William E. Burgess	James M. Norton
95 Springfield	112	Springfield	Sarpy	Second Tuesday	John M. Ward	Thomas J. Wright
Globe	113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	Honor M. Ochsner	Harry O. Hobbs
Wisner	114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John W. Richmond	Neil D. Saville
Harlan	116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	Clarence G. Nicholson	John W. Starr
Hardy	117	Hardy	Nuckolls	Thursday on or before ○	Ernest W. Bjorling	Franklin A. Schaaf
100 North Bend	119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	William Pospisil	Leon J. Cherny
Wayne	120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	John C. Carhart	J. Murray Cherry
Superior	121	Superior	Nuckolls	Wednesday on or before ○	J. Floyd Davis	Daniel O. Ebersole
Auburn	124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	William G. Rutledge	Fred G. Bosshammer
Mount Nebo	125	Genoa	Nance	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Roy W. Bruce	Clarence M. Stenberg
105 Stromsburg	126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	Harry Lanham	Earle J. Wright
Minden	127	Minden	Kearney	Wednesday on or before ○	J. Howard Tarkington	Roy T. Bang
Guide Rock	128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before ○	Carl F. Wichman	John H. Crary
Blue Hill	129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and fourth Mondays	Clayton B. Ranney	Oliver H. Martin
Tuscan	130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Roscoe L. Crumbliss	Morton H. Kibler
110 Scribner	132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	Ward W. Maynard	John Brass

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Elm Creek	133 Elm Creek	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Allen A. Wright	Rufus Price
Solar	134 Clarks	Merrick	Tuesday on or before ○	Kenneth C. Farley	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
McCook	135 McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	James H. Coffman	Jesse S. Chambers
Long Pine	136 Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	Clarence T. Lutes	William C. Smith
115 Upright	137 Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	Willard J. Turnbull	Earle I. Yarpe
Rawalt	138 Oxford	Furnas	First Thursday	Miles E. Cadwallader	James W. Anderson
Clay Centre	139 Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Martin W. Challburg	S. Wayne Moger
Western	140 Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Edward E. Timmel	Claude Brown
Crescent	143 Primrose	Boone	Second Tuesday	Thomas G. McBride	Guy Ransdell
120 Kenesaw	144 Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before ○	Carroll P. Parker	Niels Mikkelsen
Bancroft	145 Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	Edward Britt	Edward F. Farley
Jachin	146 Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Forrest G. Perry	Norris Chadderton
Siloam	147 Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before ○	Dennis A. Criss	Phillip E. Johnson
Emmet Crawford	148 Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	Merle M. Runyan	Joe C. Kiker
125 Jewel	149 Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	William E. Kresl	Charles W. Boggs
Cambridge	150 Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	Dorance Miller	Eugene C. Bush
Square	151 Valparaiso	Saunders	Second Tuesday	Hubert Higgins	Harry L. Mosgrove
Parallel	152 Liberty	Gage	Thursday on or before ○	Chester R. Borden	W. Gordon Smith
Evergreen	153 Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	Denys J. Malone	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. Johnsen	Rudolph H. Jenny
Pythagoras	156 Ewing	Holt	First Friday	A. Lewis Alexander	Harvey R. Porter
Valley	157 Wilsonville	Furnas	Wednesday on or before ○	Everett DeMoss	John B. McGaw
Samaritan	158 Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	Keith J. Lenington	Duncan McMillan
135 Ogallala	159 Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	Charles L. Adams	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	Henry Morris	C. Guy Anderson
Trestle Board	162 Brock	Nemaha	First Saturday	Hanson R. Aldrich	Almon C. DePue
Unity	163 Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Turner McKinnon	Benjamin P. Howard
140 Atkinson	164 Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Joseph J. Krska	Harry A. Snyder
Barneston	165 Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Frank H. Krotsch	George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie	166 Tilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Perry Allerton	Ed. H. Schumacher
Elwood	167 Elwood	Gosper	Wednesday on or before ○	Leon E. Sayles	Charles A. Yeoman
Curtis	168 Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Leon S. Wetzel	Harry R. Wilkinson
145 Amity	169 Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	E. Martin Samuelson	Charles M. Hutton

	Mason City	170	Mason City	Custer	Tuesday on or before ○	James C. Nelson	Ralph F. McCloughan
	Merna	171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	John H. Jacobsen	Lester J. Corlett
	Grafton	172	Grafton	Fillmore	First and third Wednesdays	John Linder, Sr.	Lewis C. Moul
	Robert Burns	173	Stratton	Hitchcock	Second and fourth Mondays	Ralph E. Jones	Elias H. Bailey
150	Culbertson	174	Culbertson	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesdays	Earl H. Buzzell	Arvene C. Eisenhart
	Templo	175	Filley	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Albert L. Burroughs	Walter E. Erickson
	Gladstone	176	Ansel	Custer	Thursday on or after ○	Hubert L. Mills	William Hein
	Hay Springs	177	Hay Springs	Sheridan	Second and fourth Mondays	Albert E. Johansen	Leo A. Gabriel
	Prudence	179	Beaver Crossing	Seward	Tuesday on or before ○	Carl Hansen	Philip Maurer
155	Justice	180	Benkelman	Dundy	Friday on or before ○	Victor Westermarck	William C. Hanson
	Faith	181	Crawford	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	Scott Stidham	Walter O. Barnes
	Incense	182	Ohioa	Fillmore	First and third Thursdays	Merton D. Allen	William H. Weiss
	Alliance	183	Alliance	Box Butte	Thursday on or before ○	Jesse S. Brice	James H. H. Hewett
	Bee Hive	184	Omaha†	Douglas	First Thursday	Earl C. Ringo	George L. Purse
160	Boaz	185	Danbury	Red Willow	First Wednesday	Maurice S. Walters	George B. Morgan
	Israel	187	Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before ○	Leland J. Smith	Anson B. Andrew
	Meridian	188	Cozad	Dawson	Third Tuesday	Charles G. Knauss	William M. Rumpeltes
	Granite	189	Gibbon	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Bert M. Hibbard	Calvin A. Gordon
	Amethyst	190	Gandy	Logan	First and third Wednesdays	Bert H. Smee	Raleigh B. Joy
165	Crystal	191	Scotia	Greeley	Second Thursday	Henry Hosh	John V. Maddox
	Minnekadusa	192	Valentine	Cherry	Third Tuesday	Howard E. Gould	Luke M. Bates
	Signet	193	Leigh	Colfax	Friday on or before ○	Merlin C. Phillips	Oliver W. Fleming
	Highland	194	Cortland	Gage	First Monday	John A. Bonebright	William Rohe
	Arcana	195	Gordon	Sheridan	First and third Mondays	T. Ross Magowan	William A. Morey
170	Level	196	Stockville	Frontier	Saturday on or before ○	Arthur O. Hicks	Arlo J. Lindsey
	Morning Star	197	Gresham	York	First Friday	Arthur Walford	Earl K. Husbands
	Purity	198	Imperial	Chase	Friday on or before ○	James Roe	Siegfried L. Jacks
	Gavel	199	Carleton	Thayer	Tuesday on or before ○	E. Preston Bailey	Charles M. Beggs
	Blazing Star	200	Burwell	Garfield	Thursday on or after ○	Osce W. Johnson	Ross W. Wood
175	Scotts Bluff	201	Gering	Scotts Bluff	First and third Fridays	Chester R. Barton	Quentin W. Dean
	Golden Sheaf	202	Randolph	Cedar	Monday on or before ○	Anton B. Helms	Henry F. Hayward
	Roman Eagle	203	Pender	Thurston	First Tuesday	Clyde K. Moseman	Verne M. Tyrrell
	Plainview	204	Plainview	Pierce	First Tuesday	Robert W. Robertson	Martin Sorenson
	Golden Fleece	205	Chappell	Deuel	Thursday on or before ○	Charles Bergstrom	Arthur J. Bracken
180	Napthali	206	Diller	Jefferson	Second and fourth Tuesdays	W. Irving Filley	Harry K. Shutt
	Parian	207	Callaway	Custer	First and third Thursdays	James C. Overgard	Julius E. Christiansen
	Gauge	208	Arcadia	Valley	Tuesday after ○*	J. Ray Golden	Harold D. Weddel
	Canopy	209	Elmwood	Cass	Saturday on or before ○	Orest P. Cook	Richard H. Tolhurst
	East Lincoln	210	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	David R. Anderson	Lorenzen P. Ronne
185	Cement	211	Wood River	Hall	Thursday on or before ○	Olen Cowgill	Edward B. Persson

†South Side Station

*And two weeks thereafter

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Compass & Square	212 Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Harry W. Pritchard	Albert A. 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 Fenstermacher
Palisade	216 Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	Clinton J. Bowersox	Isaac O. Premer
190 Wauneta	217 Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Donald A. Olmsted	Virgil B. Johnston
Bloomfield	218 Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Fred H. Berner	Cornelius T. Heckt
Relief	219 Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	James W. Sutherland	George R. Stone
Magnolia	220 Emerson	Dixon	First Tuesday	Nelson L. Hansen	George H. Haase
Wood Lake	221 Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Saturday	Everet C. Turnquist	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	Melvin L. Cramer	Peter J. Hohnstein
Silver Cord	224 Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	John R. Carpender	Hans Rohrer
Cable	225 Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	John W. Backes	George Rath
Grace	226 Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	John Popple	Ferdinand V. Hulquist
200 North Star	227 Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Floyd E. Umberger	Leslie A. Thomas
Bartley	228 Bartley	Red Willow	Wednesday on or before ○	Henry Rutherford	Daniel L. Mitchell
Comet	229 Ceresco	Saunders	Thursday on or before ○*	Elmer J. Neff	Charles A. Neff
Delta	230 Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Shirley H. Wilson	Edward C. Hall
Mount Hermon	231 Cook	Johnson	Tuesday on or before ○	Jense B. R. Miller	Wayne U. McDermitt
205 John S. Bowen	232 Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	Leonard E. Peterson	Lillard S. Jensen
Gilead	233 Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Mondays	Given G. Reber	Stephen A. Richardson
Zion	234 Hyannis	Grant	Wednesday on or before ○	John H. Thurston	Robin W. Bonfield
Fraternity	235 Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	Harold L. Neely	Robert E. Gormley
Golden Rule	236 Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	William T. Connell	Oliver W. Money
210 Cubit	237 Douglas	Otoe	Thursday on or before ○	Waldo McPherson	Nathaniel C. Newlin
Friendship	238 Chapman	Merrick	Second and fourth Fridays	Claud M. Bolender	Osborne Ruben
Pilot	240 Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Everett W. Burton	William E. Sneathen
George Armstrong	241 Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	George D. Hancock	Ray H. Thurber
Tyrian	243 Oak	Nuckolls	First and third Wednesdays	Robert E. Montgomery	Robert D. Montgomery
215 Hampton	245 Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	William H. McGuire	George E. Plotts
Nehawka	246 Nehawka	Cass	Wednesday on or before ○	Birgil E. Sumner	Robert H. Chapman
Corner Stone	247 Osmond	Pierce	Friday on or before ○	Aura C. Craig	Charles B. Rosburg
Laurel	248 Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Wednesdays	Henry H. Mohr	Joseph H. Artman
Gothenburg	249 Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	John W. Greene	Homer C. Loutzenheiser
220 George Washington	250 Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second and fourth Thursdays	Don E. Young	Robert Kennedy

*And two weeks thereafter.

†University Place Station.

‡Havelock Station

	Wausa	251	Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	S. David Hult	Merrell R. Martin
	Hildreth	252	Hildreth	Franklin	Second and fourth Thursdays	Clifford M. Glenn	George M. Myers
	Beemer	253	Beemer	Cuming	First and third Tuesdays	Claude E. Galbraith	Theron Fried
	Bassett	254	Bassett	Rock	Second Thursday	Hugh Miller	John Abart
225	Bradshaw	255	Bradshaw	York	First and third Mondays	Noah Himes	Emile C. Roggy
	Hickman	256	Hickman	Lancaster	Thursday on or before	Clyde E. Lesoing	John R. Smith
	Holbrook	257	Holbrook	Furnas	Second and fourth Fridays	Ernest H. Strickland	Albert Phillipson
	Anselmo	258	Anselmo	Custer	Second Tuesday	Theodore A. Schmidt	Chalmers G. Empfield
	Bee	259	Bee	Seward	Thursday on or before	Vladimir Sobotka	Calvin W. Noxon
230	Ornan	261	Spencer	Boyd	First Monday	Royal M. Black	William D. Spicknall
	Endeavor	262	Indianola	Red Willow	Thursday on or before	Scott L. Doan	Leroy E. Hoole
	Mitchell	263	Mitchell	Scotts Bluff	Second Monday	William W. Dodd	Oliver P. Burrows
	Franklin	264	Franklin	Franklin	Second and fourth Mondays	James R. Bennett	G. Paul Spence
	Robert W. Furnas	265	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Mondays	Earl E. Snyder	John M. Finley
235	Silver	266	Silver Creek	Merrick	Second and fourth Thursdays	John M. White	Jason W. House
	James A. Tulleys	267	Overton	Dawson	Fourth Monday	Marvin L. Pullen	Joseph R. Wilson
	Geo. W. Lininger	268	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	W. Verner C. McCormack	William McCormack
	Riverside	269	Belgrade	Nance	First and third Fridays	Verne W. Russell	Fred H. Van Wormer
	Huntley	270	Huntley	Harlan	Tuesday on or before	Marshall H. Richman	Elmer C. Combs
240	Oasis	271	Morrill	Scotts Bluff	Thursday on or before	Harry A. Larson	James S. Tarr
	Lee P. Gillette	272	Dunbar	Otoe	Monday on or before	Keith A. Stooker	Wilber H. Harpster
	Crofton	273	Crofton	Knox	Thursday on or before	John C. Rockwell	Charles Ruden
	Olive Branch	274	Walthill	Thurston	Second Monday	Adelbert P. Coleman	William H. Plummer
	Ramah	275	Bertrand	Phelps	First Thursday	Lloyd J. Scherich	Ward F. Dobbins
245	Antelope	276	Elgin	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	J. Ray Wylie	William C. Coupland
	Sioux	277	Harrison	Sioux	Second Monday	John E. Mann	Guy W. Hanson
	Litchfield	278	Litchfield	Sherman	Thursday on or before	Alva Lang	Charles A. Rydberg
	Wallace	279	Wallace	Lincoln	Tuesday on or before	Will H. Daly	William F. Bogle
	Swastika	280	Sargent	Custer	Second Tuesday	I Clive Tobias	Theodore Cheesman
250	Florence	281	Omaha †	Douglas	First Monday	Albert E. Bryan	Theodore R. Jacobson
	Mullen	282	Mullen	Hooker	Tuesday on or before	William H. Bramer	Arthur G. Humphrey
	Exeter	283	Exeter	Fillmore	First and third Fridays	Hans Nelson	Donald Johns
	Seneca	284	Seneca	Thomas	Wednesday on or before	John M. Crawford	James C. Clary
	Camp Clarke	285	Bridgeport	Morrill	First Tuesday	Fred P. Hamilton	Z. Harold Jones
255	Oshkosh	286	Oshkosh	Garden	Wednesday on or after	Jack H. Routsen	Robert Quelle
	Union	287	Palmyra	Otoe	Wednesday on or before	Robert R. Miller	Guy C. Burton
	Omaha	288	Omaha	Douglas	First Saturday	Joe C. Martin	B. Edwin Oviatt
	Lotus	289	Ravenna	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Jerry D. Prochaska	Archie A. Meek
	John J. Mercer	290	Omaha †	Douglas	First Tuesday	Leslie M. Slight	Earl W. Dean
260	Diamond	291	Orchard	Antelope	Third Monday	Ernest Matschullat	James L. Withee

†Benson Station

†Florence Station

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Wolbach	“ 292	Wolbach	Greeley	Second and fourth Thursdays	Edward Allen	Ernest Hansen
Monument	“ 293	Arapahoe	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	Ralph L. Cox	C. Vernon Evans
Kimball	“ 294	Kimball	Kimball	First Monday	Merle A. Brady	Irving S. Walker
Minatare	“ 295	Minatare	Scotts Bluff . .	Second and fourth Fridays.	George J. Galbaum . . .	Fred W. Smith
265 Cowles	“ 296	Cowles	Webster	First and third Wednesdays.	Edward J. Gerlach . . .	Fred J. Fuller
Cotner	“ 297	Lincoln §	Lancaster	First Friday	Edward R. Chriss	Charles W. McIntyre
Chester	“ 298	Chester	Thayer	First and third Mondays . .	Paul C. Kettlehut	Frank D. Church
Sutherland	“ 299	Sutherland	Lincoln	First Wednesday	Harry V. Jones	Ernest C. Uhlig
Liberty	“ 300	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	Robert L. Armstrong . . .	Ralph S. Moseley
270 Bayard	“ 301	Bayard	Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ralph E. Townsend . . .	Yale H. Cavett
Mizpah	“ 302	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	Albert E. Hansen	Anson L. Havens
Right Angle	“ 303	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Henry M. Edwards	Paul F. Griswold
Ruskin	“ 304	Ruskin	Nuckolls	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Harry W. Temple	Chauncey O. Hull
Newman Grove	“ 305	Newman Grove . .	Madison	Second and fourth Mondays.	Oscar E. Carlson	Charles E. Barrett
275 Golden Rod	“ 306	Lodgepole	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Samuel H. Wolfe	William H. Goettsche
William E. Hill	“ 307	Otoe	Otoe	Third Tuesday	Fred Snook	Lawrence E. Naffziger
Perkins	“ 308	Grant	Perkins	First Monday	Walter V. Romine	Ernest E. Jackman
Winnebago	“ 309	Winnebago	Thurston	First Thursday	Tilden T. Harris	Benjamin Newburn
Victory	“ 310	Valley	Douglas	Second Wednesday	Victor J. Nielsen	Roger W. Parson
280 Polk	“ 311	Polk	Polk	First Friday	Charles O. Eckles	Isaac H. Samuelson
Oak Leaf	“ 312	Lynch	Boyd	Second Thursday	Francis T. Schrunk	Clifford J. Hurlless
Potter	“ 313	Potter	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Elmer H. Seyfang	Byron J. Pavlat
Craftsmen	“ 314	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Walter L. Davis	Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer	“ 315	Palmer	Merrick	First and third Mondays . .	Leonard B. Curren	Clarence A. Greenway
285 Alpha	“ 316	SouthSiouxCity	Dakota	Fourth Thursday	Herbert B. Warner	Mell A. Schמיד
Mid-West	“ 317	Hastings	Adams	First Monday	Sands F. Woodbridge . . .	Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island	“ 318	Grand Island . . .	Hall	First Tuesday	Ross H. Cunningham . . .	George W. Monson
Bladen	“ 319	Bladen	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Edward Denton	William H. Vankirk
College View	“ 320	Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Monday	Clarence V. Keller	Perry J. Caldwell
290 Harmony	“ 321	Dalton	Cheyenne	Second Wednesday	Frank M. Knox	Henry C. Blome
Pioneer	“ 322	Lyman	Scotts Bluff . . .	Second Tuesday	Benjamin F. Hostetler . .	John F. Demel
Lebanon	“ 323	Columbus	Platte	Second Wednesday	John R. Armstrong	Carl H. Hoge
§Bethany Station			†College View Station			

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS
OF
SUBORDINATE LODGES
TO THE
GRAND LODGE, A.:F.:& A.:M.:
OF NEBRASKA

For the year ending December 31st, 1930.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS											No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS				Total Loss			
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Nebraska	1	23	75	24	14	26	207	1448	27	7	3	1485	2	14	26	42	1443	1			
Western Star	2	3	31	2	12	72	258	3	1	262	4	5	1083	5	12	21	38	1045	3		
Capitol	3	6	67	6	23	21	259	1074	4	5	1083	5	12	21	38	1045	1	48	4		
Nemaha Valley	4	5	1	1	39	48	117	1	2	120	1	2	1	2	3	117	5				
Omadi	5	2	21	1	5	37	117	1	2	120	1	2	1	2	3	117	5				
Plattsmouth	6	7	27	8	7	1	30	256	6	262	2	5	1	8	254	6					
Falls City	9	2	39	3	10	8	104	236	5	242	3	8	11	231	9						
Solomon	10	1	8	1	3	65	19	2	7	66	3	12	12	27	1324	10					
Covert	11	18	79	19	28	12	214	1323	19	2	1	1351	3	12	12	27	1324	21			
Orient	13	1	4	1	1	1	12	69	1	3	73	1	1	2	71	13					
Peru	14	5	1	4	27	101	101	2	149	1	2	9	12	137	23						
Fremont	15	7	15	7	4	36	569	6	3	578	6	9	15	563	15						
Tecumseh	17	1	23	2	5	1	37	162	2	164	1	3	1	5	159	17					
Lincoln	19	11	83	11	13	247	1105	11	1	1119	9	8	17	1102	19						
Washington	21	4	4	8	4	18	146	12	158	1	1	2	156	21							
Pawnee	23	1	11	2	5	9	33	146	1	2	149	1	2	9	12	137	23				
Saint Johns	25	6	96	5	21	72	305	1251	6	3	5	1265	4	9	72	85	1180	25			
Beatrice	26	4	52	5	18	11	148	357	6	1	364	1	6	11	18	346	26				
Jordan	27	3	9	2	2	5	23	87	2	1	90	1	3	5	9	81	27				
Hope	29	11	2	20	54	20	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	29				
Blue River	30	8	1	7	28	89	2	91	2	7	9	82	30								
Tekamah	31	3	1	4	14	160	160	160	1	1	160	1	1	2	158	31					
Platte Valley	32	9	47	9	17	52	391	10	5	406	5	3	5	401	32						
Ashlar	33	10	38	12	13	3	84	745	15	3	3	766	11	5	3	19	747	33			
Acacia	34	2	13	1	7	15	41	158	2	1	161	3	3	15	1	22	139	34			
Fairbury	35	3	32	5	9	5	52	250	1	1	253	2	5	5	12	241	35				
Lone Tree	36	6	1	6	26	243	2	2	247	2	3	5	242	36							
Crete	37	8	15	10	9	3	38	195	8	4	1	208	1	4	3	8	200	37			
Oliver	38	1	17	2	5	43	193	1	194	2	2	2	192	38							
Papillion	39	4	17	1	3	6	24	109	2	111	1	6	7	104	39						
Humboldt	40	10	3	9	112	1	113	2	1	113	2	1	3	110	40						
Northern Light	41	7	1	5	21	108	1	109	2	2	109	2	2	2	107	41					
Juniata	42	7	1	23	48	1	2	51	1	1	51	1	1	1	50	42					
Hebron	43	13	2	4	39	114	1	116	1	1	116	1	1	2	114	43					
Harvard	44	9	2	10	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	44						
Rob Morris	46	4	42	3	8	18	108	368	1	1	4	374	5	18	23	351	46				
Fairmont	48	14	36	87	1	1	88	1	88	1	1	88	1	1	1	87	48				
Evening Star	49	4	2	3	15	128	1	129	1	1	129	3	3	8	1	126	49				
Hastings	50	19	43	20	11	8	84	516	22	2	4	544	3	3	8	15	529	50			
Fidelity	51	15	1	4	35	167	2	1	1	171	1	1	1	170	51						

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASONS											No. of Lodge									
	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		GAIN				LOSS										
	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930
Hiram	52	5	10	5	7	25	79	7	1			87								87	52
Charity	53		20		9	2	38	141	2			143	1	1	2				4	139	53
Lancaster	54	20	82	19	19		201	894	18	1	5	918	1	7					8	910	54
Mosaic	55	1	34	1	4	8	61	320	1	3		324	2	1	8				11	313	55
York	56	2	10		2	2	23	360	1	2		363	1	5	2				8	355	56
Mt. Moriah	57		19		2	3	28	94				94			3				3	91	57
Wahoo	59	3	11	3	4	4	26	263	2			265	2	1	4	1			8	257	59
Melrose	60	3	10	1	1		8	111	2	1		114	2	2			1	5	109	60	
Thistle	61	2	12	3	4	14	49	156	3			159	1	1	14			16	143	61	
Keystone	62		7		2		12	67				67	1	1				2	65	62	
Riverton	63		7		1	2	17	61				61	1		2			3	58	63	
Blue Valley	64	1	5	1	3		21	82	2	1		85	1	3				4	81	64	
Osceola	65	3	6	4	5	1	27	115	3			118	2	1	1			4	114	65	
Edgar	67	1	5	1	2		4	125	2	1		128	1	1				2	126	67	
Aurora	68	5	19	5	11		55	188	2	1		191	3	2				5	186	68	
Sterling	70		14		2		37	75	2		1	78	1	2				3	75	70	
Trowel	71	1	14	1	7		28	109	1			110	1					1	109	71	
Hooper	72	1	13			2	9	115				115			2			2	113	72	
Friend	73		1	1	4		12	106	1			107							107	73	
Alexandria	74	1	5			6	18	58	1			59			6			6	53	74	
Frank Welch	75	1	14	1	6		48	278	1		3	282	3	4				7	275	75	
Joppa	76	1	12		3	11	28	56	3			59			11			11	48	76	
Nelson	77	3	7	3	3		34	87	3			90	1	1				2	88	77	
Albion	78	1	13	1	4		27	151	1	1		153							153	78	
Geneva	79	3	14		3		23	198	2	1	1	202	1	1				2	200	79	
Composite	81	1	4	3	7		23	66	3		3	72	3	1				4	68	81	
Saint Paul	82	2	12	3	3		36	223	6	2		231		5				5	226	82	
Corinthian	83	1	8	2	2		17	69	3	1		73	1					1	72	83	
Fairfield	84	1	15	1	3		32	78		1		79	1	1				2	77	84	
Tyre	85		15			4	26	49				49		1	4			5	44	85	
Doniphan	86		7		4		20	59				59	4					4	55	86	
Ionic	87	1	29	1	5		29	118	2			120							120	87	
Star	88	3	11	3	2		10	97	2	1		100							100	88	
Cedar River	89	3	9	6	1		39	112	7			119		1				1	118	89	
Elk Creek	90	1	4		1		16	56				56							56	90	
Oakland	91	3	6	3	4		5	138	1			139		2				2	137	91	
Hubbell	92	1	8		4		8	31				31							31	92	
Beaver City	93	4	10	4	5		39	118	2	2		122		6				6	116	93	
Bennett	94		7		1	2	29	64				64	1	1	2			4	60	94	
Garfield	95	3	8	3	9		30	92	5			97	4	1				5	92	95	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 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, December 31, 1930		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		By Raising	By Affiliation		Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission	By Death		By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes				
																				Total			By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes
Utica	96	7	3	3	9	110	1	2	111	1	2	103	2	1	104	2	1	105	3	100	97		
Euclid	97	2	7	3	24	99	2	2	103	1	2	103	2	1	104	2	1	105	3	100	97		
Republican	98	2	9	1	3	14	70	1	71	1	1	72	2	3	75	2	3	78	5	67	98		
Shelton	99	2	15	3	1	13	82	3	85	1	1	86	1	1	87	1	1	88	1	86	99		
Creighton	100	2	17	2	5	33	100	3	103	4	4	107	1	1	108	1	1	109	1	106	100		
Ponca	101	2	8	3	2	32	93	3	96	1	1	96	1	1	97	1	3	99	5	91	101		
Waterloo	102	12	2	2	26	119	4	1	124	1	1	124	2	2	126	2	2	128	2	122	102		
Ord	103	2	13	5	3	16	54	6	60	1	1	61	2	16	63	2	16	65	18	134	103		
Wymore	104	2	11	1	4	50	174	1	175	3	3	178	3	1	181	3	1	184	3	172	104		
Stella	105	6	1	2	13	72	1	73	74	1	1	75	1	1	76	1	1	77	1	72	105		
Porter	106	2	8	1	2	11	69	1	70	1	1	71	1	1	72	1	1	73	2	69	106		
Table Rock	108	1	1	4	15	64	1	65	66	1	1	67	2	1	68	2	1	69	2	64	108		
Pomegranate	110	4	7	5	6	16	181	5	186	1	1	187	1	1	188	1	1	189	1	186	110		
DeWitt	111	1	12	1	2	3	29	87	3	1	1	92	1	3	95	1	3	98	3	89	111		
Springfield	112	1	19	1	5	3	29	106	2	1	1	109	1	3	112	1	3	115	4	105	112		
Globe	113	2	7	2	2	16	94	1	95	1	1	96	2	1	97	2	1	98	2	93	113		
Wisner	114	11	3	1	2	19	118	3	121	1	2	124	1	2	126	1	2	128	4	120	114		
Harlan	116	7	10	8	4	5	15	87	9	4	1	101	2	5	106	2	5	111	7	94	116		
Hardy	117	6	1	1	10	62	1	63	64	1	1	65	4	1	68	4	1	71	5	57	117		
Doric	118	8	1	1	11	39	1	40	41	1	1	42	26	1	43	26	1	44	27	12	118		
North Bend	119	3	2	2	4	128	1	129	130	1	1	131	1	1	132	1	1	133	1	127	119		
Wayne	120	2	8	2	2	12	210	3	2	1	1	216	1	4	220	1	4	224	5	211	120		
Superior	121	4	16	3	3	24	188	5	193	4	1	197	4	5	201	4	5	206	9	188	121		
Auburn	124	5	9	6	3	21	140	3	143	1	1	144	2	2	146	2	2	148	2	142	124		
Mt. Nebo	125	3	11	2	3	41	98	3	101	1	1	102	1	1	103	1	1	104	1	101	125		
Stromsburg	126	2	7	3	13	124	1	125	126	1	1	127	1	2	128	1	2	130	3	121	126		
Minden	127	1	9	6	3	22	82	1	83	1	1	84	2	3	86	2	3	89	5	77	127		
Guide Rock	128	7	2	1	6	47	1	48	49	1	1	50	1	1	51	1	1	52	1	46	128		
Blue Hill	129	1	5	4	1	3	16	65	3	1	1	69	1	3	72	1	3	75	4	65	129		
Tuscan	130	2	4	1	1	7	71	3	74	1	1	75	1	1	76	1	1	77	1	74	130		
Scribner	132	3	5	1	4	7	89	1	90	1	1	91	1	1	92	1	1	93	1	90	132		
Elm Creek	133	4	13	3	5	14	78	1	79	1	1	80	1	1	81	1	1	82	1	78	133		
Solar	134	8	10	5	13	82	6	2	90	2	2	92	2	3	95	2	3	98	5	90	134		
McCook	135	2	26	6	5	43	276	3	279	1	1	280	2	3	282	2	3	285	5	276	135		
Long Pine	136	3	12	5	2	1	21	86	6	3	1	95	1	1	96	1	1	97	2	93	136		
Upright	137	3	8	6	1	7	72	5	77	1	1	78	1	1	79	1	1	80	1	76	137		
Rawalt	138	1	1	1	20	92	1	93	94	1	1	95	1	1	96	1	1	97	1	92	138		
Clay Centre	139	3	3	1	18	102	1	1	104	1	1	105	1	1	106	1	1	107	1	103	139		
Western	140	5	1	1	18	60	1	61	62	1	1	63	1	1	64	1	1	65	1	61	140		
Crescent	143	2	10	1	4	27	98	1	99	1	1	100	1	1	101	1	1	102	2	97	143		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. O.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS						Total Loss	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Kenesaw	144	3	16	2	1	23	86	2	2			90		2				2	88	144	
Bancroft	145	1	19		5	30	69	1		1		71	1	1				2	69	145	
Jachin	146	3	14	3	3	2	46	168	3			171	1		2			3	168	146	
Siloam	147		14		1		15	44				44		1				1	43	147	
Emmet Crawford	148	2	21	2	3		28	199	2	2		203	1	6				7	196	148	
Jewel	149	1	4	2	1		9	66	2			68		1				1	67	149	
Cambridge	150		8	1	2	2	10	119	1			120	1	1	2			4	116	150	
Square	151		11		4		24	76				76							76	151	
Parallel	152	2	9	2	7	4	40	51	1			52	1	3	4			8	44	152	
Evergreen	153	1	3		2		19	62	2		1	65	1	1				2	63	153	
Lily	154	4	8	3	1		17	80	3	1		84							84	154	
Hartington	155	5	25	1	3		26	107	1			108	2					2	106	155	
Pythagoras	156	4	21	4	8		23	62	2	3		67		1				1	66	156	
Valley	157	1	6	3		2	23	73	4			77		2	2			4	73	157	
Samaritan	158	4	14	5	6	3	32	255	6	2		263	2	5	3			10	253	158	
Ogalalla	159	4	25	2	8		19	166	1	2		169		2				2	167	159	
Zeredatha	160		3		1	1	15	44		1		45		1	1			2	43	160	
Mt. Zion	161	1	6		1		16	75				75	2					2	73	161	
Trestle Board	162	4	2	4	1	2	8	104	4			108			2			2	106	162	
Unity	163		13		1	12	29	89				89		12				14	75	163	
Atkinson	164	2	11	1	2		13	61	2		2	65	1	1				2	63	164	
Barneston	165	1	10	1	1	1	17	54				54		1	1			2	52	165	
Mystic Tie	166		6		1		7	76	1			77		1				1	76	166	
Elwood	167	2	6	1	2		15	76	1			77		2				2	75	167	
Curtis	168		11	1	3		12	118	2	1		121		2				2	119	168	
Amity	169	1	12	1	4	3	13	96				96		1	3			4	92	169	
Mason City	170		5		6		24	77	1			78	2	2				4	74	170	
Merna	171	4	18	4	3		21	112	4		2	118	1	2				3	115	171	
Grafton	172	4	12	1	1		14	60				60							60	172	
Robert Burns	173	6	8	5	2		14	59	4			63	1					1	62	173	
Culbertson	174	1	5	1	2		11	65	1		1	67							67	174	
Temple	175	1	8	2	4		27	66	2			68							68	175	
Gladstone	176		10	1	2		17	150				150	2	1				3	147	176	
Hay Springs	177	3	8	1			8	90	1			91		1				1	90	177	
Prudence	179	2	11	2	1		29	74	2			76							76	179	
Justice	180		8		10	1	22	115		1		116		1	1			2	114	180	
Faith	181	1	17		3	3	60	171				171	1	2	3			6	165	181	
Incense	182	1	9	1	1	4	17	64	1			65	1		4			5	60	182	
Alliance	183	7	51	6	18	12	84	297	4	2	1	304	3	2	12			17	287	183	
Bee Hive	184	11	19	13	12	6	58	564	11	1		576		5	6			11	565	184	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. U.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		GAIN				Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission		By Death	By Suspension		By Expulsion		Other Causes	Total Loss																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
																							No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Boaz	185	8	4	1	13	89	89	2	1	3	86	185	187	3	2	32	49	136	1	2	102	2	2	12	16	86	189	188	1	9	2	16	133	1	2	136	3	2	1	6	62	190	190	6	1	1	4	67	1	1	102	3	2	1	6	62	190	191	15	2	5	18	98	98	5	1	98	2	5	5	93	191	192	2	18	3	6	35	146	3	2	153	2	2	2	2	151	192	193	1	12	3	19	90	90	1	1	90	1	1	1	1	89	193	194	6	3	9	62	62	62	1	1	62	1	1	1	1	61	194	195	2	12	3	6	29	127	4	1	132	2	2	2	2	130	195	196	1	8	2	9	30	30	1	1	31	3	3	3	3	31	196	197	7	2	9	83	83	83	1	1	84	3	3	3	3	81	197	198	3	16	3	11	98	98	3	2	103	1	1	1	1	103	198	199	1	5	5	50	50	50	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	50	199	200	1	4	1	1	9	124	1	1	125	1	2	1	4	121	200	201	3	20	5	1	29	108	5	1	113	1	1	1	1	112	201	202	20	3	2	6	33	134	2	2	136	1	2	6	9	127	202	203	2	16	1	1	24	61	1	2	64	1	1	1	1	63	203	204	1	6	2	1	17	110	1	1	112	1	1	1	1	111	204	205	2	7	3	3	9	115	3	2	120	2	2	2	2	118	205	206	2	7	1	3	18	82	1	1	85	1	1	1	2	83	206	207	3	8	1	2	9	103	1	1	104	1	1	1	1	103	207	208	12	3	27	52	1	4	57	4	57	1	1	1	1	57	208	209	2	11	3	5	4	25	146	2	1	150	1	4	4	9	141	209	210	17	36	20	13	30	115	747	18	765	6	5	30	41	724	210	211	1	4	1	9	110	110	1	1	111	1	1	1	2	109	211	212	1	12	1	3	26	85	1	1	86	1	1	1	2	84	212	214	1	2	1	13	75	1	1	77	1	1	1	1	77	214	215	1	2	1	1	21	85	1	1	86	1	1	1	2	84	215	216	1	8	1	3	26	87	1	1	88	1	1	1	1	88	216	217	2	7	1	3	18	64	2	2	66	1	1	1	2	64	217	218	3	19	2	2	24	129	2	1	134	1	2	1	4	130	218	219	6	9	7	2	13	63	5	1	68	1	1	1	1	68	219	220	5	1	9	98	1	98	1	1	99	1	1	1	1	99	220	221	1	8	2	4	10	68	2	1	71	1	1	1	1	71	221	222	2	2	1	11	134	134	2	2	136	1	1	1	1	135	222	223	1	6	4	3	11	74	1	1	75	1	3	3	3	72	223	224	5	8	6	1	13	130	6	1	137	1	2	3	3	134	224	225	6	1	11	106	106	106	1	1	106	1	1	1	1	105	225	226	1	2	1	2	14	55	1	1	57	1	1	1	1	56	226

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	MASTER MASONS											No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. of Lodge							
		E. A. A.			F. C. C.			SUSP.		GAIN					LOSS						
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes			Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
North Star	227	10	21	9	5	17	71	272	10	3	285	1	17				18	267	227		
Bartley	228		2				7	77			77	1	2				3	74	228		
Comet	229	4	4	5	5		17	81	9	9	99		2				2	97	229		
Delta	230		12	1	1		5	74	1		75		1				1	74	230		
Mt. Hermon	231		5		2		13	63			63	1					1	62	231		
John S. Bowen	232	1	3	2	1		13	74	2		76		1				1	75	232		
Gilead	233	2	20		5		16	59	1		60							60	233		
Zion	234	3	13		4	2	23	107		1	108		1	2			3	105	234		
Fraternity	235	2	5	2	2		10	74			74		1				1	73	235		
Golden Rule	236	4	14	3	2		11	57	4	1	62							62	236		
Cubit	237	1	3	2	2		8	76	1		77	1	2				3	74	237		
Friendship	239	2	3	2	3		4	85	4		89							89	239		
Pilot	240	3	4	2	5		12	116			116	1	1				2	114	240		
George Armstrong	241	1	9	2	1	1	7	82	3		85	1		1			2	83	241		
Tyrian	243	2	6	2			9	42	2		44							44	243		
Hampton	245		9					98			98		2				2	96	245		
Nehawka	246	2	2	2			7	94	2	1	97		2				2	95	246		
Corner-stone	247		18		1		28	67			67							67	247		
Laurel	248	1	16	1	2		35	121	1	1	123	1					1	122	248		
Gothenburg	249	4	8	4	3		8	109	3	3	115		1				1	114	249		
George Washington	250	7	13	7	1	6	53	249	8	1	258		1	6			7	251	250		
Wausa	251	2	2	2			14	68	3		71	1					1	70	251		
Hildreth	252		5	1	1		14	49		2	51	2					2	49	252		
Beemer	253		4				8	58		1	59							59	253		
Bassett	254			1			13	72	2	1	76		1				1	75	254		
Bradshaw	255	2	6	1	2		6	42	1	1	44							44	255		
Hickman	256	2	5	3	2		4	69	2		71							71	256		
Holbrook	257		5			3	7	69			69	1	1	3			5	64	257		
Anselmo	258	2	12	1	7	1	26	117	1		118	1	1	1			3	115	258		
Bee	259	3	3	2	1		7	30	2		32	1					1	31	259		
Ornan	261	6	11	5	4		7	96	4	1	101	2	1				3	98	261		
Endeavor	262	1	3	1			4	63	1		64		3				3	61	262		
Mitchell	263		6				19	143		2	145	2	4				6	139	263		
Franklin	264	1	5					89		1	90	1	1				2	88	264		
Robert W. Furnas	265	10	20	13	8		31	205	6	2	214		2				2	212	265		
Silver	266	3	6	3	2		5	73	3	1	77	1	1				2	75	266		
James A. Tulleys	267		5		2		9	76			76	1					1	75	267		
George W. Lininger	268	3	8	2	3	3	29	285	2	3	291		2	3			5	286	268		
Riverside	269	1	4	1		1	11	60	1	1	62	1	1	1			3	59	269		
Huntley	270	1	1				5	40			40		1				1	39	270		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.					F. C. C.					SUSP.					MASTER MASONS									
		No. Initiated		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. Suspended		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930		GAIN				Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes		Total Loss						
Oasis	271	3	8	5	9	5	28	118	7	2	127	1	1	5	7	120	271									
Lee P. Gillette	272	3	4	3	3	6	7	90	2	1	93	1	6	7	86	272										
Crofton	273	5	8	4	2	8	87	3	90	2	90	2	88	273												
Olive Branch	274	1	9	1	8	20	67	1	68	1	68	1	68	274												
Ramah	275	1	1	1	1	50	50	1	51	1	51	1	49	275												
Antelope	276	2	8	3	6	2	54	1	55	1	55	1	55	276												
Sioux	277	2	2	2	2	2	48	1	48	1	48	1	48	277												
Litchfield	278	3	3	3	3	4	71	1	72	1	72	1	72	278												
Wallace	279	1	11	2	3	44	2	1	47	1	47	1	46	279												
Swastika	280	4	8	5	1	8	74	6	80	1	81	1	77	280												
Florence	281	8	8	13	4	5	35	415	17	4	2	438	1	3	5	9	429	281								
Mullen	282	4	4	1	3	3	82	82	1	1	82	1	80	282												
Exeter	283	1	1	2	11	56	56	2	1	2	55	5	51	283												
Seneca	284	5	12	4	4	8	99	4	1	104	4	100	284													
Camp Clarke	285	7	16	2	4	5	146	3	1	150	1	150	285													
Oshkosh	286	1	9	2	5	128	128	1	1	128	1	126	286													
Union	287	6	6	6	6	67	67	6	73	6	73	6	73	287												
Omaha	288	16	19	22	5	19	69	627	19	4	6	656	6	6	19	31	625	288								
Lotus	289	6	15	5	1	9	178	8	1	187	1	186	289													
John J. Mercer	290	25	11	23	1	10	38	368	28	1	397	2	3	10	15	382	290									
Diamond	291	1	3	4	11	69	2	71	1	71	1	70	291													
Wolbach	292	1	1	1	9	61	1	62	1	62	1	61	292													
Monument	293	5	2	5	2	4	81	8	89	1	1	2	4	85	293											
Kimball	294	1	3	4	23	107	4	1	112	1	4	5	107	294												
Minatare	295	1	6	2	1	4	81	1	82	4	2	1	7	75	295											
Cowles	296	2	2	1	2	5	35	36	1	2	3	33	296													
Cotner	297	2	10	1	3	12	119	2	1	122	1	3	4	118	297											
Chester	298	2	2	1	4	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	298												
Sutherland	299	6	1	2	3	5	78	1	79	1	3	4	75	299												
Liberty	300	6	11	10	7	54	287	10	1	1	299	1	1	2	297	300										
Bayard	301	2	6	2	3	8	74	2	1	77	1	1	2	75	301											
Mizpah	302	21	26	18	13	29	62	729	21	8	758	3	3	29	35	723	302									
Right Angle	303	12	11	11	7	4	34	378	10	3	2	393	3	4	1	8	385	303								
Ruskin	304	3	1	4	7	45	1	46	1	46	1	46	304													
Newman Grove	305	4	4	3	2	7	61	2	2	65	1	65	305													
Golden Rod	306	46	1	47	1	46	306																			
William E. Hill	307	1	3	1	1	2	64	1	65	1	65	1	65	307												
Perkins	308	2	6	2	1	77	2	79	1	79	1	78	308													
Winnebago	309	1	6	1	6	3	51	1	52	1	51	1	51	309												
Victory	310	6	5	6	2	5	121	7	128	2	126	2	126	310												

JUNE, 1931

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

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ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. S.		F. C. S.		SUSP.	MASTER MASONS						No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. of Lodge							
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls, April 1, 1930	GAIN					LOSS						
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss		
Alk.	311	3	3	3	1	2	54	3	1	..	..	58	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	57	311
rk Leaf.	312	2	2	2	1	1	40	1	2	..	..	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	312
atter.	313	2	2	1	1	1	80	1	1	..	..	82	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	81	313
atsmen.	314	11	7	12	4	..	187	14	4	..	..	205	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	204	314
lmer.	315	..	2	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	44	315
pha.	316	3	3	4	1	2	81	5	1	..	..	87	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	85	316
d West.	317	14	9	10	4	..	166	8	4	..	..	178	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	177	317
and Island	318	8	4	10	1	..	152	10	..	..	..	162	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	159	318
nden.	319	2	4	3	..	..	54	4	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	319
llege View	320	3	2	2	2	..	46	2	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	320
armony.	321	2	1	1	2	..	37	..	1	..	..	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	321
preer.	322	1	1	..	..	..	42	..	1	..	..	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	322
hanon.	323	3	..	3	..	..	144	7	4	..	..	155	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	153	323
Locals.	771	3382	785	989	600	7493	42150	824	193	145	1	43313	282	395	600	6	3	1286	42027		

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

Year Ended May 9th, 1931.

Omaha, Nebraska, May 20, 1931.

Auditing Committee,

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

Gentlemen:

We have made an audit of the financial records of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, for the period beginning May 14, 1930, and ending May 9, 1931.

The results of our audit are presented in this report, which includes: (1) text of comments and explanatory detail; (2) exhibits and schedules showing the financial condition and operating results of the various funds.

A list of these statements follows:

Exhibit A—General Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule A-1—General Fund, Statement of Income and Expenditures, May 14, 1930, to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit B—Building and Improvement Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule B-1—Building and Improvement Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 14, 1930, to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit C—Orphans Educational Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule C-1—Orphans Educational Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 14, 1930, to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit D—War Relief Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule D-1—War Relief Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit E—Maintenance Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule E-1—Maintenance Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit F—Permanent Reserve Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule F-1—Permanent Reserve Fund—Statement of Income, May 14, 1930, to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit G—Relief Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule G-1—Relief Fund, Statement of Income and Expense, May 14, 1930, to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit H—Childrens Home Endowment Fund, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Exhibit I—Supply Account, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule I-1—Supply Account, Statement of Income, May 14, 1930, to May 9, 1931.

Exhibit J—Service Annuities and Gifts, Statement of Financial Condition, May 9, 1931.

Schedule J-1—Service Annuities and Gifts, Statement of Income and Expense, May 14, 1930, to May 9, 1931.

All receipts and disbursements in the various funds were compared with the bank statements. The bank balances on May 9, 1931, were verified by certificates from the depositories.

A list of cash in banks follows:

Name of Fund	Name of Bank	Amount
General Fund	Live Stock National Bank..	\$ 400.00
General Fund	Live Stock National Bank..	31,343.30
General Fund	National Bank of Commerce	5,117.54
Building and Improvement Fund..	Omaha National Bank.....	2,099.71
Orphans Educational Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	303.66
War Relief Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	758.52
Maintenance Fund	Omaha National Bank.....	13,131.90
Permanent Reserve Fund.....	United States National Bank	451.22
Relief Fund	National Bank of Commerce	8,973.69
Childrens Home Endowment Fund.	United States National Bank	611.35
Supply Account	Live Stock National Bank..	2,608.12
Service Annuities and Gifts.....	State Bank of Omaha.....	145.27
		<hr/>
		\$65,944.28

The stocks, bonds and mortgages for each fund were presented for our examination. The bonds are kept in a safe deposit box at the Omaha Safe Deposit Company.

The real estate carried in the Orphans Educational Fund, exhibit C, was taken over on a mortgage foreclosure. It is carried at the amount of the mortgage plus the cost of foreclosure, etc.

The supply inventory in the Supply Account, exhibit I, was compiled by employees of the Grand Lodge and was accepted for this report without verification.

The Service Annuities and Gifts Fund was started during the year. The bequest was previously carried in the General Fund.

Following is a summary of the surplus accounts for all funds. The summary shows a total increase of \$94,295.53.

Name of Fund	Surplus		Increase
	May 4, 1930	May 9, 1931	
General Fund	\$288,304.67	\$344,906.82	\$ 56,602.15
Building and Improvement Fund ..	72,263.44	79,860.00	7,596.56
Orphans Educational Fund	163,442.73	171,642.51	8,199.78
War Relief Fund	37,434.34	40,918.52	3,484.18
Maintenance Fund	18,921.65	21,996.90	3,075.25

Permanent Reserve Fund	13,876.51	17,586.22	3,709.71
Relief Fund	9,481.40	18,473.69	8,992.29
Childrens Home Endowment Fund..	29,423.34	31,684.95	2,261.61
Supply Account	4,651.96	4,880.69	228.73
Service Annuities and Gifts		145.27	145.27
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$637,800.04	\$732,095.57	\$94,295.53

In the General Fund, the expenditures were \$2,269.44 greater than the receipts. The increase in book surplus is caused by placing on the books 1,500 shares of stock in the Masonic Eastern Star home at the par value of \$150,000 in place of the investment in the home which stood on the books, May 14, 1930, at \$90,852.06. The original investment had been written off in 1927 in the amount of \$52,000.

We appreciate the facilities accorded our representatives during the course of the audit.

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. GILCHRIST CO.

By E. C. Loucks

Certified Public Accountant

Exhibit A

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

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

CASH IN BANKS:

National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln	\$ 5,117.54	
Live Stock National Bank, Omaha	31,343.30	
Live Stock National Bank—Expense Fund....	400.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 36,860.84

STOCKS:

Nebraska Masonic Home	151,600.00	
Masonic Eastern Star Home	151,000.00	
		302,600.00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES 5,445.98

\$344,906.82

LIABILITIES

SURPLUS \$344,906.82

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS

SURPLUS—May 14, 1930 \$288,304.67

ADDITION:

Stock in Masonic Eastern Star Home received 1,500 shares	\$150,000.00	
Less investment in Home	90,852.06	
		59,147.94
		347,452.61

DEDUCTIONS:

Excess of expenditures over income May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931.....	2,269.44	
Depreciation of furniture and fixtures	276.35	
		2,545.79

SURPLUS—May 9, 1931	\$344,906.82
----------------------------------	---------------------

Schedule A-1

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

INCOME:

Dues, 42,108 at \$2.00	\$ 84,216.00
Initiations, 771 at \$5.00	3,855.00
Initiations, 769 at \$5.00	3,845.00
Special dispensations	180.00
Profit on surety bonds furnished lodges	174.50
Refund of unexpended balances	401.08
Penalties	20.93
Balance in payroll account	45.24
Interest on special bank account	325.74
Interest on other bank balances	300.55
Refund of loss at Lodge No. 127	191.17
Receipts—net from Dorie Lodge No. 118	439.25
Dues and assessments from members of extinct lodges	21.50
Service, annuities and gifts, prior year	100.00
Affiliations, 8 at \$10.00	80.00

\$ 94,195.96

EXPENDITURES:

Payment to Nebraska Masonic Home	31,581.00
Payment to Building and Improvement Fund ..	12,489.50
Payment to Maintenance Fund	12,489.50
Payment to Relief Fund	6,701.70
Payment to Permanent Reserve Fund	2,304.37
Grand Officers salary and expense	13,200.00
Payroll	4,762.98

Expense of committees	2,238.32	
Transfer to Washington Memorial Account....	2,322.80	
Grand Secretary clerk hire	2,390.00	
Reports and printing	1,681.34	
Premiums on bonds	91.00	
Paid loss at Lodge No. 127	191.17	
Jewels	100.00	
Rent of offices	1,250.00	
Expense, service, annuities and gifts	129.94	
General expense	367.93	
Relief and donations	610.75	
Postage, stationery, communication and other miscellaneous expense	1,495.33	
Balance of annuity paid to fund	67.77	
		96,465.40
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME	\$	2,269.44

Exhibit B

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

May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank		\$ 2,099.71
Bonds:		
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, 5%, 1942	\$ 15,000.00	
Federal Land Bank, Louisville, 4½%, 1938-58...	1,000.00	
Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960 par \$55,000.00..	51,960.29	
Canadian National Railway, 4½%, 1956, par \$7,000.00	6,860.00	
Province of Alberta, 4½%, 1961, par \$2,000.00	1,970.00	
Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, 1955, par \$1,000.00	970.00	
		77,760.29
		\$ 79,860.00

LIABILITIES

Surplus:		
Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$ 72,263.44	
Net income from Schedule B-1	7,596.56	
		79,860.00

Schedule B-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

INCOME:

From General Fund:

Dues, 42,108 at 25¢	\$ 10,527.00
Initiations, 769 at \$2.50	1,922.50
Affiliations, 8 at \$5.00	40.00

\$ 12,489.50

Interest on bond	3,245.71
Profit on sale of bonds	1,836.10
Interest on bank balances	25.25

17,596.56

EXPENSE:

Check to Building Fund at Fremont	10,000.00
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NET INCOME \$ 7,596.56

NOTE: The check is written but is held at the office of the Grand Secretary pending call from the Directors of the Home.

Exhibit C

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

ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank	\$ 303.66
Real Estate mortgages	122,500.00
Real estate Sandoe farm	6,093.85

Bonds:

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank 5%, 1931-51...\$	7,000.00
Federal Land Bank, Spokane 4½%, 1938-58....	8,000.00
Republic of Cuba, 5½%, 1945	14,000.00
Securities Building, 5½%, 1939	3,000.00
Province of New Brunswick, 4¾%, 1940, par \$1,000.00	995.00
Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960, par \$5,000.00..	4,750.00
City of Winnipeg, 4½%, 1950	5,000.00

42,745.00

\$171,642.51

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$163,442.73
Net income from schedule C-1	8,199.78

\$171,642.51

Schedule C-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

INCOME:

Interest on bonds	\$ 3,149.98
Interest on mortgages	4,050.08
Interest on bank balance	42.09
Profit from bond sales	1,057.63

\$ 8,299.78

EXPENSE:

Service charge, Omaha National Company	100.00
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NET INCOME \$ 8,199.78

Exhibit D

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

WAR RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank	\$ 758.52
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Bonds:

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bond 5%-1931-1951..	\$ 4,000.00
Dominion of Canada 4%, 1960, par 35,000.00..	33,250.00
Province of Saskatchewan 4½% - 1955, par \$3,000.00	2,910.00

40,160.00

\$ 40,918.52

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$ 37,434.34
Net income from schedule D-1	3,484.18

\$ 40,918.52

Schedule D-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

INCOME:

Interest on bonds	\$ 1,654.09	
Interest on bank balance	9.84	
Profit from bond sales	2,120.25	
		\$ 3,784.18

EXPENSE:

Relief paid		300.00
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NET INCOME		\$ 3,484.18
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Exhibit E

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
MAINTENANCE FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank		\$ 13,131.90
Bonds:		
Province of New Brunswick 4¾% - 1940, par \$3,000.00	\$ 2,985.00	
Canadian National Railway 4½% - 1956, par \$6,000.00	5,880.00	
		<u>8,865.00</u>
		\$ 21,996.90

LIABILITIES

Surplus :		
Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$ 18,921.65	
Net income from schedule E-1	3,075.25	
		\$ 21,996.90

Schedule E-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

INCOME:

From General Fund:

Dues—42,108 at 25¢	\$ 10,527.00
Initiations—769 at \$2.50	1,922.50
Affiliations—8 at \$5.00	40.00

12,489.50

Interest on bonds	394.96	
Interest on bank balance	160.79	
Profit from bond sales	30.00	
		\$ 13,075.25
EXPENSES:		
Maintenance Masonic Eastern Star Home		10,000.00
NET INCOME		\$ 3,075.25

Exhibit F

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in United States National Bank		\$ 451.22
Bonds:		
Dominion of Canada 4% - 1960, par \$17,000.00..	\$ 16,150.00	
Province of Alberta 4½% - 1961, par \$1,000.00..	985.00	
		17,135.00
		\$ 17,586.22

LIABILITIES

Surplus:		
Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$ 13,876.51	
Income from schedule F-1	3,709.71	
		\$ 17,586.22

Schedule F-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME
May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

Transferred from General Fund	\$ 2,304.37	
Interest on bonds	671.84	
Profit on bond sales	733.50	
		\$ 3,709.71

Exhibit G

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
RELIEF FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln....		\$ 8,973.69
Bonds:		
Dominion of Canada 4%, 1960, par \$10,000.00		9,500.00
		\$ 18,473.69

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$ 9,481.40
Net income from schedule G-1	8,992.29
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,473.69

Schedule G-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

INCOME:

From General Fund:

Amount due, prior year	\$ 6,939.20
Dues, 42,108 at 15¢	6,316.20
Initiations, 771 at 50¢	385.50
	<hr/>
	13,640.90
Interest on bonds	418.64
Interest on bank balance	71.65
Profit from bond sales	460.00
	<hr/>

\$ 14,591.19

EXPENSE:

Relief paid	5,598.90
	<hr/>

NET INCOME \$ 8,992.29

Schedule H

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

CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in United States National Bank	\$ 611.35
Real estate mortgages	21,100.00
Bonds.	
Masonic Temple Craft, 5½% - 1940	\$10,000.00
Dominion of Canada 4%, 1960, par \$1,000.00...	950.00
Pennsylvania Railway 4½%, 1981, par \$4,000.00	3,850.00
	<hr/>
	14,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 36,511.35

LIABILITIES

Bequests		\$ 4,826.40
Surplus:		
Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$ 29,423.34	
Income:		
Interest on bonds	\$ 1,750.03	
Profit from bond sales	511.58	
		<u>2,261.61</u>
		31,684.95
		<u>\$ 36,511.35</u>

Exhibit I

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
SUPPLY ACCOUNT
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in Live Stock National Bank	\$ 2,608.12
Inventory of supplies	2,272.57
	<u>\$ 4,880.69</u>

LIABILITIES

Surplus:		
Surplus, May 14, 1930	\$ 4,651.96	
Net income from schedule I-1	228.73	
		<u>\$ 4,880.69</u>

Schedule I-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME
May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

SALES OF SUPPLIES		\$ 1,340.10
LESS COST OF SUPPLIES SOLD:		
Inventory, May 14, 1930	\$ 1,432.36	
Purchases	1,992.37	
		<u>3,424.73</u>
Inventory, May 9, 1931	2,272.57	
		<u>1,152.16</u>
NET PROFIT FROM SALE OF SUPPLIES		187.94
ADD:		
Interest on bank balance		40.79
NET INCOME		<u>\$ 228.73</u>

Exhibit J

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
 SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
 May 9, 1931

RESOURCES

Cash in State Bank of Omaha	\$ 145.27
Real estate mortgage	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,645.27

LIABILITIES

Bequest, transferred from General Fund	\$ 2,500.00
Surplus	145.27
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,645.27

Schedule J-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
 May 14, 1930 to May 9, 1931

INCOME:

Income from General Fund	\$ 67.77
Interest on mortgage	202.50
	<hr/>

EXPENSE:

Annuities paid	\$ 270.27
	125.00
	<hr/>

NET INCOME	\$ 145.27
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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 continued the topical form, at the suggestion of all of those brethren who have mentioned the former report to us at all, and who seem, unanimously to prefer that form.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWIN D. CRITES, P. G. M.

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A NICE IDEA

To a letter from Bro. J. E. Whitworth, P. M., dated Jeanerette, April 19, 1929, advising that a member of the Eastern Star is to wed a member of the lodge and wants to know if they would be allowed to have the ceremony within the Lodge Room, inviting the lodge as a body and the Eastern Star as a body. The minister being the Chaplain of the Lodge. I replied as follows:

Your appeal in behalf of the good brother and the sister of the Eastern Star, who are about to unite in Holy wedlock, interests me, and I would like to be in a position to do anything possible to grant their wishes, but as Grand Master, it is my solemn duty to consider first the needs and necessities of the Masonic order.

I have inquired if at any time permission had been granted to use the Lodge Rooms for ceremonies of a similar nature. I am informed that no such request has ever been received. I, therefore, feel that I should not like to institute a custom of that sort during my incumbency without some expressed will of the Grand Lodge.

I can see but two reasons why ceremonies of this nature should not be held in the meeting place of a Masonic Lodge. The first is that it would establish a precedent which might, if the request should be made too frequently, interfere with the work of the lodge, and perhaps result in dissension if further concessions could not be made by the lodge. The second is that some of our friends outside of the Order, who are good church people, would immediately claim that the lodges are taking further steps to detract from the churches by encouraging weddings in their places of meeting.

A wedding is a very happy occasion, especially when the contracting parties have found the lodge and the chapter the means of drawing them together. While I am constrained to withhold the permission which is asked, you may be assured that my very best wishes are for the health, happiness, and prosperity of the good brother and the dear sister.

(From address of Grand Master, M.'W.'.Phil G. Ricks, Louisiana)

Dashiell Lodge No. 202—The approval of the Lodge was asked in behalf of a new cemetery in which a Masonic section was planned.

Held: This was a business project and the Lodge could not lawfully participate in, or approve the plan.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings, Tennessee, 1931).

BEQUESTS

During the year several bequests were received, one of \$20,000.00, another of \$73,320.00, and yet another of \$9,461.88. Of these the Grand Master says:

“We have every reason as time goes on to believe that these bequests will be many times multiplied.” We have noticed in the past years that Nebraska is making much of these bequests and something

of an appeal to the brethren is made each year for such provision in wills that the brother's Masonic influence may continue through the onward generations. It seems to us of Maine that it is an appeal worth making each year for such continued interest on the part of the brethren. Many of our well-to-do and even wealthy members, have never had the matter brought to their attention and while Maine has a few such bequests made largely on the brother's own initiative, it is our conviction that many others would do the same kindly service if the matter is brought to their attention in the proper way.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Maine, 1930).

BUILDING PROJECTS

The new laws imposed upon the Grand Master the duty of approving building plans and propositions for financing building operations of the various lodges. During the course of the year several of these were submitted to me by lodges desiring to become the owners of their own homes. I felt it necessary to withhold my approval from some of the propositions, and to require that the brethren outline their financial program upon a more conservative basis than that originally set out. The optimism of the brethren often-times outweighed their better judgment of a conservative financial plan. After making certain requirements in different cases plans were finally adopted which could be approved. It seems to me that this is a very wise provision of our Law, and I feel certain that the friendly discussions had with the various lodges which have made application to me under this Law have placed these lodges in a position whereby many of their financial pitfalls will have been removed. In every case the brethren have entered into the discussion of the matter with a willingness to have a plan worked out which would be beneficial to the lodge, and this spirit has tended to lighten the burdens of the Grand Master in this respect. No general plan was adopted to govern in all cases, and each, was, therefore, considered upon the facts peculiar to that situation.

(From the address of M. W. George F. Beezley, Grand Master, Kansas)

METHODS OF FINANCING MASONIC BUILDINGS.

In general it may be said that there are three outstanding plans of financing lodge buildings—the stock plan, the certificate plan, and the gift plan.

The stock plan is perhaps the most familiar. By it is meant the organization of a building corporation by the lodge, followed by the sale of stock to members. The plan has frequently been adopted with success, but nevertheless, there are objections to it. In the first place, it calls sometimes for high-pressure salesmanship to dispose of the stock. Sometimes the backers of the project become discouraged before sufficient stock has been sold and try to proceed with an inadequate amount of money, trusting to others to sell the remaining stock after the building is constructed. This nearly always causes

trouble. Another unsatisfactory feature of the plan is that in many cases the stock held by members passes at the time of their death to individuals who are not members of the lodge, or even Masons. This brings in frequent complications. It has been known to cause serious loss to lodges. I know of one city not far from Los Angeles where some 30 years ago the Masonic lodge owned what is now the best corner in the business district and worth today a great price. Upon this corner a Masonic hall was erected by the stock plan. The stock paid no dividends and there was no decided incentive to hold it. Many of the original members died. A shrewd real estate promoter conceived the idea of purchasing the stock from its holders and in time acquired practically all of it. Thereupon he took over the property and has since made a fortune out of it. Similar situations could be mentioned. It remains true, however, that if the stock is actually sold prior to commitments on building construction, the plan is workable.

The certificate plan involves, in effect, loans upon "gold notes" or other evidence of indebtedness, non-interest bearing and guaranteeing that in case of the death of lodge members holding the same amount of the investment will be immediately returned to their estates. This plan is relatively new and we have not the background of experience to indicate just how it is going to work out; but there is reason to believe that many a lodge would find it difficult to repay on short notice certificates in substantial amounts. This is due to the fact that lodges are not managed on a thorough-going business basis and do not set up sufficient reserves against obligations of the character under discussion.

The gift plan, I believe is the best. Churches and other organizations are built through gifts, and I see no reason why Masonic buildings cannot be constructed on the same basis. It has been done in a number of instances, and if the brethren are sufficiently in earnest and will exercise a sufficient amount of patience they can, in practically every instance, build up over a period of a few years gifts adequate in total for the construction of temples, halls, etc. This leaves no debt, no problems, no unhappiness. If there is not in the lodge sufficient interest and enthusiasm to prompt gifts for a building it would be better to go on renting.

The habit of renting halls for Masonic use is not, after all, to be despised. If a satisfactory hall is available at a fair figure, the average Masonic lodge will get along in it with less friction and more prosperity than it can expect to experience in a structure nominally its own but in fact swamped with a debt, the carrying of which and the reduction of which, is not justified by its normal income.

In any type of financing other than gifts, for the construction of buildings or the purchase of land, I would suggest the propriety and desirability of balancing off against the loan the ability of the lodge not only to meet the interest but to reduce the principal each month, or at least each quarter.

As in no other part of the world, Americans have the borrowing habit and it is distinctive of American borrowings that they are usually made without due thought or provision for their retirement. A debt over a lodge will never conduce its prosperity if permitted to drag along from year to year. There should be constant debt-reduction with the objective of reaching the happy day when the mortgage can be burned.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Iowa, 1930)

CANADIAN COMMENT ON THE SHRINE

The Order in Ontario and particularly in Toronto has just passed through a novel experience, to which, it is not unfair to say many brethren had looked forward with concern. Grand Lodge has given official recognition to the serious danger involved in the association with Masonry of bodies which are not strictly Masonic (though admitting none but Masons to membership) and are not under the control of Grand Lodge or the Grand Master. Inevitably, when such bodies attract public attention by spectacular displays—involving huge expenditure, the uninformed multitude regard their proceedings as exhibiting Masonry in some at least of its aspects, and so a wrong impression may be given of the aims and ideals of the craft. Masonry at its best has always been reticent—not seeking publicity and indeed shunning and prohibiting it. Thus the Masonic regalia is never to be worn in public except at Masonic funerals or by special dispensation. It is a long march from this ascetic reserve to the gorgeous pageantry on which Toronto eyes have just been feasting; with its magnificent massed bands, its flashing scimitars and the oriental splendour of its costumes. This is not a development of English or Canadian Masonry as we understand it. Whether its association with Masonry adds to the influence and dignity of the Craft or commends the Craft to the good judgment of the soberminded must remain a matter of opinion. But as those attending the Convention are all our brethren in Masonry we may at all events congratulate them on the success it achieved. The attendance was large, though much below extravagant forecasts; the public demonstrations made a great impression upon vast throngs of spectators and there was much light-hearted foolery which for the most part stopped far short of offensive license. We may congratulate them also upon their benevolence, particularly in relief of crippled children; and on their declarations in furtherance of universal peace.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ontario, 1930.)

CHAIN LETTERS.

This subject of chain letters has been brought to the attention of this Grand Lodge several times, either by the Grand Master or myself, but on account of receiving about twenty of these letters in the past two months, besides several letters from officers and members regarding

this matter, I am herewith bringing this subject once more before this Grand Lodge and without further remarks am quoting from the "New Age Magazine" which has my endorsements.

"It is particularly unfortunate that some misguided brethren, unheedful of the teachings of the fraternity, should have associated it with such letters. The Craft urges all to seek light, and certainly light is not to be found by fostering that which has been revived from a period of darkness. It behooves Masons, who receive chain letters to quickly consign them to their proper depository, the waste basket, and thus discourage those who persist in this ridiculous and annoying practice." (From report of Grand Secretary, Proceedings of South Dakota, 1930)

And now at the risk of being super-critical I would like to call your attention to a nuisance, which, if it were not so ridiculous, might be considered more seriously. I have received several complaints of the reappearance of that hardy perennial, the "Chain Prayer". Brethren this practice is most objectionable and implies a superstition that is at variance with the philosophy and the moral and ethical teachings of our fraternity.

(From address of Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Province of Ontario, 1930).

A letter is being circulated in the form of a "Chain Letter" to Masons in this state requesting that it be forwarded to nine other Masons in the state. It contains the statement that if the recipient does not send the letters as requested and breaks the chain he will meet with reverses, but if he complies with the request, in nine days there will come to him great happiness. Ordinarily I would pay no attention to a letter like this but would consign it to the waste basket where it belongs. This letter, however, is drawn in such a way that it is evidently the intention to leave the impression that it is sponsored by Masonry. I think this Grand Lodge should condemn this letter and this practice in no uncertain terms. The letter is an insult to the intelligence of our members. It is founded on ignorance and superstition. It is beneath the dignity of our great Fraternity.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Indiana, 1930)

During the year we have received numerous chain letters with the usual prayers and threats of dire misfortune if the chain is broken.

Needless to say that they were all committed to the waste-paper basket.

These letters are, to say the least, a nuisance, annoying as well as disgusting and serve no good purpose.

Masons should disregard them and not bother their friends with them.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Montana, 1930)

During the year an epidemic of chain prayers has again broken out, and several have come to my attention in an official way, having been sent to me by the Worshipful Masters of the different Lodges, asking whether their members should comply with the request.

These chain prayers are along the usual line, stating that the prayer was started by a colonel in the American Army during the late World War, and the recipient must send it on to nine others within twenty-four hours, requesting that the person receiving the prayer do the same. If the request is complied with, the person sending the prayer will receive some great blessing on the tenth day, and if the letters are ignored some great disaster will come to the one who breaks the chain.

In this enlightened age it seems ridiculous that anyone would believe in the power of such letters, but the number of letters that have come to my attention shows that some people do believe in them, and I know from experience that some Masons believe that they are under obligations to keep the chain intact. These prayers are founded on the superstitions which have come to us from the Dark Ages. If a person would take the time to figure out how rapidly these letters multiply, they could see that it would not take the twelve years since the close of the war for everyone in the world to receive one or more prayers.

My attention has also been called to these prayers by persons who were not Masons wanting to know whether the Masonic Fraternity sponsored such ideas, to which my reply was that we most certainly do not sponsor these letters. My advice in each instance has been that these letters were a violation of the United States Postal Laws, advising the person receiving the letter to throw it in the wastepaper basket and forget it.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ohio, 1930.)

The Brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction, during the past year, have received many of what is called "chain letters," dealing with the rankest superstition, and some were so written as to indicate that Masonry was connected therewith, causing many of our newly made Brethren to call on me personally and by letter to explain whether or not it was a part of our Masonry. I advised them in every instance, of course, that Masonry had nothing to do with such letters, and that it was an appeal to rank superstition and, in my judgment, they should be committed to the waste basket.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Texas, 1930.)

Chain letters have again flooded the Grand Jurisdiction. They are untruthful and absurd and necessitate much time and labor and are prohibited by Grand Lodge. Brethren are reminded to destroy them immediately upon receipt, and in no case comply with the requests therein contained.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Jersey, 1930.)

My attention has been called to another recurrence of the periodical epidemic of chain letters. These silly things are started every few years. My predecessors have many times called attention to them and advised the Brethren to pay no attention to them. The only thing to be done when one of them appears is to put it in the waste basket and thus break the chain.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Massachusetts, 1930.)

Every now and then there is a rerudescence of chain letter writing, a type of letter which many of you have received in the form of a Masonic Prayer asking you to send it out to nine other Masons who in turn are supposed to do the same thing. It is pretty hard to conceive how, in this period of the world's history, any man should spend his effort in an enterprise of this sort. This thing has been previously condemned and it should not be necessary to issue an edict relating to it. The amount paid for postage could be used to better advantage along charitable lines and accomplish much more.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Michigan, 1930.)

CHILDRENS HOMES

Looking over the cost of operation of the Home, during the years since 1919, I note that our per capita cost has been gradually decreasing in ratio to the increase in the number of children. I note also that since 1917 we have had nine different Superintendents. It seems extremely unfortunate that we are compelled to change administrations so often. The records before me reflect that each Superintendent was able, each year, to make a substantial reduction over his preceding year of service, but it seems that we are unable to retain a Superintendent for a period longer than approximately two years during which time he has not been able, in the past, to exhibit a very substantial reduction.

I do not mean to be unkind nor unjust to any former Superintendent nor to the present incumbent, but the writer is much of the opinion that the Superintendency of our Home and responsibility for its operation is peculiarly a MAN'S JOB, and I am expressing the hope that when another change in administration is made some capable brother and his wife will be placed in charge there. Few women have the physical strength or executive ability—and certainly I do not mean to disparage woman-kind—or experience in stock-raising and farming, which are only a few of the attributes a successful Superintendent must possess in order to successfully administer its affairs.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Arkansas, 1930.)

CLANDESTINE MASONRY

For several years the question of Clandestine Masonry has caused some concern to Grand Lodge. In his inaugural address in 1923, Grand Master Samuel M. Goodyear called attention to this matter, and recommended that steps be taken to prevent its growth. About the time Grand Master Goodyear sounded his warning, or shortly thereafter, there came into the State of Pennsylvania, from Ohio, a glib-tongued person of unusual organizing ability. Starting in the western part of the State and working eastwardly, he organized in a short time, a number of Lodges under the alleged authority of the Ancient Free and Accepted Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The rapidity with which these Lodges

were warranted and organized raised the presumption that there was some more impelling force than the desire for fraternal intercourse back of their organization.

For reasons understood and approved by us, the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1927, passed an Act providing for the registration and protection of the names, badges, emblems, and other insignia of fraternal societies, and imposed penalties for use of the same in violation of the registration provisions of the Act. This Grand Lodge registered its names, emblems, and insignia in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth under the provisions of the said Act, as did also the Scottish Rite Bodies and the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter. The so-called Ancient Free and Accepted Masonic Grand Lodge applied for registration of its names and emblems, but was denied registration because we had already registered, and its names and emblems were so similar to ours as to make their registration a violation of our rights. The officers of the Clandestine Lodge then applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for a writ of alternative mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Commonwealth to register their names, emblems, and insignia. In this suit our Grand Lodge, and the bodies allied with us, intervened. After numerous argument on the law involved, a trial by jury was reached and the Clandestine Masons were refused the right of registration.

At the jury trial the reason for the organization of so many new Lodges in so short a time was revealed. The Grand Master of the Clandestine body testified that he gave all of his time to his duties as Grand Master and received no salary. On his cross examination it was brought out that new Lodges are promoted by an "organization department". When a new Lodge is formed one-half of the initiation fees goes to the new subordinate Lodge and the other half goes to the "organization department," comprised of three persons,—the Grand Master, The Grand Secretary, and the head of the "organization department". The Grand Master receives forty per centum of the amount going to the "organization department," and the other sixty percent is divided equally between the Grand Secretary and the head of the department. Herein lies the explanation of the rapid growth of commercial Masonry in Pennsylvania. A check on the officers and past officers of the Clandestine body who attended the trial showed that all but two had at some time or other been rejected in our Lodges. This proves that while some may be duped into going into this Clandestine body, most of their members go into it knowingly.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Pennsylvania, 1929.)

HUNGARY.

After-War upheavals in the dismembered Kingdom of Hungary, as is well known, culminated in the "Red Revolution" of 1919, headed by Bela Kun who set up his Proletariat Dictatorship, after the Moscow model, backed by Soviet money. The stately Masonic Hall of the Sym-

bolic Grand Lodge of Hungary was seized and Masonic labors prohibited by the Soviet. One year later, in March, 1920, the present Government got control, with Admiral Horthy as Regent. The Lodges began to work again. In May, a military organization, without legal warrant, took possession of the Masonic Hall. The very next day the new Minister of Home Affairs, named Domotor, issued a decree, numbered 1550, which in substance read as follows:

“Masonic organizations, (Lodges, etc.) were founded for humanitarian and social purposes. The deplorable occurrences of recent days have taught me that the Lodges have endeavored to get political control instead of adhering to the objects and duties prescribed by their constitution.

“That Freemasonry plotted the War, that during the War and after it ended with disastrous consequences for our country, the organization continued plotting destruction, world revolution, and bolshevism, are well known facts. Taking cognizance of the prevailing public opinion in Hungary, as voiced in the press and by the various municipalities of this country, in unanimous opposition to Freemasonry, I herewith dissolve forever all Masonic Institutions existing in Hungary, in order that Freemasonry which has denied country, religion, and nationality, and conspires against them in secret, shall be able no longer to carry on its infamous and destructive work.

“Budapest, May 18th, 1920. (Signed) MICHAEL DOMOTOR.”

That decree put an end to Freemasonry in Hungary, for the time being. Thoughtful people, while well aware of the absurdity of the charges, felt that the new Government should not be impeded in its tremendous task of re-establishing law and order in the Kingdom.

The Masons themselves bowed to the decree, confident that the injustice done to them would be retrieved in time, after calm reflection had had an opportunity to recover itself. Quietly they heaped coals of fire on the heads of their adversaries by laboring with all their might to relieve distress among the thousands whom misfortune had engulfed in the dark days of readjustment. Their great work of benevolence, carried on despite the opprobrium cast upon them, was interpreted by anti-Masonic fanatics, as “a screen behind which they try to conceal their nefarious purposes.” Still they kept on, hoping, hoping.

Finally an appeal was made to the Grand Lodge of New York to help the Brethren receive Justice. We responded. Interviews were had with the heads of various departments of the Hungarian Government to ascertain their attitude toward Freemasonry and the real reasons back of the seeming reluctance to accord justice to the Craft. At last a favorable opportunity developed which gave promise of resulting in a gradual re-establishment of at least a few Lodges in the City of Budapest. As soon as the signs were discerned by watchful constitutional foes of Freemasonry, a new assault was inaugurated.

A former member of the Hungarian Parliament opened the opposition to the revival of Masonry by publishing that endeavors were under way

to persuade the Government to allow the Lodges to start work again and that the people must be roused to prevent such a calamity:

“The Masons,” he argued, “are guilty of the murder of untold thousands of Hungarians on the battlefields, guilty of the physical and moral collapse of the Kingdom, guilty of the misery and misfortune which followed the World War, the war against humanity. The blood of the murdered reddens the sky, and the very stones cry out: The Masons are guilty! guilty! guilty!”

The anti-Masonic press joined in the agitation, describing Masonry as an atheistic, devil-worshipping, communistic, secret revolutionary conspiracy against State and Church and Hearth; as having ordered the extermination of the Hapsburg dynasty, beginning with the Sarajevo murder of the Crown Prince; as having caused the World War as an initial step toward world revolution; as responsible for having reduced the thousand-years-old Hungarian Kingdom to its present small territory, etc., etc., etc. Anything to arouse the people to a determined protest against permitting Masonic Lodges to be re-opened!

While the general public showed no particular interest in the alarm, the Hungarian Fascist organization known as “Awakening Magyara” and made up of national extremists, took notice and threatened trouble.

Under the circumstances, it was deemed best to submit a plan which might enable Budapest Brethren to enter a few of their most promising candidates, well known stalwart Magyar patriots held in high esteem in their country, in a Lodge outside of Hungary, providing the consent of the two Governments most concerned in the matter could be obtained. After much labor, the desired concessions were secured. But conditions were not favorable, and the Brethren decided to wait for a more opportune time.

One important progress toward clearing the situation can be recorded. The delegates of the Hungarian Government who visited America in 1928 to attend the unveiling of the Kossuth Monument in New York City, had received most favorable impressions of Freemasonry in the United States. They reassured their associates in Parliament and other stations of importance as to the character of the official leaders of the Craft whom they had met in New York and elsewhere, and a few did not hesitate to declare that Masonic Lodges composed of men of unquestioned patriotism and loyalty to Hungary, would be a decided help to the country, because of their moral teachings, their insistence on law and order, their religious background, and their practice of charity and the relief of distress. Soon after followed a statement by a responsible official, which, in substance, made clear that the Government never had taken a position against Freemasonry as such, and that it had merely ordered the Hungarian lodges to be dissolved, as other organizations had been, whose meetings were not open to police supervision, and that it was done at a time when a prohibition of secret societies likely to be sued for political conspiracies was imperative

for the firm establishment of the Government. If the intervening of New York in the difficulties of our Hungarian Brethren had accomplished nothing more than having secured this definition of the position of the Government, we submit that our work in their behalf has been worth while, and we feel justified in expressing the belief that, before long, the true Masonic Brethren of Hungary may have the comfort of being at work again for the strengthening of their nation and the good of mankind.

(From Report of the Overseas Mission, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1930)

DEGREE TEAMS.

While I knew that many degree teams were operating in the jurisdiction, it was not until I read a leaflet originating in Los Angeles, headed "The Association of Masonic Industrial Clubs—A Confidential Message from the President," that I discovered a most amazing and highly irregular and unmasonic method of operation. This leaflet disclosed many disturbing facts: First, that some thirty-five industrial organizations were represented by Masonic clubs or degree teams; second, that while many promises were made as to the future activities of the Association in the way of social events, entertainment, publication of a magazine, employment bureaus, relief, etc., a most specious promise was made concerning the future financial welfare of the brethren who should join, by "pooling savings and investments, whether large or small, under our plan of centralized organization under the direction of competent trustees or managers, whereby the individual member would receive the full profit of his investment." And then goes on to show the highest form of investment is in the "Southern California Trust Estates; so each member of the Association of Masonic Industrial Clubs is to subscribe for at least one unit of beneficial interest at \$25.00 per unit, which not only takes care of your dues in your Club, but gives the member an assured income of 12 per cent on the \$25.00."

I summoned the President and other officers (all Past Masters) of this Association to meet me, and as a result of this interview, on November 30, 1929, it was disbanded.

Another serious breach of Masonic custom, if not indeed of law, was reported to me in March of this year, that two degree teams representing organizations which required as a prerequisite to membership that their petitioners should be Master Masons, were conferring degrees in Lodges and immediately following the ceremony of conferring the third degree presenting to the newly-raised brethren, postdated six months, petitions for the degrees in their respective organizations. On investigation I found the facts to be as reported, and all such petitions were returned to the deluded applicants and destroyed.

Other complaints came to me from Inspectors and Masters concerning the activities of degree teams, and I deemed it necessary to order

the discontinuance of the certificates of proficiency heretofore permitted to be issued by Inspectors, a copy of which order, which was directed at Inspectors and Masters, is as follows:

“It is well-settled by our Constitution and Regulations that the Master may invite any qualified brethren to confer a degree, he of course remaining present. This responsibility is committed entirely to the Master, and it is his duty to see that the work is performed strictly according to our ritual. The same is true whether one or more temporary officers participate.

“There have grown up in some parts of the jurisdiction what are known as ‘degree teams,’ organized for the express purpose of visiting Lodges other than those to which the members of such teams are members, and conferring degrees. Heretofore, in order to assist Masters of Lodges in determining qualifications of members of the team and thus relieve the Masters of the responsibility of examining the degree-team members as to their qualifications, the Grand Lecturer was authorized to delegate to Inspectors the authority to examine and issue certificates of qualification to the teams, after due examination by the Inspectors. This practice is now ordered to be discontinued.

“On and after this date, if and when any Master requests or permits any brother or brethren to confer or to participate in the conferring of any degree in his Lodge, excepting the officers of another Lodge holding obedience to our Grand Lodge, he accepts the responsibility of determining the qualifications of such brother or brethren and of seeing that he or they conform to our ritual. Unless and until the Master has so satisfied himself he cannot lawfully invite or permit any brother or brethren, excepting officers of regular Lodges, to participate in degree work.

“Please take due notice of the law to which your attention is herein called.

“Dated March 31, 1930.”

I recommend that Grand Lodge give this subject careful consideration.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1930)

“The conferring of degrees in our Lodges by so-called ‘Degree Teams’ composed of brethren from several Lodges, has resulted in conditions which are undesirable and which need correction.

The Grand Lodge has adopted and prescribes a certain ritual for the several degrees. From this ritual there can be no deviation. It has been held that even the Grand Master ‘has no power to authorize a change in any respect in the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge.’ (G. L. Const. Sec. 20, Dec. 4). It has also been held that the Master of a Lodge must assume all responsibility for irregularities. (G. L. Const. Sec. 72, Dec. 12).

“In many instances degree teams made up of members of other Lodges have either failed to render the ritual correctly or have deliber-

ately changed it, while the Master of the Lodge in which the degree was being conferred by his silence and natural hesitancy to admonish the offenders, condoned the offense.

To remedy these conditions, it is hereby directed that hereafter no degree shall be conferred in a Lodge in this jurisdiction by a degree team composed of members of other Lodges unless the said members have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Grand Lecturer that they are competent to confer the degree in exact accordance with the ritual as adopted by the Grand Lodge. It will be noted that this prohibition does not apply to teams made up of members of the Lodge in which the degree is conferred, these brethren being more directly under the control of the Master of the Lodge."

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1930)

DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS IN MASONIC MEETINGS.

There seems to be a general desire among our lodges to increase interest among our membership. This is a very laudable effort and when confined within proper limits and carried out with discretion is a most excellent idea. Care should be taken, however, that there should be no discussion of any subjects which might give rise to "angry discussion arising which will impair the harmony of the meetings." There can be no danger of this when subjects discussed are those which are strictly Masonic. If, however, avowed political candidates for office give addresses in tiled Masonic Lodges and those addresses are wholly upon the management and operation of the offices to which they aspire, it not only is an exhibition of execrable taste, but comes near the line of unmasonic conduct. It is not likely that all of the members of any one lodge would agree with the speaker, and it is quite likely that things would be said which would arouse contention, and the Masonic lodge is no place for contention on any political or religious subject.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Maine, 1930.)

MASONIC CLUBS.

Masonic clubs, for the purpose of educational work and for the formation of degree teams, have been organized in a number of lodges. Such clubs are an excellent means of stimulating interest and promoting efficiency, and I commend the idea to all lodges in the State.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1931.)

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Your Committee once more expresses its sense of the great value of the system of District Deputy Grand Masters and of the splendid services rendered year by year by these representatives of the Grand Master. The reports of other Grand Lodges bear frequent testimony to the usefulness of this feature of our organization and your Committee's correspondence with the present holders of these offices has given

ample reason for satisfaction that men of so high quality are willing to give their services to the Craft in an office whose duties are often arduous and exacting.

(Report of the Board on the Condition of Masonry, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ontario, 1930.)

MASONIC DRESS.

Those of you who read the Annual Volume of Proceedings will have noticed a request by one of the District Grand Inspectors of Workings that a pronouncement should be made in Grand Lodge upon the subject of whether it is correct to wear a white or black tie in Lodge.

In the Craft we are governed by written laws, represented by the Book of Constitutions, and unwritten laws, which are the ancient usages and customs of the Order.

Our Constitutions are silent upon this subject, so that we are obliged to turn to the unwritten law.

The Lodges forming this Grand Lodge are almost wholly those originally under the District Grand Lodge of England in this State, and those consecrated by the Grand Lodge since 1900.

Naturally, we have always followed closely the customs of the Grand Lodge of England, from which we had our origin.

In the world outside the Craft it has always been the practice to wear a white tie with full evening dress, but with the advent of the dinner jacket came in the custom of wearing a black tie. No doubt, this has had something to do with the growing habit of wearing a black tie with a dinner jacket when attending Masonic functions.

In the Craft we follow its ancient customs, and do not attempt to copy any changes of apparel that may occur outside.

The custom of wearing a white tie is practiced in most of the English Lodges, the exceptions being in Lodges in large cities, where the meeting frequently takes place at 5 p. m., and brethren go directly from their business to the Lodge. Even in those cases the Officers of the Lodge must wear evening dress and white ties.

It is quite a common custom to insert at the bottom of the Lodge summons, the following notice:—

Dress.—Full black, white tie and gloves.

With the exception of gloves (which, during the greater part of the year, are unsuitable in our climate), this at least may be expected of every brother, whatever be his circumstances in life, and every effort should be made by those in authority in the Lodge to promote uniformity in this respect.

It is not asking too much of the brethren that they should strive to maintain a high standard of propriety in the matter of dress, rather than allow it to degenerate to a lower level.

The Ancient usage of the Craft is to wear a white tie at all Masonic functions, and this should be done no matter whether the brother wear full evening dress or a dinner jacket.

The black tie has no place in Ancient Freemasonry, and I am hopeful that brethren attending Lodges will conform to the old custom of wearing a white tie.

(From Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1930.)

DUAL MEMBERSHIP.

Our system of Dual membership has now been operative for about eighteen months. During that time 234 Brethren hailing from Lodges in our Jurisdiction and 50 from other Jurisdictions have taken out Dual membership, making our total Dual membership, at the close of last year, 284.

There has been no trouble in the working of the plan. The Grand Secretary's office, with its usual efficiency, has had no difficulty in handling the records.

I believe, as the fact that we permit Dual membership becomes better known, the number of Brethren who will take advantage thereof, will steadily increase. We have no reason to regret the adoption of this system.

(From address of M. W. John A. Dutton, Grand Master, New York)

In presenting this very live topic for the consideration of the Grand Lodge we do so with no desire to urge legislation at this time but simply for the purpose of information and with a view of moving later that the whole matter with any proposed legislation come at the next Grand Communication and that this be considered as proper legal notice of such proposed by-laws permitting either dual or plural membership. Discussion of this topic is nation wide so far as the United States is concerned and there are few Grand Lodges in the British Commonwealth of Nations which do not permit dual or plural membership in some form.

So far as North Dakota goes there is no expressed prohibition of such membership in our constitution or By-Laws. The only reference to it is found in the approved decisions. In 1906 the then Grand Master Jacobson, submitted to Grand Lodge a question involving the petition of a brother who belonged in Canada and who desired to affiliate in North Dakota and still retain his membership in his Mother Lodge. The decision was that a brother could not hold membership in two Masonic Lodges at the same time. The decision turned at that time on the provision of our law which required a demit to be filed with the petition for affiliation. This law has been modified since then somewhat but still we require that before the membership by affiliation is completed the demit must be filed, so that our present laws contemplate that no brother can become a member of one lodge while holding membership in another.

There is no real Masonic principle involved in the question as we see it. Any law which we might enact later would only be permissive. It is largely a matter of sentiment and would we believe enable us to secure many affiliations of men who still desire to retain their membership in the Mother Lodge. Personally we should have been glad to retain our

membership in Crescent Lodge No. 11 which had highly honored us, and at the same time participate in the formation of East Gate No. 120. We still hold membership in Chapter and Commandery at Grafton because of sentiment, although living for twenty years in Fargo. What we are doing scores of other men are doing and will continue to do simply as a matter of sentiment.

(North Dakota Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1930)

Plural membership continues to excite notice in the United States, although it is more in the form of dual membership than the larger system permitted in most British Jurisdictions. Up until a year or so ago, very few Grand Lodges in the United States permitted even dual membership. Probably due to large numbers of unaffiliateds, who for understandable sentimental reasons, were unwilling to surrender their Mother Lodge membership in other countries, the number of Grand Lodges now allowing dual membership is on the increase. Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Virginia, and Wyoming figure prominently, and it is believed that others will adopt it in the near future.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1930.)

Upon the request of Lexington Lodge No. 152 that I grant them a dispensation to receive the petition for affiliation of Brother E. L. Williams, a member of Greylock Lodge A. F. & A. M., in North Adams, Mass.—the same constituting dual membership. Brother Williams is now residing in Lexington, and has been of much help to the Lodge there. I communicated with the Grand Master of Massachusetts and he stated that Brother Williams was well known to him as an earnest and enthusiastic Mason and he would be pleased if I could grant him the privilege of dual membership. I therefore agreed to do so.

Upon the request of Clemson Lodge No. 254 I granted them a dispensation to receive the petition for affiliation from Brother Frank E. Sharpe, a member and Past Master and present secretary of our Pendleton Lodge No. 34, and, if elected, the same will constitute dual membership. Brother Sharpe is now living at Clemson College and I feel that this dual membership will be to the advantage of all concerned.

(Address of Grand Master, Grand Lodge of South Carolina, 1930.)

REGULATIONS TO GOVERN DUAL MEMBERSHIP.

1. A Master Mason in good standing may become by regular affiliation or by joining as petitioner in the founding of a new lodge, and may continue a member of two lodges in this or of one in this and of one in a sister jurisdiction sanctioning dual membership, provided that he shall be liable to pay dues in each lodge of which he is a member; shall be entitled to vote in each lodge of which he is a member, and to bear office therein, excepting that he shall not be a Warden or Master of more than one lodge at the same time, and loss of membership in any lodge by suspension or expulsion for cause, shall work loss of membership in all lodges.

2. In case the affiliated member shall in his petition indicate that he desires to retain his membership in another lodge than that to which he petitions for affiliation, upon his acceptance by such lodge, he shall become a member thereof on signing its By-Laws; and certificate of his discharge from membership in another lodge is dispensed with. Failing to sign the By-Laws of an accepting lodge within three months after his election thereto shall void such election. The Secretary of the accepting lodge shall at once notify the other lodge of which the brother is a member.

3. If an applicant for dual membership is not vouched for and is unable to prove himself a Master Mason he cannot be balloted for in the lodge to which he applies for membership by affiliation.

4. All petitions for membership in any lodge by affiliation whether for single or dual membership shall be in writing and in the following form:

PETITION FOR AFFILIATION.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....
Lodge No.....F.' & A.' M.' :

The undersigned, being a Master Mason in good standing, hereby applies for affiliation with.....Lodge No., located atin the State of New Jersey, promising a full obedience to and compliance with the By-Laws, rules and regulations of said lodge and the Constitution, laws, regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey.

I certify that the answers to the following questions are true and that they are made in my own handwriting.

1. What is your full name?
2. What is your age?.....
3. Where were you born?
4. Where do you reside?
5. What is your business occupation and where is it conducted?.....
6. Are you at the present time regularly dimitted from a Masonic lodge? If so, state the name, number, and address of such lodge...
7. Are you at the present time a member of a Masonic lodge? If so, state the name, number and address of such lodge.....
8. If you should be received into membership in this lodge is it your desire to retain your membership in the lodge named in your answer to Question 7? (An affirmative answer indicates that the Petitioner desires dual membership)

*To be in Good standing requires that a brother is not unaffiliated, suspended or expelled.

9. At the present time are you a member of more than one Masonic lodge?
10. Have you heretofore made application for affiliation with any other Masonic lodge, which application remains unacted upon?

11. Have you ever been rejected upon your application for affiliation, by any lodge? If so, state the name and location of each lodge.

Dated

Signed.....

We hereby certify that we are members of Lodge, No.; that we are well acquainted with the petitioner who has signed the foregoing petition; that we have read the answers to the questions therein contained and believe them to be true; that the petitioner is of good character and reputation, and comes under the tongue of good repute and we do hereby recommend him for membership.

Signed.....

Signed.....

All questions therein contained must be answered, and the petition subscribed, by the petitioner in his own handwriting, and the petition must bear the recommendation of two members of the lodge to which it is presented, over their own signatures, who shall also certify that they are well acquainted with the petitioner; that they have read the answers to the questions contained in the petition and believe them to be true, and that the petitioner is of good character and reputation and comes under the tongue of good repute.

5. Whenever it shall appear from any petition for affiliation presented to any lodge that the petitioner is, at the time of the submission of such petition, a member of a lodge in any Jurisdiction other than New Jersey, and that he desires to retain his membership in such other lodge, thereby acquiring dual membership in the lodge with which he files his petition, such petition, before it is received by the lodge, shall be forwarded immediately by the Secretary of the lodge to the Grand Secretary, and no further action shall be taken upon it until the Grand Secretary, having made such investigation as shall be necessary to determine whether or not dual membership is or will be permitted or sanctioned by the foreign Grand Jurisdiction in which such other lodge is located, shall have returned said petition with his endorsement thereon that said petition may legally be received and acted upon by reference to a Committee of Investigation and by ballot in accordance with General Regulation No. 4.

6. If it shall appear from the endorsement by the Grand Secretary that such petition may not be legally received and acted upon, it shall forthwith be returned by the lodge to the petitioner, together with any money or fees which he shall have paid into the lodge in connection therewith.

7. Upon consummation of dual membership by a brother in any lodge, the Secretary of the lodge in which he acquires such dual membership shall immediately notify the other lodge in which such member retains his membership, in writing, by mail, of the acquisition of such dual membership by the brother, stating the name, number, and address of the lodge in which such dual membership is acquired.

8. The Secretary of each lodge, from such statements, petitions or other information received by him, shall keep in the Register of the lodge, a record of all dual memberships held by members of the lodge, together with the name, number, and address of such other lodge in which each dual membership is held.

9. The Secretary of each lodge which shall receive into its membership by affiliation a brother who retains membership in another lodge shall, in the annual return to the Grand Secretary, report such brother under dual membership, giving the name, number, and jurisdiction of the other lodge in which he retains membership.

10. If a member of any lodge, who also holds membership in any other lodge, whether located in the State of New Jersey, or elsewhere, shall be unaffiliated, suspended, or expelled therefrom for any cause, or shall voluntarily become non-affiliated, the Secretary of such lodge shall immediately, in writing, by mail, notify the other lodge of which the brother is a member of such unaffiliation, suspension, expulsion or non-affiliation, as the case may be.

11. A lodge in which a brother shall have dual membership, upon learning of his death, shall notify the other lodge of such deceased brother of such fact.

12. The lodge of which a deceased brother is longest a member shall have the right of Masonic burial, but this may be waived by the Master in favor of the other lodge.

13. The right of joining a lodge by affiliation and the presentation of a dimit shall remain as heretofore, as shall all by-laws, rules and regulations relating thereto.

14. An elected officer of a lodge or a member of a lodge under Dispensation, shall not be a petitioner for a Dispensation for forming a new lodge in the state of New Jersey.

15. The Grand Secretary, immediately on such new lodges being constituted, shall notify all Chartered lodges to which any of its members belong, when joining in the original petition aforesaid, of the granting of such Charter and of the constitution of the lodge thereunder, with the names of such original petitioners as continued their membership in such newly constituted lodge.

16. An unaffiliated Master Mason and an applicant for dual membership shall have the right to apply for affiliation with any lodge in this State, regardless of his residence. Any applicant for affiliation from a foreign jurisdiction shall pay to such lodge for the benefit of the Masonic Home a fee of ten dollars. All funds thus received shall become part of the permanent fund of such Home. There shall be no other fees or charges made by any lodge for affiliation.

17. That portion of General Regulation No. 10 reading as follows; "and no brother shall be a member of more than one lodge at the same time," be amended to read as follows: "and no brother shall be a member of more than two lodges at the same time."

18. Every brother holding membership in more than one lodge in this State shall pay annually to each of said lodges such Masonic Home and Foundation fees as shall from time to time be assessed or levied by the Grand Lodge.

19. A lodge shall not have any claim on a petitioner for dual membership if it shall reject him.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Jersey, 1930.)

EARLIEST KNOWN ACCOUNT OF A MASONIC FUNERAL

The earliest known account of a Masonic funeral appeared in the London "Daily Post" of 2nd June, 1739, giving details of the funeral of Dr. James Anderson, D. D., compiler of the Constitutions of 1723 and 1738.

Dr. Anderson died on 28th May, 1739, and the newspaper account referred to reads:

"Last night was interr'd in Bunhill-Fields, the Corpse of Dr. Anderson, a Dissenting Teacher, in a very remarkable deep Grave. His Pall was supported by five Dissenting Teachers, and the Rev. Dr. Desaguliers. It was followed by about a Dozen of Free-Masons, who encircled the Grave; and after Dr. Earle had harrangued on the Uncertainty of Life, etc., without one Word of the Deceased, the Brethren, in a most solemn dismal Posture, lifted up their Hands, sigh'd, and struck their Aprons three times in Honor to the Deceased."

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Connecticut, 1930.)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The reports of our Employment Service reflect the general condition of unemployment that prevails throughout the Nation. In nearly every case there have been more applicants and fewer placements than last year, which has increased the cost per unit.

Following is a brief summary of the several reports:

San Francisco: Expenses were slightly lower owing to the fact that the Manager took over the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Relief during his absence for several months and a substitute was employed to take care of the Employment Service.

Manager's salary, per month	\$250.00
Stenographer	75.00
Rent	15.00
Applications received	3,347
Positions secured	1,382
Temporary positions secured	460
Cost per unit for positions filled	\$ 2.91

Oakland-Berkeley-Richmond: The Employment Service and Board of Relief are now being operated and supported jointly by the lodges of the Oakland-Berkeley District. An additional two cents per member per month is collected toward the expense of the Employment Service.

This new arrangement is in line with the recommendation of the Board of Control and is working out very satisfactorily. Two paid employees serve both the Board of Relief and Employment Service. The total expense for salaries for the year being \$3,475.00; Rent \$35.00 per month; Applications received 1978; Positions secured, 764; Cost per unit for positions filled, \$5.84.

Los Angeles: Conditions continue about the same. An unusually large list of applicants placed a heavier burden upon the office. Lodge Employment Committees are cooperating.

Manager's salary per month	\$200.00
Assistant Manager's salary, per month	175.00
Clerks, per month	125.00
One-half of P. B. X. Operators, per month	50.00
San Pedro Branch, per month	25.00
Rent per month	100.00
Applications received	6,302
Positions secured	1,658
Cost per unit for position filled	\$ 6.27

Long Beach: This report shows that 933 men were placed in 66 different kinds of work. Of this number 336 were classed as laborers, 194 carpenters, 38 gardeners, 30 auto mechanics, 26 salesmen, 24 painters, etc.

Two hundred seventeen women were placed in 22 classes of work. There were 62 sent out on work by the hour, 61 housework, 25 waitresses, 18 stenographers, etc.

There were 36 trades and professions represented among the applicants who could not be placed. These ranged from attorneys and bankers to school teachers and wood carvers.

Manager's salary per month	\$175.00
Rent, per month	15.00
No other salaries.	
Applications received	1,369
Positions secured	1,150
Cost per unit for positions filled	\$ 1.87

San Diego:

Manager's salary, per month	\$175.00
No rent is paid	
New Applications received	472
Positions secured	513
Cost per unit for positions filled	\$ 4.23

Which amount is considerably lower than previous years.

Santa Monica: This report shows 600 applications received and 239 positions secured. There were no expenses connected with this work, it being performed gratuitously by Brethren of the Bay District, but principally by Brother Gilmore. An example worthy of remuneration.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1930.)

Our closer contact with this work has proved that the activity and momentum gained in this department of Masonry places it far beyond what is called the "experimental stage"; not only is this true of New Jersey, but many other Grand Jurisdictions in this country have come to the same conclusion regarding the necessity of this kind of work and its vital importance to the brethren. It has been proved and demonstrated that this work can be conducted in a manner reflecting credit upon the Fraternity and that it is consistent with Masonic principles.

As our members advance in years and the many problems of living present themselves to them, it is natural for them to turn their gaze in the direction where some helping hand beckons them on to a little comfort and peace and happiness. Those of our brethren coming to the summit of the years do not want confinement; they want activity, they want to be busy, they want to be independent and earn their own living. They want to be employed. This is also true of the young and vital manhood of this day coming into our ranks. The simplest way is to begin by "Helping a Brother to Help Himself."

The Masonic Home and the Masonic Charity Foundation were once but ideas: today they are monuments standing beside the great portals of New Jersey Masonry. They are destined to carry great burdens as well as relieve them. Many are the unseen arms stretching out to them in prayerful appeal. There is another support that will help those two great movements to better carry those heavy burdens; this support is the developing of that proved and tried Masonic welfare organization known as the Masonic Bureau of New Jersey.

Let this department of Masonry in New Jersey help to put off the journey of many of those already on their way to knock at the doors of those two great structures of the Grand Lodge—the Home and the Charity Foundation.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Jersey, 1930.)

It is significant that, due to lack of qualified applicants 53 per cent of the available positions secured could not be filled. The per cent of positions filled to those available is shown for each month in Column F of table 3. Column D of this table 3 indicates that there was an average of 2.2 applicants for each position secured while from Column E, it is seen that approximately one of every five (4.7) applicants were placed.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1930)

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

At the time of the meeting there had been raised nearly \$3,000,000. The President stated that approximately one and one-half million dollars more will be required to complete the building, including the interior work.

(From the address of Grand Master M. W. John A. Dutton, New York)

Two sessions of the Convention were held in the Auditorium of the building. A feature was the ringing of the chimes for the first time. This set of chimes was presented by the President, Colonel Louis J. Watres, at a cost of about \$30,000.00. These chimes were installed secretly, and not a soul in Alexandria except the contractor and the donor knew of their existence. You can imagine the surprise and gratification shown by the people when these bells rang for their first tune "America". A resolution was adopted to hold the dedication of the building on February 22, 1932, the 200th Anniversary of Washington's birth.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF MASONIC HISTORY FOR THE STUDY CLUB MEDIAEVAL MASONRY—STORY OF THE GUILDS

By Bro. R. W. Asselstine.

In accordance with the programme drawn up by your Committee for this winter's study, I wish to discuss the question of the Guilds during the middle ages and the probable bearing they may have on the origin of the Masonic Institution.

It is not my intention to try to show any close relation between these institutions and other similar institutions existing before the fall of Rome or the birth of Greece. It seems to be sufficient to recognize the fact that human beings, when confronted by similar environment react towards that environment in much the same way. It is rather a common human trait to crowd together for mutual help, protection, and solace. I suspect that if there are human beings living on Mars they will act in a similar manner, when confronted by similar conditions, as human beings do on this planet.

When some measure of peace, order and stability began to grow out of the destruction and anarchy that followed the fall of Rome, the arts of peace began slowly to take their place again, cities grew, and with them industry, commerce and letters little by little came into being and finally flourished. In the earlier period the family was the centre of interest, the source of protection and aid in times of difficulty and need and for social intercourse. With the growth of cities and industry and the consequent increase in population and new and wider interests, this family bond gave way to a new bond—that of the craft, or industry. Consequently, we find springing up all over Europe associations of men having a common interest in their trade, or commerce, or profession. Today we see the same movement going on. Fifty years ago and more, when life was simpler and more rural in its activities, the family was the centre of interest. Now with its greater complicity, its great diversity of work, of interest, we find springing up all over the country a multiplicity of associations, clubs, unions, fraternities, guilds, that are taking not only the men, but the women and children out of the home to find in these organizations their centre of interest, of aid and protection, and social companionship.

In mediaeval days, in Italy one name was given to such an association, in Germany another, in France another, in England another. It seems quite futile to try to show any development or close relationship between these associations in different countries, or even in the same country. Given similar conditions, men reacted to them in a similar manner.

In England, for example, the name used was Guild. Every phase of industrial, commercial or religious activity had its particular guild, and usually a hall—guild hall it was called—where its members met to transact the business peculiar to the particular guild. Some of them were of a purely utilitarian nature, matters of wages and working conditions, increase or limitation of membership, according to the demands of the times. Others attempted, in addition, to give through their symbols some interpretation of the meaning of life.

Of all the Guilds, none left a more lasting impression on their time and succeeding ages than the Mason's Guilds, either from the standpoint of utility or as an attempt to interpret life.

In the eleventh century the stone masons craft came into great demand. The Normans had conquered England and their lords and nobles needed strongly fortified stone castles with battlements and frowning square towers, moats and drawbridges to defend themselves from one another, or from the native Saxons. Contemporaneous with this and continuing for some centuries, the religious impulse of the time found expression not only in carrying war into the Holy Land, but in building places of worship, increasingly beautiful in design and execution as the years wore on. This Gothic architecture with tall spires, its pinnacles, its stately arches and flying buttresses, all chiselled from stone, has been the wonder and admiration of succeeding ages. It was in the creation of these "poems in stone" that the mason's craft found its highest expression.

The men who created these works of art were not artisans; they were artists in the highest sense. It is small wonder that they formed a secret fraternity, looked upon their tools as having peculiar moral significance, were careful who should be admitted into their Guild and had secret signs that would make them known to their brethren wherever they went.

Of the men who worked in stone, there were two types—the common stone layer and the expert artist who conceived the plan and wrought the stone into its perfect form. The former, for the most part, were composed of local masons, who according to the custom of the time, were tied to the locality in which they lived and might not leave it under penalty of punishment. The latter were artists, who, on hearing that a great castle or a beautiful cathedral was a-building, travelled—and were permitted to travel, for one reason, because they were the only men who could perform the task—long distances to give their thought and skill to the creation of the great work. Because of the permission to come and go as they pleased they were called free. Hence the word Freemason.

They put up their wooden shelters against the work on which they were engaged, slept, ate, and worked. According to the custom of the time they formed themselves into an association for mutual help and protection, for social and spiritual intercourse. This they called a Mason's Guild, sometimes a Free Mason's Guild. When the building was completed the free masons scattered to other parts where rumour said a building was on. In some cases those who remained continued the Guild. There was no connection between the various Masons' Guilds. Each was independent and a law unto itself.

As time went on forms of government were developed, rules of conduct and behaviour under various conditions were formulated. The peculiar significance which they gave to their working tools became crystallized. Traditions grew up and legends became current coin.

Men who never handled a Mason's trowel or setting maul were attracted to this Guild by its growing importance, its strange symbolism, and its appealing philosophy of life. They associated themselves with this Guild and brought their best thought to bear upon its symbols and its legends. They endeavoured to understand its philosophy as revealed by symbol, allegory and legend and to interpret these to the operative masons. They were accepted by the workmen and more and more began to take an active part in the government of the Guild. Hence the term Accepted Mason.

During the latter part of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth century the accepted masons increased in number, in power and in influence. The Guild or, as it was more and more frequently called, the Lodge, was ready to pass from the purely operative to the purely speculative and the ground was ready for the great event of 1717.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE ANCIENTS

By R. W. Bro. C. L. Riach

In the circumstances of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in the years between 1717 and 1723 there were several conditions militating against universal harmony.

1. Up to that time each Lodge had been a sovereign body submitting to no authority save that of the Ancient Landmarks and immemorial usage. Only four Lodges participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge, but all others were called upon to recognize its authority.

2. The practice of accepting non-operative Brethren into the old operative Lodges was of long standing, and the increasing influence of these members was a phenomenon of gradual development which was not pleasing to all the operative Brethren. Under the new regime the speculative Brethren were in full control.

3. Prior to 1717 Masonry had been distinctively and essentially Christian. Now Masons were obliged only "to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves." It could hardly be expected that in that day a tolerance so broad and so daring would meet with universal approval in the Fraternity.

4. For a brief period the Grand Lodge reserved to itself the right to admit masters and fellows, the constituent Lodges being permitted only to initiate apprentices.

5. The ritualistic work was standardized and in the process many innovations were undoubtedly introduced. Even new words and tokens were created in order to distinguish members of the constituent Lodges from all others.

6. The new authority was, of necessity, strict in enforcing its discipline and severe in its punishments. In ten years 45 Lodges were struck off the register.

All these circumstances inevitably created an atmosphere of dissatisfaction. It is impossible to fix the exact date when opposition to the Grand Lodge first became organized. On the 5th of December, 1753, "The Grand Lodge of England according to the old Institutions" was formally proclaimed in London, but some of its constituent Lodges had for a number of years before that professed allegiance to a so-called Grand Committee. The guiding spirit, and for many years the Grand Secretary, was Laurence Dermott, an Irish Mason residing in London. The new Grand Lodge is known to historians as the Atholl Grand Lodge on account of the fact that the Grand East was occupied for many years by successive Dukes of Atholl. It claimed, however, to be the Grand Lodge of the Ancients and forced upon the older body the title of the Moderns. The members have often been termed rebels and schismatics, but the justice of such epithets is highly doubtful as many of the Lodges in the new Jurisdiction had never been members of the other, and it might therefore, justly claim an independent origin. Its chief claim to popularity lay in its vehement opposition to the "innovations" of the Moderns. The fact that there were as many innovations in its own Constitution and work apparently failed to mar the success of its appeal. When the two bodies were finally united each made various concessions to the other, but there was no noticeable reversion to the previous order of things. Nevertheless, the Ancients were emphatic in their claim that they alone adhered to the ancient usages. Many of them called themselves York Masons with the apparent intention of indicating their Masonic descent from the first general assembly of Masons traditionally held in the City of York in the reign of Athelstan. It must, however, be remembered that they had no connection whatever with the "time immemorial" Lodge at York, which claimed a similar descent, more plausible, if not more truthfully, and which held itself aloof from both Grand Lodges, and itself claimed the status of a Grand Lodge until its demise in 1792.

Another source of the success of the Ancients is to be found in the fact that its Lodges habitually conferred the Royal Arch Degree, while this practice was officially frowned upon by the Grand Lodge of the Moderns, though more or less surreptitiously practiced by its Lodges. A Lodge which conferred four degrees had naturally a greater appeal than one which conferred only three, especially when it could be claimed that the fourth degree rounded off an incomplete series of ceremonies. To the

insistence of the Ancients upon the Royal Arch Degree may be attributed the declaration in the Articles of Union in 1813 that "pure ancient Freemasonry consists of three degrees and no more, viz.: Those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellowcraft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch."

The main advantage, however, of the more youthful body lay in its greater vigor and aggressiveness, and especially in the genius of Laurence Dermott as an organizer and propagandist. Not only were existing Lodges drawn into the fold, but new Lodges were created rapidly and in large numbers. By the expedient of chartering military Lodges with movable headquarters the influence of the new Grand Lodge was spread wherever the British army went. By the superior strategy of Dermott, exclusive recognition was obtained from the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland so that the members of this Grand Lodge could visit in these countries while the Moderns could not. So long as Dermott lived the Ancients continued to grow in power and prestige. In 1753 there were but 12 constituent Lodges. In 1813 no less than 359 were listed, though many of these were then inactive. It has been stated that at the time of the union 385 of the lodges uniting were Modern and 251 Ancient. In the later part of the 18th century, however, the tide began to turn. Influential men in both Jurisdictions had all along been working for union and the rank and file had found many inconveniences from the division. Neither Grand Lodge had ever been able wholly to prevent fraternal intercourse between their members. As the vigor of the Ancients began to decline and especially after the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland had reversed their earlier attitude and established exclusive fraternal relations with the Moderns, the Ancients became willing, not to surrender, but at least to discuss union. The vital differences between the two bodies were few, but there were many delicate points to be adjusted and the negotiations were long and difficult. In November, 1813, the Duke of Atholl resigned his position as Grand Master of the Ancients in favor of the Duke of Kent, brother of the Duke of Sussex, who occupied the Grand East among the Moderns. On the 27th of December, 1813, both Grand Lodges met in the Freemasons Hall in London and each was formally opened, according to its own custom, in a separate room. A joint procession was then formed, the two Grand Lodges mingled in one hall, the Articles of Union were adopted, and the Brethren acclaimed the fact that the great cleavage had been healed. Each body had yielded in many particulars, neither could claim a triumphant victory, and in the compromise effected there were sown the seeds of a lasting peace.

THE FIRST GRAND LODGE—AFTERWARDS CALLED
"THE MODERNS"

By V. V. W. Bro. H. M. Underhill

The history of the First Grand Lodge, which covers the period from 1717 to 1813, is the entrancing story of the last days of operative Masonry and the birth, unfoldment, and growth of speculative Masonry,

through years of dissension and rivalry, to the happy union, consummated in the United Grand Lodge of England.

It is impossible to treat adequately with such a large subject in the space of one paper of your Committee. However, we must be reminded that the object of such a paper is to assist you in your individual responsibility of investigating the subject for yourself. The story commences in London, in the year 1717, when the population was about five hundred thousand. At that time London was a great centre of trade and commerce, art and culture, and of the government and nobility of the land. In this year representatives from four operative Lodges of the city met. We know that there were other Lodges in England, Scotland and Ireland, and perhaps London itself, but there is no reason to believe that any invitation was given to any of the other Lodges to join in this gathering. Nevertheless, the representatives of these four Lodges boldly constituted themselves as a Grand Lodge, chose one, Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, their Grand Master, declared their sovereign power to constitute Lodges, and that no other Lodges, excepting the four Lodges represented by themselves, had the right to carry on without the sanction of a warrant duly granted by them. The four Lodges in question were conceded to enjoy such rights by immemorial usage.

In 1718 Grand Lodge chose George Payne as Grand Master, in 1719, J. T. Desaguliers, and in 1720, George Payne was again chosen. During Payne's second term of office, he brought out a set of regulations compiled from the old Constitutions. There was a noticeable change in evidence, for instead of applying to operative Masonry, as hitherto, they now applied to speculative Masonry.

In 1719, Grand Lodge made a change in their practice by choosing a representative of the nobility, in the person of the Duke of Montagu, as their Grand Master. The prestige thus given the Order immediately called to its ranks those of learning and fashion. Thereafter the office of Grand Master was occupied by nobility, and so another step had been taken to loosen the hold of operative Masonry.

At this time, Desaguliers, while in Edinburgh, visited the Lodge of Edinburgh, for a conference with their officers, and to investigate their ancient records of operative Masonry.

Dr. Anderson compiled the History, Charges, Regulations and Master's Song, and in the following year the committee of fourteen Brethren appointed for the purpose, reported on his work. In 1723 it is approved by the Grand Lodge as "Anderson's Constitution of 1723." The approval of this Constitution was a definite and official pronouncement of Grand Lodge to the world that it had seized operative Masonry as their sole inheritance. It provoked an uproar in the Grand Lodge, and met with much opposition. There were representatives from twenty-five Lodges at this convocation.

Anderson's Constitution of 1723 informs us that the Brethren of that period were divided into three classes—Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, and Masters. Gould thinks that we may take "Masters" to mean "Masters of Lodges." He agrees with Mackey that the division of the

Masonic system into three degrees must have grown up between 1717 and 1730, but in so gradual and imperceptible a manner that we are not able to fix the precise date of the introduction of each degree. Gould is of the opinion that the Second and Third Degrees were not perfected for many years and that it was not until 1740 that the Third Degree met with general acceptance. The oldest record of a Lodge working in all three was 1732.

On the 27th of December, 1725, the old Lodge at York instituted a Grand Lodge and styled itself "The Grand Lodge of all England." Mackey is of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of York, according to their records, consistently worked towards the speculative, as the Grand Lodge in London had done. There is little of importance in its life as a Grand Lodge.

Both Payne and Desaguliers were very active in Masonry through to 1738. Payne has come to be considered the father of Masonic Jurisprudence; Desaguliers as the father of Masonic Ritual. Payne interested influential men of affairs in the great undertaking; Desaguliers attracted those with a bent for learning and scholarship.

The First Grand Lodge continued with the work of perfecting the ritual covering the three degrees of speculative masonry. Many of the operative Masons were strongly against these changes, and were ready to follow any leader in dissension.

Then, in 1738, upon the adoption of Grand Lodge of Anderson's revised Constitutions, there arose a more serious cause for dissension. It would appear from the Old Charges, that operative Masonry had been fundamentally Christian and Trinitarian. Whereas, under the first paragraph of the charges as drawn up by Anderson, under the heading of "Concerning God and Religion," there was a decided change. The paragraph in question read as follows:

"A Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a Stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient Times Masons were charg'd in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is, to be good Men and true, or Men of Honour and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they might be distinguish'd; whereby Masonry becomes the Center of Union, and the means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remain'd at a Perpetual Distance"

This was a declaration of the emancipation of Masonry from class opinion through tolerance to the freedom and harmony of that common conception of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

It has been the means of bringing together a great brotherhood made up from the Christian, the Jew, the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, the Deist of the 18th century, and the Fundamentalist of the 20th.

The first reading of the document in Grand Lodge soon had the whole Craft in great excitement. Even though it was not the sole cause of the Great Division, it came as a lighted match in an inflammable atmosphere of dissension.

There were already a number of dissentient Brethren who had formed themselves into Masonic groups. For ten years after 1739 they seemed to have grown slowly. In 1751 there were at least seven of these Lodges in London, and finally, on December 5th, 1753, they formed "The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions." Laurence Dermott was its leader and organizer.

He has been given credit for calling his Grand Lodge "The Ancients," and calling the first Grand Lodge "The Moderns."

The opposition of the two Grand Lodges continued through sixty years of strife and struggle for supremacy throughout the British Empire. Their differences were not so great as they imagined. As time went on the Brethren of both Grand Lodges came to realize the harmful effect of the division, and they were finally united in the year 1813 under "The United Grand Lodge of England," with 636 Lodges, of which 385 were Modern and 251 of Ancient origin.

THE UNION

By R. W. Bro. A. G. Rawlinson

In the last two months we have traced the Moderns and Ancients from their inception through the first seventy-five years of their existence and before dealing with the Union of 1813, let us glance for a few moments at the two other Grand Lodges that existed in England during this time.

The formation of the premier Grand Lodge of the world in 1717 attracted the attention of an ancient and time immemorial Lodge in the City of York, in the north of England, and in the year 1725 this Lodge at the City of York organized what they designated "The Grand Lodge of All England." This Grand Lodge does not seem to have spread out very much and probably there were not more than a dozen Lodges that owed allegiance to this Grand Body, most of these being Lodges situated near or in the vicinity of the City of York. After about sixty years of existence this Grand Lodge seems to have petered out.

The other Grand Lodge that existed in England was chartered by the Grand Lodge of All England in March 1779, and for ten years was very active, when it also died out. This Grand Lodge was known by the name of "The Grand Lodge of England, South of the River Trent." The moving spirit in this organization was the celebrated William Preston, who has left his mark on the Masonry of today. He was a Masonic student and writer and his work, "Illustrations of Freemasonry," is a book much read by students today. He also formed the first society to study Masonry. With the collapse of this Grand Lodge about 1790 the Moderns and Ancients were left as the two opposing Grand Lodges in England.

As civil wars are usually fought with great bitterness and more fiercely, so the feud between these two Grand Lodges raged in England for some time. Each issuing many warnings and edicts against the other, threatening to summarily expulse any member caught fraternizing with a member of the opposite group. But in time as the older members passed away and a new generation sprang up the cause of the strife became less known and members of Masonic Lodges found themselves forbidden Masonic intercourse with their neighbors with whom they were mixing in social and business dealings, and this rising generation began to see the foolishness of it, and a feeling slowly but surely began to spread that all should be united. Some members even went so far as to be members of a Lodge under both Grand Lodges although this was strictly prohibited by each Grand Lodge. The first official action was taken by the Ancients when, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1797, a motion was introduced to appoint a committee to meet a similar committee from the Moderns to try and effect a union of the two bodies. Although this motion was lost when put to a vote, it doubtless had the effect of spreading the idea among a large number of Masons throughout the country. A similar motion was introduced a few years later in the same Grand Lodge, but the presiding officer refused to put the question to a vote of Grand Lodge.

Nearly ten years later, the Moderns this time, warranted a Lodge of Promulgation which undertook to study the differences in both ritual and rules and try to get a basis on which the two Grand Lodges could get together and form a union.

By this time it is safe to assume that the rank and file of Masonry were strongly in favour of the Union and were animated by the principles of Masonry which were the same then as they are today, viz: Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.

The idea of union was also strongly supported by the Grand Lodges of both Scotland and Ireland.

The Earl of Moira, acting Grand Master of the Moderns, was an ardent supporter of the union and for several years worked very hard to bring it about, and in 1810 he was able to report to his own Grand Lodge that he and the Grand Master of the Ancients "were both fully of the opinion that it would be an event truly desirable to consolidate under one head the two societies of Masons that existed in this country." This report was favourably received by both Grand Bodies and each appointed a committee of nine to get together and try and work out a plan for the union.

There were many intricate points to be settled as their rituals, signs, symbols and rules were different in many cases and the Ancients had four degrees, of which the Royal Arch was the fourth, whereas the Moderns had only three degrees. It is to the lasting credit of the Masons of that time, that with true Masonic brotherly love, there was a give-and-take attitude displayed on both sides and each made concessions in order to bring about the completion of their task, and an honourable pact was agreed to by both.

The Articles of Union, twenty-one in number, were drawn up and approved by both Grand Lodges and on St. John's Day, December 27th, 1813, these two Grand Lodges were united at Freemason's Hall, in London, as "The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England."

The ceremony was most impressive, the two Grand Bodies assembled by themselves each in an ante-room adjoining the main hall and entered simultaneously from each side, marching down the centre together. The two Grand Masters sat one on each side of the throne, the same for the D. G. M.'s, G. W.'s and other Officers of Grand Lodge. The Grand Chaplain invoked the blessing of T. G. A. O. U. The Act of Union was then read and approved by all. The two Grand Masters, accompanied by their Officers, then approached to the Ark of the Masonic Covenant, which had been prepared by the Grand Superintendent of Works, and after taking their positions around the Ark, were handed the square, level, plumb, and mallet, which were applied in due form, and finally the G. M. gave the Ark three knocks, saying: "May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us to uphold the grand edifice of Union of which this Ark of the Covenant is the symbol, which shall contain within it the instrument of our brotherly love and bear upon it the Holy Bible, square, and compass, as the light of our faith and the rule of our works. May He dispose our hearts to make it perpetual."

The two Grand Masters then placed the Act of Union in the Ark. Corn, Wine, and Oil were then presented to the Grand Masters, who according to ancient rite, poured these on the Ark.

Thus came into effect the union of the two Grand Lodges, and since this union there has been nothing but peace and concord in Masonry in England, which we hope and trust will continue forever.

(From Grand Lodge Proceedings of Saskatchewan, 1930)

COLONIAL HISTORY OF UNANIMITY LODGE,

No. 7, A. F. & A. M.

(Delivered on occasion of the celebration of the 155th Anniversary, Edenton, N. C, November 8, 1930).

By E. W. Spires

The fact that Edenton, familiarly known as the "Cradle of the Colony", is the oldest permanent settlement in North Carolina, lends local color to the intensely interesting and fascinating history of old Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, whose 155th anniversary we celebrate this evening. Were it not that Masonry has since time immemorial carefully abstained from participation as an organization in matters political, sectarian, civil, or secular, the old minute books of this Lodge dating back to the colonial period, and which have been carefully preserved, would record the achievements of its members in the shaping of the destinies and the subsequent development of our great Commonwealth and Nation. A careful scrutiny of historic record forces us to the conclusion that while such matters were debarred from the Lodge meet-

ings, there is no denying the fact that many secret plans were discussed by the members of the Craft immediately after the regular meetings of the Lodge had adjourned. It is stated on good authority that the famous "Boston Tea Party" was planned by Masons at a secret gathering immediately after the Lodge had closed. There is no doubt that every person taking part in the resistive movement was a Mason, among whom was Paul Revere, an ardent patriot and a Mason, who was afterwards elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as well as Samuel Adams, John Hancock and Henry Knox. Masonry numbers among its membership almost every great man in our Nation since its colonization. Unanimity Lodge is no exception to this rule as we shall presently see.

The first recorded meeting of this Lodge was held at the Kings Arms, sometimes called Horniblow's Tavern, on the site now occupied by the Hotel Hinton. This meeting, dated November 8, 1775, recorded, in part, the following. "When brothers proceeded to ballot for officers and other business of their meeting, according to the right and power authorized by virtue of a warrant from our brother, M. Montfort, P.G.M. (Provincial Grand Master), when a Master was balloted for and our brother William Knight was a duly appointed master; John Blackburn, S.W. John McCrohon, Treas., Charles Johnson, Secy., and Roger Pyc, Steward. It was then and there likewise agreed that this Lodge shall be called Unanimity, to be held at the Kings Arms in Edenton." The officers of this Lodge, one of the few original Lodges in the State that still possesses many of its old records and antiquities as proof of its claims.

Old court records found in Chowan County Court House show that William Knight, our first master, took the oath of allegiance in the year 1778 and "at a council held in Edenton, March 29, 1743, was granted 320 acres of land in Bertie Precinct." He is thought to be an ancestor of the Knight family now residing in or near Weldon.

John Blackburn, first Senior Warden, according to court records, sold the armed brigantine "Pennsylvania Farmer," May 30, 1778, which was bid in by Joseph Hewes. We find in the minutes, of a meeting of this lodge under date of February 7, 1776, the "purchase from Bro. Blackburn, a Bible, price thirty three shillings." This Bible, still in possession of our Lodge was published in Great Britain in the year 1738, "by order of His Majesty."

It is regretted that no authentic record can be located appertaining to John Boggs, first Junior Warden, except that according to the records he faithfully attended the meetings.

Our first Treasurer, John McCrohon, petitioned the House on Thursday, December 22, 1785, "to allow damages to himself and his Company for a vessel impressed and destroyed in the public service in the year 1780." The vessel was named the "Phoenix", and his claim was accordingly granted. This vessel was doubtless destroyed by the British fleet operating in these waters at that time.

Charles Johnson, first Secretary of the Lodge, was a large land owner in Chowan and Washington Counties. He also owned lots in the town of Plymouth. He married Elizabeth Earl, daughter of Parson Daniel Earl, a great planter, fisherman and also rector of old St. Paul's Church in Edenton. Johnson's estate, "Bandon," is situated on beautiful Chowan River, which river was named for a friendly tribe of Indians. This handsome and commodious old mansion is still in a splendid state of preservation. The woodland round-about, with grey Spanish moss drooping almost to the ground furnished a perfect setting for this historic abode, the very sight of which would fill the heart of an artist with gladsome exultation. In the year 1782 he donated supplies to the North Carolina troops to the value of 101 pounds and in 1788 was appointed commissioner on navigation to improve navigation in the Albemarle Sound. Likewise, we find further appointments to positions of honour: 1781, commissioner on arms for the "Port of Roanoke," as Edenton was then known; member of Continental Congress in 1781-85. In 1789 he was president pro tempore of the Senate, where he served with signal distinction. In a letter from A. MacLaine to George Hooper, dated April 9, 1783, we find the following paragraph: "Little Cumming presents the Town of Edenton; Charles Johnson in the Senate; a good member." He was also nominated for Governor in 1789. His father-in-law, the Reverend Daniel Earl, conducted a school at "Bandon," which is said to have been the first school of classics in North Carolina. Charles Earl Johnson IV, of Raleigh, N. C., is one of his descendants.

Hardy Murfree, for whom Murfreesboro, North and South Carolina, were named, transferred his membership to Unanimity Lodge at Edenton at the meeting of November 15, 1775. He was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of the troops on April 1, 1778, at Halifax, and was with General "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the attack on Stony Point, July 15, 1779. It was his regiment that formed the center of attack on that memorable occasion. He later became a member of Royal William Lodge, No. 6, of Winton, near Murfreesboro, and represented that Lodge, together with Patrick Garvey and William Person Little, as delegates to the convention at Tarborough (now spelled Tarboro) on December 9, 1787, at which time the first Grand Lodge of the State was formed.

The reception of the Charter granted by Grand Master Montfort is duly recorded in the minutes of November 21, 1775, which stated that "The R. W. M." produced the Charter and ordered it read, which being done, ordered that a tin case be got for the same." This Charter has been lost or destroyed, the oldest Charter now in possession of the Lodge being one granted by Grand Master John Hall, dated May 19, 1808, hereinafter mentioned more fully.

Michael Payne was made a Mason at the meeting of November 25, 1775. He was commissioned a captain in the 2nd North Carolina Regiment on the 1st of September, 1775, and later appointed a naval officer of the Port of Roanoke at Edenton. He was a member of the General Assembly in the year 1782 and also one of the commissioners who built the present jail in Edenton, which was constructed jointly by the pre-

cinets of Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Bertie, Tyrrell, Pasquotank, Gates and Hertford. Likewise, he was one of the commissioners who examined into and liquidated the claim of Captain Borritz for the transportation of the cannons he brought to Edenton from France for the use in the Revolutionary War. These cannons are still at Edenton.

The minutes of November 9, 1775, record John Horniblow as being made a Mason. It was in his tavern that the Lodge then held its meetings. Quite often the justices met there, probably because of the tavern being more comfortable in cold weather, as well as its close proximity to the refreshments so popularly necessary at that period, and for which this old tavern was famous. It was for many years the meeting place of politicians and other public men of the district. On this site now stands the new and commodious Hotel Hinton and it is said that this site is one of the six in the United States that has been used uninterruptedly as a hostelry since the colonial period. Under the minutes of the same date we find recorded as a visitor "Jos. Montfort, Esq., R. W. P. G. M." (Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master), who granted the Charter under which this Lodge was first constituted. He received his appointment from Henry Somerset, 5th Duke of Beaufort and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1762-71. Was also appointed public treasurer of the Northern District of North Carolina on March 5, 1764, and gave bond of fifty thousand pounds, then probably the equivalent of \$100,000 proclamation money. As a member of the Provincial Congress from Halifax, he was an able defender of the rights of the Colony, and was also a captain in the 3rd North Carolina Regiment where he served with signal honour and outstanding distinction.

John Johnston, Esq., R. W. M. (Right Worshipful Master), of Royal Edwin Lodge of Windsor, now called Charity Lodge, No. 5, was a visitor at the meeting of November 15, 1775. He was a surveyor general of the Colony and served in the Legislatures of 1779-82 and in the Senate 1784-89 (We are honored this evening with the presence of our distinguished brother and Past Grand Master Francis D Winston, of Windsor). Johnston was a brother of Governor Samuel Johnston, and represented Royal Edwin Lodge of Windsor as a delegate to the convention at Tarboro when the Grand Lodge was formed.

The by-laws, which are an interesting part of the old minutes, were presented and approved at the meeting of December 5, 1775. Article 26 states that "no member to be admitted drunk in the Lodge, nor no person getting drunk in the Lodge above one time, as such an unlucky accident might happen, but should it appear afterwards, that person to be excluded hereafter from being a member in the Society." From the phraseology used in the closing minutes of each meeting, which read: "after the usual songs and toasts the Lodge was closed in due time and form," it is safe to surmise that the "emblematic wine of refreshment" now used, was something of a more buoyant nature in the olden days, for we find several orders of payments, or vote of thanks for wine and "good 'old' rum", either purchased or donated by some

member, however, it is not intended to create a false impression, since there is found record wherein one or two members were expelled, including a very prominent officer of the Lodge, "for this scandalous and un-Masonic conduct" and we are confident that the brethren were careful not to convert their means of refreshment into purposes of intemperance or excess.

Henry Montfort, son of Provincial Grand Master Joseph Montfort, was initiated at the meeting of January 27, 1776, which related that "Mr. Henry Montfort desired to become a Mason in this Lodge. A ballot was taken and it was unanimous, and he being a 'Mason's son' and his business calling him away immediately and for sometime, was for these reasons that night initiated into the first degree of Masonry." It is likely that his departure was necessitated in connection with the active part taken by both himself and his distinguished father in the resistance by the Colony to British regime. He was afterward made a Master Mason in this Lodge. As an officer in the Continental Army, he served with great distinction.

It is of unusual interest to find in the minutes of the meeting of June 3, 1776, wherein Colonel Edward Buncombe was made a Mason. He moved to this State in the year 1767, or thereabout, and settled on the vast plantation in the part of Tyrrell County which is now Washington County some ten miles across Albemarle Sound from Edenton. He heired this estate, known as "Buncombe Hall", from his uncle, Joseph Buncombe. He was noted for the elaborate manner in which he entertained his numerous guests, among whom were many prominent men from all over the Colony. Above the door was inscribed: "Welcome all to Buncombe Hall" which was truly emblematic of his hospitality. This mansion contained fifty rooms. Colonel Buncombe was appointed colonel for the 5th North Carolina Regiment by the Provincial Congress at Halifax, April 4, 1776, and immediately set about to raise his regiment of about 500 to 600 men, recruited for the most part from Tyrrell and contiguous counties. These men were quartered and drilled at "Buncombe Hall," where he equipped and fed them at his own expense for about a year, preparatory to joining General Washington's Army. He served with great distinction and was wounded in the battle of Germantown in the year 1777, from which he never fully recovered and died in Philadelphia at the age of 30 years. It is related that as a wounded officer, he was paroled by the British forces and on one occasion while convalescing he called at the home of one of Washington's generals. After being permitted to remain standing for some time, to his great discomfort, due to his wounds, the General finally lifted his eyebrows and inquired who he was, to which Colonel Buncombe replied, "I am Colonel Edward Buncombe, of the 5th. Regiment, North Carolina troops of "Buncombe Hall, North Carolina, and a gentleman; and if a gentleman should come to my house I would ask him to have a seat and a glass of wine," to which rebuke the General smiled affably and offered him both. Buncombe County was named in his honor.

He presented to Unanimity Lodge a pair of silver candlesticks at the meeting of June 2, 1777, about four months prior to his injury at Germantown. These candlesticks still remain in possession of our Lodge.

That Royal Edwin Lodge of Windsor and Royal William at Winton were active during this period is evidenced by the minutes of a meeting held on the 17th of December, 1776, reading in part: "Brother Junior Warden and Brother Secretary informed the Lodge that they had waited personally at (Royal Edwin) Windsor and (Royal William) Winton, on several Masons belonging to each of the separate Lodges and invited them accordingly to the request of this Lodge, when they reported 'that they would, if possible, come down and meet the Brethren of Unanimity Lodge on St. John the Evangelist's Day'". William Brimmage, Provincial Grand Secretary, who resided at Windsor, was a visitor at the meeting February 4, 1777. He was judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Port of Roanoke at Edenton notwithstanding that his residence was at Windsor in Bertie County during the greater part of his stay in North Carolina. When the Revolutionary War began, Judge Brimmage was elected a member of the Provincial Congress, but declined to serve and espoused the cause of the King. After various vicissitudes, including imprisonment on the charge of raising a Tory insurrection, he left North Carolina and went to the Bermuda Islands and thence to England, where he died on the 16th of March, 1793. He was one of the very few prominent Masons in America who refused to support the movement of the Colonists looking to freedom from British regime. Judge Brimmage also was recorded a visitor to Unanimity Lodge at their meeting of February 4, 1777.

Perhaps the most interesting entry in the old records from a historic viewpoint is found in the minutes of the meeting of December 27, 1776, wherein Joseph Hewes is recorded a visitor. His parents were Connecticut farmers, who were captured by and escaped from the Indians in the year 1728, after which they removed to New Jersey, settling near the village of Kingston. After receiving his degree in Princeton University, he practiced law in New York, and shortly thereafter removed to Philadelphia while still a young man, where he engaged in the mercantile business, but did not remain there long before coming to Edenton in the year 1763, where he established a large mercantile business as well as the operation of a merchant fleet of vessels. He also operated a shipyard at Edenton, primarily to take care of his own fleet. His store was located on the northeast corner of Broad and King Streets, the present site of which is occupied by a brick building bearing a tablet concerning this famous personage. His fleet rendered invaluable service to the colony during the war in the transportation of supplies and some of them were equipped with guns and were called brigantines. To him, John Penn and William Hooper were placed by the Continental Congress the responsibility of signing the famous July 4th Declaration of Independence. As chairman of naval affairs under Washington, Hewes became the first de facto Secretary of the Navy, in recognition of which Congress has re-

cently appropriated funds for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory in Edenton in the near future. While listed as a visitor of this Lodge, he, not unlike many others, doubtless transferred his membership here at a later date, but some of the records of later date were lost. It was through his tutelage and influence that John Paul Jones was given command of the war vessel "Bon Homme Richard," which, under his skillful direction, wrecked havoc upon the English fleet and mercantile vessels. Jones sojourned with him in Edenton for about a year prior to the period of the war. He was elected a vestryman of St. Paul's Church in Edenton by the Vestry, Rev. Daniel Earl presiding at the time. I am here reminded of the present rector, Doctor Robert B. Drane, well beloved by all, and who has served this Church so well for over a half century, having recently celebrated his 54th anniversary as the leading light of old St. Paul's, a record of inestimable contribution to Christian endeavor and one of which he might justly be proud. Joseph Hewes was in the State Senate in the year 1763 and in 1774 was a delegate to the Continental Congress and assisted in the preparation of the report on "The statement of the rights of the Colonists in general; the several instances in which these rights are violated and infringed and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining their restoration." In the beginning of 1775, the Society of Friends to which he and his kinsfolk belonged, held a general convention denouncing the proceedings of Congress and such was Hewes' patriotism that he at once severed his connection with the Society and became a promoter of the Revolutionary movement. With General Washington, he conceived the plan of operation for the ensuing campaign and voted in favor of the immediate adoption of the Declaration of Independence, as already stated, in accordance with the resolutions passed by North Carolina convention at its proceedings in April, this state being the first of the Colonies to declare in favor of throwing off at once all connections with the Mother Country. He was engaged to Miss Isabella Johnston, sister of Governor Samuel Johnston, but she died before they were married and it is said that he never fully recovered from the shock and passed away in Philadelphia while attending Congress, in which city he was buried in Christ Church burying ground. He was born in the year 1730 and died on the 10th day of November, 1779. His funeral was attended by General Washington, as well as Congress in a body, and a great concourse of people.

Reverend Clement Hall and Reverend Charles Edward Taylor, both of whom served as rectors of St. Paul's Church, erected in 1776, were members of Unanimity Lodge, Reverend Taylor having served as master of the Lodge during the year 1778. Rev. Taylor was chairman of the Northampton Committee of Safety, August 5, 1775, and was chaplain to the North Carolina Colonial Congress. The preachers apparently were equally as determined and patriotic as others in the Revolutionary movement, for we also find that Rev. Clement Hall, mentioned as a "Godly, zealous man, fully imbued with the spirit of his Master's work," joined the 2nd North Carolina Regiment and was commissioned

Captain on the 19th of April, 1777. He was commissioned Lieutenant of the same Regiment two years earlier. He was doubtless rector of the present St. Paul's Church at the time of construction, for frequent passages in letters back to England mention the progress of the Church in Edenton, giving details of the erection of the same.

Charles Bondfield, a member of this Lodge, was appointed Clerk of Court at Edenton, for the District, on January 16, 1778. He served as Clerk to the Committee of Safety at Edenton on the 4th day of February, 1775. He was appointed judge of the Edenton District in 1777, but declined the appointment. He was later reappointed, however, and accepted the commission.

George Russell, a sea captain, was admitted to membership at the meeting of June 11, 1778, and at the meeting of July 6, 1778, we find the following: "An Apprentice Lodge was opened in due form, when it being reported to the Lodge that the Justice gave leave that the Lodge might be held in the Court House. Resolved, That the Lodge be moved. It was, accordingly, when Brother Russell presented the Lodge with an 'elegant Master's Chair' for which he received their sincere thanks." It may be seen that two important events took place at this meeting; the Lodge was moved to its present room in the old Colonial Court House, and the Master's chair presented. This chair was brought to Edenton by Captain Russell on his vessel. He was at Alexandria, Virginia, at the time that Alexandria was threatened by invasion of the British troops. Their Lodge disbanded and the furniture was distributed. This chair came into his possession and he shortly thereafter hastened away in his vessel to avoid capture, sailing directly to Edenton, where he married and became a member of this Lodge. This chair was doubtless used by George Washington, who was a member and also Master of the Alexandria Lodge. It has been retired to a handsome glass case the better to protect it from the ravages of time, and is still in excellent state of preservation.

John Mare, formerly Junior Warden of St. John's Lodge, New York, was admitted to membership in Unanimity Lodge at the meeting of April 16, 1778, and was sent, together with Stephen Cabarrus, another member, to the Convention in Tarboro as delegates. John Mare was president of the Convention, and is credited with having drafted the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The Convention met on the 11th of December, 1787, at which time a Declaration of Masonic Independence was adopted, disclaiming further adherence to the Grand Lodge of England and the following officers were elected: Samuel Johnston, member of Royal Edwin Lodge of Windsor, who later resided at Edenton while Governor, Grand Master; Governor Richard Caswell, Deputy Grand Master; Richard Ellis, Senior Grand Warden; Michael Payne, (a member of Unanimity at Edenton) Junior Grand Warden; Abner Neale, Grand Treasurer, and James Glasgow, Grand Secretary. The minutes of the meeting of February 2, 1782, record Samuel Johnston as a visitor to this Lodge and it is likely that

he later became affiliated with the Lodge since it was somewhat inconvenient in those days to reach Windsor where he held membership. This seemed to have been done in the case of most of the Masons removing to Edenton, which was a very important seaport during the Colonial period. Another visitor of that meeting was the Rev. Adam Boyd, who, it relates, conducted the funeral of John Gibbons, a member of the Lodge, who received a Masonic burial. Rev. Boyd is an ancestor of James Boyd, of Southern Pines, the author of the book "Drums."

The minutes of June 20, 1788, state that "Our brothers William (—) and Stephen Cabarrus, agreeable to a vote of this Lodge, waited this day on His Excellency Governor Johnston, our Grand Master, to inform him of our intention of celebrating the Anniversary of St. John Tuesday night, being the 24th of present month, and that the Lodge would be happy in the honour of his presence, which he did with pleasure by his attendance." Governor Johnston lived at "Hayes," a few hundred feet from Edenton, in the magnificent mansion which has been so well preserved and is one of the show places of Edenton. The Charter granted by Johnston has been lost, the oldest Charter at present in possession of the Lodge being one granted on the 19th of May, 1808, which reads in part, "At the humble petition of our Right Worshipful and well beloved, the Honorable Stephen Cabarrus, George Blair and Honore Neil of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of York Masons, and for certain other reasons moving our Worshipful Grand Master, do hereby constitute the said Brethren into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be opened in Edenton by the name of Unanimity," et cetera, and signed "John Hall, Grand Master; Robert Williams, Grand Secretary"———Cabarrus, Blair and Neil were accordingly named Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, respectively. Stephen Cabarrus was an outstanding leader in the community and a large landowner. His home was on Queen Anne's Creek, near the present site of the United States Fish Hatchery. The old barn, the last vestige of his once palatial residence, fell a victim to flames about a year ago. It is planned to establish an airport on the site in the very near future.

The next oldest Charter in possession of the Lodge was granted December 4, 1856, by Grand Master Pleasant A. Holt.

Many ladies who signed the famous Edenton Tea Party resolution were related to members of Unanimity Lodge, including Elizabeth and Anne Johnston and Anne Horniblow, wife of John Horniblow, proprietor of Kings Arms Tavern, previously mentioned. These ladies exhibited great patriotic determination and courageous hearts that builded a monument to their sex.

Since there still remains many additional facts as yet not brought to light, much of which may be found in later minute books, particularly at the beginning of the 19th century, it is well that we should be reminded of the services of brilliant characters, as an incentive

and an inspiration to carry on, and in small manner, at least, to emulate those noble men, it is hoped that Old Unanimity Lodge will see fit to make this celebration an annual event, for, in the words of another:

"Oh, who shall lightly say that fame
Is nothing but an empty name,
While in that name there is a charm
The nerves to brace, the heart to warm,
When thinking on the mighty dead,
The youth shall rouse from slothful bed
And now with uplifted hand and heart
Like him to act a noble part."

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1931.)

SOME INCIDENTS OF MASONIC HISTORY OF EARLY LODGES IN CALIFORNIA

A few matters of Masonic interest may be here mentioned:

We find that it was an almost universal custom among the old Lodges to vote on applications for affiliation at the meeting the applications were received, without resorting to the formality of committee action.

It was not at all uncommon among the old Lodges to have a standing committee on "reform," whose duty it was to see that the brethren refrain from an excessive use of intoxicating liquors. The Lodge thus attempted to set a good example in the community where excess was common.

One Lodge for the first ten years of its existence had the unpleasant experience of hearing charges of unMasonic conduct preferred against one or another of its members at practically every meeting.

Many of the the old Lodges in the mining camps required non-affiliated Masons living within their jurisdiction to either affiliate, pay dues or refrain from visiting the Lodge. The reason for this requirement was that calls for charity were so frequent and were such a heavy burden, that the small local membership could not support the load without assistance from non-affiliates. The non-affiliates were most frequently those in need of charity.

In many local jurisdictions the receipt of notice of a Lodge meeting was considered a summons, and a Mason either a member of the local Lodge or a non-affiliate must obey the summons or present a reasonable excuse for his non-attendance. We found a letter at Ione in reply to notice of a Lodge meeting in which a brother informed the Master that it would be difficult for him to attend the stated meeting of the Lodge to be held that night because he had broken his leg and could not walk, and that he hoped the Master would accept that as a legal excuse.

One Lodge in 1860 issued scrip to fund its debts and regularly paid interest thereon.

Another Lodge paid wages and expenses to its first Master during the time he was perfecting himself in the work.

We find that following the Civil War, discord arose in several Lodges over questions involved in that conflict, resulting in the formation of a number of new Lodges.

In San Francisco a Masonic brother, Robert Tiffany, and his family were saved from mob violence by the intercession of his Masonic brethren. Tiffany was falsely accused of being a cousin of the slayer of President Lincoln and in sympathy with him. The infuriated mob stormed his house and threatened violence to him and his family until quieted by several Masons who circulated through the crowd and established the falsity of the charge.

Also we find that in 1856 one brother escaped the vengeance of the San Francisco Vigilantes Committee through the good work of a Masonic brother, an influential member of that organization.

The records of Corinthian Lodge No. 9, of Marysville, disclose the fact that in 1853 John A. Sutter was elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in that Lodge, but we are unable to find any record of the conferring of the degrees.

In 1870 trouble arose between the San Francisco Lodges and St. Mary's Hospital by reason of the insistence of hospital authorities in burying as Catholics many Masons who died in that institution. The Masons in San Francisco were at one time compelled to forcibly remove the body of a brother who died in the hospital, in order that it might be interred with Masonic honors. One brother went so far as to prepare and file an affidavit with his Lodge expressing his desire to be buried by the Masonic fraternity, irrespective of any claim or proof presented to show that he had embraced the Catholic faith on his death bed.

Our records disclose the fact that all of the charter members of one of our Lodges were operative as well as speculative Masons. This very unique situation occurred at Penrhyn, when the quarries of that place were in operation. Their temple was built of stone taken from the quarries near here.

We find in the records of some Lodges applications for the "degree of Master Mason's Daughter," but as yet we are unable to ascertain just what the degree signified. (Probably "Jephthah's Daughter," by Rob. Morris—Grand Sec.).

In the early days many sons of Masons were recognized as "Lewis Masons." One of them, 19 years of age, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by a Sacramento Lodge.

General John Bidwell was an enthusiastic and active Mason for many years. He constructed a large two-story building in Chico and furnished the upper floor as a Lodge room. Suddenly he turned against the fraternity and had one of his workmen set all Lodge furniture and paraphernalia on the street in front of the building. The opposition grocer across the way noted this action and offered to lease his own building to the Lodge for fifty years for one dollar. The offer was ac-

cepted. The Lodge later purchased the building. We are at present endeavoring to find the cause of Bidwell's peculiar actions. Recently we came into possession of facts which we hope will lead to a solution of this perplexing question.

We are often asked the question, "Is it true that the Masonic signal of distress has been given to Indians and recognized as such by them?" Many instances of this kind have occurred. One of them may be mentioned:

In 1849 Brother James Hodge Watson, the founder of Watsonville, was crossing the plains with an emigrant party. They were attacked by a band of Indians which greatly outnumbered them. It looked as though the heroic band of gold seekers would shortly be annihilated, when Brother Watson, as a last resort, gave the Masonic sign of distress. The Indian Chief immediately ordered a cessation of hostilities, escorted the entire party to his camp and entertained them royally for three days. He then gave them safe conduct through his section of the country.

We find that Masonry was the greatest stabilizing force in California life for several decades, and Masons were the most active agents in establishing a degree of permanency in the State. In the mining camps the Masonic hall was usually the first permanent building erected. Those who took the lead in drafting local mining regulations were members of the fraternity, and it was such men and Masons as Abel Sterns, Dr. B. F. Keane, William A. January, Robert Semple, Stephen J. Fields, John W. Geary, S. C. Hastings and Myron Norton who laid the solid foundations of our State government.

The research of your committee has disclosed many facts of unusual interest to California historians aside from matters connected with Masonry. One example will suffice: In a letter written by a Mason dated "Yerba Buena, June 14, 1843," is disclosed the fact, hitherto unauthenticated, that prior to 1843 the priests at the Mission were aware of the existence of gold in central California but had suppressed the discovery through fear that its disclosure would result in a great influx of gold seekers and thus undo much of their work among the Indians.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1930)

MORMONS AND MASONRY IN NEVADA

I.

There is no denying that most of the Mormons who came West from Nauvoo in 1847 had been made Masons in what were at the time regularly constituted lodges. On October 15, 1841, a dispensation was issued by Grand Master Jones of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the organization of a Masonic Lodge at Nauvoo in that state and the lodge was set to work on March 15, 1842 (Goodwin, "Mormonism and Masonry" 4). Quite a number of the Mormons had been raised in New York and Ohio. The dispensation was suspended on August 11, 1842, but was restored in

November, 1842, on the recommendation of a Grand Lodge committee which found that the chief irregularity had been collective balloting, and two more lodges were granted dispensation in Nauvoo, while one at Montrose, Ill., was given a charter as Rising Sun Lodge, No. 12, and a dispensation was given another in Keokuk. All these were strictly Mormon lodges and they continued to work, virtually unchallenged, until the Grand Lodge convened in October, 1843, when the charter of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 12, was suspended and the dispensation recalled from Nauvoo, Helm and Nye lodges in Nauvoo and Keokuk Lodge, all on the grounds of irregular work of concealing their records and of disregarding Grand Lodge instructions and resolutions. (Op. cit. ch. v, p. 36.)

The lodges involved paid not the slightest attention to Grand Lodge orders, but continued to work as before, refusing to surrender their books and papers. They even went so far as officially to dedicate the Masonic Hall at Nauvoo in April 5, 1844, with Masonic ceremonies, although at that time they really had no existence as lodges, whatever, under the ruling of the Grand Lodge. Five hundred and fifty men, called Masons in the report of the proceedings, attended. The Grand Lodge of Illinois apparently did not know what to do about such behavior and it was not until its annual communication in 1846 that it at last took drastic action. It adopted a resolution declaring that the suspension of a subordinate lodge by the Grand Lodge only affects the standing of its individual members so far as they participate in disregarding the edicts of the Grand Lodge after the first information thereof coming to their knowledge and providing such individuals by their act shall not have been the cause of the action of the Grand Lodge declaring such lodges suspended or clandestine. (Op. cit. ch. vi., p. 40, note.) It is said that Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, was still claimed to be a Mason at the time of his murder by a mob, and it is quite possible to believe that many Mormons, who took little active part in the lodges, imagined that they were still Masons three years later on coming West.

Even John Doyle Lee, the leader of the Danites, who conducted the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857, when he and his men murdered a band of 120 emigrants from Arkansas, laid claim to being a Mason and seemed quite sincere about it. In his confessions, published in 1905 under the title of "The Mormon Menace," this man, who was found guilty and paid the penalty of death in 1877 for his part in the massacre, tells of a meeting in Tennessee where he preached. He says:

"I had just commenced speaking when one of the men began to swear and use indecent language and made a rush for me with his fist drawn. I made a Masonic sign of distress, when to my relief and yet to my surprise, a planter pushed to my aid. He took the drunken men and led them out of the crowd and then sat by me during the rest of the sermon, thus giving me full protection. That man was a stranger to me, but he was a good man and a true Mason." (P. 169.)

After the killing of Joseph Smith the Mormons remained on at Nauvoo until March, 1846, when they began the westward march that led to the settlement of Utah and the establishment of Salt Lake City.

II.

Returning to the subject of Genoa, Mormon Station was founded by a small party of Mormons in June, 1850, who had a band of cattle and in addition sold supplies to the emigrants to California who passed along the Carson Valley on their way West, but these people did not remain and in the spring of 1851 John Reese and Stephen Kinsey with a larger number of Mormons, reoccupied the station, taking formal possession on July 4 of that year. (Thompson and West, "History of Nevada"). They formed quite a settlement and established fine farms in the neighborhood. Three years later, Orson Hyde, president of the apostles of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City, was appointed probate judge of the newly formed Carson County, of which Genoa was the principal settlement, and led a party of seventy families who settled in and around Genoa and in the southern part of what is now Washoe County. Hyde, who was a close friend of Joseph Smith in Nauvoo and who had acted as missionary in England successfully, was one of the leaders in Mormonism and there cannot be the slightest doubt that he was a member of one of the Masonic Lodges at Nauvoo, for nearly every able-bodied Mormon belonged. With him was Enoch Reese, another active leader, and in his party were men known as Richard Bentley, Russell Kolly, William Mixson, Charles Loveland, Permins Jackman, Seth Dustin and others who afterwards were active in Salt Lake City. At the first election the county officers were all Mormons.

It was not altogether a bed of roses for them and Orson Hyde was busy with fulminations against the Gentiles from time to time. The miners of the territory could not understand why anyone should try to apply Mormon rules to them and they laughed at Hyde's efforts to introduce the Mormon taxes under the name of tithes. By 1856 there were as many Gentiles as there were Mormons and at one time there was almost a pitched battle between Gentiles and Mormons, but Orson Hyde called the latter off.

Properly to understand the feeling of Masons toward the Mormons in Nevada later, it is necessary to understand that this was only three years before the discovery of the Comstock Lode. The efforts to enforce Mormonism on Gentiles left their mark and about this time other causes increased the hostility of most Americans against the followers of Brigham Young. The records of the United States Court at Salt Lake City were burned and a federal judge was driven out of Utah by the Mormons and finally the intention of Brigham Young to fight the United States became so plain that the President sent General Albert Sydney Johnston with United States troops to Utah to maintain order. Brigham Young took alarm and issued an order to all Mormons in California and Nevada to return at once to Salt Lake City. They obeyed, sacrificing their property for whatever it would bring. P. J. Sessions led the first Mormon train of twenty-one families, which left Eagle Valley on July 16, 1857, and on September 5 another urgent message came by express which was followed by an exodus of 450 persons. Genoa was reduced to

a small village, while the Washoe Valley was almost depopulated. (Stenhouse, "The Rocky Mountain Saints," pp. 284, 285). It is proper to say that some of the Mormon settlers refused to return to Utah and remained in Nevada, where they become fine citizens.

Brigham Young's clashes with the federal authorities lasted for months and were notorious throughout the United States, both Republican and Democratic parties in their national conventions denouncing the Mormons, and President Buchanan calling attention in a message to Congress to their defiant attitude toward the laws of the country.

III.

Times have changed since then and last year the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nevada approved a ruling of the Most Worshipful Grand Master that he could see no reason why a Mormon, otherwise qualified should not be made a Mason. But in 1866 the Mormons were distinctly regarded with suspicion by all with whom they came into contact. Proof existed that Brigham Young was hostile in the early years of the civil war to the Union side and that he hoped for the success of the Confederacy. Besides this, emigrants from the East and Middle West told many stories of the unpleasant way to which they were treated while crossing Utah.

In addition to these facts, disclosures of what occurred in the endowment house at Salt Lake City incensed Masons, who felt that the mysteries of Masonry were being profaned. For instance, in one of the grips of the so-called Melchizedek priesthood in the Mormon church, the colloquy is:

"What is this?"

"The second grip of the Melchizedek priesthood, patriarchal grip or sure sign of the nail."

"Has it a name?"

"It has."

"Will you give it to me?"

"I cannot, for I have not yet received it."

"You shall receive it through the five points of fellowship through the veil. These are foot to foot, breast to breast, hand to back and mouth to ear." (Quoted from Goodwin, "Mormonism and Masonry," p. 59).

Understanding the ill regard in which Mormons and their faith were held, it is possible to comprehend the remarks of Grand Master Joseph DeBell, at the communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nevada on September 18, 1866. Brother DeBell reported issuing a dispensation for the organization of Mount Moriah lodge in Salt Lake City, and said that, when this lodge has been opened and had begun to work, the question was submitted to him of how Mormons were to be treated who claim to be Masons and ask the privilege of visiting. In issuing the dispensation, he said, he had required a pledge that the petitioners should carefully exclude all persons of the Mormon faith.

"The general character of the Mormon people," Brother DeBell declared, "as it comes to us through the various channels of information, is of such a nature as should forbid their entrance into our fraternity." In answer to the question from Mount Moriah lodge, he replied:

"One known to be living in the daily violation of what is known as the proprieties and decencies of life, setting at naught the moral law as laid down in that Great Light that is ever open on our altars, should by the same rule be excluded from our assemblies. Therefore you will take notice that Mormons, claiming to be Masons, be excluded from the right of visiting; and also that petitions for the degrees of Masonry shall not be received from any person who is known to be a Mormon."

The committee to which the grand master's address was referred reported fully concurring in his views and adding: "The man who is not true to his government and faithful to the laws of his country is unworthy the name of Mason and should not be admitted into the great Masonic family."

Mount Moriah lodge of Salt Lake objected to the ruling, holding that it should be the best judge of whom it should admit to the lodge as visitors or members. The communication of 1867 of the Grand Lodge, therefore, refused to grant a charter and directed that demits be sent to the members. Mount Moriah lodge subsequently obtained a charter from Kansas, which for a time caused some friction between the Grand Lodge of Kansas and that of Nevada, but the Salt Lake lodge changed its views and in Utah now a Mormon is not regarded as eligible to become a Mason. In practice a Mormon is not admitted to a lodge in several other jurisdictions, although they have no printed rules on the subject.

The question of admission of Mormons to the Masonic bodies in Nevada remained without discussion in the form in which it had been decided by Brother DeBell until the communication of the Grand Lodge in 1913, when it was again brought up by representatives from the eastern part of the state. At that time arguments for and against the views of Brother DeBell were offered, but no action was taken and the ruling remained undisturbed until it was set aside last year.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Nevada, 1930)

140 YEARS OF MASONRY IN EGYPT

In the ten thousand years of her known checkered history Egypt has passed through many vicissitudes. Holding at one time the leadership in learning and the arts, shaping in many ways the rise of Europe particularly through Greece, her own civilization was almost extinguished by barbarian invasions and ruthless conquerors lusting for her treasures. Occasional revivals almost always were followed by periods of decay, until about a hundred years ago. Under the Albanian Mehemet Ali, she made a new start, gaining strength later on, under a beneficent British control. Since then there has stirred in the hearts of her sons a new desire for freedom and independence and a chance to shape her own course.

Freemasonry had nothing to do with this awakening, but the craving for liberty predisposed men to the reception of Masonic ideas.

To be sure, after Napoleon Bonaparte's adventurous attempt to conquer Egypt in 1798, GENERAL KLEBER was left behind to hold the country for France, and he occupied his leisure time by establishing and ruling Isis Lodge, the first Masonic Lodge to function in Egypt. But this Lodge was composed almost entirely of French soldiers. Moreover, the General was killed in battle, in 1800, and with him the Lodge disappeared.

One of the Brethren of Isis Lodge, SAMUEL HENNES, while in France, together with MARCONIS, compiler and propagator of the Rite of Memphis, founded there (1815) a Lodge called Les Disciples de Memphis. HENNES returned to Egypt in 1839 and constituted a Lodge Menes under this same Rite which naturally had a special appeal to Egyptians, making, as it does—Memphis the original source of Freemasonry.

Mehemet Ali was the ruler of the country at this time.

In the forty years, between 1799 and 1839, the Grand Orient of France had two Lodges in Alexandria (1802 and 1806.) Since then others were constituted; Les Pyramides d' Egypte (1847) at Alexandria, Le Nil (1868) at Cairo, and Les Amis du Progres at Mansurah still being carried on the register of the Grand Lodge of France.

The Scottish Rite Supreme Council of France also established Lodges; at Alexandria (1862) and Ismailia, Port Said and Suez (1867), The register of the Grand Lodge of France, allied with the Supreme Council, carries on its register, at the present time, Lodges Socrate No. 219 and Delphes No. 279 at Alexandria; Adl No. 303, Osiris No. 429 and Hiram No. 437 at Cairo; and Union Des Deux-Mers at Port Said.

The construction of the Suez Canal, began in 1859, meant to Great Britain the opening of a new route to the Indies, and the strategic position of Egypt to her had assumed exceptional importance. Soon there came calls for Lodges. Between 1862, when St. Johns Lodge 1221 was founded, and 1873, when a Lodge (1419) was set at work in Ramleh, the United Grand Lodge of England granted warrants to ten Lodges four of which are active today. Three of the survivors work in Cairo; Bulwer 1068—called "St. Bull" in one Egyptian publication—founded in 1865; Grecia 1105, in 1866; and Star of the East 1355, in 1871. The fourth Lodge is Zetland 1157, founded in 1867, at Alexandria.

Later on, in the nineties and after, other Lodges were established under the English Constitution. In addition to the four already mentioned, there are eight in Egypt proper, at the present time: Lotus 3296, Kitchener 3402, and Ionic 3997, in Cairo; Pelusium 3003, at Port Said; Delta 3060, at Tanta; Ataka 3367, at Suez; Alexandria 4184 and United Service, 4571, at Alexandria.

In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, five Lodges have been constituted by England: Khartoum 2887, Sir Reginald Wingate 2954, and Mahfal-el-Ittihad 3348, at Khartoum; Atbara 3407, at Atbara; and Red Sea 4570 at Port Sudan.

England's seventeen Lodges have a District Grand Lodge which was formed in 1899.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland founded her first Egyptian Lodge at Suez, in 1867, but it did not survive. Of the later Lodges four are working at present: Albert Edward, 707, at Alexandria; St. John 1080, in Cairo; St. Andrew 1161, at Aboukir; and United Service 1337, at Port Said. These, too, are united in a District Grand Lodge.

A few Lodges work under Greek and Italian Constitutions.

The first Egyptian Grand Lodge was formed in 1865, with H. H. PRINCE HALIM PASHA as Grand Master, who was exiled and succeeded by SALVATORE ZOLA. It was composed, in 1873, of ten lodges: Mohamed Ali, Memphis, Thebes, Disciples of Marconis, Phila, Theodios, Aurora, Progresso, and Minerva. The dominant Rite was the Rite of Memphis referred to before.

PRINCE HALIM PASHA had gone to England. On his return, in 1867, he brought with him a warrant from the United Grand Lodge of England authorizing the formation of an English District Grand Lodge for Egypt and her Dependencies, of which he was appointed District Grand Master.

Meanwhile, in 1864, a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite had been chartered by the Italian Supreme Council at Naples. Dissensions arose, which ended by the fusion of the Lodges of the Memphis and the Scottish Rites, 1872, in one organization called Grand Orient of Egypt, of which SALVATORE ZOLA became Grand Master, in 1873. Three years later, in 1876, the National Grand Lodge of Egypt was formed by the Grand Orient and given authority over the Symbolic Lodges.

In 1877, the seat of the Grand Lodge was transferred from Alexandria to Cairo. In order to settle once for all the disturbing question as to executive control, a convention was held, in 1879, which defined the dividing line between the National Grand Lodge and the Supreme Council, the former adopting the "York Rite," and the latter the Rite of Memphis.

SALVATORE I. ZOLA was the first Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge and held the office from 1876 to 1880. He was succeeded by Dr. D. ECONOMOPOULOS who served from 1881 to 1887. In 1888 the Brethren besought the Khedive of Egypt, H. H. MOHAMED TWEFIK PASHA, to permit them to present his candidacy for the office of Grand Master, received his consent, and elected him. With his acceptance of the Grand Mastership the prestige of the National Grand Lodge was assured. He held the office for three years, 1888-90, when the state of his health decided him to retire. He died in 1892.

In 1891, IDRIS BEY RAGHEB was elected Grand Master and continued in office for thirty-one years. While the Craft prospered under his leadership for a long period, the time arrived when the necessity for a change appeared urgent. Brethren who sought to restore the prestige of their Grand Lodge, then turned to H. H. PRINCE MOHAMED

ALI, as did the Brethren of thirty-four years before, when they appealed to his great brother, to allow them to make him their candidate for the office of Grand Master, in 1922.

The story of the Prince's election has been so perverted by the partisans of IDRIS BEY RAGHEB as to make a new recital a plain Masonic duty, although told before in our report for 1929. This time both sides of the question of the validity of the election of 1922 shall be presented.

The version of the causes of the schism, as presented by M. W. W. IDRIS RAGHEB—except for two or three added explanatory notes—is substantially as follows:

Two petitions, one signed by seventy and the other by forty Brethren, were submitted, in the summer of 1922, to Grand Master IDRIS RAGHEB, asking that the question of modification of a certain article of the statutes be made part of the Order of Business at the next Annual Communication, in September. The article in question read as follows:

"No Brother can be elected Grand Master, unless he be an active and contributing member of a Lodge subordinate to the National Grand Lodge of Egypt and has been a Grand Warden (a exerce la charge de G. Sur.)"

The Grand Master, supported by a majority of his Permanent Committee, denied the request and issued a decree interdicting the entry of it in the Order of Business.

It was known that the intention of the petitioners was to make PRINCE MOHAMED ALI, Honorary Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, their candidate for Grand Master to succeed IDRIS RAGHEB who had held the office since 1891.

The Prince was an Honorary Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, but was not an active member of any Lodge at that time. In order to meet the requirements of the statutes, he was prevailed upon to apply to Nile Lodge for affiliation. He was elected to membership. Grand Master IDRIS RAGHEB, on hearing about it, contended that the proceedings had been irregular and declared the election null and void. Nile Lodge went ahead nevertheless and enrolled the Prince in its membership. Thereupon the Grand Master "suspended" the charter of the Lodge and also a considerable number of Brethren of other Lodges, who had sided with the Nile Lodge. The Grand Master, in his recital of these facts, adds that "exception was made in favor of PRINCE MOHAMED ALI, considering him to have acted in good faith and in ignorance of the Masonic regulations." The suspension of the charter left the Prince outside the fold, the Grand Master concluded.

September 28, 1922, was the day set apart for the annual election of the Dignitaries and Officers of Grand Lodge.

After the opening, Bro. OSMAN BANHAONI asked for a vote on the modification of the article defining the qualifications of a candidate

for the office of Grand Master. He was told that the proposition would not be entertained, it having been excluded from the order of business by a decree promulgated some time before.

Brother BRYANT explained that the question to be considered was not one of modification, but of an interpretation of the article by the assembled Grand Lodge; that the article, while defining that a candidate for the office of Grand Master must be an active and contributing member of a Lodge, it did not define whether the qualification that he must have been a Grand Warden meant that he must have served as an actual Warden, or whether the possession of an honorary Wardenship or the still higher honorary Grand Mastership met the requirement of the law.

The Grand Master ruled that the law could not be modified under a pretext of interpretation, and declared the discussion of the subject closed. He then, so he says, closed the labors and adjourned the elections to a later date. Thereupon, he goes on, he left the Temple "followed by the principal Dignitaries and a number of (plusieurs) Brethren."

After the Grand Master had left, Assistant (adjoint) Deputy Grand Master TAHA IBRAHIM took the gavel, and the elections took place. What happened before the elections were ordered, is not recited.

"PRINCE MOHAMED ALI was acclaimed Grand Master. Though absent, Ill. Bro. EL SAYED ALI and W. Bro. MAHMOUD BEY AB-BASI were named respectively Deputy Grand Master and Guardian of the Seals."

On the third of October, 1922, "by virtue of the decision rendered at the meeting of September 28, at the closing of the labors, the elections of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt were regularly proceeded with, in the Temple of the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of France and Italy, Grand Master IDRIS RAGHEB presiding."

"On the eighth of October, conformably to the statutes, the Grand Lodge met again, in the same locality, and proceeded to the installation of the re-elected Grand Master IDRIS RAGHEB and the new Dignitaries and Officers."

So far the recital by IDRIS RAGHEB of his version of the story of the elections, omitting all irrelevant statements and allegations.

What took place in September is characterized as a "revolt" which no doubt it was. Then follows an account of an appeal made "from all sides," to "the highest Masonic authority of the Valley of the Nile," to "pronounce judgment on the elections diversely interpreted (diversement apprecies)." That "highest" tribunal it turns out, is "The Supreme Council of Egypt of the 33°", of which IDRIS RAGHEB then was the official head:

"On the third day of December, 1922, after two months of investigation made with its high competence, the Supreme Council of the 33° declared that it recognized none other than the Lodges subordinate to the only Egyptian Jurisdiction (la seule obediencia Egyptienne) pre-

sided over by the Most Puissant Brother Grand Master IDRIS RAGHEB. Several members of this Supreme Council having held a clandestine meeting for the purpose to deceive (surprendre) the good faith of the simple Masons, the Supreme Council of 33° met again and by decision of the twelfth day of November, 1923, pronounced the disgrace (decheance, we probably should say "expulsion") of four revolting Brethren and confirmed the decision of the third day of December, 1922, spoken of above."

With the added information that "at the beginning of 1924, the Most Puissant Brother IDRIS RAGHEB resigned as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council," we close our summary of an official statement signed by IDRIS RAGHEB, as far as it purports to give the story of the causes of the existing schism.

Now let us turn to the records of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt which elected PRINCE MOHAMED ALI for its Grand Master:

Everything told by IDRIS RAGHEB of what took place up to the time when he left the Annual Communication, on September 28, 1922, will be found substantially confirmed, as far as the cited facts are concerned. But a few rather important items have been left out by him, and by a turn of speech here and there he is likely to create misconceptions.

Was PRINCE MOHAMED ALI what we would call a member in good standing in a Lodge under the Jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt?

Having suspended the charter of Nile Lodge, No. 243, IDRIS RAGHEB would answer "no." But the Prince also had become a Joining Member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 91 in Cairo. The latter point is not mentioned by IDRIS RAGHEB.

Had the Prince, previous to the election, held the office of Grand Warden?

For an answer we must turn to an important part of the transactions of Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication, a part which IDRIS RAGHEB also omits from his recital. He does admit that he denied two petitions, together bearing the signatures of 110 Brethren, asking that the question of the modification of a certain regulation be acted upon by Grand Lodge. But—that his decree, forbidding such consideration, was objected to and an appeal made to the Grand Lodge as the final, supreme authority, he does not say. Neither does he refer to the manner of his own conduct immediately after the explanation by Brother GEORGE P. BRYANT, an American citizen and an officer of the National Grand Lodge, that no modification was sought, but merely a clear interpretation of the article in question, for the guidance of the Brethren of Grand Lodge in the impending elections, the day having been set apart expressly for such elections.

The facts not recited by him are these: After the appeal to Grand Lodge had been presented, he vacated the chair and left the meeting, presumably to consult with some of his advisers. After a few minutes

he returned and took the chair. He then disposed of a few other matters of business and then left the Temple, followed by his Deputy Grand Master and seventeen other Brethren, taking with him to his home, so it is reported, the Great Seal and several important Registers of Grand Lodge.

The regulations provide for certain formalities, specified in the Constitution, which must be observed to close the Annual Communication in due form. These were not observed by IDRIS RAGHEB. After his abrupt departure, the highest Grand Officer present, who was the Associate (adjoint) Deputy Grand Master, took the chair, and Grand Lodge proceeded with the regular business of the day.

Before proceeding to the election, Grand Lodge decided that the statutory qualifications of a lawful candidate for the office of Grand Master, were minimum requirements, that certainly a Past-Grand Master was eligible, that in fact any higher degree of qualification of necessity included the lesser. Next for the purpose of settling the meaning of the qualification, the precedent was cited of the election of H. H. The Khedive of Egypt, Bro. MOHAMED TEWFIK PACHA, as Grand Master, in 1888, when the same Constitution was in force: H. H. The Khedive never had served as a Grand Warden, but he possessed an honorary rank superior to that of a Warden. With this precedent in mind, Grand Lodge adopted, with practical unanimity, a resolution that the provision "unless he previously held the office of Grand Warden shall read hereafter, "unless he previously held at least the office of Grand Warden, either active or honorary." The italicized phrases represent the enacted changes in the requirement.

Next, the actions of Grand Master IDRIS RAGHEB, with reference to Nile Lodge No. 243, and to PRINCE MOHAMED ALI, were declared null and void, as contrary to Masonic law and the Constitution of Grand Lodge. The order of the Grand Master to Rising Sun Lodge No. 91, not to elect the Prince as a Joining Member, likewise was voided.

Thereupon the election took place, and M. W. Bro. H. H. PRINCE MOHAMED ALI, by secret ballot, regularly and in conformity with all provisions of the Constitution, was elected Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, by a majority of 182 votes. Only three ballots were cast for IDRIS RAGHEB, and three were blank. The formal installation of the Grand Master and the other Grand Officers took place on October 8, 1922.

All that has any direct bearing upon the legality of the election of PRINCE MOHAMED ALI, would appear to be covered fully. As New York regards the Grand Lodge as the sole, supreme, and final authority in all matters within its Masonic Jurisdiction, only one conclusion could be arrived at: That is why the Grand Lodge of New York recognizes the National Grand Lodge of Egypt which elected PRINCE MOHAMED ALI as its Grand Master, in 1922, and which is now presided over by M. W. H. E. MAHMOUD FAHMY KUTRY PACHA, Grand Master, as the sole regular and sovereign Masonic Jurisdiction in Egypt.

(Copied from the Report on Correspondence, Grand Lodge of New York, 1930).

THE INCIDENT THAT GAVE KIPLING THE IDEA OF WRITING
THE GREAT MASONIC STORY OF THE MAN
WHO WOULD BE A KING.

“Professor Auriel Stine, a Norwegian educator, scientist and adventurer, was making a trip away up on the border of Afghanistan and he was captured by a band of brigands and everything was taken away from him, his horses, pack, mules, food and equipment, and they were left by the roadside to perish. They could not speak the language, and these men who captured them could not speak their language, but finally Professor Stine was able to make some kind of a sign recognized by the chief of this band of brigands, and he immediately released him, and while they could not talk each other's language, they did hold a very interesting conference in the sign language for a few minutes, and all of this property of these men, the mules, horses, and everything else was restored to him. He was given an additional amount of food. He was again escorted back to where he could find his way back to civilization, and when he got back to Lahore he was relating this incident, and that is what gave Kipling the idea of writing this story of “The Man Who Would Be a King.”

I would like to have my Masonic brethren read that story because in my estimation it is the greatest Masonic story I have ever read.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Iowa, 1930.)

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

I have always favored a policy of local self-government for the constituent lodges of this state and so long as its officers and members conform to the Grand Lodge law, I can see no reason why a Grand Master should inject himself into the local affairs of a constituent lodge. In other words, there are certain functions in my opinion which belong exclusively to the lodge and so long as the lodge adheres to the rules and regulations of Grand Lodge law, there is no necessity for the Grand Master to inject himself into their affairs, although requests are often made to do so.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Michigan, 1930.)

LODGE HISTORIES

This important work is being carried on and all lodges should give the subject very careful attention. If no history has been written the work should be brought up at the earliest possible date and at the close of each year an Addenda covering the principal activities should be forwarded to supplement the previous work.

(Proceedings, Grand Lodge, Kansas.)

LODGE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

We are impressed with the value of a Program Committee functioning in every lodge. The fine part of such an arrangement is found in the fact that credit for the results belong to the lodge and the brothers are justly proud of the accomplishment. A well balanced local committee safeguards against a mediocre Master.

Many beneficial programs have been inaugurated for special communications. The practice of setting apart certain regular or special meetings for some particular purpose is becoming quite general. To date we have recommended Grand Lodge Night, Past Master's Night, Amateur Nights, Veterans' Night, Visitors' Nights, Loyalty Nights, Father and Son Banquets, and many other nights with some special feature. This is a step in the right direction and has a tendency to stimulate an interest in the activities of the lodge and will go a long way to relieve what is sometimes considered the monotony of the regular work.

A material contribution to the education of our members can be made in a most pleasant way by encouraging the lodges to celebrate the two festival days of the Order. These are the festival of St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June and that of St. John the Evangelist on the 27th of December.

We observe throughout the entire jurisdiction a desire for a closer fellowship among the lodges of the several districts. It is true that there has always been a certain amount of fraternal visiting between neighboring lodges, but there has been no well defined and organized system and where the practice did exist, it was spasmodic and limited.

Fellowship Tours and Booster Communications have produced splendid results in many Grand Jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge Officers joining heartily in this program have contributed materially to the success of the tours.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings, South Dakota, 1930.)

MASONIC CONDUCT

Much has been said and written about how we should conduct ourselves within the Lodge and considerable has been said about what we should not do outside, but little has been said or written about what we should do as individual Masons or groups outside the Lodge.

Among the old charges of Freemasons we find the following:

“But though in ancient times, Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves, that is, to be good men and true, or men of Honor and Honesty by whatever denomination or persuasion they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the Center of Union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.”

Time does not permit that we should here enter into a discussion of how or why this particular charge came to be pronounced, nor to examine the history of the events that called it forth, neither have we the time nor the inclination to discuss the relation of Masonry to dogmatic religion.

It is to be noted however that this rule, the necessity for which in this old charge was said to be expediency, soon came to stand for what has in later years almost become a tenet of our institution, Religious Liberty.

I cannot refrain from making the observation that it has seemed to me that this principle of Religious Freedom and Liberty, laid down so long ago, and so ardently advocated by the Fraternity and its members ever since, is one of the greatest contributions that Masonry has made to our civilization. And that Masons have fought for it, sometimes with their lives needs only a casual reading of Masonic history to prove. But Masonry has not been content to merely pause with the negative pronouncement that men ought to have the right to worship as they choose, it has done more. It has pursued this principle to a logical conclusion in this respect that it is right and proper to permit a man religious freedom, it is equally right and proper to insist that the government under which he lives shall be kept free from church, so that there may never be a time when this right of Religious Freedom may be endangered or abridged by governmental action, and continuing one step further, that the public school system the operation of which has come to be a function of government, shall also be disassociated and kept separate from religious control.

Among those old charges we also find the following:

"No private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about Religions, or nations, or state policy, we being only as Masons of the catholic (universal) religion; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics as what never yet conduc'd to the welfare of the Lodge nor ever will. This charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed, but especially ever since the Reformation in Britain of the Dissent and secession of these nations from the communion of Rome." Then too the by-laws of this Grand Body relative to Lodges provide that,

"The discussion of political, sectarian or other subjects, not strictly of a Masonic character is prohibited in every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction."

These are wise and salutary provisions, and their strict and constant observance over the long period of years, that has intervened between the promulgation of these charges and the present, has proven the wisdom of their adoption and the benefits that accrue by reason of a strict adherence to them.

To permit argument of party politics or sectarian religion, between brothers within the Lodge would of course often result in heated and acrimonious debate that would rend asunder the peace and harmony of the Lodge.

On the other hand there is no reason why every Mason should not be ardently interested in the political affairs of the Nation, State and city, and should not lend to the political party of his choice, his full support and energy. On the other hand there are many reasons why he should.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Utah, 1930.)

MASONIC EDUCATION

The plan of the National League of Masonic Clubs to establish a school for Foreign Service at George Washington University is a very important contribution to Education in this country.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Connecticut, 1930.)

One hundred and thirty years ago there existed in this country of ours a number of schools, but with one exception all were connected with various religious denominations, and but three per cent of our population was afforded an opportunity for education, and this not free.

The leaders in this Republic early realized that if it was to continue, it would be necessary to establish a system of free education through public schools, where distrust and intolerance would be removed from the minds of the future citizens of our land, by intimate contact in the school yard and the school room.

The result of this was the establishment of our Public Schools System; one in which Masonry had a large part in bringing into being.

The various denominations that maintained private schools in connection with their churches in 1800, for the most part accepted the public school system, at least in the elementary and secondary grades. One great religion only maintains a system of sectarian schools, and the head of that religion has lately issued an encyclical pointing out that the "Education of the young is a matter for the church; the right of the parent therein is secondary and the State has no right at all." If such a theory were to prevail in our country a most dangerous condition would arise. No longer would we have harmony, toleration, and democracy. And so I commend to you the idea of a Public Schools Week, the creation of Past Grand Master Adams some ten years ago, and give it to you in charge as Masons individually, to display your interest in the Public Schools System, not only in the one week set aside for this observance, but throughout the fifty-two weeks of the year, thus displaying your good citizenship.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1930.)

As we have repeatedly said in these reports, we are steadfast in the belief that there is no town nor hamlet in California having a public school, and where there is located a Masonic Lodge, which cannot hold a successful observance of Public Schools Week. It is, however, undoubtedly true that there are certain very small communities where the conditions are not favorable for a public observance of any sort. It is in these communities, however, that there is the greatest need for such a

movement as that in which we are engaged. Due to our traditional form of school administration with the district as the unit, those who need the most receive the least. It is in the remote sparsely settled community with the little rural school, that the teacher and children need most the sympathy, aid and encouragement which result from the observance of Public Schools Week. There is here no magnificently appointed auditorium, no well equipped gymnasium, no domestic science nor manual training class. Nothing but a bare room with the teacher and a handful of children who are handicapped in the race for life by reason of the fact that they did not happen to be born in a community providing those things of which they are deprived, but to which they are no less entitled than are their more fortunate brothers and sisters. Here is a fine opportunity for our great Fraternity; and we must measure up to it. Our Committee is especially desirous of being of service; and we urge the Master of any Lodge in such neighborhood as we have described to make a special request, and at an early date, for such suggestions as we might be able to make by reason of the experience.

It is glorious, of course, to feel that one has had a part in an observance of such magnitude as has attracted the attention of the people of a large city, with encomiums from the press and the plaudits of a fine, rich, well-organized school department that is appreciative of the benefits which have come to them, but for lack of which they would not have materially suffered. It would be, however, a far greater satisfaction for the Master of some little Lodge in a community such as we have described to realize that through his efforts, and those of his brethren, with such other assistance as he might have secured, the children of that little rural school had come to realize that they, too, were objects of keen interest and public attention, and that in the recognition and appreciation of their accomplishments they too, have been encouraged to a renewed effort that might not have been induced through mere school routine. Grand Lodge will do its part; but the burden of the work must perforce be borne by the Masters of these little Lodges. There has come to them the challenge of childhood. How they meet it will determine their claim to be deemed worthy of the leadership with which they have been entrusted.

The Fraternity may be justly proud of what it has accomplished in instituting, and continuing to foster, Public Schools Week. There is, however, more to do than has yet been done; and the task we have undertaken will not be finished until we shall have done all that we can to secure for all the children of all the people an education appropriate to, and commensurate with, the demands of the age in which we live, and to provide equal opportunities for all of them.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1930.)

HOMES

Of the forty-nine Grand Lodges in the United States, all but eleven maintain Homes for the care of the needy. There seems to be a general feeling that perhaps institutional relief is being carried to extremes

and that the financial question involved in a number of States is getting to be a serious one as time goes on.

Some of the Jurisdictions who have not yet established Homes are leaning towards the "Iowa plan," or taking care of the deserving through the lodge in the locality in which the party lives and establishing Sanitariums for the care only of the absolutely helpless. There is also a general tendency to educate the members that they can perform a true and practical Masonic service by remembering Masonic homes in their last will and testament.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1930.)

MASONIC LEGISLATION

In reviewing the Proceedings of American Grand Lodges, it is impossible to avoid a feeling of amazement at the prodigious amount of legislation continually taking place. With a few exceptions, all the Grand Lodges share this predilection. Some constitutional section seems to outlive its usefulness not long after it is ushered into the Constitution, and the need for further legislation suggests itself to the authorities. Also, new questions arise, and the seeming inelasticity of existing law impels the authorities in the direction of a new one to meet new circumstances. In either of these cases the matter usually runs the gauntlet of a Grand Master's recommendation, the proposal of an amendment, its reference to the Jurisprudence Committee, that body's report to Grand Lodge, the latter's adoption of the report, and then, the infant is either ready to crow at once, or it is laid over for a year till it is strong enough to crow constitutionally. In a year or so, it is found that the youngster has not developed the desired number of teeth, and it goes back to Doctor Grand Lodge for further treatment. One sometimes wonders where this legislative urge will end—whether the time is not approaching when American Masonic law will meet the cynical gibe an American Senator uttered to me concerning the public legislation of the United States. Said he: "Uncle Sam has millions of statutes, thousands who know of them, hundreds who understand them, and units who obey them."

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1930.)

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

FIRST: The detection and publication in the warning circulars of unworthy Masons and imposters preying upon the Fraternity.

SECOND: The co-ordinating and correlating of the various forms of Masonic Relief throughout the United States and Canada.

THIRD: The promotion of prompt and effective methods of handling cases of inter-jurisdictional relief.

FOURTH: To act as the agency in organizing Masonic Relief items of National disaster when such services are requested by any Grand Lodge or group of Grand Lodges.

FIFTH: To provide a meeting place for the discussion of all those varied problems of Masonic Relief which in these days are so pressing and bring together those who are active and interested in Masonic Relief of every form and character.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Mississippi, 1930)

MEMBERSHIP PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS

During the months of March and April I wrote to the Grand Masters of all the other Grand Jurisdictions in the United States except Mississippi and Louisiana, and asked what their laws, or requirements, are as to accepting petitions from men who are slightly maimed or crippled. I received answers from forty-five of the forty-seven letters I wrote, and out of these 45 replies 29 said they accepted petitions from persons who are slightly maimed or crippled; six of these left the power with the lodges, five were like the resolution we passed, ten specified that it is permissible to use artificial limbs for a foot or the left hand, four or five modified the permissions by certain restrictions. In the reply from Oregon was this question: "Provided that the Grand Master may in his discretion issue a dispensation to accept the petition of a person physically maimed or otherwise worthy when not likely to become a burden upon the lodge." The New Mexico letter said that the Grand Lodge has adopted rather broad and liberal legislation on this subject and made the following statements:

"A man who is maimed or crippled is eligible if he can conform in spirit to the several degrees" not requiring him to assume the different forms and positions that the lectures recite, but said this was a post-war condition, adding that the Fraternity of New Mexico felt unwilling to penalize a man for physical qualification resulting from patriotism. I could quote from several others, especially Georgia and Florida, both of which have adopted liberal requirements since the World war.

Of the sixteen who do not allow a petition from a man who has a physical defect, eight of these slightly modify the law, so that under certain conditions the law may be set aside, leaving but eight states that permit no deviation from physical perfection.

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Arkansas, 1930).

WHY A REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

The appointment of a Committee on Obituary has become so customary an item on the program of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge that the regularity of the reception of its report may become rather a matter of routine than the vital and important factor it was intended to be in our proceedings. With this thought in mind your committee would this year deviate from the trend of custom in the subject matter of this year's findings.

Why should the report of this committee hold through the years an important place on our communication's docket? The question is not an impertinent one, neither is it asked depreciatingly of the worth of those who this year have entered the Grand Lodge above. It is asked to impress the underlying lesson the Committee on Obituary is primarily to impart. Masonry serves, and offers its torch of truth without expectation of personal reward. The brethren who have entered the yonder land cannot make returns for any recognition or praise we may poorly offer them. This testimonial to their worth is in exact keeping with the spirit of brotherhood without which all our teaching and labor are of naught. We bring them these words of appreciation and offer this testimony to their memory because there is that in our mystic tie that death does not sever. They accompanied us through a portion of this year and it is due them that they have this small part in our proceedings.

Why is it that the inception of these reports has been through the years a peculiar Masonic custom? Masonry, of all associations of men emphasizes the man above the trappings of wealth, the acquisition of honor, or endowment of talents. In our lodges we honor all men just because they are men and brothers. It is on the level that we meet. Other organizations have selected a few to honor with memorials. We know that our strength lies in the bonded tie of common manhood and from the first this individual appreciation of all our brethren has been emphasized in our reports. Many organizations boast of their acceptance of the brotherhood of man. Masonry lives it.

Is this primarily a report for the living or for those who have entered the Celestial Grand Lodge above? Our departed brethren hear us not. We speak to the living today. This would be an empty gesture if we thought only of the past. This committee has failed in their duty if no impress is made on auditors here and now. This committee has completely lost the opportunity of this hour if we do not impress you with the realization of the richness, the comfort and the strength of Masonic fellowship offered in each separate Lodge, a fellowship so complete that even the sharp severing stroke of death cannot despoil.

How long does a man live? Is death the termination of a Masonic career? We believe that this report was meant to impress us with the thought that a man lives as long as his influence survives. Here on earth he commenced the forces of thought, of courage, of affection. Here he embodied ideals of helpfulness and service. Here he made flesh and blood luminous with the transfiguring radiance of friendship. On these sands of time he infused a personality into humble deeds and trivial tasks. He lives as long as these influences survive. Job, perchance, is the world's oldest delineator of suffering and hope incidental to human life and yet Job lives to each mind that has been opened to the record of his philosophy of suffering. The members of this Grand Lodge have been influenced, helped and cheered by the brethren whose demise we do here and now recall. One of the lessons of the annual recurrence of this report in our proceedings imparts the strengthening truth that, even on this deathplagued sphere, death does not terminate all of life.

These four questions logically lead us to a most personal one. What is the most important in life? We have failed in our attempt to answer the former questions if we have not convinced you that most important as well as most helpful and lasting is the impress you make on the life of today. All else of the achievements of our years of toil is not comparable to the imprint of what we are and do that is left on the life of our little time. That this imprint may be as potent for evil as for good emphasizes the responsibility of living in the midst of impressionable men.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Utah, 1930)

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

The Order of the Eastern Star has never been strictly feminine in its membership as the privileges of full membership include Master Masons. South Dakota claims the distinction of being the one state where the membership of the Order of the Eastern Star out-numbers that of the Masonic Order. The fact that woman is barred from the practice of Masonry has been the text for many criticisms and explanations. Thomas DeQuincey, in his curious essay on Freemasonry, said,

“For what reason women were excluded I suppose it can hardly be necessary to say. The absurd spirit of curiosity, talkativeness and levity which so distinguished that unhappy sex, were obviously incompatible with the grave purpose of Masons.”

(Grand Lodge Proceedings, South Dakota, 1930)

It is pretty generally recognized that the Order of the Eastern Star is a very valuable ally to the Masonic fraternity, particularly so in the way of aiding in the work of relief and in the support of our numerous Masonic Homes. With the single exception of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania the two great fraternities are dwelling together in peace and harmony, though there have been occasions in one or two jurisdictions where members of the O. E. S. have come dangerously near jeopardizing their favorable standing with the Grand Lodge.

No one can question the value of the wonderful work that is being done by the Star wherever it exists, and the Grand Lodges are duly appreciative of the help given them whenever forces have been joined, and willing to extend proper recognition in all cases. There is some question, however, in the mind of this writer, as to just how far this recognition should go. The admission of a Grand Matron and her officers, or any woman member of the O. E. S., into a Grand Lodge, while in session, even though the Grand Lodge be at refreshment, would seem to be of doubtful propriety. A Grand Lodge is open until it is closed, and since only Master Masons are privileged to sit in a Grand Lodge and no woman can become a Master Mason, no woman should be admitted within the tiled door when the Grand Lodge is open, and this premise would apply with equal force to a lodge, whether the woman was admitted as a visitor or for the purpose of taking part in

a program. This writer does not believe any Grand Master has the right to admit a woman into a Grand Lodge while in session, that is, between the time of opening and closing. As to the admission of Women into the Grand Lodge room before opening or after closing, that is quite another matter, although even that, it would seem to this writer, is of doubtful propriety.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of the District of Columbia, 1930)

ORDER OF DE MOLAY

There are more than one hundred thousand DeMolays in the United States, in more than 1200 chapters, besides many in foreign countries. This Order for Boys, sons of the Masons and their chums, sponsored by some Masonic body, is doing much good and deserves support. We are indebted to Brother Alan S. O'Neal, of Winston-Salem, Deputy for North Carolina, for the figures above.

(From report of J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and reviewer of Grand Lodge of North Carolina.)

This so-called kindergarten of Freemasonry, the Boys' Order of DeMolay, is attracting attention in all grand Jurisdictions of the United States. Some Grand Masters are inclined to believe that the organization deserves to be sponsored by Masons, but the majority of Grand Masters appear to view Masonic sponsorship of this organization with a cold and fishy eye.

The idea for Masonic sponsorship of this organization probably originated in the mind of some brother who believed that Masonry was engaged in some sort of a contest for supremacy over some other power.

Every Mason is familiar with the claim made by the Roman Church, that if they can have charge of its early training a child can be sealed to the Roman faith, which may be all right as a matter of religion. But Masonry is something else. There is no preparatory school for Masonry save that of everyday life. There is no preparatory catechism to be learned. Every man who arrives at the age where he is eligible to apply for the degrees of Masonry must stand a test before he can be admitted, but so far as this writer knows there is no special curriculum involved in qualifying him to stand the test.

This writer has no quarrel with boys' organizations. It is a good thing to keep boys busy and interested, and out of mischief. But the sponsorship of such organizations by Masons is calculated to instil into a boy's mind the idea that when he leaves the organization upon arriving at his majority, he will graduate, so to speak, and step right into Masonry.

Masons as individuals, and particularly if they have boys of their own, should be interested in boys' organizations, but this writer seriously doubts the advisability of a lodge sponsoring such an organization. There have already been cases where grievances originating among the boys of the DeMolay have been taken up by their fathers (Masons), who

have sought settlement through the lodge, when, as a matter of fact, the lodge had nothing to do with it,—except that Masons had sponsored the organization.

This writer's opinion is that Masonry should mind its own business in this respect. Children should receive their moral training from their parents, and no boy who is thus properly trained need have any fear but that he will be eligible for Masonry. Masonry does not need a kindergarten.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1930.)

PAST MASTERS ASSOCIATIONS

Free Masonry needs the wisdom of all its members, especially those who have served in an official capacity. While it is desirable to preserve an affectionate relationship among those who have directed the destiny of the lodge, yet the real reason for this organization has to do with the contribution it may make to the future welfare of Masonry. With a view of profiting by their experiences, their counsel and their wisdom, as well as retaining the interest of our workers, we feel that Past Masters' Associations should be formed in each lodge or in each district.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings, South Dakota, 1930)

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION

Only a few Grand Lodges now claim perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, the usual limit being five years or less. Many Grand Lodges maintain that their own laws on that point must govern. While this stand is legally sound, there is another side to be considered. If a man previously rejected in a State claiming perpetual jurisdiction is afterwards raised in a more liberal State, the former State is likely to outlaw him. This results in an injustice to an innocent man. Hence we hold that the claim of the perpetual-jurisdiction State, even though we may deem it unjust, should be respected as expedient in every way and conserving the broad interests of Masonic justice and equity to all concerned.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Connecticut, 1930)

Every time the question of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate comes up, the fact is emphasized that it is nothing more than a nuisance, and serves no useful purpose. There is a wide field for reform among the grand jurisdictions of the United States on the question of jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and some solution of the problem might easily be brought about through future Annual Conferences of Grand Masters.

A few grand jurisdictions claim perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. Some claim jurisdiction of from three to five years. Others, none at all, after an applicant for the degrees has permanently left the

jurisdiction. The latter view, to this writer is correct. After a man has taken permanent residence in a jurisdiction, he is their material, and it is their duty to inquire into his antecedents, with a view to determining whether or not he is eligible.

In a great many cases observed by this writer in Grand Lodge reports, somebody has "passed the buck."

(District of Columbia, 1930).

POLITICS

We can form one, and by no means the least, of the many links which are helping to knit together the scattered citizens of this vast Dominion. Each time I think of the Dominion Government, no matter what particular party may be in power, I cannot but admire them when I consider the magnitude of the problem with which they are confronted. It is their task to administer this vast dominion, with its comparatively speaking sparse population, and its great distances. Nor is distance by any means the only problem they have to contend with. The population of this Dominion is made up of a great many different elements, and they are elements which in many respects are strongly opposed to one another. One thinks for instance of the Orangemen of Ontario, and their next door neighbors the French Roman Catholics of Quebec. One recalls the rights of the Maritimes and the claims of the West. One remembers the demands of the farmers and the ambitions of the great manufacturers. But it is needless to multiply instances. It is diverse interests like these which constitute the problem before the Dominion Government. But may I not add that it is these very differences which constitute the special opportunity of Masonry. In the Craft we have an institution which includes within its membership men of different creeds, of different cultures, and of diverse accomplishments. It binds these several members into one great fellowship, held together by a common oath to preserve its traditions, and to obey its precepts.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Quebec, 1930).

Immediately after my return to San Francisco from the annual communication of Grand Lodge at Los Angeles, my attention was called to a so-called Masonic ticket for municipal offices in the election to be held in San Francisco in November.

The word Masonic did not appear on this ticket, but it is a fact that candidates were approached and solicited for funds to "help pay the cost of printing," and were told it would be distributed at Masonic Lodge meetings and to some 75,000 Masons and their families.

The originator of this ticket, in his correspondence with candidates for office, used letter-heads on which was printed his Masonic titles, and used his title in Masonry after his signature, although letters were sent to non-Masons.

In two instances members of the craft refused to allow their names to appear on this ticket, and non-Masons were substituted.

In an interview with the brother responsible, I pointed out that the brethren generally resented the efforts of this group to line Masonry with local partisan politics; that his denial meant nothing as the use of his Masonic letter-heads and Masonic titles was for the deliberate purpose of linking Masonry to his so-called Masonic ticket, and that if it continued I would be forced to take active steps to prevent its recurrence.

This year this same kind of ticket again appeared for State and County offices, and while I have had no personal complaints as yet, I think the time has come to refer the entire matter to Grand Lodge for such action as it desires to take.

Under date of June 30, 1930, a circular letter, signed by the Secretary of an Oakland Lodge, was mailed to the Lodges of Alameda County, calling attention to political conditions and that at the primary election candidates selected by Masons should be voted for; that members of our fraternity "should be of one mind and one accord" in expressing their right of franchise. The letter closed as follows:

"To the end, therefore, that a possible unanimity of action may be initiated, a group of public spirited brethren have arranged to hold a meeting to discuss this entire matter, and to endeavor to arrive at a conclusion. Prominent speakers will participate and aid in this movement.

"You as Master of your Lodge, with your corps of officers only, are invited to come to this meeting (it will be strictly Masonic and tyled.) Admission by card only. A sufficient number enclosed for yourself and your officers. Call for more if needed.

"What does Masonry stand for if not for a righteous movement like this?"

I referred the matter to Inspector J. E. Hammond, and on his recommendation a subsequent communication was mailed to the Alameda County Lodges, stating that the meeting would be open to any citizen and was not a Masonic meeting. I was later informed that Masons and Masonry were not discussed or referred to by any speaker.

A number of circulars, cards and notices were received by the Grand Master calling attention to the Masonic activities of various candidates for office throughout the State.

This, I presume, happens at every election and is difficult to suppress. I doubt that they accomplish much good for the candidates, and I believe that our brethren generally resent the attempt to involve Masonry with any individual's personal political ambitions.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1930)

There have come to my attention several cases in which Masons have sponsored the candidacy of other Masons for political offices, calling attention to the fact that they are members of the Fraternity.

During the administration of M.'W.'. Bro. Frank M. Ransbottom, he was confronted with a somewhat similar situation, and he made the following ruling: "It is unmasonic conduct for any Mason to write

after his name the name of the Blue Lodge to which he belongs, or any Masonic designation, title, honor, or degree which he has received, or in any other way to indicate that he is a Mason, when signing any letter, endorsement or recommendation of any candidate for a public office, or sending out any communication for political purposes.''

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ohio, 1930.)

Your Committee feels that the Grand Master's position as to un-Masonic political activity deserves to be brought forcibly to the attention of every individual Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction. Most of the great troubles and persecutions Freemasonry has suffered in the past have been due in large measure to a belief among enemies of our Institution that Masonry is secretly a political machine. Our leaders have struggled nobly to destroy this error, but their efforts have been frustrated through the ill-advised act of some brother or group of Brethren hiding behind the respectable name of Freemasonry.

That the Fraternity is not to be used for political purposes is a law so well established by custom, edict, and admonition as to give it practically the force of a Landmark. 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 engulfed in political affairs and our Fraternity at the end of its usefulness.

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 or permit the introduction of selfish or ulterior motives, that moment we bring ourselves into disrepute and become the object of just criticism.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Minnesota, 1930.)

PRESENTATION TO CANDIDATES AND NEW MASONS

I believe the plan adopted by New Jersey of presenting to each candidate on their receipt of each Degree a copy of Street's Symbolism of that particular Degree with the compliments of the Grand Lodge, thus taking advantage of Masonic interest at its white heat, would go a long way toward giving the kind of instruction that would wonderfully illuminate the ritualistic work of our Degrees. The making of Masons is a high privilege; the making of intelligent Masons is a serious and important duty.

Recommendation No. 4

I, therefore, recommend that this body make provision in its budget for the presentation to every candidate receiving the Degrees of Freemasonry a copy of Street's Symbolism of the First Degree on receiving

his first Degree, a copy of Street's Symbolism of the Second Degree on receiving the Second Degree, and a copy of Street's Symbolism on the Third Degree on receiving the Third Degree, each properly inscribed with the compliments of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

(From Grand Lodge Proceedings of Delaware, 1930.)

It is the custom in a number of constituent Lodges to present a Bible to each of its newly-made Master Masons.

Special editions of the Great Light of Freemasonry may be obtained for this purpose. These have the Masonic emblem stamped on the cover, and pages prepared for the Masonic record of the new member. Biblical information of a Masonic character is arranged in convenient form in the front of the book. These Bibles may be obtained for from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

I wish to commend this custom of presenting Bibles. At that time and in that manner, will the member be most deeply impressed with the value and importance of this Great Light upon which rests our Masonic structure.

LOCAL LODGE RELIEF FUND

We are glad to note that about one half of our Lodges have reported that this Fund has been established. Undoubtedly some have omitted to mention the fact of this Fund when making report. A splendid start has been made and the outstanding feature of Freemasonry that makes it imperative to care for the needy Brother and his relatives will be cheerfully acknowledged and graciously complied with.

(North Dakota Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1930.)

I find that several of our lodges are creating charity funds, either by taking a certain percentage of their fees, or by taking out an insurance policy on the life of some young member, the lodge being the beneficiary. I heartily commend their example to those lodges which have not yet taken this step. No one can tell how soon we may be called upon to relieve a worthy brother, or his dependents, and unless such a fund is created a call may come when the lodge funds are low.

In reviewing the reports of the District Deputy Grand Master, I note that a surprisingly large number of the brothers are not well informed regarding the Grand Charity Fund; how the Permanent or Temporary Funds are acquired; how the Temporary Fund is paid out; or how their lodge may receive benefit from it. They all seemed greatly interested and many expressed a desire to help build it up.

I have been surprised at the amount of charitable work done by some of our lodges for their members, but no lodge can stand a heavy financial drain for any great length of time. As our jurisdiction grows older, the demands for financial aid grow heavier, and the lodges are asking more assistance each year. While we can hope for some enlargement of this fund through bequests, we can only assure ourselves of a natural growth through a larger income.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of South Dakota, 1930.)

REMEDY FOR SUSPENSIONS

Indications are not wanting that in some Jurisdictions the feeling exists that in the last analysis, the remedy for suspensions, and the equally deplorable absenteeism, may be found in greater attention to Masonic education, and that it is to the younger members of the Craft Masonry will need to look to maintain a large and more impressive interest in its work. A valuable article appeared, not long ago, in The Missouri Freemason, under the suggestive and thoroughly American heading, "Catching Them While Young." The writer of the article, while admitting that it is for both old and young Masons that we labour, holds that strategically, the latter are the more important for the future, an opinion that many Masonic leaders share. Whether the American Masonic Educational system of study clubs, Masonic literature, speakers' contests, lecturers, and the like, will effect its purpose has yet to be seen, and thoughtful Masons, the world over, are watching the experiment with interested attention. The article referred to, while approving of research students, says truly that it is not these Masonry wants chiefly, as they will develop. "It is interested members that are needed," it asserts; "men who are capable of intelligently performing the official duties of the Lodge; men who, when they take part in a ceremonial understand whereof they speak, and do not merely repeat a meaningless formula memorised after fashion of a parrot, or ground out mechanically like a gramophone, with less effect or conviction than the bird of green and iridescent plumage says, 'Polly wants a cracker'."

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1930.)

RITUAL

P. G. M. Thos. B. Bohon presented the following:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge:

On yesterday there was referred to the Ritual Committee a motion to change the present requirement that the music in the second section of the Master Mason Degree must be Pleyel's Hymn only "so as to permit the use of Pleyel's Hymn or any other suitable Hymn."

This matter was well considered before the original decision was arrived at and has again been thoroughly considered. The Grand Lodge of Indiana provides a Cipher Ritual for the use of the subordinate Lodges for several purposes, one of which is that the work may be uniform in all parts of Indiana. Pleyel's Hymn has long been considered as the Masonic Dirge and is the one provided in the burial service adopted by this Grand Lodge. Since this one musical selection is the only one permitted in the second section of the Master Mason Degree, we feel that it is a component part of the work and that it should be the same in all Lodges just as much as the work itself is the same. Since this happens to be the song that is used in a Masonic burial service, we believe that it is a very good thing for it to be used as pro-

vided at the present time and that every member of the Lodge be encouraged to join in the singing of Pleyel's Hymn. If this were done and the singing not left entirely to a paid choir, when it becomes necessary to bury a brother the brethren would be prepared to sing the Masonic Dirge in the funeral service. Your Committee therefore recommends that the Ritual be not changed in this respect.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Indiana, 1930).

SPEAKERS BUREAU

In keeping with successful plans in other Grand Jurisdictions, your Board has organized a Speaker's Bureau. It is our plan to have well qualified Masonic Speakers distributed all over the State. Each speaker will be available for a limited number of addresses. We already have an impressive list of outstanding men who have indicated a desire to be listed among our Speakers. Such a Bureau has been a great success in other Grand Jurisdictions.

Popular lectures and addresses upon any subject that would engage the attention of intelligent men are quite in order, provided they have no tendency to provoke a religious or political controversy.

There are but few lodges of any size who cannot furnish us with one speaker for such occasions.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings, South Dakota, 1930).

“WHITHER MASONRY”

From afar, from the land where was founded our fraternity comes this solemn admonition:—

“Three elements are contributing to the demoralization of Freemasonry, and unless the Fraternity can be brought to see the danger ahead, it will not be long until the Masonry of the fathers will be no more. These elements are:

1. A crude endeavor to make Masonry conform to every new fashion;
2. The fact that lodges are making it their chief business to amuse and entertain;
3. A feeling that Masons are imparting teaching which they do not believe and practice.

Analyze the conditions in your own Lodge and see how far the truth has been misstated above. The tendency of the times is to popularize Masonry and to make it so attractive that candidates will come in by the dozen. Freemasonry is no longer an exclusive society such as existed fifty years ago. The measure of Masonic prosperity is numerical. Each succeeding Master sets a new record, and thus the grind of degrees continues, to the end that the roll of members is expanded and the treasury enhanced. The practical working of the Fraternity is lost sight of, and no wonder that every new fashion beckons conformity, and the wits are called upon for odd and freakish means of entertainment. We need a new Hiram to draw designs of true Masonry.”

Thus speaks the London Freemason, that greatest and most powerful of the Masonic journals of England.

Let us listen now to a voice from nearer home. Says this writer:

"There is a seeming tendency among Masons to graft into the Fraternity the 'ballyhoo' of the present commercialized age. Lodges sometimes introduce novel means to create and sustain interest. There is, apparently, a growing desire for display and publicity, a near approach to what might be termed 'advertising'. This may be observed in the eagerness with which some bodies of the Craft adopt plans to build large, costly temples that are beyond their means and later the bodies are forced to burden their members with assessments and drives to collect the funds. Another tendency may be seen in the many side orders that are composed of Masons, and those of the Fraternity who have not joined such organizations are subject to continued solicitation for membership on the part of their zealous brothers.

"All this perhaps may appeal to those who care for innovations, but it seems far aside from the true and fundamental principles of the Fraternity. The danger is that those great principles, which have enabled Masonry to exist through the ages, may be hidden and forgotten in the many side issues.

"Masonry was not intended to produce thrills, glitter, or display. It does not pretend to give the sort of entertainment that is to be found in the theatre.

"Masonry would teach its adherents the seriousness of life, would have them learn of those things which are stable and will endure. It has nothing to offer those who spend their entire time in the enjoyment of artificial creations. Rather, it would have its members know of the truths and beauties of real life; gain satisfaction from the knowledge that one is making a constructive contribution to the cause of man and is carving in stone, as it were, works that will live on, rather than making marks in the sand to be obliterated by the next tide of years.

"If the ancient principles of Masonry are forgotten, if the Fraternity is changed to suit the concepts of a commercialized, materialistic age, a time of hurry and grab, then there is the danger that it may lose its venerable characteristics and last only the length of the period to which it is changed to conform. Much better that its ancient and sacred principles be preserved inviolable, that they may serve as an anchor by which Masons may maintain their balance, lest they be swept along and ruthlessly lost in a swiftly moving current."

This last is an editorial from a great American Masonic periodical whose circulation covers the confines of the English speaking Masonic world. I regret I cannot give you the writer's name, but this Masonic Jeremiah modestly signs his article with only one single bare initial.

However, the question is not who wrote it, but is it true?

What is the remedy?

When all is said and done, the real remedy lies in the deepening

of moral earnestness in each individual soul of us. It is not enough that we should "learn to subdue our passions," but we must also learn "to improve ourselves in Masonry" and we cannot do that until we come to know in our heart of hearts what Masonry means.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Iowa, 1930.)

SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP, WORLD-WIDE MASONRY.

English-speaking Grand Lodges:	Lodges	Members
United States of America, Continental	16,431	3,296,018
Philippine Islands	102	6,646
Canada:		
Alberta	158	14,047
British Columbia	114	15,455
Canada in Ontario	564	114,237
Manitoba	103	12,253
New Brunswick	43	6,051
Nova Scotia	81	9,958
Prince Edward Island	15	1,242
Quebec	90	15,822
Saskatchewan	196	14,867
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,364	203,932
British Isles (Estimates):		
England	4462	342,000
Scotland	860	86,000
Ireland	680	52,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,002	480,000
Australia:		
New South Wales	582	69,229
New Zealand	288	26,227
Queensland	344	22,000
South Australia	147	14,576
Tasmania	50	3,975
Victoria	480	48,780
Western Australia	125	8,508
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	2,016	193,295
York Grand Lodge of Mexico	13	927
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,928	4,180,818
Grand Total of Masonry using English Language, 70 Gr. Lodges.		

Other Masonic Bodies Recognized by North Carolina:
Western Hemisphere. Estimates in

Most Cases:

Chile	77	5,200		
Cuba, Grand Isla de	186	13,320		
Costa Rica	6	343		
Panama	9	485		
U. S. of Venezuela	24	1,600		
Columbia 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	4,300		
*Santo Domingo	13	1,000		
			439	30,556

*Provisional Recognition

Africa:

National Grand Lodge of Egypt ...			75	6,500
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Europe:

Czechoslovakia Nat. Gr. Lodge ...	11	*500		
Austria, Vienna	25	1,652		
Denmark	21	7,156		
Holland	127	7,630		
Norway, Grand Lodge of	28	*8,000		
Sweden	49	22,717		
Switzerland, Alpina	39	4,060		
France, National Grand Lodge ...	30	1,472		
Jugoslavia, Serbs .....	..	....
Croats, Slovenes	22	*900		
Turkey	23	*2,000		
Greece	51	*6,000		
Finland	5	308	431	62,395

*Estimates.

Total of non-English-speaking Masonry recognized by us		945	99,451	
Add total of English-speaking Masonry		25,928	4,180,818	
Grand total in 89 Grand Lodges recog- nized by North Carolina		26,873	4,280,269	

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:

France, Grand Orient	462	40,000		
France, Grand Lodge	136	8,000		
			598	48,000
Germany:				
Saxony	45	6,920		
Three Globes, Berlin	176	22,400		
German National, Berlin	177	21,005		
Freundschaft, Prussia	108	10,974		
Zur Sonne, Bayreuth	43	3,800		
Eclectic Union, Frankfort, A. M. . . .	25	3,400		
Hamburg	65	4,700		
Eintracht, Darmstadt	10	891		
Bruderkette, Leipzig	10	1,851		
			659	75,939
Italy:				
Grand Lodge (suppressed by Fascisti)				
Grand Orient (suppressed by Fascisti)				
Hungary (suppressed by government)				
Spain: Grand Orient	64	4,700		
Grand Lodge	42	5,000		
Luxembourg, Supreme Council	1	200		
Norway, Norske Polarstjernen	4	804		
Bulgaria	8	900		
Roumania:				
Grand Lodge (Pangal)	8	300		
Grand Orient	7	500		
Portugal, Grand Orient Lusitania	50	3,000		
Belgium, Grand Orient	24	4,000		
Poland	17	500		
Total for Europe			1,482	143,843
Africa:				
Egypt, Gr. Lodge (Schismatic)	20	2,000		
Liberia	9	250		
			29	2,250
South America:				
Venezuela: Gr. 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	
Central America and West Indies:			
Nicaragua	6	150	
Cuba, Oriental Grand Lodge	10	1,200	
Haiti, Grand Orient	19	2,000	
Mexico: Valle de Mexico	15	1,500	
United Mexican, Vera Cruz	30	1,458	
Pacifie, Sonora			
Cosmos, Chihuahua			
Benito Jaurez, Tor (Coahuila)			
Occidental, Guadalajara (Jalisco)			
Nuevo Leon, Nuevo Leon			
Oaxaca, Oaxaca			
Pueblo, Pueblo			
El Potosi, San Luis Potosi			
Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tmpps			
Peninsular, Merida, Yucatan			
Guadalupe Victoria, Durango			
Restauracion, Villahermosa, Tabasco			
Estimated for Local Grand Lodges...	60	3,000	
Total, Grand Lodges in Americas.....		60	35,208
Add total outside of the Americas.....		1,501	146,093
Total, all Masonry not recognized by N. C.		2,102	181,301
Add total of Masonry recognized.....		26,873	4,280,269
Grand total		28,975	4,461,570

DISCUSSION

This table tells us that there are approximately 4,280,269 Master Masons in lodges which are adherent to Grand Bodies recognized by North Carolina, and that there are also 181,301 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.

Of the 181,301 Masons in 47 Grand Bodies not recognized by us, there may be said to be three roughly defined classes: (1) Bodies well recommended and apparently worthy of recognition: (2) Bodies perhaps worthy of recognition, but either too young or else about which more information would be required, since we require several years of successful and unquestioned work as a preliminary testing period; and (3) Bodies which have failed to meet our requirements, either through defect or because we cannot get essential information.

These groups are as follows:

Group 1—Well Recommended Membership	
German Gr. Lodges (9)	75,939
Group 2 On Trial Membership	
Spain, G. L. Espanola	5,000
Bulgaria, G. O.	900
Roumania, G. O.	500
Brazilian Bodies (12)	22,500
Poland	500
Mexico, Valle de	1,500
Total	30,900
Group 3—Cannot Yet Recommend Membership	
France, Grand Orient	40,000
France, Grand Lodge	8,000
Belgium, G. O.	4,000
Portugal, Lusitania	3,000
Spain, Grand Orient	4,700
Norske Polarstjernen	804
Roumania, G. L.	300
Luxemburg, Sup. Council	200
Liberia	250
Egypt, Nat.	2,000
Venezuela, East G. L.	500
Uruguay	600
Paraguay	800
Argentina, G. Orient	1,500
Cuba, Oriental	1,200
Haiti, Grand Orient	2,000
Mex. Bodies, Local (15)	4,458
Nicaragua	150
Total	74,462

There are no Grand Lodges in Asia (except that of the Philippine Islands); nor in Africa (except those in Egypt and Liberia.) Masonry in these continents is connected with that of England, Scotland and Ireland, together with a few lodges in China connected with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The same is true of Masonry in the Islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, except that there are Grand Lodges in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, in addition to the lodges still remaining connected with the British Grand Lodges.

In the West Indies, in addition to the Grand Lodges of Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti and Santo Domingo, there are numerous lodges in other islands which belong to the British Grand Lodges. In Central America south of Mexico, there are many lodges belonging to the British Grand Lodges, in countries in which there are also sovereign Grand Lodges. The

same is true of South America. Massachusetts has a District Grand Lodge in Chile, and another in the Canal Zone.

Lodges in Alaska belong to the Grand Lodge of Washington; those in the Hawaiian Islands belong to the Grand Lodge of California.

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia has lodges in Yukon Territory.

In Newfoundland, there is a District Grand Lodge of one of the British Grand Lodges.

In certain countries in South America and the West Indies, there are French Grand Lodges; In Dutch Guiana, Dutch.

In various parts of Africa there are lodges belonging to France, Belgium, Holland, and so forth.

New York has a District organization in Syria-Lebanon, including Palestine.

There are no lodges, so far as we know, in the several countries of Central Asia.

The Soviet government of Russia does not tolerate Masonry in its domains of Russia or Siberia.

Figures given for the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland also include their lodges in all parts of the world. Since no annual dues are charged and no statistics required or published, membership figures cannot be had; dual membership, moreover, is quite common.

* * * * *

The United States has three-fourths of all the Master Masons on the earth.

The percentage of the total population that are Masons in the United States is higher than in any other country on earth. We can lose several hundred thousand members and still hold the same standing.

* * * * *

There are 27,856 Masons per million of population in the Eastern states, 20,242 Masons per million of population in the Southern group of states; 33,264 in the Central, and 26,712 in the Western states.

The ratio of Masonic membership to population is highest in sections in which the largest part of the population resides in cities generally speaking, and lowest in agricultural sections, deserts and mountainous areas excepted. Lodges thrive where people are close together.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER LODGE:

Rank		Rank:	
1.	Rhode Island	25.	Arizona
2.	Dist. of Columbia	26.	Wyoming
3.	Massachusetts	27.	Missouri
4.	Pennsylvania	28.	Maryland
5.	Connecticut	29.	Oklahoma
6.	New Jersey	30.	Montana
7.	New York	31.	Nebraska
8.	Ohio	32.	Texas
9.	Michigan	33.	Virginia
10.	Illinois	34.	Iowa
11.	Delaware	35.	Nevada
12.	California	36.	Idaho
13.	Indiana	37.	Florida
14.	Utah	38.	Louisiana
15.	West Virginia	39.	New Mexico
16.	Maine	40.	North Dakota
17.	Colorado	41.	South Dakota
	United States Av.	42.	Texas
18.	Minnesota	43.	South Carolina
19.	Vermont	44.	North Carolina
20.	New Hampshire	45.	Georgia
21.	Wisconsin	46.	Mississippi
22.	Washington	47.	Tennessee
23.	Kansas	48.	Alabama
24.	Oregon	49.	Arkansas

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF A LODGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The sizes of lodges in several countries were given as follows, three years ago, except as later corrected:

Sweden	499	North Carolina	99
Norway	433	Latin America	73
Denmark	437	Ireland	105
United States	201	England	75
Canada	150	Scotland	75
Switzerland	127	Czecho-Slovakia	50
Austria	66	Netherlands	58
Australasia	105	Germany	113

DISCUSSION

Lodges range in number of members, in the United States, from four thousand to a bare seven. Few lodges, if any, in the British Isles or Australia have more than two hundred members.

PERCENTAGE OF NET GAIN IN EACH GRAND LODGE
DURING THE LAST MASONIC YEAR

Rank:		Rank:	
1. Arizona	2.79	27. Texas .....	.188
2. California	2.45	28. Maine .....	.152
3. New Mexico	1.65		
4. New Jersey	1.46		
5. Wisconsin	1.34		
6. Wyoming	1.33		
7. Montana	1.32		
8. Nevada	1.25		
9. Colorado	1.11		
10. Ohio	1.01		
11. Delaware .....	.852		
12. New York .....	.789		
13. Pennsylvania .....	.676		
14. Illinois .....	.673		
15. Maryland .....	.635		
16. Virginia .....	.614		
17. Rhode Island .....	.583		
18. Vermont .....	.577		
19. Connecticut .....	.548		
20. South Dakota .....	.535		
21. Idaho .....	.483		
22. Indiana .....	.422		
23. Nebraska .....	.409		
24. West Virginia .....	.345		
25. Dist. of Columbia .....	.304		
26. Massachusetts .....	.240		

LOSS

1. Michigan .....	.108
2. New Hampshire .....	.135
3. North Dakota .....	.155
4. Minnesota .....	.243
5. Oregon .....	.339
6. Iowa .....	.447
7. Missouri .....	.544
8. Washington .....	.578
9. Utah .....	.579
10. Arkansas .....	.749
United States .....	.900
11. Tennessee	1.31
12. North Carolina	1.70
13. Kansas	1.77
14. Kentucky	2.13
15. South Carolina	2.22
16. Mississippi	2.55
17. Oklahoma	2.95
18. Florida	3.21
19. Louisiana	3.98
20. Georgia	4.23
21. Alabama	4.73

DISCUSSION

The records of gains for the United States are as follows: 1923, 5.44; 1924, 4.16; 1925, 3.44; 1926, 2.15; 1927, 1.74; 1928, 1.58; 1929, .6856; 1930, .900 loss; in 1928, six Grand Lodges showed net losses; in 1929, eleven; this year seventeen.

The average drop in the rate of gains per year for eight years has been about three-fourths of one per cent. It is predicted that there will be a still further loss next year. The loss this year is 3,480.

(Copied from Masonic Review, contained in the report of J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Warrenton, North Carolina, January 7, 1931.)

There follows a statistical table showing the number of Lodges, the number of members, the gain or loss, cash assets and cash balances of the respective Grand Lodges of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, for the year 1929, as printed in the Report on Foreign Correspondence for 1930 in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

This is reprinted as disclosing some information as to the wealth of the Masonic Institutions in the United States, but, of course, is merely a fragment as, apparently, cash resources only of the various Grand Lodges are set out. In addition to these cash resources the various Grand Lodges have large holdings of tangible and intangible property, real estate, bonds, mortgages and other investments in their own names, or owned through intermediary corporations, foundations, trusts and the like, by whatever various names such intermediaries may be designated. Neither does the tabulation reflect the amount of money or value of the property owned by the so-called superior York Rite and Scottish Rite bodies and other Masonic or near Masonic organizations of one kind and another, nor, does it include the property holdings of the subordinate Blue Lodges, Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, Consistories, or other constituent units of the various "Grand Bodies."

The writer has always entertained a curiosity as to what the financial ability of the Masonic Institution in the United States amounted to, but there seems to be no way of gratifying it.

The proceedings of some Grand Lodges disclose nothing as to their financial affairs. Some of the financial statements that are made seem to be so designed as to conceal information, rather than to disclose it, the writer suspecting that this is in some cases intentional, with the idea of concealing from the constituent lodges the wealth of the Grand Lodges. None of the proceedings disclose anything whatever as to the wealth of the subordinate lodges, except incidentally and occasionally.

A few years ago the Grand Lodge of Nebraska obtained property statements from all of its constituent lodges, which, when tabulated, disclosed information not only of great interest, but of value in occasional negotiations between the Grand Lodge Committee on Relief and subordinate lodges, some of which lodges although having adequate financial ability, desired to avoid assuming any part of the burden of caring for dependent members.

State	Lodges	Members	Net Gain	Net Loss	Cash Balance	Total Cash Assets
Alabama	574	51,433		1,860	\$ 20,129.93	
Arizona	36	6,405	141		7,258.10	\$ 275,516.36
Arkansas	518	34,732		2,253	7,077.25	241,228.48
California	572	138,652	4,350		41,812.93	787,911.68
Colorado	147	33,610	227		809.23	84,658.41
Connecticut	121	45,905	344		16,320.39	92,629.23
Delaware	22	6,104	48		7,305.43	14,711.43
District of Columbia...	44	23,352	71		14,679.30	196,684.96
Florida	256	32,301		103	26,087.60	26,087.60*
Georgia	608	65,578		2,837	41,125.90	219,502.90
Idaho	80	10,340	38		13,309.80	163,208.36
Illinois	1,011	294,209	1,090		302,022.31	1,026,078.85
Indiana	559	129,443	372		46,917.61	575,186.58
Iowa	557	86,416		70	147,953.38	561,689.64
Kansas	447	83,708	307		121,346.73	121,346.73*
Kentucky	587	62,087		1,180	90,292.28	90,292.28*
Louisiana	268	34,204		987	93,844.11	101,533.29
Maine	207	43,935	39		37,154.53	37,154.53*
Maryland	122	33,999	141		62,296.58	343,660.98
Massachusetts	326	124,709		346	38,751.51	3,786,717.33
Michigan	503	151,896	1,336		33,616.49	248,099.34
Minnesota	310	61,940	353		115,771.27	288,109.69
Mississippi	384	36,399		155	44,995.37	89,587.08
Missouri	659	113,791	86		82,802.42	82,802.42*
Montana	134	20,905	274		67,173.59	90,057.95
Nebraska	293	41,978	30		37,503.48	369,777.70
Nevada	23	3,039	85		5,250.87	16,519.38

State	Lodges	Members	Net Gain	Net Loss	Cash Balance	Total Cash Assets
New Hampshire	81	15,486		74	17,648.32	57,196.00
New Jersey	272	94,773	2,208		35,640.77	35,640.77*
New Mexico	57	6,932	240		8,134.85	155,584.11
New York	1,015	346,413	2,669		213,480.54	213,480.54*
North Carolina	420	41,350		186	11,382.53	11,382.53*
North Dakota	129	15,470	11		14,160.12	14,160.12*
Ohio	613	206,720	2,082		269,300.31	397,211.26
Oklahoma	461	70,969		1,718	16,487.90	16,487.90*
Oregon	172	30,742	414		21,770.78	53,195.73
Pennsylvania	565	212,803	2,251		46,666.93	12,500,000.00 (approximately)
Rhode Island	43	19,021	169		13,023.46	174,925.55
South Carolina	290	26,698		150	59,928.52	59,928.52*
South Dakota	176	19,799	72		8,512.55	156,440.52
Tennessee	454	50,067		655	118,035.31	198,035.31
Texas	990	138,096		740	30,957.67	76,389.59
Utah	25	5,177	66		8,182.49	14,694.13
Vermont	103	19,558	126		6,717.93	94,688.14
Virginia	352	48,782	220		37,403.33	164,000.00
Washington	265	49,421	381		Not ascertainable	Total Assets 1,254,202.68
West Virginia	148	34,533	153		17,051.99	57,547.12
Wisconsin	312	61,509	1,204		40,360.89	1,117,878.34
Wyoming	48	8,361	216		23,026.06	23,026.06*
Philippine Islands	102	6,667		16	17,961.50 pesos	138,315 pesos
Porto Rico	52	3,880			43,183.71	43,183.71*
Total	16,513	3,304,317	21,824	13,330		

* This figure assumed to be the same as the cash balance for want of more definite information.

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