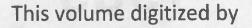


A.D. 1939 / A.L. 5939





# THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

MASONIC DIGTIAL ARCHIVES PROJECT

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A.D. 2020 / A.L. 6020

# PROCEEDINGS

of the

# GRAND LODGE

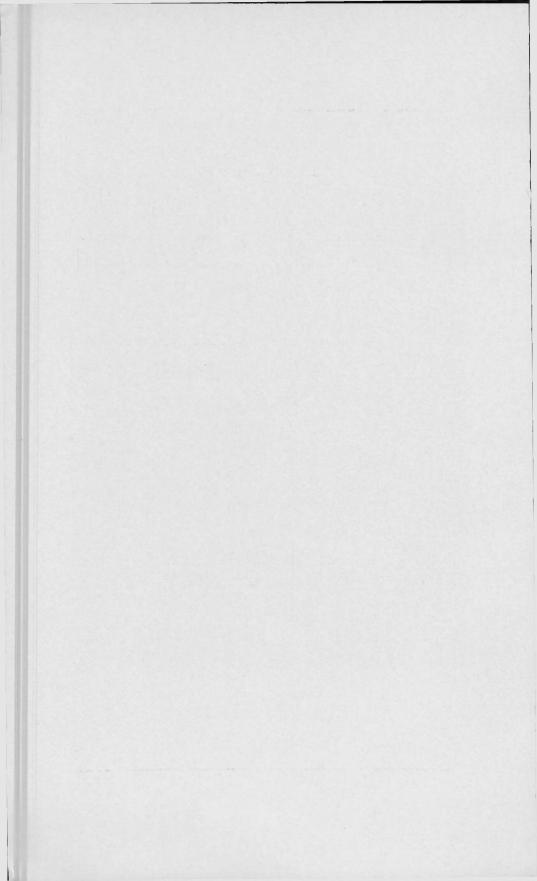
### of the

Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska

> In Annual Communication, held at the Masonic Temple, Omaha, Nebraska, June 6 and 7, 1939

> Part 11 - - - Volume 18

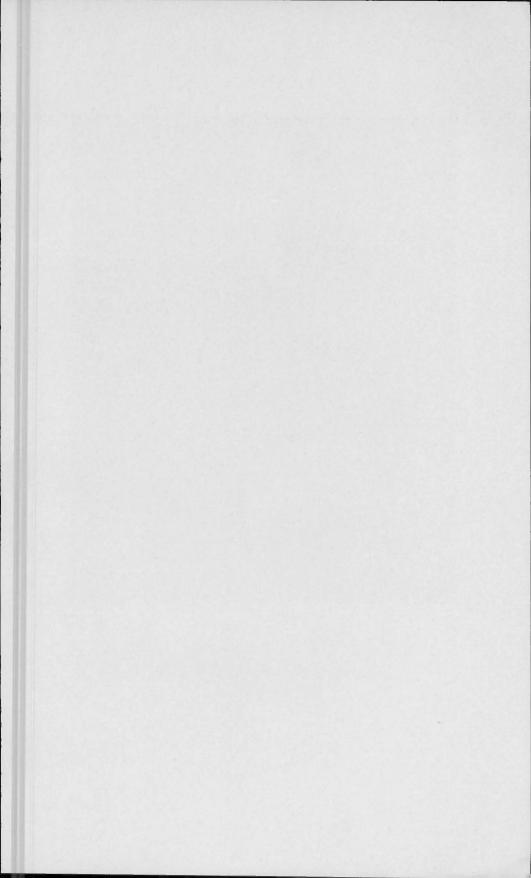
Ralph Printing Co., Omaha, Neb., 1939

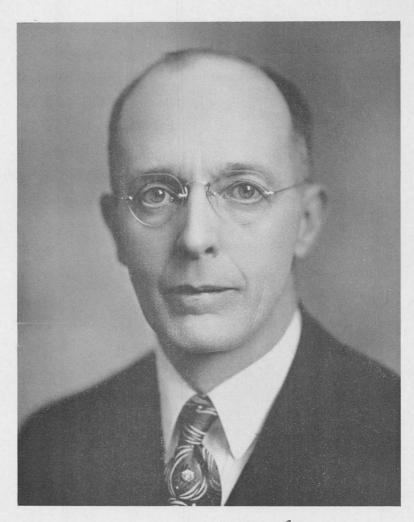




Walter R. Raecke

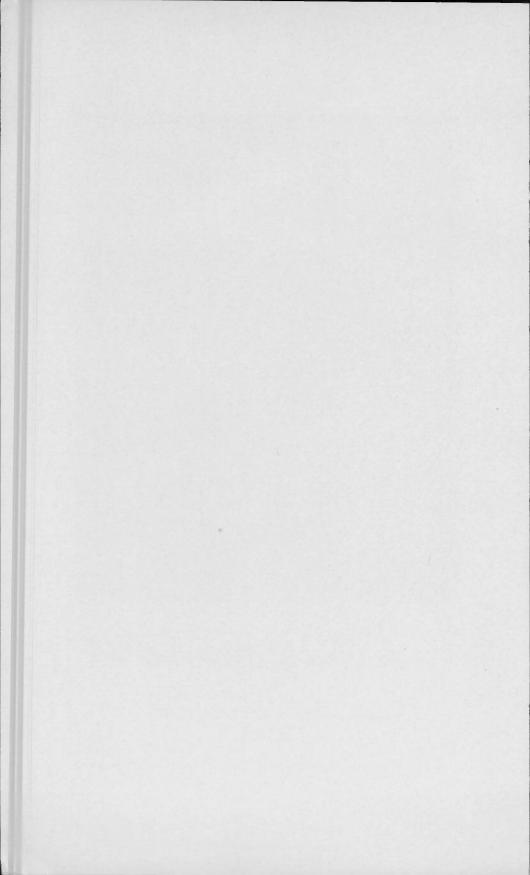
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA 1938-1939

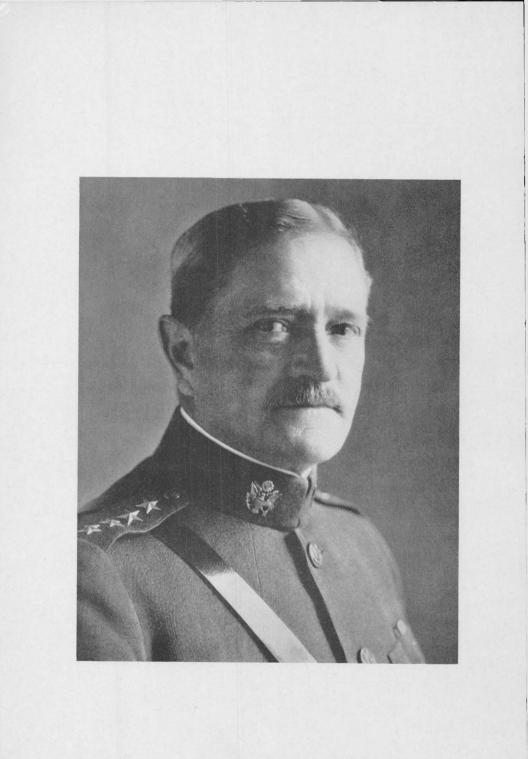


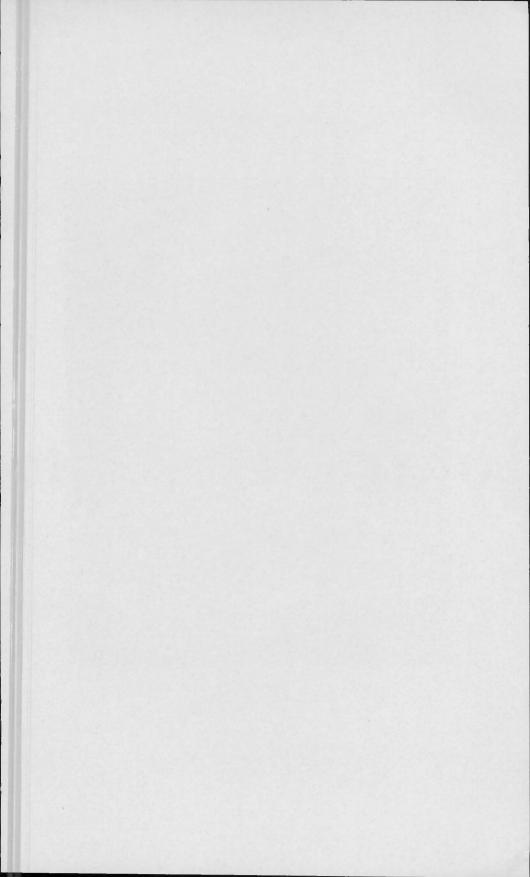


William J. Breckenning

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA 1939-1940







## GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

Born September 13, 1850. Received Master Mason Degree, December 22, 1888. Received Fifty Year Badge, January 5, 1939. Commissioned General of the United States Army, October 6, 1917.

Retired September 13, 1924.

# An Unique Event

On Thursday, January 5, 1939, in the quiet seclusion of his hotel, in Tucson, Arizona, General John J. Pershing was presented with a Fifty Year Badge. The presentation was made by Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson, senior resident Past Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, having served in 1895-1896. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of Most Worshipful Brother Harry A. Drachman, Past Grand Master of Masons, and Grand Secretary of Arizona; Brother Joe Benz, Secretary of Tucson Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M. , Tucson, Arizona; and Sergeant C. C. Shafer, General Pershing's orderly.

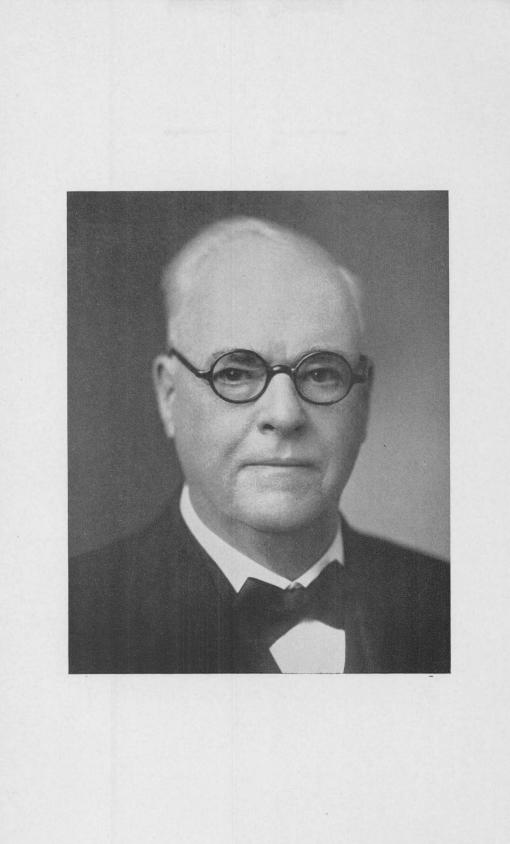
Around this event cluster many memories to both participants on this occasion. Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson, was Master of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. , Lincoln, Nebraska, and conferred the degrees upon General John J. Pershing, in December, 1888. When Most Worshipful Brother Wilson received his Fifty Year Badge, on April 28, 1931, General Pershing was present and participated in the ceremony, and spoke briefly at the dinner.

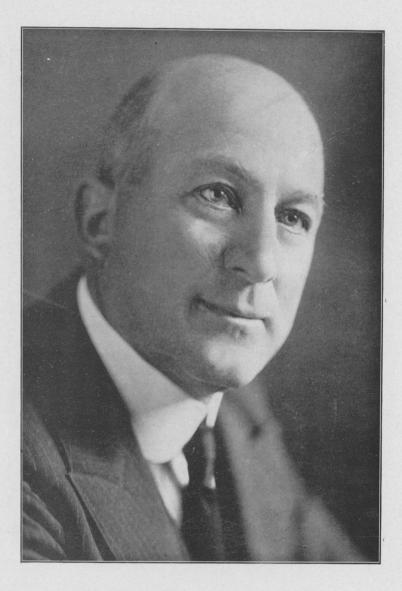
Many Fifty Year Badges have been presented in this Grand Jurisdiction, but this is probably the first occasion upon which a Brother who conferred the degrees, fifty years later presented a Fifty Year Badge to the same Brother. This Grand Jurisdiction feels a justifiable pride in the membership of these two distinguished brethren. General John J. Pershing's service to his country, and to the world, is too well known to reiterate here. Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson lectured on legal subjects, in the University of Nebraska Law School, for 30 years, and was in active practice of his profession for 55 years, having graduated from this University in 1878. He has been a leader not only in his profession, and in this Grand Lodge, but also from the days of the early pioneer to the present time, he has been a stalwart supporter of the things that have made Nebraska a better State in which to live.

Nebraska claims that it is a distinction to have had enrolled among its members for half a century, the fourth General commissioned by the Government of the United States, (General Washington held the commission of General from the Continental Congress) and the first General, commissioned by the United States, who was a Master Mason.



# HENRY H. WILSON, PAST GRAND MASTER Born January 1, 1854. Received Master Mason Degree, March 15, 1881. Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, 1895-1896. Received Fifty Year Badge, April 18, 1931.





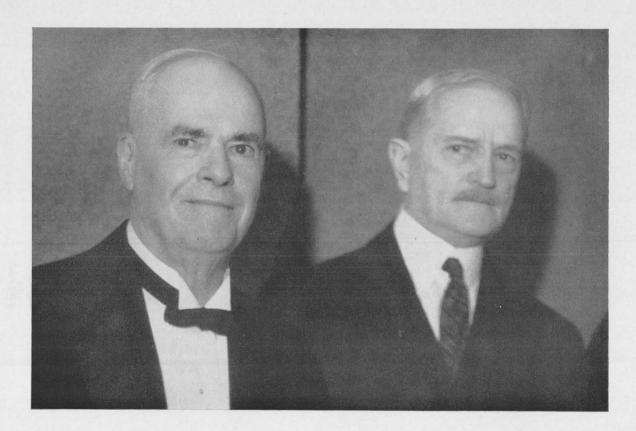
# HARRY A. DRACHMAN,

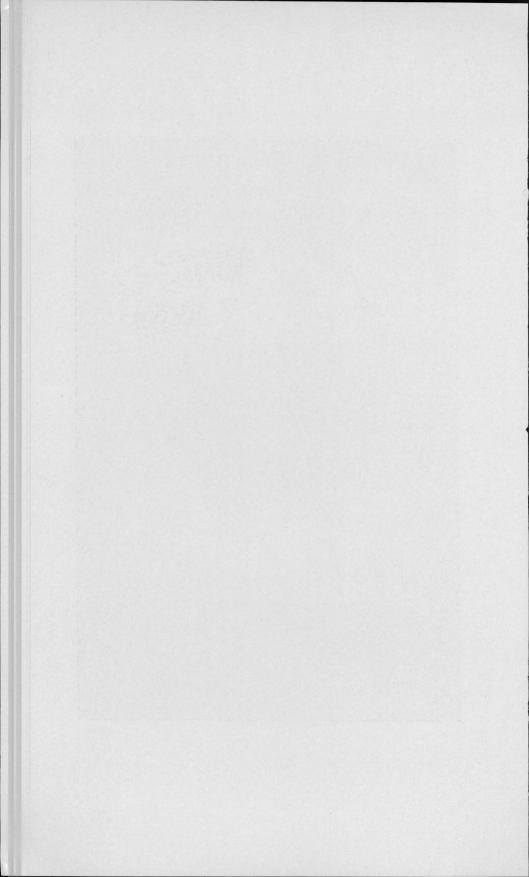
PAST GRAND MASTER AND PRESENT GRAND SECRETARY

of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Arizona, participated in the presentation ceremony.

# GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

M. W. HENRY H. WILSON Picture taken on the occasion of the presentation of the Fifty Year Badge, to M. W. Henry H. Wilson, April 28, 1931.





### PROCEEDINGS

of the

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

at the

### EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION Held in Omaha, June 6 and 7, 1939.

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#### FIRST DAY-MORNING SESSION

Tuesday, June 6, 1939.

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 6, A. D., 1939, A. L. 5939. There were present the following:

#### GRAND OFFICERS

A.'.W.'.Walter R. Raecke, 36Grand Master	
R. W. William J. Breckenridge, 317 Deputy Grand Master	
R. W. Earl J. Lee, 15 Grand Senior Warden	
R W Edward F. Carter, 201 Grand Junior Warden	
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136 Grand Secretary	
V.'.W.'.George Allen Beecher, 268Grand Chaplain	
W. Cloyde B. Ellis, 104 Grand Orator	
W. Lute M. Savage, 3 Grand Custodian	
W. George A. Kurk, 54 Grand Marshal	
W.'.William B. Wanner, 9Grand Senior Deacon	
W.'.William C. Schaper, 148Grand Junior Deacon	
W. Henry W. Carson, 2 Grand Tyler	

Preceding the formal opening of the Grand Lodge, Brother Arthur N. Howe, 290, entertained the representatives and visitors from the various Lodges with a piano recital.

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

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Most Worshipful Walter R. Raecke, 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 Eighty-second 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.

#### RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

W. George A. Kurk, 54, Grand Marshal, then introduced the following Past Grand Masters, according to their seniority.

Henry H. Wilson	(30th)1895
Harry A. Cheney	(45th)1910
James R. Cain	(47th)1912
Andrew H. Viele	(51st)1916
Ambrose C. Epperson	(53rd)1918
Joseph B. Fradenburg	(55th)1920
Lewis E. Smith	(56th)1921
Charles A. Chappell	(58th)1923
Robert R. Dickson	(59th)1924
Edwin D. Crites	(61st)1926
Frank H. Woodland	(63rd)1928
Ira C. Freet	(64th)1929
John R. Tapster	(66th)1931
Archie M. Smith	(69th)1933
Virgil R. Johnson	(70th)1934
Chancellor A. Phillips	(72nd)1936
Later in the session	
Ralph O. Canaday	(68th)1933

were received and presented to the Grand Lodge.

Welcome by M. . W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master:

Most Worshipful Brethren: One of the most delightful tasks that falls to the lot of the Grand Master is in receiving and welcoming the Past Grand Masters of our Jurisdiction.

This custom is not observed in every Grand Jurisdiction. We of Nebraska have been observing it for many years, and enjoy doing so.

You have labored long and faithfully, giving of your time and your services for the benefit of the Craft in Nebraska, and your labors have been appreciated. I think that every member who is present in the Grand Lodge this morning could well receive true inspiration from the years of service that you have given to this Grand Lodge.

In looking at some of you we would almost be inclined to conclude that services as Grand Master would entitle a Brother to live for many years happily laboring among his Brothers.

We have present with us this morning in this group two Brothers who have reached the age of eighty-five years: Brother Henry H. Wilson and Brother Andrew H. Viele, but if you or the rest of the Brethren here believe that you two Brothers have labored for a time and have reached a rather advanced age, let me call attention to the fact that there is still living among our ranks, but not present today, one who labored long before you did and who is somewhat older in years, Brother John J. Wemple, as I understand it, is the oldest living Past Grand Master of any Jurisdiction in this country. Brother Wemple is still living in the City of Cleveland, reasonably healthy and able to enjoy life. Brother Wemple served as Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska in the year 1884. Brother Wilson, who is next in line, served in 1895.

Brethren, we certainly are pleased to see so many of you here this morning, so that we can learn further from you, that we may receive your services and your counsel which has always been so timely. I have had the active counsel and assistance during the past year of a number of you who have always been very cheerful; you have given advice when it has been asked, and not one of you has ever even manifested an attempt to dictate to the Grand Master or the Grand Officers as to what they should do. We appreciate fully your services this morning.

I have a great reason for calling on Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson to give the response to this address of welcome, because this venerable Brother was serving as Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska when your present Grand Master first saw the light of day.

M. . W. . Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, gave the

#### RESPONSE

#### Most Worshipful Grand Master:

As suggested by the Grand Master, some of us have served this Grand Lodge now more than half a century. During that half century the world has seen greater changes, perhaps, than in any half century in a thousand years, and yet the fundamental principles of our Order remain the same.

I want to speak especially of the younger members of this Grand Lodge. In the early days, when I saw about a third of the faces, each session, entirely new to the Grand Lodge, some became alarmed as to what might take place; but I want to assure you that after a half a century of observations the fundamental principles of Freemasonry are safe in the hands of our youngest members. You have some advantage over us, that we are only a score, you are several hundred. This afternoon you will know every one of us; we cannot know all of you. I urge upon you that you identify yourselves. We want to become your intimate friends. Indeed it is from the younger generation that we draw largely

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our inspirations. If we were seeking for the fountain of perpetual youth it would not be sought in the jungles or the tropics, but sought in association with young, inspiring, ambitious young men. We need you quite as much as you need us. I hope that you will never listen to the proposition -and I know you never will-that you will reject truth simply because it is old, and on the other hand we promise you never to adopt the proposition to reject truth simply because it is new. Let us sit down and reason together, each take counsel from the other; old and young we are marching together down the corridor of time in the great battle to make the world better, and let us make membership in Nebraska Freemasonry the cornerstone of an intelligent, worthy, and patriotic citizenship of America, the greatest nation the world has ever seen.

#### RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

The following Distinguished Guests were presented, and very cordially welcomed by M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master, who introduced them to the Grand Lodge, and invited them to seats in the Grand East:

M.'.W.'.Henry C. Chiles, Grand Master of Masons of Missouri.

M.'.W.'.Lew M. Gay, Grand Master of Masons of Wyoming.

M.'.W.'.Claud F. Young, Grand Master of Masons of Kansas.

M. . William M. Nelson, Grand Master of Masons of Colorado. M. . W. . Charles A. Patton, Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary of Colorado.

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

M. . W. . Charles C. Hunt, Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary of Iowa.

M. . W. . Charles H. Townsend, Past Grand Master of Masons of Wyoming.

R. W. Joseph M. Lowndes, Grand Secretary of Wyoming.

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

W. James R. Mitchell, Grand Marshal, Grand Lodge of Wyoming. W.'.James C. Cook, Grand Tyler, Grand Lodge of Wyoming.

W. George B. Clark, History Committee, Grand Lodge of Colorado.

#### RECEPTION OF OUR OWN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

Most Excellent Edwin D. Crites, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

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Most Illustrious William M. Sloan, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska.

Sir Knight William T. Albrecht, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

Illustrious Brother Frank C. Patton, Grand Prior of the Supreme Council, and Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Nebraska.

Worshipful Brother Herman E. Reimers, 1st Vice President, and Representative of M. . W. . William A. Robertson, President of The Nebraska Masonic Home.

M. W. John R. Tapster, President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.

Worshipful Brother William Cosh, President of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

Welcome by M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master: Brethren:

We are pleased to have you with us this morning. Through the other coordinated bodies of Freemasonry we express our greetings this morning.

We Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templar, and the Scottish Rite Masons are, together with what we often call the Blue Lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction, working in harmony, and endeavoring to reach the same general aims. We are happy that everything is so harmonious between these various bodies that we can go on working, and we certainly appreciate your being here to cooperate with us and to assist us in anything that may come up which will be of interest to you.

The same may be said to Brother Cosh, the President of the Veteran Freemasons Association. Brother Tapster and Brother Reimers are here representing our two homes, which are two of the most important pieces of work which are conducted by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, the Masonic Home at Plattsmouth and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont.

We know something of the time that you Brothers put in in connection with these homes, but we know that you feel well repaid for the labor and time and we appreciate and acknowledge the services that you are rendering for the men, women, and children who deserve and need our help.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master: I call your particular attention to this part of the program, because this is the ceremony in which our beloved Brother Luther M. Kuhns, who has so recently left us, had taken an active part during the past several years, making the necessary arrange-

ments. In his memory, as well as for the dignity of the ceremony itself, we shall appreciate your undivided attention.

The flag used was the property of Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES

The following Committees were announced by M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master, and entered upon the discharge of their duties:

Applications for Reinstatement: W. Charles H. Marley, 1; W. Henry M. Edwards, 303; W. George Grimes, 268.

Board of Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts: W.'.Harold M. Smith, 92; W.'.Raymond C. Pollard, 246; W.'.Charles A. Eyre, 268; Bro.'. Charles B. Nicodemus, 15.

Charters and Dispensations: W. .. Thurman G. Weddel, 224; W. .. Vern L. Dunn, 264; W. .. Jason W. House, 266; W. .. Buren P. Wells, 315; W. .. John Stevens, 93.

Codification of the Law: W.'.Norris Chadderdon, 146; W.'.Perry W. Phillips, 150; W.'.Edwin D. Beech, 153.

Credentials: W.'.Pearl C. Hillegass, 81; W.'.Donald Leininger, 89; W.'.Charley C. Talbot, 183; W.'.Robert G. Barton, 201; W.'.Cecil Willhoft, 36.

Doings of Grand Officers: W.'.George R. Porter, 11; W.'.Oscar A. Flau, 124; W.'.Leonard A. Ewers, 35; W.'.Marvin C. Sorensen, 155; W.'. William Hass, 55.

Finance: W. Carl R. Greisen, 32; W. C. Ray Macy, 26; W. John R. Armstrong, 323; W. Ernest E. James, 1; W. William G. Putney, 59.

Foreign Correspondence: M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, 136; M.'.W.'.Edwin D. Crites, 158; M.'.W.'.James R. Cain, 105.

Fraternal Dead: Bro.'.Thomas A. Barton, 36; W.'.Troy C. Gilley, 89; W.'.Carl A. Larson, 211.

George Washington Masonic National Memorial: Bro.'.Edward Huwaldt, 318.

Grievances: W. John S. Hedelund, 268; W. Nels Hammer, 56; W. F. Ray Dilts, 83; W. Gordon F. Gardner, 301; W. Robert W. Patterson, 265.

Jurisprudence: All Past Grand Masters present, M.'.W.'.William A. Robertson, Chairman.

Masonic Education: Bro.'.Charles K. Morse, 168; M.'.W.'.Ira C. Freet, 56; W.'.Robert J. Jones, 288; W.'.Edward E. Carr, 32; W.'.David C. Hilton, 19.

Pay-Roll: W. William C. Smith, Sr., 136; W. Hugh W. Pettijohn, 179; W. Arthur M. Herring, 281; W. Theodore J. Roeder, 19; W. Emil F. Roeser, 33.

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Promotion of the World's Peace: M. W. Henry H. Wilson, 19; W. Arthur C. Thomsen, 11; W. Carl H. Swanson, 174.

Relief and Care of Orphans: W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1; W. Edwin C. Yont, 162; W. Benjamin F. Pitman, 158; W. John R. Hughes, 184.

Returns: W. John J. Wilson, 54; W. Donald C. Smith, 99; W. Earl M. Hodges, 192; W. William T. Oswald, 121; W. George W. Monson, 318.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: W. Ellis W. Cass, 302; W. Marion E. Shipley, 72; W. Otto Nelsen, 300.

Unfinished Business: W.'.Frank F. Aplan, 169; W.'.Charles W. Andrews, 52; W.'.Joseph R. Carter, 2; W.'.B. Ralph Boals, 5; W.'.Oscar Whitehead, 147.

Committee on Education, Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund: W.: Harley V. Styer, 54; Bro. Lynn W. McMillin, 54; Bro. Paul Colson, 15.

Special Committee to Consider Pension Plan: M. W. Frank H. Woodland, 25; W. William Cosh, 11; W. J. Theodore Brammann, 25; M. W. Archie M. Smith, 203.

Entertainment of Distinguished Guests: W. .. Fred B. Dale, 3; W. .. Benjamin F. Pitman, 158; W. .. Raymond V. Cole, 303.

Visiting Brethren: The Grand Custodian, and the Assistant Custodians.

W. Brother Frank L. Burbridge, 11, on behalf of the eleven Masonic Lodges of Omaha, gave the

#### ADDRESS OF WELCOME

#### Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Guests, and Brethren:

It is my privilege and pleasure on behalf of the Omaha Lodges to welcome you to the 82nd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

At the present moment, as we joyfully assemble, calamity has befallen our Brethren in other lands. Theirs is not the right to assemble they have been dissembled—their properties have been confiscated—their freedom of speech and the right to worship denied them. Thanks to the teachings of Masonry, brotherly love and the search for truth cannot be taken from them; and it is for us to encourage our distressed Brethren. In the end the teachings of Masonry are bound to show them the way, and restore to them their freedom, their right to worship and to assemble as we are today privileged to do.

We are indeed fortunate to live in a land where freedom exists, where we can meet together as a body, promoting in unity, brotherly love, relief and truth. For the promotion of these things Masonry stands, has stood, and please God, will continue to stand.

Let us so regulate our lives and our actions by strict adherence to our great Masonic principles, carrying them into our daily lives to influence our civil, social, and economic affairs. If we do this, we will stand as an inspiration to all mankind.

Last January as eight of the Omaha Lodges held a joint installation of officers we were charged by the Reverend Dr. Thomas R. Niven with the necessity of making our Masonic affiliations something more than "lip-service"—that it was vital that we "take off our coats and go to work." I am happy to be able to say that each of the Masters has endeavored to follow the advice of Dr. Niven. May I now charge you likewise?

In closing may I say that the warmth of our welcome, is as the warmth of the sun of this bright Nebraska day. May your stay in our fair city be most pleasant, making new friendships, renewing old ones, taking home with you pleasant memories of this 82nd Communication of the Grand Lodge A.'.F.'.& A.'.M.'. of Nebraska.

W. Brother John Eberly, 51, gave the

#### RESPONSE

#### Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Visitors, Brother Burbridge, and Masonic Brethren of Omaha:---

As a representative of the visiting Brethren at this, the Eighty Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I wish to assure the Brethren of the several Masonic Lodges of Omaha that we greatly appreciate the gracious welcome that has been extended to us by Brother Burbridge.

I am sure that a large number of the visiting brethren, including myself, have had pleasure in visiting with you in your several lodges where we always have found a feeling of hearty welcome and many expressions of that good fellowship which unites us into one sacred band of friends and brothers.

I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the troubled conditions that exist in so many parts of the world at this time. We find greed and the desire for worldly power pre-eminent in the minds of many of those who are holding the destiny of world progress and prosperity in their hands. In contrast, we are led to more fully appreciate the sense of security we have in this wonderful land of ours. We can gather on such occasions as this, forget all about world affairs and enjoy this pleasant gathering to the utmost; knowing that we are among those who admire and respect the institution of Freemasonry more highly today than ever before.

Many of us from out in the state have been looking forward to this gathering, knowing that here we would find men who stand for the highest type of citizenship and statesmanship in public life. We wish to assure you, the members of the Omaha Lodges, that we do

appreciate the opportunities you are extending to us, giving us the privileges of your good city, in order that the business of the Grand Lodge may be conducted to the furtherance of those Masonic principles upon which Masonry is founded. We come here from every walk of life to mingle with one another and with you. We find here a place where all jealousies are laid aside, where all men are equal and are privileged to enjoy the "rights, lights, and benefits" which may emanate from this group of Master Masons.

I can assure you that this response is not one of eloquence but I hope that you feel the warmth that exists among us in accepting your hospitality. It gives us an opportunity to meet many of our old friends, to make new ones, and to renew our pledge of loyalty to the exalted tenets of the institution which permits us to renew and strengthen the ties that bind us, and to demonstrate before the world our fealty to the things for which we stand.

We trust that after the few days we spend with you here in this Grand Lodge Communication, we will be able to take home with us that confident assurance that it has been indeed good for us to have been together, knowing that our time has been both profitably and pleasantly spent.

Brother Burbridge, we are truly glad to be here.

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master: It is good for us occasionally to break into our various programs, which consist of a lot of talk and discussion, and to hear something that is more soothing. We like a little music occasionally.

For several years we have had the pleasure of listening to Brother Frank Cloidt of Plattsmouth who has so unselfishly favored us with those splendid selections, and today again he is here to favor us. We would like to have him do so at this time.

(Brother Cloidt sang "Duna" and "God Bless America.")

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master, read his address.

#### ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

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

#### Brethren:

Time in its relentless and unwavering march waits for no man. The minutes fleeting by can never be recalled except in the storehouse of memory. Short as the time has seemed since my installation as Grand Master, the hour is at hand for the Eighty-second Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge to receive an account of my Stewardship. My first appointment in the Grand Lodge came six years ago shortly after the

untimely passing of two distinguished Masons while serving in the Grand Lodge line. The Great Architect of the Universe, in his wisdom, has permitted my immediate predecessors to serve their regular terms, and for this we raise our hearts in gratitude.

It seems safe to say, that probably no Grand Master ever fully accomplished all he set out to do. As human beings, we are subject to error. Permit me to assure you that in all that has been done during the year and in every action taken, I have had the deepest desire to act with justice and mercy toward all individuals concerned in any particular case, but with the loftiest aspirations of Freemasonry as the guiding star. The principles of the Craft are higher and nobler than mere civil law. If they were not, our order would have no excuse for existence. Let us not forget, however, that in striving for the greatest good of the entire organization, it must be our constant aim to improve the thoughts, the characters, and the lives of the individual members.

The chasm between the greatest, the finest, the purest minds of man and those of the depraved and worthless is too great for our finite minds to understand. May those who call themselves Freemasons ever look toward the mountain peaks for their inspiration and guidance.

#### OUR DEPARTED FRIENDS

#### "What Is Death

To him who meets it with an upright heart? A quiet haven, where his shattered bark Harbors secure, till the rough storm is past. Perhaps a passage, overhung with clouds But at its entrance; a few leagues beyond Opening to kinder skies and milder suns, And seas pacific as the soul that seeks them."

Thanks be unto our Heavenly Father for not having removed from our midst during the year, any of our regular Grand Lodge officers or beloved Past Grand Masters. However, the cycle of life continues to revolve, and as it does it is bound to touch, and has touched, some of our dear and beloved laborers in the garden.

Worshipful John R. Easley, Assistant Custodian, was born June 7, 1871, at Alexandria, Nebraska, and died on September 19, 1938, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He was initiated September 10, 1906, passed November 12, 1906, and raised December 10, 1906, in Alexandria Lodge No. 74, Alexandria, Nebraska. For many years he made his home at Sutton, Nebraska. He was appointed Assistant Custodian on June 28, 1927, and served continuously until the date of his death.

His gentle and kindly manner was appreciated by all who came in contact with him. A particularly noteworthy achievement was his memorizing of the entire subordinate lodge installation service, an accomplishment attained by very few Masons in the State of Nebraska.

Worshipful Millard M. Robertson, President of the Nebraska Masonic Home, was born at Bethany, Missouri, June 22, 1867, and was called to his Celestial Home on January 3, 1939. I attended his funeral service at Omaha on January 5, 1939.

Brother Robertson was initiated on October 8, 1900, passed November 19, 1900, and raised on December 21, 1900, in Capitol Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. , Omaha, Nebraska, served as Worshipful Master of that Lodge in 1905, and as Treasurer, from 1907 to 1921.

Masonry had a strong appeal to him and he received the various degrees of York Rite Masonry, including the Red Cross of Constantine. Also the Scottish Rite Degrees, including the Honorary Thirty-third Degree.

Probably his most distinguished Masonic service was given as a member of the Masonic Home Board on which he served continuously from January 23, 1914, completing this service as President from January 23, 1935, until the time of his death. At the last meeting of the Home Board which he attended he was bubbling over with enthusiasm for the Home and with plans for the enlargement of the Infirmary to more adequately take care of the residents. His wise and kindly counsel is missing and his brethren mourn.

Worshipful Luther M. Kuhns, so well known to the Masons of Nebraska that he might almost be said to have become a land mark, was born December 10, 1861, and was gathered to the bosom of his Heavenly Father March 18, 1939. His death was a shock to his many friends as it came within a few hours after he was stricken. I attended his funeral service at Omaha on March 21, 1939.

He was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Good Samaritan Lodge No. 336, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on May 13, 1886, and affiliated with Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha, Nebraska, on June 5, 1893. Continually seeking Masonic light, he received the Royal Arch Degrees, the Cryptic Degrees, and became a Knight Templar, as well as a member of the Red Cross of Constantine. He received the Scottish Rite Degrees and was coroneted Thirty-third Degree, Inspector General Honorary, January 9, 1902. His profession was that of a Lutheran Minister and he was the founder of Grace Lutheran Church, in Omaha.

In 1902-03 he served as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska and in 1903-04 he served as its Grand Orator. In 1913, he was elected a Trustee of the Nebraska Masonic Home. He has served continuously on the Committee on Admission for the Home since 1914, and as Chairman from 1918 until the date of his death. All who came in contact with him were moved by his intense zeal for the upbuilding of Freemasonry and his desire to serve that organization as well as his first love, the Church. As we mourn his departure we also recall hislove of his Master and realize that,

> "Death's but a path that must be trod If man would ever pass to God."

#### INSTALLATION OF GRAND ORATOR

On June 24, 1938, an Occasional Communication of the Grand Lodge was, by order of the Grand Master, opened in ample form in Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M. , Central City, Nebraska, and Cloyde B. Ellis, Wymore Lodge No. 104, was duly installed as Grand Orator. All Grand Lodge officers except the Grand Junior Warden and Grand Secretary were present.

#### GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

An event of more than ordinary interest to Nebraska Masons occurred on January 5, 1939, at Tucson, Arizona, when M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, presented a Fifty Year Badge to our distinguished Brother John J. Pershing. This noted citizen and soldier was raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason in Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. , on December 22, 1888, while Most Worshipful Brother Wilson was serving as Master of that Lodge. Being familiar with the part played in the history of our nation by military leaders who were members of the Masonic fraternity we can and do feel justifiable pride in recording General Pershing as a fifty year member of our ancient and honorable order.

#### CORNERSTONE LAYINGS

The following cornerstones have been laid with Masonic ceremonies by your Grand Master since the last Annual Communication, the number thereof indicating not only an increased activity in the construction of public buildings and Masonic Temples but also a renewed interest in Masonic ceremonies and activities:

On June 29, 1938. A Public School Building at Broken Bow, Nebraska, assisted by R.'.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master, R.'.W.'.Edward F. Carter, Grand Junior Warden, M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W.'.Cloyde B. Ellis, Grand Orator, W.'.George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal, W.'.William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon, W.'.William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon, W.'.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, and the brethren of Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148.

On August 31, 1938, the Masonic Temple at Wahoo, Nebraska, assisted by R.\*.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master, M.'.W.'. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W.\*.George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal, W.'.William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon, W.\*.William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon, W.\*.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, and the brethren of Wahoo Lodge No. 59. The oration was delivered by W.'.Brother C. Ray Gates of Grand Island, Nebraska.

On October 4, 1938, the Masonic Temple at Chappell, Nebraska, assisted by R.'.W.'.Earl J. Lee, Grand Senior Warden, M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, V.'.W.'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain,

W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W. George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal, W. William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon, and the brethren of Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, Chappell, Nebraska. The oration was delivered by Brother John J. Sheaff of Sidney, Nebraska.

On November 1, 1938, a Public High and Grade School Building, at Burchard, Nebraska, assisted by R.'.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master, M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W.'.Cloyde B. Ellis, Grand Orator, W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W.'.George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal, W.'.William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon, W.'.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, M.'.W.'.Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master, and the brethren of Upright Lodge No. 137.

On November 10, 1938, Men's Dormitory, Kearney State Teachers College, at Kearney, Nebraska, assisted by R.'.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master, M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W.'.George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal, W.'.William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon, W.'.William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon, W.'.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, and the brethren of Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, Kearney, Nebraska. The oration was delivered by Brother John M. Pattison, Kearney, Nebraska.

On April 6, 1939, Men's Dormitory, Peru State Teachers College, at Peru, Nebraska, assisted by R.'.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master, R.'.W.'.Earl J. Lee, Grand Senior Warden, M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W.'. William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon, W.'.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, Thomas A. Barton, as Acting Grand Chaplain, and the brethren of Peru Lodge No. 14. The oration was delivered by Brother C. Ray Gates of Grand Island, Nebraska.

On May 4, 1939, a Museum, at Franklin, Nebraska, assisted by R.. W..William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master, V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W. William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon, W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, and the Brethren of Franklin Lodge No. 264. The oration was delivered by M. W. William A. Robertson, Past Grand Master.

On May 29, 1939, the Gosper County Court House at Elwood, Nebraska, assisted by R.'.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master; R.'.W.'.Earl J. Lee, Grand Senior Warden; M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W.'.Cloyde B. Ellis, Grand Orator; W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W.'.William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon; W.'. William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon; W.'.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; Thomas A. Barton, as Acting Grand Chaplain; M.'.W.'.Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master; M.'.W.'.Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master; and the brethren of Elwood Lodge No. 167.

On May 30, 1939, a City Hall at Grand Island, Nebraska, assisted by R.'.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master; R.'.W.'.Earl J. Lee, Grand Senior Warden; M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W.'.Cloyde B. Ellis, Grand Orator; W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian;

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W. George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon; W. William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; Thomas A. Barton, as Acting Grand Chaplain; and the brethren of Ashlar Lodge No. 33 and Grand Island Lodge No. 318.

On June 1, 1939, a Student Faculty Activities Building at Wayne State Teachers College, Wayne, Nebraska, assisted by M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V.'.W.'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W.'.George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal; W.'.William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon; W.'.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; M.'.W.'.Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master; and the brethren of Wayne Lodge No. 120. The oration was delivered by V.'.W.'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

For each of the above ceremonies an Occasional Grand Lodge was opened in ample form and after the ceremonies the trowel which I used in laying the stone was presented to the local lodge.

#### TEMPLE DEDICATIONS

An Occasional Communication of the Grand Lodge was opened at Wahoo, Nebraska, on December 22, 1938, for the purpose of dedicating the new Temple of Wahoo Lodge No. 59. I was assisted by R.'.W.'.Earl J. Lee, Grand Senior Warden, M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, V.'.W.'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, W.'.Cloyde B. Ellis, Grand Orator, W.'.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W.'.George A. Kurk, Grand Marshal, and W.'.William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon. The oration was delivered by Brother Thomas A. Barton of Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Central City, Nebraska, and an informal address was also delivered by the Grand Orator W.'.Brother Cloyde B. Ellis.

An Occasional Communication of the Grand Lodge was opened at Chappell, Nebraska, on February 14, 1939, for the purpose of dedicating the new Temple of Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205. I was assisted by R.<sup>•</sup>. W.<sup>•</sup>.Earl J. Lee, Grand Senior Warden, M.<sup>•</sup>.W.<sup>•</sup>.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W.<sup>•</sup>.Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W.<sup>•</sup>.William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon, and Brother Thomas A. Barton, as Grand Chaplain. The oration was delivered by W.<sup>•</sup>.Brother Edward E. Carr of Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, North Platte, Nebraska.

The dedication of these new Temples were happy occasions for all who participated and these two lodges deserve and have our hearty congratulations on the building and dedication of their new homes in these days. Both Temples are splendid structures, well fitted for the size and locality of the respective Lodges.

#### ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS

On the recommendation of W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, I appointed the following Assistant Custodians:

Earl M. Bolen, Ulysses, Nebr. .....First appointed 1914 George A. Stevens, Chadron, Nebr. .....First appointed 1916

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#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

Andrew H. Viele, Norfolk, Nebr. ......First appointed 1917 Jesse Lowther, Coleridge, Nebr. .....First appointed 1919 Stanley P. Bostwick, Omaha, Nebr. ..... First appointed 1924 Edwin H. Gerhart, Newman Grove, Nebr...First appointed 1926 John R. Easley, Sutton, Nebr. .....First appointed 1927 I. Donald Huston, Osceola, Nebr. ......First appointed 1928 Elmer Surber, Omaha, Nebr. .....First appointed 1929 Osborne P. Simon, Culbertson, Nebr. .....First appointed 1930 Doc. L. Redfern, Lincoln, Nebr. .....First appointed 1930 Austin F. Whitmire, Sunol, Nebr. .....First appointed 1931 Ward B. Schrack, Kearney, Nebr. ..... First appointed 1931 Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth, Nebr. .... First appointed 1933 Wallace E. Linn, Omaha, Nebr. .....First appointed 1934 Jesse P. Entrekin, Gering, Nebr. .....First appointed 1934 Harold D. Weddel, Arcadia, Nebr. ..... First appointed 1937 Cecil C. Gates, Lincoln, Nebr. .....First appointed 1937 Ross VanSickle, Omaha, Nebr. .....First appointed 1938 Fred G. Christensen, Grand Island, Nebr...First appointed 1938

#### EARL M. BOLEN

On March 16, 1939, I attended a banquet and program given by Tuscan Lodge No. 130, Surprise, Nebraska, in honor of this faithful brother, who has completed twenty-five years of consecutive service as an Assistant Custodian. He has served for the longest period of any of our present custodians. All honor to him and our other devoted brethren who are so willing to give of their time and ability in a quiet and unassuming manner to insure the perpetuation of the esoteric work of our order in its pure and unadulterated form.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

I recommended the following brethren for appointment as Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska on the dates shown below:

]	Date	Name and Lodge For
June	25, 1938.	John S. Hedelund, No. 268Kentucky
July	2, 1938.	Fred G. Christensen, No. 33Colombia, Nat'l. Grand Lodge
July	2, 1938.	Ward B. Schrack, No. 46Costa Rica
July	2, 1938.	Edward E. Carr, No. 32 Missouri
July	2, 1938.	Louis F. Schonlau, No. 302 Philippine Islands
Nov.	11, 1938.	Rev. J. M. Pattison, No. 89 Delaware
May	4, 1939.	Raymond C. Cook, No. 6Alabama
May	4, 1939.	Phillips B. Campbell, No. 65Nevada
May	4, 1939.	Wallace E. Linn, No. 1New Jersey
May	4, 1939.	William C. Schaper, No. 148 Tennessee

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May 4, 1939. Charles H. Marley, No. 1......Victoria May 4, 1939. Arthur J. Denney, No. 35.....West Australia May 4, 1939. Alvin H. Miller, No. 19.....West Virginia May 12, 1939. Guy W. Anderson, No. 36.....Ecuador

#### REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

On the recommendation of the Most Worshipful Grand Masters of other Grand Jurisdictions I was pleased to issue commissions to the following brethren as Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska near their respective Grand Lodges, as follows:

- June 11, 1938. R.'.W.'.R. J. Campbell, Duntroon, Ontario. Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario.
- March 2, 1939. W. John E. Kendall, Plainfield, Indiana, Grand Lodge of Indiana.
- May 4, 1939. W. Walter Pierre Lobdell, Indianapolis, Indiana, Grand Lodge of Indiana.

The second appointment for Indiana became necessary on the death of the first appointee.

#### APPROVAL OF LODGE FINANCING

Approval of refinancing, incurring indebtedness, or purchasing of buildings was given to the following lodges:

June 30, 1938—Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, A. . F. & A. . M. ... Oct. 20, 1938—Prudence Lodge No. 179, A. . F. . & A. . M. ... Mar. 27, 1939—Evening Star Lodge No. 49, A. . F. . & A. . M. ... May 6, 1939—Crete Lodge No. 37, A. . F. . & A. . M. ...

#### CHANGE OF LOCATION OF LODGES

On request of the following Lodges I approved their removal to suitable new locations:

Oct. 24, 1938. Ruskin Lodge No. 304.
Dec. 12, 1938. Wahoo Lodge No. 59.
Jan. 28, 1939. Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205.
Mar. 25, 1939. Conditional and May 8, 1939, Final Approval to George Armstrong Lodge No. 241.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PROFICIENCY

On request of the Lodges affected and for good cause shown, time was extended for examination as to proficiency in the Master Masons Degree for the following brethren:

Nov. 10, 1938. Bladen Lodge No. 319, Brother Maurice F. McAvoy, to be examined in Franklin Lodge No. 264.

Nov. 16, 1938. Ogalalla Lodge No. 159, Brother Jack Peterson. Dec. 3, 1938. Ogalalla Lodge No. 159, Brother Pete Berkheimer. Jan. 27, 1939. Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, Brother Glenn R. Dunn. Mar. 31, 1939. Thistle Lodge No. 61, Brother Edwin W. Burr.

## DISPENSATION TO ELECT AND INSTALL OFFICERS

December 17, 1938. St. Johns Lodge No. 25, to elect a Secretary any time prior to February 1, 1939.

December 23, 1938. Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, to elect a Secretary any time prior to January 5, 1939.

December 31, 1938. Hastings Lodge No. 50, to elect a Treasurer any time prior to January 25, 1939.

January 30, 1939. Arcana Lodge No. 195, to elect and install a Junior Warden on or before March 1, 1939.

February 1, 1939. Potter Lodge No. 313, to install officers prior to March 1, 1939.

February 7, 1939. Fraternity Lodge No. 235, to install Junior Warden prior to March 1, 1939.

February 9, 1939. Kenesaw Lodge No. 144, to elect and install a Secretary prior to March 1, 1939.

February 18, 1939. Omadi Lodge No. 5, to install Senior Warden elect at any time prior to March 15, 1939.

#### DISPENSATION TO CONFER DEGREES

Upon request of the respective Lodges and for good cause shown, Dispensations were issued to confer Degrees, without reference to time, on the following brethren, the required fee having been paid except where waived as hereinafter stated:

August 15, 1938. Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166, for the Degrees of Fellowcraft and Master Mason, on Entered Apprentice Brother L. L. Lowder.

December 14, 1938. Evergreen Lodge No. 153, for the Degree of Master Mason, on Fellowcraft Brother Chris Anderson, United States Navy. Under authority of Section 131, the fee was waived.

January 17, 1939. Ionic Lodge No. 87, for the Degree of Master Mason, on Fellowcraft Brother Robert Vlasnik.

January 23, 1939. Lebanon Lodge No. 323, for the Degree of Master Mason, on Fellowcraft Brother Alfred H. Walker.

April 29, 1939. Melrose Lodge No. 60, for the Degrees of Fellowcraft and Master Mason, on Entered Apprentice Brother John Wills. Under authority of Section 131, the fee was waived.

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## BY-LAWS APPROVED

I have approved By-laws or Amendments thereto for the following Lodges:

June 18, 1938. Hay Springs Lodge No. 177 June 18, 1938. Zion Lodge No. 234. June 24, 1938. Tyrian Lodge No. 243. July 12, 1938. Frank Welch Lodge No. 75. Sept. 30, 1938. Hooper Lodge No. 72. Oct. 7, 1938. Minatare Lodge No. 295. Oct. 12, 1938. Scribner Lodge No. 132. Oct. 17, 1938. George Armstrong Lodge No. 241. Oct. 19, 1938. Lincoln Lodge No. 19. Nov. 14, 1938. Trestle Board Lodge No. 162. Dec. 24, 1938. Sterling Lodge No. 70. Dec. 24, 1938. Fremont Lodge No. 15. Jan. 16, 1939. Lone Tree Lodge No. 36. Jan. 17, 1939. Friend Lodge No. 73. Jan. 25, 1939. Mount Zion Lodge No. 161. Feb. 1, 1939. Riverside Lodge No. 269. Feb. 9, 1939. Grafton Lodge No. 172. Feb. 13, 1939. Harlan Lodge No. 116. Feb. 16, 1939. Plumbline Lodge No. 214. Mar. 2, 1939. Magnolia Lodge No. 220. Mar. 9, 1939. Acacia Lodge No. 34. Apr. 10, 1939. Scribner Lodge No. 132. Apr. 10, 1939. Purity Lodge No. 198. Apr. 17, 1939. Alpha Lodge No. 316. Apr. 17, 1939. Fidelity Lodge No. 51.

#### CENTRAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

I attended Central Schools of Instruction as follows:
September 14, 1938. Alpha Lodge No. 316.
September 15, 1938. Star Lodge No. 88.
October 13, 1938. Purity Lodge No. 198.
October 19, 1938. Aurora Lodge No. 68.
October 20, 1938. Ashlar Lodge No. 33 and Grand Island Lodge No. 318.
October 21, 1938. Hastings Lodge No. 50 and Mid-West Lodge No. 317.
October 27, 1938. Blazing Star Lodge No. 200.
December 14, 1938. Masonic Temple, Omaha, Nebraska.
January 11, 1939. Mosaic Lodge No. 55.
February 8, 1939. Osceola Lodge No. 65.
March 8, 1939. Fairbury Lodge No. 35.

The following Central Schools of Instruction were visited by other Grand Lodge officers by proxy of the Grand Master:

September 21, 1938. Sterling Lodge No. 70, R. W. Edward F. Carter, G. J. W. ..

September 22, 1938. Pawnee Lodge No. 23, W. William B. Wanner, G. S. D. ..

September 28, 1938. Superior Lodge No. 121, R. W. William J. Breckenridge, D. G. M. ..

- September 30, 1938. Geneva Lodge No. 79, R. William J. Breckenridge, D. G. M. ..
- October 12, 1938. Endeavor Lodge No. 262, M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, P. G. M. ..
- October 26, 1938. St. Paul Lodge No. 82, R. W. William J. Breckenridge, D. G. M.
- November 30, 1938. Auburn Lodge No. 124, M. William A. Robertson, P. G. M. ..
- January 13, 1939. Scribner Lodge No. 132, R. W. Earl J. Lee, G. S. W. ..

January 17 and 18, 1939. Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148, W.. William C. Schaper, G. J. D. ..

January 20, 1939. Seneca Lodge No. 284, W. William C. Schaper, G. J. D. ..

## PROMULGATION OF THE RITUAL

It is a source of genuine satisfaction to find such a large number of busy men in attendance at the Central Schools of Instruction for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the esoteric work and lectures. The beauties of Masonry and the sublime principles taught in the ritualistic ceremonies are so much more impressive when exemplified by competent brethren who feel reasonably confident that they are proficient in the work, as they can then truly interpret with the proper feeling, the thoughts intended to be conveyed.

Uniformity of the work and the skill and ability with which it is exemplified in Lodges all over the state, both large and small, proves far better than any mere words the efficiency with which our Grand Custodian and his able assistants have been able to convey "from mouth to ear" the ritualistic part of our order.

#### GRAND CUSTODIAN

Might it not be wise to arrange for our Grand Custodian to make at least one visitation each year to some other Grand Lodge communication? It is not intended that he should do this for the purpose of making any changes in our ritualistic work but for the reason that a contact with other kindred spirits, with like purposes, and keen intellects will broaden the vision of any noble man and enable him to give even better service to those whom he is privileged to lead and to teach. Although differences in phraseology and other details occur in the work of our sister jurisdic-

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tions, there is no difference in the basic principles involved, no difference in the meaning of the ceremonies, and no difference in the objects we are striving for.

## LODGE VISITATIONS

June 16, 1938. Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Omaha. Master Mason Degree. June 21, 1938. Mason City Lodge No. 170, Mason City. Fiftieth Anniversary.

June 21, 1938. Merna Lodge No. 171, Merna. Fiftieth Anniversary.

June 22, 1938. Gladstone Lodge No. 176, Ansley. Fiftieth Anniversary.

June 23, 1938. Culbertson Lodge No. 174, Culbertson. Fiftieth Anniversary.

June 24, 1938. Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Central City. Reception.

- Aug. 10, 1938. Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island. Bronze Jordan Medal, Willard A. Prince.
- Aug. 24, 1938. Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148, Broken Bow. Master Mason Degree conferred by William C. Schaper, Grand Junior Deacon, on his son.
- Sep. 16, 1938. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Reception (Semipublic meeting).
- Sep. 30, 1938. Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln. Master Mason Degree.
- Oct. 4, 1938. Gauge Lodge No. 208, Arcadia. Bronze Jordan Medal, George Hastings.
- Oct. 14, 1938. Justice Lodge No. 180, Benkelman. Fiftieth Anniversary.
- Oct. 19, 1938. Aurora Lodge No. 68, Aurora. Bronze Jordan Medal Hiram A. Harter.

Nov. 1, 1938. Geneva Lodge No. 79, Geneva. Fifty Year Badges, Thomas O. Huston, Paul U. G. Southard, R. A. Matteson, the last two being presented by W. Brother Charles Sloan.

Nov. 7, 1938. Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265, Scottsbluff. Thirtieth Anniversary.

Nov. 7, 1938. Kimball Lodge No. 264, Kimball. Regular meeting.

Nov. 15, 1938. Riverside Lodge No. 269, Belgrade. Regular meeting.

Nov. 29, 1938. Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln. Master Mason Degree and presentation of proficiency certificates to lodge officers.

Nov. 30, 1938. Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Central City. Entered Apprentice Degree and visitation by Masters of Omaha lodges.

- Dec. 2, 1938. Pilot Lodge No. 240, Lyons. Presentation of Lodge and individual proficiency certificates.
- Dec. 8, 1938. Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island. Presentation of Commission as Assistant Custodian, to W.'.Brother Fred G. Christensen.

Dec. 27, 1938. Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha. Master Mason Degree. Dec. 29, 1938. East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, Lincoln. Master Mason Degree. Jan 3, 1939. Fidelity Lodge No. 51, David City. Installation.

Jan. 4, 1939. Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Central City. Installation.

Jan. 10, 1939. Fremont Lodge No. 15, Fremont. Installation.

Jan. 10, 1939. Thistle Lodge No. 61, Lexington. Installation by R.'. W.'.William J. Breckenridge, D.'.G.'.M, as my proxy.

Jan. 12, 1939. Ashlar Lodge No. 33 and Grand Island Lodge No. 318, Grand Island. Installation.

Jan. 17, 1939. Aurora Lodge No. 68, Aurora. Installation.

Jan. 30, 1939. Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha. Master Mason Degree and Fifty Year Badge.

Mar. 23, 1939. Silver Lodge No. 266, Silver Creek. Bronze Jordan Medal, Charles R. Metzer.

Mar. 28, 1939. Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, North Platte. Regular meeting.

Apr. 12, 1939. Solar Lodge No. 134, Clarks. Bronze Jordan Medal, Fred Brown.

April 14, 1939. Friendship Lodge No. 239, Chapman. Regular meeting. Apr. 17, 1939. Palmer Lodge No. 315, Palmer. Regular meeting.

Apr. 25, 1939. Roman Eagle Lodge No. 203, Pender. Reception of Grand Master and honoring of M. W. Archie M. Smith, P. G. M. ..

May 3, 1939. Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Central City. Presentation of Lodge Proficiency Certificate.

May 12, 1939. York Lodge No. 56, York. Past Masters Night.

I call particular attention to two of the above meetings as follows:

On November 29, 1938, on the occasion of the visit to Lincoln Lodge No. 19, I presented individual proficiency certificates to all of the following lodge officers, to-wit: Master, Wardens, Secretary, Treasurer, Deacons, and Stewards. At this meeting there were present M.'.W.'.Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, who had served as Master of that Lodge fifty years previously, W.'.J. C. Seacrest, who served as Secretary fifty years ago, and Brother Archie G. Brooks who was raised in the Lodge that year.

On December 29, 1939, at the meeting of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, the Grand Master and all Grand Lodge officers except the Grand Secretary and Grand Chaplain, were present and assisted in the conferring of the Degree. M. W. Henry H. Wilson and M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Masters, were also present. The main address at the banquet was delivered by W. Cloyde B. Ellis, Grand Orator. Approximately 385 Master Masons were present.

There are a large number of Lodges, particularly small ones, which have had no visitation from a Grand Master for more than twenty years, if ever. To the officers of these Lodges I would respectfully call attention to the fact that the Grand Master receives a large number of invitations for visitations and that it is impossible for him to accept all of them. Therefore, he is not likely to invite himself to other Lodges except on

rare occasions for specific purposes. I would suggest that the officers of these Lodges invite the Grand Master to visit them as I know that any Grand Master will be delighted to pay visits to some of them.

#### SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Oct. 22, 1938. Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha. Dinner-Dance.

Nov. 18. 1938. Mizpah Lodge No. 302, Omaha. Twentieth Anniversary.

- Mar. 10, 1939. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth. Banquet and program. Past Masters' Night.
- Mar. 16, 1939. Tuscan Lodge No. 130. Surprise. Banquet and program in honor of Earl M. Bolen, Assistant Custodian.
- March 25, 1939. Omaha Lodge No. 288, Omaha. Banquet and program. Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Apr. 21, 1939. Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln. Banquet, Past Masters' Day.

#### VISITATIONS TO OTHER MASONIC AND AFFILIATED BODIES

Nov. 17, 1938. Tehama Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Hastings. Ceremonial.

Dec. 1, 1938. Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite, Omaha. Banquet.

Dec. 6, 1938. Grand Council R.'.& S.'.M.'., Omaha.

Dec. 7, 1938. Grand Chapter, R. A. M. , Omaha.

- Jan. 5, 1939. Merrick Chapter No. 26, R. A. M. Central City. Installation.
- Jan. 5, 1939. Lebanon Council No. 24, R. & S. M. , Central City. Installation.
- Apr. 13, 1939. Ancient, Accepted, Scottish Rite, Omaha. Banquet.

Apr. 18, 1939. Omaha Chapter No. 19, National Sojourners, Omaha.

Apr. 20, 1939. Grand Commandery K. T. Grand Island. Banquet and program.

May 5, 1939. Tangier Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. , Omaha. Ceremonial and banquet. Fiftieth Anniversary and district meeting. May 9, 1939. Grand Chapter. O. E. S. , Omaha.

#### VISITATIONS TO OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

On June 14 and 15, 1938, in company with our Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith, I had the pleasure of visiting the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, at Waterloo, Iowa. We were cordially received and enjoyed a profitable and interesting Communication of that Grand Lodge.

Being unable to accept the invitation to attend the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming at Rawlins, I appointed M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master, as my proxy. He attended on August 23, 1938, and reported an enjoyable visit and entertainment according to true western hospitality. I believe this was the third consecutive visit of M. W. Brother Phillips to this Grand Lodge. The Grand Master of Wyoming has promised to bring us a personal report this year

fully covering the conduct of Brother Phillips on his various visits. We look forward with pleasure for this report. Worshipful Brother Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, also attended this Grand Lodge.

On September 20 and 21, 1938, in response to the invitation of the Grand Master, I attended the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, at Denver, with W. Brother Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, also present. This was a very dignified and impressive Communication, ably presided over by M. W. Harry L. Baum, Grand Master. Active debate, resulting in close votes, occurred in connection with several questions. On the evening of September 20, a Master Mason Degree was conferred on a candidate with several Grand Lodge officers participating and between six and eight hundred Masons in attendance. This Grand Lodge reported the largest attendance in the history of the organization.

For many years I had looked forward to the time when it might be my privilege to attend the Grand Lodge of Missouri. On September 27 and 28, 1938, accompanied by our Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith, and with our genial Grand Tyler, Henry W. Carson, again present, I realized my ambition along this line and attended the Grand Lodge of Missouri at St. Louis. It is almost commonplace for me to say that for many years the association and reciprocal visits of the Grand Lodge officers between the jurisdictions of Missouri and Nebraska have become almost traditional. We found approximately 1200 delegates continually in attendance at the impressive deliberations of this Grand Lodge.

On the invitation of the local committee and also of the Grand Master of Iowa, I attended a District Fellowship Meeting at Sioux City on October 28, 1938. In addition to the Grand Master and some other Grand Lodge officers of Iowa, this meeting was attended by the Grand Master and a Past Grand Master of South Dakota as well as the Grand Master and Past Grand Master Archie M. Smith of Nebraska. This meeting turned out to be largely a testimonial party on behalf of the Deputy Grand Master of Iowa, whose home is at Sioux City. The love and esteem in which he was evidently held by his brethren of that part of Iowa was touching indeed. M. W. Realff Otteson, Grand Master, of Iowa, delivered an able and inspiring address.

One of the high lights of my year, was the visit to Little Rock for the Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas on November 21 and 22, 1938. This event was attended by representatives from a large number of the Grand Lodges throughout the country and particularly from the east, south, and middlewest. Southern hospitality was at its best and from the moment we arrived in the city until we departed, the good brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction were constantly in evidence to take care of our every need, and more. This entertainment was not limited to visiting Grand Lodge officers but was extended to their ladies in double measure. Particularly noteworthy of mention in connection with this celebration were the historical address delivered by M.'.W.'.Conrad N. Glover, Past Grand Master of Arkansas, banquet address of M.'.W.'.

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Charles Johnson, Grand Secretary of New York, the play representing a Lodge meeting of ninety years ago, the conferring of a Master Mason Degree by the Grand Lecturer and his assistants, and a trip to Hot Springs National Park. The fact that Arkansas was the home of our distinguished Brother Albert Pike and the meetings were held in the Albert Pike Memorial Temple added greatly to the significance of the occasion. Our Grand Tyler, Brother Henry W. Carson, was again in attendance.

Being unable to find the necessary time to make a personal visit, I commissioned R.'.W.'.William J. Breckenridge, Deputy Grand Master, as my proxy to visit the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas held in Wichita, on February 13 and 14, 1939. He has reported to the effect that this communication was interesting and instructive and that every possible courtesy was extended to him by the brethren of that Grand Lodge.

Several invitations from other Grand Jurisdictions were received during the year, among them one from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia at Halifax, for the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of Freemasonry in Canada. Press of other business and expense involved made it necessary for me to respectfully decline these invitations, with genuine regrets.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association was held in the auditorium of the Memorial near Alexandria, Virginia, on February 22, 1939. I attended this meeting in company with Most Worshipful Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary. Forty-five Grand Lodges as well as several other organizations were represented at this meeting at which the new President, M. W. Brother Elmer R. Arn, Past Grand Master of Ohio, presided. The reports of the various officers were given showing progress made during the past year. The association continues the policy of contracting for no work for which the money is not available. The completion of the steps leading to the Memorial has been one of the major construction works during the past year and judging from the remarks of those who were previously familiar with the status of the Memorial this addition has added materially to the attractiveness and convenience of the structure.

During the past year, the sum of \$90,705.94 was received by the Building Fund. At the meeting which I attended the representatives of various Grand Lodges turned over to the Secretary the sum of \$58,627.13.

As you are aware, Nebraska has contributed nothing for a number of years.

Is it not time that Nebraska made some plans to take its place among the Masonic Jurisdictions participating in this great project? It has been said that this edifice is the greatest Memorial ever erected to any individual man. That man was an illustrious member of our Craft and the first

President of the United States. It is impossible for us to add to his fame or glory by the building of this Memorial, but we can, by a contemplation of this structure and a study of the life of him in whose name it is built, provide a means by which the citizens generally and members of the Masonic Fraternity especially, may obtain new inspiration and a greater zeal to emulate his example.

I suggest that this Communication of the Grand Lodge give some instructions or at least encouragement to our Committee and the incoming Grand Master to resume our participation in this activity.

## ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON LODGE No. 22

Late in the afternoon of February 22, 1939, I returned to Alexandria, Virginia, where I visited at a meeting of Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22, was formally received, and gave brief greetings from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. This is the Lodge of which George Washington was a member and over which he presided. The chair and other mementos of his membership and service are still in the possession of the Lodge and here a deep feeling that one is entering sacred precincts pervades the atmosphere. That evening, with many others, I was a guest at the Annual Banquet of the Lodge held in the George Mason Hotel.

#### CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

On February 23, 1939, I attended a portion of the Session of the Masonic Service Association at Washington, of which Association Nebraska is not a member, and was privileged to hear a wonderful inspirational address by that great Masonic student, lecturer and writer, Rev. Joseph Fort Newton. On February 24 and 25, 1939, in company with our Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith, I attended the Annual Conference of the Grand Masters, Brother Smith having previously attended the Grand Secretaries Conference which was held on the afternoon of February 22. Forty-four of the Grand Lodges of the United States were represented at the conference. A number of papers were read and discussion had on various subjects. The two which interested us most were the report of the Committee appointed at the 1938 Conference on Social Security Taxes and the question of whether there is a need, both within and without our Fraternity, for a redefinition of the nature and purpose of Freemasonry. Considerable information of value and the opinions of many leaders on these two subjects was received with interest. The question regarding the redefinition of the nature and purpose of Freemasonry is reported in further detail elsewhere in this report. Also the matter of Social Security Taxes will be given further attention during this Grand Lodge session.

This annual meeting of the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, which brings together men of keen intellect and high moral stamina where the opinions and activities of the various Grand Lodges can be discussed and to some extent informally correlated, is of inestimable value not only to the Grand officers attending the same but to the members of the

Grand Lodges which they represent. I heartily concur in the thought expressed last year by M.'.W.'.Brother William A. Robertson, that it would be a fine thing if Nebraska could be represented at these annual conferences by the Deputy Grand Master as well as the Grand Master. It would assist him wonderfully in preparing his plans prior to his installation as Grand Master.

## MOST WORSHIPFUL JOHN J. WEMPLE

On my return from Washington where I attended the Grand Masters' Conference, I had the pleasure of stopping long enough in the City of Cleveland, for a short visit at the home of Most Worshipful John J. Wemple, Past Grand Master, and his charming wife. This brother served the Grand Lodge of Nebraska as Grand Master in 1884, a period of 55 years ago, and so far as I have been able to learn, is the oldest living Past Grand Master in America. Although he will soon be 90 years of age, he enjoys reasonably good health and has an active and alert mind. My contact with him served as an inspiration, linking the Grand Lodge of long ago, with that of the present.

#### MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN

It was my pleasure during the year to attend several regular meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont and to attend the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Home in Omaha, on January 23, 1939, as well as to stop at the Home on several other occasions.

The destiny of this Home and of the lovely children living there is being carefully and ably guided under the hands and management of the Board of Trustees led by the President of the Board, M. W. John R, Tapster, Past Grand Master. It should be a source of constant comfort to members of the Masonic Fraternity and the Eastern Star who have children of their own, to have the knowledge that in case of emergency, many times unexpected, here is a place where their children might find a happy and contented home. The Worthy Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star has been largely responsible during the past year for the initiation of a plan to raise a special fund to erect a suitable archway or entrance to the Home. I have encouraged this project and believe it will find a hearty response among the Masonic brethren so that when erected, the passerby, noting the splendid buildings and well kept grounds may know the purpose of their existence.

### NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

I attended four of the regular monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home and the Annual Meeting of the stockholders on January 23, 1939. It was my pleasure to stop at the-Home briefly on several occasions.

This Home is truly in the hands of people who are inspired for service. The task of caring for aged residents is not an easy one and calls for the greatest display of skill, tact, and gentleness, with firmness. Those who have no contact with the Home can hardly appreciate the problems which constantly arise. Through it all the Home is being successfully maintained and I am sure that almost all of the residents are happy and contented.

The Board of Trustees is composed of a corps of Masons who understand and apply business principles but who also truly have in their hearts a desire to serve those who have been less fortunate than themselves.

Through the years to come the maintenance of this Home will continue to be one of the prime mediums for the exercise of brotherly love among Nebraska Masons.

### REINSTATEMENTS

Approval has been given to ninety applications for reinstatement after suspension for more than three years for non-payment of dues. The large number of such reinstatements during the last several years indicates a real desire on the part of suspended brethren to again participate in our labors and to receive the benefits of the Craft, and a recognition that Masonry offers something without which they are not fully satisfied. The reinstatements have been in many lodges, with no great number in any one.

The earnest attention of all Masters and Secretaries is called to the fact that the Grand Secretary has a proper form on which applications for reinstatement should be submitted. Considerable carelessness has been shown in the acceptance of all kinds of informal applications without the necessary information thereon. This has caused serious delay in a number of cases.

## HUNTLEY LODGE No. 270

This Lodge has paid no Grand Lodge dues for five years, and has held no meetings since January 6, 1936. I recommend that its charter be cancelled and revoked and that the Grand Lodge determine the status of the members of that Lodge, almost all of whom are delinquent in their lodge dues, or authorize and empower the incoming Grand Master to settle and determine their status.

#### DISCIPLINE

On April 30, 1939, I arrested the jewel of the Worshipful Master of Zeredatha Lodge No. 160, Reynolds, Nebraska, for violation of Section 148, d, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, suspended him from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, and placed the Senior Warden in charge of the Lodge. I recommend that the Grand Lodge continue this status and direct the filing of charges against the Master upon the expiration of his term of office.

## TRIAL COMMISSIONS

There is no pleasure in reporting that it has been necessary for your Grand Master to appoint a number of Trial Commissions to dispose of charges filed against various brethren. Most of the cases have been definitely disposed of but there are several still pending. The records regarding the pending cases are being placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

A little over a year ago the United Grand Lodge of England issued a statement of Declaration of Principles reiterating the traditional foundations upon which Freemasonry in that country rests. It was received with a great deal of interest by Masons in the United States. Some of the great leaders of Masonic thought in the United States were of the opinion that the time was proper for the issuance of a statement of fundamental principles of Freemasonry by some of the Grand Lodges in America. After a great deal of research, study and careful consideration a committee in Massachusetts, two members of which were M.'.W.'.Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council A. A. S. R. of the Northern Jurisdiction, and Brother Roscoe Pound, formerly of Nebraska and later of Harvard Law School, formulated such a Declaration. It was presented to those attending the Grand Masters Conference in Washington on February 24, 1939, and after receiving the comments and suggestions of Masonic leaders at that meeting, the original draft was slightly revised by a committee of eminent Masons headed by M. .. W. Melvin M. Johnson. This Declaration of Principles has now been adopted by the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, and New Jersey, although some changes were made, especially by North Carolina.

It is my opinion that Freemasonry in Nebraska would receive a great deal of benefit by the adoption of this Declaration. It is not a declaration of new principles or a departure from any of the ancient land marks of the order. It is a new statement of the fundamental principles and is so plainly worded that it should be easily understood by both the Mason and the profane. I earnestly recommend and urge that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska at this Annual Communication adopt it as follows:

### "DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, educational and religious society. Its principles are proclaimed as widely as men will hear. Its only secrets are in its methods of recognition and of symbolic instruction.

It is charitable in that it is not organized for profit and none of its income inures to the benefit of any individual, but all is devoted to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of mankind.

It is benevolent in that it teaches and exemplifies altruism as a duty. It is educational in that it teaches by prescribed ceremonials a system of morality and brotherhood based upon the Sacred Law.

It is religious in that it teaches monotheism, the Volume of the Sacred Law is open upon its altars whenever a Lodge is in session, reverence for God is ever present in its ceremonial, and to its brethren are constantly addressed lessons of morality; yet it is not sectarian or theological.

It is a social organization only so far as it furnishes additional inducement that men may forgather in numbers, thereby providing more material for its primary work of education, of worship, and of charity.

Through the improvement and strengthening of the character of the individual man, Freemasonry seeks to improve the community. Thus it impresses upon its members the principles of personal righteousness and personal responsibility, enlightens them as to those things which make for human welfare, and inspires them with that feeling of charity, or good will, toward all mankind which will move them to translate principles and conviction into action.

To that end, it teaches and stands for the worship of God; truth and justice; fraternity and philanthropy; and enlightenment and orderly liberty, civil, religious and intellectual. It charges each of its members to be true and loyal to the government of the country to which he owes allegiance and to be obedient to the law of any state in which he may be.

It believes that the attainment of these objectives is best accomplished by laying a broad basis of principle upon which men of every race, country, sect and opinion may unite rather than by setting up a restricted platform upon which only those of certain races, creeds and opinions can assemble.

Believing these things, this Grand Lodge affirms its continued adherence to that ancient and approved rule of Freemasonry which forbids the discussion in Masonic meetings of creeds, politics, or other topics likely to excite personal animosities.

It further affirms its conviction that it is not only contrary to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, but dangerous to its unity, strength, usefulness, and welfare, for Masonic Bodies to take action or attempt to exercise pressure or influence for or against any legislation, or in any way to attempt to procure the election or appointment of governmental officials, or to influence them, whether or not members of the Fraternity, in the performance of their official duties. The true Freemason will act in civil life according to his individual judgment and the dictates of his conscience."

### BRONZE JORDAN MEDAL AND FIFTY YEAR BADGES

Due to the fact that some Bronze Jordan Medals and many Fifty Year Badges have been presented without the presence of the Grand Master, I have made no effort to make a detailed report regarding the

same. Wherever I have presented them I have considered it a real privilege. The constancy and faith exhibited by so many of our older brethren furnish continual inspiration to the younger members to follow in their footsteps and to continue the search for light.

#### MASONIC EDUCATION

The Committee on Masonic Education has been active and has cooperated fully in furnishing qualified speakers to give appropriate Masonic addresses before many of our Lodges. At the suggestion of this Committee your Grand Master issued a circular to all subordinate lodges urging the appropriate observance of St. Johns' days, Washington's birthday, Fifty Year celebrations, and other outstanding Masonic dates and events. There is a wide field for service on the part of this committee in leading and guiding our lodges to gain inspiration and Masonic knowledge by means of these meetings.

It is my firm belief that our Grand Jurisdiction could profitably put greater stress on the work of this Committee to the end that much good might be accomplished in maintaining interest among the small lodges where degree work is at present negligible.

I realize that we have no paid office force with which to carry on this activity, but the opportunity afforded presents a real challenge to this committee and your Grand Lodge officers.

#### DECISIONS

During the year, I have been asked a good many questions, the answers to most of which in my opinion did not constitute decisions at all, some being interpretations and some being answered by mere reference to the law. The following probably are of sufficient importance to be here reported:

1. The Secretary of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210 reported that on an application for reinstatement of a brother suspended for more than three years for nonpayment of dues, the ballot was not clear but the petition did receive a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present. Under the mistaken belief that the law required a unanimous vote, the Master declared the petitioner rejected. On a prompt discovery of the error the question was asked "What is the correct method to proceed in validating this brothers petition so that he can be reinstated?" I decided that at the next regular meeting of the Lodge the Master should state that the petitioner was declared rejected due to an erroneous opinion as to the law and he should declare in open Lodge that the vote was favorable and note the same in the minutes. The application would then be forwarded to the Grand Master for approval or rejection.

2. In response to a letter from the Secretary of St. Paul Lodge No. 82, I held that a profane who had lost his left hand about half way between the hand and elbow, is ineligible for the Masonic Degrees whether

or not he had an artificial hand. This follows a number of former decisions.

3. The Secretary, of Hastings Lodge No. 50, asked "Should an Entered Apprentice Mason who does not advance for over five years be examined in the Entered Apprentice Degree before petitioning, or can he be elected to advance and then post for examination?" Following a former decision of M.'.W.'.Virgil R. Johnson, I held that the petition for advancement may be received, the brother elected and then he may be posted and examined.

4. The Secretary, of Hastings Lodge No. 50, wrote that in 1931, a member of another Nebraska Lodge filed objections to a petition for initiation in Hastings Lodge No. 50, which was received by the Master. The Secretary says "It is still standing. How long should it stand?" I decided that since the objector was still living, had not withdrawn it, and was still a member in good standing of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and had not been legally declared insane, the objection was still good. I declined to make the ruling any broader as it was not necessary to a decision in the particular case.

5. In response to a question from the Secretary of Covert Lodge No. 11, I held that it was not a violation of Masonic law for the lodge to purchase two sheets of Christmas scals at \$1.00 each, these seals being sold on behalf of the Nebraska Tuberculosis Association.

6. In response to a question from the Secretary of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, I held that it was not a violation of Section 88 or 88a for the Lodge to vote \$25.00 to an experienced charity worker to be spent for necessary clothing for children in worthy poor families immediately prior to the Christmas season, provided a fair and bona fide effort were made to use the funds as far as possible for Masonic families.

7. In response to a letter from the Secretary of Bladen Lodge No. 319, I decided that the Lodge could not waive a part of the fees for degrees of a candidate who is a Minister of the Gospel. This decision followed several former decisions.

8. In answer to a question from the officers of Aurora Lodge No. 68, I decided that a brother who had paid his 1938 dues, was not entitled, in January of 1939, to be suspended at his request under Section 69. This can only be done after he becomes delinquent, the purpose of Section 69 being to waive the necessity of notices otherwise required for suspension.

9. A member of Bonesteel Lodge No. 145, Bonesteel South Dakota, obtained a certificate of good standing, saying that he wanted it so his daughter could join Jobs Daughters. For some reason the Secretary issued the certificate although at the time charges were pending against the brother in Bonesteel Lodge. The brother used the certificate to petition Mosaic Lodge No. 55, Norfolk, Nebraska, for affiliation and was elected. Bonesteel Lodge No. 145 refused to issue a demit. Relying on the last

sentence of Section 133 of the Law, I held that the brother did not become a member of Mosaic Lodge No. 55 as he has not obtained and presented to said Lodge a demit or its equivalent.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. I recommend the purchase of a new apron for the Grand Master and also a set of aprons for all regular Grand Lodge officers.

2. I recommend the printing of a new edition of the Grand Masters' Opinions, bringing this work up to date and properly indexing the same.

3. I recommend the appointment of a special committee of three members to prepare a suitable and uniform procedure for the holding of public installation of officers or joint installations with Eastern Star Chapters.

4. I recommend the addition of a second paragraph to Section 125 of the By-Laws to read as follows:

"Sec. 125. A. An objection by a Master Mason not a member of the lodge remains effective until the objector withdraws it, dies, or ceases to be a member in good standing of a Masonic Lodge or removes from the State of Nebraska, or until said objector has been adjudged insane by the proper civil authorities and has remained insane for one year after said adjudication."

5. I recommend that Sec. 213 (Second paragraph) be amended by inserting after the second sentence the following words:

"Such application shall be on a form prescribed by the Grand Secretary, must be referred to a committee, and lie over not less than four weeks, unless the Grand Master, in the exercise of his discretion, waives said requirement as to time."

6. I recommend that the following sentence contained in Section 115, to-wit: "An interval of four weeks shall intervene between the conferring of degrees" be construed to mean that if a degree is conferred e.g. on a Thursday evening, that the next degree can be conferred on the Thursday evening four weeks later, and that decisions to the contrary be overruled. In the alternative, if deemed necessary, the law should be amended to give the above effect.

7. There are a number of Lodges in the Jurisdiction which are having and for several years have had serious financial difficulties and seem to be making very little progress. I would recommend that the incoming Grand Master early in his term contact these Lodges and give such assistance as possible toward working out a satisfactory solution of their problems. The condition of these lodges is not hopeless and at least some of them are in localities where they should survive. I deem it unnecessary to mention them by name and number but will be pleased to report the information I have to the incoming Grand Master.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

#### MRS. JEAN E. HILL LEGACY

Early this year word was received of the death in Los Angeles, California, of Mrs. Jean E. Hill, widow of M. W. William E. Hill, who served this Grand Lodge as Grand Master in 1871-1872. The continued interest of our late Brother Hill and his good wife during their lifetimes, was demonstrated by the Will of Mrs. Hill which is being probated in California. It contains the following provision:

"One-third of the residue of my estate I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Nebraska Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and it is my wish that these funds be used in building a Memorial Hospital to be known as the Jean E. Hill and William E. Hill Hospital, but if the Grand Lodge decides that a Hospital be not the greatest need, then these funds may be used in erecting a Masonic Orphan's Home, or some other form of memorial, which the Grand Lodge shall deem best for the benefit of humanity, and for this purpose, as soon as she conveniently can, I direct that my executrix dispose of a sufficient amount of my estate to enable her to pay this legacy in cash."

From information at hand, this legacy may amount to \$10,000.00 or more, the exact amount, however, being not yet known.

## POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

During the past year, several complaints have come to your Grand • Master regarding political activities of certain individuals which have been given the appearance of activity by Masonry as a body.

On one occasion certain hand bills were sent to the Secretaries of Masonic lodges and to others, professing to give the religious and Masonic affiliations of the various candidates for state office. The name of one candidate was followed by two question marks. On another occasion, the roster of members of one or more lodges in some manner came into the hands of a candidate for political office and was used by the candidate in behalf of his campaign.

We know that the particular actions referred to were not the actions of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, nor the actions of any lodge or lodges. They were the individual acts of individual members of the Order. We recognize the right of every man to participate in the civic life of his community. Indeed, we urge each and all of our members to take an active part in the political and civic affairs of the community, state and nation. We do, however, admonish them to remember that those activities must be in the individual capacity of the brother, and he must so conduct them that the non-Mason will not be led to believe that the action is that of a Masonic organization. In this connection I particularly call your attention to the pronouncement on political activities contained in the Declaration of Principles found elsewhere in this report.

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## RECEPTION BY LONE TREE LODGE No. 36

On June 24, 1938, the brethren of Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, my own Lodge, tendered me a reception which I can never forget. All of the Grand Lodge officers were present except the Grand Junior Warden and the Grand Secretary. Also Most Worshipful Brothers Ira C. Freet, Archie M. Smith, Virgil R. Johnson, Chancellor A. Phillips and William A. Robertson, Past Grand Masters, together with a large assemblage of members of Lone Tree Lodge and visiting brethren. It is impossible to convey in a few words my full appreciation for the many kind expressions of those who spoke on that occasion. The beautiful words so magnificently delivered by Brother Fred Fouts, touched the deepest feelings of my soul. I can only earnestly strive to so conduct myself that those who were present need have no reason to regret what they said or heard.

#### CONCLUSION

To M. .. W. .. Lewis E. Smith, our Grand Secretary, better known throughout the land as "Lew," I express my grateful appreciation for the helpful assistance and wise counsel so unselfishly and tirelessly given. A year of close association with this sincere and energetic brother, who is so well versed in the history, customs, usages, and philosophy of Freemasonry, is in itself a rare privilege.

To W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, whose work has already been mentioned, I utter my sincere "Thank you," for the splendid cooperation and assistance given me throughout the year at every turn of the road.

To R.'.W.'.William J. Breekenridge, Deputy Grand Master, I wish to say a special word. You and I were serving on the same committee when we were both appointed in the Grand Lodge line. For six years we have labored side by side. Your counsel has been timely and good and you have cheerfully complied with every request I have made. You have become almost like a brother in the flesh to me. May the coming year be to you a most pleasant and happy one.

To the other Grand Lodge officers, committee members, and many other brethren who have been called upon for service and have so cheerfully complied, I give my warmest thanks. The greatest compensation you can ever receive is the satisfaction that you performed your part conscientiously and served your fellowmen through an organization of the highest ideals.

When I surrender the gavel to the installing officer tomorrow, so it may be placed in the hand of my worthy successor, I shall have completed the busiest year of my life. Like most Grand Masters, the necessity of earning a livelihood for my family, and the duties owing to my clients, have at times prevented me from participating in and enjoying certain fraternal activities. I trust the brethren whom it has been necessary to disappoint, have understood the situation.

The year has also been a very happy one. Old friendships have deepened and have become unbreakable on this mortal earth. New ones have been formed which will continue down through the years. What a golden opportunity it has been to mingle with and enjoy the exchange of ideas with some of the great Masonic students, writers, and leaders of the day. These distinguished brethren have brought home a keen realization of the appeal which Masonry has to men in every walk of life, including those of high intellectual attainments, and how inexhaustible are the fields of Masonic research.

Once more we have suffered a net loss in membership, but the loss is smaller than that of any year since 1931 except one. The loss need not discourage us. Masonry has never relied solely upon members for its strength, but rather upon the steadfast adherence of the faithful to the sublime principles which it teaches to its votaries. The vast majority of our Craftsmen have continued firm in the faith, being ever desirous of improving their minds with the attainment of useful knowledge, and anxious to participate in the unselfish diffusion of the tenets of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. Mortal men may waver, stumble and fall, but the Eternal truths of the Great Architect of the Universe move serenely onward along their destined paths.

Fraternally submitted

Walter R. Kae

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:

It seems rather difficult to attempt to report on conditions in this Grand Jurisdiction. In some of the very worst affected districts, you will find Lodges side by side, one of which is prosperous and getting along fine, while the other is as nearly extinct as it can be, and still have any flicker of life left in it. This seems to substantiate what I have tried to say to the Grand Lodge, and to the Lodges, that "the life blood of a Lodge is its Secretary." With a live, energetic man as Secretary, who is willing to give a little time to his job, and with a reasonable amount of support from its membership, any Lodge can prosper, regardless of conditions.

There does seem to be a slight turn for the better. Our losses this year were not quite as large as last year. We have less dues outstanding from the various Lodges, and there have been a large number of reinstatements of members who had been suspended for three or more years. There has been a slight increase, also, in the number of initiations. The one thing that increases, over which we have no control, is the death list, which seems to be growing a little year by year.

#### RETURNS

Beginning with the year 1932, a number of our Lodges have been unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues on time. It is surprising, and interesting, to note that certain Lodges which were reported to the Grand Lodge session in 1932, will again be reported this year, and have been reported every year during that period. In other words, with them, this situation has become chronic. I call attention to a brief synopsis.

We have succeeded in collecting all the dues up to 1934.

For	1934,	3	Lodges	owe	\$ 242.65
For	1935,	3	Lodges	owe	198.60
For	1936,	4	Lodges	owe	371.35
For	1937,	7	Lodges	owe	648.10
				owe	

All of the above amounts, with the exception of the amount owing for 1938, have been charged off, and are being carried as non ledger assets.

My analysis of the situation is as follows:

Of the Lodges owing for 1934, I believe 1 Lodge, out of the 3, will pay. Of the Lodges owing for 1935, I believe 1 Lodge, out of the 3, will pay. Of the Lodges owing for 1936, I believe 2 Lodges will pay.

Of the Lodges owing for 1937, I believe 5 Lodges will pay.

Of the Lodges owing for 1938, I believe with the proper amount of work, and some little assistance from other Grand Officers, that 19 of these 21 Lodges will pay their Grand Lodge indebtedness.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

A question which I think may just as well be submitted now, probably as later, is "To what extent does the Grand Lodge care to go, or it is advisable to go, in assisting Lodges that have been up against financial difficulties?" We spend a great deal of money for personal relief, every year. Is relief to a Lodge, itself, a question worthy of consideration? I realize that this is a very serious problem. I have had the matter in mind for several years, but with conditions as they have been for five or six years, two thirds of the Lodges in the Jurisdiction would have felt that they were entitled to special consideration. I have probably assumed some authority which I do not have, especially with two Lodges, the names and numbers of which I will not give, unless requested to do so by the Grand Lodge. These two Lodges owe Grand Lodge dues for 2 years. However, they have paid their Grand Lodge dues for 1938, and expect gradually to cut down the old balances.

I do not believe that the Lodges, or many of the Grand Officers, realize the tremendous amount of correspondence and extra work the delinquencies of these Lodges have caused. This office is glad to do all the extra work that is necessary, but when you write the Secretary of a Lodge, five or six, and sometimes ten times, telegraph, and then telephone, and still are unable to get a response from the Lodge, it does seem as though we should possibly follow our law, as we used to do before conditions became acute. During the depression, or panic period, the law relating to fining Lodges that did not send in their returns on time and pay their indebtedness, was set aside, as a matter of necessity.

In checking over this list from the beginning to date, you will find that a large number of these Lodges which have been on our list are not improving in their financial situation. I think there are some that would like to improve, but there are several Lodges that do not seem to care. I am trying to present this situation as it is, because I think the time has arrived when the Grand Lodge should take some definite action. It is possible that it would be wise to refer the matter to the incoming Grand Master, for study during the year, and investigation on his part, that the whole matter may be properly considered at the Grand Lodge session in 1940.

I would like to have this entire paragraph referred to the Committee on Finance, if it meets the approval of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, that the matter may be thoroughly discussed in the Committee, before it is presented to the Grand Lodge.

## GRIEVANCES

There have been no appeals from the decisions of Trial Commissions held during the past year.

Five petitions for restoration have been received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances of the Grand Lodge, for consideration.

[OMAHA,

## FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the year, 51 Fifty-Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them, twenty-seven less than were presented last year. We have been urging the Lodges for several years, to check their membership. One Lodge recently discovered that it had 4 Brethren entitled to receive Fifty-Year Badges, which had not been presented.

## BRONZE JORDAN MEDALS

We have been trying to get definite information from the 292 Lodges, as to whether they have all presented these Bronze Jordan Medals to the members who were entitled to wear them. Several of our Lodges, apparently, are not interested. We have one Lodge in which the member who is entitled to wear the Bronze Jordan Medal, declines to have the presentation made to him. It is urged that the Masters of all Lodges which have not presented these Medals, give the matter early consideration. The average Master, wants to have, some time during his year, a meeting which is a little different, and to those Lodges in which the Bronze Jordan Medal has not yet been presented, may I suggest that there is no meeting that can be arranged, that will bring out a larger number of members, and make a more worthwhile occasion, than the presentation of the Bronze Jordan Medal. Some of the very finest meetings that I have attended during the past year, have been meetings of this kind.

#### OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

The rugs in the library of the Grand Lodge, are in bad condition. Either new rugs should be purchased, or consideration given to laying some attractive linoleum, that will stand the wear, and give some brightness to the room.

#### FARM MANAGEMENT

Brother Robert M. Herre, Farm Manager, will make a detailed report to the Committee on Finance, of his activities during the year. Many of the farms to which we have received title in the last couple of years, were in very poor condition. Some of these farms had been held out, on the Moratorium Act, for more than 6 years. The buildings were run down. Nobody paid any attention to them, and the renters let the fences get into a bad state of repair. Trash was scattered everywhere, and the farms looked very much forsaken. We have endeavored to clean up all the farms, and have succeeded, with one possible exception, in doing very well along this line. Repairs have been made on all the buildings and fences, in a limited way. By working with the farmers, and giving them a small amount of material, we have succeeded in making a very great change in the looks of the farms. It was necessary to spend a considerable sum of money on the Paulson farm in Antelope County, as the basement wall had caved in, and the house had to have a new roof. The place is now in fine physical condition. If you will note the income from this farm last year, you will agree that it was money well spent.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNE, 1939]

It would be impossible, in a short report, to go over all the problems which we have faced in the collection of interest, management of farms, sale of properties which have been left to the Nebraska Masonic Home, and all the various things which have transpired. Suffice it to say, that all of our property is in a much better condition, collections are better, and if we can get an average crop in Nebraska this year, we will be able to report still more progress in another year.

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

#### 1937-1938

#### Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$ Collected from Lodges (warrants on hand)	7,588.05 1,547.60
Total cash on hand and received\$	9,135.65
Credit	
Relief Fund (special appropriation)\$	2,000.00
Nebraska Masonic Home (special appropriation)	4,000.00
Grand Lodge General Fund	2,000.00
Building and Improvement Fund	1,135.65
	9,135.65
May 10, 1938, Warrants on hand\$	2,195.70

1937	warrants	on	hand,	unpaid	(7	Lodges)	 .\$	648.10

Cash collected from warrants paid .....

At the Grand Master's direction, \$648.10 has been charged off. Warrants on hand in this office, but not carried as an asset.

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

## 1938-1939

#### Debit

Received from 32,423 members, at \$2.00 each\$	64,846.00
Received from supplies sold to Lodges	1,340.91
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and	
Secretaries of Lodges	$624.10^{\circ}$
Received from 592 initiations at \$10.00 each	5,920.00
Received from 1 old initiation, at \$5.00 each	5.00
Received from 5 affiliations, at \$10.00 each	50.00
Total\$	72,786.01

1,547.60

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

## Credit

Paid, The Nebraska Masonic Home\$	29,180.70
Transferred to Supply Account	1,340.91
Transferred to Maintenance Account	2,000.00
Transferred to Surety Bond Account	624.10
Transferred to General Fund	24,039.95
Transferred to Relief Fund	8,014.60
Total cash paid and transferred\$	65,200.26
Due from Lodges, warrants on hand	1,866.61
Due from 2 Lodges, no warrants received	133.90
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	5,585.24
	72,786.01

## GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$	23,546.81
Unexpended balance, Grand Custodian's expense	1.05
Unexpended balance, Grand Secretary's traveling expense	10.78
Unexpended balance, other Committees	113.45
Unexpended balance, Trial Commissions	158.89
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee	587.32
Refund premium, Workmen's Compensation	3.53
Special Dispensations	160.00
Received from Special Account, 1937-1938, special	
appropriation	2,000.00
Received from Special Account, 1938-1939, per capita tax	24,039.95
-	

# Total .....\$ 50,621.78

## GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

## Cash Credit

Pay-roll, session 1938\$	4,331.60
Grand Tyler, session 1938	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1938	10.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire	2,390.00
Expense, Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master	2,000.00
Expense, Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian	1,200.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions	500.00
Expense, Trial Commissions	150.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for	100.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	650.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	600.00

# JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

Grand Secretary's traveling expense		500.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain		75.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence		300.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary		3,600.00
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian		3,000.00
Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus		1,200.00
Rent July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939		1,000.00
Grand Lodge dinner, 1938		247.65
Audit, Grand Lodge books		100.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests, and expense Grand Lodg		
session		92.19
List of Regular Lodges		15.00
To cover overdraft, Grand Chaplain's expense, 1937		11.03
Special dispensation fees returned to 6 Lodges		80.00
Premium, Workmen's Compensation, 1938-1939		43.36
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings		62.50
Bond for Grand Secretary, Committees, and employees	•	100.80
Masonic Relief Association of Omaha		300.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc	•	893.50
One Hundred "Fifty-Year" Badges	•	175.56
Jewel for Past Grand Master, Walter R. Raecke	•	85.00
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and		
Canada, 1938	•	162.12
Unappropriated expense:		
Flowers for funeral\$ 20.00		
Transferred to Grand Officers Expense account 300.00		320.00
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:		
Postage 408.40		
Incidental expense, not regular office expense		
(less \$92.19 entertaining Distinguished Guests		
\$10.00 relief payment refund; \$413.08 cash		
advanced, returned to fund; total \$515.27) 301.56		
Stationery and blanks 249.19		
Janitor 68.25		
Incidentals 140.42		
Telephone calls (less amount received from Grand		
Chapter and Grand Commandery) 245.47		
Telegrams		1,500.00
Total cash expended	\$	25,810.31
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank, Omaha		24,811.47
Total	e	50,621.78
	Ψ	00,001.10

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

## TRIAL BALANCE

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home\$	1.00	
Stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home	1.00	
Inventory		\$ 25,214.47
Furniture and fixtures	1.00	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	24,811.47	
Lodges, 1938	2,000.51	
Maintenance account		7,585.75
Cash, Special Account, 1938-1939	5,585.24	

Total .....\$ 32,800.22 \$ 32,800.22

## INVENTORY

Stock in the Nebraska Masonic Home\$	1.00	
Stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home	1.00	
Furniture and fixtures	1.00	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	24,811.47	
Lodges, 1938	2,000.51	
Special Account, 1938-1939	5,585.24	\$ 32,800.22

#### LIABILITIES

Maintenance Account\$	7,585.75	\$	7,585.75
—		-	
Net assets as shown by the ledger		\$	25,214.47

## RELIEF FUND

## May 10, 1938

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$ 5,634.5	
Received from special appropriation, special account, 1937-1938 2,000.0	00
Received from special appropriation, (B. & I. Fund) 1,500.0	00
Received from special account, 1938-1939 8,014.	30

Total .....\$ 17,148.89

## Cash Credit

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans\$	9,000.00
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce,	
Lincoln	8,148.89
Total\$	17,148.89

## JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

## PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

## May 10, 1939

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$	1,555.32
Bonds paid and sold	8,180.75
Interest	1,474.51
Profit on bonds sold	149.25
John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, payment on note	300.00
Payment on relief note	35.00

Total .....\$ 11,694.83

## Cash Credit

Bonds purchas	ed\$	9,887.50
May 10, 1939, 0	Cash on hand	1.807.33
.,,,,,		,
Total	\$	11.694.83

## PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

## Bonds on hand

## Loan No.

8-Investors Telephone Co. 3%, par value \$1,000, cost\$	942.03
16-Province of Saskatchewan 4½%, par value \$2,000, cost	1,853.00
19-Province of Saskatchewan, 5% par value \$5,000, cost	4,987.50
22-American Rolling Mills Co., 41/2%, par value \$1,000, cost	955.39
27-Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, 4%, par value \$10,000, cost	9,250.00
28-Downey Water Bonds, 4%, par value \$4,000, cost	4,000.00
33—Province of Saskatchewan $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , par value \$3,000, cost	2,910.00
34—Province of Saskatchewan $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , par value \$6,000, cost	6,000.00
35-Province of British Columbia 41%, par value \$1,000, cost.	977.50
Total cost of bonds\$	31,875.42
Loan No. 32-John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, 4% note	1,200.00
– Total securities\$	33,075.42
Cash on hand	1,807.33
May 10, 1939, total assets\$	34,882.75
May 10, 1938, total assets	
Increase in assets for the year\$	1,658.76

[OMAHA,

# SUPPLY ACCOUNT May 10, 1939

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$ Supplies sold to Lodges, 1938	832.79 1,340.91
Total\$	2,173.70
Cash Credit	
Paid for postage\$	80.00
Paid for supplies	893.50
Paid for express on supplies	5.70
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	1,194.50
	0.150.50
Total\$	2,173.70
May 10, 1938, Supplies on hand\$	3,082.65
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand	832.79
	3,915.44
May 10, 1939, Supplies on hand	2,876.67
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	1,194.50
Tetal .	
Total\$	4,071.17
Gain for the year 1938-1939\$	155.73

## BUILDING & IMPROVEMENT FUND

# May 10, 1939

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$	6,848.63
Interest	7,821.51
Securities paid or sold	6,631.25
Profit on bonds sold	170.00
Received from 2 Lodges to apply on 1936 Grand Lodge dues	163.00
Unexpended balance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home appropriation	75.17
Special Account, 1937-1938, per capita tax	1,135.65
Total cash on hand and received during the year\$	22,845.21
Cash Credit	
Securities nurchased \$	8 500 00

Securities purchased\$	8,500.00	
Masonic-Eastern Star Home building at Fremont	1,250.00	
Accrued interest on securities purchased	185.00	
The Nebraska Masonic Home, rebuilding ice plant	943.57	
Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, special appropriation	1,500.00	
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	10,466.64	

Total .....\$ 22,845.21

## TRIAL BALANCE

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 10,466.64
Bonds at cost	154,496.88
Total	\$164,963.52

## INVENTORY

			.\$ 10,466.64 . 154,496.88
Total	 	 	 .\$164,963.52

## BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND BONDS

No.	5-Western Newspaper Union Bonds, 6%, par value	
	\$5,000, cost\$	5,000.00
	12-Investors Telephone Co., 3%, par value \$2,000, cost	1,884.06
No.	13—Province of Saskatchewan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ %, par value \$1,000, cost	970.00
No.	27-Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$10,000,	
	cost	9,700.00
No.	30-Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$5,000	
	cost	4,887.50
No.	31—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$1,000, cost	926.50
No.	32-Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$3,000,	
	cost	2,932.50
No.	34-Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value \$3,000, cost.	2,920.80
No.	36-Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$1,000,	
	cost	1,000.00
	38-Koehring Co., 3%, par value \$10,000, cost	9,325.00
No.	381-American Utilities Service Corp., 6%, par value	
	\$10,000, cost	8,757.92
	383-Arnold Print Co., 5%, par value \$10,000, cost	8,993.65
	40-Province of Saskatchewan, 41%, par value \$9,000, cost	8,482.50
No.	43—Province of Saskatchewan, 4%, par value \$5,000, cost.	4,634.43
No.	44-Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, 51%, par	
	value \$5,000, cost	4,925.00
No.	51-Homedale Highway District Refunding Bonds, 41/2%	
	par value \$7,000, cost	6,930.00
No.	52—Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 51%, par value \$500.00, cost	465.00
	57—Texas Public Service, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,528.51
No.	59-National Gas & Electric Corporation, 5%, par value	
	\$25,000 cost	24,510.00
	60-Union Stock Yards Co., 4%, par value \$10,000, cost	8,080.00
No.	61-Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par	
	value \$6,000, cost	6,000.00
No.	63-State of Arkansas Refunding Bonds, 4%, par value	
	\$5,000, cost	4,940.00

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

320

*No. 64-American Hair & Felt Co., 6%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,562.50
No. 66-Ralph S. Moseley, Real Estate Bonds, 51%, par value	
\$400.00, cost	400.00
No. 67—General Machinery Corporation, 4½%, par value \$5,000,	
cost	5,212.50
No. 68-Texas Public Service, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,528.51
No. 69—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,500.00
No. 70-Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,500.00

Total cost of bonds .....\$154,496.88 \*Cumulative dividend passed April 1, 1938.

## MAINTENANCE FUND

# May 10, 1939

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$	7,125.41
Securities paid	470.00
Interest	1,052.75
Received from Special Account, 1938-1939	2,000.00

#### Total ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .....\$ 10,648.16

## Cash Credit

Maintenance,	Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children\$	10,000.00
May 10, 1939,	Cash on hand	648.16

Total	,648	3.1	16
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## MAINTENANCE FUND BONDS

No. 9-Los Angeles Pacific Co., 4%, par value \$6,000, cost\$	5,506.95
No. 14-Land Trust Certificates City National Bank, Omaha,	
$5\frac{1}{2}\%$ , par value \$10,000, cost	9,105.00
No. 15-Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 4%, par value \$1,000,	
cost	1,000.00
No. 16-American States Utilities Corporation, 51%, preferred,	
par value \$4,050.00, cost	2,916.00
Total cost of bonds\$	18,527.95
Cash on hand	648.16
Due from Grand Lodge per capita tax	7,585.75
and the second second based on the second second second	
Total assets May 10, 1939\$	26,761.86

# SERVICE, ANNUITIES, AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

# May 10, 1939

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$ Interest	
	570.27

## Cash Credit

Paid Dr. David C. Hilton, annuity\$ May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	$\begin{array}{c} 125.00\\ 445.27\end{array}$
Total\$	570.27

## TRIAL BALANCE

## May 10, 1939

Cash\$	445.27		
Gifts account		\$	2,500.00
Surplus account			169.58
Bills receivable	2,224.31		
Total\$	2,669.58	\$	2,669.58
INVENTORY			
Cash\$	445.27		
Bills receivable	2,224.31		
Total\$	2,669.58		
SERVICE, ANNUITIES, AND GIFTS	BONDS		
No. 4-Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 51%, par value \$	1,000, cost	\$	830.00
No. 5-Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 51/2%, par value	\$1,500, cos	t	1,394.31
		-	

Total cost of bonds ..... \$ 2,224.31

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

# May 10, 1939

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$	2,753.56
Interest	8,736.96
Securities paid or sold	36,327.87
Profit and loss, abstract and filing fee paid, Loan No. 368	4.25
Profit on bonds sold	425.46

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

Farm No. 2, cash receipts	
Farm No. 4, cash receipts	
Farm No. 5, cash receipts	
Farm No. 6, cash receipts	
Farm No. 7, cash receipts	
Total	\$49.023.98

## Cash Credit

Securities purchased\$	43,434.00
Accrued interest on above securities	493.35
Educational Work, Children's Home	950.00
Abstract examinations and filing expense	54.30
One half expense Field Work paid, first half, 1938	859.35
Exchange on checks	0.46
Farm No. 1, taxes and repairs	111.74
Farm No. 2, taxes, repairs and insurance	98.03
Farm No. 4, taxes and repairs	25.14
Farm No. 5, taxes and repairs	65.86
Farm No. 6, taxes and repairs	429.77
Farm No. 7, taxes and repairs	42.52
Farm No. 8, taxes and repairs	82.58
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	2,376.88
	49,023.98

## TRIAL BALANCE

# May 10, 1939

Inventory		\$229,388.20
Cash, Omaha National Bank		
Farm No. 1	6,904.92	
Farm No. 2	5,287.05	
Farm No. 4	3,132.58	
Farm No. 5	6,058.88	
Farm No. 6	6,411.49	
Farm No. 7	3,712.39	
Farm No. 8	6,696.34	
Bills receivable	188.807.67	

Total ..... .....\$229,388.20 \$229,388.20

## INVENTORY

Cash		\$	2,376.88
Farm	No.	1	6,904.92
Farm	No.	2	5,287.05
Farm	No.	4	3,132.58

Farm No. 5	. 6,058.88
Farm No. 6	. 6,411.49
Farm No. 7	. 3,712.39
Farm No. 8	. 6,696.34
Bills receivable	. 188,807.67
Total assets May 10, 1939	.\$229,388.20
Total assets May 10, 1938	. 225,703.15
Net gain for the year	.\$ 3,685.05
Total bonds at cost	.\$108,187.67
Farm mortagages	. 80,620.00
Total securities	.\$188,807.67
Seven farms at cost	. 38,203.65
Cash, Omaha National Bank	. 2,376.88
Total assets May 10, 1939	.\$229,388.20

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND FARM LOANS

No. Borrower	County Rate	Amount
288-Otto F. Dahms160	acres Dixon 5 % \$	5,000.00
297—Michael Foley 99		6,920.00
327-Harry T. DeBolt 56	0	1,200.00
351-Wallace P. Dixon 80	U = .	4,500.00
358-Theodore A. Hennig120		4,000.00
367—Alberic Matthys 60		1,400.00
368—Albin Bergstrom271		3,900.00
388-Julius Hirschmann200		4,000.00
393—Frank N. Smith160	acres Brown 5 %	1,600.00
402—Jesse Saathoff 80	acres Saunders 4 %	2,000.00
404—Amile J. Bejot144	acres Brown 5 %	4,100.00
406-William H. Miners160	acres Saunders 4 %	5,500.00
411-Cornelius Colbenson149	acres Dixon $\dots 5\frac{1}{2}\%$	2,500.00
417-Frans Hedell 40	acres Madison $\dots 4\frac{1}{2}\%$	1,600.00
419—Ernest J. Smith	acres Dakota5 %	9,400.00
422-Myrta M. Goll240	acres Burt4½%	4,000.00
426-Bohumil Smaus160	acres Saunders 5 %	3,500.00
427-Ruth S. Swanson 40	acres Saunders 5 %	1,000.00
429—John Styskal 80	acres Saunders $\dots 4\frac{1}{2}\%$	3,000.00
430-Levi Erickson 80	acres Saunders $\dots 4\frac{1}{2}\%$	3,000.00
431—Claus Kuehl137	acres Douglas43%	6,000.00
433—George C. Wheeler160	acres Brown5 %	2,500.00
		00 000 00

Total .....\$ 80,620.00

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

# ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND BONDS

110.	
318-Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value \$1,000, cost\$	909.98
326-Chicago and Northwestern Ry., 43/2%, par value \$14,000,	
	10,743.38
364—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$2,000, cost	1,935.00
365-Province of Saskatchewan, 41%, par value \$8,000, cost.	7,412.00
373—Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, par value \$5,000 cost	5,000.00
375-Province of Saskatchewan, 41%, par value \$3,000, cost	2,827.50
378-Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, 51%, par value	
\$10,000, cost	9,679.94
385-Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 51%, par value \$1,000, cost	922.50
386-Investors Telephone Co., 3%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,597.78
389-Homedale Highway District Refunding Bonds, 41%, par	
value \$9,000, cost	8,910.00
390-Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, 4%, par value \$6,000, cost	5,830.59
398-Western Light & Telephone Co., preferred, 7%, par value	'
\$5,000, cost	4,825.00
399-New York Water Service Corporation, 5%, par value	· ·
\$5,000, cost	5,000.00
405-Community Water Service, 5½%, par value \$3,000, cost	3,000.00
407-Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par	
value \$2,000, cost	2,000.00
410-Province of Manitoba, 4%, par value \$1,000, cost	930.00
412-United Light & Railways Co., preferred, 6%, par value	
\$6,000, cost	5,490.00
4131-Province of Manitoba, 6%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,900.00
4151-Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., 4%, par value \$8,000, cost	7,900.00
416-Union Stock Yards Co., 4%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,000.00
*418-Phillips Carey Manufacturing Co., preferred, 5%, par	
value \$1,700, cost	1,538.50
420-Wood River Valley Irrigation District Refunding Bond,	
6%, par value \$2,500, cost	2,500.00
421-City of Wilder, Idaho, Bonds, 6%, par value \$4,000, cost.	2,200.00
*423-Phillips Carey Manufacturing Co., preferred, 6%, par	
value \$900.00, cost	706.50
*424-Phillips Carey Manufacturing Co., preferred, 5%, par	
value \$800.00, cost	504.00
432-American Utilities Service Corporation, 6%, par value	
\$5.000, cost	3,925.00
Total\$1	08,187.67
	,

\*Cumulative interest passed.

324

No.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNE, 1939]

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

## UNPAID INTEREST

## May 10, 1939

No. 326—Chicago and Northwestern Railway Bonds. No change from last year. Have charged off \$3,000, cost of these bonds, to Profit and Loss. Promise of reorganization very soon. Having no faith in their promises, is the reason for the charge off.

No. 405—This item has been disposed of. A small loss of \$124.16 has been charged to Profit and Loss, to put this loan in good standing.

No. 421-All interest paid in full. Reported delinquent last year.

#### PAST DUE INTEREST

#### May 10, 1939

Loan No. 297—Last year had \$865.00 delinquent. This year has paid one full year's interest, and cut \$140.00 off the past due interest. We again have a mortgage on all crops. This borrower is doing his best and has worked with us to cut this amount down.

Loan No. 368—This loan has been taken over by a son of the borrower. All past due interest has been paid. Interest \$87.75 due May 1, 1939, has not been paid.

Loan No. 419—Ernest J. Smith, interest due January 1, 1939, of \$235.00, is unpaid.

Total past due interest .....\$1,048.59 No farms are in foreclosure.

## FARMS

The Grand Lodge has title to seven farms:

No. 1-Sandoe farm, containing 320 acres, in Boyd County, Nebraska.

No. 2-Oliver farm, containing 160 acres, in Valley County, Nebraska.

No. 4-Stevens farm, containing 40 acres, in Colfax County, Nebraska.

No. 5-Weiler farm, containing 80 acres, in Otoe County, Nebraska.

No. 6-Paulson farm, containing 154 acres, in Antelope County, Nebraska.

No. 7-Kayl farm, containing 80 acres, in Dixon County, Nebraska.

No. 8-Copple farm, containing 80 acres in Thurston County, Nebraska.

No change from last year in number of farms.

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME IN CHARGE OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

#### Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$	5,385.40
Interest	4,910.50
Error, overpayment, Permanent Reserve Fund, Loan No. 34	441.00

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Securities paid or sold	13,474.84
Received, to apply taxes paid Loan No. 30	78.61
Estate of Mrs. Sue Railsback	5,000.00
Profit on bonds paid	41.66

Total	 29,332.01

## Cash Credit

Securities purchased\$	28,000.00
Accrued interest paid	41.22
Expense, Loan No. 62	8.68
Exchange on checks	.18
Examination of abstracts	50.00
Taxes paid, Loan No. 30	30.40
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	1,201.53
FT + 1	00.000.01

## Total ......\$ 29,332.01

## TRIAL BALANCE

Securities on hand\$120,082.41 Inventory	\$111,457.54
Cash	<i><i><i>q1111111111111</i></i></i>
Bequests	9,826.40
Total	\$121,283.94

## INVENTORY

Securities on hand\$	120,082.41	
Cash on hand	1,201.53	121,283.94

## LIABILITY

Bequests\$	9,826.40
\$1	11,457.54
Add bequest account as it is only a book liability	9,826.40
	21,283.94
CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND BONDS	
No. 21-Western Newspaper Union, Omaha, 6%, par value	
\$4,000, cost\$	3,639.93
No. 34—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$2,000,	
cost	1,935.00
No. 40-Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value \$2,000, cost	1,947.20

# JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

No.	57-Downey Idaho Water Bonds, 4%, par value \$1,000,	
	cost	1,000.00
No.	58-Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 4%, par value \$10,000,	
	cost	10,000.00
No.	59-Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%,	
	par value \$5,500, cost	5,500.00
No.	61—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par value \$9,000, cost	8,370.00
No.	68-Province of Manitoba, 4½%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,643.75
No.	69-Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., preferred, 6%, par value	
	\$7,500, cost	6,375.00
	Total cost of bonds \$	47,232.41

\*Cumulative interest passed.

# CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND FARM LOANS

No. Borrower		County	Rate	Amount
9-Anna Prochnow 80	acres	Douglas	5 %.\$	5,800.00
10-Frank L. Frink160	acres	Madison	5 %.	3,000.00
14-J. S. Joyce160	acres	Knox	5 %.	1,300.00
28-Rosa Reese 80	acres	Douglas	5 %.	1,500.00
29-Otto Heiden 80	acres	Platte	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$ .	1,000.00
54-Anton G. Christensen 80	acres	Platte	41%.	3,000.00
62—Lyle Lomax320	acres	Custer	41%.	3,000.00
63-Catherine O'Grady160	acres	Colfax	51%.	3,700.00
64-James E. Bednar160	acres	Gage	41%.	3,500.00
66—Eva Bennett160	acres	Burt	41%.	5,600.00
67-Martin Swanson200	acres	Saunders	4 %.	9,000.00
70-Louis J. Siekmann 160	acres	Hall	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$ .	4,500.00
71-John H. Smith 80	acres	Saunders	4 %.	2,500.00
72-Prudence Lodge				
No. 179 Ma	sonic '	Femple, and lease	5 %.	1,950.00
73—Josephine Johnson160				7,500.00
74-Henry G. Osterloh238	acres	Dodge	4 %.	7,000.00
75-Emma McCord150				7,000.00
76-Anton G. Christensen 80	acres	Platte	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$ .	2,000.00
Total			\$	72 850 00
Farm mortgages				12,000.00
Bonds at cost				
Donus at cost				
Total securities		\$120,0	82.41	
Delinquent interest:				
Loan No. 9, March 1, 1938, Se 1939, total				435.00
All other form interest poid in				

All other farm interest paid in full.

Loan No. 30—Gilbert E. Sandritter, \$1,200, on 80 acres of land in Washington County, Kansas. This has been deeded to the Grand Lodge. On account of being a small item, have charged it off, and it will be carried as a non ledger asset.

# SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

#### Cash Debit

May 10, 1938, Cash on hand\$ Received from Lodges, premium on bonds, etc\$	$1,218.40 \\ 624.10$
Total\$	1,842.50
Cash Credit	
July 8, 1938—Schedule bond, on Secretaries and Treasurers\$ May 10, 1939—Cash on hand	569.79 1,272.71
Total\$	1,842.50
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASH MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, RECEIVED SINCE LIST WAS PUBLISHED, IN GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS 1938	
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand	\$ 43.27
Receipt No. Lodge Amount	

465Gavel No. 199\$1.00	1.00
Total cash on hand and received\$	44.27
May 10, 1939-Cash on hand, United States National Bank	
Savings Department\$	44.27

#### **RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS**

General Fund, cash	\$ 24,811.47
Relief Fund, cash	8,148.89
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash	1,807.33
Permanent Reserve Fund Securities	33,075.42
Building and Improvement Fund, cash	10,466.64
Building and Improvement Fund, bonds	154,496.88
Maintenance Fund, cash	648.16
Maintenance Fund, bonds	18,527.95
Supply Account, cash	1,194.50
Service, Annuities and Gifts, cash	445.27
Service, Annuities and Gifts, bonds	2,224.31

#### JUNE, 1939]

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

Orphans' Educational Fund, cash	2,376.88
Orphans' Educational Fund, securities	
Orphans' Educational Fund, 7 farms	
Children's Home Endowment Fund, cash	
Children's Home Endowment Fund, securities	120,082.41
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund, cash	400.00
Surety Bond Account, cash	1,272.71
Due from Lodges, 1938	2,000.51
Special Account, 1938-1939, cash	5,585.24

Total ......\$615,777.42

# 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 62, PROCEEDINGS 1938

# Date Received

#### Master Mason's Certificate Brother Number No. Degree Lodge 687-John D. England ......Sept. 3, 1887....Minden No. 127 No. 127 688-John L. McPheely ...... May 30, 1888.... Minden 689-Robert Carleton ......Mar. 3, 1882....Nebraska No. 1 690-Hamilton H. Hewit ..... Aug. 13, 1886.... Friend No. 73 691-Charles Westrand ..... May 31, 1888.... Jachin No. 146 692-Trevanyon L. Mathews .. Feb. 15, 1888.... Fremont No. 15 693-John F. Lenger ......Sept. 1, 1883....Ionic No. 87 694-John H. Simpson ...... Mar. 17, 1888.... Ionic No. 87 695-John Q. Rathbun ......Mar. 31, 1888....Nebraska No. 1 696-Elmer E. Rambo ..... Apr. 13, 1887.... Beatrice No. 26 697-William T. Kincaid .....July 19, 1888....Minnekadusa No. 192 698-Brougham Stevenson .... Aug. 28, 1887.... St. Johns No. 25 699-August Reicken ...... May 3, 1887.... Waterloo No. 102 700-Thomas O. Huston ...... Sept. 19, 1888.... Geneva No. 79 701-Richard A. Matteson ....July 6, 1888....Geneva No. 79 702-Paul U. G. Southard ..... Oct. 4, 1884.... Geneva No. 79 703-William W. Burton ..... May 5, 1888.... Merna No. 171 704-Victor E. Chamberlain ... Mar. 5, 1888.... Waterloo No. 102 705-John L. E. Looschen ..... Nov. 17, 1888.... Hooper No. 72 706-William T. Seymour ..... Nov. 24, 1888.... Stromsburg No. 126 707-John J. Pershing ...... Dec. 22, 1888.... Lincoln No. 19 708-William Lonergan .....Jan. 1, 1889....Florence No. 281 709-Andrew Jensen ......Nov. 24, 1888....Minden No. 127 710-Jacob B. Letz .....Aug. 10, 1886.... Capitol No. 3 711-Fremont W. Tate ......Mar. 12, 1884.... Wood Lake No. 221 712-George F. Harpster ..... May 19, 1883.... Tyre No. 85 713-Robert D. Weir .....Oct. 29, 1888....Bee Hive No. 184

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714—Frank Tulloss, SrOct.	22, 1888 Hay Springs No	. 177
715-Oscar W. Johnson Mar.	24, 1888Grafton No	. 172
716-Fred KoepnickNov.	12, 1887Bancroft No	. 145
717—George L. DayJan.	16, 1889Superior No.	. 121
718—Frederic L. Temple Feb.	13, 1889Thistle No.	. 61
719-John W. DisbrowJan.	30, 1889Covert No	. 11
720—John W. Fead May	28, 1883Capitol No	. 3
721—Frank A. LewisNov.	15, 1888St. Johns No.	. 25
722—Samuel C. HelikerFeb.		. 146
723-W. Scott KingSept.	26, 1887Bee Hive No.	. 184
724-Frank H. Sauer Mar.	27, 1889Geneva No	. 79
725-Harry N. Webster Mar.		. 50
726-Isaac A. ReneauOct.	5, 1888Emmet	
	Crawford No	. 148
727-William A. Burt Mar.	12, 1889Clay Centre No	. 139
728-John G. Lowe, Sr May	2, 1889Rob Morris No	. 46
729—Alonzo J. JonesFeb.	3, 1882 Pawnee No.	. 23
730—Proctor Goin May	14, 1889Barneston No.	. 165
731—Robert C. BoydJune	18, 1888 Auburn No	. 124
732-John L. Teeters May	9, 1889 Lincoln No	. 19
733—Archie G. BrooksJune	3, 1889Lincoln No	. 19
734-Milton R. Thorp Mar.	29, 1889 Western Star No.	. 2
735-Harry A. RileyNov.	30, 1888 Mt. Nebo No	. 125
736-Edwin S. ReaderJan.	18, 1889York No.	. 56
737-Charles E. A. Johnson May	9, 1889St. Johns No.	. 25

#### RETURNS

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

The following Lodges do not report whether they carry any insurance or not: Nos. 188, 197, and 239.

The following Lodges report that they carry no insurance: Nos. 270, 276, and 278.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 2, 11, 54, 82, 111, 165, 210, and 314, a total of 8, two less than last year. Of these 8, the following had no delinquent dues for 1937: Nos. 2, 11, 54, 82, 111, 165, 210, and 314.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 7,552, as compared to 7,433 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$74,400.68, as compared to \$76,974.96 for 1937, \$87,648.48 for 1936, and \$86,588.74 for 1935.

The average for each delinquent is \$9.85, which is forty-nine cents less than last year.

# JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

# RETURNS

Number affiliated	502 227 307 16	292
Total Gross Increase          Number demitted during the year	336 554 937 9 3	1152
Total Loss Net Loss for the year ending December 31, 1938 Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1937 Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1938	3	

Fraternally yours,

Smith Grand Secretary.

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# Roll of Honor

# Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues for the year 1938.

Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City.
Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.
Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln.
Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, St. Paul.
DeWitt Lodge No. 111, DeWitt.
Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.
East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, Lincoln.
Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, Lincoln.
Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Omaha, is on the Honor Roll, for the reason that it is the only Lodge, in this Grand Jurisdiction, that has never shown a loss in membership from the date it received its charter, June 21, 1920.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

#### JUNE, 1939]

#### REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

I submit herewith my report on the activities of this office for the Masonic year.

#### CENTRAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Two day schools of instruction have been held in the following lodges:

Alpha Lodge No. 316, South Sioux City. Star Lodge No. 88, Decatur. Sterling Lodge No. 70, Sterling. Pawnee Lodge No. 23, Pawnee City. Superior Lodge No. 121, Superior. Geneva Lodge No. 79, Geneva. Golden Sheaf Lodge No. 202, Randolph. Diamond Lodge No. 291, Orchard. Endeavor Lodge No. 262, Indianola. Purity Lodge No. 198, Imperial. Aurora Lodge No. 68, Aurora. Saint Paul Lodge, No. 82, Saint Paul. Blazing Star Lodge No. 200, Burwell. Gothenburg Lodge No. 249, Gothenburg. Jachin Lodge No. 146, Holdrege. Ogalalla Lodge No. 159, Ogallala. Bassett Lodge No. 254, Bassett. Auburn Lodge No. 124, Auburn. Mosaic Lodge No. 55, Norfolk. Scribner Lodge No. 132, Scribner. Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148, Broken Bow. Seneca Lodge No. 284, Seneca. Kimball Lodge No. 294, Kimball, Osceola Lodge No. 65, Osceola. Cubit Lodge No. 237, Douglas. Beatrice Lodge No. 26, Beatrice. Fairbury Lodge No. 35, Fairbury.

In addition to the two day schools, there have been one day schools held in the following lodges:

Ashlar Lodge No. 33 and Grand Island Lodge No. 318, Grand Island. Hastings Lodge No. 50 and Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Alliance Lodge No. 173, Alliance. Samaritan Lodge No. 158, Chadron. Amity Lodge No. 169, Rushville. Mitchell Lodge No. 263, Mitchell. Mount Nebo Lodge No. 125, Genoa.

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Joint Schools were also held in Omaha and Lincoln for the twenty lodges located there.

In only one instance was it necessary to cancel any part of a school on account of bad weather, and the attendance and interest shown has been an inspiration to us all.

About half of the lodges have been checked and assisted in the way of keeping proper records.

The Grand Master or other Grand Lodge officers have been present at most of the schools and by their counsel and presence added inspiration to the meetings.

#### ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS

W.'.Brother John Robert Easley who was appointed June 28, 1927 and who has been a faithful and devoted worker was called to his reward on September 19, 1938, and was laid to rest in Wyuka Cemetery, at Lincoln, on September 21, 1938.

Brother Easley will be missed by the many brethren and lodges that he was actively engaged in assisting and his example and influence will always be an inspiration to those who knew him best.

W.'.Brother Fred G. Christensen, of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, was appointed to take the place of W.'.Brother Ray B. Bottorf, who was not able to continue in the work on account of other duties, and shows every promise of being a valuable addition to our ranks.

#### CERTIFIED BRETHREN

The following names have been added to the list of those who are endeavoring to be of assistance to their lodges and brethren in preserving our ritualistic work in all its beauty and purity. These are listed in the order issued.

Claude H. Mann	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Thomas J. Foy	John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290
Edwin J. Brailey	Florence Lodge No. 281
Lewis R. Ricketts	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
William R. Alexander	
A. Dale Moomey	
Fay McClelland	
Harlow A. Bottum	York Lodge No. 56
Ray B. Bottorf	Ashlar Lodge No. 33
Otto E. Nelson	Saint Paul Lodge No. 82
Solomon G. Schaeffle	North Star Lodge No. 227
William A. Teachman	
Graham A. Barringer	North Star Lodge No. 227
Arthur O. Beckman	North Star Lodge No. 227
Luther G. Andrews	
Robert W. Gaddis	Craftsmen Lodge No. 314
Edgar S. Place	Craftsmen Lodge No. 314

JUNE, 1939]

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

Edward C. Yates	Auburn Lodge No. 124
Alfred A. Barnes	
Charles L. Peckham	
John B. Orange	0
John Errington	
Felix A. Huggenberger	
Oscar T. Olsen	Omadi Lodge No. 5
Herbert B. Warner	Omadi Lodge No. 5
Monroe J. Koblitz	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
John S. Dennell	
John H. Bruce	
George W. Gaskell	
Howard C. Johnson	
John L. Rice	
David C. Ells	
Stanley C. Johnson	Fremont Lodge No. 15
Hugh T. Copeland	
Orval Spelts	
	•

#### CERTIFIED LODGES

Practically all of the lodges certified are keeping up their certification and encouraging others to do the same.

Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, at Central City, has honored their Grand Master this year by certifying the Lodge during his year as Grand Master, and passed a very fine examination on April 18, 1939.

One or two others are nearly ready and will soon be added to the list.

#### GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS

Have attended and assisted in the following ceremonies. Installation of Grand Orator at Central City June 24, 1938. Corner Stone, High School, Broken Bow, July 29, 1938. Corner Stone Masonic Temple, Wahoo, August 31, 1938. Corner Stone Masonic Temple, Chappell, October 4, 1938. Corner Stone, Public School Building, Burchard, Nov. 1, 1938. Corner Stone State Teachers Dormitory, Kearney, Nov. 10, 1938. Dedication Masonic Temple, Wahoo, December 22, 1938. Dedication Masonic Temple, Chappell, February 14, 1939. Corner Stone State Teachers Dormitory, Peru, April 6, 1939. Corner Stone Franklin Museum, Franklin, May 4, 1939. Corner Stone County Court House, Elwood, May 29, 1939. Corner Stone City Hall, Grand Island, May 30, 1939. Corner Stone State Teachers Dormitory, Wayne, June 1, 1939.

Also many fine meetings for presentation of fifty year buttons and Jordan Medals as well as degree work where exceptionally good attendance and interest were shown.

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#### GENERAL CONDITIONS

I would especially express my appreciation for the fine assistance given by the Assistant Custodians who have given abundantly of their time and talent in the work, and I know that those whom they have served will emphasize this commendation.

To the Grand Lodge officers and all brethren over the state I would express my thanks for the fine cooperation and encouragement you have given me, it is indeed a privilege to serve such a Craft.

Fraternally submitted,

Lute M, Savage:

Grand Custodian.

JUNE, 1939]

At 12:10 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

# FIRST DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION

#### Tuesday, June 6, 1939.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

W. George R. Porter, 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 Most Worshipful 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 Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master, under its designated heads, be referred as follows:

To the Committee on Fraternal Dead:

The Chapter on "Our Departed Friends."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The Chapter on "Decisions."

- The Chapter on "Declaration of Principles."
- The last paragraph of the Chapter on "George Washington Masonic National Memorial."
- Recommendations No. 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Chapter on "Recommendations."
- To the Committee on Finance:
  - The Chapter on "Grand Custodian."
  - The last paragraph of the Chapter on "Conference of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries," concerning Deputy Grand Master.
  - Recommendations No. 1, 2, and 7 of the Chapter on Recommendations."
- To the Temple Building Advisory Committee: The Chapter on "Approval of Lodge Financing."

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Discipline." The Chapter on "Trial Commissions."

# To the Committee on Foreign Correspondence: The Chapter on "Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions." The Chapter on "Representatives near other Grand Jurisdictions."

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To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations: The Chapter on "Huntley Lodge No. 270." The Chapter on "Dispensation to Elect and Install Officers." The Chapter on "Dispensation to Confer Degrees."

To the Committee on Applications for Reinstatement: The Chapter on "Reinstatements."

To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: The Chapter on "Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children." The Chapter on "Nebraska Masonic Home."

To the Committee on Masonic Education: The Chapter on "Masonic Education."

To the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial: The Chapter on "George Washington Masonic National Memorial," with the exception of the last paragraph.

To the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges: The last paragraph of the Chapter on "Reinstatements."

To the Grand Custodian and his Assistants:

The Chapter on "Promulgation of the Ritual."

The Address of the Grand Master covers a number of subjects, which we have not deemed necessary to refer to any committee, but we urge all of our members to read carefully the entire address, as many of these items are very interesting and enlightening.

We agree with our Grand Master, that to earn a livelihood, and in addition look after the affairs of our Grand Lodge for a year, is one big job. Our Grand Master has measured fully up to the duties and responsibilities of his office.

His reports of visits to other Grand Jurisdictions is convincing of his sincere interest in Masonic affairs, as these visits require much time and energy. In addition, he has found time to attend meetings of many of our subordinate lodges, and conduct many official ceremonies. We commend him for his efforts to visit so many lodges, and attend the functions of other Grand Jurisdictions as the contacts and friendships made, do much to advance the cause of Masonry.

He has given the affairs of our Masonic Homes his personal attention during his term of office.

Our Grand Master has labored earnestly and conscientiously for the advancement of our Fraternity, and we find much encouragement in his report. We bespeak for him the thanks and appreciation of his brethren.

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

This report as usual refers almost entirely to the financial affairs of our Grand Lodge. While there is a note of anxiety regarding the financial affairs of a few of the lodges, yet on the whole we feel there is much

#### JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

room for encouragement in the report. The Farm Management program seems to be gradually improving, and the securities in which the various funds of the Grand Lodge are invested, seem to be in excellent shape and bringing in good returns. The proper investment of these funds requires a large amount of time on the part of the Grand Secretary, and their present sound condition, after so many years of depression, is a tribute to his good judgment.

The Grand Secretary continues to render all possible assistance to the officers of the subordinate lodges, and we urge a closer cooperation on the part of the Secretaries of the lodges, as in so doing much unnecessary labor and expense would be avoided.

We recommend that designated portions of the Report of the Grand Secretary be referred as follows:

#### To the Committee on Finance:

All matters in the financial report.

The Chapter on "Farm Management."

- The Chapter on "Office Furniture and Fixtures."
- The Chapter on "Returns" dealing with delinquent Grand Lodge dues, and beginning on the first page of the report.

#### To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Grievances."

#### To the Committee on Returns:

The Chapter on "Returns" on pages 46 and 47 of the report.

To the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

The Chapter on "Bronze Jordan Medals."

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

The report of this Officer indicates that there is a renewed interest by Officers and Lodges, in bringing the work up to a higher standard. Many schools have been held, and an increased attendance at these schools is noted. Many newly Certified Brethren have been added to the list. Our Grand Custodian has been zealous throughout the year in assisting the lodges in various ways, and in attending Grand Lodge functions.

The Grand Master, in his report, pays a very fine compliment to our Grand Custodian, and his Assistants, for their excellent work among the lodges.

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 Grand Custodian, be ratified and approved.

Bro. .Edward Huwaldt, 318, presented the report of the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial, which was adopted.

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

#### To the M.'. W.'. Grand Master and the Grand Lodge, A.'.F.'.& A.'.M.'. of Nebraska:

Your Committee on the George Washington Masonic National Memorial did not solicit funds during the past year. It followed the policy of other recent years, not to make an aggressive campaign to solicit funds for the Memorial, which is nearing completion in Alexandria, Virginia.

It has been the sense of the Grand Lodge during recent years that continued drouth and unfavorable business conditions in Nebraska made it inadvisable to carry on a vigorous campaign for Memorial funds in our Jurisdiction.

However, a more optimistic attitude is now apparent among the brethren, and it is the judgment of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Raecke, who attended the annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association in Washington, D. C., and in Alexandria, Virginia, last February that the time has come when Nebraska should no longer shirk its fraternal responsibility toward the Memorial but should seriously consider further contributions up to a total of \$1.00 per member to the Memorial Association. Other jurisdictions, no more favorably situated than ours, have continued to make contributions during the strenuous years we have just passed through. It does not seem reasonable nor is it a tribute to Nebraska to be singled out each year as one of the few states where economic conditions are so low that our Master Masons are unable to contribute \$1.00 each to the Memorial Fund.

In 1920, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska endorsed the plans and purposes of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association and appointed a committee to solicit \$1.00 from each member on its rolls. This constituted a recognition on the part of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska of the merits of the Memorial. \$24,000.00 in round numbers has been remitted. It is my sincere opinion and I believe a number of Grand Lodge Officers, who have given this matter careful thought, agree with me, that we should go on record at this annual communication to proceed with some definite plan to bring our contribution up to \$1.00 per member. One hundred and six Lodges have contributed \$1.00 per member and have received the so called 100% Certificates. which are issued by the Memorial Association in Washington. A number of Lodges, by contributing small additional sums, would be entitled to 100% certificates. There may be a few lodges in our jurisdiction which are not in a position to complete their contributions during the coming year. However, it is the judgment of the committee that a majority of the lodges which are not yet 100% could dispose of this item of business during the next twelve months. In cases

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where the finances of the lodge do not permit a remittance in one single sum, the committee recommends that these Lodges adopt a program of remitting one-fifth of the amount to our Grand Secretary each year during the next five years.

The committee further recommends that our Grand Lodge give some assistance and that it contribute to the Memorial Fund \$500.00 per year for a period of five years, and that this amount be taken from interest now being earned on the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The committee further recommends that the Deputy Grand Master, elected for the coming year, be sent as a delegate with the newly elected Grand Master to the annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, held in Washington, D. C., next February. This will entail an item of expense of not more than \$150.00. It will give the Deputy Grand Master a better conception of Nebraska's responsibility to the Memorial Association at the beginning of his term as Grand Master rather than at the end of his administration.

The committee further recommends that it be allowed \$250.00 to cover expenses for the coming year to renew the work in our jurisdiction with a view to completing the task within the next five years.

Bro.'.Edward Huwaldt, 318, made the following recommendation, which was adopted.

The question of the Memorial has been lingering for a number of years totally dormant, and in order to revive the question and get some action I should like to recommend that the last part of my report referring to the finances be referred to the Finance Committee.

# ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master, announced that the hour had arrived for the election of Grand Officers, and appointed the assistant Custodians to act as Tellers.

The following Grand Officers were elected:

Brother William J. Breckenridge, 317 Grand Master
Brother Earl J. Lee, 15Deputy Grand Master
Brother Edward F. Carter, 201Grand Senior Warden
Brother George A. Kurk, 54Grand Junior Warden
Brother Lewis E. Smith, 136Grand Secretary

Later in the session appointment was made of:

Brother	George	Allen	Beecher,	268Grand	Chaplain
$\mathbf{Brother}$	Alfred	V. Hu	nter, 317.	Grand	Orator
Brother	Lute M	. Sava	ge, 3	Grand	Custodian

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Brother William B. Wanner, 9.....Grand Marshal Brother William C. Schaper, 148....Grand Senior Deacon Brother Benjamin F. Eyre, 1....Grand Junior Deacon Brother Henry W. Carson, 2.....Grand Tyler

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE

Codification of the Law: Brothers Norris Chadderdon, 146; Perry W. Phillips, 150; August C. Krebs, 139.

Committee on Fraternal Dead: Brothers Thomas A. Barton, 36; Motier C. Bullock, 110; Charles B. Hankins, 317.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence: Brothers Lewis E. Smith, 136; Edwin D. Crites, 158; James R. Cain, 105.

Committee on Applications for Reinstatement: Brothers Charles H. Marley, 1; Henry M. Edwards, 303; George Grimes, 268.

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, (1941); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1942); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1944); John R. Hughes, 184, (1940).

Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial: Brothers Edward Huwaldt, 318; Arthur A. Smith, 317; Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Henry H. Wilson, 19; Arthur C. Thomsen, 11; Roscoe S. Hewitt, 50.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: Brothers Ellis W. Cass, 302, (1942); Marion E. Shipley, 72, (1941); Otto Nelsen, 300, (1940).

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts: Brothers Harold M. Smith, 92, (1944); Raymond C. Pollard, 246, (1941); Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1943); Charles B. Nicodemus, 15, (1942).

Committee on Masonie Education: Brothers Charles K. Morse, 168; Ira C. Freet, 56; Robert J. Jones, 288; Edward E. Carr, 32; David C. Hilton, 19.

Committee on Education, Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund: Harley V. Styer, 54; Lynn W. McMillin, 54; Paul Colson, 15.

Bro. Charles K. Morse, 168, presented the Report of the Committee on Masonic Education, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

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

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

In compliance with the mandate of the last Communication of this Grand Lodge, your Committee on Masonic Education has continued to conduct a Speakers' Bureau which has served many of the constituent member lodges. Your Committee urges a continuance and greater use of this service. JUNE, 1939]

Your Committee reports progress and respectfully asks permission to continue and complete the assignment which is the preparation of booklets of instruction.

To continue the work of the Committee on Masonic Education, it is recommended that an appropriation be made, to consist of unused appropriations, and in addition such new appropriations as are thought necessary for the printing and publishing of approved handbooks; and to defray the traveling and hotel expenses of Masonic speakers assigned by this Committee to the service of constituent member lodges.

W. John J. Wilson, 54, presented the Report of the Committee on Returns, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your committee on returns wishes to submit the following report:

The correspondence relative to the returns of the subordinate lodges for the year 1938 and remittance of Grand Lodge dues has been carefully read by your committee. As in the past, the bulk of the correspondence was necessitated by the subordinate lodges not carefully following instructions in making their returns.

The returns from the subordinate lodges have been received and carefully checked. More care should be taken by the subordinate lodges in filling out their returns. Through carelessness, there have been omissions in showing degrees conferred, demits issued, and affiliations. There is also a variation in the spelling of names which causes grief in the Grand Secretary's office. In order for the Grand Secretary to keep his records accurate, correct spelling is an initial element. It is also worthy to note some errors are made by failure of the subordinate lodges to properly keep the minutes of their meetings and compendiums of their lodges up to date.

The financial affairs of some of the subordinate lodges are being neglected by their Finance Committees. The correspondence indicates that the lodges which are financially embarrassed this year, have been in the same condition for several years. It is also true that the lodges which have been slow in paying their Grand Lodge dues for 1938, are the same lodges which have been violating the law for a number of years. If the officers of these lodges would apply the same principles of business to the lodges as to their own businesses, this problem would easily eradicate itself. The Grand Lodge has been very lenient with the subordinate lodges in working out their financial conditions.

The correspondence indicates that some of the reasons for not paying the dues to the Grand Lodge, on April 10, as provided by the law, are that in some instances, enough effort has not been exerted to collect dues that were owing to the Lodges and in other instances because the lodges did not want to sell their investments to pay dues.

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There are 3 lodges owing a total of \$242.65 for 1934 dues; 3 lodges owing a total of \$198.60 for 1935 dues; 4 lodges owing a total of \$371.35 for 1936 dues; 7 lodges owing a total of \$648.10 for 1937 dues; and 21 lodges owing a total of \$2,000.51 for 1938 dues. Of these lodges, 13 have paid part of their dues, and 8 have paid no part. Your committee finds in reading Section 81, that "All lodges that neglect to send in their returns complete....., and to pay their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge by the 10th of April, that the Grand Secretary shall add as a penalty \$.01 per day for each member on the rolls as shown in the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge." Your committee recommends that inasmuch as too many lodges have been taking advantage of the Grand Secretary, that commencing April 10, 1940, all lodges failing to pay their dues so as to comply with Section 81, shall be penalized as provided therein, if in accord with the incoming Grand Master.

The returns of the subordinate lodges show a gross increase during the year 1938, of 1,152. This was made up as follows: 602 raised to Master Masons, 227 by affiliation, 307 by reinstatement, and 16 by other causes. The loss for the year was 1,839 as follows: 336 by demit, 554 by death, 937 by suspension, 9 expelled, and 3 by other causes. This made a net loss ending December 31, 1938 of 687. On December 31, 1937, there were 32,423 Master Masons belonging to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and on December 31, 1938, there were 31,736 Master Masons belonging to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

In checking the returns of the subordinate lodges, out of 292 chartered lodges, 35 of these lodges showed no loss or gain in membership during 1938 and 73 lodges showed a net increase of 233 members during 1938. This is a big increase over 1937, of lodges that showed no loss.

To John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, goes the honor of having gained and raised the largest number during 1938. They increased their membership by 28 members and raised 23 to Master Masons. Covert Lodge No. 11 reinstated 15 members and to them goes the honor of having reinstated the most members during 1938.

The earlier lodges do not show the gains of the more recently chartered lodges which is accounted for by reading the loss columns by death and suspension. The earlier chartered lodges have lost many members the past year by death.

On December 31, 1938, there were 7,552 delinquent members as compared to 7,433 for the previous year. The amount delinquent for 1938 is \$74,400.68 as compared to \$76,974.96 for 1937, \$87,648.48 for 1936, and \$86,588.74 for 1935. The average for each delinquent member is \$9.85 which is \$.49 less than for delinquents of 1937. This shows an increase in delinquent members but a decrease in the amount owed.

The reports show all lodges carry insurance on their buildings and personal property with the exception of Huntley Lodge No. 270,

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Antelope Lodge, No. 276 and Litchfield Lodge No. 278, who report they carry no insurance. The following lodges do not report whether they carry insurance or not: Meridian Lodge No. 188, Morning Star Lodge No. 197, and Friendship Lodge No. 239.

The following lodges are on the honor roll this year: Western Star Lodge No. 2, Covert Lodge No. 11, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, St. Paul Lodge No. 82, DeWitt Lodge No. 111, Barneston Lodge No. 165, East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, and Craftsmen Lodge No. 314. The lodges carried no member as delinquent as of December 31, 1938. Two of last year's lodges fell by the wayside, but the foregoing again maintained the standard to win such a distinction. Craftsmen Lodge No. 314 of Lincoln is the only Lodge on the honor roll showing a net gain this year.

Right Angle Lodge No. 303 of Omaha, still retains the distinction of being the only Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction that has never shown a loss of membership from the date of its charter on June 21, 1920.

Inasmuch as there has been an increase in delinquent members over the preceding year, more lodges should work toward the goal of being on the honor roll with less delinquent members on their books. This would not only work to the benefit of the lodge, but also to the membership and would also help solve the financial difficulties of many lodges.

The returns show that some members were illegally suspended during 1938, but that has been rectified and the members are now shown as being in good standing in their respective lodges.

The returns show some new interest in Masonry as there were 31 more raised to Master Masons than during the preceding year. While the increase in affiliations or reinstatements did not exceed 1937, it does show however, that there is interest in Masonry by Masons wanting to become active in some lodge.

There was a decrease in suspensions from the previous year but if a brother is owing several years' dues and he is unable to pay them, it is wrong to carry him as a delinquent. These dues should either be remitted or the brother be suspended.

Your committee recommends that a budget be set up for these lodges who are unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues under the supervision of the officers of the Grand Lodge and that certain sums of all money collected be allocated to a fund for the purpose of paying Grand Lodge dues.

We pay special tribute to the Grand Secretary and his assistants in the way they have checked the returns, made cards, entered changes and filed the cards and in general for keeping the records of the Grand Lodge complete.

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# RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master, requested the Grand Secretary to call the roll of Grand Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near our Grand Lodge, directing them to form in a semi-circle around the Altar:

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master.

#### Brethren:

We might refer to you as the state department or the diplomatic corps of our Grand Lodge. Particularly is it true with the turmoil that exists in the world today, that we as Masons should endeavor, wherever it is possible, to continue our fraternal relations with our Brethren in other Jurisdictions and in foreign countries. The Masons of this world have an opportunity, I believe, to so conduct themselves and so keep alive by associations and exchange of ideas that the principles of government as we understand it, in this country, may be continued. It is not our desire to change the form of any other country by imposing our system on them, but at the same time we do desire to let them know that our form works here in the United States of America.

I hope that each one of you, as in the past, will, in the future, pay some attention to this work of the relationship of our Jurisdiction with them. I believe it is possible for you to make acquaintances with these other Jurisdictions by means of correspondence which will prove highly valuable and interesting to you and of value to the Masonic Craft as a whole.

We welcome you here as Representatives of these other Grand Lodges. We are pleased today as we see the large number of you present representing those Grand Lodges, and that we also have in our midst so many visitors from other Jurisdictions who have come to pay their respects.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

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Georgia ..... Frank H. Woodland Illinois......William A. Robertson Indiana.....John R. Hughes Ireland......Ira C. Freet Jugoslavia.....C. Ray Macy Kentucky.....John S. Hedelund Louisiana.....Norris Chadderdon Maine.....Archie M. Smith Maryland......George A. Kurk Massachusetts......William B. Wanner Mexico......Earl J. Lee Michigan.....Lewis E. Smith Minnesota ...... George A. Beecher Montana.....Benjamin F. Pitman Nevada.....Phillips B. Campbell New Brunswick......Died May 27, 1939 New Hampshire.....Virgil R. Johnson New Jersey......Wallace E. Linn New Mexico..... Henry W. Carson New York.....George R. Porter New Zealand.....Stanley P. Bostwick North Carolina.....John J. Wilson Nova Scotia......Henry H. Wilson Oklahoma......Harry S. Villars Oregon.....Charles A. Eyre Panama......Walter R. Raecke Philippine Islands......Louis F. Schonlau Puerto Rico......Walter O. Barnes Quebec.....Edwin D. Crites Scotland ...... William Cosh South Australia.....Joseph B. Fradenburg South Carolina.....James R. Cain South Dakota.....Charles A. Chappell Sweden.....C. Walter Blixt Tennessee......William C. Schaper Texas......Robert R. Dickson Victoria.....Charles H. Marley Vienna.....David C. Hilton Virginia......William J. Breckenridge Washington.....Andrew H. Viele

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W. John J. Wilson, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, gave the

#### RESPONSE

# Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Guests and Members of the Grand Lodge:

On behalf of the Grand Representatives present, we wish to thank you for your most cordial and sincere welcome. We appreciate the honor conferred upon us by being privileged to represent the various Grand Jurisdictions. It is with a spirit of friendliness that we come as representatives to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

It is regrettable that all of the representatives present could not personally present the tidings from their Grand Jurisdictions, but time does not permit. Through the years, the connections, communications and contacts made by the representatives with their jurisdictions, cement the fraternalism of Masonry closer than ever before.

It is difficult for Grand Lodges at distant points in the United States to be represented at a Grand Lodge Meeting of another jurisdiction, except by Grand Representatives such as are present today. The Grand Jurisdictions of neighboring states do exchange visits. It is only through such contacts as are made through the Grand Representatives that all of the Jurisdictions in the United States keep that friendly contact with each other. By the aid of the Grand Representative, a Grand Master might be able to harmonize his problems with those of other Grand Masters.

With so much strife between nations and countries, it is worthy to note that Masons of these countries are not at war. We should appreciate the fact that the institution of Freemasonry is a democratic organization built upon brotherly love and truth. If that same spirit could be instilled into the hearts of the dictators, and the rulers of the world, humanity would be protected by a great democracy. It is not my intention that Masonry should become a political organization, but that it be the backbone of enlightening the world on the comforts derived when friendship, brotherly love, morality and truth, become the common tenets of the nations' creeds.

May the contacts formed interchangeably throughout the world by the Grand Representatives cause the world to become nations not suspicious of each other, but nations that are friendly and peaceful.

It is a privilege to be here, and for you Most Worshipful Grand Master, we hope for a most successful meeting at this Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

W. Harley V. Styer, 54, Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Education, Masonic-Eastern Star Student. Fund, which was adopted.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION MASONIC-EASTERN STAR STUDENT FUND

# To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers, and members of the Grand Lodge:

Another year has been added to the record and experiences of the Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund Committee. It is with an increased appreciation of the importance of this work and a better understanding of the responsibilities connected with it, that we submit this, our second annual report.

In accordance with action taken by the 1938 sessions of the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge, two new members were added to the committee for this year's activities. They are Mrs. Effie Packard of Lincoln, appointed by the Worthy Grand Matron, and Brother Paul Colson of Fremont, named by the Most Worshipful Grand Master. These new members of our committee have been welcome additions and they have taken an active interest in the work.

We have had under our supervision during the past year, eight young people, six boys and two girls. Six of them were placed in the University of Nebraska at the beginning of the school year. One boy was sent to Doane College at Crete. While there he was under the sponsorship of Thomas J. Aron of that city, whose kindly interest in the welfare of this student was greatly appreciated by the members of the committee. The remaining boy continued his efforts to learn more of the baking trade at the Smith Baking Company in Lincoln.

At the beginning of the second semester one young man, because of natural completion of the period of time over which help could be extended, passed from under our supervision. Another withdrew from school to continue his activities elsewhere. This left us with six students for the remainder of the year.

These young people are and have been doing very good work in school. We have found them cooperative, appreciative, and of unusually high ideals. They are regular attendants at the Churches of their choice and are, we feel, a very fine testimony to the training received at the Home.

Last year we asked for and received \$1,000.00 from each Grand Body. We have kept our expenditures well under this amount, as you will find in the printed reports of the two Grand Secretaries.

This year we are expecting to have under our care seven or eight boys and girls. We are asking for an appropriation of \$900.00 each from the Grand Chapter and the Grand Lodge, with which to carry on the year's work.

We wish to thank those sisters and brothers of these two Orders, who have helped us with their loving counsel during the past year. To

have a small part in the preparation of these young people to go out in the world and assume its responsibilities, has been a great privilege to us and a trust that has not, we assure you, been assumed lightly.

We earnestly commend this branch of your fraternal activities and trust that it will receive your loving interest.

# GREETINGS AND REGRETS

The Grand Secretary presented telegrams and letters conveying greetings and best wishes for a successful Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and regret at their inability to be present, from M. W. William H. Hirsch, Grand Master of Masons of South Dakota; M. W. John J. Wemple, Past Grand Master, and R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I present at this time Worshipful Brother Cloyde B. Ellis of Wymore, he lives at Beatrice now, but is a member of Wymore Lodge No. 104, who will now deliver the Grand Oration. Brother Ellis.

#### ORATION

#### SPECULATIVE MASONS-OPERATIVE CITIZENS

One of God's most superb gifts to man is the power of imagination. Poor indeed, is he who does not have it, or possessing it, knows not its use. Without it the history of the past would be cold and lifeless, affording neither instruction nor inspiration—the joys and beauties of yesterday would be gone forever. We would be slaves of today, robbed of the promise of the fruition of our labors and the future would offer no hope.

I hope, this afternoon, to provoke your imagination.

Let us suppose that someone, a total stranger to the society in which we live, should be admitted to this room at this hour and after surveying this group, asked the question, "Who are these men?" I think you will all agree that, if his guide was one of us, the response would be something like this, "These men are the carefully selected and chosen representatives of equally select groups of citizens in more than 275 different communities in the State of Nebraska. They and those they represent have been accepted from among their fellow citizens because they were found to be men of intelligence, integrity, tolerant, and of good purpose. They represent the highest type of citizenship in their respective communities."

My purpose in stating this premise, is not to refresh or stimulate our pride. Justified as that pride is, I believe that, like other treasures which we possess, it should be hidden in the archives of our hearts,

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a secret source of confidence in our strength and ability to measure up to our responsibilities as Masons and citizens. If boasted of, it is likely to be misunderstood and to return ever and anon like Banquo's ghost to plague us, an impediment rather than an aid to the discharge of our tasks. So far as our uninitiated fellow citizens are concerned, it should be the silent influence which prompts unfailing recognition of opportunity as well as need for our talents and their employment without stint in unselfish promotion of the common good.

There is nothing in Masonry and there never will be so long as we adhere to its landmarks and charges, which would limit the influence of its precepts to the lives of those on its rolls. No man can be a good Mason unless he is also a good citizen. The adornments of its roster are those who have not only served it well but who have also served the cause of all humanity, and, laying down their tools, leave the world a better place in which men may live.

If the stranger's guide should inform him that we are called "Free and Accepted Masons," the guide, lest he leave a false impression, would have to explain that we are not operative Masons—neither quarrying or laying up natural stones, but rather, as speculative Masons, squaring, polishing, and preparing living stones for a building not made with hands, eternal in its beauty and its promise.

According to our history the earliest lodges were composed exclusively of operative Masons. While there may be some conflict of opinion about it, it seems fairly safe to say that the transition from those lodges to lodges as we know them occurred, in the main, during the 17th century. That this strange transition from a practical operative field to a purely speculative field did occur and with an unbroken continuity of organization, would appear to be one of the anomalies of human history. It is more than passing strange that this unbroken continuity is a fact. Strange because in the operative lodges there was a commonness of interest, problems, purposes, and even vocations. To the members of those lodges, the lodge was a part of their daily lives. It had an intimate, practical and direct connection with the prosaic task of making a living. Their proficiency and preferment in their lodges were determined by their skill and proficiency as operative Masons and builders of physical structures. When we contrast these incentives to union and brotherhood with their utter and complete absence-with the actual diversity of practical interests-of the speculative lodges, there would seem to be no reason for this strange fact of history.

But if we search beneath the surface, I think we will find a reason as real and as impelling today as during that period of transition. Whatever date we may accept as the Alpha of Masonry, I don't think that date is very important. Whether you begin with the operative lodges or are satisfied with the evidence of antecedents beyond their history, I am sure we will discover the cause, as beautiful and enduring as the structures they wrought. That reason like all those which have

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inspired man in his slow climb toward the destiny planned for him by the Supreme Architect, will be found to have been a matter of the spirit and the heart and not the hand.

The history of possible antecedents, lost in the midst of antiquity as well as the history of operative lodges clearly discloses the reason. By virtue of their skill as builders and the imperative need for it, the rulers of men, both from gratitude and from fear of being deprived of their service, granted them privileges and liberties not enjoyed by their fellowmen. In a period of human history when the rank and file of mankind were bound by chains of service, these operative Masons were granted the right to travel freely from place to place-the right to sell their services-the right to travel in foreign countries-to work and receive to their own use the rewards for their labor. They were not disturbed in the natural development of banding themselves together for their mutual protection and benefit. They parted the curtains of darkness which cast the gloom about their less fortunate fellowmen and traveled and lived in the bright light of freedom. In their intercourse and communion together they thought their own thoughts and their lives were enriched far beyond their material gains. In short, they became free men and accustomed to the blessings of liberty. As they viewed and appreciated their treasures, they became champions of the right of all men to enjoy that same liberty. Their trials and tribulations through the centuries, even as those of our foreign brothers today, resulted not from the secrecy of their organizations but because as operative citizens they stood for the dignity and liberty of all mankind.

It was inevitable that kindred spirits outside their operative field should be attracted to them and as the conditions which had prompted their emancipation and the need for their skills gradually disappeared, leaving only the fierce love of liberty, they accepted into their ranks those of similar spirit and fibre. Thus the transition began and while it has progressed from the purely operative to the purely speculative, it has been a change in external form only. There has been no interruption of the spirit. As its genesis was in love of liberty, its life to date, has been an unbroken golden cord assisting not only its own members but all mankind in the ascent upward toward the mountain top of universal liberty and brotherhood.

In the settlement of the new world it was only natural that among those who came there were many who brought with them that ancient spirit which was destined to bloom here as nowhere else in all the world. In the inevitable contest with tyranny and oppression, it was no coincidence that among those who supported the cause of human liberty there were many of our craft. They were attracted to its standard by inherent qualities like steel is attracted to the magnet. It was no coincidence that a Masonic lodgeroom in New England was later to be described as "the headquarters of the Revolution." There is significance as well as humor in the story of the member of a Boston

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lodge who said he was present as a spectator at the Boston tea party in disobedience of the strict orders of the master of his lodge, only to discover on penetrating the costume of a Mohawk Indian the Master of his Lodge, both present and active. We should not assume that Masons alone supported that cause with their blood and treasure. The noblest Mason of them all leaves a lesson in tolerance in his devastating rebuke of those who were unmindful of that cardinal virtue. Led in every phase of the formidable task of winning their freedom and forming a government dedicated to the equality of man and the preservation of human liberty by that same nobleman and the grandest name on the Masonic roll, that of Washington, they raised a standard of patriotism and citizenship, which we not only should but must emulate if we are to preserve the rich heritage which is ours, both as Masons and citizens.

When they signed the Declaration of Independence they made pledges to support its principles. What did they pledge? A small contribution in money? An evening or two a month, if not otherwise engaged? Their support, if it didn't hurt their business? Not They pledged to the support of its principles, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. They made this pledge without reservation or any thought of evasion. All of them stood ready to and many of them redeemed it in literal fullness. They were conscious of the truth that nothing worth while is ever attained or kept without a compensating cost and willingness to sacrifice. That truth is as old as the history of man and will be eternally true. Whenever we think we can evade it or disregard it, that moment the final curtain begins to settle across the stage bringing to an end the most beautiful drama of human history.

In the grim struggle that followed that Declaration, there were those who professed a sympathy for the cause and who stood ready to share the fruits of victory, but who also hid from Washington's ragged and starving troops their produce and supplies. Why? Because the enemy paid better prices and in gold. They were not operative citizens. That kind of citizen did not make America what it always has been and is today, the Mecca of oppressed peoples from all parts of the world, a land of individual liberty. That kind of citizen will not keep it what it is today, with all its faults, the best place of God's footstool.

After they had won their dearly priced independence there yet remained the task of building a structure of government that would insure to them and their posterity the blessings of liberty. In the constitutional convention of 1787 which undertook this task, we see operative citizenship at its best. Implored from every quarter to leave his earned and loved retirement to private life, Washington reluctantly consented to be a delegate. His consent was automatically followed by his unanimous election as chairman of that convention. Without pat-

tern or precedent to guide them, in the white heat of their love of country, these operative citizens hammered out a form of government which has been the envy and the ideal of lovers of liberty everywhere and which stands today the last great hope of man, the very soil of which millions yearn to kiss.

That great task nobly done, there yet remained the need for a steady hand, a pure heart, and perfect unselfishness to transform that plan of government into operative life. Notwithstanding that all but seven years of his adult life had been spent in the public service, Washington was again summoned from retirement. The limitless demand of his country was equalled only by his will to sacrifice for it. In contemplation of this demand he wrote to a friend as follows—his letter, a citizen's creed in itself:

"You are among the small number of those, who know my invincible attachment to domestic life, and that my sincerest wish is to continue in the enjoyment of it solely until my final hour.

"And certain I am, whensoever I shall be convinced the good of my country requires my reputation to be put in risk, regard for my own fame will not come in competition with an object of so much magnitude. If I declined the task, it would lie upon quite another principle. Notwithstanding my advanced season of life, my increasing fondness for agricultural amusements, and my growing love of retirement, augment and confirm my decided predilection for the character of a private citizen, yet it would be no one of these motives, nor the hazard to which my former reputation might be exposed, nor the terror of encountering new fatigues and troubles, that would deter me from any acceptance; but a belief, that some other person, who had less pretense and less inclination to be excused, could execute all the duties full as satisfactorily as myself."

Truly he was perfect example of speculative Mason and operative citizen.

Let us go out and view the structure which these operative citizens, so many of whom were speculative Masons, have built. The path ascends and as we trudge upward through the gloom and mist of a sad world we can see yonder in the distance in the bright sunshine a magnificent building. As we draw nearer we can see a great dome supported by beautiful columns about the base of which we see people.

As we come close to the nearest column we see smiling mothers teaching beaming children at their knees to worship a Christian God according to the dictates of each mother's heart. We are mindful that in most of the sad world below mothers cannot do this. We move to the next column and there we find men printing and freely distributing newspapers carrying news of all the world, uncensored and uncontrolled by civil authority, so that the people may know and be in a position to form their very own judgments and shape their own destinies.

At the next column we find people eagerly receiving books and periodicals of all kinds from which their minds and lives are enlightened and enriched. We are told that they are free to read what they please and that no book is ever burned.

About the next column we see groups of men and women of good purpose enjoying the freedom of banding themselves together for their own edification, mutual helpfulness and the service of their fellowmen.

About the next column we find schools of all kinds where children are being taught history, literature, and the rich record of science, all as written. We recall that in the world below much of the material being studied by these children has either been suppressed or warped, twisted and desecrated by puny mortals sleepwalking in a dream of their own omnipotence.

Then we come upon many columns about which men and women are permitted to freely engage in business and vocations of all kinds without any prejudice on account of their race, creed, or color.

Then we come to a column about which are clustered the homes of the families of men with happy children playing about them. We remember seeing in the world below one group of fifty thousand hopeless children under fourteen years of age forcibly separated from homes and loved ones—orphans of a storm of hate and intolerance.

Then we come upon two columns of surpassing beauty joined by an arch. About one we find men thinking their own thoughts and about the other we hear men freely expressing their thoughts and opinions. We are informed that they have been taught not to deprive those whose views they oppose of their freedom of thought and expression lest, by so doing, they take out of the arch the very stone which makes all their rights a reality and the whole temple of their liberties come tumbling down in complete ruin. That even though they disagree with every thought, word, and deed of a fellow, they stand ever ready to defend his right to his own views and to express them.

Then we come upon a column at the foot of which sits a court. There we find a humble and poor citizen challenging the power of his government to deprive him of rights guaranteed him by a constitution which only his fellow citizens can change. We hear that court pronounce its solemn judgment in favor of the citizen and against the government itself and we are amazed, for nowhere else in all the world could a thing like that happen. Suddenly we understand the difference between a government of law and a government of men.

We see columns beyond, but time is short and we turn into this marvelous structure. There we see in its center, illuminating the whole

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scene with a soft and radiant light, a great torch, its flame being fed by the service and sacrifice of citizens. We gaze into the vault above and there we see a vast dome studded with stars of hope and in a milky way of tolerance and brotherhood we can spell out the word "America."

This, my brothers, is the temple of human liberty which operative citizens have built and in the building of which speculative Masons have been prompted and privileged to play so large a part.

More than 150 years ago on the day that the last lines were drawn on the blueprint of this noble structure, Benjamin Franklin, who was truly a Grand Master of speculative Masonry and likewise a Grand Master among operative citizens, said this, "I believe that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years and can only end in despotism as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other."

What was then a prophecy now becomes a ringing challenge. A challenge to you and me. Shall we, as operative citizens, through indifference—thoughtlessness—lack of appreciation—the selfish pursuit of material things and our own pleasures—or the lack of the will to sacrifice, become so corrupted as to be incapable of meeting the responsibilities of free men? The answer to this challenge lies, not in the conduct of the man across the way or down the street, but in the individual attitude and conduct of you and me.

As this noble temple of our liberties stood throughout the 19th century, at once the envy and the ideal toward which the people of the rest of the world struggled to attainment, let us, in the true spirit of speculative Masonry, preserve it in this century. First, that we may preserve our own liberty; second, as an objective answer to the selfish villifiers of democracy abroad in the world; and lastly, as a hope and an inspiration to our unfortunate fellowmen who must begin anew the struggle to regain the liberty lost in the last few years.

Let us do this that we and those to come after us may continue to have the right 'to live—by no man's leave, underneath the law."

Let me close with this quotation and acknowledge my debt to Brother Savage for calling it to my attention:

"Take this message to your homes. No man liveth to himself alone. Each is responsible, not alone for his own conduct in life, for the part he plays, but answerable for the effect he has upon those about him, those who come in contact with his character and his life. We stand upon the mountain height of time—behind us is the midnight of centuries, before us is the dawn of the eternal morning—within us is the still, small voice of conscience and of prophecy, pleading for our fidelity to honor and to duty in the great work yet undone—pleading for our own devotion to the highest good of the myriads yet unborn—pleading in the name of Truth and in the name of Hope and in the name of God."

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master: I am sure that the response by the Brethren indicates their receptive minds and hearts in hearing this message from you.

# FLOWERS PRESENTED

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master: I want at this time to call attention to this bouquet of flowers which is before us, presented with best wishes from the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. We do appreciate this.

#### PRESENTATION OF BRETHREN WEARING BRONZE JORDAN MEDALS

# M. . W. . Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master:

#### Brethren:

At this time we would like to present and recognize all of the Brethren present who are wearing the Bronze Jordan Medal. Will those Brethren please stand and line up west of the Altar?

Brethren, I know that you are not desirous of hearing a long address or speech from me or anyone else here at this time. However, we do want to publicly acknowledge you, the wearers of this Bronze Jordan Medal, in your respective Lodges, indicating that you are the oldest members of the particular Lodges of which you are members. It shows to us that throughout the years you have been faithful to the principles and precepts of Freemasonry, clinging steadfast to its teachings, ready to acknowledge before the world that you are members of an order which is endeavoring to do a great service to mankind throughout the world. We appreciate the fact that you are here today and that you can be with us; we hope you will be back many times in the future. Thank you.

#### PRESENTATION OF FIFTY YEAR BADGE

#### M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master:

Those of you who are now wearing the Fifty Year Badge also may be received. Will all Brethren present, who wear the Fifty Year Badge, stand and be acknowledged?

I would like to have Brother William B. Wanner, Grand Senior Deacon, bring Brother John W. Farrand, member of Eminence Lodge No. 223, to the East.

Brethren, it is my pleasure at this time to present to another one of your members, a Fifty Year Badge. For me, so young in Masonic years

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to perform this task is rather difficult, knowing of the many years which others have served ahead of me. Fifty years from the life of the world may not seem much; fifty years in the life of a man means a great deal. And it is with pleasure that I present this badge today to a Brother past ninety years of age.

I would like to read from the ceremony which has been prepared for us on occasions like this, a part of what is written there.

The Grand Master reads from the presentation ceremony of the Grand Lodge.

W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, Chairman, 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 Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:

#### Brethren:

As we close our records for the year which has just passed and gaze into the immediate dawn of a new Masonic year, with an unfaltering trust in God and a prayer on our lips for the everlasting peace and brotherhood of mankind, we are reminded of the universality of Masonry and again admonished that Masonic Charity should be equally extensive.

Some one has said: "That any organization, secret or public, to justify its existence must be able to face its past with self respect and its future with high resolve. Its history, its landmarks, and its traditions should be a certain guaranty that its future activities will redound to the honor of its members and result in some good to mankind. Precept alone, however pure and lofty, means little—fulfillment means much."

On the subject of Masonic Charity, in its best and broadest sense, it must be gratifying to all members of our Great Fraternity to know that the challenge to Masonry presented by our numerous problems and questions of relief and welfare, has been met in a very satisfactory manner in this Grand Jurisdiction. Your Committee feels that every member of the Craft in this Jurisdiction should be thankful unto God for those sturdy pioneers who, in their infinite wisdom, saw fit to take the necessary measures to establish the original Orphans Educational Fund at the annual communication of this Grand Lodge held in Nebraska City in 1866. And in 1867, at the communication held in Omaha, M.'.W.'.G.'.M.'. Robt. W. Furnas made the following recommendation in his address to the Grand Lodge: "Do not fail to remember, brethren of Nebraska, that this is the most important

#### JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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measure ever yet presented for your consideration as an order, or that, perhaps, ever will be, and that now is the time to commence this great work, which is to show forth to the world one of the cherished principles of Masonry."

Brethren, by the adoption of that recommendation, there was established and put in place the keystone of our charitable and assistance program. Notwithstanding trials and tribulations which were overcome over a period of years, the manner in which we have kept the faith is best revealed to us in our splendid well managed homes at Plattsmouth and at Fremont.

In addition, the subordinate lodges of this Jurisdiction have performed a splendid service by co-operating in a great many instances with your Grand Lodge Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans. No report of your Committee would be complete without a brief composite statement of the amount expended by the various charitable agencies of your Grand Lodge for the past year. They are as follows:

Home Board at Plattsmouth	\$37,762
Home Board at Fremont	26,092
Subordinate Lodges	9,190
Grand Lodge Committee on Relief	9,286

Total......\$82,330

Based on our present membership of 31,736 Master Masons on record December 31, 1938, this amount represents an expenditure for charitable and assistance purposes of \$2.59 per capita. These figures rank well toward the top when compared with the charts and analyses compiled by the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada for the forty-six Grand Lodges in the United States and Canada.

These figures, also, represent a problem which we desire to call to your attention and which should receive your most careful thought and earnest consideration. During the past eight years our membership has declined from 42,027, in 1931, to 31,736, January 1, 1939, or a loss of 25%. Grand Lodge dues have remained the same and our income from this particular source has decreased in the same proportion as our loss in membership. On the other hand, our expenditures for this work have increased until now we are spending considerable in excess of our per capita income. Our gratitude should again be expressed to those who have so wisely preceded us in the administration of the affairs of this Grand Lodge and made this condition possible. You should not, however, expect this Grand Lodge to continue on this basis for an indefinite period of time. Neither this business, nor any other business, can long endure under similar conditions. We must keep and maintain that rich heritage which has been handed down to us and we call this situation to your attention hoping for your most careful consideration.

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During the past year your Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans has endeavored to function in a manner which would give careful and unbiased consideration to every request received by them from the subordinate lodge. This requires careful analysis and investigation on the part of all concerned. Sometimes complete information is not received and it has been found necessary to refer the case back to the subordinate lodge. There have been cases where State Assistance should have been secured through local county offices.

In other instances, a very commendable job has been performed by the subordinate lodge. Our experience has proven that it is not practical to compare one case with another because conditions and circumstances differ, and therefore, each should be determined by its individual analysis and merit.

During the past year, directly, and in co-operation with subordinate lodges, we have handled a total of 90 cases of direct relief, representing a total of 133 recipients, as follows: 44 men, 62 women and 33 children. This does not include a number of cases wherein counsel and advice were given which required no direct expenditure. This is a slight increase in total number of recipients over the preceding year and represents an expenditure of \$9,286.50, or a decrease of \$60.06 over 1938. The per capita cost has increased from 28.8 cents in 1938 to 29.2 cents in 1939, due to our loss in membership.

The following statistics should be studied carefully, as they give a comprehensive picture of the administration of the affairs of this Committee from 1931 to the present time:

Decrease in membership	24.5%
Decrease in available revenues for this	
Committee	24.4%
Increase in expenditures	60 %
Expenditure per capita, 1931	14 cents
Expenditure per capita, 1939	29.2 cents

It is most gratifying to know and to report to you that in every instance where other affiliations have been found, we received the cooperation and assistance of the Scottish Rite, Grand Commandery, and Grand Chapter O.'.E.'.S.'. We have received very valuable assistance through the Family Welfare Association of Omaha. The cost has been very nominal and we will continue our relationship with this organization for the coming year.

We make no attempt to predict general conditions for the future as our past experience has proved that we have always been too optimistic. We can only hope that agricultural conditions will improve to the extent that a general favorable reaction will be immediately reflected throughout the entire Jurisdiction.

Following our usual custom, this Committee visited and inspected the Home at Plattsmouth on Sunday, June 4th. Again we recommend

this trip to you and your families, as it means so much to our friends who are now living there, and we are sure it will prove to be of great satisfaction to you.

A complete audit of all records and accounts maintained by this Committee has been made by McConnell and Greenfield, certified public accountants, and their report is attached to and made a part of this record.

W. Pearl C. Hillegass, 81, Chairman, presented the Report 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. 31, 35, 42, 44, 87, 90, 94, 96, 103, 111, 113, 124, 140, 144, 166, 175, 182, 191, 212, 221, 229, 234, 236, 240, 251, 291, 296, 299, 310, and 312.

Total number of Lodges 292. Number represented 262. Number not represented 30. The following Lodge has not been represented for the past two Annual Communications: No. 94. The following Lodge has not been represented for the past three Annual Communications: No. 182. The following Lodge has not been represented for the past four Annual Communications: No. 191.

#### GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Walter R. RaeckeGrand	Master
R. W. William J. BreckenridgeDeputy	y Grand Master
R. W. Earl J. LeeGrand	Senior Warden
R.'.W.'.Edward F. CarterGrand	Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. SmithGrand	Secretary
V.'.W.'.George Allen BeecherGrand	Chaplain
W. Cloyde B. EllisGrand	Orator
W. Lute M. Savage Grand	Custodian
W. George A. Kurk Grand	Marshal
W.'.William B. WannerGrand	Senior Deacon
W.'.William C. SchaperGrand	Junior Deacon
W. Henry W. Carson Grand	Sentinel

Past Grand Masters: M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Harry A. Cheney, James R. Cain, Andrew H. Viele, Ambrose C. Epperson, Joseph B. Fradenburg, Lewis E. Smith, Charles A. Chappell, Robert R. Dickson, Edwin D. Crites, Frank H. Woodland, Ira C. Freet, John R. Tapster, Ralph O. Canaday, Archie M. Smith, Virgil R. Johnson, Chancellor A. Phillips, and William A. Robertson.

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# REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

		TOEL TOESDAY TATT	HE OF HODOBS	
LODGE		MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
NebraskaNo.	1	John B. Lichtenwallner, Jr	John L. Errington	Lewis C. McVea
Western Star. "	2	Joseph R. Carter	*Henry W. Carson	*Joseph R. Carter
Capitol "	3	*C. Walter Blixt		
Nemaha Valley "	4	Lloyd R. Wheeldon.	Harry Allen	*A. L. Lawrence
Omadi "	5	B. Ralph Boals		
Plattsmouth "	6	J. Russell Reeder	Ralph J. Wehrbein	
Falls City "	9	Philip F. Scholl	*Philip F. Scholl	*Philip F. Scholl
Solomon "	10	Emil Kruse		Raymond C. Hansen
Covert "	11	Frank L. Burbridge.	Albert Sand	
Orient "	13	*Clarence Ratekin	Lawrence Vogele	
Peru "	<b>14</b>	Homer L. Matthews.		
Fremont "	15	Hugh T. Copeland	Roy S. Planck	Paul Pascoe
Tecumseh "	17	CharlesH.Ziegler,Jr	ArthurC.Hasenyager	*Thomas J. Current
Lincoln "	19	Theodore J. Roeder.	Albert S. Johnston.	Mark Simons
Washington "	<b>21</b>	*Fred I. Krogh		Vance A. Nielsen
Pawnee "	23	*Harold F. Vance		
Saint Johns "	25			Edward A. Hoagland
Beatrice "	26	Harry C. Price	*Harry C. Price	*Harry C. Price
Jordan "	27			Robert L. Norman
Hope "	29	*Samuel C. Lawrence.		
Blue River "	30	Erwin T. Casey		
Tekamah "	31			
Platte Valley. "	32	Ezra W. Fisher	*Mainard E. Crosby.	
Ashlar "	33	Emil F. Roeser	Charles A. Taylor	
Acacia "	34	Kenneth C. Hinman.	••••••	
Fairbury "	35			,
Lone Tree "	36	Cecil Willhoft	Thomas A. Barton	
Crete "	37	John J. Kubes, Jr		
Oliver "	38	Roland Ramsay		
Papillion "	39	Martin L. Allen		
Humboldt " Northern Light "	40	Harlan S. Heim		
rior uncern might	41 42	Rudolf C. Hoehne		and the second s
Juniata " Hebron "		*D-1 D 01		
Harvard "	43 44	*Dale B. Shearer		
Rob Morris "	46	Frank O. Raasch	***************************************	
Fairmont "	48	Harry B. Hall		
Evening Star "	49	*William B. Wieland		
Hastings "	49 50	*Herman W.Aspegren		*William B. Wieland
Fidelity "	51	John Eberly		
Hiram "	52	U U	1 1	
Charity "	53	Chiefer of the Heldrow of		
onanty	00	Trank E. Mornart	*************	

\*Proxy.

## JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

LODGE		MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Lancaster No.	. 54	Calvin B. Hall	*Victor Seymour	Wayne W. Reese
Mosaie "	55		*Alfred Barnes	
York "	56	Earl W. Williams		
Mount Moriah. "	57	Elting D. France		
Wahoo "	59	Emil A. Anderson	*Lauren W. Walther.	*Nile O. Walther
Melrose "	60	John E. Davis		
Thistle "	61	Carl J. Goetz	Herman M. Campbell	
Keystone "	62	*Emmett C. Arnett		
Riverton "	63	*George W. Thompson		
Blue Valley "	64	*Vance F. Jelinek		
Osceola "	65	*Phillips B. Campbell	*Phillips B. Campbell	*I. Donald Huston
Edgar "	67	Adolph A. Recht	Claude W. Thurber.	
Aurora "	68	*Claude A. Rennau		
Sterling "	70	Henry E. Rogers	*Henry E. Rogers	*Henry E. Rogers
Trowel "	71	Allyn W. Reimund		
Hooper "	72	John W. Urban		
Friend "	73	Ernest H. Wolford.		
Alexandria "	74	H. Dewey Sinn	*BenjaminF.Headrick	
Frank Welch "	75	David E. Ells		
Nelson "	77	Henry H. Hite		
Albion "	78	Alfred M. Atwood	Earl W. Hutchinson.	Raymond E. Hall
Geneva "	79	Gerald Walton	Paige L. Hall	*Gerald Walton
Composite "	81		*Pearl C. Hillegass	*Pearl C. Hillegass
Saint Paul "	82	Wayne J. Kimber	*Walter L. Kimber	Lyle W. Jacobs
Corinthian "	83	Harry N. Larson	*Andrew Okeson	*F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield "	84	Wesley Shaw	*Wesley Shaw	*Wesley Shaw
Tyre "	85	*Robert S. Rice	*Robert S. Rice	*Robert S. Rice
Doniphan "	86	Eldon Cunningham		
Ionic "	87			
Star "	88	Ross McCluskev		
Cedar River "	89	Donald Leininger		
Elk Creek "	90			
Oakland "	91	Harvey S .Latsch	Henry H. Struthers.	*Harold E. Paulson
Hubbell "	92	Oscar D. Gooden		*Oscar D. Gooden
Beaver City "	93	*John Stevens	*John Stevens	*John Stevens
Bennett "	94			
Garfield "	95	Elmer F. Stolte		
Utica "	96			
Euclid "	97	Clarence E. Pool	Gardner R. Binger	
Republican "	98	Tom F. Chandler		
Shelton "	99	Donald C. Smith		*Lawrence F. Haug
Creighton "	100	*Harry A. Cheney		

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LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
PoncaNo. 101	*C. Virgil Gee	C. Merle Kingsbury.	
Waterloo " 102	William M. Moser	Arthur H. Bull	
Ord " 103			
Wymore " 104	Roy V. Bogard	*Roy V. Bogard	*Roy V. Bogard
Stella " 105	Wellington L. Evans	Alfred Shellenbarger	v 0
Porter " 106		Gustaf Lorentz	
Table Rock " 108	*James P. Hinds		
Pomegranate " 110	Harold Richards		
DeWitt " 111			
Springfield " 112		*BenjaminL.Schobert	
Globe " 113			
Wisner " 114	*Louis Purtzer		
Harlan " 116	*Donald A. Russell	*Donald A. Russell	
Hardy " 117	*Jacob E. Hart	*Jacob E. Hart	*Jacob E. Hart
North Bend " 119	Einer Miller	Henry C. Beebe	A. Neil Kunkle
Wayne " 120	George W. Fortner	Walter Benthack	*Ralph Crockett
Superior " 121	William T. Oswald.	Carl C. Sowles	
Auburn " 124			
Mount Nebo " 125	Clyde E. Pearson	George Lindauer	*John J. Reimers
Stromsburg " 126	*William J. Marquis.		
Minden " 127	*Charles A. Chappell.		
Guide Rock " 128	Sydney E. Vogler	*Sydney E. Vogler	*Sydney E. Vogler
Blue Hill " 129		Frank O. Delahoyde.	
Tuscan " 130	*Roscoe Crumbliss		
Scribner " 132	*Waldemar E. Peters		
Elm Creek " 133	Floyd S. Worthing		
Solar " 134	Harvey D. Abel		
McCook " 135			
Long Pine " 136		*William C. Smith, Si	William C. Smith,Sr.
Upright " 137	A HOODOTO MONOCHART		Eden Backenberg
Rawalt " 138			
Clay Centre " 139	FILMOTORO OF FILMOTOR		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Western " 140			
Crescent " 143	Internet of one protection		
Kenesaw " 144			
Bancroft " 145	112 1 2001 201 201 2 200-0-04		
Jachin " 146			
Siloam " 147			
EmmetCrawford" 148			
Jewel " 149			
Cambridge " 150			
Square " 151	•	Ronald E. Fike	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

\*Proxy.

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LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
ParallelNo. 152	*Allen. E. Burgett		
Evergreen " 153	*Edmund D. Lundak.		
Lily " 154	Hans Holst		
Hartington " 155	Marvin C. Sorensen.	Quay A. Burney	
Pythagoras " 156	Harold L. Banta		
Valley " 157	*Lewis L. Skiles	[	
Samaritan " 158	Ole O. Sove	*George A. Stevens	*Benjamin F. Pitman
Ogalalla " 159	LawrenceE.Peterson		
Zeredatha " 160		*J. Frank Powell	*W. Herman Aughe
Mount Zion " 161	John C. Rasp	(	
Trestle Board. " 162		*Edwin C. Yont	
Unity " 163	Hie E. Warren	Walter A. Woitzel	
Atkinson " 164	Boyd W. Planck	*Boyd W. Planck	*Boyd W. Planck
Barneston " 165	Percy T. Johnson		
Mystic Tie " 166			
Elwood " 167	Robert R. Roepke		
Curtis " 168	Ulysses S. Snyder		
Amity " 169	Frank F. Aplan		
Mason City " 170	*William D. Redmond		
Merna " 171	Glenn J. Graybeal		Vance L. Cox
Grafton " 172	*George C. Casten		
Robert Burns " 173	Clyde H. Jones		
Culbertson " 174	Benj. V. Eisenach	*Benj. V. Eisenach	*B. V. Eisenach
Temple " 175			
Gladstone " 176	*Bert Knapp		
Hay Springs " 177	*Roy T. Stiehl	*Roy T. Stiehl	*Roy T. Stiehl
Prudence " 179	Hugh W. Pettijohn.	Charles F. Dimery	
Justice " 180	Walter C. Edwards.		
Faith " 181		*Walter O. Barnes	
Incense " 182			
Alliance " 183	Charley C. Talbot	*Karl J. Stern	*Charley C. Talbot
Bee Hive " 184	Arthur C. Swanson.	William B. Rushlau.	F. Plummer Martin
Boaz " 185	Ralph C. Boyer		
Israel " 187	George R. Byam		
Meridian " 188	Dana B. Dillon		*Lester W. Carlson
Granite " 189	Otis D. Applegate		
Amethyst " 190	*Raleigh B. Joy	*Raleigh B. Joy	
Crystal " 191			
Minnekadusa " 192	Earl M. Hodges		***********************
Signet " 193	Harry H. Hunt	*Oliver W. Fleming	
Highland " 194		Carl P. Bonebright.	
Arcana " 195	Claude H. Saults		
	Ciauto II. Daulos		

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LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
LevelNo. 196	Robert F. Phillips		
Morning Star. " 197	John Schultz		
Purity " 198	C. Gerald Adams		
Gavel " 199	*Charles M. Beggs	*Charles M. Beggs	*Charles M. Beggs
Blazing Star " 200	*Luther D. Pierce	*Luther D. Pierce	*Luther D. Pierce
Scotts Bluff " 201	Robert G. Barton	*Robert G. Barton	
Golden Sheaf " 202	Martin Madsen		
Roman Eagle " 203	David Predmestky		
Plainview " 204	Henry F. Kuhl	Lintery II. Madditter	
Golden Fleece. " 205	Harry B. Linch		
Napthali " 206	*John D. Steiner	*John D. Steiner	*John D. Steiner
Parian " 207	*J. I. Christiansen	*J. I. Christiansen	*J. I. Christiansen
Gauge " 208	Floyd E. Bossen	0. 1. Chilboranso2	Joseph W. Baird
Canopy " 209	Floyd E. Dossen	Alfred B. Stroemer.	Joseph W. Dand
East Lincoln " 210	Glenn Poore		*Louis C. Anderson
Cement " 211	Rudolph H. Luebs		Louis O. Anderson
Compass□" 212			
Plumbline " 214	Joseph L. Bowes		
Occidental " 215	HarryE.McCutcheon		
Palisade " 216	Lester R. Eickmier.	Roy Brown	
Wauneta " 217	*C. Robert Carlson	*C. Robert Carlson	*C. Robert Carlson
Bloomfield " 218	Peter Berner		
Relief " 219	Floyd D. Tidemann.		
Magnolia " 220	Nelson L. Hansen		*Dell Dohrman
Wood Lake " 221			
Landmark " 222	ThomasW.McDonald		
Eminence " 223	*John W. Farrand		
Silver Cord " 224	Thurman G. Weddel.	George E. Childs	Harold M. Johnson
Cable " 225	Floyd D. Lucas		John D. Finch
Grace " 226	*Fred H. Romig		
North Star " 227	Harlan W. Cane	Graham A. Barringer	
Bartley " 228	August W. Teter	*August W. Teter	
Comet " 229			
Delta " 230	Forrest B. Long		
Mount Hermon " 231	Lewis H. Combs	Jense B. R. Miller	Henry W. Zahn
John S. Bowen " 232	Alvin J. Svendgard.		
Gilead " 233	Chester B. Wilson	*Given G. Reber	*Wayne A. Davies
Zion " 234			*****
Fraternity " 235	*Clifford L. Imel		*Clifford L. Imel
Golden Rule " 236			******
Cubit " 237	*Herbert E. Little		

\*Proxy.

#### JUNE, 1939]

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNIOR WARDEN LODGE MASTER SENIOR WARDEN . Geo. Armstrong" 241 Carl A. Anderson ... \*Frank F. McMullin Tvrian ..... " 243 William M. Kenley Hampton .... " 245 Henry Knutson George C. Sheldon ... Nehawka .... No. 246 Paul W. Madsen .... Vernon A. Craft ... \*Lester J. McWhorter \*Alfred N. Lundstrom Corner-Stone.. " 247 Laurel ..... " 248 G. Aubrey Love .... Gothenburg .. " 249 Einar E. Gustafson. Ervin J. Marcott.... Geo. Washington" 250 Henry Sterkel ..... Wausa ..... " 251 Hildreth ..... " 252 \*Alonzo L. Beck.... Beemer ..... " 253 John Beaver..... Bassett ..... " 254 Frank Barker ..... Bradshaw .... " 255 Chancy B. Palmer .. Hickman ..... " 256 ..... Albert J. Staats.... Holbrook ..... " 257 Ernest H. Strickland ..... Anselmo ..... " 258 Kenneth K. Kull ... ..... Bee ..... " 259 \*Calvin W. Noxon... .................... Ornan ..... " 261 \*Clyde Fisher ..... \*Clyde Fisher Clyde Fisher ..... Endeavor .... " 262 \*Joseph Reiter ..... Mitchell ..... " 263 Fred Loibl ...... \*Fred Loibl ..... \*Fred Loibl Franklin ..... " 264 Vern L. Dunn..... ...... Rob't W. Furnas" 265 Robert W. Patterson \* Robert W. Patterson Silver ..... " 266 Jason W. House.... James A. Tulleys" 267 \*E. Delmer Long.... Geo. W. Lininger" 268 Irving W. Benolken. \*John S. Hedelund .... Riverside .... " 269 Benjamin F.McBride ..... Huntley ..... " 270 \*John B. Richman... Oasis ..... " 271 Paul Hobson ..... ......... Lee P. Gillette " 272 John W. Seyfer .... Charles Anderson ... Crofton ..... " 273 \*Carl W. Hansen.... ..... Olive Branch .. " 274 George F. McMullen \*Samuel U. G. Shaw Ramah ..... " 275 \*John H. Sutlief Charles E. Opitz.... Antelope ..... " 276 \*Charles H. Stockdale Sioux ..... " 277 J. H. Wilhermsdorfer \*J. H. Wilhermsdorfer \*J. H. Wilhermsdorfer Litchfield .... " 278 ................... Robert A. Stouffer. ..... Wallace ..... " 279 J.Albert Shellenberg . Swastika .... " 280 \*Willard F. Abbott ... Florence ..... " 281 Howard H. Bond ... William B. Olds Mullen ..... " 282 \*Richard A. Moller Exeter ..... " 283 Nels J. Lark..... Seneca ..... " 284 Alfred Hilpmann... ........

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LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Camp Clarke.No. 285		C. Ernest Mitchell	
Oshkosh " 286	Paul D. Temple	*Paul D. Temple	*Paul D. Temple
Union " 287	Guy C. Burton		1 dui Di 1 duipio
Omaha " 288	Arthur P. Rasmussen		George W. Marshall
Lotus " 289		Emil K. Bauman	George II, Marshan
John J. Mercer " 290	Walter W. Hitch	John P. Linn	
Diamond " 291			
Wolbach " 292	Ernest H. Davis	*Ernest H. Davis	*Ernest H. Davis
Monument " 293	Irvan S. Renie	Diffest II. Davis	Ernest II. Davis
	IIvan S. Kenne		Orville C. Wisdom
	William E. Helmick.	*James E. McAllister	
Minatare " 295			
Cowles " 296	#Charles II T. 4-	••••••	•••••
Cotner " 297	*Charles H. Jorte	••••••	•••••
Chester " 298	James E. Woodward	••••••	•••••
Sutherland " 299		••••••	•••••
Liberty " 300	Lugene S. Gilmour	••••••	••••••
Bayard " 301	James A. Whitney	*James A. Whitney	*James A. Whitney
Mizpah " 302	A. Clem Schock	Robert J. Hanks	•••••
Right Angle " 303	William T. Bailey	*Cloyd L. Hawley	Henry J. Bremers
Ruskin " 304	Aleck E. Olds	••••••	••••••
Newman Grove " 305	George E. Kennedy.	••••••••••••••••••	•••••
Golden Rod " 306	Arthur R.Schoenberg	*A. R. Schoenberg	*A. R. Schoenberg
William E. Hill " 307	Carl D. Halvorsen	••••••	
Perkins " 308	Claude H. Elwell		
Winnebago " 309	"George W. Zapp	*George W. Zapp	*George W. Zapp
Victory " 310	•••••		••••••
Polk " 311	Isaac T. Samuelson.		Clarence W. Recknor
Oak Leaf " 312	•••••		
Potter " 313	Roy L. MacAdam		
Craftsmen " 314	*Hubert R. Mann		
Palmer " 315	Buren P. Wells		Leonard C. Kyes
Alpha " 316	*Ray Madison	*John L. Hazlegrove.	
Mid-West " 317	Adolph J. Heusser	Russell O. Adams	*Robert E. Musick
Grand Island " 318	George W. Monson.	Edward Huwaldt	
Bladen " 319	"Henry Erickson	*Henry Erickson	
College View " 320	Jack Watson	Emil J. Salzman	
Harmony " 321	Irvin Campbell		*Irvin Campbell
Pioneer " 322	*Lyle L. Wood		-
Lebanon " 323	Lovell Burley	Robert E. Lund	
Cairo " 324			
	Land an an Educou		Langer NoorBoi

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#### JUNE, 1939]

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, 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:

The Committee on Jurisprudence submits the following report under the headings hereinafter shown, as referred to us, in the Grand Master's address:

#### DECISIONS

1. We approve Decision No. 1.

2. We approve Decision No. 2.

3. We approve Decision No. 3.

4. We approve Decision No. 4.

5. We do not approve Decision No. 5, as the decision is contrary to Section 88.

6. We do not approve Decision No. 6, as the decision is contrary to Section 88.

7. We approve Decision No. 7.

8. We approve Decision No. 8.

9. We approve Decision No. 9.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

10. We do not approve Recommendation No. 3.

11. We do not approve Recommendation No. 4.

12. We do not approve Recommendation No. 5.

13. We approve the alternative Recommendation of No. 6, and recommend that the law be changed to give effect to the recommendation.

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

14. We recommend that no action be taken on the Declaration of Principles at this annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

15. We recommend that this Grand Lodge continue the committee on the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, and that the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction give their best endeavors to assist in the completion of the Memorial.

At 5:10 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

#### GRAND LODGE DINNER

#### Tuesday, June 6, 1939, 6 o'clock P. M.

For several years a dinner has been tendered to the Masters, Wardens, Members of Committees, Distinguished Guests, and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge. This year, M.'.W.'.Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master, decided to have a program in connection with the dinner. The dinner was a very happy occasion, enjoyed by 400 Brethren, following which the Grand Master introduced W.'.Brother John S. Hedelund, who, in turn, presented the Men's Chorus of Trinity Cathedral Choir, and their director and organist, Brother Albert Sand, who entertained the Brethren with a very delightful group of six numbers. The Grand Master then introduced M.'.W.'.Henry C. Chiles, Grand Master of Masons of Missouri, who had consented to address the Brethren. M.'.W.'.Brother Chiles is a most entertaining and delightful speaker, and his address on the "Symbolism of the Working Tools" was enthusiastically received. The evening was warm, but the Brethren remained until the benediction was pronounced by V.'.W.'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

#### SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION

#### Wednesday, June 7, 1939.

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.

Bro. Thomas A. Barton, 36, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD To the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:

The grim reaper called death has been at work again in our Masonic World, cutting down a flower here and there to transplant again in the Garden of God. To the loved ones of our deceased brethren, we pray that every void and vacancy in your heart and home may be filled with the glowing presence of our glorious Lord. The words of the poet, Thaxter, are true:

> "The night is long and pain weighs heavily, But God will hold His world above despair. Look to the East, where upon the lucid sky The morning climbst The day shall yet be fair."

Since our last Grand Lodge session, in other Grand Jurisdictions, 3 Grand Masters, 27 Past Grand Masters, 2 Deputy Grand Masters, 1 Past Deputy Grand Master, 1 Grand Chaplain, 1 Past Grand Chaplain, 1 Senior Grand Warden, 1 Past Senior Grand Warden, and 1 Grand Steward have passed on to their eternal reward. JUNE, 1939]

In our Grand Jurisdiction there have passed from our lodges to the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides, 554 brethren. For them, we feel sure, that the Great Light of Masonry, even in their darkest hours, illuminated the road to God, and that they heard Him say: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

> "Gone unto the land upon whose peaceful shore, There rests no shadow, falls no strain: Where those who meet shall part no more And those long parted meet again."

It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of a Past Grand Chaplain, one Assistant Grand Custodian and the President of the Nebraska Masonie Home.

#### V.'.W.'. Luther M. Kuhns 33°

Luther M. Kuhns was born in Omaha, Nebraska, December 10th, 1861, and passed away in the city of his birth March 18th, 1939.

In 1886 he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and that same year he received his Master Mason Degree. On June 5, 1893, he came by demit from Gettysburg Lodge No. 336, Pennsylvania, to Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha, Nebraska, in which lodge he retained his membership until his death. In 1902-03 he was Grand Chaplain for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and in 1903-04, he was Grand Orator. In 1913 he was elected a trustee of the Nebraska Masonic Home. He served on the Committee on Admission from 1914-1918, when he was made chairman of this important committee, which position he held until his This was perhaps, to him, the most satisfying of all his death. activities. Here he felt that he was making the burden a little lighter and the road a little brighter to those descending the shady slopes of life's mountain side. Brother Kuhns held many offices of honor and trust in the different Masonic bodies. He was also a scholar and writer of unique ability. We can say truthfully of him that he has left "foot prints on the sands of time."

#### W. .. Brother Millard M. Robertson 33°

Millard M. Robertson was born at Bethany, Missouri, on June 22, 1867, and passed to his right reward on January 3rd, 1939. He was a zealous, interested and devoted Mason for more than thirtyeight years. The Ancient Craft Degrees were conferred in Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha, Nebraska. He received his Entered Apprentice Degree, October 8, 1900, was passed to the Degree of a Fellow Craft November 19, 1900, and raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason December 21, 1900. He occupied various chairs in his lodge and served as Worshipful Master throughout the year of 1905. He served the Lodge as Treasurer from 1907 to 1921. In 1914 he was

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elected a member of the Nebraska Masonic Home Board; in 1915 was elected a Vice-President, serving in that capacity for twenty years; and was elected President January 23, 1935, in which office he served with outstanding ability and a high degree of efficiency until his death. We doubt not that he is serving today in a new Home, God's Home on High.

#### W.'. Brother John R. Easley

Brother Easley was born June 7, 1871, at Alexandria, Nebraska, and was called to his Heavenly Home on September 19, 1938, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He was initiated September 10, 1906, passed November 12, 1906, and raised December 10, 1906, in Alexandria Lodge No. 78, Alexandria, Nebraska. For many years he made his home in Sutton, Nebraska.

Brother Easley was appointed Assistant Grand Custodian on June 28, 1927, and he served continuously, with a marked degree of ability, until his death. He gave much of his time willingly for the good of Masonry, and possessed those traits of character which made him appreciated and endeared to all that knew him.

Thus brethren, said the Prophet: "We are born to die, as the stars fly upward." But one who entered the realm of victorious living, when he came to the end of life, reached out his sainted hand seeking to touch death itself, and exclaimed: "O death, where is thy sting, O, grave, where is thy victory?" Well has Malan the poet written in those beautiful verses, the title of which is:

#### "WHAT IS DEATH ?"

"It is not death to die-

To leave the weary road, Amid the Brotherhood on High, To be at home with God. It is not death to close The eye long dimmed with tears, And wake in glorious repose To spend eternal years. It is not death to bear The wrench that sets us free From dungeon chain, to breathe the air Of boundless liberty. It is not death to fling Aside the sinful dust, And rise in strong exulting wing To live among the just. Lord, thou Prince of Life Thy chosen cannot die! Like thee they conquer in the strife And reign with thee on High."

W.'. Brother Frank A. Cloidt is going to sing—"The City Four Square." V.'.W.'. Brother George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain will offer prayer, remembering the loved ones of our deceased brethren.

W. Ellis W. Cass, 302, Chairman, presented the report of the Temple Building Advisory Committee, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. . F. . & A. . M. . of Nebraska:

As a Committee of the whole and as individual members of the committee we have been called in council by the Grand Master for what little advice we might be able to give on matters pertaining to the refinancing of, incurring indebtedness, or purchase of buildings. Mention is made in the Grand Master's report where he has explained the financing of four particular Lodges.

The committee feels there is nothing separate to be reported at this time, but we would in all sincerity suggest to each of the Grand Lodge members that they do not overlook Section 89-C, page 51, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, A. .F. & A. .M. . of Nebraska—Edition of 1934, which reads:

"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."

W. Harold M. Smith, 92, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts, which was adopted.

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

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

Your Board of Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts reports nothing done, nothing doing and expresses the hope that it will not always be thus.

Through the years, a series of conditions have been encountered which has prevented this Board from fulfilling to any noteworthy extent the function for which it was originally conceived. This situation,

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in no manner, detracts from the importance or value of the objective. The occasions for the use of our service are so few, the service available is so generally unknown to the Craft at large, that, in the absence of active paid promotion, it is small wonder that our growth is slow.

The Fraternity continues to receive most generous bequests from its members and friends. These are occasionally suggested by the attorney drawing the will and therein lies an opportunity for our lawyer-members which should never be overlooked. Through this medium —will and bequest—a great good is done the Order. Our Board, on the other hand, can render a great good to the brother while he is still with us, by assuring him freedom from financial worry and the peace of mind in his declining years arising from the knowledge that he is guaranteed a regular and ample income while he needs it and that the designated portion of his capital will later become a part of the Grand Lodge permanent funds. In this manner, the fruits of his years of toil and thrift are not lost and dissipated unwisely but, though his hands may falter and fail his savings continues his work forever through the agency of the various activities of the Grand Lodge.

The above observations are worthwhile and each brother to whose attention this may come is urged to consider the idea at length, both for himself and for the account of his friends. While financial conditions are such that the generous contracts of a few years ago cannot in safety be offered at this time, the Board feels that upon consultation some plan can be evolved to meet the special requirements of any interested individual. Any communications along this line should be sent to the Grand Secretary and will receive immediate attention.

The Board desires to add its word to the tributes already accorded the memory of our Chairman of many years service, Dr. Luther M. Kuhns. Those who were denied the privilege of working with him as Master Masons in Life's quarries, will never know the zest and vigor with which he approached all problems of fraternal service as they confronted him. The passing years never diminished in his heart the joy of serving the brethren of his beloved Craft. With the unforgetable memory of his fidelity to his ideals and standards in our minds, we who remain can do no other than pledge ourselves to continue the work as Dr. Kuhns would want us to do.

As a matter of custom, the Board requests that the usual sum of \$50 be appropriated for its use with the hope that we may have legitimate reason for its employment.

M.'.W.'.Edwin D. Crites, 158, presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was adopted.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

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

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence reports that a suggestion has been received from the Grand Lodge of Denmark, A. F. & A. M. of which A. Hinrichsen, Free Masons Hall, 33 Smallegade, Copenhagen F., Denmark, is Grand Secretary, suggesting that that Grand Lodge would be happy to extend fraternal relations to our Grand Lodge and to arrange an exchange of representatives.

There are two Grand Lodges in the Kingdom of Denmark, the other of which is known as the National Grand Lodge of Denmark, of which His Majesty, King Christian X, is Grand Master, and of which Alex Troedsson, 23 Vlagdamsveg, Copenhagen, Denmark, is the Grand Secretary.

After proper investigation and study your Committee recommends that the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Nebraska extend fraternal recognition to the National Grand Lodge of Denmark last above mentioned, and that the Grand Lodge authorize an exchange of Grand representatives with said Grand Lodge; and that such action be not taken with respect to the Grand Lodge of Denmark first above mentioned. This is in conformity with the policy heretofore followed not to recognize more than one Grand Lodge in any state or country. As between the two Grand Lodges, for reasons unnecessary to set out herein, we feel that the National Grand Lodge of Denmark is the one to be recognized.

#### Remarks by

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M. . W. . Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary: You probably know that for some years Brother Edwin D. Crites, who just presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, has been writing the Masonic Review of other Grand Jurisdictions. For some years we have planned to have it printed in advance so it could be delivered at the time of the Grand Lodge meeting. This year we have it in print and there are ninetyeight pages of this report. In this report, you Brethren, who are seeking Masonic education and want some copies to present to your Lodge, or want to make a Masonic address, will find all the matter you need.

Brother Crites is one of the outstanding Foreign Correspondents of this country. This report is worth every Brother's time and attention to read it. I am making this statement because I want you Brethren to take this copy, which will be passed out by the Assistant Custodians in a few minutes. I want you to take them home and look them over and don't stick them in your desks. Read them and use them, and you will get a lot of information, a lot of Masonic education, if that is what you

want. It is there, and it is going to be handed to you on a platter in a few moments, and just because it is just handed to you I hope you won't leave it on the seat and not take it home. Brethren, please read it.

W. Charles H. Marley, 1, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Applications for Reinstatement, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REINSTATEMENT

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

The petitions for reinstatement of one hundred and eight Brethren who had been suspended for non-payment of dues for over three years have been referred to your Committee during the term of our present Most Worshipful Grand Master. The average age of these petitioners was 49, the ages ranging from 32 to 79. As in past years, many and varied were the reasons assigned for suspensions, the larger number still being "out of employment" and "the depression."

W. Thurman C. Weddel, 224, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, which was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

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

We, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, reporting on the matters presented to it:

1. The Committee suggests and recommends that the charter of Huntley Lodge No. 270, A.  $\dot{F}$ . & A. M. Huntley, Nebraska, be cancelled, and revoked, for the failure to conform to the requirements of Section 79, Chapter X, of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, and that the incoming Grand Master be empowered to settle and determine the status of the members thereof.

2. We recommend that dispensations to elect and install officers, and confer degrees, without reference to time, be approved and confirmed.

M. W. Henry H. Wilson, 19, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace, which was adopted.

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

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

Your Committee on the Promotion of the World's Peace present the following report:

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNE, 1939]

The history of the last twelve months records no progress towards the establishment and maintenance of World Peace. Indeed the world seems to have entered upon a retrograde movement. The World's peace has been threatened more in the last twelve months than at any other time since the "Peace of Versailles." Some nations have frankly proclaimed that military power is the only influence they recognize in international relations. From this, it follows that nations peacefully inclined must accept the challenge and be prepared to meet force with force. The world now realizes that neutrality and isolation are no longer guaranties against invasion. For a nation to fail, under these circumstances, to prepare to meet force with force, simply would be committing national suicide.

We, in consequence, witness a strange phenomenon. In a world, most of which longs for peace, there is an unprecedented race in military and naval armament. Never, heretofore, in a time of general peace, have nations spent in armament anything like the vast sums that are now being spent in preparation for war. Perhaps none want war. But some nations seem determined to get that which they can get only by war and others feel that they must be prepared to defend that which they, in good faith, believe to be their own.

We are appalled when we realize that every year the engines of destruction are being made more efficient for their deadly work. We are shocked when we now realize that modern warfare spares none on account of age or sex. Modern war endangers the women and children as well as the soldier and sailor. The great nations of the world are rapidly preparing for a general war, a war which will be more destructive of life and property than any the world has yet seen. All of this, at a time most of the people want peace.

The danger seems to lie in a want of efficient international machinery to bring the public opinion of the world to effectively promote the peace they so passionately desire.

Some Americans seem to feel that the time has come when we should strike hands with the democracies of Europe to meet aggression on Democracy. Many others believe that the greatest service we can render the democracies of the world is to set the world an example of our one hundred and thirty million people, governing themselves well and preserving for ourselves and our posterity those fundamental principles of liberty so dearly bought with the sacrifices of our forefathers. Let us hope that in the promotion of World Peace the present is merely the darkest hour before the dawn.

W. Norris Chadderdon, 146, presented the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, which was adopted section by section and then as a whole.

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CODIFICATION OF THE LAW To the Grand Lodge, A.'.F.'.& A.'.M.'. of Nebraska:

Pursuant to the approved recommendations of the Committee on Jurisprudence and the affirmative action of the Grand Lodge, we recommend:

1. That Section 107 be amended to read as follows:

"All petitions for initiation, affiliation, waiver of jurisdiction, and for a dispensation for a new lodge, must be referred to a committee, and be voted on no sooner than on the 28th day after the petition was received."

2. That Section 115 be amended to read as follows:

"It is not necessary for an Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason to petition his lodge in writing for advancement, unless he has been rejected, or a period of five years has elapsed since taking the preceding degree, in which event, the petition for advancement must set out the dates of receiving the preceding degree, or degrees, and shall follow the usual course, or unless he has been elected and received either of said degrees in a lodge not having jurisdiction. But he must be examined in open lodge and show a thorough knowledge of at least the first section of the lecture of the preceding degree. The fees to be charged for the succeeding degrees shall be the fees in force at the time the petition for advancement is received by the lodge. No Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason shall receive the next degree sooner than on the 28th day after he received the preceding degree."

The approved decisions of the Grand Master are merely administrative interpretations of existing law and require no legislative acts.

W. William C. Smith, Sr., 136, Chairman, 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 that the amount for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication is:

#### Mileage, \$3,107.26 Per Diem, \$1,428.00 Total, \$4,535.26

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, 25, Chairman, presented the report of the Special Committee to Consider Pension Plan, which was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER PENSION PLAN

#### M.'.W.'. Grand Master:

Your Committee appointed to consider the feasibility of a pension system, beg leave to report that we have given this matter careful JUNE, 1939]

consideration and have reached the conclusion that no action should be taken, at least for the present, looking toward the instituting of a pension system of any kind. The Committee feel that the number of employees and the character of the work of the larger part of them, and the location of the institutions in which they are employed justifies the Grand Lodge in taking no action looking to a pension system at present.

W. Frank F. Aplan, 169, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Your Committee on Unfinished Business has examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1938, and beg to report that there is no further unfinished business to be considered.

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

### SECOND DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION

### Wednesday, June 7, 1939.

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

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Grievances, which was adopted section by section and then as a whole.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

To the eighty-second Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska: Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

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

1. Petition of a former member of Fidelity Lodge No. 51, A.'.F.'.& A.'.M.'. for restoration. Your committee approves of the action of the Lodge and offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Fidelity Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. be approved and that he be restored to good standing as a Mason.

2. Petition of a former member of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, A.'.F.'.& A.'.M.'. for restoration. Your committee approves of this action of the Lodge, and offers the following resolution: Resolved; That the petition of a former member of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, A. F. & A. M be approved and that he be restored to good standing as a Mason.

3. Petition of a former member of Composite Lodge No. 81, A. . F. . & A. . M. . for restoration. Your committee is not satisfied with the evidence in this case, there being insufficient information as to the present attitude of this man as to his Masonic obligations, in view of sworn testimony at the time of trial. Your committee respects the vote of the Lodge in this matter, and is willing to consider the case further in the light of that vote, and therefore offers the following resolution:

Resolved; That the petition of a former member of Composite Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M. for restoration, be laid on the table, and referred to the Committee on Grievances at the next annual communication; and, that,

Through the office of the Grand Secretary, request be made to Composite Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M for such additional information as this committee may desire in order to properly judge the case.

4. Petition of a former member of Jachin Lodge No. 146, A.'.F.'.& A.'.M.'. for restoration. Your committee is not satisfied that this man should at this time be restored to good standing. It does respect the vote of the Lodge in the matter, and in order that further time may be given to more thoroughly investigate the character and attitude of the applicant, offers the following resolution:

Resolved; That the petition of a former member of Jachin Lodge No. 146, A.'.F.'.& A.'.M.'. for restoration, be laid on the table, and that it be considered by the Grievance Committee at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

5. Petition of a former member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 286, A. . F. & A. . M. . for restoration. Your Committee does not approve of the action of the Lodge in voting to restore this man to good standing in Masonry, and offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition of a former member of Oshkosh Lodge No. 286, A.'.F.'.& A.'.M for restoration to good standing as a Mason be denied.

6. Petition of a former member of Osceola Lodge No. 65, A. . F. . & A. . M. . for restoration. Your Committee does not approve of the action of the Lodge in voting to restore this man to good standing as a Mason, and offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition of a former member of Osceola Lodge No. 65, A. F. & A. M. , for restoration to good standing as a Mason be denied.

7. The Committee on doings of the Grand Lodge officers referred to this Committee on Grievances the Chapter in the Grand Master's report on Discipline.

#### JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

The Grand Master arrested the Jewel of the Master of Zeredatha Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M. for violation of Section 148-d of Masonic Law, asking that this annual communication of the Grand Lodge approve such action and continue it until the end of the term of office which this Brother would have served; further; that at the expiration of such term, the Brother be brought to trial for a Masonic offence.

Your Committee approves of the action of the Grand Master. The testimony discloses the defendant's knowledge of, and participation in, a sale of liquor under license held by his wife, for a period of approximately four years. During that period of time, he was carried in the line of officers of the Lodge, and advanced through the places and stations to the Master's chair.

Your Committee feels that cognizance of this situation should have been taken by officers of the Lodge during this period of time, and that the Brother should have been brought to trial in accordance with Grand Lodge Law, and in line with the definite rulings adopted by the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in 1935, under M.'.W.'. Brother William C. Ramsey.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved; That the Grand Lodge approve the action of the Grand Master in arresting the jewel of the Master of Zeredatha Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M. ; that the same be continued for the remainder of the term of office which he would have served; and

Resolved; That the incoming Grand Master be requested to reprimand the members and former officers of Zeredatha Lodge No. 160, A. . F. . & A. . M. . for permitting a violation of Masonic Law on the part of a member thereof, and for permitting a brother, so violating the law to be an officer of the Lodge.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved that the report of the Committee be adopted as a whole.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, read the following proposed amendment to the law, signed by five members of this Grand Lodge:

(Paragraph O, Section 148, be amended, and Paragraph D, Section 148, be repealed, signed by five members of the Grand Lodge, and under the law has to lie over until the next Annual Communication for consideration).

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#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW

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

We move that paragraph O, Section 148, be amended by adding after the words "York Rite Body" the words, "Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine," and that paragraph P, of Section 148, be repealed. Signed,

> Geo. A. Beecher Jos. B. Fradenburg Harry A. Cheney H. H. Wilson John R. Hughes

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, read the following proposed amendment to the law, signed by seven members of this Grand Lodge:

(To repeal Paragraph O, Section 148, and to amend Paragraph P. of Section 148, and under the law has to lie over until the next Annual Communication for consideration).

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW

We offer the following amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge:

1. To strike from Section 148 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, all of paragraph "O" thereof.

2. To amend paragraph "P," of Section 148, by striking therefrom the words "two years," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one year," so that said section will read as follows:

"p. Petitioning the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine before one year has elapsed since being made a Master Mason."

> Wm. A. Robertson C. A. Phillips Virgil R. Johnson F. H. Woodland Jos. B. Fradenburg Edwin D. Crites R. O. Canaday

M. W. William A. Robertson, Past Grand Master, and Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented proposed new sections 123-124-125 of the law, and repealing these same sections as now contained in the law. These new proposed sections of the law were signed by fourteen members of the JUNE, 1939]

Committee on Jurisprudence, and under the law have to lie over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, for consideration.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW

Proposed Amendments to Sections 123, 124, and 125 of the law, and repealing said sections as now written, said sections, as amended, to read as follows:

Sec. 123. Objections to initiation, passing, raising, affiliation, or waiver of jurisdiction may be made, sustained, and terminated in the following manner only, and shall be in full force and effect until lawfully terminated.

An objection may be made either orally or otherwise by a Master Mason in good standing, and communicated to the Master or to the lodge.

An objection may be made to initiation, passing, or raising at any time prior to the obligation.

An objection may be made to affiliation or waiver of jurisdiction at any time prior to the announcement of the result of the ballot.

When the objection is made, by a member of the lodge, to initiation, affiliation, or waiver of jurisdiction, the objector shall not be required to give his reasons.

In case of objection by a member of the lodge to passing or raising, and in case of objection by a brother who is not a member of the lodge, or by another lodge, to initiation, passing, raising, or waiver of jurisdiction, the objector shall acquaint the Master with the reason for the objection and if the Master disapproves the objection it shall be of no force or effect unless within thirty days after the objector is notified of the decision of the Master he shall appeal to the Grand Master and notify the Master of the appeal. The decision of the Grand Master shall be final, unless appealed from, to the Grand Lodge, within thirty days after notice given of his decision. Upon final disapproval of an objection, or upon the withdrawal thereof, announcement thereof shall be made in open lodge at a regular communication and entered in the minutes and upon the compendium, and the lodge shall not proceed further with the matter in less than thirty days after such announcement.

An objection shall be terminated only by death of the objector, by being withdrawn by him, by his ceasing to be a Master Mason in good standing, or by his becoming insane and continuing so for three years after being lawfully adjudged insane by the civil authorities; Provided, an objection by a Member of the lodge shall be terminated upon his demitting from the lodge unless renewed by him at that time.

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When from any cause the identity or whereabouts of the objector is lost and cannot be ascertained for a period of three years, the petitioner may again petition the lodge and the new petition shall in all respects take the course of an original petition.

The fact of objection shall be announced by the Master in open lodge at a regular communication and shall be noted in the minutes of the lodge and on the compendium.

Upon termination of an objection the petitioner cannot proceed excepting upon a new petition, and such new petition must in all respects take the same course as an original petition.

In all cases of objection, excepting to affiliation, the lodge holds jurisdiction over the petitioner as though he had been rejected by ballot.

No lodge can waive jurisdiction over the petitioner while an objection is pending or is in force and effect.

The identity of an objector shall not be disclosed excepting that it shall be communicated by a retiring Master to his successor in office, or in case of the removal of the Master from this Grand Jurisdiction then to the ranking Warden, and then by the Warden to the next Master installed.

> William A. Robertson, Chm. Jurisprudence Com.

Proposed amendments seconded by:

Chancellor A. Phillips Harry A. Cheney Jos. B. Fradenburg Ira C. Freet F. H. Woodland Virgil R. Johnson Charles A. Chappell R. O. Canaday Edwin D. Crites Andrew H. Viele John R. Tapster Archie M. Smith James R. Cain

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master, then presented the further report of the Jurisprudence Committee, which was adopted.

(Original further report of the Jurisprudence Committee is on file in the Grand Secretary's office, but not printed in the proceedings.)

W. Carl R. Greisen, 32, Chairman presented the report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted section by section and as a whole.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Members of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

We, your Committee on Finance, respectfully report as follows:

We have examined the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary and the various committees and other units of the Grand Lodge which

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

have to do with any part of the financial program of the Grand Lodge. We have, also, carefully reviewed the auditor's report submitted by McConnell & Greenfield, Certified Public Accountants. We have, also, carefully examined all matters of finance which have in any way been referred to us by the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, any committees, or any individual member of the Grand Lodge, and we report our findings and our recommendations for your consideration.

#### GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Last year our findings resulted in the tabulation of the following items to be returned to the General Fund by the various committees and individuals as unexpended balances for the year ending June 1, 1938. The records show that all items were returned by the proper parties as tabulated below:

Grand Custodian's Expense\$ 1.05
Committee on Masonic Education 587.32
Grand Secretary's Expense 10.78
Trial Commission 158.89
Other Committees 113.45
Total\$871.49

#### GENERAL FUND COMPARISON

In keeping with our practice of past years we have prepared a record, showing comparison between the General Fund Budget adopted a year ago and the actual expenses. We tabulate as a matter of permanent record our findings in this connection herewith.

#### COMPARISON OF GENERAL FUND

1938-1939 Budget Appropriation and Expense

				0101-
	Budget	Expended	Savings	draft
Payroll, 1938 Session\$	4,331.60	\$ 4,331.60		
Grand Tyler, 1938 Session	15.00	15.00		
Grand Organist, 1938 Session	10.00	10.00		
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire	2,450.00	2,390.00	60.00	
Grand Secretary's Office Expense	1,500.00	1,500.00		
Grand Master, Walter R. Raecke,				
expense	2,000.00	1,710.44	289.56	
Grand Custodian and Deputies,				
expense	1,200.00	1,204.29		4.29
Expense of other Grand Officers				
under direction of Grand				
Master	500.00	500.00		

OWAT-

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

Expense, Committee on Masonic				
Education	650.00	54.12	595.88	
Expense, Committee on Relief and				
Care of Orphans	600.00	600.00		
Expense, Trial Commission	150.00	32.87	117.13	
Expense, Committee on Foreign				
Correspondence	300.00	300.00		
Expense, Committee on Masonic				
Service, Annuities, & Gifts	50.00		50.00	00.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain	75.00	101.09		26.09
Grand Secretary's Traveling Ex-	500.00	107 50	0.44	
pense	500.00	497.56	2.44	
Expense, Committees not other-	100.00	35.83	64.17	
wise provided Unauthorized Incidental Expense	100.00	99.99	04.17	
under direction Grand Master	500.00	320.00	180.00	
Rent, Grand Lodge Office-June,	500.00	020.00	100.00	
1939	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Dues to Masonic Relief Associa-	1,000.00	1,000.00		
tion of U. S. and Canada	162,12	162.12		
Salary, Grand Secretary	3,600.00	3,600.00		
Salary, Grand Secretary Emeritus	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Salary, Grand Custodian	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Certified Public Accountant for	0,000.00	0,000.00		
1938	100.00	100.00		
Printing Proceedings 1938, includ-				
ing advance copies of reports,				
etc	900.00	893.50	6.50	
Entertaining Distinguished Guests				
-Incidental Expenses of				
Grand Lodge	125.00	92.19	32.81	
Reporting and Transcribing 1938				
Session	75.00	62.50	12.50	
Printed List of Regular Lodges	15.00	15.00		
Workmen's Compensation & Em-				
ployers' Liability Premium	60.00	43.36	16.64	
Surety Bond-Grand Secretary &				
Grand Lodge Officers, Com-				
mittees, and Employees	110.00	100.80	9.20	
Grand Lodge Dinner 1938	250.00	247.65	2.35	
Masonic Relief Employment Bu-				
reau of Omaha	300.00	300.00		
Jewel for Retiring Grand Master	100.00	85.00	15.00	
Dispensation fees Returned	80.00	80.00		
New Office Equipment for Grand				
Secretary's Office	200.00		200.00	
100 Fifty Year Badges	175.00	175.56		.56

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNE, 1939]

Liability & Property Damage In- surance for Protection of			
Grand Lodge on Grand Mas-			
ter's Automobile	25.00		25.00
To cover overdraft on Grand			
Chaplain's Expense	11.03	11.03	

Total ......\$26,419.75 \$24,771.51 \$1,684.76 \$30.94

The above tabulation shows a net savings of \$1,653.82 between the established budget of a year ago and the expense under that budget. We cannot pass without giving a word of praise to the Grand Lodge Officers who handle all these monies in their efforts to conserve expenses which has made this saving possible.

#### GRAND CUSTODIAN'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

A year ago we appropriated the sum of \$1,200.00 to be used for the expense account of the Grand Custodian's department. The expenditure of the Grand Custodian's department is as follows:

Railway and bus fares\$	200.30
Hotel	103.40
Meals	113.90
Telegraph and telephone	123.95
Printing and postage	75.91
Incidentals	23.47
Per diem, Assistant Custodian's Expense	566.36

Total ......\$1,207.29

This is an expenditure of \$7.29 above our appropriation. The Grand Custodian received \$3.00 from Oakland Lodge, No. 91, to apply on expenses which makes an overdraft of this account of \$4.29 for which amount we will later make the necessary appropriation.

#### GRAND SECRETARY'S TRAVEL EXPENSE

The sum of \$500.00 was appropriated last year for the travel expense of the Grand Secretary. The sum actually used for this purpose was \$497.56, leaving a balance of \$2.44. We recommend this amount be returned to the General Fund, and a new appropriation will be set up for the ensuing year.

#### GRAND OFFICERS' EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Last year an appropriation of \$500.00 was set up for this purpose. Due to the large number of calls made upon the Grand Officers for cornerstone layings and dedication ceremonics, this amount was insufficient and was amplified in the amount of \$300.00 from the General Fund item of unauthorized incidental expense under the direction of the Grand Master.

#### EXPENSE OF TRIAL COMMISSION

Last year we appropriated the sum of \$150.00 for this purpose, and the appropriation was withdrawn from the General Fund. The amount actually spent by this committee was \$32.87, leaving a balance of \$117.13 which we recommend be returned to the General Fund of this Grand Lodge, and a new appropriation will be set up for the ensuing year.

#### EXPENSE OF MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Last year we appropriated the sum of \$100.00 which was withdrawn from the General Fund. Of this amount \$35.83 has been spent, leaving a balance of \$64.17 which we recommend be returned to the General Fund of this Grand Lodge. A new appropriation will be set up for the ensuing year.

#### OUTSTANDING WARRANTS FROM LODGES

We have checked the outstanding warrants for Grand Lodge dues and find the list agrees with the Grand Secretary's report.

We find there are sixteen outstanding warrants prior to 1938, and for 1938 twenty lodges are in arrears for their Grand Lodge dues, eighteen of which have submitted warrants which are on file with the Grand Secretary. Both Grand Master Raecke and the Grand Secretary have made reference and called the attention of the Finance Committee to this condition, and the Committee has given consideration, thought, and investigation to the records of several of the lodges thus involved.

We believe that with the possible exception of two or three lodges all of the 1938 dues outstanding will be taken care of within the next few months. We realize the conditions under which some of the smaller lodges situated in the drouth-stricken areas have been operating and that, if these lodges are to survive, some special attention will have to be given them by Grand Lodge officers to revive interest in the Lodges and in Masonry in general. We have discussed this problem with the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, giving to them such of our findings as would be pertinent, and we recommend that the incoming Grand Master be furnished a list of all of the lodges who are in arrears on their Grand Lodge dues and that he personally, in so far as possible, and any other Grand Lodge officer he may designate make personal visitation with the officers and as many of the members as they can consistently to acquaint themselves with conditions of the various lodges, financially and otherwise, and to take whatever steps may be necessary or advisable to improve their condition, or that would be best for this Grand Lodge.

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

#### NORTHEAST DROUTH RELIEF NOTES

During this past year there were no collections against these notes although all outstanding notes have been renewed. We find that, since the closing of the books for the fiscal year just closed, \$75.00 has been received from one party, paying in full his loan, and two others who have paid \$25.00 and \$5.00, respectively, making a total of \$105.00 received from this source since May 10. We understand crop conditions are quite favorable in that section of the state, and it is the intention of the Grand Secretary, working with and through Mr. Herre, to follow up on all of these notes and secure payments as fast as possible.

We would like to suggest that the Worshipful Master and Officers of the various lodges whose members have received benefits from this emergency relief give their support to the Grand Secretary in his efforts to realize on these loans.

## AUTOMOBILE FOR THE GRAND MASTER

Last year the Grand Master, Most Worshipful Walter R. Raecke, used his own car, and we understand that the incoming Grand Master desires to use his car this year. We, therefore, recommend that he be authorized to charge six cents per mile for the expense thereof. We have set up a small amount in the General Fund Budget to cover proper liability and property damage on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

#### RETURN OF DISPENSATION FEES

We recommend return of fees for dispensation for the following lodges after having thoroughly investigated conditions which caused the request for dispensation and recognize them as beyond anyone's control in the local lodge:

Potter Lodge, No. 313, Potter, Nebr	\$10.00
Omadi Lodge, No. 5, Dakota City, Nebr	10.00
Fraternity Lodge, No. 235, Winside, Nebr	10.00
St. Johns Lodge, No. 25, Omaha, Nebr	10.00
Osceola Lodge, No. 65, Osceola, Nebr	10.00

Two requests for return of dispensation fees were disallowed, this committee feeling that circumstances did not warrant this consideration.

#### AUTHORITY TO INVEST SURPLUS MONIES

In conformity to the practice of recent years we again request 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 be empowered and authorized to invest surplus monies of any Grand Lodge Funds.

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"Whereas the Grand Lodge during the year for various reasons, have purchased preferred stock, which is, of course, registered in the name of the Grand Lodge, and it being necessary at various times to sell and transfer this stock, we suggest the following resolution to the Grand Lodge for its consideration.

"RESOLVED, that the following officers and persons: The Most Worshipful Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden; or the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, each, or any of them, acting jointly with the Grand Secretary, be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and cause to be transferred, stocks, bonds, rights, options, and securities of any description, standing in the name of, or belonging to, this corporation in any capacity, and the said officers and persons, and each of them, is authorized and empowered to execute the sale of such securities and the transfer thereof to the purchasers."

#### GRAND MASTER'S RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

We concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master that a new apron for the Grand Master and also a set of aprons for his Associate Grand Officers be purchased. We have, therefore, set up an item in our budget covering the purchase of these aprons.

#### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 2**

#### (GRAND MASTERS' OPINIONS)

This recommendation was given careful consideration by this committee and discussed with members of the Jurisprudence Committee. Inasmuch as the value of these opinions in printed form seems to be doubtful and the need not great enough to justify the expense that would be involved, we are making no appropriation for this item.

#### GENERAL FUND

It has been the custom for a number of years to transfer the approximate savings made by the budget and the expenses thereunder from the General Fund to the Permanent Reserve Fund; in fact, this is the basis upon which the Permanent Reserve Fund has grown to its present amount that there might be a fund set aside for the emergencies that come in the lives of individuals and organizations. We are unable to recommend the transfer of the \$1,653.82 represented by the savings between the budget and expenses thereunder on account of the fact that all of the money in the General Fund is needed for the expenses properly falling under the General Fund.

Our Grand Secretary shows on page 44 of the advance proceedings that there is on hand the sum of \$24,811.47 in the General Fund

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNE, 1939]

in cash on deposit in the Livestock National Bank of Omaha to which is added the unspent balances of the various committees of \$1,069.18 to be returned to the General Fund. This establishes a total of \$25,880.65 which is the amount available in the General Fund for the 1939 budget.

#### BUDGET FOR 1939

We recommend the following appropriation or as much thereof as may be necessary from the various funds designated for the ensuing fiscal year of this Grand Lodge.

#### GENERAL FUND

	Amount
Pay Roll, 1939 Session\$	4,535.26
Grand Tyler, 1939 Session	15.00
Grand Organist, 1939 Session	10.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire	2,450.00
Grand Secretary's Office Expense	1,500.00
Grand Master Wm. J. Breckenridge's Expense	2,000.00
Expense of Grand Custodian and Deputies	1,400.00
Expense of other Grand Lodge Officers under direction of	
Grand Master	500.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	650.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	600.00
Expense, Trial Commission	100.00
Expense, Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts	50.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain	100.00
Grand Secretary's Travel Expense	500.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for	100.00
Unauthorized incidental expense under direction of the	
Grand Master	500.00
Rent, Grand Lodge Offices to June 30, 1940	1,000.00
Dues to Masonic Relief Association of the United States and	
Canada	158.68
Salary, Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith	3,600.00
Salary, Grand Secretary Emeritus, Francis E. White	1,200.00
Salary, Grand Custodian	3,000.00
Certified Public Accountant 1939	100.00
Printing Proceedings 1939 including advance copies of reports,	
etc	925.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests and incidental expense of	
Grand Lodge	200.00
Reporting and Transcribing Session 1939	75.00
Printed List of Regular Lodges	15.00
Workmen's Compensation & Employees' Liability Premium	60.00
Surety Bond, Grand Secretary and Grand Lodge Officers,	
Committees, and Employees	110.00

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

Grand Lodge Dinner 1939	200.00
Masonic Relief Employment Bureau of Omaha	300.00
Jewel for Retiring Grand Master	100.00
Dispensation Fees Returned	50.00
New Office Equipment for Grand Secretary's Office	200.00
Liability and Property Damage, Insurance Premium for pro-	
tection of Grand Lodge on Grand Master's automobile	25.00
To cover overdraft on Grand Chaplain's Expense Ac-	
count\$26.09	
To cover overdraft on Grand Custodian's Expense Ac-	48.15
count	
To cover overdraft on Fifty Year Badges	
To cover overdraft on unauthorized expenses 17.21	
Special Exchange Account for minimum bank balance	200.00
New aprons for Grand Master and all regular Grand Lodge	
Officers	200.00
Expense of Committee, George Washington National Masonic	
Memorial Association	250.00
Total	7.327.09
	,

#### BUDGET

Inasmuch as the funds available are insufficient to cover the budget, it will be necessary to make a special appropriation from the Building and Improvement Fund to amplify the General Fund.

#### BUDGET

#### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

## MAINTENANCE FUND, MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN

Estimated Maintenance for the coming fiscal year (to be matched by like appropriation from Grand Chapter O.'.E.'.S.'.) ......\$11,000.00

#### BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Special appropriation for purchase of a one-acre tract ad-	
joining the present Plattsmouth Cometery for use of Ne-	
braska Masonic Home	1,000.00
Special appropriation to cover one-fifth of the \$2,500.00 Special	
Contribution to the George Washington National Memorial	
Association to be paid in equal amounts of \$500.00 yearly	
for five years as adopted by the Grand Lodge Tuesday	
Afternoon Session	500.00
Special appropriation to amplify the Grand Lodge General	
Fund to cover the General Fund Budget	1,500.00

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNE, 1939]

#### ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

To match an equal appropriation of the Grand Chapter	
O E S, for the Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund	
Committee	900.00
Special appropriation to reimburse the Nebraska Masonic Home	
Board to cover one-half of the salary expense of the field	
man employed by the trustees of the Nebraska Masonic	
Home Board	1,520.62

#### SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

#### CONCLUSION

We advise you that the Budgets of all funds have been balanced and there are no appropriations recommended without funds available, and the amounts throughout the funds of this Grand Lodge are in order for the regular run of business of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

#### INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Past Grand Master: I might explain why I have been requested by Brother Breckenridge to act as installing officer.

You know, when I became Grand Master, to fill the unexpired term of M.'.W.'.Brother Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master, who passed away, I had never had an opportunity to appoint anybody in line. M.'.W.'.Brother Archie M. Smith, who succeeded me as Grand Master, had two appointments to make, and he very kindly and graciously asked me to recommend one of the appointments. It was my pleasure and privilege to recommend to him the appointment of our incoming Grand Master, and the incoming Grand Master has asked me, for that reason, to install him.

M. W. Brother Ambrose C. Epperson, who I believe, was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge to appoint Brother Breckenridge to a committee in the Grand Lodge, will act as the Grand Marshal this year.

Past Grand Master Ralph O. Canaday, Installing Officer, assisted by Past Grand Master Ambrose C. Epperson, as Marshal, installed the Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

## THE NEW GRAND MASTER

## M. . W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master:

## Brethren:

There are moments when we have no words in our vocabulary to express our thoughts and emotions.

First let me present three Brothers of mine, members of Mid-West Lodge No. 317, and the Brethren who are present, members of Hastings Lodge No. 50. You have seen the little token presented by Mid-West Lodge No. 317, my own Lodge, the brothers of which have done things for me that I can never forget. I want to assure you that the two Hastings Lodges have the true spirit of Masonry. I frequently tell the Hastings brothers that when I am out in the state, I like to be known as a Mason from Hastings.

I appreciate this installation and the Brethren who have taken part in it. Brother Ralph Canaday moved to Hastings just a short time before Brother Edwin Johnston passed away. It was my good fortune to become acquainted with Brother Canaday, and needless to say, I will never forget my appreciation for his appointment to the Grand Lodge line.

Brother Ambrose Epperson, as Grand Master, appointed me on the Pay-Roll Committee in the service of this Grand Lodge at the beginning of my work in the Grand Lodge.

This year seems to be an anniversary year. Probably some of you heard Brother Lew Smith make the remark about his twenty-five years of service in the Grand Lodge. It happens to be twenty-five years ago this month that I was first appointed a Junior Deacon in my own Lodge. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of being made a Mason, I am to be the seventy-fifth Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska; the fact that it happens to be the seventy-fifth, I think, makes it a little more outstanding.

Brethren, you have conferred upon me one of the greatest honors in Nebraska Masonry, today. Nor could anything have brought more joy to my parents. My installation, here, today, has been, probably, one of the greatest achievements along that line for me. My father, who was very interested in Masonry, planned on giving me my fees for my twenty-first birthday, so that I might become a Mason; but, two weeks before I became twenty-one years of age, Father passed away one evening, just a matter of about two hours of sickness. My mother urged me to go ahead and petition, just as they had planned, with the result that my being made a Mason and, probably, the interest that I have had in Masonry are both due to the encouragement of my parents. At that time, I decided that I would do anything I could to in some way show my appreciation for what some of the Masons of York did, at the time they made me a Mason, about that time when my Mother and I lost my father. I believe that you can realize my desire and appreciation and ambition for the things that have followed, that you have made possible. So far as our

#### JUNE, 1939]

aim to serve, I am doing it all, whatever I may do, in the hope of fulfilling my father's expectations, figuring that he would have enjoyed, more than anything else, had he been spared, experiencing some of these things, with me.

I want, at this time, to express my appreciation to every one of the committees of this Grand Lodge, and to every Grand Lodge Officer for the work and hours of effort that they have put in. I want to assure you, that I may call on a number of you and that I will appreciate your help and assistance.

Brethren, the session has been long, the weather has been hot, and some of us have commented on the way that the crowd has remained with us. The cooperation and assistance of all the brethren, present, helping carry on the meeting as you have, with your presence here, is highly appreciated by the Grand Lodge officers. I hope that next year we may have the same attention and cooperation. I have been close to our retiring Grand Master, this year, and I assure you that any words that might be said in a few minutes regarding him would be mild, compared to the work and effort he has expended. We have worked together for six years; it has been a wonderful fellowship, one of the valuable things we get out of Freemasonry.

## PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

M. . W. . Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master:

#### Most Worshipful Brother Walter:

My first contact of any kind with you was during a political campaign. This acquaintance which began then developed into your appointment as Grand Senior Deacon, which was the first step toward your election as Grand Master. From the time of your appointment and installation as Grand Senior Deacon, it was apparent that you saw the great opportunity and responsibility that lay before you. As you came up the ladder you recognized the ideals of Nebraska Freemasonry, and when you were elevated to the exalted position from which you are now retiring, and which is the highest distinction that can be given by Masons, you upheld and maintained all standards and policies of Nebraska Freemasonry which has been served by many Grand Masters before you. I am proud of the appointment that I made, in making you the Grand Senior Deacon.

In your administration, as Grand Master, you had the cooperation and loyal support of many brethren. Necessarily, only one of many can be elevated to this exalted station, but many of those who served on committees; chairmen of committees who serve from year to year to make possible a successful administration; the brethren who come here from year to year as delegates from their respective subordinate lodges to carry home with them the message of Freemasonry, which brings about a greater interest in the Fraternity at home; those brethren are entitled to a recognition along with the highest officers.

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Most Worshipful Brother Walter, it becomes my great pleasure and privilege to present you with something that is not in the nature of a payment for services, for your services cannot be compensated, but merely a token, as a recognition of the services that you have rendered to this Grand Lodge, not only as Grand Master, but in the several years when you were working your way to this exalted station.

On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, these officers and brethren who are assembled before you, I present you with this Past Grand Master's Jewel and pin it upon your lapel, and in so doing, I am pleased to welcome you into the Past Grand Masters' Association of Nebraska. Now, let your advice and counsel be timely and good, for I feel that in the years lying before you, you may render a great service to Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

I remember that you called the attention of the brethren to the fact that you were born in the year when Most Worshipful Brother Wilson presided over this Grand Lodge. I hope that your record of long service to the Grand Lodge will equal his.

#### RESPONSE

#### M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master:

#### Most Worshipful Brother Archie and Brethren:

I assure you that I do want to express my appreciation for the presentation of this jewel and those kind words which you have just spoken. Let me say to you, from the bottom of my heart, that, much as I prize that jewel and will prize it through the years to come, I will prize more highly the words you have just spoken and the assurance that you have given, that, after six years of service, beginning at the time of my appointment, you can still say that you are not sorry that you made the appointment; and that the spontaneous expression which has just been made by the members of the Grand Lodge also means much more than the jewel.

Brethren, I want to say one more thing. Some time has been spent by me, not only in the past year but in years before that, but having given that service and having received the honor that goes with it, including this jewel today, if now I went to my home and forgot to give any further service to Freemasonry and to humanity, I certainly would never have been worthy of these honors. I hope that in the years to come I shall continue to so have the interest of Freemasonry and of humanity at heart, that I will come back and serve here or in other places in which the Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity may need me or call on me to give additional time and service.

Brethren, I assure you that I hope I may serve for many years to come. Because of services given so far, I can give more valuable service in the future. Let us always remember that Freemasonry builds its temples in the hearts of men.

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Most Worshipful Grand Master, I appreciate the happy thoughts for the coming year, and along with all the Brethren of the Craft, I want to assure you that I, as a member of the Fraternity, am willing to serve whenever called upon.

#### THANKS

## M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master:

Some one has said, "Move your wrist and all you have written moves on and you cannot change a single line." The last record has been written and there is no need for regret, no reason to want to change the record written by our Past Grand Master. Masonry in Nebraska appreciates it, so I move you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that this Grand Lodge extend its appreciation by a vote of thanks to M.'.W.'.Brother Walter R. Raecke for his services as Grand Master.

Motion unanimously carried.

### THANKS

#### M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master:

The Grand Lodge meets here in Omaha year after year, and is the recipient of many, many good things from the Lodges and members of Omaha. We have come to look upon these things—sometimes we get them so often we look upon them as our right, but I believe that we should extend a vote of thanks to the Omaha Lodges and to the members of Omaha for the courtesies that they have extended to us at this time. I so move.

Motion unanimously carried.

M. . W. . Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary:

We are always interested in the unusual. The Senior Past Grand Master of this state, of whom you heard so much yesterday, M. W. John J. Wemple, happens to be a member of Hastings Lodge No. 50, and our sitting Grand Master is also from Hastings. So the senior and the junior Grand Masters of this state are both from the center of this state, belonging to the two Hastings Lodges.

At 4:30 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, after prayer by Very Worshipful George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

William J. Breckening

Grand Master.

Attest:

It is hereby certified that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete record of the proceedings of the Eighty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.



Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, this 6th day of July, 1939.

Grand Secretary.

## 1939

## ADDENDA TO THE LAW

Including amendments adopted since the publication of the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, edition of 1934.

Sec. 8, second paragraph:

The Grand Master may appoint not more than 25 Assistant Custodians, to assist the Grand Custodian in supervising the work, lectures, and ritual, and who shall receive the sum of five dollars per day, while conducting Schools of Instruction, and who, when attending Grand Lodge, shall receive the same mileage and per diem as the duly accredited representatives to the Grand Lodge, all of which shall be paid by warrants drawn in the regular manner. Local expense and mileage for Schools of Instruction shall be paid by the Lodge for which the School is held.

Section 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) Children's Homes, (17) Temple Building 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, (18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of not less than 5, nor more than 25 members, to be appointed by the Grand Master, who shall designate its chairman.

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 Committee on Masonic Education, numbered (18) 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.

The Grand Master shall appoint from time to time such committees for the purpose of conducting Masonic trials as in his judgment shall be deemed advisable; each committee shall consist of not less than three nor more than five disinterested Master Masons. Said committee shall be styled "Trial Commission."

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Section 31 is repealed. 1938.

Section 31-The per capita tax of \$2.00 shall be divided as follows:

То	the	Nebraska Masonic Home\$	.90
То	the	Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont	.25
To	the	Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	.20
То	the	General Fund	.65

The Initiation Fee of \$10.00 shall be allotted to the Funds of the Grand Lodge as follows:

The affiliation fee shall be allotted to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

Provided, that all funds in the Building and Improvement Fund on June 8, 1938, shall continue to be known as the Building and Improvement Fund, together with all accretions except as provided in Section 31-C. 1938.

Section 36.—Petition for Dispensation.—A petition for a dispensation for a new lodge must be presented for the recommendation of the nearest chartered lodge, or lodges if in a city having more than one lodge, and must be presented to the lodge at a regular meeting, be referred to a committee, lie over one calendar month, and be acted upon at a subsequent regular meeting of the lodge. A brother who signs a petition for a dispensation may not vote in his lodge on the question of recommending the petition. The action of the lodge or lodges shall be advisory only, and the Grand Master shall issue the dispensation only when a thorough investigation shall satisfy him that it will be for the best interest of the Fraternity.

Section 54 is repealed.

Section 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

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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.

He shall also report the name of the member of his Lodge who is the holder of the Bronze Jordan Medal; also the date of such member's birth, the date such member was made a Master Mason, and the date upon which such Medal was presented.

Section 58.—The Secretary shall keep a record of the names of all persons rejected, suspended, and expelled. 1938.

Sec. 59-A, 11th paragraph:

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Provided that the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Senior Warden, and the Grand Junior Warden, may determine the advisability of obtaining a surety bond, from a company legally issuing such bonds, for any one year, and, in the event of the obtaining of such bond, payment of the premium therefor shall be made from this trust fund, such premium not to exceed the rate of 20 cents for each One Hundred Dollars, or portion thereof, of the face amount of such bond, said bond so furnished to be conditioned for the full protection of the Grand Lodge and the several subordinate Lodges.

Sec. 66.—All those, hereinafter initiated, passed, and raised, shall become proficient in each degree, and shall give proof thereof by examination in open Lodge. After such examination, the Master may declare the brother proficient. Such declaration and the recording of the proficiency of the brother shall be made in the degree in which the examination is made, providing no objection is raised; if objection is made and it becomes necessary to put the question to a vote the ballot shall be determined in a lodge of Master Masons. Whereupon the Master shall put the question: "Is the brother proficient?" and this question shall be decided by a majority vote of the members present.

2—Examination of all those hereafter raised to the degree of a Master Mason shall be had not later than ninety days following the conferring of said degree, but the lodge may for good cause shown extend the time, but not for more than six months after the degree is conferred; provided, that the Grand Master may extend the time for good cause shown.

3—An unaffiliated Master Mason in good standing in the Fraternity is entitled to be instructed and examined in any lodge as to his proficiency in the degree of a Master Mason, and upon being found proficient, this fact should be certified to the lodge electing him to membership.

4-Provided, that in exceptional cases, for good cause shown, the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this section.

Sec. 72.—Meetings.—The regular meetings of a lodge are those only, which are designated in its by-laws as such. Notices of meetings may be published in the newspapers. At all regular meetings, eight Master

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Masons, members of the lodge, must be present. At all meetings of the lodge the charter or a photostatic copy thereof certified by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge, must be present, also the three great lights and the representatives of the three lesser lights. At special meetings no business matters may be taken up or passed upon by the lodge except funerals, installations, conferring of degrees, examination for proficiency in the degrees, and those matters specifically authorized in the Grand Lodge law, or referred to such special meeting by the Grand Master.

#### Section 81:

Each lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge on or before the 10th day of April, for each initiation, the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), and for each member, the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00). Each subordinate lodge shall collect and transmit to the Grand Lodge with its annual returns, Ten Dollars (\$10.00) from each Master Mason affiliating therewith during the year covered by said returns. Provided, that this shall not apply to any Master Mason holding a demit and being in good standing at the time he presents his petition for affiliation.

By the phrase "good standing" is meant one who has petitioned for affiliation within one year after receiving his demit, or having petitioned for affiliation and having been rejected, has renewed his petition as often as once in each six months after each rejection.

Each lodge shall at the same time pay to the Grand Lodge for all supplies purchased from the Grand Lodge during the preceding year. The amount due the Grand Lodge may be sent in at any time between March 31st and April 5th, and the Grand Secretary shall add as a penalty one cent per day for each member on the rolls as shown in the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to all lodges that neglect to send in their returns complete as provided by Section 57, and pay their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge by the tenth of April.

When the complete returns of any subordinate lodge shall not have been received by the Grand Secretary by April 20th, he shall notify the Grand Master of that fact, and the Grand Master shall, by himself, the Grand Custodian, or an Assistant to the Grand Custodian, or some other brother appointed by the Grand Master, make personal investigation of such lodge, and secure returns as complete as may be. And the Grand Secretary shall charge, upon the books of the Grand Lodge, the expenses of such visitation, to the lodge, unless the Grand Master, being satisfied that good reason existed for such delay, shall order otherwise.

All settlements shall be made in accordance with the account of the Grand Secretary, who shall base the same upon the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Unaffiliated brethren formerly belonging to lodges now extinct shall annually pay the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) as Grand Lodge dues. Such dues when paid,

shall be used for the purpose of helping to maintain the Nebraska Masonic Home. 1938.

Section 87-A.—The Secretary of each Lodge shall promptly remit all Lodge funds, received by him, to the Lodge Treasurer, for immediate deposit in the name of the Lodge. 1938.

Section 92-A.—The Grand Secretary or the subordinate lodges shall not furnish any person, who intends to use the same for business purposes or for soliciting or circularizing subordinate lodges or the members thereof with a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge or a roster of the subordinate lodges or the members thereof. Provided that this section shall not apply to the lodges of Omaha furnishing a list of their members to the Masonic Home for Children, commonly known as the James G. Megeath Home for boys. 1938.

Section 97 .- A lodge chartered or under dispensation has, for all purposes, exclusive territorial jurisdiction half way in an air line to each surrounding chartered lodge, such distance to be measured from the corporate limits of the cities or towns in which the lodges are located; and in case the residence of the petitioner is within a recognized town or village, whose townsite has been regularly laid out and platted, whether incorporated or not, such petitioner shall be considered as within the jurisdiction of the lodge nearest the limits of such town or village plat. Provided, that in all cities or towns where two or more lodges are located, such lodges shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Tyre Lodge No. 85 and Wymore Lodge No. 104 shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Wahoo Lodge No. 59, Waterloo Lodge No. 102, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110, and Victory Lodge No. 310 shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory now held by the above named lodges. Provided further, that Ogallala Lodge No. 159 and Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, Chappell, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory within the corporate limits of Big Springs at the time the petition is received. 1938.

Section 106.—Grounds for Disqualification.—A lodge cannot initiate anyone who is engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, nor one who is engaged in the sale of such intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor one who cannot read or write, nor one having physical imperfections which impair his ability to support himself and family, or by reason of which he is unable to conform to all of our peculiar rites and ceremonies. Provided, however, the provision last above named, referring to such physical imperfections, shall not apply to a candidate to be initiated in a lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction, at the request of and for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of any other Grand Jurisdiction; the matter of the qualifications of such candidate being exclusive with such other Grand Jurisdiction of such candidate. But a physical disability occurring after initiation, to any candidate, under this Grand Jurisdiction, will not prevent advancement.

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Section 107:

"All petitions for initiation, affiliation, waiver of jurisdiction, and for a dispensation for a new lodge, must be referred to a committee, and be voted on no sooner than on the 28th day after the petition was received." 1939.

Section 115:

"It is not necessary for an Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason to petition his lodge in writing for advancement, unless he has been rejected, or a period of five years has elapsed since taking the preceding degree, in which event, the petition for advancement must set out the dates of receiving the preceding degree, or degrees, and shall follow the usual course, or unless he has been elected and received either of said degrees in a lodge not having jurisdiction. But he must be examined in open lodge and show a thorough knowledge of at least the first section of the lecture of the preceding degree. The fees to be charged for the succeeding degrees shall be the fees in force at the time the petition for advancement is received by the lodge. No Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason shall receive the next degree sooner than on the 28th day after he received the preceding degree." 1939.

Section 138.—Any brother desiring a demit must apply therefor in writing, stating that it is wanted for the purpose of enabling him to join another lodge of Freemasons, and said brother need not state with what lodge he intends to affiliate.

Such petition must be received and read at a regular meeting of the lodge, and if, after opportunity is given, no charges are preferred against the petitioner, and if the brother is clear on the books, and has complied with Section 66 of the law, the Master shall order that a demit be issued, and the Secretary shall make a record of such action. Provided, however, that before the demit is issued the Secretary shall inform the requesting brother as to the purpose of the certificate of membership. The Secretary by order of the Master, may upon the request of a brother, (who is qualified to receive a demit) grant a certificate of membership, (said certificate to be upon a special blank furnished by the Grand Secretary) to be used by him in petitioning another lodge for membership by affiliation, and upon notice of election by said lodge, shall issue that lodge a demit for the brother. A demit may be issued to any Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason who shall have permanently removed from the jurisdiction of the lodge in which he received the degree or degrees, if an application for such demit shall be made within two years after the degrees of an Entered Apprentice Mason, or of a Fellow Craft Mason, as the case may be, shall have been received, provided no charges are pending against him or objections filed to his advancement. 1938.

#### Section 148, paragraph n:

Making application to, or joining, any lodge, society, or institution that shall provide as a condition precedent that one shall be a Master

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

JUNE, 1939]

Mason in good standing, or shall have taken the degrees of Entered Apprentice Mason, Fellow Craft Mason, and Master Mason, provided that this inhibition shall not apply to York or Scottish Rite bodies, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, or National Sojourners. 1938.

Section 149.—Extent.—A Lodge has the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any member thereof, wherever he may reside, for any Masonic offense he may have committed anywhere.

It also has the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any other Mason, whether affiliated or not, resident of or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any Masonic offense committed within its jurisdiction, unless he is a member of another Lodge in its concurrent jurisdiction, in which case his own Lodge shall have that power and duty.

When charges are filed against an officer of a Lodge, the Grand Master may arrest the jewel of any such officer, and suspend him from the exercise of the duties of his office, particularly in cases where he is charged with a Masonic offense involving scandalous conduct tending to bring the fraternity into disrepute.

Section 150-A.—Entered Apprentice—Fellow Craft—Suspended Mason, Trial of.—An Entered Apprentice Mason, a Fellow Craft Mason, a suspended Mason, and an unaffiliated Mason, may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason who is affiliated, for any Masonic offense.

Section 160.-Notice to Accused.-Such notice to the accused, if he is in the jurisdiction of the lodge in which charges are filed and his residence is known, shall be served upon him personally at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing and trial. If he is not in such jurisdiction the notice may be served by mailing the same to him in the United States mail, addressed to him at his last known residence at least twenty days before such date, if his last known residence is within the State of Nebraska, or at least thirty days before such date if such residence is without the State of Nebraska, but in the United States, or at least ninety days before such date if such last known residence is in a foreign country; and a copy of the notice shall be likewise served upon the accuser; and if the residence of the accused be unknown, the commission may proceed to examine the charges ex parte. Any notice served by mail shall be registered, with request for return of registry receipt. Proof of service of the foregoing notices must be made and filed with the trial commission before it acquires jurisdiction to take testimony or proceed with the trial; or, if the residence of the accused is unknown, proof of that fact must be filed in the form of an affidavit of the Secretary of the lodge. However, the accused Brother may, in writing, accept or waive the service of notice.

Section 209.—Petition for Restoration.—An expelled Mason, seeking restoration, shall petition the lodge from which he was expelled, for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge, for his restoration. Said peti-

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tion shall be referred to a committee, lie over for a report for one month, and be acted upon at a regular meeting. If such petition be concurred in by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting of the lodge, the same shall be so endorsed under seal, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, at least ten days before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Provided, that in case such lodge has become extinct, said petition may be made directly to the Grand Lodge, with a statement of the facts, and upon favorable action thereon, the brother shall have the status of a non-affiliated Mason.

Section 213.—Effect of Paying Dues.—Whenever a brother, suspended for non-payment of dues, shall pay or cause the same to be paid, or the unpaid dues have been remitted, within three years of the date of such suspension, such suspension shall thereby be removed, and the brother shall thereby be restored to good standing at once without action by the lodge. The Master shall, at the next regular meeting, make announcement of such restoration to the lodge. The fact that such announcement shall have been made shall be entered upon the record. The brother's restoration to good standing shall not be affected by any failure to make such announcement or entry.

Section 213.-(Second paragraph).-If the dues for which the brother shall have been suspended shall not be paid or remitted within three years from date of suspension, reinstatement shall not be had except upon favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, of the subordinate lodge and approval by the Grand Master. Each application for such reinstatement shall be accompanied by a statement showing the financial and physical condition of the applicant and of his immediate family. It shall be the duty of the lodge in which such applicant shall have been suspended, to carefully inquire into and ascertain all the facts in connection with such application and submit the same to the Grand Master with such application, so that as far as possible he may arrive at a full understanding whether such applicant will probably become a charge on the fraternity. To assist the Grand Master in arriving at such understanding, he shall appoint a standing committee of three, advisory to the Grand Master, to which the application and all matters pertaining thereto shall be referred, and such committee shall secure such other information as in its discretion may be deemed advisable, and report to the Grand Master its recommendation.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

# Luther M. Kuhns

GRAND CHAPLAIN

1902-1903

GRAND ORATOR

1903-1904

Born December 10, 1861

Died March 18, 1939

[OMAHA,

## In Memoriam

This page is fraternally and affectionately dedicated

to the memory of

Five Hundred and Fifty-four

Beloved Brethren

of this Grand Jurisdiction

who will be seen on earth no more.

"Light rest the ashes upon thee and may the sunshine of Heaven beam bright at thy waking."

## In Memoriam

To the Distinguished Dead

of other

Grand Jurisdictions

This page is

Fraternally and Affectionately

Dedicated.

[OMAHA,

#### VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 58 Years.

Henry H. Wilson, 44 Years.

John Finch, 41 Years.

Benjamin F. Pitman, 40 Years.

Edwin C. Yont, 38 Years.

James R. Cain, (Jr.) 38 Years.

Lewis E. Smith, 37 Years.

Harry A. Cheney, 36 Years.

Andrew H. Viele, 30 Years. Ambrose C. Epperson, 27 Years. Charles A. Chappell, 27 Years. George Allen Beecher, 26 Years. Robert R. Dickson, 26 Years. Edwin D. Crites, 26 Years. Earl M. Bolen, 25 Years. Frederic L. Temple, 24 Years. Harry S. Villars, 24 Years.

21 Years.

- 1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31-32-35-37
- 1888-89 90-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-23-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1898-99-00-01-02-03-04-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19 20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1897-98-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1901-02-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1907-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-32-33-34-35-36-37-39
- 1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-31-32-33-35-37-38-39
- 1912-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-21-22-23-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-36-37-38-39
- 1912-13-15-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-35-36-37-38-39
  - 1913-14-15-16-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
- 1906-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-22-24-26-28-32-33-34-35-36-37
  - 1913-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-34-35-36-37-39
- Spencer W. Hacker, 1918-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38

## JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

### WE HAVE SET APART THIS PAGE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE VEIL.

ROBERT C. JORDANDied	Jan. 9th,	1899(1st)1857-58-59
GEORGE ARMSTRONGDied	Nov. 12th.	1896(2nd)1860-61-62
DANIEL H. WHEELERDied	Nov. 27th	1912(3rd)1863-64
ROBERT W. FURNASDied	Tuno let	1905(4th)1865-66
ORSAMUS H. IRISHDied	Ton 97th	
UNDAMUS H. INISHDied	Jan. 27th,	1883(5th)1867-68
HARRY P. DEUELDied	Nov. 23rd,	1914(6th)1869-70
WILLIAM E. HILLDied	Dec. 29th,	1917(7th)1871-72
MARTIN DUNHAMDied	Feb. 18th,	1915(8th)1873
FRANK WELCHDied	Sept. 4th,	1878(9th)1874
ALFRED G. HASTINGSDied	July 10th,	1894(10th)1875
GEORGE H. THUMMELDied	Feb. 5th.	1932(11th)1876
GEORGE W. LININGERDied	June 8th.	1907
EDWARD K. VALENTINE. Died	April 11th.	1916 (13th) 1878
ROLLAND H. OAKLEYDied	Feb 2nd	1904(14th)1879
JAMES A. TULLEYSDied	Ton 91et	1901(15th)1880
JAMES R. CAIN, SrDied	Nor 94th	1000 (1011)1880
EDWINE WADDEN Did	Tulm Oth	1920(loth)1881
EDWIN F. WARRENDied	July 9th,	1923(17th)1882
SAMUEL W. HAYESDied	Nov. 15th,	1913(18th)1883
MANOAH B. REESEDied	Sept. 28th,	1917(20th)1885
CHARLES K. COUTANTDied	Aug. 23rd,	1910,(21st)1886
MILTON J. HULLDied	Sept. 18th,	1923(22nd)1887
GEORGE B. FRANCEDied	Aug. 16th,	1914(23rd)1888
JOHN J. MERCERDied	Feb. 25th.	1915(24th)1889
ROBERT E. FRENCHDied	Feb. 16th.	1927(25th)1890
BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER. Died	May 8th.	1909(26th)1891
SAMUEL P. DAVIDSONDied	Dec. 8th	1928(27th)1892
JAMES P. A. BLACKDied	Nov 12th	1918(28th)1893
JOHN A. EHRHARDTDied	Nov. 1st	1925(29th)1894
CHARLES J. PHELPSDied	Aver 94th	1015 (21-4) 1000
IOUN D DINGMODE Did	Aug. 24th,	1915(31st)1896
JOHN B. DINSMOREDied	Oct. oth,	1915(32nd)1897
FRANK H. YOUNGDied	Dec. 24th,	1917(33rd)1898
WILLIAM W. KEYSORDied	Aug. 17th,	1922(34th)1899
ALBERT W. CRITESDied	Aug. 23rd,	1915(35th)1900
ROBERT E. EVANSDied	July 8th,	1925(36th)1901
NATHANIEL M. AYERSDied	Nov. 19th,	1913(37th)1902
FRANK E. BULLARDDied	Jan. 31st,	1933(38th)1903
CHARLES E. BURNHAMDied	May 29th,	1933(39th)1904
MELVILLE R. HOPEWELL.Died	May 2nd.	1911(40th)1905
ZUINGLE M. BAIRDDied	Dec. 17th.	1916(41st)1906
ORNAN J. KINGDied	Dec. 26th	1927(42nd)1907
WILLIAM A. DE BORDDied	May 17th	1916(43rd)1908
MICHAEL DOWLINGDied	May 5th	1921(44th)1909
HENRY GIBBONSDied	Aug 99nd	1092 (46th) 1011
ALDIA MODGAN	Aug. 22nd,	1923(4011)1911
ALPHA MORGANDied	April 17th,	1924(48th)1913
THOMAS M. DAVISDied	Aug. 12th,	1919(49th)1914
SAMUEL S. WHITINGDied	Aug. 11th,	1931(50th)1915
JOHN J. TOOLEYDied	July 31st,	1934(54th)1919
EDWARD M. WELLMANDied	Aug. 31st,	1922(57th)1922
JOHN WRIGHTDied	Oct. 29th,	1936(60th)1925
ALBERT R. DAVISDied	Mar. 7th,	1929(62nd)1927
ORVILLE A. ANDREWSDied	Oct. 16th.	1936
EDWIN B. JOHNSTONDied	Feb. 11th.	1933(67th)1932
WILLIAM C. RAMSEYDied	May 19th	1938 (71st) 1935
	may roun,	1000

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

## PAST GRAND MASTERS PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE A. '.F. '.& A. '.M.'. of Nebraska. .....(30th)....1895 HENRY H. WILSON..... 1928 E St., Lincoln ......(45th)....1910 HARRY A. CHENEY. Creighton 400 So. 8th St., Norfolk Harper, Washington AMBROSE C. EPPERSON (53rd) 1918 Postoffice Bldg., Omaha 820 City National Bank, Omaha LEWIS E. SMITH..... 401 Masonic Temple, Omaha Minden O'Neill Chadron FRANK H. WOODLAND .....(63rd)....1928 1052 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha York Hastings Pender Cambridge Plattsmouth WALTER R. RAECKE Central City

### JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

## 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, 1965, 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.

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## GRAND SECRETARY EMERITUS PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE GRAND LODGE, A. .. F. .. & A. .. M. .. of Nebraska.

FRANCIS E. WHITE, 165 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

## 414 PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

## LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alabama Alberta Arizona Arkansas	Guy T. Smith J. H. W. S. Kemmis Harry A. Drachman Woodleif A. Thomas	Montgomery. Calgary Tuceon. Little Rock.
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Bahia	Gilberto B. Vieira	Bahia
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro. Brazil, Grand Lodge	Edgard de Alencar	Rio de Janeiro, Box. 2215.
of Paraiba British Columbia California Canada Chile	Joac Pessoa Frank S. McKee John Whicher Ewart G. Dixon Francisco F. Gormaz Charles A. Patton	Paraiba, P. O. Box 3. 692 Seymour St., Vancouver Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Hamilton, Ontario. Santiago. Masonic Temple, Denver
Colorado Colombia National Grand Lodge Connecticut Costa Rica Cuba Czechoslovakia National Grand	Gualberto Barba Winthrop Buck Edward Sasso Luis M. Reyes	Barranquilla Masonic Temple, Hartford. Apartado Y, San Jose. Apartado 72, Havana.
Lodge Delaware District of Columbia Ecuador Egypt England Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Jugoslavia of the Serba, Croats and	J. V. Sedmik John F. Robinson J. Claude Keiper J. A. Vallejo YCaza. Mohamed Rifaat. Sydney A. White George W. Huff Frank F. Baker. Curtis F. Pike Richard C. Davenport William H. Swintz Charles C. Hunt Henry C. Shellard	Prague—XVI-Divosova 5. Wilmington. Masonic Temple, Washington. Masonic Temple, Guayaquil. P. O. Box 1714, Cairo. Freemasons Hall, London. Jacksonville. Masonic Temple, Boise. Harrisburg. Masonic Temple, Indianapolis. Cedar Rapids. Freemasons Hall, Dublin.
Slovenes	Dr. V. Novak Elmer F. Strain	Belgrade Topeka.
Kentucky Louisiana Maineo Maryland Maryland Mexico,(YorkGr.Ldg) Michigan Minnesota Missisipi	Al. E. Orton D. Peter Laguens, Jr Convers E. Leach J. H. G. Russell Harry C. Mueller Frederick W. Hamilton Fred T. Berger F. Homer Newton	Shubert Bldg., Louisville. Masonic Temple, New Orleans. Portland. Masonic Temple, Winnipeg. Masonic Temple, Baltimore. Masonic Temple, Boston. Apt. 1986, Mexico Oity. Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids. Masonic Temple, St. Paul.
Missouri Montana Nebraska New Brunswick New Brunswick New Jersey New Jersey New Mexico New South Wales New York New York	Sid F. Curtis. Arthur Mather Luther T. Hauberg Lewis E. Smith Edward C. Peterson R. D. Magee. J. Melvin Dresser Isaac Cherry Alpheus A. Keen David Cunningham Charles H. Johnson H. A. Lamb	Masonic Temple, St. Louis. Box 896, Helena. Masonic Temple, Omaha. Masonic Temple, Carson City. St. John. Concord. Masonic Hall, Trenton. Albuquerque. Masonic Temple, Sydney. Masonic Temple, Sydney. Masonic Hall, New York P. O. Box 1293, Christchurch.
North Carolina North Dakota Nova Scotia Ohio Oklahoma Pranama Panama Pennsylvania Philippine Islands. Prince Edward Island Puerto Rico	John H. Anderson Walter L. Stockwell James C. Jones Harry S. Johnson Claude A. Sturgeon D. Rufus Cheney Andres Mojica. Matthew Galt, Jr. Teodoro M. Kalaw. Charles M. Williams	O. I. Raleigh. Fargo. Freemasons Hall, Halifax. Masonic Temple, Cincinnati. Masonic Temple, Guthrie. Masonic Temple, Portland. Panama. Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. P. O. Box 990, Manila. Charlottetown. San Juan.

## JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

## LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES—(Concluded)

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	P. O. Box 3172, Montreal.
Queensland	Leslie P. Marks	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.,
Deconded	Thomas G. Hinning FFFFF	Edinburgh.
South Australia	R. Owen Fox	
South Carolina	O. Frank Hart	Columbia.
South Dakota	W. D. Swain	Sioux Falls.
	W. D. Swain.	Stockholm
Sweden	Yngve G. Wisen	
Tasmania	William H. Strutt	117 Macquarie St., Hobart.
Tennessee	Thomas E. Doss	Nashville.
Texas		Box 446, 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	
Western Australia	A. E. Jensen	Freemasons Hall, Perth.
West Virginia	Ira Wade Coffman	
Wisconsin	William F. Weiler	
Wyoming		
** younne	ouseph m. nownues	Masonic Temple, Casper

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	Date Ap	pointed
Alabama Alberta Arizona Arkansas Brazil, Gr. Lodge	Raymond C. Cook, 6, Earl M. Bolen 130 F. Ray Dilts, 83 Lute M. Savage, 3	Plattsmouth Ulysses Wakefield Omaha	May June 2	4, 1939 2, 1924 2, 1937 4, 1928
of Rio de Janeiro Brazil, Grand	Robert M. Packard, 91	Oakland	Jan.	3, 1936
Lodge of Bahia Brazil, Grand	Mainard E. Crosby, 32	North Platte	Sept. 1	9, 1936
Lodge of Paraiba British Columbia. Canada	Benjamin F. Eyre, 1 John Finch, 225 Edward F. Carter, 201	Omaha Arnold Capitol Bldg., Lin-	Oct. 1	3, 1936 5, 1920
Chile Colombia Nat'l	Ralph O. Canaday, 285	coln		2, <b>1937</b> 7, 1930
Grand Lodge Colorado Connecticut Costa Rica Cuba	Fred G. Christensen, 33 John A. Elwell, 294 Chancellor A. Phillips, 150 Ward B. Schrack, 46 Luke H. Cheney, 135	Grand Island Kimball Cambridge Kearney McCook	June 2 Jan. July	2, 1938 2, 1937 2, 1929 2, 1938 3, 1936
Costa Frea Cuba 	Luke H. Cheney, 135 Charles A. Smith, 166 John M. Pattison, 89 Albert W. Jefferis, 1 Guy W. Anderson, 36 Harry A Cheney, 100 John R. Tapster 119 Ambrose C. Epperson, 139. Frank H. Woodland, 25 David C. Spangler, 41 William A. Robertson, 6. John R. Hughes, 184  William A. Robertson, 6. John R. Hughes, 184  C. Ray Macy, 26 Henry H. Heiler, 50  John S. Hedelund, 268 Norris Chadderdon, 146  Archie M. Smith, 203  John Albert Van Anda, 15 George A. Kurk, 54  William B. Wanner, 9  Larl J Lee, 15  Lewis E. Smith, 136  George A. Beecher, 268 Lamont L. Stephens, 106 Edward E. Carr, 32  Virgil R. Johnson, 26  Wallace E. Linn, 1 Henry W. Carson, 2 Frederick M. Weitzel, 78 George R. Porter, 11  Stanley P. Bostwick, 3	McCook Lincoln Kearney Omaha Archer Creighton North Bend Omaha Stanton Plattsmouth Omaha York Beatrice Hastings Omaha Holdrege Pender Fremont Lincoln Falls City Fremont Mastings Loup City North Platte Chadron Osceola Omaha Beatrice Mebraska City Albion Omaha	June 1 Feb. 1 Nov. 1 June 1 Sept. 1 Sept. 3 Sept. 2 Dec. Oct. 2 Dec. Oct. 2 Dec. Nov. 2 June	3, 1936 5, 1930 1, 1938 2, 1912 2, 1903 2, 1907 2, 1907 1, 1938 2, 1912 2, 1907 1, 1938 2, 1937 7, 1923 2, 1934 2, 1937 7, 1923 2, 1937 1, 1938 2, 1937 1, 1938 1, 1939 1, 1939 1, 1939 1, 1939 1, 1937 1, 1938 1, 1939 1, 1938 1,
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Panama Philipping Islands	John J. Wilson, 54 C. Ray Gates, 318 Henry H. Wilson, 19 B. Frank Butler, 150 Harry S. Villars, 17 Charles A. Eyre, 268 Walter R. Raecke, 36 Louis F. Schonlau, 302	Cambridge Tecumseh Omaha Central City	June 1 Mar. 1 Nov. 1 Apr.	3, 1936 6, 1938 8, 1925 8, 1935
Philippine Islands P. Edward Island Puerto Rico Quebec Queensland	Louis F. Schonlau, 302 Frederic L. Temple, 61 Walter O. Barnes, 181 Edwin D. Crites, 158 Charles C. McEndree, 36 Robert E. Bosworth, 15 Oliver C. Dovey, 6 William Cosh, 11 Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3 James R. Cain, Jr., 105	37	July	2, 1938 3, 1933 22, 1937 20, 1920 1, 1936
Rhode Island Saskatchewan	Robert E. Bosworth, 15 Oliver C. Dovey, 6.	Central City . Fremont . Plattsmouth . Omaha	July 1 June 1	2, 1931 6, 1936 6, 1914 20, 1920 12, 1907
Scotland	William Cosh, 11 Joseph B. Fradenburg 3	Omaha Omaha	Aug. April 2	6, 1914 20, 1920
South Carolina	James R. Cain, Jr., 105	Omaha	July 1	12, 1907

# REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

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## JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	Date A	ppoi	inted
South Dakota Sweden Tennessee Texas Vitah Victoria Victoria Victoria Washington West Australia West Australia	Charles A. Chappell, 127 C. Walter Blixt, 3 William C. Schaper, 148 Robert R. Dickson, 95 William D. Spicknall, 261. Merle M. Runyan, 148 Charles H. Marley, 1 David C. Hilton, 19 Wm, J. Breckenridge, 317. Andrew H. Viele, 55 Arthur J. Denney, 35	Minden Omaha Broken Bow O'Neill Spencer . Broken Bow Omaha Lincoln Hastings	Aug. July May May Mar. June May Oct. Nov. Oct. May	26, 8, 4, 3, 25, 22, 4, 9, 24, 10, 4,	<b>1918</b> 1937 1939
	Scott McGrew, 112				

## REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES DACE

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE APPOINT	OF M'T
Alabama	James G. Rast	Birmingham	Feb. 17,	1936
Alberta	Frank Barnhouse	Edmonton	May 2,	1921
Arizona	Stephen S. Francese	Duncan	Dec. 3,	1936
Arkansas Brazil, Grand	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29,	1928
Lodge of Bahia	Raul Ballalai de Carvalho.	Val, do Salvador.	Sept. 19,	1936
Brazil, Gr. Lodge of Rio de Janeiro				
of Rio de Janeiro	Manoel Goncalves Pecego.	Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 30,	1935
Brazil, Grand	Luiz Convilhe de Deve			
Lodge of Paraiba	Luiz Carrilho do Rego Barros	Joac, Pessoa	Dec. 30,	1935
British Columbia.	G. A. B. Hall	Nanaimo	May 3,	1938
Canada	Barros G. A. B. Hall R. J. Campbell		June 10,	1938
	Rodolfo C. Oliveira Thomas H. Cox	Estado 62, Santiago	Mar. 18,	1935 1938 1938 1930 1932
Colorado Colombia, Nat'l Grand Lodge	Thomas H. Cox	Olathe	Feb. 20,	1932
Grand Lodge.	Luis Alfredo Bernal	Barranquilla	Dec. 30,	1935
Connecticut Costa Rica	Henry H. Brautigam	Bridgeport	Feb. 27.	1919
Costa Rica	Cecilio Nieto	San Jose Havana, Tejadillo, 1	Dec. 10	1918
Cuba Czechoslovakia,	Jose L. Hevia	Havana, Tejadillo, 1	May 12,	1919
Nat'l G. L. of.				
Delaware Dist. of Columbia.	James T. Chandler	Wilmington Washington, 3168 18th St. N. W	Jan. 3,	1930
Dist. of Columbia.	John Linn McGrew	Washington, 3168	7.1. 0	1017
Ecuador	E E Navarro Allanda	18th St. N. W	July b	1917
Ecuador	F. E. Navarro Allende Ibrahim F. K. Pacha	Alexandria	July 6, June 16, Oct. 10,	1933
Egypt England	Francis Kenelm Foster	Guayaquil Alexandria Allt Dinas, Bayshill,		
		Cheltenham	Sept. 19.	1936
Florida Georgia	William S. Taylor	Gainesville	Apr. 17	1937
Idaho	Everett W Rising	Nampa	Anr 30	1932
Illinois	William S. Taylor Wallace W. Bibb Everett W. Rising William L. Sharp	245 W. 63rd St.,		
Tudian		Nampa 245 W. 63rd St., Chicago	Mar. 8	
Indiana Ireland	Walter P. Lobdell Wentworth A. King-	Indianapolis	May 4,	1939
	Harman	Newcastle,		
		Ballymahon	Nov. 14	$ \begin{array}{r} 1924 \\ 1929 \\ 1925 \\ 1927 \\ 1936 \\ 1925 \\ 1935 \\ 1935 \\ \end{array} $
Jugoslavia	Vladimir Leustek	Beigrade	Dec. 23,	1929
Kansas	Vladimir Leustek Earl T. Pyle Virgil P. Smith Charles F. Ratcliffe James A. Richan Hugh McKenzie	Clay Center Somerset	Dec. 15, Aug. 19	1925
Kentucky Louisiana	Charles F. Ratcliffe	Baton Rouge	Sept. 18 Nov. 25	1936
Maine	James A. Richan	Rockland	Nov. 25	, 1925
Manitoba Maryland	Hugh McKenzie	Winnipeg Baltimore Cambridge Guadalajara, Jal.	Nov. 5	
Massachusetts	William F. Broenning Roscoe Pound	Cambridge	July 25 May 1	1919 1929
Mexico	Angel Dehlsen	Guadalajara, Jal	Apr. 17	1937
Michigan	Frank W. Richey Alfred G. Pinkham	I DOWAGIAC	I Feb. Za	. 1907
Michigan Minnesota	Alfred G. Pinkham	St. Paul Aberdeen	April 7	1906
Mississippi Missouri Montana	R. A. Pullen	Kansas City	Mar. 12 Jan. 9	1931
Montana	Edmund E. Morris Charles N. Thurman	Devon	Jan. 10	1927
Nevada	Harry H. Atkinson	Carson	June 19	1911
New Brunswick New Hampshire	Harry H. Atkinson LeBaron Wilson John O. Lovejoy Robert J. Hanna Grant R. McGregor	St. John	Mar. 7	1931 1929 1927 1911 1921 1934 1936 1937
New Jersey	Robert J Hanna	Bristol Clifton Hillsboro	April 14 Oct. 25	1934
New Jersey New Mexico	Grant R. McGregor	Hillsboro	July 8	1937
New So, Wales	E. Gillman Moon	Masonic Hall, Syaney	Aug. 9	, 1934
New York	Henry Scheibel	26 Court St.,		, 1938
New Zealand	William Grant Hay	Brooklyn Box 108 Dunedin .		1926
North Carolina	H. B. Leavitt	Achovilla	A119 6	, 1932
North Dakots	Theodore S. Henry	Valley City	Aug 24	1917
Nova Scotia			Aug. 11 Sept. 30 July 31	1932
Ohio Oklahoma	B. Frank Thomas Randall U. Livesay Clarence D. Phillips	Wilburton	July 31	1916
Oregon	Clarence D. Phillips.		Sept. 4	, 1937
ranama	Theodore Thompson	Portland David	Apr. 5	, 1935
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila	Nov. 14	1022
P. Edward Island Puerto Rico	F G Perez Almiroty	San Juan	June 7	1933
Quebec	Alex Nickle	Montreal	Jan. 31	1934
Queensland Rhode Island	Harry Hill Raymond L. Vaughan	Brisbane	. July 31 Sept. 4 Apr. 5 Nov. 14 May 22 June 7 Jan. 31 May 31 June 6	, 1923
Rhode island	Raymond L. Vaughan	Providence	June 6	, 1935

## JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA. 419

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS		TE OF
Saskatchewan Scotland South Australia. South Carolina. South Dakota Sweden Tennessee Texas Utah Victoria	Marshall R. Brown Charles H. Simkins Frank Hartgraves William J. Berryman	Prince Albert Paislay Adelaide York Sioux Falls Knoxville Menard Salt Lake Oity Arlington Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St.	Mar. June May Aug. Feb. Dec. Jan. Aug.	1, 1936 17, 1916 9, 1910 2, 1924 6, 1908 20, 1932 30, 1927 24, 1938 9, 1907 1, 1930
Vienna Virginia Washington West Australia West Virginia Wisconsin		Clarendon Ziegler Blk. Spokane Perth Sisterville Marinette	May Feb.	19, 1927 14, 1927 26, 1938 17, 1910 23, 1904

#### NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

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## EXTINCT NEBRASKA LODGES, U. . D. . OR CHARTERED

(extinct). Allen, U. D.'., (236) Anchor, 142, (extinct). Arapahoe, 109, (extinct). Ark and Anchor, 181,(ext). Armada, U.'.D.'., (extinct). Ashland, 18, (extinct).

Bannack City, U.'.D.'., (extinct)

textinct). Battle Creek, U. D. ., (ext). Beaver, U. D. ., (179). Beaver Valley, U. D. ., (230).

(230). Belgrade, U. D. ., (269). Bell Creek, U. D. ., (241). Benson, U. D. ., (180). Benson, U. D. ., (290). Blue Springs, U. D. ., (85). Braniard, 115, (extinct). Bromfield, U. D. ., (ext.) Bromfield, U. D. ., (223). Burchard, U. D. ., (137). Burnett, U. D. ., (166). Butte, U. D. ., (233).

Carleton, U. D. ., (199). Cedar, U. D. ., (13). Cedar Bluffs, U. D. ., (215). Cedar Rapids, U. D. ., (143)

(143). Central City, U. D. ., (ext Ceresco, U. D. ., (229). Chadron, U. D. ., (158). Chapman, U. D. ., (158). Columbus, U. D. ., (239). Columbus, U. D. ., (58). Columbus, S. (extinct). Crab Orchard, U. D. ., (238). ext (ext.)

(238), ext. Crawford, U. D. ., (181). Cuming City, U. D. ., (21). Custer, U. D. ., (148).

Dakota, (5). Danbury, U. D. ., (185). Davenport, U. D. ., (154). Decatur, 7, (extinct). Doric, 118. (extinct). Douglas, U. D. ., (237).

Eureka, 16, (extinct). Ewing, U. D. ., (156).

Adams, U. D. (extinct). Exeter, U. D. (extinct) Adamiram, 159, (extinct). Fortitude, 69, (extinct). Ainsworth, U. D. (131), Firth, U. D. 66(ext.) (extinct). Fortitude, 69 (ext.)

Genoa, U.'.D.'. (125). Gibbon, (see 46). Gibbon, U.'.D.'., (189). Giddings, (2). Grant, U.'.D.'., (34). Grant, U.'.D.'., (186). Greenwood, U.'.D.'., (163). Gresham, U.'.D.'., (197).

Hamilton, U. D. , (68). Harmony, U. D. , (ext.) Hermon, U. D. , (231). Hesperia, 178, (ext.) Hillsdale, U. D. , (29). Holdrege, U. D. , (24). Hyannis, U. D. , (234). Huntley, 270, (extinct).

Idaho, U. D. , (extinct). Imperial, U. D. , (198). Indianola, 123, (extinct). Ithmar, 238, (extinct).

Jasper, 122, (extinct). Jeptha, U. D. , (264). Johnson U. D. , 141, (ext.) \*Joppa, 76, (Consolidated)

Lafayette, 24, (extinct). Lebanon, 58, (extinct). Leigh, U. D. ., (193). Liberty, U. D. ., (152) Livingstone, 66, (ext.) Loup Fork, U. D. ., 8, (ext.)

Mackey, U. D., (242). Macoy, 22 (extinct). Magic City, U. D., (184). Miller, 213 (ext.) Monitor, U. D., (ext.) Morrill, U. D., (271).

Nebraska City, 12 (ext.) Norfolk, U. D. ., (55). North Loup, U. D. ., (142), extinct.

Odell, U. D. ., 122, (ext.) Ohiowa, U. D. ., (182). Orion, 242, (ext.) Overton, U. D. ., (267). Oxford, U. D. ., (188).

Pacific, U. D. , (310). Palestine, U. D. , (ext.) Palmyra, 45, (ext.) Pawnee City, U. D. , (23). Peru, U. D. , (ext.) Plumb, 186, (ext.)

Reynolds, U. D. ., (160). Rising, U. D. ., (81). Rising Star, U. D. ., 20, (extinct). Rock Bluff, 20. (ext.) Rocky Mountain, 8,

(transferred).

Salem, 47, (ext.) Saline, U. D.'., (73). Saline, U. D.'., (101). Saline, U. D.'., (118). Samuel W. Hayes, U. D.'., (287). Scotia, U.'.D.'., (191). Seward, U. D.'., (181). Shickley, U. D.'., (161). Shickley, U.'.D.'., 178, (extinct). Shickley, U. D. , 178, (extinct), D. , 178, Silver Creek, U. D. , (ext.) Sincerity, 244, (ext.) Square & Compass, 213, ext. State & Compass, 213, ext. Steele City, 107, (ext.) Steele City, 107, (ext.) Stockville, U. D. , (196). Summit, 7, (transferred). Syracuse, U. D. , (57).

Talmage, U. D. ., (162). Temple, U. D. ., (5). Tobias, U. D. ., (149). Trenton, U. D. ., (ext.) Trilumular, U. D. ., (210).

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Valentine, U.'.D.'., (113). Valparaiso, U.'.D.'., (151).

Waco, 80 (ext.) Weeping Water, U.'.D.'., (97) Wilcox, U.'.D.'., (226). Winside, U.'.D.'., (235). Winter Creek, U.'.D.'., (265) Wyoming, 28 (transferred)

Zeredatha, U. '.D. '., (98) (ext.)

\*Joppa Lodge No. 76, consolidated with Franklin Lodge No. 264.

#### JUNE, 1939]

#### GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

#### EXTINCT NEBRASKA LODGES

### NAME

#### LOCATION

		EXTINCT
Decatur No. 7	Decatur	June 18, 1873
Columbus No. 8	Columbus	June 25, 1868
Nebraska City No. 12	Nebraska City	March 10, 1903
Eureka No. 16	Arago	December 23, 1875
Ashland No. 18	Ashland	August 17, 1881
Rock Bluff No. 20	Rock Bluff	July 16, 1884
Macoy No. 22	Plattsmouth	December 31, 1877
Lafayette No. 24	Lafayette Pct. (later	Grant)March 27, 1877
		November 20, 1901
Salem No. 47	Salem	June 18, 1891
Lebanon No. 58	Columbus	June 6, 1928
Livingstone No. 66	Firth	June 5, 1907
Fortitude No. 69	Ulysses	July 14, 1887
*Joppa No. 76	Bloomington	October 18, 1934
Waco No. 80	Waco	January 31, 1885
Steele City No. 107	Steele City	August 13, 1902
		June 8, 1904
		September 5, 1903
Doric No. 118	Dorchester	June 4, 1930
Jasper No. 122	Odell	April 24, 1901
		June 8, 1904
Ark & Anchor No. 131	Ainsworth	September 26, 1890
Summit No. 141	Johnson	February 5, 1900
Anchor No. 142	North Loup	June 5, 1901
Hesperia No. 178	Shickley	September 9, 1905
Plumb No. 186	Grant	November 15, 1897
Square & Compass No. 21	3.Miller	June 6, 1918
Ithmar No. 238	Crab Orchard	February 9, 1903
		July 6, 1904
		June 6, 1928
Springview No. 260	Springview	August 6, 1920
Huntley No. 270	. Huntley	June 7, 1939

\*Joppa Lodge No. 76, Bloomington, was consolidated with Franklin Lodge No. 264, under name, number, and title of Franklin Lodge No. 264, Franklin, Nebraska, October 18, 1934.

DATE OF BECOMING

[OMAHA,

#### LODGES ORGANIZED IN TERRITORY OTHER THAN NEBRASKA

### NAME OF LODGE LOCATION

Summit No. 7 .....Parkville, Colorado...Instituted May 6, 1861. Chartered June 5, 1861. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado, August 2, 1861.

Rocky Mountain No. 8....Gold Hill, Colorado..Instituted May 21, 1861. Chartered June 5, 1861. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado, August 2, 1861.

Central City, U. D. Central City, Colorado. Instituted 1860 or 1861.

Bannack City, U.'.D.'.... Bannack City, Idaho..Instituted April --, 1863, or June 21, 1863.

Monitor Lodge, U. D. .... United States Army.. Instituted July 30, 1863. Became extinct, prior to 1867.

Idaho Lodge, U. D. Nevada City, Idaho....Instituted November 17, 1863. Became extinct June 23, 1864.

Wyoming Lodge No. 28....South Pass City, Wyoming....Instituted November 24, 1869. Chartered June 23, 1870. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Wyoming, December 15, 1874.

LODGE	3		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Nebraska Western Star Capitol Nemaha Valley 5 Omadi	No.	1 2 3 4 5	Omaha Nebraska City. Omaha Brownville Dakota City	Douglas Otoe Douglas Nemaha Dakota	First Tuesday Third Friday. First Monday. Wednesday on or before () Second Tuesday.	John B. Lichtenwallner, Jr Joseph R. Carter Wade H. Greene Lloyd R. Wheeldon B. Ralph Boals	Harry E. Koontz Charles Ott Stanley P. Bostwick Abraham Lawrence Raymond H. Ream
Plattsmouth Falls City Solomon Covert 10 Orient	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 9 10 11 13	Plattsmouth Falls City Fort Calhoun. Omaha Rulo	Cass Richardson Washington Douglas Richardson	First Monday Second and fourth Thursdays. Tuesday on or before O First Wednesday First and third Mondays	J. Russell Reeder Philip F. Scholl Emil Kruse Frank L. Burbridge Ernest Shepherd	Leslie W. Niel William B. Wanner J. Howard Beales George R. Porter Peter N. Frederick
Peru Fremont Tecumseh Lincoln 15 Washington	* * * * * * * *	14 15 17 19 21	Peru. Fremont Tecumseh Lincoln Blair	Nemaha Dodge Johnson Lancaster Washington	Second Monday First Tuesday. First and third Wednesdays First Tuesday. Second Tuesday.	Homer L. Matthews Hugh T. Copeland Charles H. Ziegler, Jr Theodore J. Roeder Chris K. Bendorf	C. Grant Kingsolver Frank J. Brazda Dale R. Bush Perry J. Morton Ernest A. Schmidt
Pawnee Saint Johns Beatrice Jordan 20 Hope	6 6 6 8 6 8 8 6 8 6 8 6	23 25 26 27 29	Pawnee City Omaha Beatrice West Point Nemaha	Pawnee Douglas Gage Cuming Nemaha	First and third Tuesdays First Thursday Second and fourth Mondays Second and fourth Tuesdays. Friday on or before O	Cecil A. Davis William L. Knotts Harry C. Price George R. Garland Carl Skeen	Fred H. Barclay Gustave E. Gran James B. High Donald S. McPherson Samuel C. Lawrence
Blue River Tekamah Platte Valley Ashlar 25 Acacia	8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	30 31 32 33 34	Milford Tekamah North Platte Grand Island Schuyler	Seward Burt Lincoln Hall Colfax	First Thursday First and third Wednesdays Second and fourth Tuesdays. Second Thursday Third Tuesday	Erwin T. Casey David C. Scott Ezra W. Fisher Emil F. Roeser Kenneth C. Hinman	Davison F. Todd William T. Poucher Carl R. Greisen Fred G. Christensen Emerson Michaelson
Fairbury Lone Tree Crete Oliver 30 Papillion	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	35 36 37 38 39	Fairbury Central City Crete Seward Papillion	Jefferson Merrick Saline Seward Sarpy	First and third Mondays First and third Wednesdays. First Thursday First Friday First Saturday	Leonard A. Ewers Cecil Willhoft John J. Kubes, Jr Roland Ramsay Martin L. Allen	J. Lyndon Thornton Howard M. Jones Claude R. Davenport William S. Dixon Oswald H. Magaret
Humboldt Northern Light Juniata Hebron 35 Harvard	5 3 5 5 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 5	40 41 42 43 44	Humboldt Stanton Juniata Hebron Harvard			Harlan S. Heim Rudolf C. Hoehne Charles C. Pedersen Charles E. Henning Parker W. Aker	J. Frank Snethen Charles W. Frampton Tim N. Cannon Francis C. Cederholm George M. Porter

	LODGE			TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
40	Rob Morris Fairmont Evening Star Hastings Fidelity	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	46 48 49 50 51	Kearney Fairmont Sutton Hastings David City	Buffalo Fillmore Clay Adams Butler	First Wednesday Second Tuesday Second and fourth Thursdays. First Tuesday First Tuesday	Frank O. Raasch Harry B. Hall Guy Matteson Bernard Good John Eberly	Edward F. Reed James A. Rose William A. Stewart Herman W. Aspegren Eldon B. Johnson	
45	Hiram Charity Lancaster Mosaic York	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	52 53 54 55 56	Arlington Red Cloud Lincoln Norfolk York	Washington Webster Lancaster Madison York	Second Thursday Second and fourth Tuesdays. First Friday First Tuesday Last Friday	Charles W. Andrews Jacob Peterson Calvin B. Hall William Hass Earl W. Williams	Vernon G. Wager Marion Bloom Victor Seymour James T. Myers Leno C. Herfordt	
50	Mount Moriah Wahoo Melrose Thistle Keystone	4 4 4 4 4 1 4 1 4 1	$57 \\ 59 \\ 60 \\ 61 \\ 62$	Syracuse Wahoo Orleans Lexington Phillips	Otoe Saunders Harlan Dawson Hamilton	Second Thursday First Wednesday Second and fourth Wed'days Second Tuesday Second Monday	Elting France Emil A. Anderson John E. Davis Carl J. Goetz Arthur J. Peterson	Dennison P. West Lauren W. Walther Ross R. Bodien Hanford D. Smith Earl F. Arnold	TINOCHER
55	Riverton Blue Valley Osceola Edgar Aurora	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	63 64 65 67 68	Riverton Wilber Osceola Edgar Aurora	Franklin Saline Polk Clay Hamilton	Monday on or before O First and third Tuesdays First Friday Second and fourth Mondays. First and third Tuesdays	Everett T. Siel Robert Novak Clay R. Collins Adolph A. Recht Rex B. Lamphere	Rolland C. Shetler Otto Novak I. Donald Huston Charles H. Merrill Albert R. Wolcott	TO SUMT
60	Sterling Trowel Hooper Friend Alexandria	88 68 68 68 68	70 71 72 73 74	Sterling Neligh Hooper Friend Alexandria	Johnson Antelope Dodge Saline Thayer	First Wednesday First and third Tuesdays Third Thursday First and third Thursdays Second Monday	Henry E. Rogers Allyn W. Reimund John W. Urban Ernest Wolford H. Dewey Sinn	Laurence F. Broman John W. Lamson Clarence H. Dahl Charles E. Rhynalds Benjamin F. Headrick	TUE
65	Frank Welch Nelson Albion Geneva Composite	6 6 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8	75 77 78 79 81	Sidney. Nelson Albion Geneva Rising City	Cheyenne Nuckolls Boone Fillmore Butler	First Tuesday First Thursday Second and fourth Tuesdays. First and third Tuesdays Tuesday on or before O	David E. Ells Henry H. Hite Alfred M. Atwood Gerald Walton Emmet B. Patterson	Leslie Neubauer Edward E. Murphy Edward B. Papez Wallace Chesnut Fredolph C. Chalquist	
	Saint Paul Corinthian Fairfield Tyre Doniphan nd two weeks they	"" "" ""	82 83 84 85 86 er.	Saint Paul. Wakefield Fairfield Blue Springs. Doniphan	Howard Dixon Clay Gage Hall.	Third Thursday Third Friday. First and third Mondays. Second Tuesday. First Friday † †And June 24th each	Wayne J. Kimber Harry N. Larson Wesley Shaw Pearl P. Whittaker Eldon P. Cunningham. year.	Fred R. Haggart Verner P. Fischer Fred W. Petry Robert S. Rice Charles L. Spellman	LOWAHA,

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE

[OMAHA

75	Ionic Star Cedar River Elk Creek Oakland	** ** ** **	87 88 89 90 91	Niobrara Decatur Fullerton Elk Creek Oakland	Knox Burt Nance Johnson Burt	Thursday on or before O First Tuesday First and third Mondays First Thursday Second and fourth Thursdays	Ole Engelson Ross McCluskey Donald Leininger Albert J. Damm Harvey S. Latsch	Joseph M. Blankenfeld Charles M. Ashley Frank G. Frame F. Guy Eversole Charles W. West, Sr.	JUNE, 19
80	Hubbell Beaver City Bennett Garfield Utica	  	92 93 94 95 96	Hubbell Beaver City Bennet O'Neill Utica	Thayer Furnas Lancaster Holt Seward	Second and fourth Tuesdays. Second Monday First Tuesday First and third Thursdays Second Wednesday	Oscar D. Gooden Dewey S. Heidloff Robert N. Stall Elmer F. Stolte Francis M. Grimes	John R. Posey Charles D. Quig Elmer D. Wiley Chauncey W. Porter Fred H. Pieper	[ 98
85	Euclid Republican Shelton Creighton Ponca		97 98 99 100 101	Weeping Water RepublicanCity Shelton Creighton Ponca	Cass Harlan Buffalo Knox Dixon	First Monday Second Wednesday Friday on or before O First Tuesday Third Thursday	Clarence E. Pool Tom F. Chandler Donald C. Smith Raymond J. Nejedly Gaylord F. Taylor	Chris Rasmussen William F. West Wilfred J. Pierce Harry A. Cheney C. Virgil Gee	GRAND
90	Waterloo Ord Wymore Stella Porter		103 104 105	Waterloo Ord Wymore Stella Loup City	Douglas Valley Gage Richardson Sherman	First Tuesday First Wednesday Second and fourth Wed'days First Thursday Second and fourth Tuesdays.	William M. Moser Frank T. Johnson Roy V. Bogard Wellington L. Evans Walter Grossnicklaus	Julius C. Moore Bert C. Boquet Samuel R. Youds William A. Pearson Robert Lewis	D LODGE
95	Table Rock Pomegranate DeWitt Springfield Globe		110     111     112	Table Rock Ashland DeWitt Springfield Madison	Pawnee Saunders Saline Sarpy Madison	Second and fourth Tuesdays First Friday Monday on or before () Second Tuesday First Tuesday	Louis E. Fencl Harold Richards Harvey D. Runty Otto Nielsen Fred W. Collins	Orval O. Johnson Paul I. Eaton James M. Norton William A. Ward Richard L. Hall, act.	OF NEBRAS
100	Wisner Harlan Hardy North Bend Wayne		$116 \\ 117 \\ 119$	Wisner Alma Hardy North Bend Wayne	Cuming Harlan Nuckolls Dodge Wayne	Second and fourth Tuesdays. First and third Tuesdays. First Thursday Second Tuesday Second and fourth Fridays	Fred F. Blust Clarence T. Mahn Carl Mortensen Einer Miller George W. Fortner	Neil D. Saville John W. Starr Jacob E. Hart Leon J. Cherny J. Murray Cherry	ASKA.
105	Superior Auburn Mount Nebo Stromsburg Minden		$124 \\ 125 \\ 126$	Superior Auburn Genoa Stromsburg Minden	Nuckolls Nemaha Nance Polk Kearney	Fourth Wednesday Fourth Thursday Second Tuesday Second Tuesday Second Wednesday	William T. Oswald Oscar A. Flau Clyde E. Pearson John T. Stanton Orval Layton	Emmett H. Ross Frank E. Hill Frank E. Pickett Albin D. Anderson John G. Chambers	
110	Guide Rock Blue Hill Tuscan Scribner Elm Creek		129	Guide Rock Blue Hill Surprise Scribner Elm Creek	Webster Webster Butler Dodge Buffalo	Thursday on or before () Second and fourth Mondays Second Thursday First Wednesday First Tuesday	Sydney E. Vogler Alfred O. Buschow Lee Ludden Donald D. Hill Floyd S. Worthing	John H. Crary Oliver H. Martin Rosco L. Crumbliss William C. Ehlers David H. Stubblefield	429

	LODGE			TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
115	Solar McCook Long Pine Upright Rawalt	11 11 11	$134 \\ 135 \\ 136 \\ 137 \\ 138$	Clarks McCook Long Pine Burchard Oxford	Merrick Red Willow Brown Pawnee Furnas	Second Tuesday First and third Tuesdays Second Tuesday First and third Wednesdays. Third Thursday	Harvey D. Abel Fred S. Rutt Merle J. Milton Theodore Leitschuck Ralph O. Ballard	Charles E. Souser, Jr. George F. Moss William C. Smith, Sr. William Yarpe Adolph A. Taedter
120	Clay Centre Western Crescent Kenesaw Bancroft	**	$139 \\ 140 \\ 143 \\ 144 \\ 145$	Clay Center Western Primrose Kenesaw Bancroft	Clay Saline Boone Adams Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays. Second Thursday Second Thursday Friday on or before O Second and fourth Mondays.	James O. Latta Edward Timmel Archie C. Casper Guy Edmondson Myrton D. Francis	S. Wayne Moger Harlan E. Sims Harry P. Hansen Edward E. Guilkey Ross E. Cates
125	Jachin Siloam Emmet Crawford Jewel Cambridge	**	$146 \\ 147 \\ 148 \\ 149 \\ 150$	Holdrege Stuart Broken Bow Tobias Cambridge	Phelps Holt Custer Saline Furnas	Third Thursday Friday on or before O Third Wednesday Second and fourth Tuesdays. First and third Tuesdays	Elmer G. Brunzell W. Oscar Whitehead Earl G. Greene John Tesar Harley I. Simon	Albert M. Schunk Cecil B. Shade, Act. Ray S. Kuns Harry A. Trobough Ralph E. King
130	Square Parallel Evergreen Lily Hartington	**	$151 \\ 152 \\ 153 \\ 154 \\ 155$	Valparaiso Liberty Pierce Davenport Hartington	Saunders Gage Pierce Thayer Cedar	Second and fourth Tuesdays. First Thursday Second Tuesday Friday on or before O Thursday on or before O	Lawrence C. Schmidt Glenn G. Geer Elvon F. Bowen Hans Holst Marvin C. Sorensen	Julius Petermichel W. Gordon Smith Alfred L. Brande Melvin M. Jennings Rudolph H. Jenny
135	Pythagoras Valley Samaritan Ogalalla Zeredatha	**	$156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160$	Ewing Wilsonville Chadron Ogallala Reynolds	Holt Furnas Dawes Keith Jefferson	First Friday Second Tuesday First and third Thursdays First and third Tuesdays First and third Thursdays	Harold L. Banta Ardrea L. Wilburn Ole O. Sove Lawrence E. Peterson. George E. May	Harvey R. Porter J. Edwin Loar Frank H. Allen John M. Creamer Harry D. Hazlett
140	Mount Zion Trestle Board Unity Atkinson Barneston	**	$161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165$	Shelby Brock Greenwood Atkinson Barneston	Polk Nemaha Cass Holt Gage	Second Monday First Tuesday First and third Tuesdays First and third Wednesdays. First and third Tuesdays	John C. Rasp Franklin C. Gilbert Hie E. Warren Boyd W. Planck Percy T. Johnson	Henry C. Burritt Almon C. DePue Benjamin P. Howard Harry A. Snyder William A. Wildt
145	Mystic Tie Elwood Curtis Amity Mason City	6 6 6 6	166 167 168 169 170	Tilden Elwood Curtis Rushville Mason City	Madison Gosper Frontier Sheridan Custer	Fourth Thursday Second Monday. Second and fourth Tuesdays. First and third Tuesdays. Second Tuesday	Thomas Thomsen Robert R. Roepke Ulysses S. Snyder Frank F. Aplan Irwin B. Peterson	Roy R. Barkdoll Anton T. Almquist Leon S. Wetzel George Greer William D. Redmond

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE

[OMAHA,

150	Merna Grafton Robert Burns Culbertson Temple	**	$\begin{array}{c} 171 \\ 172 \\ 173 \\ 174 \\ 175 \end{array}$	Merna Grafton Stratton Culbertson Filley	Custer Fillmore Hitchcock Hitchcock Gage	First Thursday First and third Wednesdays. Second and fourth Mondays. First and third Wednesdays. First and third Tuesdays	Glenn J. Graybeal Claude L. Stammers Clyde H. Jones Benjamin V. Eisenach. Herbert E. Brereton	John L. Hipsley Charles S. Hubbard Leonard L. Rook Arvene C. Eisenhart James W. Ferris	JUNE, 19
155	Gladstone Hay Springs Prudence Justice Faith	**	176 177 179 180 181	Ansley Hay Springs BeaverCrossing Benkelman Crawford	Custer Sheridan Seward Dundy Dawes	Thursday on or after () Second and fourth Mondays. Tuesday on or before () Friday on or before () Second and fourth Thursdays	Stanley G. McCollister. Ralph W. Strotheide Hugh W. Pettijohn Walter C. Edwards J. Merritt Houston	Wilbur B. Alexander Roy T. Stiehl Grant E. Hansen William C. Hanson Walter O. Barnes	1939]
160	Incense Alliance Bee Hive Boaz Israel	**	$182 \\ 183 \\ 184 \\ 185 \\ 187 $	Ohiowa Alliance Omaha† Danbury Ulysses	Fillmore Box Butte Douglas Red Willow Butler	First and third Thursdays Thursday on or before O First Thursday First Wednesday Tuesday on or before O	Enoch R. Lindgreen Charley C. Talbot Arthur C. Swanson Ralph C. Boyer George Byam	Paul J. Gundermann William E. Edwards John R. Hughes Charles E. Furman Carl E. Diers	GRAND
165	Meridian Granite Amethyst Crystal Minnekadusa	**	188 189 190 191 192	Cozad Gibbon Gandy Scotia Valentine	Dawson Buffalo Logan Greeley Cherry	Third Tuesday First and third Tuesdays First and third Wednesdays Second Thursday Third Tuesday	Dana B. Dillon Otis D. Applegate Theodore H. Reasoner. Louie Jensen Earl M. Hodges	Lester W. Carlson Riley O. Wescoatt Raleigh B. Joy John V. Maddox Luke M. Bates	ID LODGE
170	Signet Highland Arcana Level Morning Star	4 E 6 E 6 E	193 194 195 196 197	Leigh Cortland Gordon Stockville Gresham	Colfax Gage Sheridan Frontier York	Friday on or before O Second Monday First and third Mondays Tuesday on or before O First Friday	Harry H. Hunt Glen R. Doolittle Claude H. Saults Robert F. Phillips John Schultz	Oliver W. Fleming Frank A. Sowers Leslie R. Fullerton Arlo J. Lindsey Earl K. Husbands	OF
175	Purity Gavel Blazing Star Scotts Bluff Golden Sheaf	6.6 · ·	198 199 200 201 202	Imperial Carleton Burwell Gering Randolph	Chase Thayer Garfield Scotts Bluff Cedar	First Friday First Tuesday. First Thursday. First and third Fridays Monday on or before O	C. Gerald Adams Frederick F. Duey Ralph E. Brownell Robert G. Barton Martin Madsen	Siegfried L. Jacks James H. Bryant Luther D. Pierce Chester R. Barton Anton B. Helms	NEBRASKA.
180	Roman Eagle Plainview Golden Fleece Napthali Parian	4 4 4 4 4 4	203 204 205 206 207	Pender Plainview Chappell Diller Callaway	Thurston Pierce Deuel Jefferson Custer	First Tuesday First Tuesday. First Thursday. Second and fourth Tuesdays First Thursday	David Predmestky Henry F. Kuhl Harry B. Linch Horace H. Green Philip T. Ward	Archie M. Smith Martin Sorenson Alfred G. Taylor Walton I. Filley Julius I. Christiansen	
	Gauge Canopy East Lincoln Cement Compass & Square uth Side Station.	4 4 4 4 4 4	208 209 210 211 212	Arcadia Elmwood Lincoln Wood River Sumner	Valley Cass Lancaster Hall Dawson	First and third Tuesdays Saturday on or before O First Thursday Thursday on or before O Second Tuesday *And two weeks there	Floyd E. Bossen Milton Rodaway Glenn Poore Rudolph H. Luebs Clarence W. George eafter.	Harold D. Weddel Arlo Pratt Charles F. Eberline, Acting Vere R. May Albert A. Scoville	431

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	. 10
Plumbline	" 214	Adams	Gage	Second Monday	Joseph L. Bowes	Clarence D. Gottula	
Occidental	" 215	Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday.	Harry E. McCutcheon.	Elmer H. Henderson	
Palisade	" 216	Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday.	Lester R. Eickmier	Stanton A. Troutman	
Wauneta	" 217	Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Elvaro M. Carpenter	C. Robert Carlson	
190 Bloomfield	" 218	Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday.	Peter Berner	Fred C. Wiese	
Relief Magnolia Wood Lake Landmark 195 Eminence	" 219 " 220 " 221 " 222 " 222 " 223	Coleridge Emerson Wood Lake Herman Giltner	Cedar Dixon Cherry Washington Hamilton	Second Friday Third Tuesday Fourth Tuesday Tuesday on or before O Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Floyd D. Tideman Nelson L. Hansen Franklin S. Jones Thomas W. McDonald Alpheus Wright	George R. Stone George H. Haase Henry Lausen Claude E. Clements William E. Cutts	
Silver Cord	** 224	Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	Thurman G. Weddel	John K. Cassel	PROCEEDINGS
Cable	** 225	Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Floyd D. Lucas	Lloyd S. Beltz	
Grace	** 226	Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays.	Fred Laupp	Fred H. Romig	
North Star	** 227	Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Harlan W. Cane	Leslie A. Thomas	
200 Bartley	** 228	Bartley	Red Willow	Second Tuesday	August W. Teter	Daniel L. Mitchell	
Comet	" 229	Ceresco	Saunders	First Thursday	Edson Mapes	Earl B. Wagner	OF
Delta	" 230	Saint Edward.	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Forrest B. Long	Asher D. Long	
Mount Hermon	" 231	Cook	Johnson	Second Tuesday	Lewis H. Combs	William B. McIntyre	
John S. Bowen	" 232	Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	Alvin J. Svendgard	Lillard S. Jensen	
205 Gilead	" 233	Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Thursdays	Chester B. Wilson	Stephen A. Richardson	
Zion	** 234	Hyannis	Grant	Second Wednesday	Wallace Adam	William A. Kommers	THE
Fraternity	** 235	Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	C. Edward Carlson	Robert E. Gormley	
Golden Rule	** 236	Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	Sofus G. Rasmussen	Oliver W. Money	
Cubit	** 237	Douglas	Otoe	First Thursday	George C. Holscher	Herbert E. Little	
210 Friendship	** 239	Chapman	Merrick	Second Friday	Eugene Peterson	Elza Ury	
Pilot George Armstrong Tyrian Hampton 215 Nehawka	** 240 ** 241 ** 243 ** 243 ** 245 ** 246	Lyons Craig Oak Hampton Nehawka	Burt Burt Nuckolls Hamilton Cass	Third Friday First Tuesday First Monday First and third Wednesdays. Second Wednesday	Paul D. Darling Carl A. Anderson Walter E. Ren Fred W. Christianscn Paul W. Madsen	William E. Snethen Frank F. McMullin Claude C. Corman Ervin E. Hilligas Robert H. Chapman	
Corner Stone Laurel Gothenburg George Washingto 220 Wausa †University Place Sta	" 251	Osmond Laurel Gothenburg Lincoln ‡ Wausa	Pierce Cedar Dawson Lancaster Knox	Second Friday Second and fourth Thursdays Second Wednesday Second Thursday First Thursday ‡Havelock Station.	Vernon B. Craft G. Aubrey Love Einar E. Gustafson John S. Rhoades Duane K. Peterson	Lester McWhorter Joseph H. Artman HomerC.Loutzenheiser Robert Kennedy Carl A. Swanson	lomaha,

Hildreth Beemer Bassett Bradshaw 5 Hickman	253 254 255	Hildreth Beemer Bassett Bradshaw Hickman	Franklin Cuming Rock York Lancaster	Second and fourth Thursdays First and third Tuesdays Second Thursday First and third Mondays Third Thursday	Elmer L. Bunger Claude E. Galbraith Frank Barker Chancy B. Palmer Albert J. Staats	George M. Myers Theron G. Fried John Abart Cleon C.Lichtenberger John R. Smith	JUNE, 19
Holbrook Anselmo Bee Ornan 0 Endeavor	257 258 259 261 262	Holbrook Anselmo Bee Spencer Indianola	Furnas Custer Seward Boyd Red Willow	Second and fourth Mondays. Second Tuesday First Thursday First Monday First and Third Thursdays.	Ernest H. Strickland Kenneth K. Kull John J. Dolezal Clyde Fisher Ralph R. Andrews	Marion J. Denman James A. Scott Calvin W. Noxon William D. Spicknall B. Adrian Quigley	[939]
Silver	265	Mitchell Franklin Scottsbluff Silver Creek Overton	Scotts Bluff Franklin Scotts Bluff Merrick Dawson	Second Monday Second Monday First and third Mondays Second and fourth Thursdays Fourth Monday	Fred Loibl Vern L. Dunn Robert W. Patterson Jason W. House Joel A. Schleiger	Vernard C. Anderson James A. Kennedy, Jr. William A. Nelson Floyd Buchanan Joseph R. Wilson	GRAND
Riverside Oasis Lee P. Gillette	269 271 272	Omaha Belgrade Morrill Dunbar Crofton	Douglas Nance Scotts Bluff Otoe Knox	First Friday First and third Fridays Second Thursday Monday on or before O First Tuesday	Irving W. Benolken Benjamin F. McBride Paul Hobson John W. Seyfer Malcolm McShannon	William McCormack E. Earle Nickerson James S. Tarr James P. Baker Carl W. Hansen	ID LODGE
Olive Branch Ramah Antelope Sioux 5 Litchfield	** 276	Harrison	Thurston Phelps Antelope Sioux Sherman	Second Monday Second Thursday First and third Tuesdays Second Monday Second Thursday	George F. McMullen Charles E. Opitz J. Ray Wylie Justin H. Wilhermsdo fe Robert A. Stouffer	William H. Plummer William B. Meeker Charles H. Stockdale Francis H. Wallace James W. Thompson	OF
Wallace Swastika Florence Mullen 0 Exeter	** 282	Wallace Sargent Omaha † Mullen Exeter	Lincoln Custer Douglas Hooker Fillmore	First Tuesday Second Tuesday First Monday Tuesday on or before O First and third Fridays	J. Albert Shellenberg George M. Finley Charles O. Ferry William H. Bramer Nels J. Lark	Will H. Daly Willard F. Abhott Theodore R. Jacobson Arthur G. Humphrey James Biba	NEBRASKA.
Seneca Camp Clarke Oshkosh Union 5 Omaha	** 286	Seneca Bridgeport Oshkosh Palmyra Omaha	Thomas Morrill Garden Otoe Douglas	Second Wednesday First Tuesday First Monday Wednesday on or before O First Saturday	Alfred Hilpmann John M. Byrnes Paul D. Temple Guy C. Burton Arthur P. Rasmussen	Alfred W. Franks Edward K. Milmine Robert Quelle Arthur J. Lamborn B. Edwin Oviatt	
	" 290 291 292	Orchard Wolbach	Greeley Furnas	First and third Wednesdays Second and fourth Mondays			433
	Beemer Bassett Bradshaw 5 Hickman Holbrook Anselmo Bee Ornan 0 Endeavor Mitchell Franklin Robert W. Furnas Silver 5 James A. Tulleys Geo. W. Lininger Riverside Oasis Lee P. Gillette 10 Crofton Olive Branch Ramah Antelope Sioux 15 Litchfield Wallace Swastika Florence Mullen 10 Exeter Seneca Camp Clarke Oshkosh Union 55 Omaha Lotus John J. Mercer Diamond	Beemer         4         253           Bassett         4         254           Bradshaw         4         255           Hickman         4         255           Hickman         4         255           Holbrook         4         257           Anselmo         4         256           Holbrook         4         257           Anselmo         4         259           Ornan         4         261           Bee         4         262           Mitchell         *         263           Silver         *         266           Silver         *         266           Geo. W. Lininger         *         268           Riverside         269         0asis           Coffton         *         271           Lee P. Gillette         *         272           Olive Branch         *         274           Ramah         *         275           Antelope         *         276           Stutkate         *         280           Florence         *         281           Mullen         *         282      <	Beemer**253BeemerBassett**254BassettBradshaw**255Bradshaw25Hickman**256BradshawHolbrook**256HickmanHolbrook**257HolbrookAnselmo**258AnselmoBee**259BeeOrnan**261SpencerOrnan**262IndianolaOrnan**264FranklinRobert W. Furnas**266Silver CreekSilver**266Silver CreekGeo. W. Lininger**266OmahaGeo. W. Lininger**269OmahaOlive Branch**274MorrillCofton**273CroftonOlive Branch**274WalthillSioux**277FlginMulen**280SargentMullen**284SercaSeneca**284SercaCamp Clarke**285Omaha *Mullen**286SargentJohn J. Mercer**289OmahaJohn J. Mercer**289OmahaMounment**289OrchardMohach**289OmahaMohach**289OmahaSoux <td< td=""><td>Beemer**253BeemerCuming.Bassett**254Bassett.Rock.Nack.Bradshaw**255BradshawYorkYork5Hickman**256HickmanLancasterHolbrook**257HolbrookFurnasCusterAnselmo**258AnselmoCusterSewardBee**259BeeSewardSewardOrnan**261SpencerBoydOtendeavor**262IndianolaRed WillowMitchell**263ScottsbluffSranklinFranklin**264FranklinFranklinRobert W. Furnas**266ScottsbluffScotts BluffSilver****266BelgradeDawson6eo. W. Lininger**268OmahaDouglasGeo. W. Lininger**266BelgradeNance10 Crofton**273CroftonNance10 Crofton**274WalthillThurston10 Crofton**275BertrandSioux15 Litchfield**277WalhaceLincoln16 Suize**279WallaceLincoln17 Mullea**282MullenHocker18 Suize**271MarrisonSioux<t< td=""><td>Besmer* 253BeemerCumingFirst and third TuesdaysBassett254BassettRockSecond Thursday15Hickman* 256HickmanLancasterThird TursdayHolbrook* 257HolbrookFurnasSecond and third MondaysAnselmo* 258BeeSewardFirst and third Mondays0Bee* 259BeeSewardFirst Thursday00Endeavor* 261SpencerBoydFirst Monday01Endeavor* 262IndianolaRed WillowFirst and third Mondays10Endeavor* 263MitchellFranklinFranklinSecond Monday10Endeavor* 264SottsbluffSeconts BluffSecond Monday10SottsbluffScottsbluffSecond MondayFirst and third Mondays15James A. Tulleys* 267OvertonDawsonFirst and third Mondays15James A. Tulleys* 268Omaha</td><td>Bessert253 BassettBessertCuming. Rock.First and third Tuesdays. First and third Mondays. First And third Mondays. Chancy B. Palmer. Albert J. Staats.Holbrook256Hickman.Lancaster. Lancaster.First and third Mondays. First and third Mondays. Second Tuesday.Chancy B. Palmer. Chancy B. Palmer. Albert J. Staats.Holbrook257Holbrook.Furnas. Second Tuesday.Second Tuesday. Second Tuesday.First Mondays. Cluber Second Tuesday.Bee259BeeSevard Pirst and Third Tursday.John J. Dolezal. Cluber SilverOrnan261Spencer. Boyd.Boyd.First and Third Tursday. SilverCluber Silver Cluber Silver Creek.Mitchell263 Franklin.Sects Bluff. Scotts Bluff.Second Monday. Scotts Bluff.Fred Loibl. Vern L. Dunn. Socond Monday.Geo. W. Lininger Biveride266 Cluber Creek.Ontaba. Marrick.Douglas.First Fiday. First Tursday.Irving W. Benolken. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. John X. Seyfer.Irving W. Benolken. Benjamin F. McBride. Paul HobsonOlive Branch274 CoftonWaithill.Thurston. Scotts Bluff. Scotts Bluff. </td><td>Benner# 253BennerCumingFirst and third TursdayClaude E, GalbraithTheron G. Fried John AbartBradshaw255BradshawYorkFirst and third MuredaysFirst MuredaysJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalClavin W. Nozoo010Endeavor262IndianolaRed WillowFirst MurdayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayWilliam D. Spicknall010Endeavor263MitchellScota Bluff.Second MondayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayJohn J. DolezalJohn S. Adrian QuigleyMitchell263MitchellScota Bluff.Second MondayFor All MiradayFor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. ScolchallYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayJohn J. ScolchallYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All Mirada</td></t<></td></td<>	Beemer**253BeemerCuming.Bassett**254Bassett.Rock.Nack.Bradshaw**255BradshawYorkYork5Hickman**256HickmanLancasterHolbrook**257HolbrookFurnasCusterAnselmo**258AnselmoCusterSewardBee**259BeeSewardSewardOrnan**261SpencerBoydOtendeavor**262IndianolaRed WillowMitchell**263ScottsbluffSranklinFranklin**264FranklinFranklinRobert W. Furnas**266ScottsbluffScotts BluffSilver****266BelgradeDawson6eo. W. Lininger**268OmahaDouglasGeo. W. Lininger**266BelgradeNance10 Crofton**273CroftonNance10 Crofton**274WalthillThurston10 Crofton**275BertrandSioux15 Litchfield**277WalhaceLincoln16 Suize**279WallaceLincoln17 Mullea**282MullenHocker18 Suize**271MarrisonSioux <t< td=""><td>Besmer* 253BeemerCumingFirst and third TuesdaysBassett254BassettRockSecond Thursday15Hickman* 256HickmanLancasterThird TursdayHolbrook* 257HolbrookFurnasSecond and third MondaysAnselmo* 258BeeSewardFirst and third Mondays0Bee* 259BeeSewardFirst Thursday00Endeavor* 261SpencerBoydFirst Monday01Endeavor* 262IndianolaRed WillowFirst and third Mondays10Endeavor* 263MitchellFranklinFranklinSecond Monday10Endeavor* 264SottsbluffSeconts BluffSecond Monday10SottsbluffScottsbluffSecond MondayFirst and third Mondays15James A. Tulleys* 267OvertonDawsonFirst and third Mondays15James A. Tulleys* 268Omaha</td><td>Bessert253 BassettBessertCuming. Rock.First and third Tuesdays. First and third Mondays. First And third Mondays. Chancy B. Palmer. Albert J. Staats.Holbrook256Hickman.Lancaster. Lancaster.First and third Mondays. First and third Mondays. Second Tuesday.Chancy B. Palmer. Chancy B. Palmer. Albert J. Staats.Holbrook257Holbrook.Furnas. Second Tuesday.Second Tuesday. Second Tuesday.First Mondays. Cluber Second Tuesday.Bee259BeeSevard Pirst and Third Tursday.John J. Dolezal. Cluber SilverOrnan261Spencer. Boyd.Boyd.First and Third Tursday. SilverCluber Silver Cluber Silver Creek.Mitchell263 Franklin.Sects Bluff. Scotts Bluff.Second Monday. Scotts Bluff.Fred Loibl. Vern L. Dunn. Socond Monday.Geo. W. Lininger Biveride266 Cluber Creek.Ontaba. Marrick.Douglas.First Fiday. First Tursday.Irving W. Benolken. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. John X. Seyfer.Irving W. Benolken. Benjamin F. McBride. Paul HobsonOlive Branch274 CoftonWaithill.Thurston. Scotts Bluff. Scotts Bluff. </td><td>Benner# 253BennerCumingFirst and third TursdayClaude E, GalbraithTheron G. Fried John AbartBradshaw255BradshawYorkFirst and third MuredaysFirst MuredaysJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalClavin W. Nozoo010Endeavor262IndianolaRed WillowFirst MurdayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayWilliam D. Spicknall010Endeavor263MitchellScota Bluff.Second MondayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayJohn J. DolezalJohn S. Adrian QuigleyMitchell263MitchellScota Bluff.Second MondayFor All MiradayFor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. ScolchallYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayJohn J. ScolchallYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All Mirada</td></t<>	Besmer* 253BeemerCumingFirst and third TuesdaysBassett254BassettRockSecond Thursday15Hickman* 256HickmanLancasterThird TursdayHolbrook* 257HolbrookFurnasSecond and third MondaysAnselmo* 258BeeSewardFirst and third Mondays0Bee* 259BeeSewardFirst Thursday00Endeavor* 261SpencerBoydFirst Monday01Endeavor* 262IndianolaRed WillowFirst and third Mondays10Endeavor* 263MitchellFranklinFranklinSecond Monday10Endeavor* 264SottsbluffSeconts BluffSecond Monday10SottsbluffScottsbluffSecond MondayFirst and third Mondays15James A. Tulleys* 267OvertonDawsonFirst and third Mondays15James A. Tulleys* 268Omaha	Bessert253 BassettBessertCuming. Rock.First and third Tuesdays. First and third Mondays. First And third Mondays. Chancy B. Palmer. Albert J. Staats.Holbrook256Hickman.Lancaster. Lancaster.First and third Mondays. First and third Mondays. Second Tuesday.Chancy B. Palmer. Chancy B. Palmer. Albert J. Staats.Holbrook257Holbrook.Furnas. Second Tuesday.Second Tuesday. Second Tuesday.First Mondays. Cluber Second Tuesday.Bee259BeeSevard Pirst and Third Tursday.John J. Dolezal. Cluber SilverOrnan261Spencer. Boyd.Boyd.First and Third Tursday. SilverCluber Silver Cluber Silver Creek.Mitchell263 Franklin.Sects Bluff. Scotts Bluff.Second Monday. Scotts Bluff.Fred Loibl. Vern L. Dunn. Socond Monday.Geo. W. Lininger Biveride266 Cluber Creek.Ontaba. Marrick.Douglas.First Fiday. First Tursday.Irving W. Benolken. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. Jason W. House. John X. Seyfer.Irving W. Benolken. Benjamin F. McBride. Paul HobsonOlive Branch274 CoftonWaithill.Thurston. Scotts Bluff. Scotts Bluff. 	Benner# 253BennerCumingFirst and third TursdayClaude E, GalbraithTheron G. Fried John AbartBradshaw255BradshawYorkFirst and third MuredaysFirst MuredaysJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalClavin W. Nozoo010Endeavor262IndianolaRed WillowFirst MurdayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayWilliam D. Spicknall010Endeavor263MitchellScota Bluff.Second MondayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayFirst MuradayJohn J. DolezalJohn S. Adrian QuigleyMitchell263MitchellScota Bluff.Second MondayFor All MiradayFor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. DolezalJohn J. ScolchallYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All MiradayJohn J. ScolchallYor All MiradayYor All MiradayYor All Mirada

LODG	E	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY			
Kimball Minatare Cowles Cotner 265 Chester	** 294 ** 295 ** 296 ** 297 ** 298	Kimball Minatare Cowles Lincoln § Chester	Scotts Bluff Webster	First Monday Second and fourth Fridays First and third Wednesdays First Friday First and third Mondays	Ruel McMurray William E. Helmick William E. Beitler, Jr Sterling H. Hill James E. Woodward	Irving S. Walker James H. England Horace G. Morse Dana E. Deeds, act. Elbert L. Brown			
Sutherland Liberty Bayard Mizpah 270 Right Angle	'' 299 '' 300 '' 301 '' 302 '' 303	Sutherland Lincoln Bayard Omaha Omaha		First Wednesday First Thursday. Second and fourth Tuesdays. First Friday. First Thursday.	Ralph S. Russell Lugene S. Gilmour James A. Whitney A. Clem Schock Leland L. Larson	John F. Fleak Homer L. Kyle Yale H. Cavett Anson L. Havens Henry M. Edwards			
Ruskin Newman Gro Golden Rod William E. F 275 Perkins	1 306	Ruskin Newman Grove Lodgepole Otoe Grant		Second and fourth Tuesdays. Fourth Monday Second Tuesday Third Tuesday First Monday	Aleck E. Olds George E. Kennedy Arthur R. Schoenberg. Carl D. Halvorsen Claud H. Elwell	Chauncey O. Hull Alexis R. Gustavson George E. Minshall Alvin H. Roettger Alvan W. Ekberg			
Winnebago Victory Polk Oak Leaf 280 Potter	" 309 " 310 " 311 " 312 " 313	Winnebago Valley Polk Lynch Potter	Thurston Douglas Polk Boyd Cheyenne	First Thursday Second Wednesday First Friday Second Thursday Second Tuesday	Moses D. Orr Clarence S. Kemper Isaac T. Samuelson Wallace E. Moñett Roy L. MacAdam	Willard O. Valandry Walter Byars, act. William A. Wurtz William T. Alford Elmer H. Seyfang			
Craftsmen Palmer Alpha Mid-West 285 Grand Island	" 314 " 315 " 316 " 317 " 317	Lincoln Palmer SouthSiouxCity Hastings Grand Island	Lancaster Merrick Dakota. Adams Hall	First Tuesday First and third Mondays Fourth Thursday First Monday First Tuesday	Robert W. Gaddis Buren P. Wells Ross Wood Adolph J. Heusser George W. Monson	Elmer L. Farmer Henry H. Golden Clarence W. Rockwell Wm. J. Breckenridge Albert W. Boecking			
Bladen College View Harmony Pioneer 290 Lebanon	" 319 " 320 " 321 " 322 " 323	Bladen Lincoln ‡ Dalton Lyman Columbus	Webster Lancaster Cheyenne Scotts Bluff Platte	Second and fourth Tuesdays. First Wednesday, Second Wednesday. Second Tuesday. Second Wednesday.	John L. Baker Jack Watson Irvin Campbell Loren B. Shuttlesworth. Lovell Burley	William H. Vankirk Clarence D. Wilson Verne C. Ankeny John F. Demel Carl H. Hoge			
Cairo	** 324	Cairo	Hall	Second Monday	Alfred J. H. Baasch	Wesley E. Sorensen			
\$Bethany Station. \$College View Station.									

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE

[OMAHA,

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES TO THE GRAND LODGE, A .: F .: & A .: M .: OF NEBRASKA

For the year ending December 31st, 1938

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

		Е.	A.'.	F	.c.`.	SU	SP.					MA	STEF	2 1	IAS	SON	s	_			-
NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement Z	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension F	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. of Lodge
Nebraska Western Star Capitol. Nemaha Valley Omadi	1 2 3 4 5	19 1 11 1 2	22 66 5	2 11 1	7	15	489 97 416 48 64	248 858 34	2	4	10 5 4 1 1	•••	1182 259 876 36 96		24 5 24 	30 15 11 6	•••	•••	57 20 44  7	1125 239 832 36 89	2 3 4
Plattsmouth Falls City Solomon Covert Orient	6 9 10 11 13	5 3 1 19	5	2	4 5 1 27 2	4 8 13 8	121 10	235 170 58 1182 40	1	·: 1 1	 15	· · · · ·	240 172 59 1214 40	1 1 8	3 3 21 3	4 8  13 8	•••	•••	7 12 1 42 11	1172	10
Peru Fremont Tecumseh Lincoln. Washington	14 15 17 19 21	3 6 1 21 1	17   81	3 6 1 20 2	3 2 7 12 3	8 17 24 16			1 19	1 3  3 2	2 2  5	3	92 456 136 779 142	2 6 4 9 4	4 10 2 21 1	 17 24 16	··· ·· 4		6 25 23 58 21	86 431 113 721 121	17 19
Pawnee Saint Johns Beatrice Jordan Hope	23 25 26 27 29	1 17 2		1 19 3 	6 20 19 	21 8 	56 493 227 46 32	113 885 272 64 38	20 3 1 	3 1 3 	1	· · · · ·	116 914 279 65 38	7 2 1	4 29 3 	21 8 	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	4 57 13 1 1	112 857 266 64 37	25
Blue River Tekamah Platte Valley Ashlar Acacia	30 31 32 33 34	1 5 3	7 3 42 39 9	1 1 6 1	1 4 10 18	2 11 3 1	56 37 111 279 57	52 128 342 473 116	1 3 6 1	••• 4 5	1  5 1	 1	54 128 349 490 118	1 4 8 1	1 2 7 8 1	2 11 3 1	· · · 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	4 22 19 3	50 124 327 471 115	32 33
Fairbury. Lone Tree Crete Oliver Papillion	35 36 37 38 39	4 1 2 2	29 7 14 13 12	2  1 1	4 6 6 3	9 4 1	88 67 76 101 42	189 186 151 110 81	7 2 1 1	5 1 2	1 2 1 2	•••	202 189 155 112 84	1  1	5 6 3 2 1	 9 4 1	•••	· · · · · · ·	6 15 7 4 1	196 174 148 108 83	36 37
Humboldt Northern Light Juniata Hebron Harvard	40 41 42 43 44	1 1 2 1	7 8 17	1  1 1 1	5 1 2 4 1	 6 	11 37 48 81 37	106 87 28 74 42	 1  2	··· 3 ···	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••	106 90 29 74 44	1  2	1 1 1	6 6		••• ••• •••	2 7 6 3	23 71	40 41 42 43 44
Rob Morris Fairmont Evening Star Hastings Fidelity	46 48 49 50 51	7 1 14	46 13 4 40 15	6 2 14	7 1 2 6 4		192 54 42 199 72	234 72 80 382 128	7 2 13 1	  1 1	 1 11 2	•••	241 74 81 407 132	6  8	4  1 10 2	 18 8		· · · · · · ·	10  36 10	231 74 78 371 122	48 49 50

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

# JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA. 437

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

					~ •	Law				_											_
Ball Carton and Party		<u>E.</u>	A.'.	F.'	.0.*.	st	SP.		1				STER	<u>M</u>	AS				_		
NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement Z	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension 5	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. of Lodge
Hiram Charity Lancaster Mosaic York	52 53 54 55 56	2 15 13 2	8 21 65 36 7	16 8 2	6 4 12 4 1	1 5 16 6 11	35 71 340 113 93	83 113 674 292 266	i5 9	1 6 3 1	 13 3 3	•••	84 113 708 307 274	4 10 1 2	- 5	1 5 16 6 11			3 9 45 12 16	81 104 663 295 258	52 53 54 55 56
Mt. Moriah Wahoo Melrose Thistle Keystone	57 59 60 61 62	2 2 1	18 9 13 8 4	 1 1 1	1 2 1 3 1	9 2 2	50 54 37 65 25	68 202 79 116 37	1 1	1  2 	  1		70 203 80 121 37	5 1 4 2	3 4 1 2 1	 9 2 2	•••		3 9 11 8 5	67 194 69 113 32	57 59 60 61 62
Riverton Bhe Valley Osceola Edgar Aurora	63 64 65 67 68	1 1 1	4 6 5 20	1 ··· 1 ···	3 3 1 8	3 5 7	24 34 34 31 105	33 73 92 101 122	1 `i 1	··· ··· 1	2	· · · · ·	34 73 95 102 127	 5  2	··· 3 ··· 1 1	· 3 · 5 7	•••		7 5 6 10	34 66 90 96 117	63 64 65 67 68
Sterling Trowel Hooper Friend Alexandria	70 71 72 73 74	1  4 1 	13 12 12 1 4	1 1 4 	2 4 4 3	6 1 3 7	75 54 32 38 27	35 76 89 75 34		•••	•••	•••	36 77 89 75 35	1  	3 1 3 1	6 1 3 7	· · · · ·		6 5 4 10 1	30 72 85 65 34	70 71 72 73 74
Frank Welch Nelson Albion Geneva Composite	75 77 78 79 81	3 1 1 1 1	15 7 10 12 5	2 1 	6 3 5 3 4	9 8 2	127 54 64 27 37	187 52 115 152 50	2  1 1 	32	· . 3	· · · · · · ·	193 54 116 156 50	· · 3 5	1  1 1 2	9  2 		• • • •	13 12 8 2	180 54 104 148 48	75 77 78 79 81
Saint Paul Corinthian Fairfield Tyre Doniphan	82 83 84 85 86	3 1 1	10 6 13 10 7	3 1 1  1	4 4  2	2	53 29 41 15 27	175 53 67 27 48	2 1  3	1 1  1	 	· · · · · · · ·	178 55 67 27 52	 1  1	3	2	 	•••	4 2 1 2	174 53 66 27 50	82 83 84 85 86
Ionic Star Cedar River Elk Creek Oakland	87 88 89 90 91	2 4 2 2 3	24 13 9 4 6	2 4 2 1 3	4 2 2 1 1	2	53 38 60 27 40	86 78 83 41 110	4	 3 1	 1	••• ••• •••	87 82 87 42 116	··· 2	2 1 1	··· 2 ··· 1	::	•••	2 2 1 2 2	85 80 86 40 114	87 88 89 90 91
Hubbell Beaver City Bennett Garfield	92 93 94 95	· · · · · · · · · · ·	7 11 7 8	•	4 2 1 	6 2 	13 77 52 53	22 81 32 64		· · · · ·	··· 3 ···	•••	22 81 35 64	2	3 1 				3 9 2	19 72 33 64	92 93 94 95

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

		Е.	A.'.	F.	C	SU	SP.				Л	(AS	STER	м	AS	ON	s				
			938		938		938	937	_	GA		_				LO	ss			1938	
NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1	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, 1	No. of Lodge
Utica. Euclid. Republican. Shelton Creighton.	96 97 98 99 100	   	7 9 8 4 11	· · · · 4	1 1 3 1	3 2 1	36 53 24 27 45	81 69 55 63 100	· · · · · 4	··· 1 2 ···	 1 	· · · · · · ·	81 70 56 69 100	1	2 1 1 3	3 2 1 	   		6 3 2 3 2	75 67 54 66 98	
Ponca Waterloo Ord Wymore Stella	101 102 103 104 105	2 4  1 	8 10 16 11 6	3 4 1 1	2  5 4 2	3  6	40 46 90 60 20	83 99 82 140 63		··· ··· 1	··· 3 4 ···	  	86 106 86 142 63	2	1 3 1 1 1	3	· · · · · · ·	· · · · ·	6 3 2 7 1	103 84 135	101 102 103 104 105
Pomegranate DeWitt	106 108 110 111 112	1 5 	8 7 11 19	1 7	···· 5 1 4	2  5 4	29 36 64 55 41	51 43 146 58 73		··· 1 2 ···	1 1  2	· · · · · · ·	52 46 155 60 74	1  1	232	2  8 5 4	· · · • · • ·	•••	3 2 11 8 4	44 144 52	106 108 110 111 112
Wisner Harlan Hardy	113 114 116 117 119	2 1  1	8 12 4 2 2	2   1	1 2 1 3	5 9 1 2	37 53 32 28 24	54 87 74 25 99	· . 1	2 1  2	 1 1 2 	  	58 89 76 27 101	··· 2 1 3	 1 3  1	 5 9 1 2	· · · · · · ·	••• ••• •••	8 13 4 3	81 63 23	113 114 116 117 119
Superior Auburn Mt. Nebo	120 121 124 125 126	1 1 1 	8 17 8 9 4	2 3  1	1 1  3 1	5 3 7	41 66 53 54 47	156 155 124 84 85	3	•••		· · · · · · ·	161 159 124 84 90	1 4 1 1	3 2 2 3	3	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	4 11 3 3 11	148 121 81	120 121 124 125 126
Minden Guide Rock Blue Hill Tuscan. Scribner	127 128 129 130 132		9 5 5 3 3	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	4   3	1 3 5 1	21 9 43 21 34	77 48 44 59 60	1	  	1  		78 49 44 59 60	1 3 2	1 1 2 		· · · · · · · ·	  	2 5 7 4 3	44 37 55	127 128 129 130 132
Elm Creek Solar McCook Long Pine Upright	133 134 135 136 137	5		···· 4 8	2  1 3 	6 3 2 	42 29 92 32 19	48 73 226 69 67	· · · 4 7	1	 1 3 2 1	· · · · · · ·	48 76 236 79 68	1 1 1 1	2 6 3 1	2	· · · · · · · ·	•••	2 7 10 6 1	69 226 73	133 134 135 136 137
Western	138 139 140 143		1 8 5 8	  1	1  2	 4 3	30 30 44 60	71 84 29 58	 1 1	 1 	• :	  	71 85 31 60	· · · · · 2	1 2	 4 3	 	  	1 2 4 5	83 27	138 139 140 143

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

# JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

						_				_						_	_				
		E	A	F.'	.0.	st	SP.					AAS	TER	М	AS	-		_	1		
NAME OF LODGE	of Lodge	Initiated	Rolls, ber 31, 1938	Passed	on Rolls, mber 31, 1938	Suspended	Rolls ber 31, 1938	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	Raising	Affiliation 2	Reinstatement Z	Cther Causes		Demission	ath	Suspension 5	Expulsion w	Other Causes	Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	of Lodge
	No. of	No. In	No. on Rolls, December 31,	No. P8	No. on Rc December	No. Su	No. on Rolls December 31	No. on Decem	By Ra	By Aff	Reinst	Cther	Total	By De	By Death	By Su	By Ex	Other	Total Loss	No. on Decem	No. of
Kenesaw Bancroft Jachin Siloam Emmet Crawford	144 145 146 147 148	1  4  2	8 16 16 12 19	 2 1 3	3 5 2 1 7	1 1 2	50 52 81 29 58	53 43 140 35 144	 2 1 7	· · · 1 1	· · · · · · ·	••• ••• •••	53 43 143 37 152	3 1 3	1 3 1 4	1 1 2 2	•••		2 4 6 1 9	39 137 36	144 145 146 147 148
Jewel Cambridge Square Parallel. Evergreen	152	3 1  1	4 7 11 4 2	3 3  1	2 1 3 6	3 1 3 1	17 32 51 64 25	56 101 39 23 61	2 5 1 	1 	1	··· 1 	58 108 42 23 62	21	1  2	3 1  1	· · · · ·	•	4 3 1 3 3	105 41 20	149 150 151 152 153
Hartington Pythagoras	156 157	2  5	6 25 18 3 14	1 1  6	1 3 5 5	2	31 53 32 37 59	67 72 60 46 216	2 1 5	··· ···	1 1 1 	· · · · · · ·	68 76 62 46 221	2 3 2 1 1	1   2	2  5	  	•••	5 3 2 6 3	73 60 40	154 155 156 157 158
Ogalalla Zeredatha Mt. Zion Trestle Board Unity	159 160 161 162 163	1 1 1	17 3 5 2 12	3	2		76 13 41 26 49	105 32 44 84 49	 1 1	•••	1	•••	109 32 45 85 49	3	3 1 1 1 	· · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	•••	6 1 1 1 7	31 44 84	159 160 161 162 163
	165	1 1 2	7 5 6 7 10	1 1 2	2	3 1 3 	29 18 43 38 26	42 51 39 47 89	111	· · · · · 2	1	•••	42 53 41 47 93	1  1 2	1 2 4	3 1 3 	· · · · · · ·	• • • •	5 3 3 5 2	50 38 42	164 165 166 167 168
Amity Mason City Merna Grafton Robert Burns	170 171 172		11 3 16 9 8		2	2 4	46 58 33	77 45 60 41 51	9   4	1  	2 2 1 1	•••••	89 47 61 42 55	2 1 1	1 3 1	4 2 4 3 8	· · · · ·	•••••••	7 3 7 3 10	44 54 39	169 170 171 172 173
Culbertson Temple Gladstone Hay Springs Prudence	175 176	5	8 7 4	4	433	16 3	23 43 61 29 45	56 45 104 62 42	 1	· · · · · · ·	1 1 	•••	58 45 105 63 43	· · ·	11	 16 3	  		1 16 3 2	89 60	174 175 176 177 179
Justice. Faith Incense Alliance. Bee Hive		2	17 8 43	2	1 1 9			84 122 44 226 465	2	2 1  2	4	3	90 129 44 238 492	3 1 2 1	2	6 13		•••	3 6 7 17 23	123 37 221	180 181 182 183 184

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

		E.	.A.	F.'	.c.'.	SU	SP.	1		_	M	[As	STE	R	MA	SON	IS				
NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	By Raising	u	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. of Lodge
Israel Meridian Granite	185 187 188 189 190	2  7  1	6 3 12 5 6	2  4 1 1	3 2 1 2	4  1 14 	44 49	70 31 97 66 45	2  1 1	 2	2 3		72 31 104 69 49	  1	2 1 2 4 1	4  14 		1	6 2 3 19 1	29 101 50	185 187 188 189 190
Minnekadusa Signet	191 192 193 194 195	i  1	15 15 12 7 7	···· 2 ···· 3	1 5 1 3 1	···· 3 ···· 1	44 68 33 29 51	53 115 66 38 122	1	2	1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	54 118 67 39 126	· .  1	2		· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	 6  2 7	112 67 37	191 192 193 194 195
Morning Star Purity Gavel	196 197 198 199 200	1	3 6 16 2 3	···· 1 1 3	···· 2 3 ···· 1	2  26	10 26 38 12 37	28 52 76 41 109	 1 1 3	 1 1 			28 53 79 43 112	1 2 1	2 2 1 1 1	2	•••	· · · · ·	3 4 3 2 27	49 76 41	196 197 198 199 200
Golden Sheaf	201 202 203 204 205	7 1 1 	19 19 14 7 6	6  1 	3 1 1 1 3	3 2 1  21	66 64 29 51 36	87 81 49 68 121	3 1 2	1 1 2 2	3		94 81 52 70 125	1 1 1 2	 1 1 2	3 2 1 21		· . 1  	4 4 3 1 25	77 49 69	201 202 203 204 205
Parian Gauge	206 207 208 209 210	2	4 6 9 10 32	4 2 2 1 15	2 1 4 5 7	2 3 1 3 25	45 41 43 63 326	48 72 46 108 533	1				50 77 51 109 556	1 1 5	2 2 1 8	2 3 1 3 25	•••	· · · · · · ·	2 6 3 5 38	71 48	206 207 208 209 210
Compass & Square. Plumbline Occidental	211 212 214 215 216	1 1 	2 9 2 2 6	1 1 	···· 2 ··· 1 2	2  1 	23 43 38 34 44	84 58 42 73 69	1 1 	 	· · · ·		85 60 42 73 69	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 1 1	2  1  1	•••	•••	3 1 2 2 2	59 40 71	211 212 214 215 216
Bloomfield Relief Magnolia	217 218 219 220 221	1  2	6 12 8 3 10	1 	1 2  4	2 1 1 	38 52 20 17 19	48 89 57 76 53	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1			49 91 58 77 56	 1 1	1 2 1 1	2 1 1 	· · · · · · ·	· · · · ·	3 3 2 2 1	88 56 75	217 218 219 220 221
Silver Cord Cable	222 223 224 225 226	··· 3 1 1	1 4 8 7 3	···· 3 ····	 3 1 1 2	5	39 31 28 35 24	96 39 112 70 43	··· 4 1	2 ··2 ·1	· · · ·		98 39 18 70 45	3	3 2 1	5			8 5 1 2	39 113 69	222 223 224 225 226

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

# JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

		E.	A.'.	- ज	.c.'.	IST	SP.		_		7	VI A S	STER	M	AS	ON	8				
			1938		1938		00	1937		GA						LO		_		938	
NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 19	No. Passed	No. on Rolls. December 31, 19	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls December 31, 1930	No. on Rolls December 31, 19	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, 19	No. of Lodge
North Star Bartley Comet Delta Mt. Hermon	227 228 229 230 231	6 1 1	15 1 2 11 4	6 2 1	1 1 4 1 1	1	111 20 49 16 20	221 48 78 53 47	9 2 	8	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	241 50 82 53 47	2  1	3  1	1 6 	•••	  	6  2 	50 76 51	227 228 229 230 231
John S. Bowen Gilead Zion Fraternity Golden Rule	232 233 234 235 236	1 4 2 2	3 19 11 5 14	1 4 2 	1 8 5 4	 1 2	25 30 47 26 19	55 45 81 49 61		••• ••• •••	1 1 	· · · · ·	56 48 83 49 63	1 2 1 1	1 1 2	··· ··· 1 2	•••	•••	1 2 4 2 3	46 79 47	232 233 234 235 236
Cubit Friendship Pilot George Armstrong. Tyrian	237 239 240 241 243	1 2 3 1	4 3 2 9 6	1 2 3	1 2 5 	2 8 1 2	29 30 27 24 29	57 61 90 59 27	1  4 	1	· 1 · · ·	· · · · · · ·	58 63 90 63 27	3	1 1 3 1	2 8  1 2	· · · · · ·		2 12 1 4 5	51 89 59	237 239 240 241 243
Hampton Nehawka Corner-stone Laurel Gothenburg	245 246 247 248 249	2 3  3 2	9 2 15 17 8	2 3 3 3	1 4 1	1 4 3	29 19 55 67 30	57 92 33 83 89	2 3 1 2 3	  1	1  1 1	•••	60 95 35 87 93	1	2 1 1 1	1 4 ··· 3 ···	· · · 1 . · ·	· · · · ·	3 7 1 5 3	88 34 82	245 246 247 248 249
George Washington Wausa Hildreth Beemer Bassett	250 251 252 253 254	2 2 1 3	15 1 5 2 6	2 4 1 	 1	15 	156 37 27 14 34	166 51 28 41 48	3 4 1 1 4	   1	9 1 	1	179 56 29 43 52	5	4 1 1 3	15  	•••	· · · · ·	24 1 3 3	55 28 40	250 251 252 253 254
Bradshaw Hickman Holbrook Anselmo Bee	255 256 257 258 259	2 2 2 1	5 5 5 10 3	1  3 1		1  7 1	17 25 21 47 10	27 48 37 99 29		•••	 	•••	27 49 37 103 30	1 2 	··· 1 ···	1  7 1	   	  	2 2 1 7 1	47 36 96	255 256 257 258 259
Ornan Endeavor Mitchell Franklin Robert W. Furnas.	261 262 263 264 265	1 3 7 1 1	11 3 8 15 18		3  2 2 3	· · · 3 12	32 21 46 71 85	65 45 106 86 186	5	··· 5 1	1 1 2	•••	66 48 117 90 193	1 1 1 3	1 2 2 2	 3 12	  1	· · · · ·	1 2 5 4 17	46 112 86	261 262 263 264 265
Silver. James A. Tulleys. George W. Lininger Riverside. Huntley.	269	1 1 5	7 4 6 4	1 5	2  4 1 1		19 24 77 21 11	56 58 236 42 29			· i 1 	 1 	57 60 246 42 29	 1 1 	1 1 5 	1 2 	· · ·	· · · · ·	1 3 8 	57 238 42	266 267 268 269 270

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,

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			938		938		938	1937		GA						LO	ss			938	
NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 19	No. on Rolls, December 31, 19	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, 19	No. of Lodge
Oasis. Lee P. Gillette Crofton. Olive Branch. Ramah.	271 272 273 274 275	4  1 	7 3 6 10 2	4  1 	$1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ \cdots$	  6	52 25 24 41 16	95 57 58 57 35	5  1 	  1	1 4 5 1	  	101 61 63 60 35	2  1 1 	2	  6	•••	· · · · · · ·	3  8 1	61 60 52	271 272 273 274 275
Antelope Sioux Litchfield Wallace Swastika	276 277 278 279 280	· · · · 2 · · ·	7  3 12 9	···· 2 ····	4   1	··· ·· 4 4	13 10 19 26 31	47 38 44 32 54	··· 2 ···	··· 1 2 ···	  1	••• •• ••	47 39 47 34 55	1 1  1	 1  1 1	  4 4		· · · · · · ·	1 2 5 6	37 47 29	276 277 278 279 280
Mullen Exeter Seneca	281 282 283 284 285	15 1 1 	12 6 1 10 15	18  	4  3 2	13  1 3 2	148 30 26 38 29	44 35 75	19 1 	7 1 	3	··· ·· 1	391 45 36 76 145	··· ··· ·· 3	3	13  1 3 2	 	  	16  3 5	45 33 73	281 282 283 284 285
Oshkosh Union Omaha Lotus John J. Mercer	286 287 288 289 290	···· 9 2 25	11 4 22 10 11	···· 8 3 25	2  2 2 2	 14 13 10	41 16 223 37 176	85 54 475 165 358	··· 8 2 23	 1 1 14	1 ··· 5 ··· 7	· · · · · · ·	86 54 489 168 402	1 1 2 3 3	1	 14 13 10	· · · · ·		4 1 22 17 16	53 467 151	286 287 288 289 290
Diamond Wolbach Monument Kimball. Minatare	291 292 293 294 295	1 1 $\dots$ 3 2	4 2 2 2 5	1  3 2	2   1	1  8 	35 7 29 54 32	47 61 53 91 54	1  2 2	  1	··· ··· 1	•••	48 61 53 95 57	1  2 	· · · · · 4	1  8 	 	· · · · · · ·	2  14 	61 53 81	291 292 293 294 295
Cowles Cotner Chester Sutherland Liberty	296 297 298 299 300	 1  2 3	2 11 2 9 12	···· 1 ···· 2 2	1 3 1 1 5	  1 11	$     \begin{array}{r}       16 \\       64 \\       7 \\       25 \\       146     \end{array} $	25 92 36 59 213	··· 1 ··· 2 3	 1  5	··· ··· ··	   1	25 94 36 62 225	··· ·· 1 2	··· ·· 1 2	  1 11		· · · · · · · ·	  3 15	94 36 59	296 297 298 299 300
Bayard Mizpah Right Angle Ruskin Newman Grove	301 302 303 304 305	3 7 8 	5 21 11 4 1	3 11 8 			29 255 100 24 24		3 11 10  1	1 2 6 	$1 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	•••	62 707 443 28 43	1 9 4 		 24 10 	· · · · · · ·		1 40 15 	667 428 28	301 302 303 304 305
Golden Rod William E. Hill Perkins Winnebago Victory	306 307 308 309 310	1  2 4	4 5 5 6	1  2 4	 1 5 4	1 2  2	9 38 22 17 48	53 25 61 35 88	1  2 2	1  3 1 3	· · · · · · · 2	  	55 25 64 38 95	··· ··· 1	1 1 2 1	1 2  2	· · · · · · · ·	•••	2 4 2 1 3	21 62 37	306 307 308 309 310

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

# JUNE, 1939] GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA. 443

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NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 19	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 19	No. Suspended	-	No. on Rolls, December 31, 19	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, 19	No. of Lodge
Polk Oak Leaf Potter Craftsmen Palmer	311 312 313 314 315		3 2 3 11 3	· · · · · · · · · 10	···· 1 ···· 1 ····	···· 3 ···· 6 3		36 23 63 213 40	 1 13 	···· ···· 1 1	···· 3 ···· 2 ····	  	36 26 64 229 41		1  2 	···· 3 ···· 6 3		  	2 3 1 10 5	34 23 63 219 36	311 312 313 314 314
Alpha Mid-West Grand Island Bladen	316 317 318 319	32	5 8 5 3	1 4 2	···· 1 1	 7 5 1	12 33 80 22	94 219 100 39	4	···· 9 1 ····	 1 1	  	95 232 104 41	2 1 	···· 1	···· 7 5 1	 	 	2 8 6 1	93 224 98 40	316 317 318 319
College View. Harmony Pioneer Lebanon Cairo	320 321 322 323 324	···· 1 5	1 2 9	2   3 1	2 1 	 1 2 3 1	6 4 11 50 1	55 40 49 133 23	3  3 1	1  	5  5 	  	64 40 49 141 24	···· 3 2 1 	1 1 1 2 1	 1 2 3 1	· · · · · · · ·	  	1 5 5 6 2	63 35 44 135 22	320 321 322 323 324
Totals		593	3093	584	743	937	16364	32423	602	227	307	16	33575	336	554	937	9	3	1839	31736	_

# ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1938

## MASONIC REVIEW

### 1939

# REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT AND REVIEWER

#### **Prepared** for

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

by

### Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master

#### of

### Chadron, Nebraska.

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

The annual report on correspondence is herewith fraternally submitted:

#### (By Way of a Foreword.)

#### "A Center of Friendship and Union."

"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 charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is 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 or honesty, by whatever denomination or persuasion they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance." - -

#### Anderson's Constitutions.

"During the World War I was invited by a French officer in London to attend a meeting of a Masonic Lodge,—I think the most extraordinary I ever attended. There were present men of every creed, of every living religion, except Confucianism—if we may call Confucianism a religion and not a philosophy. There were Buddhists, Mohammedans, Parsees, Hebrews, Catholics, and Protestants; and all meeting in a Masonic Lodge.

I had the honor of serving as Chaplain that evening. At the close of the lodge those men—wearing their native garbs, most of them—joined hands about the Masonic altar, and I asked each one to pronounce the benediction of his own religion in his own language, and then to join with me in the Lord's Prayer all together. Worshipful Grand Master, I shall never forget that as long as I live. Is there any place on earth, outside of a Masonic Lodge, where such a thing could take place? That is what Dr. Anderson meant when he wrote that great article on God and religion in our Constitution.

"Yes, that seemed very wonderful, and yet a very fragile thing amidst the clash of world forces that are running so ruthlessly in the world today. But, at any rate, some of us believe in these great and gentle things, because they are creative and not destructive. I expect to live to see the toppling down of the dictatorships which now strut to and fro like egomaniacs, ruling half the human race. They will go with the wind. There is a spark of fire in the heart of every man in every land that will ask for liberty again, and win it if need be. If the principles of Masonry were ever true, they are true forever.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

"Charles Beard, the dean of American historians, was asked how long it would take him to sum up the teachings of American history. He said he thought it could be done in a week, and as he thought about it longer he thought he could do it in a day. After considering it further he said it could be done in an hour, and finally he agreed to do it in two minutes by quoting four old sayings:

First-He whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

Second—The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small.

Third-The bee always fertilizes the flower that it robs.

Fourth-When it is dark enough we can see the stars.

So a great living historian summed up the teachings of history. Just turn these sayings over in your minds and see how they fit the facts of the world today. It is very dark, but we can see the stars. The same stars that guided the pilgrims in the days of Abraham, and have guided the human race ever since, and have not gone out,—they have not gone down. So long as we pilot our faith by those stars, we cannot go amiss."

(From the address of R. W. Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, who spoke on "The Romance of Masonry," before the Grand Lodge, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine, 1938, page 432.)

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#### THE AVERAGE AMERICAN

He was once a baby, who went to sleep listening to the wind at the window and the sound of his mother singing lullabies. She was a woman who went without luxuries and sometimes the necessities of life that he might have enough. He grew older and was like Tom Sawyer. Every boy is like Tom Sawyer. He ran away to go swimming and go fishing. He built himself caves and little sailboats, and his heart went to sea. He read Horatio Alger, Jr., and in his imagination went out and killed the modern dragon, in the form of wrong, and won the modern princess, in the person of success. He went to school, and played baseball, marbles, football, and learned to ride a bicycle without holding to the handlebars. He fell in love

with a girl, compared to whom Helen had a complexion of parchment. He wanted then to get out of school and go to work.

He had to soon enough. His mother's hands were coarsening over the wringer; one day his father's employers told him they would not need him any longer. So the boy laid aside his copy of "The Lady of the Lake"; he put aside his plan for buying a set of oil paints; he put into the attic the model of a sailing ship he had constructed, and hung on the foremast his football helmet. He became the boy behind the ribbon counter, or the lad who drove the delivery truck for the grocer down the street, or the dirty youth in the garage.

It was a different girl from the one he first loved that he married. They had a house like other houses in the street. They had children and the sets of uncut books in the bookshelves were bought for the children. He wanted them to have the advantages which he hadn't had. He had an automobile, a radio; he went to the talkies and liked jazz. One day his mother died, and before she died she reached up and brushed the hair from his forehead, and there was sadness in her eyes. His wife's hands were becoming coarsened from the washing, as his mother's had been. In the evening his wife sat rocking the baby to sleep, singing a lullaby, with the wind at the window. He belonged to a civic club, and he liked to go fishing, and teach the next to the smallest how to build boats and play football. Sometimes he put his arm around his wife's shoulder and looked down the street towards the hills. He was baritone in the club quartet. Stories and articles were written about him, and he didn't care a cent."

> (From Address of Arthur D. Hay, Grand Orator, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1938.)

#### AUSTRIAN MASONIC RELIEF FUND

In July last, I received a communication from the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina calling attention to the distressed condition of our Austrian brethren, approximately 300 in all, who, after being imprisoned because of their Masonic affiliations and their possessions confiscated, were released on condition that they should leave the country immediately. Funds were needed to enable these brethren and their families to go to some country where they could obtain permission to sojourn and work and the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina had set up a "Committee of Assistance", notwithstanding that it had itself been engaged in a four years struggle for existence. A request was made for financial assistance in this humanitarian work.

This appeal was transmitted by me to the Masonic Service Association of the United States with the suggestion that it undertake the raising of a fund for the relief of our Austrian brethren by an appeal to all American Grand Lodges, which suggestion was approved by the Executive Commission of the Association. A call was sent out for one-half cent per capita, which it was believed would raise a sum adequate for our part in the relief. I directed that a check for the desired amount be drawn and transmitted to the Service Association, the amount being \$102.55.

A total of \$5,202.36 was received by the Association for this worthy purpose, the entire amount being transmitted to the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina.

(From Address of M. W. Grand Master L. P. Steuart, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1938.)

#### BURIAL OF THE INMATES OF THE HOMES

It has been and is the custom of both the Old Masons' Home Board and the Board of Directors of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home to require a bond (either cash or personal surety) for \$125 to cover the funeral expenses of any resident of the home who dies. This provision has caused great inconvenience to many of the lodges—both large and small some of the lodges being unable to make the bond at all, thereby depriving an old brother or widow of the comforts of the homes. Some of the lodges are in fine financial condition and on them it would also work a hardship to require of them the personal surety.

On considering the above conditions, I have decided that instead of the individual lodges having to pay the burial expenses of the guests of the homes, it would be better for the burden to fall on the Craft at large. For the five fiscal years ending in 1933, '34, '35, '36, and '37, there have been forty-nine to die in the Old Masons' Home and twenty-six in the Widows and Orphans' Home, making an average of fifteen in both homes.

The total expense for the average year is \$1,875. Therefore, I recommend that five cents (\$.05) out of each dollar paid to the Grand Lodge as dues be set aside to pay for the funerals of the deceased residents of the Homes. We have approximately \$42,000 receipts and 5 per cent of this amount will amount to \$2,100, which will be ample to cover the number of funerals at the average rate of death. These funerals are to be paid by warrants drawn by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary after the superintendent of the Home, where the death occurs, so notifies the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

> (From Address of M. .. W. .. Grand Master T. W. Pennington, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1938.)

#### "BLIND CANDIDATES"

It is of great interest to Masons in Tasmania that at its last quarterly Communication the Grand Lodge of Victoria unanimously decided to permit the admission into the Craft of blind men otherwise qualified; "men", as the mover of the resolution said, "who would find solace in Freemasonry and become an asset."

The first initiation of a blind candidate in this State took place, by special dispensation, in 1923. Our blind Brethren have proved themselves excellent Masons, and there is reason to believe that they have found some solace in Freemasonry.

> (From Address of Grand Master, M. . . Bro. Stanley Dryden, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Tasmania, 1938.)

#### CEDARS OF LEBANON

The British Director of Agriculture and Forestry in Palestine has inaugurated a five-year plan to restore the famous forest of Lebanon where grew that species of cedar so well known to Bible readers and so popular with the Masonic Fraternity. Only a few scattered clusters of these precious cedars are to be found in the Lebanon mountains. Less than a dozen of the very oldest trunks, which are still standing, are believed to be of the parent species used in building Solomon's Temple. The British government proposes to spend about 8,000 pounds annually in this reforesting plan.

(From Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, J. M. Lowndes, Committee, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1938.)

#### CHARITY

Thirty-six of our forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions have Masonic Homes, hospitals, orphanages, asylums or other institutions to make practical the brotherly idea of relief. Grand Lodges which have found it wiser in their jurisdictions not to provide institutions, have charity foundations or funds from which liberal contributions are made to the support of the helpless. The united funds held for charitable purposes top ten millions of dollars one Grand Lodge alone has two and a half millions in its charity account. An average of one hundred and forty guests inhabit each of these thirtysix homes, including also seventeen hospitals, valued at over twenty millions of dollars.

Remarkable though it seems, the average yearly contribution made by each Master Mason to his Grand Lodge is only \$1.92 (ninety cents is the smallest, four dollars and a half the largest) and nearly four-fifths of this is spent in charity.

(From Address of Grand Master L. P. Steuart, Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1938.)

#### RESIGNATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, M. W. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Bagshot Park, Surrey. 19th November, 1938.

#### Brethren,

You have done me the honor of electing me your Grand Master for 38 years in succession, and I thank you for giving me the opportunity of serving the Mark Grand Lodge in this office for so long a period. It is with great regret that I now feel obliged to ask you to look to a younger man to undertake these duties from the end of the current year in March next.

Of the many and varied interests which have occupied me during a long life, I look back upon none with greater affection and satisfaction

than my association with Freemasonry, and for the remainder of my days I shall watch its progress with unabated interest. The encouragement which I have received from all my Brethren since my advancement in 1877 and the support which has been so abundantly given to me during my Grand Mastership have created in my breast an undying love of the Order and of the principles which it teaches.

I am confident that you will choose as my successor a Brother who will carry on with energy the work which I have tried to do, and in bringing to a close my tenure of the office of Grand Master, I pray the Great Overseer of the Universe that the high standing of Freemasonry will be maintained and its prosperity increased under his leadership.

Believe me,

#### Yours fraternally,

#### ARTHUR.

(From Minutes of The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales.)

#### THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

#### Brother James R. Malott

It is particularly fitting that we should pause from our purely Masonic labors for a moment, and as an organization, participate in the nation-wide celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. That document has long been considered a Masonic achievement, not alone because of the contribution of individual Masons to the events which preceded its drafting, or because such a large percentage of the members of the Constitutional Convention and its leaders were Masons, but because a theory of government which most nearly approached the Masonic philosophy and ideal was first crystallized in that great instrument.

The existing governments at that time were founded almost universally on the theory known as the divine right of kings to rule. The State was regarded as supreme, and the rights of individuals were generally considered to be such rights as the supreme power in its wisdom might grant to the people. During the hundred years preceding the adoption of the Constitution, however, a new theory had gained more and more support the theory that governments should be the creation of and the servant of the people rather than their masters.

The American people, before we threw off the yoke of England, adopted as our theory of government over one hundred and sixty years ago, that sublime statement set forth in the Declaration of Independence that "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed \* \* \*."

Long years of warfare were necessary before we converted that political ideal into a fact, and then we found ourselves freed from England, a group of thirteen jealous colonies, with no unity, no control, nothing in common but a language, a fear of the Indians, and the great powers of Europe, and a universal desire to have and to preserve the blessings of individual liberty.

I shall not recount the years that elapsed as we faced near anarchy, while a little group of statesmen centering around George Washington struggled to bring about a convention for the purpose of establishing a closer union of these colonies. It is enough to say that one hundred and fifty years ago last September they succeeded in drafting a document for submission to the American people, which outlined and created a new form of government—the American Constitution.

Our Constitution is a very simple instrument. In its final analysis, it is a three cornered contract between the people who claimed supreme power, the thirteen colonies which were already in existence, and a new government which was being organized. Many contracts have a "whereas" clause so that a reader may understand the reason for drawing the contract. Our Constitution does not use the word "whereas" but it recites just why a national government was being organized. With that recital we should all be familiar. It reads as follows: "We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

In the first three Articles of the Constitution, provision was made for three departments of government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

Article IV deals with interstate relations.

Article V provides for amendments to the Constitution, while Article VI covers certain miscellaneous provisions and provides specifically that the Constitution and the laws and treaties of the United States made pursuant thereto shall be the supreme law of the land, and that the judges in every state shall be bound thereby.

Article VII simply provided that the Constitution should become effective when ratified by nine states.

The Constitution did not originally do more than provide for the organization of a new government. Immediately a wave of protest went up throughout the colonies because of the fear that it did not adequately protect the rights of individuals against the power granted the new government. In order to secure the ratification of the Constitution, promises were made, and provision made to carry them out, that as soon as adopted, the Constitution would be amended by adding to it a bill of rights such as was included in most of the state constitutions. Consequently, the first ten amendments were adopted and declared in force December 15, 1791.

They provided for freedom of religion, freedom of speech, the right of the people peaceably to assemble, security against unreasonable searches and seizures, security against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, the right to a jury trial, and many other provisions securing individual rights and liberties which we, today, take as a matter of course.

A pamphlet issued by the American Citizenship Committee of the American Bar Association states that the national Constitution took from the states and conferred upon the national government sixty-three separate powers which the states had held theretofore. Forty-five of these sixtythree powers were thenceforth forbidden to the states, while eighteen could be exercised concurrently both by the states and the national government. On the other hand, to protect the people from a despotic central government, seventy-nine powers were expressly forbidden to be exercised by the Congress of the United States

And at this time I wish to state that much of the material I am using today was secured from the pamphlets issued by the American Bar Association, and make fitting acknowledgment to that organization which for many years has carried on a campaign to make the American people conscious of their heritage of liberty.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution, instead of thirteen separate nations, each with full power and authority, we had one national government to which each of these states delegated certain of their powers. So far as these particular delegated powers are concerned, the national government was supreme. The states, however, retained all of the remaining powers of independent states with one other and very important exception. Neither the national government nor the state governments could violate the retained rights of individuals. The result is that we are in effect citizens of two governments, a state government whose powers are unlimited except as restricted by the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of such state, and a national government which has such powers only as were surrendered to it under the Constitution.

Strange to relate, this theory of dual sovereignty, this federative principle, was borrowed from the American Indian. For centuries, six tribes of Indians, all of Iroquois stock, and commonly known as "The Six Nations" had maintained themselves against a surrounding and numerically superior group of Algonquins. Their great leader Hiawatha, at an unknown date, but probably one hundred years or more before their first contact with the white men, had united the tribes into a confederation. The statesmen of the Revolution were familiar with the nature of this savage confederacy and the federal features of our Constitution were almost exactly copied from it.

Likewise, no new political theories were outlined in the Bill of Rights. The principles recited therein were a compilation of laws dealing with personal liberties that our English forefathers had fought for and acquired over a period of centuries.

The original Germanic tribes which invaded England and exterminated the original Britons were a freedom loving people. When finally united under Egbert in 815, their political institutions had developed along free lines. They had a constitutional elective monarchy, a civilized code of laws, courts, trials by jury, and a sort of parliament with two houses. But, as a result of the Norman conquest in the eleventh century, the Saxons were deprived of their civil rights. The feudal system imported from the continent was imposed and the natives were ruled by Norman overlords who treated them with the utmost cruelty and oppression. It was one hundred and fifty years before the forces of liberty could gather enough strength to oppose the power of the crown, but at that time on the little island of Runnymede, in the River Thames, near London, the English people, by force of arms, secured from King John the great charter, or Magna Charta, by which he agreed to a government of law instead of a government based solely on his arbitrary will. He promised that he would no more "send upon, imprison, nor disseize any free man or deprive him of his life or liberty except by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land." The English people had wrested from their Norman rulers the foundation stone of their rights, the right to life, liberty, and property, and the right to trial by jury.

The next step, culminating in the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, began in 1640 with a revolt against Charles I resulting from his attempt to levy "taxation without representation"—that is, without the consent of the House of Commons. The struggle continued until King James was dethroned and the right of succession was set aside. Then the English Parliament went back eight hundred years to the Saxon precedent of choosing their own sovereign and invited William and Mary to occupy the throne. The English Constitution speedily took on its present form and our own Constitution was largely modeled after it.

The American Constitution differed from the English Constitution in two important respects. First, it was written in order to avoid any future question as to the rights and powers of the new government, whereas the English Constitution was never a single document but was built up on precedent, practice, custom, tradition, and a great number of separate documents and laws covering a period of centuries. The second and most important difference between the two constitutions had to do with the legislative power. While certain restrictions had been placed on the king, or supreme power, the English Parliament was not subject to these restrictions and retained a supreme and centralized authority. This unchecked parliament could and did condemn men to death without evidence and without trial; it forfeited their property and was guilty of many vicious and unjust actions. When it became subservient to the king, as it did from time to time, the rights of the individual ceased to exist.

During such a period of subserviency, the American people rebelled and until our alliance with France, they drew much support from that portion of the British people who opposed the arbitrary and autocratic government of King George III.

As a result of the experience of the British people, our Constitution makers realized that arbitrary power could not more be trusted to parliaments than to kings. They knew, possibly better than we, the power of the demagogue and the danger to be anticipated from a temporary and selfish majority. Their great problem was to outline some system of government which would prevent any individual or group of individuals from violating the cherished liberties which had finally been attained. That they fully appreciated that problem is evidenced by their statements at the time.

Madison declared: "An elective despotism is not the government we fought for, but one founded on free principles, in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced that no one can transcend their legal limits without being checked and restrained by others." "On a candid review of history," he said, "we shall find that turbulence, violence, and abuse of power by the majority, trampling on the rights of the minority, have more frequently than any other cause produced despotism."

Alexander Hamilton stated, "History teaches that among the men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the people, commencing demagogues and ending tyrants."

These were not idle fears. As a matter of fact, Congress, state legislatures, presidents, governors and minor officials have attempted by laws passed, or illegal or arbitrary actions, to invade every right guaranteed to us by the Constitution. They have attempted to try men twice for the same offense, to take private property for public use without compensation, to pass ex post facto laws, to impose religious qualifications for office. Unlawful searches and scizures during the Prohibition era were of daily occurrence. The list of attempted violations of individual liberties is an amazing one.

These attempted violations were not always obvious. Usually they affected a comparatively small class. Frequently legislation conceived in the highest of good faith, with the most meritorious motives and supported by the great body of our people, was passed without any realization that it was violative of the rights of certain individuals. Again, deliberate attempts were made, although covertly and insidiously, as we had been warned by George Washington in his farewell address, to strangle the powers of government or the liberties of the people. Often our whole attitude as a people was, and still is, that the majority rules and that if we were not personally injured, such illegal acts were of no consequence.

But that was not the principle that actuated our forefathers in drawing up the Constitution. They wanted to protect the inalienable individual rights of every single individual.

The result of their endeavors was the creation of "a new federal fabric without a prototype in history—a federal fabric divided for the first time into three departments, executive, legislative and judicial; a federal fabric endowed for the first time with a judiciary capable of putting the stamp of nullity on state and national laws." They had found the answer to the

problem. Instead of letting Congress determine the extent of its own powers, they provided for a Supreme Court to measure the laws of Congress with the yardstick of the Constitution—the supreme law of the land.

As a result of that contribution to political science, our government has maintained its existence as a republic for almost one hundred and fifty years. The rights of free men-often attacked-have survived. There is one thing that we seldom appreciate and which we owe entirely to our peculiar form of government. There is no country in the world besides ours. with the exception of Canada which followed us in that respect, and, I believe, Australia, where a single individual may maintain his rights against all of the power of the state. In the rest of the world he has only three options when his individual rights are violated. First, he may submit to the supreme power as the Germans did during the Nazi blood purge. Secondly, he may oppose the supreme power, fighting until exterminated. as the White Russians did in Russia, or until successful, as our ancestors did in the Revolution. Or, third, he may gather together a group opposed to the government in power and overturn it by ballots, as is frequently done in England. Usually, however, against an autocratic power he is not given an opportunity to freely express himself by ballot, as we saw during the Hitler elections in Germany.

The American, however, has a fourth option. He, a single individual, without political power or backing, may go into court, and upon showing that his constitutional rights have been violated, he may maintain them against all the power of the state. In his brilliant series of decisions dealing with constitutional law, John Marshall laid down the principle, as Chief Justice of the United States, that if Congress enacted any law which conflicts with our Constitution that law was a nullity, and that even the President of the United States of America, when violating the Constitution, was subject to the mandates of the Supreme Court; in other words, that no government and no individual is beyond the law; that ours is a government of law, not a government of men.

Naturally, no written instrument drafted by man is perfect. Realizing this, our forefathers made provision for amending the Constitution, yet they guarded against too easy or simple method of modification. When public opinion overwhelmingly demands it, our Constitution may be amended speedily and easily, as we saw in the case of the repeal of the prohibition amendment. But revolutionary changes can not be made by a mere majority, or as is frequently the case in other countries, by a minority which happens to constitute a majority of a majority.

When the process of amendment is too simple, we find governments changed almost overnight into a different form. For example, under the German Republican Constitution, two-thirds of the membership of the German Congress could amend the constitution. They did. The result was the Nazi government with supreme power, its resultant blood purge and farcical elections. The people had no opportunity to object or to vote on the matter until it was too late. Suppose that our last Congress, with its overwhelming majority and subservient spirit, had been given the same

power. It could have ratified any proposed constitutional amendments without opportunity for the American people to express themselves, and the future form of our government would have been dependent absolutely upon the conscience and self-restraint of those temporarily in power.

The American people have used their power of amendment sparingly. After the adoption of the Bill of Rights and the Eleventh and Twelfth Amendments, the Constitution stood unchanged for seventy-five years, when the Civil War Amendments (Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen) were adopted. For another forty-three years the Constitution stood unchanged until we adopted the Sixteenth Amendment giving Congress power to levy an income tax. Since then, we have provided for the direct election of senators, woman's suffrage, a new date for presidential and congressional terms, and for prohibition and its repeal. None of these amendments, however, have seriously affected the spirit of the Constitution however much they may have affected its body. To quote William Hard: "When we say 'the spirit of the American Constitution' and when we say 'the sacredness of individual personality' we say the same thing."

In recent years, over one hundred amendments to the Constitution have been proposed to congress. We find in our country certain elements that seek to change the entire form and spirit of our government, either by amending the Constitution or in spite of it.

Just what should be the position of thinking Masons with reference to this conflict today? We can properly and do differ in our attitude toward the powers of government that should be delegated to the federal government or retained by the states. These are political questions with which we, as an organization, are not interested. However, we cannot, as intelligent Masons familiar with the background and principles and the history of our organization, differ on the great and important principles underlying the Constitution. We cannot differ on any proposal which denies that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. We cannot differ on any proposal which would abolish the power of a single individual to maintain those inalienable rights granted to him by the Constitution. When we realize that the Constitution was a crystallization in the form of government, of Masonic principles by Masons, we cannot, as good Masons, hesitate to oppose unitedly any effort made directly or indirectly to abolish or materially change the Constitution where such principles are involved. We have so long taken the position that Masonry must not engage in politics that we forget that certain principles are inherent in our order and are not politics.

As stated by Brother Oliver D. Street, in speaking before Bessemer Lodge No. 458, "If we draw the line on those who, we think, engage in politics, let us imagine if we can, what the Masonic fraternity of the United States would do if some party were to arise in this country which openly declared against free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, and in favor of domination of the state by the church. If Masonry did not fight such propositions, it would perish. There are certain great fundamental political questions which Masonry has

always and everywhere professed, and for which, if it is no longer to fight, it is not worthy to exist—If Masons may not do these things, what may they do beside confer degrees and bestow alms?" (Book 2, Little Masonic Library, page 114.)

In commenting on the development of social and political rights, Bernard Faye, in his recent book, "Revolution and Freemasonry", states that the new faith in the future of humanity that spread in the eighteenth century was not an abstract or mental force. "It became a social force and a concrete fact through the agency of Freemasonry which at once accepted it and advocated it, and the great historical importance of modern Freemasonry results from this attitude which it took then and to which it has since constantly adhered."

Freemasonry still has faith in humanity. An organization based on the theory of the brotherhood of man, justice to all without distinction. and equality as symbolized by the level, whose whole purpose is the development of the individual to fit him to take the place in the fight for the development of mankind as a whole, cannot but have faith in humanity. At a time when peoples all over the world have lost faith in themselves and turned to the dictator to lead them from chaos, let us awaken to the realization that Masonry has a mission to perform in the twentieth century as important as that which it performed in the eighteenth century. We must not forget that because of the achievements of our forefathers in the past, a large part of the general public regards this fraternity as a powerful safeguard to the liberties of mankind. At a time when the torch of liberty still flames in these United States of America, although it has been extinguished in country after country throughout the world, let us appreciate fully that that torch will continue to burn only so long as the Constitution of the United States continues to exist as the protection of human liberty. Let us study and understand our Constitution and the spirit behind it, and let us unitedly oppose any change in that Constitution that will prevent us from handing on to our posterity as fine and as great a heritage of liberty as that which our forefathers left to us.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Arizona, 1938.)

#### A CORNERSTONE FOR BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

Judge R. E. B. Baylor, a Mason, wrote the charter of Baylor University. He presented it to the Texas Congress, the majority of whom were Masons. It was signed by Anson Jones, a Mason. This institution was named for Judge Baylor, for whom a Masonic Lodge at old Independence was also named in the early days. I have in my possession some of the utensils used in that Masonic Lodge by Judge Baylor.

This institution is located on the T. J. Chambers tract of land, a tract of land which was given by the Republic of Texas to T. J. Chambers for the splendid services he rendered to the Republic of Texas in its struggle for freedom, and in the establishment of this government. Baylor is built on the old homestead of General Speight, and the street that runs through

Baylor, Speight Street, is named for General Speight, a great Mason. The Lodge that bears his name now stands within the shadow of this institution.

Baylor has been presided over for nearly one hundred years, and with the exception of one year, the record of which is not clear—but the remaining years are clear, that during all of these years, a Mason has served as President of the institution. That is with the exception, as I say, of probably one year.

And so, my Brethren, Masonry, and Baylor University, and Texas, keeping step, holding hands, marching in armies down the trail of the friendly years. It is exceedingly fitting therefore that the Grand Lodge of Texas now gathered in this goodly city of ours, should further serve Baylor University by coming this afternoon and placing the cornerstone of the central building of Baylor University, the building that is to be the center of this campus, the building that is to have lofty towers.

#### \* \* \* \*

If I am correctly informed, this is the first cornerstone that has ever been placed by the grand Lodge in session. They have laid many cornerstones, and the placing of a cornerstone is a historic incident that is as old and as honorable as the human race. In every clime and country, buildings of importance have had public gatherings and public ceremonies in connection with the laying of the cornerstone. Perhaps no other organization in the march of man has a history so peculiarly suited and adapted to the laying of cornerstones as the Masonic organization. It is really a part of the fundamentals that make it so proper that we have our cornerstone this afternoon placed by the Grand Masonic Lodge of Texas.

You know the Masons one hundred years ago started Texas right, and they have largely been responsible for keeping it right during the hundred years past. Masons laid the foundation stones of the Texas government. They drafted the declaration of Texas independence, and wrote, in large part, the first constitution of the State. They marched by the side of Sam Houston, the Mason, on the field of San Jacinto, to victory. The same Masons went from the battlefield to the council chambers of the Texas Congress, and they started Texas right in the enactment of laws. They built the Texas civilization, Masons largely did, on the foundation stones of religion and education. Those are the foundation stones of Masonry one hundred years ago in Texas, and have been the foundation stones of Masonry during the sweep of the ages. They are the foundation stones of Masonry today, religion, and education, and the home.

\* \* \* \* \*

And then they built it upon religion. They gave to Texas a dual system of education. The same Masons that fostered the church house, they also built by the church house the school house, and all Texas has been built around the little school house and a little church house, standing side by side.

\* \* \* \*

It just happens so that Baylor University, out of the first three institutions, is the only one that has an unbroken history. Baylor University, for nearly one hundred years, has never closed its doors, either in war or in peace, in depressions or prosperity. It may be interesting to you to know that Baylor University is the only institution of any kind in Texas, educational, religious, industrial or commercial, that is now in existence, anywhere on Texas soil, that was chartered by the Republic of Texas. It is an honor to an institution that during all these struggling years, these pioneer days, to know that the doors of this institution have never been closed.

Our forefathers thought, and I think they thought wisely, that we should have in Texas a dual system of education, a system maintained by the government, in order that the government might live. The government must educate or go upon the rocks, and that man is not a good citizen, in my opinion, anywhere in Texas, who does not stand openly, and courageously, and aggressively, for the public school system of Texas, from the little red school house by the dusty roadside to the great university of the first class at Austin. We are all for public education (applause).

(From Address of Brother Pat M. Neff, Worshipful Master of J. W. Speight Lodge No. 1235, and President of Baylor University, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Texas, 1938.)

#### ROOSEVELT LAID A CORNERSTONE

Many historical things occur in the District of Columbia. Not so many government cornerstones are being laid as a few years ago, but there is included in the proceedings a report of a certain cornerstone of a Masonic Temple laid by Stansbury Lodge No. 24, on November 21, 1919. The Grand Master said of this:

"It had been called to my attention that the Honorable and our Brother Franklin Delano Roosevelt, now President of the United States, at that time the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the guest speaker at this cornerstone laying. I was interested in securing a copy of the address delivered by our President on that occasion, but was disappointed to find that the minutes of this special communication of the Grand Lodge merely contained the statement: 'A brief and interesting address was then made by Brother Franklin D. Roosevelt.' Investigation disclosed that the Washington Star carried a detailed account of the exercises, including reference to and excerpts from the address. This excerpt reads:

"'Cornerstone Laid for Brightwood Masonic Temple. Stansbury Lodge Exercises Attended by Gen. Pershing and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"'With Gen. John J. Pershing, attended by his aide, Col. Quirkmire, U. S. A., and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt as guests of honor, fully 2,000 persons—members of Stansbury Lodge No. 24, F. & A. M., and their friends, gathered at Colorado and Georgia Avenues, Brightwood, yesterday afternoon to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple that is to be erected at that spot. . . .

"With bared heads the crowd listened to Grand Master Milans as he performed the ancient ritual of Masonry after the stone had been lowered to its base, the distribution of corn, wine, and oil by the master of ceremonies being most impressive.

"The band then played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and, after benediction had been pronounced by Rev. Charles S. Cole, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was introduced by Master Harry C. Stein.

"Mr. Roosevelt congratulated the members of the lodge for the progressiveness they had shown and assured those present that he was looking forward with pleasure to the completion of the building, when he would avail himself of the first opportunity of making a call.

"'It has gotten so now that no Masonic temple can be erected unless there is some member of the Roosevelt clan present at the laying of the cornerstone,' said the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 'and I am proud to say that no family in the country as a whole is more closely identified with Masonry than the Roosevelt family. This occasion brings to my mind a speech that was delivered in 1907 in this city at the laying of a cornerstone by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States. That speech was declared by many as the most radical ever delivered by a President, but I think if one would read it today and then look around it would appear to be most tame.'

"Mr. Roosevelt predicted a great future for the country and said this was no time to be harping on the 'good old days.' "Those good old days are dead and gone. There is a golden age ahead for this country; a progressive age; an age when just such men as you will leave no stone unturned that might make for a cleaner, brighter future and a closer brotherhood for the betterment of mankind'.

"An amusing incident occurred just after Secretary Roosevelt had thrown a trowel of mortar on the base of the stone. Gen. Pershing, who previously had performed the same duty, whispered to Mr. Roosevelt in a jocular vein, as he returned to his seat:

"'Mr. Secretary, from the way you handled that trowel I think you could do better brick laying than helping run the Navy.'

"To which Mr. Roosevelt replied: 'There is no doubt about that, General. I am sure I could make much more money, at least'."

(From "The Masonic World", by Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M. Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1938.)

#### JURISDICTIONAL COURTESIES

Last June we received a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England asking us to consider and express our views on a question that arose from the fact that applications for initiation in Lodges in the Burma District of the Grand Lodge of England were being received from American citizens which required release of jurisdiction from the Grand Lodge of the State in which these citizens resided, with the result that, due to the long delay which ensued, the candidate either lost interest

or as was more frequently the case, initiated in a Lodge under another jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge of England wished permission to receive these applications and act upon same without first requesting release of jurisdiction from this Grand Lodge. This matter was turned over to our Foreign Correspondence Committee for study and action, and they reported in effect that these applications received from citizens who reside in Rhode Island might well be received without first obtaining a release of jurisdiction by this Grand Lodge. Their request was granted.

(From Address of M. . W. . Grand Master Chester M. Aldrich, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1938.)

#### "CURIOUSA"

Matters more or less of a curious nature which may interest you are noted as follows:

Australian Grand Bodies are enforcing rulings that membership in the Eastern Star is not compatible with Masonic Affiliation.

In Queensland, the Master of a Lodge raised his eighth son, with seven of the candidate's brothers occupying chairs in the Lodge.

In South Australia visitation is reported to an outlying Lodge which required six days of time and more than a thousand miles of travel.

The New South Wales Grand Master notes that his jurisdiction is subject to perhaps the most severe of climatic variations known, one of his Lodges being situated in a place where no rain has fallen for two years, while another has experienced 218 inches of rain in 208 days.

Oklahoma has the practice of purchasing a new automobile for the Grand Master at the time he is installed, the car being a gift to him at the time he leaves office. In some jurisdictions, Utah among them, an automobile has outlived most of its usefulness by the time the Grand Master has completed his rounds.

North Dakota reports so studious and interested a fraternity that 5,347 books have been borrowed from its Library in the year covered.

Maine finds 85 of its 203 Lodges "in the red", and we need not wonder why when we find a resolution considered requiring a \$3.00 minimum for annual dues.

In Louisiana, a dispensation was granted, we gather, as an experiment, to one Master to open a Lodge of Sorrow, which may remain open until closed by him, thus escaping the necessity of opening and closing Lodge at the time of each funeral, and making the attendance much easier for the Brethren.

And lastly, in West Virginia, the reviewer of correspondence notes the loss to Utah resulting from the passing of Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden Joseph G. Titley—who has been very active in the past 20 months as Grand Master—active at least for a wraith.

(From Address of Stuart P. Dobbs, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Utah, 1938.)

#### DECISIONS

In the case of a request to hold an out-door communication of a lodge, the jurisprudence committee issued the following:

"We do not think the Grand Master has authority to grant such a dispensation. So far as we can ascertain from our study of the precedents \* \* \* we think this question has never been specifically raised before; however, from the general trend of our jurisprudence and traditions, as well as specific statutes and regulations, we have no hesitancy in saying that in our opinion the Grand Master would have no authority to permit the conferring of any Masonic degree at any other place than the regular Lodge room. It is never permissible to confer degrees on the ground floor of a building and to do so in the open, outside of any building, could hardly be justified on any grounds. Even though the officers and members of the Lodge in question exercised all possible precautions, we can not see how it could be made safe for Masonic degrees to be conferred in such a place."

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, James A. West, P. G. M. Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia 1938.)

#### ORDER OF DE MOLAY

While the Order of DeMolay uses every effort to impress upon its members that the organization is not a junior Masonic organization and has no connection with Masonry, a survey of some of the Jurisdictions shows that a large percentage of the younger members have formerly been members with this organization. This percentage is higher in the Jurisdictions that have been responsive to the work of DeMolay and groups of a like character. This is the day of the young man, and the difference between them and the older generation is best expressed in the following sentiment:

> "Youth lives; we exist. They feel; we think. They come; we go. They play; we fumble. They dream; we dream asleep. They sleep; we toss."

While the older generation cannot be as they are, the recognition of this difference should not be hard to reconcile. Some Grand Lodges have taken definite action along this line, others are hostile and the remainder are passive and marking time. Approximately 25 pages of the Proceedings reviewed are devoted to this question.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1938.)

#### POCKET DIRECTORIES

One of the greatest conveniences to the Grand Officers and the masters and secretaries of the subordinate lodges is the pocket directories which have been issued for the past few years. This publication of the

year book should by all means be continued.

(From Address of M. . W. . Grand Master T. W. Pennington, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1938).

#### MASONIC EDUCATION

There still seems to be a wide difference of opinion among the educational committees of the various grand jurisdictions as to just what constitutes Masonic Education. In some jurisdictions, if one may judge from their reports, the committee seems to think that having occasional or frequent mass meetings, featuring lectures and the distribution of printed literature, answers the purpose. Others seem to believe that proficiency in ritualistic work is the all-important thing, and of course we can all agree that ritualistic work is an important part of the Masonic structure. Again, proper procedure on ceremonial occasions frequently appears to be the aim of educational efforts. And so the gamut of conceptions of what constitutes Masonic Education runs high, wide, and handsome.

We have been waiting, however, for somebody to put forth the idea that a valuable phase of Masonic education would be to teach the brethren that what goes on in the lodge room is nobody's business outside. That they should be careful about discussing Masonic topics in mixed company, in the home, on the street corner or street cars or railway trains, for, as the old saying goes, "even the walls have ears." It might be well to impress upon the brethren by way of Masonic education that a lodge is not concerned with the personal grievances or private piques among the brethren unless some un-Masonic conduct is involved, and that one brother should not traduce the character of another, but if he knows a brother to be unfit for continued membership, his complaint should be made in the proper quarters, which is, of course the lodge, and not disseminated indiscriminately among the brethren.

It might be well, by way of Masonic education, to teach the brethren that when one brother borrows money from another his obligation to pay it back is just as great as if he had borrowed it from a bank, and on the other hand, if the borrower, through no fault of his own, is unable to repay, he is not necessarily a dead-beat or a thief. And there are probably a thousand and one other factors in everyday life which Masonry does not abrogate but from which many brethren feel they are absolved because they are members of the Craft.

It might be well, also, to spread the doctrine that to the other fellow we are the other fellow, and that each should help the other to stand on his own feet by following that procedure himself, and not expect the other fellow to do all the helping.

But we will not pursue the topic any further. It is entirely too exhaustive. Nor shall we hope for any sudden change in the status quo, human nature being what it is and has been since the creation.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, James A. West, P.'.G.'.M.'., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1938.)

### PUBLIC EDUCATION SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED

I put briefly a concluding part-that in this survey of world situations, education is fundamental to it. We are likely to feel complacency and security in America, and say, "While this has happened to other peoples, to Germany, and Italy, it cannot happen to America." My brethren, that very sense of security is one element of our danger. Masons must be alert and allow no infringement upon the right of free speech, free press, free government, and free education. Some Americans are discouraging college training. Recently an annual report made to Congress by the President of Harvard University contained this significant statement: "There are too many young men and women going to college." I want to challenge that with all seriousness. One million, two hundred and fifty thousand young people are preparing in our institutions of higher learning, to be leaders in the various activities of American life. Is that too great a number out of one hundred and thirty million population? They are not preparing for an easy life. They are getting ready to be artisans and skilled leaders, whether for the platform, in legislative halls, in the judiciary, in educational realms, or in expert farming, wherever it is, we are needing more than one million two hundred and fifty thousand prepared young men and women. There is still danger, not intended, in our own Oklahoma. May I venture to make this statement. I do so after twenty-two years as president of Phillips University. I say it as a citizen, without prejudice, that our system of higher education must be more fully stabilized and held to a standard. It is a question in my mind whether taxation of this State will adequately support our present institutions of higher learning. That is to say, we would better have fewer of accredited classification to meet needs of the State without overtaxing her taxpayers. I am persuaded that the better those schools are, the higher and better will be the life of Oklahoma, this great commonwealth, in its ongoing to make its contribution both to the safety and efficiency of our Republic.

#### \* \* \* \*

I repeat I am not an alarmist, I am not a pessimist, but we are in the most confused and perturbed period in the remembrance of any American. What tomorrow will bring forth we do not know. I say, finally, we ought to wage peace. We wage war; why not wage peace? World peace and a free press. Plead for education, for right of people to worship God according to their interpretation of His Word; the right of free assembly, right to participate in a representative government; right of Masons to stand for what is loftiest and best for the perpetuity of our Republic and that Flag which we honor, that waves here over the land of the free and the home of the brave. I can say nothing better in closing than, let every Mason, having done all, stand; let the flag wave, but let

him never waiver in the purposes for which we are bound together. God grant we shall preserve our Country.

(From Address by Dr. I. N. McCash, Grand Chaplain, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of Oklahoma, 1938.)

#### FORM FOR BY-LAWS OF MASONIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

(Adapted from those sponsored by the Masters' and Wardens' Association of Jefferson County, Kentucky, Proceedings Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1938, page 88.)

Here will be found a specimen copy of by-laws for a Masonic Employment Bureau.

Persons interested may refer to said volume of the Kentucky proceedings.

#### FESTIVE BOARD

The Grand Master said there was another matter which he desired to mention, but with some reluctance. It had reference to proceedings at the Festive Board. On two occasions during the Grand Mastership of his predecessor, Lord Gowrie, then Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, had found it necessary to draw the attention of Grand Lodge to the impropriety of questionable stories, and allusions by Brethren when proposing and responding to toasts. He, (the Grand Master) had no doubt that Lord Gowrie's admonition and advice had had its effect at the time, but it seemed that of late there had been some recrudescence of suggestive anecdotes and allusions which ill became the dignity of the Order.

A Lodge Secretary had complained recently that of six Worshipful Masters, who responded to a toast at a meeting of his Lodge, four of them overstepped the bounds of propriety. It, therefore, became necessary to impress upon Worshipful Masters and Directors of Ceremonies that they should, without hesitation, not only discourage such conduct, but should make every effort to check it. They had the power to do so, and should exercise it.

When a Lodge ceased from labour and turned to refreshment the spirit of the proceedings should be in keeping with the dignity and solemnity of the Ritual. They should not put off their profession with their aprons. These offences against Masonic propriety, he (the Grand Master) was sure, were due to want of thought. He hoped that it would be sufficient to call attention to the matter.

(From Address of M. .. W. .. Grand Master The Hon. Mr. Justice Napier, LL.B., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South Australia, 1938.)

#### REPORT-COMMITTEE ON LODGE FINANCES-ILLINOIS

The total net gain of all lodges, in 1936, was \$148,000. In 1937, it was \$98,000, a decrease from 1936 of \$50,000, against an increase in 1936, over 1935, of \$38,000.

In 1936, 656 lodges reported a net gain totaling \$204,000, and 311 lodges reported net losses totaling \$56,000. In 1937, 656 lodges report net gains totaling \$158,000 and 321 lodges report net losses totaling \$60,000.

Dues collections decreased from \$1,325,000 in 1936, to \$1,315,000 in 1937, a decrease of \$10,000.

Operating expenses (lodge expenses only) increased from \$1,395,000 in 1936, to \$1,441,000 in 1937, an increase of \$46,000.

Fees produced, in 1937, \$162,900, against \$144,800 in 1936, an increase of \$18,100.

Other income, less other expenses, dropped from \$73,700 in 1936, to \$61,500 in 1937, a decrease of \$12,200.

On a per capita basis, dues collections increased from \$6.21 per member in 1936, to \$6.35 in 1937; operating expenses (the actual expenses of operating the lodges, without regard to building expenses) increased from \$6.54 per member in 1936, to \$6.96 in 1937; operating loss, representing the difference between dues collections and lodge operating expenses, increased from 33 cents per member in 1936 to 61 cents in 1937; fees increased from 68 cents to 79 cents per member; other income, less other expenses decreased from 34 cents to 30 cents per member; and net gain decreased from 69 cents to 48 cents per member.

\* \* \* \* \*

The five lodges in Cook County with dues rate of \$5.00 were able this year by reason of the excellent collection record of 100% of maximum to show a small Net gain of \$800. To achieve this, however, it was necessary to apply \$2,800 of receipts from initiation fees and interest in investments to balance the operating deficit, despite the high income from dues collections.

The 336 lodges outside of Cook County with dues rates of \$4.00 and less, (153 of these lodges have a rate of \$4.00, the other 183 ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.50) have made a slightly better showing in collections in 1937, but show a large increase in expenses. In 1936, these lodges collected 92% of maximum, increasing this to 93% in 1937. They increased their expenses from \$146,000 in 1936, to \$153,000 in 1937, an increase of \$7,000. In 1934 this group of lodges showed a shortage between 100% (ideal) collections and actual expenses of \$5,000; in 1935, \$9,600; in 1936, \$18,000; and now in 1937 this shortage is \$26,000. These figures are startling because they prove that if these lodges collected one year's dues from each member every year, they would not be able to meet their expenses. A great proportion of the 321 lodges reporting final Net Losses are in this group.

The figures are still more disturbing when the actual collections are compared with expenses. In 1934, in this group, expenses exceeded collections by \$25,000; in 1935 by \$27,000; in 1936 by \$28,400; and in 1937 by \$35,000. Is any further comment required to show the imprudence of such financial mismanagement?

Here is a "thumbnail sketch" of one lodge. It has 34 members; the dues rate is \$2.50. Full collection of one year's dues from each member would provide income of \$85.00. The lodge actually collected \$40.00. Their Grand Lodge per capita tax was \$42.50. They report operating expenses of \$37.00, with a net loss of \$49.77. The lodge carries an uncollected dues balance of \$256.00, and has a cash balance of \$30.00.

In 1936, the Cook County lodges collected 89% of a potential 100% collection (one year's dues from each member); in 1937, they have increased this ratio to 90%. Lodges outside Cook County, in 1936, collected 87%; in 1937, 92%.

For the entire jurisdiction this figure improved from 88% to 90%. In 1936, Cook County lodges paid 96% of their expenses from dues income; in 1937, only 93%.

In 1936, lodges oustide Cook County paid 93% of their expenses from dues income; in 1937, only 88%.

The average for the State in 1936 was 95%; in 1937, 90%.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in which the reports of 968 lodges are combined, the Net Worth of all lodges reporting has decreased to \$7,579,500 at the end of 1936.

The amount of Cash in the hands of lodges has decreased from \$811.000 at the end of 1936, to \$801,000 at the end of 1937, a decrease of \$10,000.

Dues Outstanding decreased in 1937 from \$1,623,800 to \$1,443,700. This is a substantial reduction and inasmuch as the actual collections in 1937 fell considerably below a potential 100%, it becomes evident that a good part of this reduction, and perhaps all of it, is accounted for by the lodges writing off their books accounts which had proved uncollectible or in remissions to deserving members. In the report of this Committee last year it was stated that a number of lodges were reporting uncollected dues in amounts which were beyond a normal figure, and specific comment was made regarding twenty-nine lodges which were carrying particularly large figures in the oldest accounts, many of them running back as far as six years and over. During the year fifteen of these lodges have cleaned up their ledgers, leaving only fourteen which are showing unwarrantably high outstandings in the older years.

The situation has improved not only in writing off the uncollectible items, but in the proportion which the outstanding dues originating in the year just closed bears to the outstandings in the prior years. In 1936 the amount of Dues Outstanding for the current year was 55% of the total, whereas at the end of 1937 it was 57%. The higher this percentage rises, the healthier the condition, because it means that the old years are being collected or written off or remitted as the case may be, and the accounts have become fresher since the last report.

\* \* \* \*

The disappointing feature of the year's record is the large increase in lodge operating expenses.

The first paragraph in the Budget form supplied to the lodges for this year's report, reads as follows:

"In last year's reports, there was evidence that a number of lodges were increasing expenditures faster than income. This undoubtedly resulted from failure to achieve the amount of income expected. Possibly also, because of a lack of knowledge on the part of the responsible officers that income was falling short, expenditures were made without the opportunity later to secure income to cover them."

Following this paragraph a word of caution was included, and then a few lines dealing with the proper use of the budget. We are still learning from correspondence with the lodges that many Secretaries, and possibly Masters, have failed to learn from the information given on the first page of preceding Budget Report forms, the true purpose of a budget and the method of making use of it.

The increase in operating expenses in 1937 of \$46,000 over 1936, with a Dues Collection of \$10,000 less than in 1936, shows that either the Finance Committee of many of our lodges were working without a guide or that they were authorizing expenses in accordance with the Budget but failed to realize income to balance. We recognize that increases in petitions tend to increase expenses, but receipts from fees increased in 1937 only \$18,000, while expenses increased \$46.000.

\* \* \* \*

We particularly urge the responsible officers of the lodges with low dues rates and insufficient income to cover reasonable expenses and especially those lodges whose dues rates are so low that they could never hope to receive sufficient income to maintain wholesome relationships, to take upon themselves the difficult and sometimes unwelcome task of bringing to their respective lodges a knowledge of the actual facts of the lodge's finances. Quite a number of these lodges with low dues rates are moving each year nearer and nearer to insolvency.

\* \* \*

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1938.)

#### HISTORIC GAVEL

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Rising, read a letter of greeting from the Grand Secretary of Nebraska, Right Worshipful Brother Lewis E. Smith, presenting to this Grand Lodge a walnut gavel made from a tree grown on the grounds of the Masonic Home of Nebraska. The gavel was accepted by the Grand Master on behalf of the Grand Lodge as an appropriate symbol of the fine spirit of fraternal relationship existing between the two Grand Lodges. He also called attention to the

happy coincidence of his being the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and would be pleased to use the gavel during this communication.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1938.)

#### GENERAL VANCE RECOGNIZED

General M. D. Vance, a member of Green Grove Lodge, who is 93 years old and who has been a Mason for 72 years, was recognized and given a hearty welcome by the Grand Lodge.

(Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, 1938.)

#### INCORPORATION OF GRAND AND SUBORDINATE LODGES

This subject is treated in a paper presented to the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1938, by M.'.W.'.Herschel H. Rose, Grand Master of West Virginia, which paper will be found in the proceedings of said conference.

The paper is also reprinted in the Appendix, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, A. . F. & A. . M. . for the year 1938, page 121 of the proceedings.

Your reviewer has been consulted on more than one occasion as to the utility of the incorporation of the subordinate lodges, which, to be sure, are incorporated in Nebraska by Legislative Act, and also as to the best means or method of holding real estate, operating the temple building organizations of "temple crafts," and the like; and this article is the best compilation on the subject that we have come across recently. Due to its length it is impossible to reprint it here.

Those interested are referred to the 1938 volume of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

#### GRAND OFFICERS AND STEWARDS AT INSTALLATIONS

The attention of the Board has been again directed to the excessive number of Grand Officers and Stewards accompanying the Installing Officer to Installation Ceremonies.

This manifestation of zeal to respond to what may be considered a call of duty has created not only an embarrassing position at the time, but also a disappointment to the Officers themselves.

The Board, while commending the Officers and Stewards on their enthusiasm, desires to see a voluntary effort made by them to control the number that may reasonably be expected to be present to assist in the ceremony.

The Grand Directors have been asked to use their influence to so regulate the number that an even distribution of Grand Officers, and especially Grand Stewards, will be available for the respective ceremonies.

(From Report of the Board of General Purposes, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South Australia, 1938.)

# PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS

Perhaps the outstanding error of the year, and one that may be compared with Corrigan's error when he found himself in Ireland rather than California, occurred in Ohio. In that jurisdiction a group of Lodges decided to have a public installation. You will recall that the installing officer must ask if there are any objections to the installation of those selected for the different offices. When this question was asked, a Mason in the group rose to object to the installation of one ready for the ceremony. You can readily imagine the consternation of the assembled Masons when they found a purely Masonic situation presented to a group of people, many of whom were not Masons. As a result, there will be no further public installation of officers in the State of Ohio for some days to come.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, John Milne, Foreign Correspondent, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1938.)

There still seems to be a variety of opinions concerning the matter of public and joint installations of officers of lodges, but the preponderance of opinion is against such procedure. In the judgment of this writer the installation of officers of a lodge is a part of the ritual, and the general public has no more right to witness the ceremony than to witness the conferring of a degree. The charges to the officers, and the recital of their duties, which constitute the ceremony, are no part of the public's business, but are the private property of the Craft. It must certainly have been embarrassing to one Grand Master when, at a public installation, a brother objected to the installation of one of the officers of the lodge, which he had a perfect right to do, but it was just too bad that he was obliged to do it before an audience of profanes. Such an incident is recorded, and should be a lesson to the jurisdiction where it occurred, and a warning to other grand jurisdictions against a possible repetition of such a humiliating situation.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, James A. West, P.'.G.'.M.'., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1938.)

## RUDYARD KIPLING, AUTHOR AND FREEMASON

# By W. Bro. F. B. Bagshaw

Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay, India, on December 30th, 1865. His schooling, which began in England in '71, was completed by four years' tuition at the United Services College, Westward Ho, Devonshire. In '82 he joined his parents in India where at the age of 17 he became Assistant Editor of the Civil and Military Gazette at Lahore. In '87 he moved to Allahabad where he was employed on the Pioneer Mail and associate newspapers. In '89 he left India for England, began writing for the St. James Gazette and Scot's Observer, went abroad in

'91, married Caroline Starr Balestier of Vermont, U. S. A., in '92, and lived in that State until '98, when he returned to England.

His epoch is so close to us that no estimate may be made at this time of the permanent value and influence of his work. Perhaps the most competent person to speak of his writings is the erudite and authoritative French author and essayist, Andre Maurois, who says of him:

"Authors who appeal to great numbers of people outside their own country are few indeed. Kipling appealed to the rising generations of France as few French writers were able to do. His mannerisms became French mannerisms. His legends inspired the minds and moulded the ideas of French children. He endeavoured to show that salvation lay in respect for the oldest of all human values-order, discipline and courage. The boys of England and France and Germany and Australia and Arabia all go up to the Rock of Council and learn the law. He held out the ruling of an Empire to the youth of Britain as the noblest task their life could give and as the nursery of heroic virtues, but it is the heroic society, not the British Empire, which counts for most in Kipling's work. The things which he has described and sung are the eternal virtues which give a man the faculty of leadership and give the race the power of survival . . . The real secret of Kipling's hold is an instructive and enduring contact with the oldest and deepest layers of the human consciousness'' . . . .

Kipling was a master craftsman, probably unsurpassed in a mastery of the technical and spiritual aspects of the subject matter of his writings. In medicine, engineering, forestry, law, education and arms he displays an amazing accuracy of knowledge throughout his works, which drew high encomiums from the Masters. It is therefore not in the least surprising that his Masonic writings and allusions are so accurate and pointed. He was initiated into Masonic Lodge Hope and Perseverance No. 782 E. C., Lahore, India, April 5th, 1886, before he was 21, passed to the Second Degree on May 3rd, then owing to hot weather the Lodge went into recess until December 6th, when he was "raised." In March of 1887 he was proposed in Mark Lodge Fidelity No. 98, Lahore, by W. Bro. P. C. Mukerjee and seconded by W. Bro. Brij Lal Ghose as a candidate for advancement to the Mark Degree, and on the same date the same Brethren proposed him for elevation to the Mariner Degree in R. A. M. Lodge, Mount Ararat, both Degrees being conferred on April 12th, 1887. He undoubtedly followed the admonition to make daily advancement in Masonic knowledge, for it is recorded that at a communication in April, 1887, Bro. Kipling read a paper on the origins of the Craft in general and of the First Degree in particular.

As early as '88 when he was but 22 years of age, Masonic references, colourful and daring, appear in three of his books:

"The Rout of the White Hussars"; "To Be Filed for Reference," (Plain Tales from the Hills); "With the Main Guard," (Soldiers Three); "The Man Who Would Be King," (The Phantom Rickshaw).

From then onward the references come thick and fast in both prose and verse.

"The Press"--

"The Soldier may forget his Sword,

The Sailorman the Sea,

The Mason may forget the Word

And the Priest his Litany!"

"A Matter of Fact-'Once a priest, always a priest; once a Mason, always a Mason; but once a journalist, always and forever a journal ist.' ''

"The Widow at Windsor" (Barrack Room Ballads)-

"Then 'ere's to the Lodge o' the Widow,

From the Pole to the Tropics it runs-

To the Lodge that we tile with the rank an' the file.

An' open in form with the guns."

"The Flag of their Country" (Stalky & Co.)-Foxy, the School Sergeant, says: "I never come across such nonsense in my life. They've tiled the Lodge inner and outer guard all complete, and then they get to work, keen as mustard."

"The Wrong Thing" (Rewards and Fairies) "'Be you the builder of the village Hall?' he asked of Mr. Springett, 'I be, but if you want a job-' 'No, faith!' he said. 'Only the Hall is as good and honest a piece of work as I've ever run a rule over. So, being born hereabouts, and being reckoned a master among masons, and accepted as a master mason, I made bold to pay my brotherly respects to the builder.' 'Aa-um!' Mr. Springett looked important, 'I be a bit rusty, but I'll try ye!""

"On the Great Wall" (Puck of Pook's Hill)-""We came to know each other at a ceremony in our temple-in the dark. 'Yes-in the Cave we first met, and we were both raised to the Degree of Gryphons together.' Parnesius raised his hand to his neck for an instant.''

"The Palace" (Five Nations)-

"When I was a King and a Mason-a Master proven and skilled-

I cleared me ground for a Palace such as a King should build.

I decreed and dug down to my levels. Presently under the silt

I came to the wreck of a Palace, such as a King had built."

"The Mother Lodge" (The Seven Seas) a poem well known to all Masons:

"We met upon the Level, an' we parted on the Square,

An' I was Junior Deacon in my Mother Lodge out there!"

"Letters to the Family" (Letters of Travel)-"Canada possesses two pillars of Strength and Beauty in Quebec and Victoria."

In an address on "Imperial Relations"-"They (the Dominions) face the five great problems-I prefer to call them Points of Fellowship -Education, Immigration, Transportation, Irrigation, and Administration."

Throughout his entire work, Masonic references appear, and in "'Kim," "Captains Courageous," "The Day's Work," and "Fringes of the Fleet," there are innumerable examples of "casual signs, tokens and words."

When a Lodge was formed for the benefit of the employees of the War Graves Commission he was asked to name it. The name he gave was "Builders of the Silent Cities," and the number of the Lodge is 4948.

He was predominantly English, with a mixture of Scottish and Irish. Both of his grandfathers were Wesleyan ministers, which may account for the puritanical strain so frequently indicated in his writings. His knowledge of the Bible, particularly the Old Testament, is evidenced throughout his work. His art was not only great in itself, but served a great purpose. Perhaps his spirit is best exemplified in an expression from one of his addresses:

"We are brothers of a calling to which, if a man be not devoutly moved and truly dedicate, all his life and labour are at long last no more than vanity of the spirit and vexation of the soul."

During his latter years he lived unpretentiously and in a dignified reticence. He died January 18th, 1936, his ashes being entombed in the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, but his inspiration remains for all time. His message was sympathy for the unfortunate, admiration for the world's workers, a just but unboasting pride in our heritage.

"Lord, who shall dwell in Thy Tabernacle or who shall rest upon Thy Holy Hill,

Even he that leadeth an uncorrupt life and doeth the thing which is right and speaketh the truth from his heart.

He that setteth not by himself, but is lowly in his own eyes."

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1938.)

# REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE EIGHTEENTH LANDMARK

# To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Wisconsin:

Your Committee ordered to report on the Eighteenth Landmark, as published in the Constitution, Laws, and Edicts, now offer their report.

The Landmark as published is as follows: "Certain qualifications of candidates for initiation are derived from a Landmark of the Craft. These qualifications are that he should be a man—shall be unmutilated, free born, and of mature age. That is to say, a woman, a cripple, or a slave, or one born in slavery, is disqualified for initiation into the rites of Masonry. Statutes, it is true, have from time to time been enacted, enforcing or explaining these principles; but the qualifications really arise from the very nature of the Masonic institutions, and from its symbolic teachings, and have always existed as Landmarks."

This Landmark is the eighteenth of twenty-five, computed, arranged and published by Dr. Albert G. Mackey in 1856. Your Committee has been unable to determine when, if ever, this particular arrangement was definitely adopted as Landmarks by this Grand Lodge; The Constitution, Laws and Edicts informs us that the Mackey Landmarks are ordered published with the Constitution for "the information of the Brethren," their title being "THE FOUNDATION OF MASONIC LAW."

In view of the fact that there has been much objection to the arrangement and subject matter of Dr. Mackey's Landmarks by many Masonic scholars, and the further fact that many Grand Lodges do not recognize all of his Landmarks as such, it seemed advisable for your Committee to examine sources of information pertaining to physical qualifications prior to the publication of our own Constitution and to determine the importance of Landmarks in the structure of Masonic Law.

The Constitution, Laws, and Edicts of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin define the component parts of Masonic Law as follows: The Law.

1-The Ancient Landmarks.

2-The Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

3-The Edicts of the Grand Lodge.

4.--The Ancient Regulations and Usages of Masonry.

5-The By-Laws of a Lodge.

To take precedence in the order above named. Implicit obedience must be given thereto by all Lodges and Masons in this Jurisdiction.

Roscoe Pound, in his Masonic Jurisprudence, separates Masonic Law into three types of rules:

1-The Landmarks.

2-Masonic Common Law.

3-Masonic Legislation.

Listed in the order of their importance.

He defines Landmarks as follows: "By Landmarks in Freemasonry we are generally supposed to mean certain universal, unalterable, and unrepealable fundamentals which have existed from time immemorial and are so thoroughly a part of Masonry that no Masonic authority may derogate from them or do aught but maintain them." He, however, does not consider the requirement as to physical requirements a Landmark.

Dr. Albert G. Mackey offers a threefold division of Masonic Law as follows:

1-Landmarks.

2-General Regulations.

3-Local Regulations.

He explains that the Landmarks are the unwritten laws or customs of Masonry, while the Regulations are the written law enacted by Masonic authority and may be general or local. He defines Landmarks as "those ancient, and therefore universal customs of the Craft, which either gradually grew into operation as rules of action, or if at once

enacted by any competent authority, were enacted at a period so remote, that no account of their origin is to be found in the records of history. Both the enactors and the time of the enactment have passed away from the record, and the Landmarks are therefore of higher antiquity than memory or history can reach. A custom or rule of action to constitute a landmark must have existed from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Your Committee might quote many other authorities but most, if not all, Masonic writers, scholars, and leaders are agreed: that

1-Landmarks are the highest form of Masonic Law.

2—They are fundamental, universal, of great antiquity, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable.

There are many different opinions as to just which rules are Landmarks and which are not. It is evident, however, that Landmarks do exist. They are the recognized fundamentals which give the Fraternity its Masonic character and which cannot be changed without destroying that character. They check hasty and hysterical legislation as well as tending to prevent innovations. A Grand Lodge cannot abolish a Landmark, though it is not impossible for a Grand Lodge to violate one. Recent Masonic history recounts numerous instances of such violations, yet in every case such action results in something different from that pure and unimpaired Masonry handed down by the fathers.

As a Grand Lodge has no power to enact a Landmark, so has it no power to abolish or detract from one. Being supreme in its own Jurisdiction, it may make or alter regulations, edicts, or its own constitution at will, always provided the old Landmarks be carefully preserved. To this creed the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has always stood committed. In the early proceedings of this Grand Lodge, in Grand Masters' reports, and in many committee reports, we hear these words frequently repeated: "Remove not the Ancient Landmarks, which thy fathers have set."

From the dispensation granted to Melody Lodge No. 2, of Platteville, (one of the three original Lodges in Wisconsin) by the Grand Lodge of Missouri we quote: "It is required of our friend and Brother, the Worshipful Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, to take care that all and every of the said Brethren of your Lodge, as well as those hereafter admitted into our body by your Lodge be regularly made Masons, and that they do observe, perform, and keep all the rules and orders contained in our Book of Constitutions, and that the Ancient Landmarks be strictly adhered to."

From the first constitution of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin we quote: "The Grand Lodge shall have power to establish a uniform mode of work within its jurisdiction, strictly confirming to the Ancient Landmarks, usages and customs of the Order."

You will note that our ancient Brethren revered and obeyed the Landmarks and repeatedly used the word "strictly" in connection with their construction and interpretation. There can then be no confusion

caused by any uncertainty of our duty to revere and obey a Landmark; any possible confusion of our Masonic duty must be caused by inability to recognize a rule of action as a Landmark or if it is so determined by the interpretation placed upon the language used. When we determine that a given rule of action is a landmark, we must admit that it is at once the highest form of Masonic Law and is an unalterable code governing the actions of Masons, Lodges, and Grand Lodges.

Let us examine in detail Dr. Mackey's Eighteenth Landmark and determine whether or not it really is a Landmark. Its wording is as follows: "He should be a man, unmutilated, freeborn, and of mature age." Your Committee lays no claim to any profound Masonic scholarship, but, in view of the difference of opinion that exists among Masonic scholars, deemed it advisable to trace this rule of action not only through our own records but back of Dr. Mackey's publication to the earliest known records.

So far as your Committee is aware there has been no controversy over any portion of this rule except the word "unmutilated" and what it implies. We do not question that a candidate must be a man, freeborn, and of mature age. These qualifications are adhered to in all jurisdictions. We do not admit women, old men in dotage, young men under age, atheists, madmen, or fools.

Wisconsin Masonic Law is as follows: "The Landmark as to physical qualifications of candidates to be strictly construed. The candidate must be a man, freeborn, hale, sound, and unmutilated. This Landmark applies only to the making of Masons, not to advancement." Note that the Grand Lodge has not only declared the above to be Masonic Law but also a Landmark.

The proceedings of 1855 (printed prior to the publication of Dr. Mackey's Landmarks) states: "The applicant who has had the misfortune to lose his right hand at the wrist, is ineligible as a candidate for the mysteries of our Order; and this opinion is founded not only upon the Olden Rules and Regulations of our Order, but also upon the Constitutional Regulations of the Grand Lodge. It is not strange that in these times innovations should be attempted; but what Masonry was, Masonry is."

The proceedings of 1856, Constitution, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin: Part 4, Article 3, Section 4: "Every candidate applying for the degrees in Masonry must possess sufficient natural endowments, and the senses of a man, upright in body, not dismembered or deformed at the time of making, but of hale and entire limbs, as a man ought to be."

Numberless instances like these could be quoted all tending to show that from the very beginning of our Grand Lodge, Wisconsin Masonry has strictly construed the rule of physical qualifications. Several attempts to modernize or abolish it have been made but never successfully.

Now let us examine the authority which Dr. Mackey undoubtedly consulted on establishing his Landmark. First: Three well known books

written shortly after the Grand Lodge of England was formed purporting to assemble the ancient charges, usages, customs, history and traditions of Masonry in published form. These all insist that candidates must be a man, freeborn, hale, sound and unmutilated. The books are: 1—Anderson's Constitutions (1723) Second edition (1738). 2—Preston's Illustrations (1722). 3—Dermott's Ahiman Rezon (1756) Second edition (1764).

Second: Certain old manuscripts used by the Craft prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England. By these manuscripts Masonic scholars have traced the history of Masonry through the years until its beginning is lost in the mists of antiquity. We quote from them as they pertain to the subject of physical requirements.

1—Ancient Charge to the Lodge of Antiquity in London, written during the reign of James the Second: "That he be made able in all degrees; that he is freeborn, of good kindred, true, and no bondsman, and that he have his right limbs as a man ought to have. And that the Prentis be freeborn, and of limbs whole as a man ought to be, and no bastard."

2-Regulation made in General Assembly, December 27, 1663, Harry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, Grand Master: "That no person hereafter shall be accepted a Free Mason, but such as are of able body, honest parentage, good reputation, and an observer of the laws of the land."

3—Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, published June 25, 1798, and signed, among others, by Paul Revere: "Every person desiring admission must also be upright in body, not deformed or dismembered, at the time of making; but of hale and entire limbs, as a man ought to be."

4—Harlien Manuscript, written in the 17th century and now in possession of the British Museum: "That no person shall be accepted a Free Mason but such as are of able body, honest parentage, reputation, and observers of the laws of the land."

5—Halliwell Manuscript No. 1, dating back to the 14th century, the oldest Masonic Manuscript known to exist, now in possession of the British Museum: "The prentis be of lawful blood and have his limbs whole."

6—Buchanan Manuscript 17th century. Gould's History of Free Masonry Vol. 1, Page 59, Edition 1936: "And also that no Master nor Fellow take any Apprentice to be allowed to be his Apprentice any longer than seven years, and that the Apprentice be able of birth and limbs as he ought to be."

These Manuscripts and Constitutions were evidently the outgrowth of earlier regulations governing the Craft when knowledge was handed down from mouth to ear, before printing or even writing came into common use. They prove beyond any doubt that it has been a requirement from time immemorial that a candidate be a man, freeborn, and unmutilated. They also show that the rule as to physical requirements conforms to both Pound's and Mackey's definition of a Landmark.

It is true that some Grand Lodges do not recognize the rule that a candidate must be unmutilated, as a Landmark; others no longer strictly construe it and still others have by decree attempted to abolish it entirely, substituting in its place a modern, streamlined regulation permitting its Lodges to initiate material with varying degrees of physical imperfections and thus swelling membership. Even the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has not been immune to this modernizing influence for on at least two occasions attempts have been made to modify or amend our rule.

We quote an adopted report on Masonic Jurisprudence written in 1822 by P. G. M. Gabe Bouck, at the time one of these attempts was made:

"The Ancient Landmarks are the Constitutions of Masonry throughout the world. Grand Lodges are organized to govern the Order in their respective jurisdictions, and such government must be in accordance with, and subject to the Constitutions of Masonry in the Ancient Landmarks; a Grand Lodge is somewhat analogous to a State Legislature, which may enact laws for the government of the people thereof, but the same must not conflict with, change, or modify the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

"A Grand Lodge has no more right to change an Ancient Landmark than has a state to change a provision of the Constitution of the United States. This question is so clear and indisputable, that your Committee deems it unnecessary to argue the same at length, but will make a few citations from Masonic Law and the teachings of the fathers.

"One of the Ancient Landmarks provides: These Landmarks can never be changed, nothing can be subtracted from them; nothing can be added to them; not the slightest modification can be made to them. It is quite clear that the order against removing or altering the Landmarks was universally observed in all ages of the Craft. A Brother installed Master of a Lodge, is obligated that he admits it is not in the power of any man or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry. The teachings of the fathers give the following important command and solemn injunction: 'Remove not the Ancient Landmarks which thy fathers have set.' It is our duty, by our obligations, to transmit to our successors the Landmarks of the Order as we received them from our predecessors. It is only by the observance of and obedience to the Ancient Landmarks, the established Masonic Law, and the imperative command and solemn injunction of the fathers, that the excellent tenets of our institution have been transmitted from generation to generation, through a succession of ages, pure and unimpaired.

"If the Landmark were set aside and each Lodge determined for itself what constituted physical disability, each Lodge would have its own rules. In one Lodge it would be held that a wooden leg is no disability; in another that it is; in one Lodge that a leg six inches short is no disability; in another, that it is; and so on as to different degrees of disability that may arise.

"The recognition of the doctrine, that a Grand Lodge can change or modify the Ancient Landmarks, will produce discord and confusion between the Brethren, between Lodges, and between Grand Lodge and Lodges; its tendency will be to lessen the influence of the Grand Lodge; lessen it in the estimation and respect of the Craft. The intelligent and conscientious member of a Lodge will be placed in this dilemma; his duty, as a rule, is to obey the edicts of the Grand Lodge. The Universal Masonic Law says that he must obey the Ancient Landmarks; that these Landmarks can never be changed. Which must he obey? There can be but one answer. He must obey the Ancient Landmarks, the great Constitution of Masonry, throughout the whole world.

"An edict of a Grand Lodge is no Edict, so far as it conflicts with, changes or modifies any of the Ancient Landmarks. It is no more an edict than is an act of the State Legislature a law that conflicts with, changes or modifies a provision of the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

"If a Grand Lodge can change the Landmark as to physical qualification and say that a cripple can be made a Mason, it necessarily follows that it can also change the Landmarks, and provide that youths, old men in their dotage, women, etc., can be made Masons. Once recognize the doctrine, where will it end? The only safeguard is to strictly adhere to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order; the Ancient, universal, established Masonic Law of the Institution, strictly obey and preserve the teachings of the fathers; 'remove not the Ancient Landmarks, which thy fathers have set." "

If this was wisdom in 1882, is it not also wisdom today when we should have some institution strongly tied to the fundamental foundation stones of that which has endured through the ages? If we begin changing the old Landmarks that have prevailed for generations, is it not possible we are setting up a stepping stone to other changes that may in time break down the high standards that have been ours throughout the ages?

The question is the same today as it was in 1882; in 1896 and in 1855. It is not a question as to how we may change or modify the Ancient Landmark on physical qualifications but rather how any Mason, any Lodge, or any Grand Lodge can justify its action in violating the Ancient Charges and Constitutions. Certainly the language there used is plain and capable of only one construction; furthermore, by what rule and line, can an installed Worshipful Master square his acceptance of such an action on his part therein with his obligation to resist innovations in the body of Masonry?

One of the greatest symbolisms in Masonry is the human body, the greatest handiwork of God. If our symbols are to mean anything we must not forsake the Landmarks of our fathers. It cannot be shown that any material benefit to Masonry will accrue if the blind, the lame, and the halt are permitted to petition. If we consider, as we all should, the

welfare of Masonry, we must agree that the requirements for membership should be elevated rather than lowered.

The quality of Manhood, not the quantity, should govern our decisions. We already have too many mere members. Masonry should not be conferred on any man as a special favor nor can any man demand admission as a right. Masonry has a reputation to maintain as aiming at the very best in human life. We cannot open avenues that will invite or allow reflections upon the fundamentals and groundwork. Masonry is an exclusive organization. Our candidates ought to be as nearly perfect, not only physically but mentally, as possible. In the past our best men have eagerly sought the privilege of membership. Let us see to it that no act of ours shall tend to lower the esteem which all, friend and foe alike, accord our Fraternity.

It is true that a seeming injustice may be done to many good men because of a slight maim but let us remember, that every rule works hardships on someone. The greater benefit to the greater number justifies it. Our fathers never intended Masonry to be open to the lame, the halt, or the blind. If we in our wisdom, or rather lack of wisdom, lower the bars, the effect will be to cheapen rather than to enhance the value of membership. If we modernize the Masonry handed down to us through the generations we shall in turn hand down something to our children but it will not be pure and unimpaired Freemasonry.

Your Committee is of the opinion that Wisconsin Masonic Law is based upon and closely interwoven with the Landmarks as published in the Constitution, Laws and Edicts. That continuous use and recognition of the Eighteenth Landmark from the very beginning of this Grand Lodge, together with its unabridged and unbroken descent from ancient to modern times, clearly establish it as a Landmark and as such beyond the power of any man or body of men to modify or change.

That such modification or change has been brought about in other Grand Jurisdictions is not sufficient justification to cause us to violate our obligations and in this, we are satisfied, all Masons in Wisconsin will agree. We therefore move that this report be accepted and printed with the proceedings but that no action be taken thereon.

Fraternally submitted,

H. W. DIXON KARL BRAASCH THOS. LOIGNON Committee.

Committee

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1938.)

# THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW

Someone apply said that the present is "The Reign of Legal Terror." When it comes to legislation Masonry is not immune. The United States Government issues a publication known as the FEDERAL REGISTER, which is distributed daily Tuesday through Saturday. It

contains the official texts of all current Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and all other orders, regulations, certificates, codes, licenses, notices, or similar documents having general applicability and legal effect issued or prescribed by the President of the United States, Executive Departments and other Agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The Federal Register Act provides that no such document becomes valid as against persons without actual notice thereof until filed with the Federal Register Division and made available for public inspection. The contents of the Federal Register are required by law to be judicially noticed and may be cited by volume and page number. The hour and date of filing appear with each published document.

The total documents published for the past two years and four months total 9,256. With this amount of law already in existence, and daily being added to, the rule that "Ignorance of the Law is no excuse" would seem to be obsolete.

In addition to the above we find the following in a legal publication: "Moses was presented with only Ten Commandments and Woodrow Wilson delivered 14 points to the Versailles Peace Conference, but Legislatures of 43 American States in regular sessions last year enacted 18,483 new laws. The record is a tribute to the ingenuity of the Senators and Representatives who from coast to coast have joyously assumed the burden of regulating other people's lives.

That only 1,245, or about 7 per cent of these bills were vetoed, would suggest that some state executives were not so alert as they might have been.

First prize goes to Minnesota, where, out of 3,037 proposals for the salvation of organized society, only 495 were enacted. Ohio's records show that out of more than 1000 bills before the law givers at Columbus only 208 were approved.

Thomas Jefferson proclaimed that that government is best which governs least. He would be more than mildly surprised were he to observe this interesting and somewhat alarming development in the democracy he helped to found for the protection of the rights of man."

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1938.)

# LIBRARY ITEMS FROM IOWA

We endeavor to make our collection of Masonic publications as complete as funds will permit. Many important works on Masonry are now out of print, and copies are both difficult to locate and expensive to buy. The catalogs of book dealers are inspected each month, and, whenever funds permit, Masonic items which they have for sale and which we do not have in our library are purchased. Approximately fifty of these catalogs are checked over each month. The majority of these are published by book dealers in the United States and England, but several

other countries, notably Belgium, France, Mexico, Scotland, and Switzerland are represented. Notices of new Masonic publications often appear in Masonic periodicals, which are checked over for such items when they arrive.

We make every effort to keep our files of Masonic Proceedings and periodicals complete and up-to-date and to secure any numbers which are lacking. We receive Proceedings of Masonic bodies and organizations allied with Masonry from each of the jurisdictions of the United States and from a number of foreign jurisdictions. The issues of 140 United States Masonic periodicals, 11 Iowa Masonic periodicals, 21 from other English-speaking countries, and 27 from other foreign countries are sent to the library—a total of 199.

The Library, keeps, in a separate stack, duplicates of Masonic books that are especially suited for interesting and enjoyable reading by all members of the Craft. This is called the Circulating Section, and these books are loaned out separately to individuals or in groups of from 15 to 25 lodges. These books are made up in sets and are known as Traveling Libraries. One of these Traveling Libraries is kept in the Iowa State Hospital in Iowa City, so that members of the Fraternity who are in the hospital may use them. In September and January, letters are sent to each lodge, explaining the Traveling Library unit in detail. We hope during the coming year that each lodge will write for at least one Traveling Library collection. We are always glad to welcome among the users of the Traveling Libraries the lodges which are taking out their first collections.

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# Clipping Bureau

This department was started so that we could loan short articles to brethren looking for information or wishing to prepare a talk on a single subject and who did not wish to read complete books for that purpose. Started in a small way, it has grown to several thousand in number.

It not only serves the purpose originally intended, but it is constantly consulted in our reference work and by Masonic research students in the preparation of books, papers, etc.

There are a few subjects on which clippings are requested every year, and yet it is surprising to find the number of new subjects of interest each year. The fact that this library is able to and does furnish information on so great a variety of Masonic subjects gives it distinction among the libraries of the world.

In the clipping department during the past year we loaned to many individuals clippings covering the following subjects, the number on each subject extending from one to forty or more:

The Ashlars, The Masonic Apron, The Holy Bible, Bible Lectures, The Boston Tea Party, Boaz, The Charges, The Old Charges, The Cable Tow, Chapters of Sorrow, The Compass, Masonry in Czechoslovakia,

Colonial Masonry, Circumambulation, Dissertations, Druidism, The East, Easter, Edwin Booth, Eastern Star, Early Lodges, Female Masonry, Freemasonry and the World War, Future of Masonry, General Joseph Warren, General Grand Lodge, The Gavel, Growth and Progress of Masonry, Hiram Abiff, Hiram King of Tyre, The Holy Saints John, Installation Addresses, John Paul Jones, John Sullivan, Jachin, The Jewels, King Solomon's Temple, Lodge Histories, Light, The Lesser Lights, The Level, Landmarks, The Letter G, Life Memberships, Masonic Poetry, Masonic Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Masonic Rings, Mother Lecture, National Masonic Research Society, Nathan Hale, Officers of a Lodge, The Old Manuscripts, Physical Qualifications, Paul Revere, Poems, Progress of Masonry, The Plumb, Presentation Addresses, The Perfect Ashlar, The Pillars of the Porch, Public Schools, The History of the Ritual, The Rough Ashlar, The Rites, The Rite of Destitution, Standards of Recognition, Symbolism, Square, Side Orders, The Scottish Rite, Taxation of Masonic Property, The Trestleboard, Territorial Governors, Washington as a Mason, The Winding Stairs, The York Rite, The Master's Carpet, Freemasonry in South America, etc.

One inquirer was furnished a list of all Australian Masonic periodicals in the Library, another a list of the Masonic volumes in our collection bearing Missouri imprints of 1850 or earlier.

One brother requested and received material concerning the life of Louise La Valliere, a prominent French woman at the Court of Louis XVI. Speaking of women, we frequently receive requests for information about Mrs. Elizabeth Aldworth and other alleged lady Masons, Diana Vaughn, Mlle. D'Eon, and other fakes. Diana Vaughn never existed, while D'Eon was a Mason, but a man masquerading as a woman. It is the unusual about these characters that makes them a never-ending source of interest.

## Famous Men Who Were Masons

We often receive requests for information regarding famous men, especially as to whether or not such and such a man was a Mason. We therefore prepared a list of famous Masons to which we are constantly adding. It is by no means complete, for we find the information in the Masonic periodicals examined each month and in Masonic books and papers which occasionally contain a list of Masons outstanding in a particular section of the country, field of activity, or period of history, but it is growing. We try to supply on the card with the name of the "famous Mason" the following information: date of birth and date of death, Masonic affiliation, achievements for which the person is noted, and the source of the information. Famous Iowa Masons are kept in a separate list, and also those for whom our information is insufficient or unauthentic. In May, 1936, we had 1,530 names in the list. At present we have 1,650 in the main list, 115 in the Iowa list, and 489 listed but requiring more adequate information. This makes a total of 2,254. Many

of those requiring further information are names of foreign celebrities taken from a list in a French Masonic dictionary.

In some cases where the card does not show the lodge affiliation, we find other evidence, such as membership in a Commandery, Consistory, or some other Masonic body, or a record of visitation at a lodge communication which justified our placing his name on the list.

(From Librarian's Report, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1938.)

# LIQUOR STORES

Be it Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, representing 460 Lodges and approximately 30,000 members in the State of Alabama, does hereby go on record as approving and concurring in the protest made against the location of a liquor store in close proximity to the Masonic Temple, in Montgomery, and opposes, condemns and protests such location of a liquor store now or at any future time.

Be it Further Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approves and commends the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board for their consideration of the protest made against such location of a liquor store and the action in not putting the proposed store in this location.

(From Address of M. .. W. .. Grand Master, Brother Samuel B. Adams, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Alabama, 1938.)

# URBAN AND RURAL LODGES

As your Grand Master the welfare of our Masonic family has been constantly in my thoughts. After my tour of the seventeen District Meetings, it occurred to me that our large Urban Lodges, while having problems of their own, nevertheless, had distinct advantages not enjoyed by our smaller Rural Lodges. Masonry has a great mission to perform. Masonic enthusiasm and inspiration must radiate from largely attended, worth while Lodge meetings. I felt, therefore, that within our own family we might help each other-the stronger helping the weaker. I accordingly suggested to the Urban Lodges, that each Lodge take an especial interest in one Rural Lodge; that immediate contact be made by correspondence, and that an interchange of visits be arranged, primarily with the object of the Urban Lodge assisting the Rural Lodge in the solution of its problems. I am pleased to note that inter-lodge visitations are quite general in our Jurisdiction, but what I am most anxious to impress on our Urban Lodges is the great benefit that will accrue from their visiting those Lodges that are most in need of inspiration and help. I am proud to be in a position to report to Grand Lodge that my proposal met with the immediate and enthusiastic support of our Urban Lodges, and at the present time, with but one exception, all Urban Lodges are taking a "big brotherly interest" in an individual Rural Lodge. I sincerely hope and believe that worth while results will accrue from this activity.

(From Address of M. . W. . Grand Master Mark Musk, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1938.)

# OUTSIDE MAINTENANCE OF NEEDY BRETHREN AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Of course this means maintenance outside the established Homes, which seems to be a growing practice in some grand jurisdictions and carried on with some considerable degree of success. Not that the Homes are not doing fine work along this line, for they certainly are. But in many cases during the past several years applications for admission to Homes have exceeded capacity to take care of them. This writer does not pretend to be an expert in these matters, but it has always seemed to him that a half million dollar investment in a Home to take care of a hundred needy people was somewhat topheavy, and some grand jurisdictions have proportionally a much larger investment for a comparable number of beneficiaries. The idea being that in addition to the investment, the annual cost per person must be added.

We were always an admirer of the British colonial system, where the relief is directly given to the beneficiary through a Board which is charged with this duty, and the names of the beneficiaries are never disclosed.

This writer knows very well that considerable censure will be heaped on his head for holding these opinions, but in most cases our Homes are heavy burdens upon the Craft both by way of per capita taxes and voluntary contributions, as the loss of some 20,000 members because of a Home tax in one grand jurisdiction a few years ago will testify. Our needy brethren and their dependents must be taken care of, it is true, but we do not believe that million dollar Homes provide the perfect answer.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, James A. West, P.'.G.'.M.'., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1938.)

# MASONIC ACTIVITIES BEYOND THE CONFINES OF THE U.S. England

As is generally known, the first Grand Lodge on record is the one established in England in 1717; prior to that time the Masons in a certain locality were independent of each other, but they began to meet annually in a certain locality in what was called a General Assembly not composed of representatives of various Lodges, but of all the BB gathered together. These General Assemblies, meeting annually or whenever called, were the forerunners of the first Grand Lodge as we now understand that term. By 1760 there were three Grand Lodges in England.

Tradition has it that Masons had met at York in annual Grand Assembly since 926 A. D., however, the oldest actual Masonic records now available, those of Edinburgh Lodge No. 1, date back as far as 1599.

The present King George VI received his Masonic degrees in 1919 and was Master of his Lodge in 1921/22. In 1923 he succeeded the then

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Prince of Wales as Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of England. In 1924 he became Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex and seven years later Grand Master of the Mark Grand Lodge in the same province. On November 30th, 1936 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Since being crowned King he followed the example of his grandfather King Edward VII and resigned as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He has however accepted the office of Grand Patron of all three British Masonic Grand Bodies and expressed his intention to contribute regularly to their benevolences as well as to the Royal Masonic Hospital.

The munificence of our British Brethren found expression in their donating \$1,100,000.00 to the "Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution." The amount asked for was only \$820,000

The present Lord-Mayor of London, Sir George Broadbridge, agreeable to an ancient custom, was installed in Master of Guildhall Lodge No. 3116. Since the chartering of this Lodge in 1905, 21 of its Masters were Lord-Mayors of London.

The Duke of Connaught has been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England since 1901. This Jurisdiction has under its authority 4943 Lodges, of which 1221 are situated in London, 2990 in the Provinces of England, 730 overseas in various parts of the Empire, and two traveling or military Lodges.

#### Vienna

The financial and political crises and the prejudice in certain quarters have their adverse effect on Masonry in Austria; in addition to one provincial Lodge, which disbanded in 1934, two more became inactive in 1936. A number of members of these Lodges affiliated with two of the Vienna Lodges. In contrast to the difficulties of some of the provincial Lodges obedient to the Grand Lodge of Vienna, the Lodge Lux Orientis in Shanghai, China, which is under the same jurisdiction, shows a steady increase in membership, and ranks high among the Craft in this cosmopolitan, now so grievously stricken City.

The Grand Lodge of Vienna, in addition to assisting needy Brethren and their families, gives financial aid to more than fifty public charities, which include practically all outstanding benevolences in the Country.

An institution analogous to the Order of DeMolay is "Die Kette" (the chain). Sons of Masons have the benefit at weekly meetings of roundtable discussions and lectures on all worthwhile human endeavors and aspirations. The Austrian Kette is in friendly personal relations with a similar Masonic Youth organization in Czechoslovakia.

# Palestine

In addition to the long established Grand Lodge of Palestine, and with its consent and support, there has been founded in the Holy Land the "Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany in Exile," which consists at this writing of eight subordinate Lodges, one of which works in the Hebrew language, another in Hungarian, a third in German and Hebrew.

The principles to which these Lodges adhere conform in every respect to those under which our regular Lodges operate. The official organ of this Grand Lodge is named "The Ancient Charges," published in English, French and German. In the December 1st, 1935, issue of this publication attention is called to the plight of those who in consequence of the political dictatorships established over a large part of Europe, more particularly in Germany, were forced to flee their Country. Many of these refugees wander all over the world, suffering misery and want. In the opinion of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany in Exile there is only one way to help these unfortunates permanently—the establishment of a settlement where all Brethren who are in need can at once find a livelihood.

Such a settlement however is not merely conceived as a refuge for needy Masons, but is to become a world centre for Freemasonry (!). The Grand Lodge is in favor of acquiring large tracts of land, to divide them into plots and give it on hereditary lease to those Brethren who wish to settle thereon, the land to remain the property of the Grand Lodge, i. e. the donors. The Freemasons all the world over are called upon to assist in the establishment of this settlement in Palestine by contributions or by purchasing shares ranging from \$50.00 to \$500.00, bearing a moderate rate of interest. The plots of land would be named after the donors.

The plans and aspirations of these Brethren are certainly laudable and worthy of consideration. But the contemplation that the proposed settlement may become a World Centre for Freemasonry is quite utopian!

#### Spain

Most, if not all, Masonic activities in Spain have ceased because of the Civil war. Practically all Freemasons are on the side of the "Loyalists," the Government which is being attacked by the "Rebels" under General Franco. The forces of the latter consist mostly of the monarchists, the army, and the clerical party.

#### Roumania

Masonry has been outlawed in that Country during 1936, and the Lodges have been locked and sealed by the authorities. The Brethren in Roumania are of the opinion that the dissolution of the Masonic Lodges will prove a temporary measure only.

#### Sweden

The Grand Lodge of Sweden dates from 1752, although the first Masonic Lodge in that Country was established in 1735. Almost from the beginning, the Kings of Sweden have been either Patrons or Grand Masters of Masons.

Nine degrees are being conferred, namely: 1° Entered Apprentice, 2° Fellowcraft, 3° Master Mason, 4° Apprentice Companion, 5° Excellent Companion, 6° Knight of the Rising Sun, 7° Knight of the West and Confidant of Solomon, 8° Confidant of St. John, 9° Confidant of St. Andrew. There are four additional degrees, which appear to be honorary,

and cannot be applied for. The 11° is conferred on noblemen only, whose nobility dates back at least four generations.

# Yugoslavia

The Grand Lodge has a legal standing in that Country, copies of its Constitution and By-laws are on file with the Ministry of the Interior. Freemasonry is regarded by the Government as a "closed" Society, not as a "Secret" organization in the strict sense of the term. In return the Grand Lodge has agreed on behalf of its entire membership (1) that no Freemason will become a member of any secret Society; (2) that the Fraternity will not become involved in politics in any way; (3) that it will not make any distinction between religions; (4) that it will support no revolutionary movements, nor any attempt to interfere with the operation of duly constituted authorities. But it is explicitly understood that a Freemason may belong as an individual to any political group he chooses. Notwithstanding the assurances given by the Yugoslav Masonry, enemies of the Fraternity are active there as elsewhere, and endeavor to make trouble for the Brethren in Yugoslavia whenever the opportunity offers.

There were Masonic Lodges in the Country during the Napoleonic era, the members of which were instrumental in opening the first school teaching in the Serbian language instead of in Italian. These Lodges however became extinct later on, and it was not until 1876, at the time of the Serbo-Turkish war, that a Lodge was again established under the Grand Orient of Italy. A second one came in existence in 1882, but both these Lodges ceased to work after a time. They were succeeded by another Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Italy, it being now the oldest Lodge in Belgrade. Other Lodges were subsequently created under the auspices of various European Grand Lodges.

After undergoing several metamorphoses and becoming practically dormant during the World War, the present Grand Lodge was organized in 1919 and consists now of 23 Lodges, having a membership of about 1200.

As was mentioned in your Committee's last year's report, the Masons of Yugoslavia are supporting very actively such humanitarian institutions as a Maternity Home, a school for Deaf-Mutes, and an Institute for the Blind.

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In overseas countries where Masonry is unhampered there has been a steady increase in Lodge membership. They too have their depressions, but Masonry means too much to these Brethren to abandon it for the reason that the payment of dues may work a hardship on them.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. Brother Rudolph Latzko, Chairman, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, 1938.)

# CHINA

Conditions existing among these Lodges today have been greatly changed because of the undeclared war now raging in a great portion of China.

Szechwan Lodge No. 112 has been able to continue working but all other Lodges were compelled to suspend work from September 1st. Amity Lodge No. 106 resumed labor in October and has been carrying on despite the many difficulties existing in Shanghai. Pearl River Lodge No. 109 has moved its meeting place to Shameen and has also resumed work. Nanking Lodge No. 108 and Westlake Lodge No. 113 are still unable to resume labor.

We cannot prize too highly the determination and Masonic spirit shown by our Brethren in China in continuing their work under such difficulties and such dangerous conditions. I recommend that you remit the annual dues of those Lodges in China which have not been able to meet their obligations to the Grand Lodge, Nanking Lodge No. 108 and Westlake Lodge No. 113. Both these Lodges have but one or two Brethren still residing within their jurisdiction. These Brethren are caring for the Lodge property as best they may, but it is very possible that all their property is already destroyed and we cannot tell when our Brethren there will be able to return to their homes and resume labor.

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The story is yet to be written of the humanitarian work done by our Brethren in China during this crisis. I will mention but two—W.. Bro. Fitch of Nanking stayed on in Nanking and is still there. He is in charge of the Y. M. C. A. of that city. The Y. M. C. A. Buildings have been completely demolished and his own home has been looted. Nevertheless, he is still continuing his efforts to assist the needy, the homeless, the sick and the orphaned. W. Bro. Sturton of Hangchow has stayed on there under much the same conditions. Our brethren in China are now carrying on a campaign for humanitarian work very necessary at this time when hundreds of thousands of human beings are without home, food, or medical attention.

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The unfortunate conditions in China made it necessary for many foreigners, particularly women and children, to evacuate on very short notice. Many of the Americans were sent to Manila. Of necessity, they could not bring any amount of luggage and most of them were unable to bring money with them. Quite a few were the families of Brethren of our own Lodges but many more were families belonging to Lodges of many Grand Jurisdictions in the United States. This was entirely a problem of Americans, and I called together a meeting of representatives of American Lodges under this Grand Lodge and other American Masonic Bodies to consider the situation. At the request of the meeting, I appointed a General Masonic Service Committee. \* \* \*

This Committee secured contributions of over £9,500.00 and had the promise of much more if needed. They met all boats bringing refugees, assisted in having them placed in comfortable homes and advanced whatever funds were necessary for clothing, living expenses and, in some cases, transportation to the United States. Their expenditures were all made as loans which have been repaid and this Committee has now completed its work and refunded to the donors all subscriptions with the exception of the operating expenses which were only £66.45. The Service Committee of the Grand Lodge subscribed £250.00 to this fund and refund to the Grand Lodge has now been made of the contribution less approximately £2.00 which is their pro rata share of the expenses.

I cannot commend too highly the work of this Committee. They had only a few days in which to prepare for caring for a large number of distressed Masonic families. I have personally received many expressions of heartfelt thanks for the assistance given and particularly for the warm fraternal welcome with which they were met on arrival. The good name of this Grand Jurisdiction in carrying out the Masonic tenets of Brotherly Love and Relief was entrusted to this Committee and that name has greatly been enhanced by their work.

(From Address of M. . W. . . Grand Master Joseph H. Alley, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1938.)

# MASONRY IN EUROPE

There is no Masonry in Germany, Italy, Poland, and Hungary. What will happen in Czechoslovakia and Austria, time alone will tell. We are told that in Spain General Franco is very bitter toward Masons; so much so, that their lives are in great danger. In Portugal Masonry is being suppressed and most meetings are held secretly. In France Masonry is in a rather turbulent state. There are three Grand Lodges: The Grand Orient, The Grand Lodge, and The National Grand Lodge. The Grand Orient, to our knowledge, is not recognized by any Grand Lodge on this Continent as it does not appear to measure up to our standards of Masonry. The Grand Lodge of France seems to practice legitimate Masonry, yet, it is only recognized by a small majority of Grand Lodges of this Continent. Belief is expressed that it is worthy of greater recognition. The National Grand Lodge of France is composed almost entirely of Englishmen living in France and practices the ideals of Masonry which we maintain. It appears to be recognized on this continent by more Grand Lodges than either of the other two. On the whole, Masonry in France is being persecuted. This state of affairs has been brought about principally on account of the Grand Orient mingling in politics. It has given the French people the idea that Masonry is a political institution entirely and not a Society for the betterment of Mankind.

Switzerland still has its Masonry on a sound basis. Although small in number they consist of able and influential men. Belgium, although a Catholic country, has its Masonry. Though not large in number, they carry considerable strength. In Holland, a protestant country Masonry

is fairly strong despite continuous strain caused by anti-masonic agitators.

As we come to Northern Europe we find a much brighter picture of Masonry. In those peaceful and prosperous Scandinavian countries, we find Masonry firmly established, and, we believe that the salvation of Masonry in Europe depends largely upon these countries. The Grand Lodge of Sweden is one of the oldest and most prominent Grand Lodges in Europe. Its Grand Master is the King of Sweden. In Norway, Masonry is on a very high plane. In Denmark, Masonry is also flourishing. The National Grand Lodge seems to measure up to our standards of recognition.

As to Masonry in England, Scotland, Ireland, and our Neighbor to the South, we can only feel proud to be in fraternal relationship with them and be a small part of that Great Order which is doing so much for the betterment of mankind.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, F. M. Pidgeon, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, 1938.)

A couple of months ago an event of much interest and significance to the Masonic world took place in Switzerland.

Switzerland is a strong Democratic Republic with a population of over 3,000,000, 71% of whom are German, 21% French and 6% Italian. In religion, 58% are Protestants and the balance or 42% are Roman Catholic.

A plebiscite was submitted to the country as to whether all secret societies should be suppressed, the Masonic Order being especially aimed at. The result, it is gratifying to know, was an overwhelming majority in favor of the Masonic and other Orders. Righteousness and Truth hath prevailed.

(From Address of Most Worshipful Brother J. D. McFayden, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Quebec, 1938.)

### GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA

The Grand Master Mason said: "Brethren, I will now call upon Brother Lord Belhaven. As you know, Brother Lord Belhaven has returned very recently from India, and he is to speak to us on matters of the Craft in India. I don't suppose there is anybody in Britain who can speak with fuller knowledge of India than Lord Belhaven. He has been there for thirty years as a soldier, as an administrator, and as a Freemason, and I am sure everyone of you here in Grand Lodge will be glad to hear what he has to say."

Brother The Right Honourable The Lord Belhaven and Stenton, C.I.E., D.L., Past Grand Master, who was warmly applauded, said:

"Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason, I thank you for introducing me in such kind terms in regard to the remarks which you asked me to make about our special mission in India last autumn. In the first place

I think that nothing could have been more fortunate or opportune than such a special mission undertaken at that time of crisis arising from a misunderstanding between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. I call it a misunderstanding, but perhaps the right term would be a want of understanding of the true position in India.

"The Indian jurisdiction had not been visited by Grand Lodge during the whole of its career, and the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India had become practically autonomous. I do not remember ever having heard of any Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India visiting the Grand Lodge of Scotland. This is the first time Grand Lodge has been able to greet a Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and today we have had the pleasure of so doing. The present Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is one of the most eminent men in India today. I refer to Brother Sir Cecil Patrick Blackwell, a Judge of the High Court of Bombay who, I understand, is to address you after I have finished what I have to say.

"I originally went out to India last autumn to attend the jubilee celebrations of a very old friend of mine, the Maharaja of Bikaner, himself a very keen Freemason. On conclusion of these festivities I returned to Bombay and there met Grand Secretary, Brother Winning, on the 18th of November. Immediately on our arrival a deputation of the principal Office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India received us and conducted us to a palatial apartment in the Taj Mahal Hotel. In that deputation was Brother Mr. Justice Blackwell, now the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. The deputation also included Brother Clayton, Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Imperial, Delhi, No. 1163, who, I am glad to tell you, has since persuaded the Governor of Bombay to join our Scottish Craft.

"I daresay that few, if any of us, were fully aware of the status of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. It has a glory all its own. The Grand Mastership has attracted personalities of the highest social standing, including no less than four Governors of Bombay. One of these Past Grand Masters of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is Brother Lord Lamington, who still takes the keenest interest in Indian affairs, and particularly in those of our Craft out there. We have heard him speak here on one occasion in defence of the continuance of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, when I myself and, I daresay, many other brethren, were of opinion that the time had come, owing to reports of dissatisfaction in India, to split up the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India into Districts. We in Britain had no reason to disapprove in any way of the manner in which this Grand Lodge had been conducted in the past. On the contrary, we were confident that all was well. Scottish Freemasonry in India had and has a high standing among the other jurisdictions-English and Irish-in India. I was, however, like many others inclined at that time to divide the

Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India into Districts, such as Burma, Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Since this visit I have been completely converted to the opposite view.

"Grand Secretary and I made a very extensive tour, covering five thousand miles in the course of five weeks. We started by inspecting Lodges at Mhow, Neemuch, and Delhi. We met Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India, and the Governors of Bombay and Calcutta. We were invited to luncheon by all three in turn and were privileged to discuss the position of Freemasonry with them.

"From Delhi we proceeded to Calcutta, where we were met by Brother Logan, Superintendent of Bengal, whom I see present in the gallery now. A deputation led by Brother Logan met us, and took us to the hotel. We visited three Lodges under our own jurisdiction on three successive nights, and also one English Lodge. We were struck, both here and elsewhere on the tour, by the cordial co-operation existing between the English, Irish, and Scottish Constitutions. There is very little difference between the ritual in these Lodges under whatever Constitution they may be. Everywhere we were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the brethren, and although we found the majority of the members were not Scotsmen but prevalently Indians, I noticed that there was a feeling of great pride in being Scottish Freemasons.

"After visiting Madras, Kolar Gold Fields, and Hyderabad, we came back to Bombay, where we were entertained at a banquet by the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, presided over by Brother Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman, who has now demitted office as Grand Master. He is ninety years of age and one of the most distinguished Indians. He has been a Freemason for sixty years. \* \*

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Scotland, 1938.)

## GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND

The Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, addressing the Grand Lodge, said:

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The outstanding event in the Masonic world was undoubtedly the installation of His Majesty the King as Past Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. The ceremony took place in the Albert Hall, which was packed from floor to ceiling. The only vacant spot was the staircase leading to the small space in the centre of the hall and that space itself. The spectacle was a magnificent one, with the various Masonic colours massed and grouped, rising tier on tier, and the scene when His Majesty entered and stood alone on the stairs while the whole enormous gathering sang the National Anthem, was very moving, and one that will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to witness it. The invitation to be present, sent to us by the Grand Lodge of England, was a great honour, and one which was much appreciated.

The King, having been installed, presided over Grand Lodge with dignity, and finally closed it, carrying out the ancient ritual with perfect precision, and in that dignified manner which one would expect from a member of his august family.

When the meeting was over the Irish brethren had the great honour of being received by His Majesty the King and by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. Altogether it was a day, as the Provincial Grand Master for Down says, in his report, which will remain as a treasured memory of a great occasion, a memory which we shall carry all through our lives.

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In another far-off corner of the world we have felt considerable anxiety for some time for the welfare of some of our brethren: that is of our brethren in Lodge Erin, Shanghai, and the letters from our Grand Inspector, Brother Streit, and his reports, have been most welcome. One of our brethren, Brother Nicholls, has been wounded, but I am glad to say that the last letter I had says he is now completely recovered.

I think you will be much impressed by one letter from Brother Streit in which he says that the October meeting was held to the accompaniment of the sound of gunfire, but that they intended to meet again next month for their usual installation. In another letter he says:

"Business here is at a standstill, and many calls are being made upon our local masonic charities, towards which Irish masons here are giving their full support. We are proud to say that Lodge Erin has never failed to meet a call for help."

"We have only one Lodge in Shanghai, but it is one of which we can feel justly proud.

You will find a new feature in the reports this year, and that is reports from our military lodges holding travelling warrants for regiments in His Majesty's Army. Lodge "Glittering Star," 322, in the 1st battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, is at Aldershot and has made itself a great centre there for Irish Freemasons. You will find a long list of names of well-known brethren who have visited the Lodge during the year, and it is a great pleasure to us to feel that these brethren are able to keep up the connection between Grand Lodge here and of one of our traveling Lodges.

Charity Lodge, 570, in the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, have been at Colchester, and they too, have made themselves a centre of attraction, both for former members of the regiment and for masons in neighbouring lodges. It is not mentioned in their report, but I think I am right in saying that they are going to give a demonstration of our Irish working before a lodge in London early next year.

Lodge Waterloo, 571, in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, have been in India, and they are either on their way home or have arrived. They have a most flourishing Lodge, and are looking forward with keen pleasure to the opening of the lodge next month at Aldershot.

Next comes Leswarree Lodge, 646, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars. It is in Egypt. They have had a wonderful successful career, and have become, in the short time since they were founded, most prosperous. They have conferred twelve degrees at nine meetings this year, which is a very fine record. It is also pleasant to read of the support and help they have received from the brethren in English and Scottish lodges.

At home, here, in the Province of Antrim, it is good to learn of unabated interest, and a considerable influx of candidates through the year. The hall at Raloo, near Larne, has been rebuilt after a fire; the one at Island Magee has been enlarged; and considerable alterations have been made in the hall in Arthur Square, Belfast.

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The report of the Province of Down is also one of steady progress, and warrants have been granted for two new lodges to meet in the Province. The brethren have paid a well-deserved compliment to their Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Brother William Robinson, by presenting him with a chain of office. The charities have been supported by the Provinces in what I may call, their usual splendid manner. It is really astounding to read that the collection of £700 in 1898, the year the Newry Charity Committee was formed, has grown in the last year of which there are complete accounts to £7,000.

With regard to the three great charities, subscriptions have kept up fairly well. They show a slight drop this year, but perhaps this will be corrected before the end of the year, or, at any rate, next year. Among the bequests last year you will find one of £500 to the Boys' School from Lady Ryall. Lady Ryall was the widow of Sir Charles Ryall, a very distinguished doctor in London, and one of the first boys of whom we have a record of having been educated in our Masonic Boys' School. As I say, he was a very distinguished doctor, who went to practice in London, and he was Knighted by the King for services rendered during the Great War. It is certainly very gratifying to everybody to read of this bequest from the widow of one of the most illustrious sons of our school. (Hear, hear and applause.)

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During the year the Golden Jubilee Fund was closed with a total of £4,600. The closing of the Fund was marked by a great service of praise and thanksgiving in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Governors of the Fund are greatly indebted to our Brother, the Dean, for allowing the service to be held in his Cathedral. The Governors are also indebted to our outgoing Junior Grand Chaplain, Right Worshipful Brother Hughes for what I can only call the most distinguished sermon, that he preached before that great gathering. (Loud and continued applause.)

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ireland, 1937.)

#### MEXICO

As yet, notwithstanding the declared earnest effort on the part of the regular Mexican Grand Lodges of the Republic of Mexico to abandon their heretofore chaotic conditions and policies of government and to take step with the Masonic world, almost universal, but definitely so wherever the English language prevails, by adopting the English-American doctrine of State Territorial Jurisdiction, they have met with scant encouragement. True, some few Grand Jurisdictions have found it consistent to recognize a like few of these while still retaining recognition of a Grand Lodge who persist in claiming jurisdiction over their territory. However, not infrequently their applications are withheld pending "further investigation and consideration" while others deny recognition for the reason of former recognition of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico by the Grand Lodge to whom their application is made. With but a few exceptions the Grand Lodge to whom such applications are preferred, either by direction or by implication show their adherence to the doctrine of State Territorial Jurisdiction. Thus with the exception of a limited few, we have the picture of at least seventeen Grand Lodges of as many independent States of a sovereign Republic, our next door neighbor to the south, claiming their regularity in all respects and with a membership in the aggregate of thousands, anxiously praying that they be received into the confidence and fellowship of their Masonic brethren of the perfectly ordered family of the mystic tie, and be not further impeded in their laudable aspiration, in order that a continued preference be shown to a Grand Lodge composed of an aggregate membership of only some six or seven hundred quasi-citizens of their native country, claiming to occupy their entire Republic as their territorial jurisdiction and adopting officially a foreign language for its Masonic work.

It is not our purpose, in the absence of the least semblance of prerogative, to even suggest as to the proper course to be pursued by other than ourselves, and these conditions are here presented solely as information to this the Grand Lodge of Texas concerning those so recently received as brethren among us.

(From Annual Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. M. Fly, P. G. M. ., Chairman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Texas, 1938.)

# LODGES (IN MEXICO)

Due to the immigration laws of Mexico, and the withdrawal of several important foreign banks and corporations from this country, little new material has been available in the quarries, and it has been necessary for many of our good and staunch members to return to foreign countries where they have made their permanent residences. This has, of course, affected our membership as some who have left this country have taken demits and have affiliæted with Lodges in other parts of the world. The greatest sufferers have been Lodges in small mining towns, where the population, which was at one time important, has been reduced con-

siderably. Thus, some of our formerly strong Lodges now have but a few members but they continue to hold meetings and although there is very little degree work, yet the truly Masonic spirit prevails. It gives a feeling of elation when you hear about the meetings in one of our very small Lodges. Although they experience difficulties in renting a Lodge room they make a strong effort to hold their meetings, and with their few members and an occasional visitor are able to open Lodge. After reading the minutes some Masonic papers are discussed, and after closing, the members and visitors return to their homes, which in some instances are at quite a distance, with the feeling that they carry on with their Masonic duties. It is very probable that our Grand Lodge will, in the near future, suffer further losses in membership. No doubt practically all of the members of Eagle Lodge No. 19 will leave the country, and it is doubtful if they will ever return. Tampico Lodge No. 10 will also probably lose a great percentage of its members, and other Lodges will suffer smaller losses.

I hope that all of the good brethren who leave the country will lovingly remember their Mother Lodge and continue their membership, although I can readily understand that some of them will wish to affiliate with other Jurisdictions, in which event I trust that they will, if possible, apply for dual membership only, so they can remain members on our roster.

In regard to our internal condition-perhaps the Immigration Laws will be changed or modified-permitting new elements to come here. If such be the case our number will be rapidly increased. If not modified the time will come when we may have to cease working as a Grand Body. It has happened elsewhere. The Grand Lodges and the Constituent Lodges cease to work-but the individual Masons carry on. Nothing can prevent us from living and working agreeable to the beautiful, instructive, elevating Principles and Tenets of Masonry. We have done so for forty to fifty years in each Lodge. During that long period of time we have been successful-have been an example to others showing and proving that Freemasonry is not a political, personal, anti-church egoistical organization, but a society of good and true men, mutually assisting and instructing each other, to serve and act according to the Ordinances of the House of the Lord. We may perhaps be remembered as the Pioneers here. That shall be our wages and our reward. We have never expected anything more.

(Marcus A. Loevy, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, Proceedings of York Grand Lodge of Mexico, 1938.)

#### THE SCANDINAVIAN GRAND LODGES

Brother Melvin M. Johnson, M.'.W.'.Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and M.'.P.'.Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, having been requested by this Supreme Council to decide what relationship the Degrees of the "Swedish Rite" of Freemasonry, practised in Sweden, Norway,

and Denmark, have with those conferred in the United States, issued a ruling on September 28, 1937, which our own Brethren will find most helpful in dealing with visitors from those Scandinavian countries, so far as the Lodges are concerned. At the same time his ruling supplies the most satisfactory authoritative statement yet presented. It reads as follows:

"The first three Degrees of the Swedish system are on a parity with the same three Degrees of our system, viz, the symbolic or blue degrees. (They are worked in Scandinavia in Lodges dedicated to the Holy Saints John).

''The Fourth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the  $14^\circ$  of our Rite.

"The Sixth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 16° of our Rite. (The 4°, 5° and 6° are worked there in St. Andrews Lodges).

''The Eighth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the  $18^{\circ}$  of our Rite.

''The Ninth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the  $32^{\circ}$  of our Rite.

"The Tenth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 33° Honorary, of our Rite; it is purely an honorary degree.

"The Eleventh and last Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 33°, Active, of our Rite; it is there an official degree although the corresponding ceremony with us is not a degree but merely an installation and investiture.

"The bodies of the Scottish Rite should receive, acknowledge and honor accordingly our Brethren of the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodges of Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

"Our Brethren should bear in mind, however, that, in the Scandinavian countries, visitors who do not belong to the Swedish system are not admitted beyond the work of the three symbolic or blue degrees and not even then, in Sweden, unless they profess the Christian religion. The Grand Lodges in these countries are supreme and have the right to impose any conditions with regard to visitation which they see fit. Consequently, Brethren who are traveling in Scandinavia should not apply to visit Masonic bodies working in the degrees from the Fourth to the Eleventh, inclusive.

"We do not enforce such limitations in this jurisdiction. Consequently, Brethren hailing from the Grand Lodges of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway may be admitted to our bodies in accordance with the above ruling, unless and until the Supreme Council shall decide otherwise."

(From Report on Foreign Correspondence for 1938, M. W. Bro. S. Nelson Sawyer, Chairman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1938.)

#### MASONIC HONORS

We read with some interest and no little amusement, the statement of a Grand Master that a high honor had been conferred upon him when

he had the order of Tall Cedar of Lebanon conferred on him "at sight." And we could not help wondering just what the so-called honor consisted of. This writer is free to confess that he still believes the title of Grand Master is the highest honorable title that can be conferred on a Mason by his brethren, nothwithstanding frequently the supreme rulers of collateral and extraneous societies dependent on Masonry for their membership sometimes assume more or less of a commanding attitude in Masonic rank. Which reminds us of the dictum of one of our own Grand Masters when invited to ride behind the Imperial Potentate of the Shrine in a so-called Masonic parade: "When the Grand Master of the District of Columbia takes part in a Masonic parade, he will ride at the head of the procession." Which was a little positive, perhaps, but a good presentation of the general idea.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, James A. West, P. G. M. Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1938.)

# MASONIC IDEALS

In conclusion, the Grand Master said that Freemasonry was not a political association, but he would make no apology for concluding with an extract from a speech by the great Englishman, who had recently laid down the burden of the high office that he had supported through the troubled time of the depression. He was not aware whether Earl Baldwin had any association with any Masonic Order, but he should almost like his exhortation to be read in every Lodge throughout the South Australian Jurisdiction. He had seldom read anything that came so clearly from the heart, and yet, at the same time, so adequately expressed the ideal of Freemasonry.

The passage to which he referred was as follows:-

"The association of the peoples of the Empire is rooted, and their fellowship is rooted in the doctrine of the essential dignity of the individual human soul. That is the English secret, however feebly and faintly we have at times and places embraced and obeyed it.

"The torch I would hand to you is a truth, rekindled anew in each ardent generation. Use men as ends and never merely as means, and live for the brotherhood of man, which implies the Fatherhood of God. The brotherhood of man today is often denied and derided, and called foolishness, but it is, in fact, one of the foolish things of the world which God has chosen to confound the wise, and the world is confounded by it daily.

"We may evade it, we may deny it; but shall find no rest for our souls, nor will the world until we acknowledge it as the ultimate wisdom."

(From the Address of M. W. Grand Master The Hon. Mr. Justice Napier, LL. B., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South Australia, 1938.)

# SO-CALLED MASONIC PUBLICATIONS

The most flagrant disregard for the principles of Masonry and the good name of our Institution is to be found in the so-called Masonic publications. Complaints have come to us from businessmen of their agents soliciting advertising under the name and influence of the craft and then disregarding their pledged word to such an extent that it almost amounts to fraud, while others hold themselves out to the world as Liberal Free Masons, opening their sewers of false doctrines to the utter disgust of every right thinking person, both as members of the craft and as true, loyal American citizens. There was published in the San Francisco daily papers an item saying that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California received \$250.00 from the city and county of San Francisco for advertising purposes, and an investigation showed that the money was paid to two such publications and divided between them.

This should be stopped, and I recommend that a section be added to our Constitution requiring that if there is such a publication, that it be under the direct supervision of Grand Lodge, and that anyone using the name of Mason, Masonic, Masonry or any other title that would lead the public to believe our Institution was responsible for or interested in such publication, without permission of Grand Lodge, that the publication thereof shall be prima facie evidence of guilt and sufficient to subject the publisher or publishers to expulsion, and he or they shall be expelled by the order of the Grand Master.

(From Address of Most Worshipful J. T. Fraser, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1938.)

## MASONIC SECRECY

# By R.'.W.'.Bro. H. M. Underhill

Masonic Secrecy, accentuated by the antiquity of the Order, has for generations been recognized as Masonry's predominant and characteristic feature. Masonic law prohibits improper revelations. Every Freemason is instructed by the ancient charges (see the Constitution) in the following words: "You are to be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger should not be able to discover what is not proper to be intimated"; etc., and "You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man, particularly not to let your family, friends, and neighbours know the concerns of the Lodge, etc." In the First Charge to the Candidate, it says "Secrecy may be said to consist in the inviolable adherence to the obligations you have entered into, never improperly to reveal any of those Masonic secrets which have now been, or may at any future time be, entrusted to your keeping, and cautiously to shun all occasions which may inadvertently lead you so to do." This secrecy has been declared to be one of the most valuable privileges secured by Masonic law and one which constitutes the very essence and spirit of the Institution. These Masonic laws concerning secrecy are based upon, per-

haps, the oldest tradition of the Order, and always associated with the inner circle of teachers and seekers for truth. Roscoe Pound says, "But if anything in Masonry is immemorial and universal and if the testimony of ancient and primitive rites counts for anything at all, we may at least set up the requirement of secrecy as an unquestioned landmark." And again, "It (secrecy) is an immemorial, universal characteristic not merely of Masonry, but of all the like societies which have existed among all men in all times."

The public know our temples, Lodge Rooms, time and place of meetings, the charities, homes and hospitals. Press notices tell them about installations, dedications, Masonic Inter-Lodge visiting, District Meetings and Grand Lodge Communications. They see us in procession adorned in regalia, at Masonic funerals, the laying of foundation stones and attending divine services. They are with us at our Masonic at homes, dances, card parties and picnics. There have been published thousands of books and pamphlets on Masonic history, ritual, symbolism and jurisprudence and scores of periodicals, most of which are available to the public. Many members are adorned with jewelry bearing Masonic emblems. There are also the public activities, seen and read, of many organizations which the public knows to be based upon Masonic membership. The public obtain ample opportunity to know our reputations as Masons and as they judge us, they judge Masonry.

Although some of this publicity may violate discreet Masonic secrecy, the errors in part may originate because of a misconception of the purpose of Masonry and how Masonry should function to further those purposes. So it may be that some of the publicity that Masonry gets is misleading as well as unfavorable. It is important that Masonry should be favourably understood. That is an individual responsibility of each member to prove to the public that he is not only a Mason by the emblem he wears, but truly so in his heart.

There is no doubt in considering Masonry as an organization of men believing in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man as a basis for their search for truth, that secrecy, not only has always been but still is a vital and essential element to the maximum service and long life of our methods of teaching. We must never forget that we are custodians of Masonry as a trust to be administered and preserved through proper use and so handed on to the generations yet to be. Fidelity to that sacred trust is the slogan for each member. It would be a gross violation of that responsibility to exploit the powers of our organization by improper functioning and publicity upon the highways and byways of the world. Thereby we would be inviting destruction. Sir Alfred Robbins well said that Freemasonry, for preservation from outer assault and inner decay, is veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbol.

Our secrets by their very nature require us to keep to ourselves all those things which have to do with the Masonic method of teaching; the business of the Lodge; our Ss., Ts. and Ws.; the ceremonies of O. and C.,

and of conferring degrees. All of such is the concern of Masonry in its internal operations in assisting its members toward the great objective of Masonry, that the individual may develop within himself the highest possible personal experience of an intimate relationship between man and his Maker. The method of searching for those secrets, which cannot be communicated, we have inherited from the past. As our Masonic predecessors reverently preserved the secrets for us so we as faithful custodians of that sacred trust must preserve them for succeeding generations. Finally, Masonry does not pretend to have any monopoly of truth, and its moral teachings are not Masonic secrets.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1938.)

# THE MASONIC SERVICE AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Submits its 18th annual report, having been organized October 8, 1920. This report shows a decrease in placements over 1936, due largely to strikes and labor troubles that have seriously crippled business. The total number of positions filled in 1937 was 1045 as compared to 1218 in 1936. The net earnings of men placed, figured as actual earnings on short jobs and for only 30 days in permanent jobs, were \$23,594 in 1937 as compared to \$33,575 in 1936. In the segregation of the applicants placed by lodges we find that 439 were from Portland lodges, 135 from Oregon lodges outside of Portland and 471 from other States.

I feel that the Masonic Service and Employment Bureau is rendering a valuable service to Masonry in Oregon by keeping worthy brethren off the relief rolls, thereby justifying the Grand Lodge Contribution toward this work. Self respecting Masons do not want charity. They want an opportunity to sustain themselves through honorable employment and this bureau is doing its best to serve the Craft in this respect.

(From Address of M. W. Carl G. Patterson, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1938.)

# MASONIC SOJOURNING

The Grand Master introduced M.'.W.'.Bro. William J. Marshall, who addressed Grand Lodge on the subject of "Masonic Sojourning" as follows:

M. . W. . Bro. Marshall: Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Visitors and Brethren: As the present President of the Montana Department of the organized Reserve Officers Association of the United States, and as the personal representative of Brigadier General R. S. Abernethy, President of the National Sojourners of the United States for the District of Montana. I would like to make a few remarks.

The National President, Brig. Gen. Abernethy, and the Committee of thirty-three which governs the National Sojourners, has requested that the various Grand Masters and the various Grand Lodges be informed of the existence, aims, and purposes of the National Sojourners.

As you all know, in times past Masonry was carried from one country to another and into foreign lands by the Army, by means of the Army

Lodges which were particularly sponsored by the officers of the Army. In the World War we had two Army Lodges, one from North Dakota and one from Montana. M.'.W.'.Bro. Col. Foot was Master of Montana Army Lodge in Europe.

The National Sojourners are not Masonic Lodges, but are composed of Chapters, whose membership is made up of Master Masons who are, or have been, officers in the Armed Forces of the United States, particularly the Army and Navy. At the present time there are 132 chapters of the National Sojourners located in various parts of the world. We have one chapter in Montana, located at Fort Missoula, whose number is 124. The chapter of Sojourners interests itself in things pertaining to Masonry in and around the post, in and around the community, and in the country in which they reside.

Last year, under the sponsorship of the Missoula Lodges, the Fort Missoula Chapter conferred the three degrees upon several candidates for Masonry from Fort Missoula.

The purposes for which the Sojourners were organized are prescribed in Article II of the Constitution which is as follows:

"Section 1. The purpose of National Sojourners shall be to organize Commissioned Officers (past and present) of the uniformed forces of the United States, as hereinafter provided for, who are Master Masons, into chapters, for the promotion of good fellowship among its members, for assisting such as may be overtaken by adversity or affliction, for cultivating Masonic ideals, for supporting all patriotic aims and activities in Masonry, for developing true patriotism and Americanism throughout, the nation, for bringing together representatives of the uniformed forces of the United States (past and present) in a united effort to further the military needs of national defense, and for opposing any influence whatever calculated to weaken the national security."

A resolution which was passed at the recent convention for National Sojourners held in Detroit, reads as follows:

"National Sojourners affirms the proposition that each and all of its members are at all times first and foremost Masons and subject to, as well as loyal to, the Constituted Masonic authority and to the Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction each resides; and from this it follows that as a National Organization and as local Chapters, we will at all times conduct ourselves as loyal Masons, subject to Masonic authority, while actively pursuing the constructive and patriotic purposes for which we are organized and which are clearly set forth in our Constitution.

"National Sojourners at all times recognize the sovereign jurisdiction of Grand Masters of Grand Lodges of Masonry in the United States and opens the doors of all its Chapters, assemblies, and conventions to them."

These Masonic Brothers, commissioned officers of the National Security and Defense, are among the most loyal and patriotic citizens of our country. In the hearts of these men there lives a devotion and abiding love for the craft, and the sincere desire to be of genuine service to

Masonry. The American officer fully realizes the responsibility that rests upon the individual citizen if democracy in this country shall continue. It is his desire to help maintain the idealism of our forefathers; it is his desire to help spread the cement of brotherly love and devotion among the people of the earth, to make this world a better place in which to live. I thank you (Applause).

## (Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Montana, 1938.)

In 1934 this Grand Lodge adopted a recommendation which created and brought into operation the Sojourners Plan, the purpose of which was to contact, either personally or by mail, brethren residing in the vicinity of a lodge who were not members thereof. By such a method it was hoped to preserve the interest of those brethren who could not visit their own lodges, and who might, by reason of no Masonic contact, dimit and become unaffiliated or be suspended for non-payment of dues.

The motive of this plan was most commendable, but it had its defects, as well as its good points, with the result that its operation has decreased each year and has now practically ceased to function. The secretaries may feel that this requirement, though now not followed to any great extent, hangs heavy over them as a duty unfulfilled. I, therefore, recommend the discontinuance of the Sojourners Plan.

(From Address of Most Worshipful Harry E. Hutchinson, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1938.)

# CANADIAN MASONRY OVER TWO CENTURIES

Our retrospect, after two hundred years, is one which prompts us to a feeling of pride of the proper sort in the achievements of those who have gone before and who laboured to lay the foundations of this Craft deep in the soil of a new, vigorous, and a free country. Masonry began in a small way in Canada. Like most good enterprises it grew gradually with little of the spectacular in its progress. Two hundred years ago there was one little army lodge at Annapolis Royal. To-day there are in this Dominion nine Sovereign Grand Lodges with a combined membership of approximately two hundred thousand. Our own Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario has one hundred thousand Masons in five hundred and sixty-eight lodges. In numbers, Masonry has grown most satisfactorily in the course of two centuries. Has it grown otherwise than in membership? Two hundred thousand Masons, in a population of a little over ten millions, along with other citizens of good sense and of goodwill, must provide to-day to be a wonderfully reliable sheet anchor for the stabilization of the Dominion in times when there is always the danger that ignorant firebrands, motivated by hatred, greed, and lust for power, would, if they could, bring chaos and conflagration, storm and stress, and other ills designed to destroy our freedom. Truly, Masonry has been a stabilizing factor throughout the years of its existence and will continue to serve in that capacity as long as time shall last.

But, in these two centuries, now completed, Masonry has done more. Without beating the drum or waving any flag, it has steadily made its

substantial contribution to the progress of our country. Masons are in the front ranks of all walks of life. They are, for the most part, thinking men, religious men, and men who are never extremists. Having been taught over and over again in our lodge rooms to be temperate, prudent, brave and just, Masons travel the middle road between the extremes, accept no readymade ideas, but go on their way quietly and steadily serving their God, their neighbours and themselves. Simply impossible it is to estimate the contribution of Canadian Freemasonry to the development and the welfare of this Dominion.

In Canada there is a Sovereign Grand Lodge in each of the nine Provinces and the United Grand Lodge of England still has three lodges in this country, two in Montreal and one in Halifax. What can these Grand Lodges do to assist in meeting the great need of our day, the cementing of the ties of union among our Provinces? Every Mason will agree that unity is the need of the hour. Our nine Provinces are united in the letter of the constitution. "The letter killeth but the spirit giveth life" and the spirit is lacking in some quarters to-day. The ties binding our Provinces together seem to be loosening just a little. That, it will be agreed, leads inevitably to disaster. Conservation of our human and material resources, co-operation for the common good, and confidence in one another, must be the watchwords of our day.

It may be that Masonry has come to the kingdom for such a time as this. If the Masons belonging to our different Grand Lodges will take the lead, each in his own circle, in promoting cohesion, in developing unity, in setting aside personal and selfish differences, and in producing the true Masonic spirit, the influence of Masonry will be so great, so positive, that its contribution to the cause of national union will be incalculable. Until recent years democracy was taken for granted; it was assumed that almost everyone favored democracy, national freedom, and personal liberty. But now democracy is a priceless treasure to be guarded with the utmost care; a cause to be worked for—and perhaps to be fought for; a crusade in which all real patriots must enlist; a high adventure which beckons to old and young.

\* \* \* \* \*

Masonry is a serious business but its purposes are best achieved by not being too serious. Masons must be optimists in the best sense of that term. Masons should be cheerful and happy men, not grumblers, not pessimists, but men who meet problems with a smile and undertake the solution of those problems in a spirit of cordial co-operation.

Those who preceded us and who laboured as Masons during the two hundred years that are gone have left to us a marvellous heritage. We have entered into their labours. They cultivated the soil; they sowed the seed; and we are reaping the harvest. But we must plough and we must sow because we must, in our turn, pass on this heritage, not diminished, but augmented, to those who follow us. Our resolution must be that Masonry shall not suffer through any neglect or misstep on our part. It would be an

everlasting disgrace to us, if, through any fault of ours, Masonry were allowed even to begin to slip from the pedestal on which it now stands.

And, be it remembered, every Mason holds the reputation of the Craft in his own individual hands. His friends and acquaintances judge Masonry by his life and his actions. The Mason who falls drags Masonry down with him in the estimation of those who know him. This is a sobering thought and a strengthening truth. A man resists temptation better if he realizes that the disastrous consequences of yielding affect many others and affect the whole institution.

(From Address of M. .. W. J. Dunlop, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ontario, 1938.)

#### MASONRY AND THE CHURCH

An important biography of George Washington, published recently, states that, in his time, Freemasonry "had already begun its campaign against Catholicism." This statement is utterly false. On the contrary, it was in his time that the doctrine of liberty of conscience proclaimed by our Mother Grand Lodge in 1723, amidst the then bigotry of England, was winning for Roman Catholics of that country and this, the opportunity to worship as such, and the rights and privileges of citizenship. You will remember that the laws of England and of Nova Scotia alike, made the performance of ecclesiastical functions by the priests of that church a criminal offense subject to life imprisonment. Furthermore, the mere assembly for worship according to its rites, was forbidden under severe penalties. No Catholic could vote or hold public office. The emancipation of the Roman Catholics was brought about in England toward the end of the eighteenth century, under the leadership of the ninth Lord Petre, then Grand Master of Masons, at the very time when the repeal of the intolerant, unjust, and repressive anti-Catholic laws of Nova Scotia was effected under the leadership of Worshipful Brother John Cody, Master of both St. Andrew's and St. John's Lodges of Halifax.

No authoritative spokesman of legitimate and recognized Symbolic Freemasonry has ever engaged in a campaign against or antagonized any religion. Freemasonry never has been, is not now and never will be a party to the reviling of any faith, creed, theology, or method of worship.

The Bull of Pope Clement XII in 1738, and other later Papal bulls and edicts, one as recent as 1844, have scathingly denounced Freemasons and Freemasonry. Of the reasons assigned, two are based on fact; one, that Freemasonry is tolerant of all religious creeds; the other, that oaths of secrecy are demanded. All other reasons given are incorrect; so wrong, indeed, that we of the Craft wonder how it was possible that anyone could have been persuaded to proclaim or even believe them.

Freemasons are human. It is human to resent the definitive condemnation and prescription, officially proclaimed by the Roman Catholic Church, of an institution which our brethren love and revere. As a result, certain members of our Craft have replied with some asperity. The Masonic Fraternity, however, is totally devoid of bigotry and intolerance.

Many members of the Roman Catholic Church have held Masonic membership and office. Until they were ordered out of our Fraternity, one-half of the Masons in Ireland were of that faith. A Papal nuncio, as a Freemason, laid the corner stone of the great altar of the Parisian Church of St. Sulpice (1733). Some eminent Catholics have held the highest possible office in the gift of the Craft, that of Most Worshipful Grand Master (e.g. the Duke of Norfolk, 1730-31; Anthony Grown, Viscount Montacute, 1732-33; Benedict Barnewall, Viscount, Kingsland, Ireland, 1733-34; Robert Edward, Lord Petre, 1772-77). If that Church sees fit to bar its members from belonging to our Fraternity, it has a perfect right to do so. It is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. Freemasonry, however, does not bar an applicant for its degrees because he is a member of that, or of any other church. Whether or not he can be true both to his church and to the fraternity is a question the applicant's conscience must determine. Belief in his sincerity and fitness will be determined by the ballot box.

No discussion of the creed of any church is permitted within the tyled lodge room, and the attitude of Freemasonry toward any and all sects and denominations, toward any form of the honest worship of God, is not one of antagonism but of respect. It could not be better stated today than it was by Worshipful Brother George Washington in a letter (December, 1789), to the Roman Catholics of the United States in which he said, "May the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our Free Government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity."

Freemasonry welcomes and bids Godspeed to all who worship Him in spirit and in truth, by whatever name they call Him. Freemasonry, however, is unalterably and unequivocally opposed to attempts by any man or body of men, any authority civil or ecclesiastical, any organization religious or bolshevistic, to abate by one jot or tittle the right of others to their own beliefs, to their own methods of manifesting their devotion to the Diety of their consciences.

If within the power of Freemasons to prevent it, no sect, atheistic, agnostic or supremely religious, will be permitted to dominate, dictate or control civil government. Freemasonry has never attempted to do this, and would not if it had the power.

Freemasonry seeks to be the handmaid of the Church, to inculcate in our membership a system of morality, to teach and develop in our brethren the virtues which make men worth while. Without teaching men a creed, our Craft seeks to lead its devotees to the doors of the Church, leaving each one free to choose that Church which appeals to his belief and to his conscience. The whole of the philosophy, the ritual, and the teachings of Freemasonry is summarized by the two great Commandments. Utterly free from bigotry, it has hostility for no religion. Instead of accepting the cooperation of Freemasonry, however, there are Churches which anathematize the Craft and its membership and which utilize the utmost of their power to crush out an institution whose objectives are the same

as those of every legitimate religion: worship of God and the brotherhood of man. Our cooperation is rebuffed with bitter condemnation.

Fortunate indeed has it been for the world that individuals persist in their benefactions of the human race in spite of the anathemas hurled upon them by the very people they seek to benefit. Many a discoverer of a new fact in science, of new truths, of blessings to humanity, has had to suffer the venom of his contemporaries—civil, ecclesiastical and professional. It is the fortune of the world that such obstacles have not deterred men from seeking, teaching and maintaining the truth. Where that which we do is acclaimed, then we work happily; where it is condemned—even by those whom we struggle to benefit, and where we are rewarded only by ingratitude—though the road be rough and the journey difficult, Freemasonry will persist in its benevolence, its altruism, its search for the truth, its reverence for the Great Architect of the Universe, and its endeavor—in His name—to weld mankind together in the only bond that can hold: the bond of love of man for fellow man, based upon the worship of a common God.

There are those who must have concrete evidence of the patriotic devotion to the land of one's allegiance as taught by Freemasonry. From my own experience of the last few years I cite a few instances. On different occasions I have been received by His Majesty King Christian X of Denmark and Iceland, who is Grand Master of Masons in Denmark. With other Masonic delegates from the United States, I have been the guest of His Majesty, King Gustav who is Grand Master of Masons in Sweden. I sat at his right when as Worshipful Master, he with his officers worked the Eighth Degree of the Swedish Rite. I saw His Majesty, King George VI. then Duke of York, installed Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Since his accession to the throne, he has accepted the rank of Past Grand Master of Masons in England and has presided over their Grand Lodge. Both of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States at the last election, were and are Freemasons. Indeed, twelve Presidents have been of our Craft. Such instances could be multiplied indefinitely. Need there be further proof?

(From Address by Melvin M. Johnson, LL. D., Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, 1938.)

#### MASONS AND ODD FELLOWS

There has always been a closer bond between the Masons and the Odd Fellows than between any other group, doubtless because both organizations are about the same size and have been actively identified with community life for many years. Again, both bodies have a similar biblical and historical background. In Missouri, Governor A. M. Dockery had the reputation of being the only individual to serve in the capacity of Grand Master of both the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Orders. In Idaho, the Grand Master of the Odd Fellows was officially introduced. It seems that the

Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge was the guest of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at a recent meeting. The Grand Master of Oregon attended a reception given by the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. to its Grand Master, who was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity. When the Grand Lodge convened, among the distinguished visitors was Grand Master Zimmerman of the I. O. O. F.; he was extended every courtesy on this occasion.

(From "The Masonic World", by Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M. Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1938.)

# FORM FOR BY-LAWS OF MASTERS AND WARDENS' ASSOCIATION

(Adapted from those of Jefferson County, Kentucky, Proceedings Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1938, page 86.)

Here will be found a specimen copy of by-laws for a county or district Masters and Wardens' Association.

Persons interested may refer to said volume of proceedings.

## TO PAST MASTERS

Brother Past Masters: I know that for many of you the increasing anxieties and demands of your business life intrench upon your time and sap your energies, but I pray you to reserve some time and some energy to perform your duty to your lodge and to your brethren. They need your physical presence, your encouragement, and the wisdom that the years have brought you. Be not too captious or too critical of your younger brethren. Remember your own youth, and be humble when you reflect upon your youthful follies. You know that youth is a strong runner over short distances, but that it tends to tire easily when the goal is not in sight, when troubles gather and there seems to be no way out of them. Age knows how to save its strength, how to persevere calmly and how to wait. Youth's extremity is the opportunity of Age. From the book of your experience you may cull wisdom which will be of great value to the younger men. They will hear you gladly, provided that you do not bore them. So be careful not to obtrude officiously your advice where it is not needed, but stand ready and willing to help at need; and be cheerful and optimistic at all times. However, do not insist upon being always in the limelight. It is too easy for us oldsters to deteriorate into mere bores.

> "The Lamp of our Youth will be utterly out, but we shall subsist on the smell of it; And whatever we do, we shall fold our hands and suck our gums and think well of it. Yes, we shall be perfectly pleased with our work, and that is the Perfectest Hell of it "

We old fellows know that the road is long, dusty and up-hill most of the way, but we know also that the journey is worthwhile, that the goal is glorious, and that there are some delightful oases along the way where we may rest and refresh ourselves. We know these things, but we must, by

precept and example, let the young men see that we know them. We have made our mistakes—many of them— and the youngsters will make theirs. The mistakes do not matter so much in the long run, if only we learn by them and so do better work thereafter. We must remember always, moreover, to conduct ourselves in manner befitting the dignity of our years, and, while treating all brethren upon a level of equality and fraternity, not to seek to curry their favor by acting out of character. A young clown is a cheery fellow, and he has his uses in society. An old clown is an undignified bore. A foul-mouthed young man is a nuisance; a foul-mouthed old man is an abomination!

> "Honor and shame from no condition rise: Act well your part, there all the honor lies. Fortune in men has some small difference made, One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade; The cobbler aproned, and the parson gowned, The friar hooded, and the monarch crowned. 'What differ more (you cry) than crown and cowl?' I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool. You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk, Or, cobblerlike, the parson will be drunk, Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow— The rest is all but leather or prunello."

The Good Book says, "Be not weary in well-doing." As we grow older, however, we tend to prefer the chimney-corner to the crowded ways of life. Past Masters, your very title is a challenge The emphasis must not be placed upon the "Past", but upon the "Master". Show your mastery of the craft, that your younger brethren may learn of you to be masters in their turn.

"And they asked me how I did it, and I gave them the Scripture text, 'You keep your light so shining a little ahead of the next."

(From Address of Arthur D. Hay, Grand Orator, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1938.)

### AN INTERESTING MEETING

Talking of meetings outside Dublin, I took part in a very interesting meeting in London last June, as your report shows. It was a meeting of the Glittering Star Lodge, which is about 180 years old, being founded somewhere about 1754 or 1756. They were one of the Lodges which helped to found the Grand Lodge which joined shortly afterwards with another Grand Lodge to found the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and they have been active in the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment ever since, and are a very active Lodge now.

As you know, the Guards guard the Tower of London. For three weeks in the year the Guards go on manoeuvres, and a line regiment is called on to undertake the duty of mounting guard in that ancient fortress. The Worcestershire Regiment received that privilege this Summer, and their Lodge thought it would be a fine thing to meet in the Tower of London.

Permission was granted by R. W. Brother Field-Marshal Sir Claude W. Jacob, who is Colonel of the Regiment, and also Governor of the Tower, who attended the meeting. It was the first time that a Craft Masonic meeting was ever held in the Tower-or there is no record of such a Masonic meeting ever having been held in the Tower of London beforeand it is a matter for congratulation that it should have been held by an Irish Lodge. (Applause.) I gladly embraced the opportunity of attending and opening the Lodge in ample form, and, with other Grand Officers, clothed in one of the dungeons. We had the pleasure of welcoming the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, and M.'.W.'.Brother Lord Saltoun, representing the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We opened in ample form, and a Brother initiated one of their colour-sergeants, and I am sure if the Grand Director of Ceremonies had been there, he would have approved of the work. The initiation was admirably done, and showed that the traditions that had been learned 180 years ago are being splendidly carried out.

(From Address of The Earl of Donoughmore, K. P., Most Worshipful Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Ireland, 1938.)

## INTERNATIONAL MEETING-RESTON

For the past eight years the brethren of Reston Lodge have held an Annual International Night. This year the meeting was held on April 29th, 1938, and I regard this gathering as one of the outstanding events in my year as Grand Master. Picture a small country town of average size and an average sized lodge-room used for the conduct of the routine business of the Lodge. Into this scene you project over three hundred Masons who pack themselves, uncomfortably, into the hall and remain there from eight o'clock until midnight. And where did this concourse of Masons come from? They came, over a hundred strong, from the United States of America; a dozen or more crossed the Provincial boundary line and brought greetings from Saskatchewan; scores came from all over our own Jurisdiction. It was indeed, an impressive sight.

Let me pause to say that I am convinced this gesture, which takes place once on Canadian soil and once on United States soil each year, is the finest contribution toward mutual understanding and goodwill made by the Masonry of North Dakota and Manitoba. Long may our brethren in Reston continue this great and good work.

(From Address of M.'.W.'.John T. Boyd, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, 1938.)

#### **RE-CONSECRATION MEETING**

#### PRINCIPLES OF FREEMASONRY AND CAUSE OF LIBERTY

On December 30, 1937, I issued a proclamation directing the officers and members of each constituent lodge to assemble in a tyled communication on some evening during the calendar week that includes February 22, and to invite all sojourning Masons to join with them in re-obligation and re-consecration to the principles of Freemasonry and the cause of liberty.

I directed that the program for the meeting should include the reading of the "Charge" of the 1st degree, that each Mason might have recalled to his mind the important duties he owes to God, his neighbor and himself; also, the Masonic interpretation of a Mason's duty "as a citizen."

I called upon District Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Lodge officers to lend help and assistance, and placed the responsibility for suggesting details of programs and furnishing of necessary information to the lodges in the hands of the chairman of Committee on Masonic Education.

Almost without exception all lodges responded. The meetings were successful and programs were deeply enjoyed, and I feel that as a result of this endeavor, Masons of Idaho have a new understanding of their duties as citizens, and a deeper appreciation of the liberties which we enjoy under the constitution of the United States of America, a constitution that Masons had a definite part in framing.

The success of these meetings was due to the fine response on the part of the officers of the individual lodges, and District Deputy Grand Masters, but more particularly to the help and guidance of the chairman of the Committee on Masonic Education, who gave a large amount of time and effort and who will make a detailed report as this is very properly a part of the excellent work done this year by our Committee on Masonic Education.

(From Address of M. .. W. .. Grand Master, Everett W. Rising, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1938.)

## **REOBLIGATION MEETINGS**

On April 11, the Masons of Kentucky were called together for the third successive year to reobligate themselves as Masons. The cards which were returned to the Grand Master showed that a vast majority of the lodges observed this meeting. In some cases two or more lodges had a joint meeting. In Louisville several lodges met in the Scottish Rite Temple in one of the most impressive services ever held in the city.

In the call for this observance, it was stressed that only the obligation be given at the meeting. No speeches were indulged in and the men returned to their homes thinking of the obligation and responsibilities of their profession.

This reobligation meeting was introduced in the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Hugh Moore in 1936, and has grown to be the most talked of and looked forward to of any meeting of the year. May the beautiful custom continue.

(From Address of M. .. W. .. Grand Master T. W. Pennington, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1938.)

## BY-LAWS PROVIDING FOR DUAL MEMBERSHIP

Any member in good standing of a particular lodge in a GRAND JURISDICTION with which the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Florida sustains fraternal relations, and the laws of which do not prohibit dual membership, may petition this lodge for affiliation without dimitting from his home lodge; in such petition all facts and circumstances upon which

such petition is based, and the reasons for the dual membership thereby sought, should be fully stated; upon the reception of such petition it shall take the usual course with respect to investigation and voting, and be subject to the same requirements as to vouchers, as a regular petition based upon a regular dimit; PROVIDED, if such petition for affiliation be voted upon favorably such petitioner shall thereupon become a member of this lodge, vested with all the rights and privileges of membership and be subject to the discipline of the lodge, except that such member shall not be eligible to hold office in this lodge or to the privileges of the Masonic Home, and provided, further, that upon the suspension, or expulsion, of such member by the lodge of which he was a member prior to applying for dual membership as above provided for, such member shall be automatically suspended or expelled from this lodge:

PROVIDED, further that in the event that a member receiving the privileges of dual membership in this lodge shall take his dimit from his lodge of original membership, it shall be his duty to place such dimit and his full membership in this lodge; and upon his failure to do so, and satisfactory evidence having been presented to this lodge of such failure, it shall be the duty of this lodge to suspend such member from membership.

Every dual member shall pay to the Secretary, for the use of the lodge, the same sum for dues, annually, as is required of full members; and for delinquency, the Constitutional Provision will be applied." (Adopted 1938.)

Particular care should be exercised in accepting petitions for dual membership that only those be accepted from Jurisdictions with a provision that also permits it. This information can be secured from your list of regular lodges furnished by the Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, of Bloomington, Illinois, or through your Grand Secretary.

The authority vested in me by the amendment to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary for the proper operation of the amended section results in but two regulations, as follows:

## REGULATION

All lodges taking advantage of the dual membership constitutional provision must send copy of amendment to their by-laws, setting up this dual membership provision, to the Grand Master for his approval, with an additional copy for the Grand Secretary, for his records.

(Approved)

#### REGULATION

All lodges who amend their by-laws to provide for dual membership must provide themselves with a separate membership record for dual members and make a separate annual return on dual members on return blanks furnished by the Grand Secretary. Thanking you for your co-operation in the proper operation of this amendment to our constitution, I am

(Approved)

Fraternally yours, RALPH B. CHAPMAN, Grand Master

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1938.)

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Concern is found in many bodies we represent over the situation occasioned by the practice of granting life memberships founded solely upon length of Lodge service, or actual age, or both. We learn that in Colorado 23.6% of those on the rolls pay no dues. Loss of revenue to Grand Lodge, impairment of activity of the Constituent Lodges has resulted, and generally it is felt that Lodge By-Laws, which make such Life memberships automatic, should be changed, and life memberships given in reward for long and distinguished service to the craft. In several jurisdictions life memberships based on payments of from \$150.00 to \$250.00 or similar amounts have been discussed.

(From Address of Stuart P. Dobbs, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Utah, 1938.)

## LOSSES IN MEMBERSHIP

Losses in membership still continue but they are less than in previous years. According to figures published by the Grand Lodge of Iowa the total loss in the United States in 1937 was 66,261 as compared with 100,358 in 1936 and 171,156 in 1934, when the greatest reported loss was sustained. From 1932 to 1937 the membership in the United States decreased from 3,224,695 to 2,599,250, a loss of 625,445, or approximately 20%. During the last year in 42 Jurisdictions, the prospects are brighter than for a number of years past. Losses in some Jurisdictions have been most pronounced; New York has lost 77,000 since 1930, the loss in 1936 exceeding 9,000; in Illinois much the same condition has prevailed as the loss there has been as high as 10,000 in one year. Many Southern Jurisdictions have lost very heavily; in one of them the membership at one time reached about 70,000 whereas to-day the total number of members is only slightly over 40,000.

In Canada the total losses in all Jurisdictions last year totalled 4,811; all Jurisdictions suffered a loss except Manitoba which reported a gain of 29. The loss in Canada, while continuous for several years past has not been so much as in the United States and has amounted to between 14% and 15%. In Australia the membership in several Jurisdictions has remained almost stationary. In some Jurisdictions there has been an increase, Western Australia reporting that the membership has increased by 25% in the last ten years.

The Grand Lodge of England, despite the losses elsewhere, appears to grow from year to year. In 1926 there were 4,194 Lodges, in 1935 there were 4,894 Lodges, and in 1936 4,943 Lodges, of which 1,221 were in London, 2,990 in the provinces and 730 overseas in various parts of the Empire. Many reasons are assigned by Masonic writers in explaining the continued progress made by the Grand Lodge of England. In England Masonry is considered one of the bulwarks of Empire, a very large percentage of prominent public men are members and members of the Royal Family have always been connected with it; the charitable work of the Grand Lodge of England is outstanding, the school for boys, the school for girls, the hospital work and the home for the aged and infirm are nationally known institutions and are favourably spoken of everywhere. The dignity of the

institution is always favourably commented upon, and anyone who has ever attended a Masonic gathering in England has been impressed by the dignity and precision with which every ceremony is conducted. Masonry there has always avoided matters of politics and religion and has thus strictly observed the ancient charges in this respect; Masonry there avoids all public display; greater care is said to be taken in the selection of candidates; and there is more regular attendance and greater interest on the part of the members.

(W. A. Martin, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1938.)

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

## By R.'.W.'.Bro. A. W. Ingram

In times of economic prosperity large numbers of candidates are both eager and able to join Freemasonry, while in times of financial stringency the numbers seeking admission are comparatively few. We have seen this demonstrated in this Jurisdiction in the past ten years. Both situations have their dangers—in the former case the wave of popularity may sweep in unsuitable material; in the latter, we may become less exacting in our requirements. But whether material conditions be prosperous, adverse, or normal, the standard of, and qualifications for, membership must remain constant and unvarying.

Freemasonry adheres strictly to certain well defined principles. These well defined principles lie at the foundation of the structure, are unchanged by outward conditions, and strict adherence thereto is fundamental to the maintenance of the system. One of these basic principles is that no matter how promising the material may seem Masonry nevertheless insists on strict compliance with the unvarying regulation that no man shall be solicited to become a member of the Order. Masonry's value must be selfevident. It must make its appeal by reason of its inherent worth. Men are offered no inducement to become members of the Institution. Solicitation would strike at the very foundations of Freemasonry. Not through solicitation but from a favorable opinion of the Institution conceived before hand must continue to be the seeker's approach to Masonry.

But what of the candidate who knocks at the door and seeks admission? Under what conditions will you admit him—in other words, what are the qualifications for membership? It is no easy matter to answer this question. It is not a subject that can be disposed of in a summary way. Applying the standard of judgment to each individual requires wisdom and understanding and involves a heavy responsibility. To reject a worthy man, who has in him the makings of a good Mason, means loss not only to him but even more to the Craft; whilst to admit one of the wrong type is to harm the Craft and to cause disappointment to the man himself. It must never be forgotten that while we owe a duty to every applicant and to his sponsors, that is of secondary importance to our responsibility to the Institution. In evaluating the worth of any candidate we are dealing in un-

known qualities, for no one knows the mind of man. How much easier our task would be if we could judge by some outward standard!

Before we proceed with the Ceremony of Initiation the candidate assures us that he is freeborn and of age. That, however, is not sufficient. We demand that the tongue of good report shall have been heard in his favour—and without this the other two qualifications would never procure his admission to any Lodge. But, what is this tongue of good report that must be heard in his favour, and which will dispose us to feel that we are ready to welcome him as a Brother in our midst? It is not that he is prosperous, popular, or prominent; not that he can measure up to certain physical standards; and certainly not that we want to satisfy his curiosity, give him social standing, or business advantage. It is, that the general tenor and trend of the man's life has been good. He may have made mistakes. We are not looking for a Perfect Ashlar, but one which, even in its rough and unpolished state, gives certain promise of strength and beauty. Character, not reputation, is the standard.

As an Operative Mason would select only such material as he is convinced will strengthen and adorn the building, so the Speculative Mason should ask himself whether this man, who offers himself as a candidate for Freemasonry is up to the standard; will he make good material for the Masonic structure; serve Masonry faithfully and well and do it honour?

As members of the Craft, if we have learned its secret, we should be well qualified to judge fairly of the suitability of an applicant for membership. We should be able to detect in him the evidence of those high standards and the strivings toward ideals which Masonry approves and encourages. We may ask, therefore, is the candidate properly prepared in heart; free from prejudice, selfishness, love of disputation? Does he, in fact, come humbly soliciting to be admitted to . . . . and desire what Masonry has to give him, or is he seeking something else? Is he willing to learn? Will the reputation he bears where he is best known justify us in trusting him with that which is most sacred and worthwhile in life? Is he religious in the deeper sense of reverence toward, and worship of, God? If we are fully satisfied that he is such a man we will then make no mistake in admitting him within the portals of the Lodge. He will be worthy material for the Temple.

"There remains here only to remark that perhaps, after all, the chief essential qualification in any candidate is a right motive."

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1938.)

#### THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

Nebraska has not met her obligation relative to the Washington Memorial to the extent of other Jurisdictions. To date their per capita contributions amount to 57.1 cents. The Grand Master favored an early revival of their contributions but the Committee in charge did not feel that the time was propitious.

(From Report, Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Otto C. Hagmeir, P. G. M. Foreign Correspondent, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1938.)

#### MEMORIALS

Upon the death of a member his lodge invariably expresses sympathy by a floral piece. This is commendable, but the medium of expression is but fleeting, in that it soon fades and disappears. Undoubtedly, with all such tokens of sympathy, there was the wish that they might continue to be beautiful and expressive.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, has made such a wish a reality by adopting a unique and commendable plan. They have discontinued the sending of floral pieces, and, instead, contribute the money to the Masonic Home as a memorial to the deceased brother. A suitable card of condolence is sent to the family indicating that this has been done.

The amounts thus contributed to the Home could be designated as a "Memorial Endowment Fund", thus perpetuating our expression of sympathy in a most practical way. With a death rate of approximately 1,400 per year, the annual accretion through such contributions would be considerable. Such an endowment fund would increase from year to year and the income would go far in providing care and maintenance.

This is a splendid procedure, one worthy of emulation, and I heartily commend this plan to the lodges for their thoughtful consideration and adoption.

(From Address of Most Worshipful Harry E. Hutchinson, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1938.)

## NATIONAL FEDERATED CRAFT

The National Federated Craft is composed of employees of the Federal Government. Membership is limited to all Masons in any branch of the Federal Government. Craft No. 9, of Louisville, has been in existence for several years and it is doing a great work in bringing together fraternally the men who are working shoulder to shoulder. Grand Secretary Orton and I have the pleasure of holding membership in this Craft No. 9. We visited and addressed the National Convention of the Craft, held in Indianapolis, which was also visited by the Grand Master of Missouri and a number of Past Grand Masters from the different states.

The first allegiance of the Craft is to the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction it is held, and, secondly, fidelity to the positions they hold as public servants.

This organization of serious minded Masons realize that they are a part of our great Government personnel, and must at all times be sincere and honest in their duties, teaching loyalty and love for our Country and our Fraternity.

The National Federated Craft works to cement more closely the many Grand Jurisdictions of Freemasonry in the United States; it is tireless in its efforts to cause Masons to know more Masons from border to border, and from coast to coast.

Through the National Federated Craft I have added names of Masonic Brothers from many states to my list of acquaintances.

The work of the National Federated Craft is a new work, created by present day conditions and all of its "isms". Such work as they are doing fills a great need in the Fraternity, and will continue to be a real support to the Masonic lodges in the United States.

Many Grand Jurisdictions have felt the benefits of National Federated Craft and so have encouraged its growth in their realm.

This is an organization that never pulls off its working clothes and in ten years has grown from one little Craft to over one hundred in as many cities and is still forming new Crafts constantly.

I heartily endorse this organization and the good that it is doing in putting into practice the principles of Masonry.

(From Address of M. . W. . Grand Master T. W. Pennington, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1938.)

#### OLD AGE PENSIONS

The Masonic and Eastern Star Home has had an average of 88.5 guests the past year, who were cared for at a per capita cost of \$39.15 per month. Maintenance of the Home last year cost \$41,347.34. Outside maintenance for the year has been supplied to an average of 36.5 persons at a per capita cost of \$19.33 per month and a total for the year of \$7,057.50. The total maintenance fund revenues were \$44,997.07 and disbursements \$48,404.84. There was an operating deficit of \$3,407.77. There has been a gradual shrinkage in revenues due to loss in membership and the remission of dues. It is evident from the above figures that care must be exercised and a thorough investigation made before reinstating brethren who have been dropped for non-payment of dues. Petitioners ready for Masonic relief have been reinstated the past year. \* \* \*

The Committee on "Old Age Pensions", Wilmot K. Royal, Chairman, has just received an opinion from I. H. VanWinkle, Attorney General, to the effect that persons in the Masonic and Eastern Star Home are not entitled to old age assistance.

His opinion is based upon the fact that residents of our Home must be "physically unable to earn a living; in destitute circumstances, and an actual continuing charge upon the organization applying for his or her admission."

That such a person is not a "needy" person in the sense of the Act which is to provide assistance for those who otherwise are not being taken care of.

It is evident from the above decision that if the members of our Order are to participate in the relief provided for the aged to which they are as justly entitled as any other citizen of Oregon, application for such must be made before applying for admission to the Home. If special attention is given to this matter by Masters and Secretaries of lodges, the maintenance fund of the Home may be, in a measure, relieved of the demand that has caused an operating deficit for the past few years.

(From Address of M.'.W.'.Carl G. Patterson, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1938.)

In our report made to Grand Lodge last year we called attention to the Old Age Security Law and stated that we believed that many of the residents at Decoto were entitled to the benefits of this act. We recommended that any resident receiving State aid and who desired to remain in the Home be permitted to do so on such terms as would be deemed reasonable; and the Trustees were given this authority.

Eleven residents immediately made application to the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County in the form provided. Although they were otherwise fully qualified, the applications were denied on the grounds covered by an opinion given by the Attorney General. Appeals were taken to the State Department of Social Welfare; and on a hearing there the appeals were dismissed and State aid denied.

It is our understanding that aid was denied in consonance with the views of the Attorney General as set forth in the following excerpt from an opinion by him rendered:

"We do not believe the residents are entitled to aid under the Old Age Security Law in those cases where the old age residents have turned over property of value to the institution, or signed an agreement to turn over to the institution any funds or property of which they may become possessed in the future, or where the inmates are members of a fraternal organization supporting the institution and have paid an annual per capita tax or made other contributions to its support. The fact that there is no written contract is immaterial, the question is whether there is a legal obligation on the part of the institution to care for the resident. Under the present statement of facts, there is a continuous contractual obligation, express or implied, on the part of such institution to care for such residents, which would be enforceable in a court of law."

The assumption that there exists between Masonic Homes of California and the residents of the Home a contractual obligation enforceable in a Court of Law is startling to say the least; and is diametrically opposed to the theory of Masonic relief which has prevailed from time immemorial. Furthermore, we believe it is evident from the very language of the Act that it was intended to provide State aid for those otherwise qualified who were being cared for in institutions such as ours. And that seems to be the consensus of those who are conversant with the proceedings resulting in the enactment of the legislation. There were however many reasons unnecessary we believe to be here stated which we felt precluded us from further pursuing the matter—and especially as we understand there will be an amendment proposed at the next session of the Legislature which would relieve the situation of all doubt.

(From Annual Report Trustees of Masonic Homes, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, 1938.)

#### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE

On this identical day and date, in 1921, M. W. Brother Haslett P. Burke stood in the Grand East of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and as your Grand Master enunciated a Statement of Principles because, he said,

"considering the apparent confusion in the Masonic world, the time seems ripe for the restatement by this Grand Lodge of the following fundamental principles." I recommend to all of you a careful review of that statement of his, and a reaffirmation of those principles, now embodied in Section 6 of our Book of Constitutions, and I take the liberty of quoting from one of them: "This Fraternity tolerates no foreign meddling in its affairs. It interferes with no man's religion and will not concern itself with matters of political or legislative policy."

I take it, and I am assured by him that I am correct in my assumption, that this statement was intended to mean that Freemasonry would not concern itself with partisan politics or legislative policy as such. But in its highest sense, politics is the science and art of government, and Freemasonry, as I understand it, stands unequivocally for certain fundamental principles of government, and those principles may be defined in one word: Democracy. On the fundamentals of Democracy we depend for our very existence as a Fraternity, and they concern deeply the welfare and happiness of every individual Mason, his family, and his fellow countrymen. It is on those fundamentals that our government is founded, and so, regardless of political party, it is our bounden duty to defend them, for we are admonished to be true to our government, and just to our country; and not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion. A departure from the fundamentals of democracy would constitute disloyalty and rebellion, and Freemasons will, I am sure, have none of it.

Elsewhere, I have defined Democracy as Freemasonry in government, and have said that if Democracy is destroyed, Freemasonry goes with it. World events have most certainly borne out the truth of that statement, and have undoubtedly convinced you of the paramount importance to us in America of defending our liberties from the encroachment of false philosophies of foreign origin, no matter in what specious guise they may be presented to us. Their proponents are at work among us, and they are invading, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, every other free nation, and working toward the overthrow of every free government still remaining in the world, including those weaker republies now struggling to prevent the encroachment of subversive influences, and the collapse of an already tottering democracy.

Freemasonry stands for many things, teaches many things, all leading toward the goal of perfect relationship of man to man. This ideal is best expressed in the admonition, "Love one another", but Freemasons know that such an ideal cannot be attained in any other than a free society, and Freemasonry was among the first to espouse, and has always stood squarely upon, the principle of liberty in government. It is for such aggregations of free men as ourselves, so proud of the part our Masonic forebears played in the founding of this great nation, so sure of the constructive influence of the principles of Freemasonry in the formation of our system of government, to stand forth unequivocally for those things which are so essentially necessary in our philosophy. And so, in respectful emulation of my honored predecessor, I take the liberty of phrasing the following addi-

tional statement of Masonic principle, which I hope you will affirm by the unanimous adoption of this portion of my address:

That Freemasonry stands unalterably for the fundamentals of free government as set forth in the basic law of the United States of America, and opposed to all philosophies of government which involve the loss of the individual liberties of any section of the people, and which rely for the education of the youth upon the promulgation of controlled information and upon vicious and false propaganda, instead of the free dissemination of truth of independent thought and ideas. Of such is the essence of Freemasonry.

(From Address of M.'.W.'.Brother Harry L. Baum, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Colorado, 1938.)

#### PROCEEDINGS OF NEBRASKA 1937 REVIEWED

#### WHEN SMITH NODDED

We are now giving attention to the eleventh annual volume of Proceedings from the files of Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, he having been elected Grand Master in 1921 and having gotten elected Grand Secretary in 1925 when Brother Francis E. White announced that he would accept the emeritus relation on account of age. Francis E. White was present and made a speech in Grand Lodge this time, June 8, 1937, at Omaha. There's something funny about this Smith's 1937 book; on page 512, he tells us of the Past Grand Masters present and received. He's very meticulous about inserting the number of everybody who did anything; usually of his lodge, we suppose, except of Past Grands; and when the first of the Past Grands is presented, he says he is Henry H. Wilson (30th), 1905; and then the next he says is Harry A. Cheney (45th). 1910. From the looks of things we infer that they had Grand Masters in pairs and quintuplets during those years from 1905 to 1910; or else that there's something wrong with Lew Smith. We suggest that the Grand Lodge might consider the matter and perhaps invite Emeritus Frank White to take over the office again and get this thing straight. On second thought we seem to remember that Lew Smith was at this time (June, 1937) busy cleaning house with Walter Stockwell in the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar. They ought to have given him a leave of absence while he did that.

## HOW THE GRAND MASTER'S TRANSPORTATION IS ARRANGED

The Grand Master presiding this time was Chancellor A. Phillips, who according to his number belongs to a lodge at Cambridge. They have had an arrangement whereby, in order to provide suitable transportation for their Grand Master, they have leased a car for him on the basis of three cents per mile for the car, insured; and then the gas and upkeep bills come extra, of course. He tells them that he drove the bus "more than 19,500 miles, having used the railroad for an approximate 5,300 miles"

more. This would mean that the car hire cost the Grand Lodge \$585.00 for the year. Of course it isn't any of our business; but we are quite well aware of the fact that the Grand Lodge could have bought a new automobile of any one of several standard makes, let him drive it for eleven months or so, and traded it in for a new one for his successor, and the net cost plus insurance and less trade-in would have been much less than the \$585.00. That is, unless on account of those bad roads the trade-in allowances in Nebraska are much less than they are in North Carolina after use for a specified period. For his successor it is announced that he desires to use the car now in his possession, and that they are going to allow him six cents a mile for his use of it, including everything except property damage and public liability insurance, which will be extra.

#### ALL OFFICERS DEPARTED

The Grand Master had the usual grist to go through his mill—visits, appointments, meetings, ruling and the like. There was a case in which the three principal officers of a lodge had unanimously moved out of its jurisdiction, and he put a Past Master in charge of it. There was the case of a school-teacher who petitioned for the degrees in the place in which he was teaching, which looked all right except that somebody back home heard of it and found that he had voted in an election in his old home town "before completing his application for the degrees", which fact let the cat out of the bag and he was told that he would have to go back there also with his petition for degrees. And a certain lodge asked for a dispensation for the reinstatement of a brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues more than twenty years. We know nothing of the facts; but they've got a good Masonic Home for old people in Nebraska.

#### APPLICATIONS GOT LOST

Then there were two cases in which people had filed with the proper lodge officers applications for dimits, and those officers had permitted these to get lost, and the applicants were subsequently suspended for non-payment of dues. In the first of these he told the Secretary who was in fault to issue the dimit as of the date on which it should have been issued; and in the second, which came up just thirty days before the Annual, he passed the buck on to the Jurisprudence Committee. It is not stated why he did not handle it as a parallel to the other case.

## WHEN DES MOINES WENT TO OMAHA

Perhaps the big day of the year was November 21, 1936. On that day, the eleven lodges in Omaha played host to a special train full of Masons from Des Moines, Iowa, headed by Grand Master Throckmorton; the train from engineer to flagman being manned by Masons only. The Iowa brethren very accommodatingly brought along their own candidate and conferred the degree in Omaha in their own manner.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska maintains the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth for the aged dependents; and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for children at Fremont. There is an institution in Nebraska some-

times called the Megeath Home for Boys, which has styled itself Masonic, and there is a committee to make a report on this matter. The reader of the book is not permitted by Grand Secretary Lew Smith to know what became of the matter.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence makes a report which in essence simply states what has been done with requests since 1928, lists applications for recognition which have been received, and suggests that all of such keep on waiting a while longer.

### WHAT THE CANDIDATE IS EXPOSED TO

On recommendation of the proper committee, this Grand Lodge adopts "the Lodge system of Masonic Education", and now all lodges are required to put this plan into execution. The material to be used with the candidate is as follows: \* \* \* \*

## NO MASONIC PUNISHMENT

In another case a man was convicted in court and served sentence, because he had signed names on interest coupons on a note without authority. In lodge, he was expelled. On appeal it comes out that he was merely "without written authority" to do the act, and Grand Lodge votes that he is entitled to be restored. Was the criminal court trial a case of using criminal action to get some money back, then?

#### BURNS

Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites, of Chadron, has a Topical Report as Foreign Correspondent—including a variety of clippings. One of them is a good one on Brazilian Masonry; another is not so good on Burns— Poet and Mason. An author ought to go to the Burns country and then write freely on some matters that are not put into high school textbooks before his readers can understand Burns' life, or his poetical works either. Somehow we wish a big delegation of American Masons could go to Scotland every year. Our Masonry would be the better for it.

(From Report of Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, J. Edward Allen, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1938.)

## RECLAMATION PROGRAM

At the beginning of my term of office, the major objective of our year's program was that we reclaim as many of our brethren lost from our rolls as possible. I found that over ten thousand Masons had been suspended for non-payment of dues during the past five years, and with such an army of non-affiliated Masons, we had a major work of reclamation. This great work was started in 1935 by Most Worshipful Charles B. Newcomb and continued by Most Worshipful J. Giles Hudson in 1936. Appreciating the enormous task I had ahead of me, I immediately placed this program before the several lodges. During the past year there have been the greatest number of reinstatements from this particular source in the

history of the Grand Lodge, which is conclusive to my mind that the cooperation by the officers of the subordinate lodges in this particular work has been most fruitful.

In the district meetings I have at all times tried to impress upon the brethren that non-affiliated Masons are liabilities to the Fraternity rather than assets, that most suspended Masons do not feel kindly towards the Fraternity; rather they feel that they have been unjustly treated. I have urged personal contact with those suspended Masons where it was possible to clear any misunderstanding that might be harbored. In many instances, the personal contact method has been instrumental in the reclaiming of a brother, and usually when this is the case, such brother has reunited with the lodge with renewed pledges and enthusiasm.

(From Address of M.'.W.'.Watson N. Sherrod, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1938.)

#### DECLARATION BY THE M. .. W. .. THE GRAND MASTER

At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, held on the 6th October, The M.'.W.'.The Grand Master made a statement regarding relations between the Grand Lodge of Ireland and Grand Lodges on the Continent. He then read the following declaration to Grand Lodge, which was unanimously approved.

## DECLARATION

From time to time the Grand Lodge of Ireland has deemed it desirable to set forth in precise form the aims of Freemasonry as consistently practiced under its Jurisdiction since it came into being as an organized body in 1725 and also to define the principles governing its relations with those other Grand Lodges with which it is in fraternal accord.

In view of representations which have been received, and of statements recently issued which have distorted or obscured the true objects of Freemasonry, it is once again considered necessary to emphasize certain fundamental principles of the Order.

The first condition of admission into, and membership of, the Order is a belief in the Supreme Being. This is essential and admits of no compromise.

The Bible, referred to by Freemasons as the Volume of the Sacred Law, is always open in the Lodges. Every candidate is required to take his Obligation on that Book or on the Volume which is held by his particular creed to impart sanctity to an oath or promise taken upon it.

Everyone who enters Freemasonry is at the outset strictly forbidden to countenance any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society; he must pay due obedience to the law of any State in which he resides or which may afford him protection, and he must never be remiss in the allegiance due to the Sovereign of his native land.

While Irish Freemasonry thus inculcates in each of its members the duties of loyalty and citizenship, it reserves to the individual the right to

hold his own opinion with regard to public affairs. But neither in any Lodge, nor at any time in his capacity as a Freemason, is he permitted to discuss or to advance his views on theological or political questions.

The Grand Lodge has always consistently refused to express any opinion on questions of foreign or domestic state policy either at home or abroad, and it will not allow its name to be associated with any action, however humanitarian it may appear to be, which infringes its unalterable policy of standing aloof from every question affecting the relations between one government and another, or between political parties, or questions as to rival theories of government.

The Grand Lodge is aware that there do exist bodies, styling themselves Freemasons, which do not adhere to these principles, and while that attitude exists the Grand Lodge of Ireland refuses absolutely to have any relations with such Bodies, or to regard them as Freemasons.

This grand Lodge is a Sovereign and independent Body practising Freemasonry only within the three Degrees and only within the limits defined in its Constitution as "pure Ancient Masonry." It does not recognize or admit the existence of any superior Masonic authority, however styled.

On more than one occasion the Grand Lodge has refused, and will continue to refuse, to participate in Conferences with so-called International Associations claiming to represent Freemasonry, which admit to membership bodies failing to conform strictly to the principles upon which the Grand Lodge of Ireland is founded. The Grand Lodge does not admit any such claim nor can its views be represented by any such Association.

There is no secret with regard to any of the basic principles of Freemasonry, some of which have been stated above. The Grand Lodge will always consider the recognition of those Grand Lodges which profess, and practice, and can show that they have consistently professed and practised those established and unaltered principles, but in no circumstances will enter into discussion with a view to any new or varied interpretation of them. They must be accepted and practised whole-heartedly and in their entirety by those who desire to be recognized as Freemasons by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Grand Master directed that a copy of this Declaration be sent to each Provincial Grand Lodge and to each Subordinate Lodge under the Irish Constitution with instructions that it be read at the next Stated Communication.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of A. . F. . & A. . Masons of Ireland, 1938.)

#### THE REGIUS POEM

Equally important, and in some respects more so than the York Ordinacio, is the Regius MS., first brought out in print by Halliwell, in 1840, under the somewhat misleading title of "The Early History of Free-

masonry in England." Beside it ranks the Cooke MS., named after Matthew Cooke, who published it in 1861. The two Mss. supplement one another, both appearing to be recastings of a still older document.

Begemann, who is a chief authority here, after examining the originals now in the British Museum, found the Regius MS. to have been written by a cleric of the western Midland, Gloucestershire or thereabout, in or near 1398; while he assigns to the Cooke MS. a date between 1430 and 1440. Hence both would appear to be of a later date than the York Ordinacio of 1352 and the one of 1370, indeed even the one of 1409 so far as the Cooke MS. is concerned. This suggests the not unreasonable guess that York supplied inspiration of the Regius poem, for a rhymed text it was, if not the author of it.

The fact is that the lodge at York was under the constant supervision of Dominie Robert Appilton, Vicar, Supervisor of the stone-masons, in 1407 and several years before that time. If the Dominie himself was not the author, some other unnamed cleric holding a like office in an ecclesiastic establishment must have written the poem which emphasizes moralreligious duties.

The Assembly of Masons mentioned in the introductory legendary part of the Regius poem was held at the behest of King Athelstan "the Glorius" (895-940), who is described as having provided the masons' craft with a parliamentary foundation. The convention of all the skilled masons of his realm (at Winchester?) were to help by their counsel to regulate their craft. The convention agreed upon fifteen articles for master masons and fifteen points for the craftsmen. Those articles and points ran, in substance, as follows:

#### FOR THE MASTER MASON

1. Must be steadfast, trusty and true, and upright as a judge. Shall not accept gifts from either employers or craftsmen.

2. Must attend the General Convention unless prevented by sickness or have other reasonable excuse.

3. Shall adopt no apprentice without assurance he will stay seven years to learn the art.

4. No bondsman to be accepted as apprentice.

5. The apprentice shall be of lawful blood and sound of limb.

6. Pay received for apprentices to be less than that for journeymen.

7. Shall harbor neither thieves nor murderers nor one of ill reputation. (King Athelstan's laws provided that he who harbors a thief is to be treated as a thief.)

8. An inefficient or careless worker may be changed for one who will be a credit to the craft.

9. Shall undertake no work he cannot finish right.

10. Shall not seek to supplant another Master.

11. Be fair and teach by his example.

12. Not disparage his fellow's work, but help him to improve.

13. Teach his apprentice adequately.

14. Accept no apprentice unless he can give him an all-around training within the term of apprenticeship.

15. Honest always, not departing from truth for anybody, doing no wrong, nor wink at wrong-doing by others, to gain profit thereby. Never swear falsely from fear or other motive.

## FOR THE CRAFTSMAN

1. Must love God and Holy Church, his Master and his fellows. That the art demands of all.

2. Labor honestly on work days to earn his wages.

3. Apprentice to keep his Master's counsel, and not reveal what occurs in the household or the lodge.

4. Not be false to his craft nor wrong his Master or his fellows.

5. Accept their pay meekly. Master must give due notice, before noon, to one to be laid off.

6. When jealousy or hatred causes strife in the lodge, the Master is to hear both sides, without forcing a settlement; after working hours is the time for endeavors to restore good feeling.

7. Respect the chastity of the Master's wife.

8. When appointed an officer, be a true mediator between the Master and fellows and be fair to all.

9. Each fellow in rotation shall serve his week as steward, pay debts promptly, share in the costs, not seek to profit at expense of others, give true account of receipts and expenditures on demand.

10. A mason of loose habits, disobedient, careless in his work, or defaming his fellows, shall be reproved and dealt with by the next Assembly; if he fails to attend he shall foreswear the craft.

11. Masons shall help one another, instructing those about to spoil work by wrong hewing, that the employer may not suffer.

12. Decisions of the Assembly to be upheld by all, rebels to be imprisoned.

13. Swear never to steal nor to aid another in dishonesty.

14. Who desires admission to the lodge must swear to the Master and fellows to be true and keep all the points and be loyal "to hys lyge Lord the Kynge."

15. The points were established by great lords (employers) and Masters and must be respected. Anyone convicted of violating them shall appear before the Assembly, and if he will not atone, he must forsake the craft, or the sheriff shall imprison him, and his goods and chattels shall be forfeited to the King.

\* \* \* \*

When we consider that, with the companion Cooke MS., the Regius poem formed the original source of the fundamental Constitutions of the Free Masons, together with the History, Charges, Regulations, etc., of the most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity, adopted by the premier Grand Lodge of England, in 1722, we appreciate its exceeding importance as a foundation-stone of the Temple of Freemasonry.

Looking backward over the road covered thus far, certain more or less distinct steps of advance will be noted:

First, Benedictine monasteries, so far as Western Europe is concerned, were the only asylums of the stone-carving and building arts. There the artisans learned the secrets of construction and sculpture and perfected themselves in practice.

How the Lay-Brothers found opportunity for self-expression was observed at Hirsau, at Cluny, and in Cistercian abbeys.

Work in Cathedral communities afforded an increase of opportunity and added greater freedom of association and social intercourse.

The phenomenal rise of Gothic Architecture turned the arts enlisted in its service into specialties requiring long-continued technical training, and assured the independence of experts. The direction of the course of training passed out of monastic and ecclesiastic control. The advance from apprenticeship to the dignity of master workman became the responsibility of the craft.

Organization on a trade basis followed at a later time. The latter development varied in different countries; in several instances quite radically, according to precedent, national temperament, and established civil authority.

(From Report of the Grand Historian, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1938.)

## THE REVIEWS ARE VALUED

The generosity of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and Nebraska made it possible for us to distribute to a select list, mainly District Deputy Grand Masters, copies of the Proceedings of these Jurisdictions, which contain outstanding examples of topical review of proceedings of other Grand Lodges. These splendid summaries tell what is being done in and by Masonry throughout the world. While we will have our own Review this year, it is of necessity limited in scope. If we could also arrange to obtain one or both of these other splendid reviews for more general distribution, the benefits would be immeasurable. The cost should not be great if the matter is given attention before these Reviews are printed in final form.

(From Address of M. . . . Grand Master, H. F. Chapman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South Dakota, 1938.)

### THE REVIEWS ARE NOT VALUED

The preparation of fraternal reviews is an arduous task which, in our opinion, is love's labor lost. Few of the members of our Lodges ever read

such reviews, and the money spent for publishing the same is largely wasted. Being a luxury rather than a necessity, the preparation and publication of these reviews has been abandoned, as a measure of economy, by Grand Lodges much bigger and wealthier than our own. Moreover, scant consideration has been shown to the Grand Reviewer in our Grand Jurisdiction in the last few years, and it will be difficult to find a Brother willing and able to undertake this work. Your Committee therefore recommends that the preparation and publication of fraternal reviews, being a luxury rather than a necessity be abandoned.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1938.)

## ASSISTANCE TO LODGES OF RESEARCH

On behalf of The Research Lodge of Otago, No. 161, W. Bro. A. Newton, P. G. O. , moved: --

"That Grand Lodge authorize the Board of General Purposes to expend yearly, by way of grant to Lodges of Research for the gathering and spreading of Masonic knowledge, a sum of  $\pounds 50$ , to be allocated in such manner as the Board shall from time to time decide."

W. .Bro. Newton said it was not necessary for him to stress the value of the Research Lodges and the amount of good work they did, or to speak of the manner in which their services were being sought by lodges in the various districts. Occasionally, because of lack of work, a lecture was asked for, and in many cases the Research Lodge came to light and afforded help. In that way they were helping Freemasons in general and the Craft in particular. The Research Lodge of Otago had brought forward the remit because it recognized that generally speaking the financial position of the Research Lodges was not strong. Some of them were on a better footing than others, but Otago was not in that category. Unfortunately they were more or less at poverty point. They had various expenses to meet in the cause of spreading Masonic knowledge through papers and literature, as it was the custom to have the various lectures printed and circulated, both amongst the members of Research Lodge and as far as possible among Freemasons in general. He referred to the influence of this work and the useful purpose it was serving, and pointed out that the remit asked for financial assistance to the Research Lodges of a minimum amount of £50. As to the method of allocation, either the Board of General Purposes might scan the balance sheets of the Research Lodges and make awards in consideration of the financial condition shown by each and the amount of work each had done during the year. or allow them-there were five in New Zealand-by mutual arrangement between them and the Board of General Purposes, to decide themselves as to how the allocation should be made.

Carried.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Zealand, 1937.)

#### TOO MUCH SPEED

A second experience comes to mind at this point. Imagine being in a lodge and hearing and seeing the routine of balloting on the application of an applicant for membership into the Craft. Ten minutes after the result of the ballot was announced the Master was informed that outside the door, seeking initiation, was the man who a few seconds before had not even been accepted.

The spirit of our time seems to predict rush, hurry, bustle, in every thing we touch and do. That idea may be fitting in certain places, but it is distressing to find it in the Masonic Circle. I realize the average lodge member finds himself in a trying situation when he tries to detach himself from the ordinary things in life. He is only distantly concerned in what we seek to achieve and he applies himself more to his immediate personal problems, interests or amusements than to building spiritual temples out of the material provided by his Masonic Lodge. His measurement of Time is based upon the shortest span in which something can be begun and finished. He is more accustomed to speak about "stepping on the gas" —"immediate action"—"rush" and similar phrases which have been firmly attached to our present day life.

It is tragic to find this modern clamour for speed entering the precincts of our Lodges and a season of inward reflection will very quickly dissipate these ideas if you but think Masonry in its proper setting. Can you imagine the Architects who designed the Cathedrals of Old England contemplating the finished edifice in physical completeness, say within a given number of months. When our operative brethren selected young men as their apprentices, it was necessary that these initiates bind themselves for the space of seven years, which time had to elapse before the rank of Master was conferred. Time, brethren is truly "an ever-rolling stream" and if we want to preserve the purpose of a waiting period in the experience of a young candidate then I would suggest that you place a question mark against some of the modern practices which are creeping into our lodge affairs.

(From Address of M. . W. . John T. Boyd, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, 1938.)

## THE FEAST OF ST. JOHN'S DAY

The annual observance of this event was held in the Trenton Masonic Temple on Saturday evening, December 18, 1937. That this Masonic Festival grows in its appeal from year to year is evidenced by the fact that 820 brethren were in attendance, thus manifesting an interest and solidarity among the Craft that is most gratifying and augurs well for the future. We were honored in having as our speaker on this occasion M. W. Charles H. Johnson, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, who gave us an interesting and inspiring address.

(From Address of Most Worshipful Harry E. Hutchinson, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1938.)

#### STUDENT LOAN FUND OF NEW MEXICO

The present regulations provide that loans may be made only to Master Masons, their sons, daughters, nieces, and nephews. They also provide that notes must be endorsed by the Lodge through whom request for a loan is made. The Lodges, as a whole, do not feel that they should be called upon to stand good for money which is morally and technically their own, or to take a chance on having to pay off a note if a mistake is made in judging the character of an applicant, consequently some applicants are refused without even referring the application to the committee, even though the applicant might be considered a good moral and financial risk. Others have chosen to make loans from Lodge funds and assume the risk themselves, rather than endorse the note for the Grand Lodge where they would have nothing further to say about it. I think it would be a shame to the Grand Lodge if they should ever require one of the Lodges to pay a note that it had endorsed, and I would be one of the first to initiate steps to see that the Grand Lodge absorb the loss rather than to see some Lodge exhaust itself financially to pay. Some of those now standing as endorsers on the notes would be bankrupt if forced to pay off.

Because of the stringent requirements, coupled with the aid now being given students by the National Youth Administration, the number of loans being granted is decreasing from year to year.

(From Address of M. . W. . Grand Master Alva L. Hamilton, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1938.)

#### TAXATION

## Alabama Supreme Court's Ruling as Regards Taxes on Property Belonging to Masonic Lodges

I wish to inform you that the Supreme Court during the June Session rendered decision in a case which was appealed by Ware Lodge No. 435, at Alexander City, vs. J. H. Harper, Tax Collector, of Tallapoosa County representing action by the Lodge against the Tax Collector to recover the amount of taxes paid under protest.

This was in favor of the Collector in the Circuit Court and from which decision the lodge appealed.

The Supreme Court reversed the action of the Tallapoosa Court upholding assessment and collection of these taxes. Their decision is now a matter of record, but briefly stated they hold that Masonic property in Alabama is not subject to taxation. The last paragraph of this decision reads as follows:

"By Virtue of the acts of 1859 and 1875, referred to, a contract exists between the Masonic Lodges of Alabama and the State, entered into under constitutional provisions then in effect, it was held, and that contract cannot be now abrogated without their consent. In the case under consideration, it was ruled, the right of exemption is a vested one of a contractual nature, and is protected from impairment by both the State and Federal constitutions."

(From Address of Grand Master, Brother Samuel B. Adams, Grand Lodge of Alabama, 1938.)

## TRIALS BY STATE JURISDICTIONS OTHER THAN THAT OF THE STATE OF THE LODGE OF THE ACCUSED

At page 128 of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. . F. . & A. . M. . of Missouri, 1938, will be found the "Report of the Committee on Trials by Other State Jurisdictions." Unfortunately the report is too long to be reprinted, and does not lend itself to condensation. It is recommended to the attention of those interested in the subject of Masonic Jurisprudence as applied to trials. The report contains extended quotations from Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence.

It was recommended that the action of an Oklahoma Lodge in suspending a Missouri Freemason be recognized by the Missouri Grand Lodge as valid; and it was further recommended that the Missouri Grand Lodge "express itself to be of the opinion that an invasion of the jurisdiction of Maryland did not occur by reason of the election, by a Missouri Lodge, of a candidate who had been rejected several years previously in the State of Maryland."

"Nothing in the constitution or by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Missouri recognizes any right of jurisdiction in Missouri to be possessed by another Grand Lodge over a candidate rejected in the jurisdiction of such other Grand Lodge."

### TRUST COMPANIES

The receipt of a gift of \$100,000.00 from the estate of a deceased brother and its probable investment caused the Grand Master of Maryland to select a Trust Company as financial advisor to the Grand Lodge, believing that funds should be invested through experienced sources, constantly supervised by experienced heads free of all alliances with any underwriting group, or any specialized buying or selling organization. We have yet to discover a Trust Company which may be considered wholly free from all alliances.

(From "The Masonic World," by Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1938.)

#### THE GRAND LODGES OF THE UNITED STATES

A few customs we hold in common—we elect a Grand Master every year, for instance, in all forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions. But in twelve we customarily sentence the incumbent to a second term, and in Massachusetts they are so loathe to let a good man go that they condemn him to a three year sentence!

Curiously enough, in only three States is the old custom of appointing a Deputy Grand Master followed—elsewhere, he, too, is elected, as are Grand Wardens and the Grand Secretaries and Grand Treasurers. But in two Jurisdictions there are no such animals as Grand Treasurers, either in captivity or at large. In two of our Grand Jurisdictions the Grand Master is elected from the floor of Grand Lodge, without any necessary previous service as a Grand Lodge officer, a custom which must seem de-

lightful to those patient brethren who in four Jurisdictions climb station by station through twelve offices before they may sit in the Grand East.

Grand Masters are Most Worshipful in forty-eight States, Right Worshipful in one. When we retire from our labors, we are Most Worshipful in forty-seven Grand Lodges, Right Worshipful in two. Senior and Junior Grand Wardens sit in forty-one States, and Grand Senior and Junior Wardens in eight, a matter of almost as much importance as is the fact that on the Volume of the Sacred Law rest the Square and Compasses in forty-three Jurisdictions, but the Square and Compass in six. And if you want a right little, tight little argument, just try to change either custom, even though the brethren who refuse to change quite willingly admit that they are wrong!

Every Grand Lodge in the union meets once a year. Three meet twice and one meets three times yearly. Then there are those gluttons for punishment, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, which hold quarterly meetings, with one extra thrown in for good measure on St. John's Day in winter!

\* \* \* \*

If I refuse to make any statement as to greatest age—and several of our Grand Lodges have more than two hundred years of glorious history behind them,—I think I tread on no uncertain ground if I refer to our youngest Grand Lodge, Oklahoma. True, that great state has had three Grand Lodges—one of the Old Indian Territory, one of Oklahoma Territory and one of the State of Oklahoma; but 1909 is the date at which that great area and greater people became a State, and so we can refer to our youngest family member as being not quite thirty years old.

(From Address of M. . W. . Grand Master L. P. Steuart, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1938.)

#### INTER-LODGE VISITS

I would be the last to speak disrespectfully regarding the good intentions which prompt the interchange of visits between neighbouring Lodges. There seems, however, to exist some kind of competition as to which lodge can surpass all records in reaching attendance figures of impressive proportions. In my opinion—and this is no overnight judgment—the whole idea of massed Masonic meetings which bring three, four and even more lodges to the host lodge upon a given night, ought to be discouraged entirely. Such a circumstance was evidenced in a Lodge I was privileged to visit. The inevitable result, apparent to anyone present and remarked upon by not a few, was that scant attention was paid to any of the members of the visiting lodges some of whom, no doubt, had been at some personal inconvenience to be there. It was not surprising that such a result followed an attempt to do too much at the one time.

In practice the ideal plan is to invite but one lodge at a time and if the members of that lodge faithfully follow their Master, then the brethren of the home lodge will find plenty to do in renewing old friendships and making new acquaintances. The purpose of these inter-lodge visits is

to bring mutual pleasure and happiness to those who participate in them, but this objective will utterly fail if you try to do your lodge business in a wholesale way.

By all means arrange and encourage your lodge members to exchange visits with other friendly lodges, but in future take my advice and do not attempt to entertain the whole District on the same night.

(From Address of M. .. W. .. John T. Boyd, Grand Master, proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, 1938.)

## STATISTICAL TABLES

## THE MESSAGE OF THE FIGURES

We have been writing Masonic Reviews since 1923, and have been compiling statistics for just about the same period. Those fifteen years have seen many changes. In 1923, we were reporting net gains in membership running up into almost unbelievable figures. Suspensions for nonpayment of dues were unknown or negligible. The keyword was "Masonic Education"-everybody believed that every Mason needed, and wanted to be educated Masonically. Then came a day of reckoning. Masonic educational programs went up in thin smoke. Huge numbers of raisings and vast net gains dwindled. Here and there a net loss in membership reared its head, and ere long all of the Grand Lodges were reporting net losses. Then ten years of this sort of change has come over us, and herewith we show in a special tabulation, the effect of these ten years. Note it. In eleven years, our membership in the United States has dropped from 3.233,757 to 2,587,212. Simple arithmetic tells us that the difference is 646,540 Master Masons fewer today than eleven years ago. But this has come about while the lodges were still at work. Six hundred sixty-one thousand men have been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in that time, and in spite of this work, still we look those six hundred fortysix thousand of Masons "gone with the wind" in the face. What is the reason? The answer is easy to see. Nine hundred twenty-six thousand Master Masons have been suspended, dropped, excluded, erased, or what have you, in those ten years-not to mention four hundred thirty-three thousand who passed into the Great Beyond. These figures do not look extremely roseate. To have worked diligently for eleven years and while doing so, to have seen the results of one's labors, and more, slip through one's fingers, is not all heartening-and that is what we have seen going on during the decade; slipping back from three and a quarter million to a bare few over two and a half million. This brings our membership back to where it was in the year 1920. So we learn our lesson of over-expansion in the days following the world war. We sowed the wind and we reaped the whirlwind.

Or, we might look at the whole picture from another way. Our loss over the period of eleven years is less than twenty per cent. Compared with the losses in the organization whose membership is based on Masonry, this is small. It is smaller than the losses have been in any of the de-

pendent organizations. The Shriners have lost nearly forty por cont of their membership of 576,539 of 1928, but they are now vigorous and are probably in better condition in some ways than they were ten years ago. Their minimum dues of twelve dollars per year made their loss rate very high. The Grotto started out with 144,835 members and at the end of that decade had lost more than half of these. They had seen a mushroom-like growth, which collapsed the more completely because it was such.

Among the older organizations, all lost in about equally great percentage. The Royal Arch Masons dropped forty per cent of their membership, about the same as the losses of the Templars; the Royal and Select Masters lost nearly forty-three per cent, and the Scottish Rite lost nearly twenty-six per cent. Of all of the larger organizations related to Masonry, the Eastern Star came out best; in fact, this Order fared even better than the lodges themselves; for, beginning the decade with 1,821,792, they lost only 222,869, or twelve and a quarter per cent, of their membership.

Summing up, the losses in the several American groups, expressed in percentages, are as follows for the decade beginning 1928:

The Grand Lodges of Symbolic Freemasonry 20.829	70
The Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons 40.269	70
The Royal and Select Masters (Councils) 42.829	70
The Knights Templar in 48 states and the D. C 39.279	70
The Scottish Rite (32° in the states and D. C.)	70
The Mystic Shrine in the United States only 43.849	70
The Grottoes, Veiled Prophets, in U. S 52.479	70
The Order of the Eastern Star, in U. S. A 12.239	70

One other item we note to be significant. In 1928, the number of deaths per thousand was approximately twelve or a little less; in 1938, the average death rate per thousand was a little less than eighteen per thousand. This means that in 1928 the average age of our membership by the American Experience Table of Mortality was 55 years; in 1938, the average age of American Masons was 61 years. The group are six years older. We are dealing with a lot of men above sixty. In four years they will be on the list eligible for retirement.

(J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1938.)

## TABLE 1—CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL TABLE OF SYMBOLIC MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES

1	Number of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report		Net Loss in Last Masonic Year Reported (Gain Starred)
Alabama	460	28,187	* 3
Arizona	39	5,635	66
Arkansas	445	23,974	477
California	580	127,301	427

Colorado	147	30,074	370
Connecticut	128	37,128	1,141
Delaware	22	5,532	82
District of Columbia	44	20,510	330
Florida	224	19,945	356
Georgia	508	40,430	337
Idaho	81	8,816	77
Illinois	999	209,702	8,367
Indiana	555	107,738	2,559
Iowa	551	72,131	1,381
Kansas	447	62,552	1,268
Kentucky	551	43,281	*90
Louisiana	253	20,947	659
Maine	216	36,832	910
Maryland	122	29,278	552
Massachusetts	329	104,172	2,678
Michigan	510	115,268	3,842
Minnesota	304	50,339	1,222
Mississippi	328	20,430	*219
Missouri	632	89,601	1,318
Montana	134	18,078	18
Nebraska	292	33,180	1,946
Nevada	26	3,079	20
New Hampshire	81	13,456	163
New Jersey	281	79,790	2,730
New Mexico	54	5,833	*31
New York	1,036	269,096	9,152
North Carolina	350	27,088	360
North Dakota	128	11,869	261
Ohio	623	176,215	2,249
Oklahoma	461	47,711	347
Oregon	173	24,574	439
Pennsylvania	566	184,361	3,389
Rhode Island	43	16,662	381
South Carolina	284	17,189	*133
South Dakota	176	15,495	538
Tennessee	447	36,717	306
Texas	906	104,239	265
Utah	26	4,552	30
Vermont	103	17,583	512
Virginia	338	39,551	919
Washington	267	40,459	550
West Virginia	165	29,701	335
Wisconsin	312	53,125	1,311
Wyoming	48	7,806	48
	10	1,000	*0
TOTALS	15,661	2,587,212	54,688

## TABLE 2

## SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF WORLD-WIDE MASONRY (1) MASONRY RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

A-ENGLISH SPEAKING GRAND			TOT	TALS
LODGES: L	odges	Members	Lodges	Members
North America and Philippines			16,466	2,769,183
Continental United States of America]	15,078	2,587,212		
The Philippine Islands	104	5,200		
Canada	1,284	176,771		
British Isles (Estimates)			6,900	495,000
England	5,500	350,000		
Scotland	700	100,000		
Ireland	700	45,000		
Australia			2,118	179,364
New South Wales	600	59,047		
New Zealand	302	25,446		
Queensland	357	17,773		
South Australia	154	13,627		
Tasmania	44	3,835		
Victoria	497	49,684		
Western Australia	149	9,229		
Mexico: York Grand Lodge	15	723		

Grand Total English-Speaking Masonry, in 70 Grand Lodges Recognized.....

25,484 3,443,547

## B-OTHER MASONIC BODIES RECOGNIZED: THE AMERICAS WESTERN HEMISPHERE:

## **MEXICO:**

Del Pacifico, Sonora Mexico, Valle de Grand Logia Benito Jaurez, Torreon, Coah. Grand Logia Ind. Cosmos, Chichuahua, Chih. Gran Logia del Estado de Chiapas, Tapachula, Chis. Grand Logia del Estado de Nuevo Leon, Monterey, N. L. Gran Logia El Potosi, San Luis Potosi, S. L. P. Gran Logia Unida Mexicana, Veracruz, Ver. Gran Logia Oriental Peninsular, Merida, Yuc.

			mometra
			TOTALS
L	odges I	Members Lo	odges Members
Estimated Total, Mexico	175	10,000	
Chile, Grand Lodge	70	5,000	
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de	189	7,570	
Costa Rica	7	350	
Panama	9	370	

Venezuela, U.S. of	10	350			
Uruguay	18	600			
Paraguay	10	500			
Argentine Republic	115	4,000			
Columbia: United	30	3,000			
Guatemala	10	500			
Peru	28	800			
Ecuador	8	400			
El Salvador: G. L. Cuscatlan	6	150			
Honduras	7	300			
Nicaragua	6	150			
Porto Rico	49	2,446			
Santo Domingo (Prov. Rec.)	13	1,000			
		,			
Brazil:	10	050			
Amazonas E. Acre	10	250			
Bahia	22	3,000			
Grand Lodge of Pernambuco	15	400			
Rio de Janeiro	9	400			
Sao Paulo	28	1,000			
Parahyba	5	200			
Minas Gereas	11	400			
Para	8	300			
Ceara	5	150			
Rio Grande Do Sul	39	2,500			
Total for Americas Total for British Empire			17,378 10,306	2,815,269 851,135	
C-AFRICA:					
	1.5	0.000		0.000	
Egypt: National Grand Lodge of	15	2,000	15	2,000	
D-EUROPE			472	65,266	
Czechoslovakia, National	20	925			
Les. zu. den Drei Ringen, Czech	30	1,500			
Denmark, G. L	24.	7,500			
Finland	5	250			
France, National Grand Lodge	29	1,034			
Poland, Grand Lodge	17	500			
Greece	56	3,500			
Holland	147	7,950			
Jugoslavia	20	800			
Norway, Grand Lodge	27	10,441			
Norway, Polarstjernen	5	800			
Sweden	51	23,480			
Switzerland	41	4,586			
		,			

Total of Recognized Masonry, 102 Grand Lodges..... 26,783 3,554,899

## SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF WORLD-WIDE MASONRY (2) MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

Estimated Lodges Members

A-EUROPE:	Hougos	10000000
France: Grand Orient	300	30,000
France: Grand Lodge	130	7,000
Luxembourg: Supreme Council	100	100
Belgium: Grand Orient	24	4,000
Denmark: Symbolic	5	200
Ukraine: Grand Lodge	5	200
Total for Europe	465	41,500
	200	,
B-ASIA:		
Palestine—Syria	10	500
C-AFRICA:		
Liberia	9	250
Total Eastern Hemisphere		42,250
	101	,
D—THE AMERICAS:		
South America:		
Brazil: Grand Orient	150	6,000
West Indies:		
Haiti: Grand Orient	75	3,750
Mexico:		
Gran Logia de Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tamps.		
Gran Logia Occidental Mexicana, Guadalajara, Jal.		
Gran Logia Guadalupe Victoria, Durango, Dgo.		
Gran Logia Restauracion, Villahermosa, Tab.		
Gran Logia de Campeche, Camp.		
Gran Logia del Distrito Norte de la Baja California	ı.,	
Ensenada, B. C.		
Gran Logia del Estado de Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Oax.		
TOTAL OF MEMBERS IN GRAND LODGE NOT		
RECOGNIZED IN MEXICO (Estimated)	. 85	5,000
Total in the Americas Not Recognized	. 310	57,000
Total for All Masonry Not Recognized by North		í.
Carolina (Estimated)	. 794	99,250
Total of Recognized Masonry (Including Estimates)		3,554,899
GRAND TOTAL OF everything in these tables		3,654,149
The 55 year old Grand Lodge of Arizona, comprizin	'	
ino oo your ora crana isougo or mizona, comprisin	g 00 110	4800,0000

The 55 year old Grand Lodge of Arizona, comprizing 39 Lodges, 5635 members, has assets (including Masonic Home, General and Endowment Funds) of \$410,000.00, liabilities none.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. Brother Rudolph Latzko, Chairman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Louisiana, 1938.)

## (By Way of an Afterword).

(The following is quoted from the 'Personal History' of Most Worshipful Harry Austin Palmer, Grand Master of Iowa, written by Most Worshipful C. C. Hunt, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Proceedings Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1938, page 4.)

The poet Longfellow on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from Bowdoin College said to the assembled students:

> "Let him not boast who puts his armor on As he who puts it off, the battle done."

## 1939

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