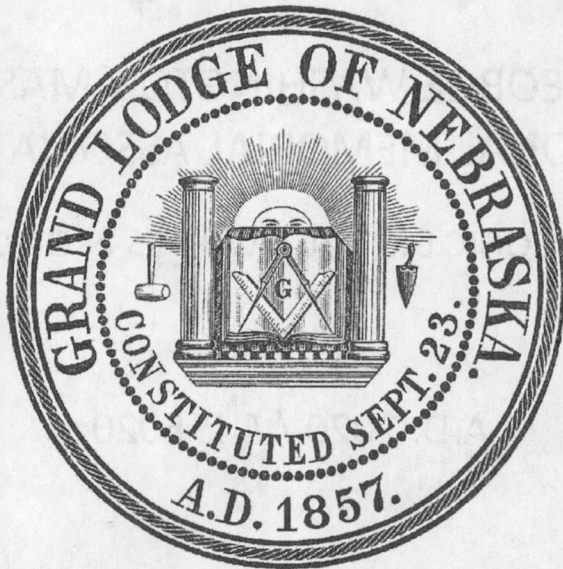


1933
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of
Ancient Free & Accepted
MASONS
of the
STATE OF
NEBRASKA



A.D. 1933 / A.L. 5933

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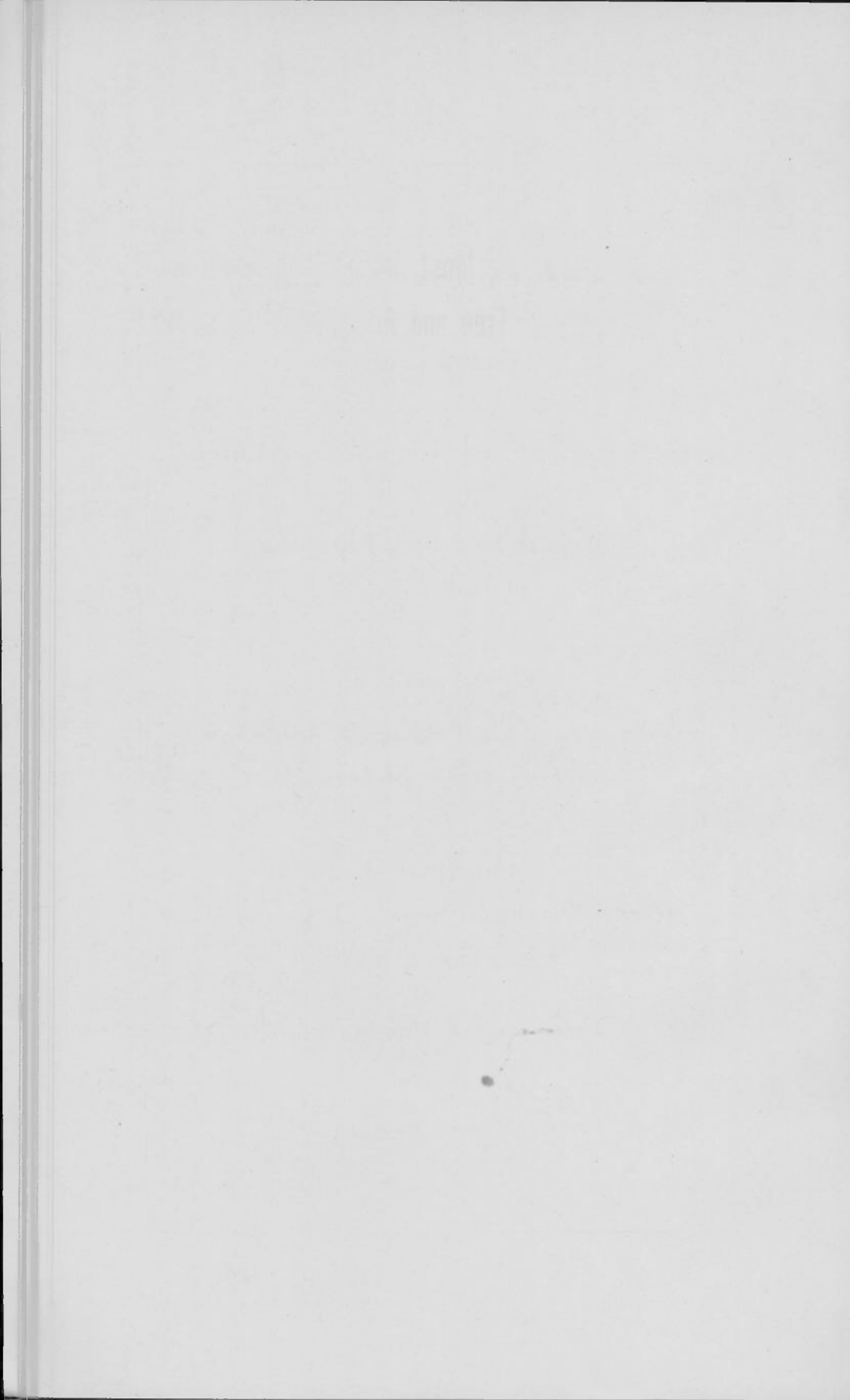
Emergent Communication
of the
Grand Lodge
of the
Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity
of
Free and Accepted Masons
of **Nebraska**

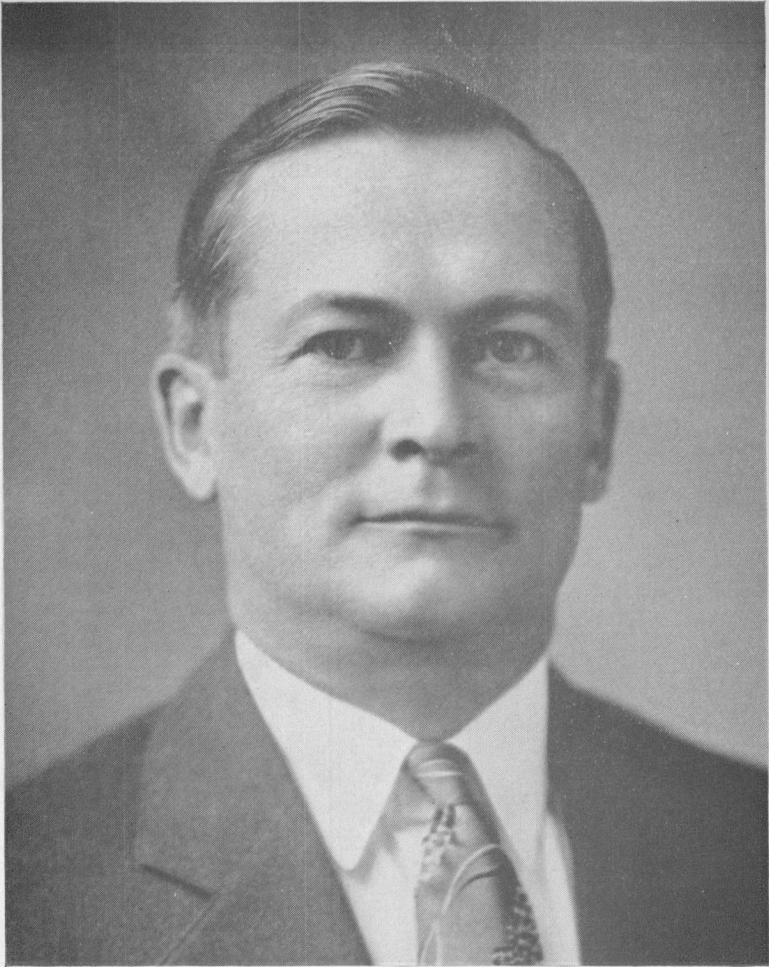
Funeral service of
Most Worshipful Edwin B. Johnston
Grand Master of Masons

and
Installation of
Right Worshipful Ralph O. Canaday
Deputy Grand Master

as
Grand Master of Masons

Grand Island, Nebraska
February 13th, 1933



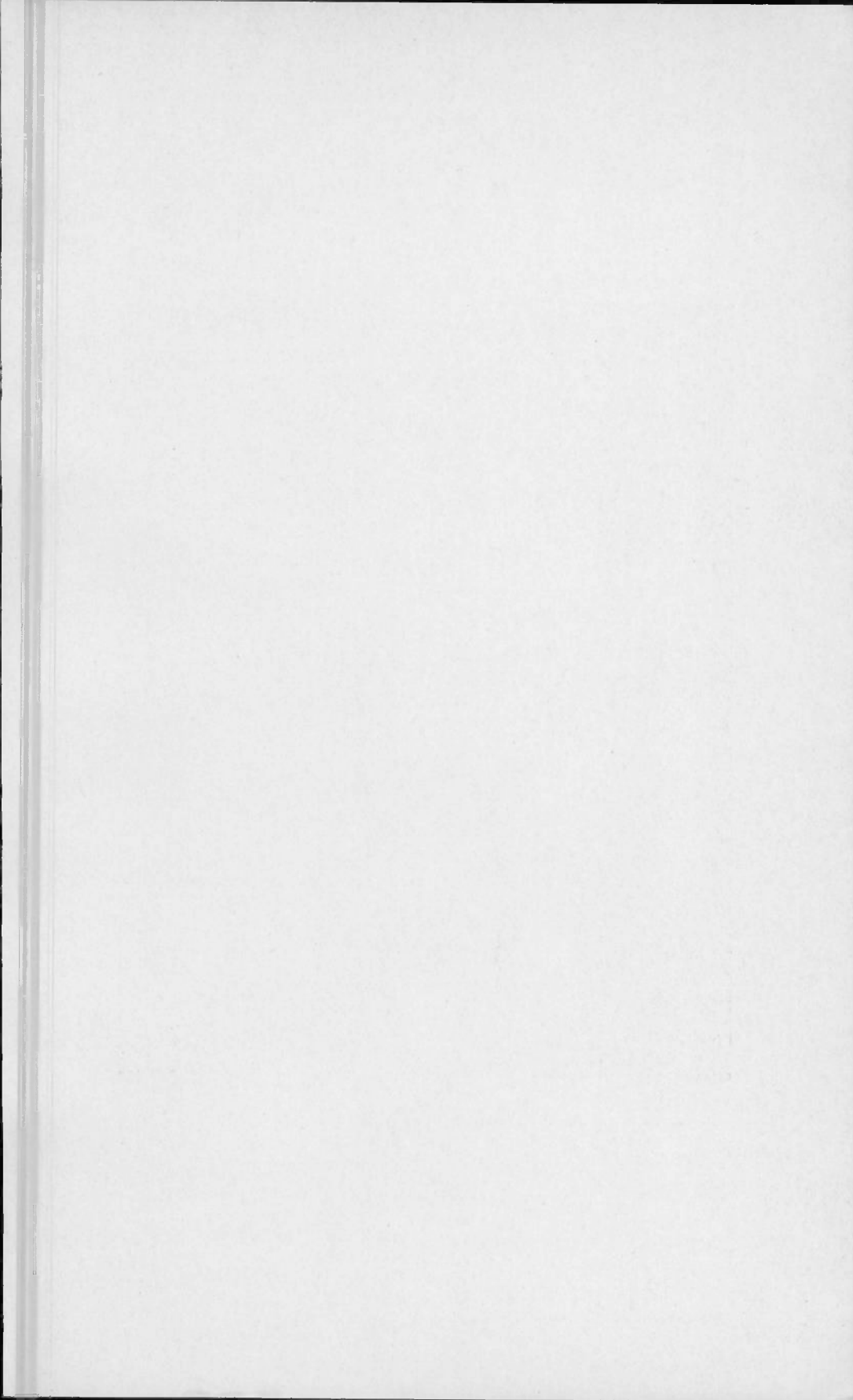


EDWIN B. JOHNSTON

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA

INSTALLED JUNE 9TH. 1932

DIED FEBRUARY 11TH. 1933



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable
Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons
OF NEBRASKA
AT AN
EMERGENT COMMUNICATION

Held at Grand Island, Nebraska, Monday, February 13, 1933

The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, met in Emergent Communication in the Masonic Temple, Grand Island, at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., on Monday February 13th, A. D. 1933, A. L. 5933.

There were present the following Grand Officers:

-Grand Master
- R. W. Ralph O. Canaday.....Deputy and Acting Grand Master
- R. W. Archie M. Smith.....Grand Senior Warden
- R. W. Virgil R. Johnson.....Grand Junior Warden
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith.....Grand Secretary
- V. W. George Allen Beecher....Grand Chaplain
- W. C. Ray Gates.....Grand Orator
- W. Lute M. Savage.....Grand Custodian
- W. William C. Ramsey.....Grand Marshal
- W. Chancellor A. Phillips....Grand Senior Deacon
- W. William A. Robertson....Grand Junior Deacon
- W. John W. Disbrow.....Grand Tyler

The following Past Grand Masters were present:

M. W. Brothers Lewis E. Smith, Frank H. Woodland, Ira C. Freet, Orville A. Andrews, and John R. Tapster.

Representatives were present from forty-five Lodges.

R. E. Sir William B. Wanner, Grand Commander; V. E. Sir Carroll D. Evans, Jr., Deputy Grand Commander, and E. Sir Andrew Cosh, Grand Standard Bearer, of the Grand Commandery, K. T. of Nebraska;

Brother James M. Robertson, President, and W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent, of the Nebraska Masonic Home;

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

W. Brother Jonathan A. Frye, Chairman of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, were also present.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened by the officers of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., of Grand Island. R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Deputy and Acting Grand Master, was officially received and conducted to the East, whereupon he declared the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Nebraska opened in due form, for the purpose of conducting the funeral services of Most Worshipful Brother Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, and requested W. Brother C. Ray Gates, Grand Orator, to deliver a eulogy for our beloved Grand Master.

EULOGY BY C. RAY GATES, GRAND ORATOR.

Edwin B. Johnston has gone to the undiscovered country. The scythe of time has cut the brittle thread of life. His weary feet have reached the end of their toilsome journey, and the working tools have dropped from his nerveless hands. Our Grand Master is missing and the designs he left upon the trestle board will have to be executed by others.

It would not be easily excused if some voice did not pronounce in this presence some eulogy upon our illustrious and lamented brother. And yet, I confess, I know not how to say anything satisfactory to myself or suitable to the circumstances of this hour. The event which has called us together has descended upon us so suddenly—has so overwhelmed us with mingled emotions of surprise and sorrow—that all ordinary forms of expression seem to lose their significance, and one would fain bow his head to the blow in silence, until its first shock has in some degree passed away. We recognize that the hand of God has been manifested in our midst in a most momentous and mysterious manner.

We gather here this afternoon to bear witness to the character of our late Grand Master, to do justice to his virtue, to unite in paying honor to his memory, and to offer our heartfelt sympathies, as I now do, to those who have been called to sustain so great a bereavement.

More than one adventurous soul has braved the perils and privations of a trip beyond the equator to obtain but a passing view of that great constellation of the Southern hemisphere—the Southern Cross. And they have returned to report that it was worth all its cost. We can, in our imagination, realize the emotions of those to whom the refulgent rays of this constellation have been a daily guide, should it be at one stroke removed from the sky.

Such I can readily believe to be the emotions of this hour, of many of the friends and associates of Edwin Johnston, who have come here to pay him a final tribute. Indeed, there is no one, cognizant of Masonic affairs in this Grand Jurisdiction, but must realize that a star of first magnitude has been struck from the firmament of Freemasonry in this State. We cannot believe it has been forever blotted from the sky. Let us rather say that it has been transferred to a higher and better sphere, where it may shine on through the ages with a brilliancy undiminished.

The roll of our Grand Masters contains many illustrious names, yet I encounter no hazard when I say that for some of the best and noblest qualities of character, none has enjoyed a higher reputation with his contemporaries, or will enjoy a higher reputation with Posterity than Edwin B. Johnston.

His unimpeachable honesty, his deep sincerity, his kindness, his conservatism, his generosity, the purity of his life, the inspiration of his friendship, the warmth of his smile, will ever be cherished in the grateful remembrance of all who have had the privilege of his acquaintance.

As a husband and father, his life exemplified the noblest Masonic teachings. His home and his family were his chief interests. He wished nothing finer for his two sons than that they might grow up to be men of strong character and high purpose. He took great delight in their progress and achievements.

In his business affairs, Edwin B. Johnston was an honorable man. He detested anything that was shady. No one could retain his respect who failed to practice the highest business ethics. His own scrupulous honesty, in every sense of the word, was a matter of pride among his associates. His work was always done and it was always done right. He was methodical in all that he did. His desk was always in order. His papers were always in order. He was the possessor of an orderly mind. Every subject it grasped was pursued from cause to logical conclusions. This habit of order and system, coupled with one of thorough dependability, made every undertaking as good as finished when first placed in Edwin Johnston's hands. Sincerity in everything he did was an outstanding virtue. He was conservative and not easily stampeded. When plans for the erection of this temple, wherein we are today assembled, were under consideration, no matter how serious the difficulty encountered, he was one who never lost his head; he always had faith that some solution would be found and that the temple would become a reality. That it exists today is due in considerable degree to the faith and courage of Edwin B. Johnston.

As a Mason, he exemplified the highest teachings of our fraternity. He believed and lived the principles of our craft. The honorable dress of Masonry was for everyday wear. He was charitable in the best Masonic sense. I have heard him compared with our late Past Grand Master, A. R. Davis, who appointed him as Grand Junior Deacon and thus placed him in line for succession to the chair in the Grand East. An eminent brother said to me only yesterday that when A. R. Davis was the Grand Master and Edwin B. Johnston was the Grand Junior Deacon, Masonry was represented at each end of the official line by men who lived and practiced Masonic teachings at every turn of the road.

Since his elevation to the office of Grand Master of Masons, the cares of office have been heavy. Brothers came from all over the Grand Jurisdiction to advise with him on the unusual problems confronting lodges in these days of economic disturbance. His counsel was always

timely and good. He traveled extensively in the interests of our order. He has told me several times how he had planned, when it became reasonably certain that in the course of time he would be called upon to fill the office of Grand Master, to take a year's leave of absence from his business and devote his time entirely to the affairs of the Fraternity. He found circumstances over which he had no control preventing him from realizing this ambition.

Masonry was his hobby. He thoroughly enjoyed the friendships Masonry had brought him. He got much pleasure out of discovering some new thought about the meaning of Masonry. He was a careful student of its teachings and endeavored, as sincerely as any man I know, to apply them to his conduct.

No statement about his life and interests would be complete without reference to his extensive activities in the church of his choice. He was a devoted and loyal layman and gave liberally of his time, talents, and money to the program of his church.

With so much to live for, with so many ambitions to realize, with unmeasured opportunities for achievement, the pallid messenger with the inverted torch beckoned him at a most untimely hour. "God's finger touched him, and he slept." His sun went down at noon, but it sank amid the prophetic splendors of an eternal dawn.

Let us hope that the passing of this beloved brother may bring to us the knowledge of how unavailing is our reliance upon any arm of flesh. Let us hope that all of us may be confronted with the realization of a solemn sense of our Masonic as well as our individual dependence upon the Great Architect of the universe whom we profess to serve. The death of such a leader is a loss that we shall keenly feel in the councils of our Craft. Let us seek new bonds of brotherhood in the memories we shall cherish of this worthy life.

Let us draw inspiration, faith and courage from his life of service. God grant that we may each and all be better men because Edwin B. Johnston lived among us.

R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Deputy and Acting Grand Master, then requested V. W. Brother George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, who had been so closely associated with our departed Grand Master, to pay a tribute to his memory.

EULOGY BY V. W. GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER,
GRAND CHAPLAIN

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:—

We have listened to the address of Brother Austin to the Throne of Grace in his prayer for mercy, comfort, grace, and guidance in this hour of sorrow and bereavement; and also to this most appropriate tribute of memory to our lamented Grand Master by Brother Gates. In both of these messages we have felt ourselves being lifted from the sordid scenes of this earth, to the realms of a purer and Better World.

In our minds at this moment, we naturally feel that there is no place for further expression of our interest and sympathy. I am sure that we all feel most keenly sensitive to the sad situation as men and Masons, through this sudden, and what seems to us most untimely death, of him whom we had learned, not only to trust, but to regard with affectionate good-will and confidence as our chosen leader in this Grand Lodge. Our heart-felt sympathy goes out to the bereaved wife and mother, and to those two splendid boys—16 and 11 years of age—who are fatherless at just a time in their lives when they most need a father.—And such a father as was our Grand Master, Edwin B. Johnston.

These are times when that Masonry which we all profess, is being tested as to its true meaning, durability, and purpose in the life of every member of the Fraternity. You know, my brethren, how it is. We gather on such sad occasions to express our sympathy, and to do what we can to bring comfort and consolation to those who are in sorrow and bereavement. Our hearts are beating in common for those in affliction. We feel, at least in some measure, the sense of their loss and helplessness. The picture of this widow and two fatherless sons, is being imprinted upon our minds more vividly than could possibly be portrayed by the artist's brush.

While it is true, we are born to live; it is also true that we are born to die. To none of us is given the choice of place or circumstances in either instance. How aptly the words of Scriptures apply to the present scene:—

“Man, that is born of a woman, hath but a short time to live. He cometh up, and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay. In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succor but of Thee, O Lord.”

It is in this consciousness of our absolute dependence upon the power and goodness of God, that we eagerly seek the proffered help for those in distress. And yet,—isn't it true, that we often turn from these sad experiences to resume our usual avocations only to find that—“out of sight is out of mind?” He who knows the sparrow's fall, is not unmindful of the yearnings of these sad hearts for their loved one. We know that His loving arms are reaching out to sustain them—His promises never fail.

With these convictions anchored deep in our minds and hearts we cannot but believe that every man of us present here today, will feel and maintain a constant interest in these dependent members of the family of our late Grand Master through the days to come. Charity without the heart-throb and personal touch of him who feels its impulse and yearning desire for expression, is often transformed into mere mechanical formality. There is a vast difference between the mere act of dropping a coin into the upturned hand of a needy brother; and literally fulfilling the spirit taught in Masonry by the “five points of fellowship.”

There are some present here today, who were Masons before Brother Johnston was born. In less than ten years after his having been raised

to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, Brother Johnston had been elevated to the highest pinnacle of preferment within the gift of Masonry. Although his days have been few in number, those qualities of manhood, Christian zeal, and unselfish service, have merited his preferment. We mourn his departure, but we shall ever cherish and strive to imitate his example in, and devotion to the cultivation of those ideals of Truth, Justice, Righteousness, and Faith, which have been the chief characteristics of his brief but most useful life amongst us.

May God help us all so to live that our lives shall have been a like blessing to those who live after us.

At this time a telegram was received from R. W. Brother Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, which was read to the Brethren.

TELEGRAM

Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary:

Care Robert E. Myers, Master, Grand Island, Nebr.

I mourn with my thousands of brothers the death of our well beloved Grand Master. A just and upright citizen, a loyal and devoted Freemason has been called to life and light eternal. May our heavenly Father comfort and sustain the loved ones while they are passing through the troubled waters and help us all to say "Thy will be done."

FRANCIS E. WHITE.

The Brethren were then formed in procession, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, of which our beloved Grand Master had been an active member for many years, where funeral services were conducted by the Pastor, Reverend and Brother Glen L. Rice. Following the church services, the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master, presiding, conducted the Masonic funeral services. The procession was again formed, and the cortege proceeded to the Grand Island Cemetery, where all that was mortal of our beloved Grand Master, was laid to rest, the committal service being conducted by the Grand Lodge.

The procession was again formed and returned to the Masonic Temple.

INSTALLATION OF M. W. RALPH O. CANADAY, GRAND MASTER

Under Article II of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, it became necessary to install the Deputy Grand Master, as Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska.

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, acting as Installing Officer, assisted by M. W. Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master, as Marshal, installed R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska.

At the conclusion of the installation, M. W. Frank H. Woodland, delivered a brief address, calling to the attention of the large number of Brethren present, the peculiar circumstances under which the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska had been amended, in 1924, on account of the untimely death of M. W. Edward M. Wellman, who had served but a few months as Grand Master. M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, also paid a beautiful and touching tribute to our departed Grand Master, M. W. Edwin B. Johnston, and called upon the Brethren to rally to the support of our newly installed Grand Master, M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, who, without warning, had been called upon to assume the heavy duties and responsibilities of Grand Master of Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, addressed the Brethren briefly, after which the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska was closed in Ample Form.

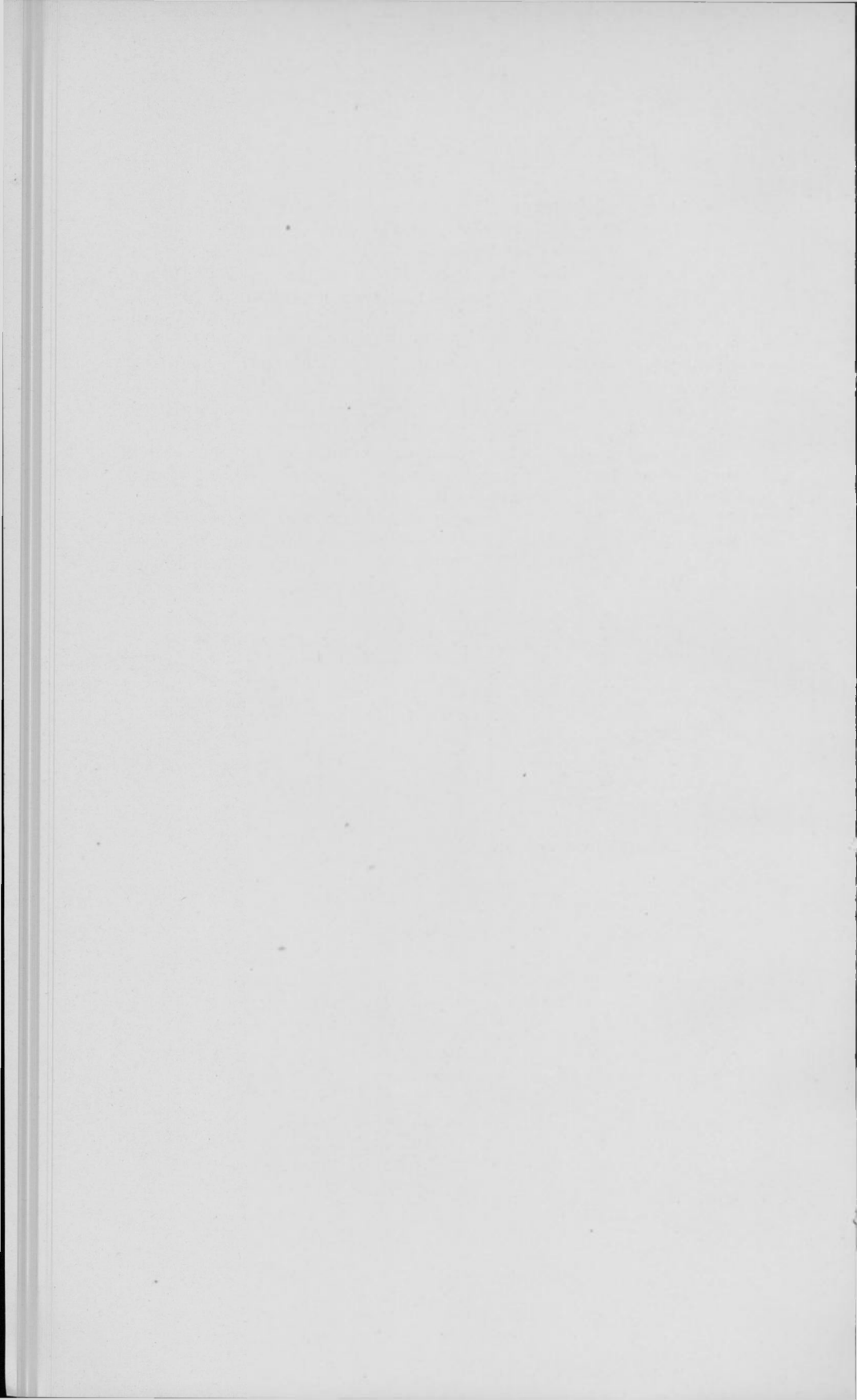
Ralph O. Canaday

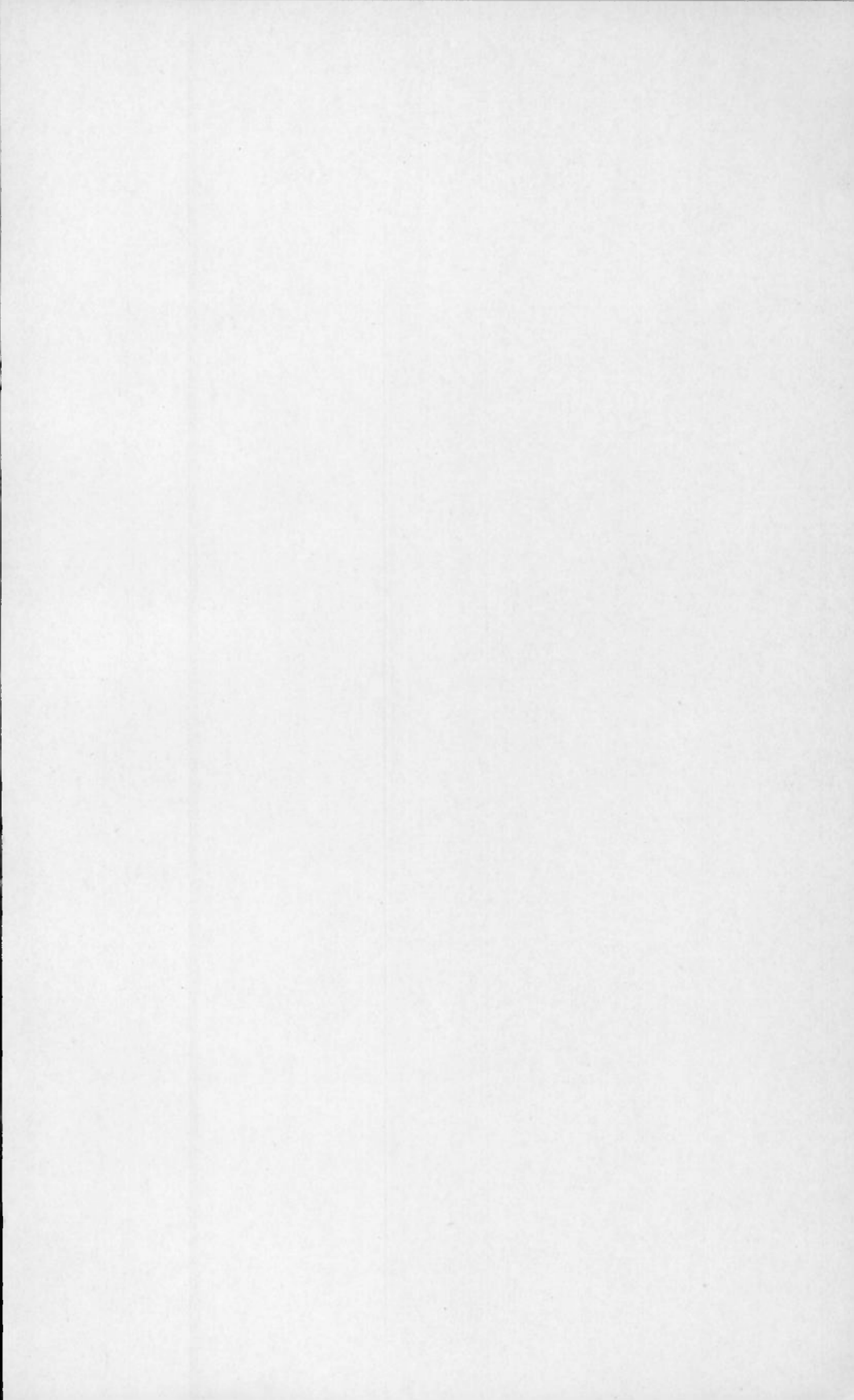
Grand Master.

Attest:

Levin Esputh

Grand Secretary.







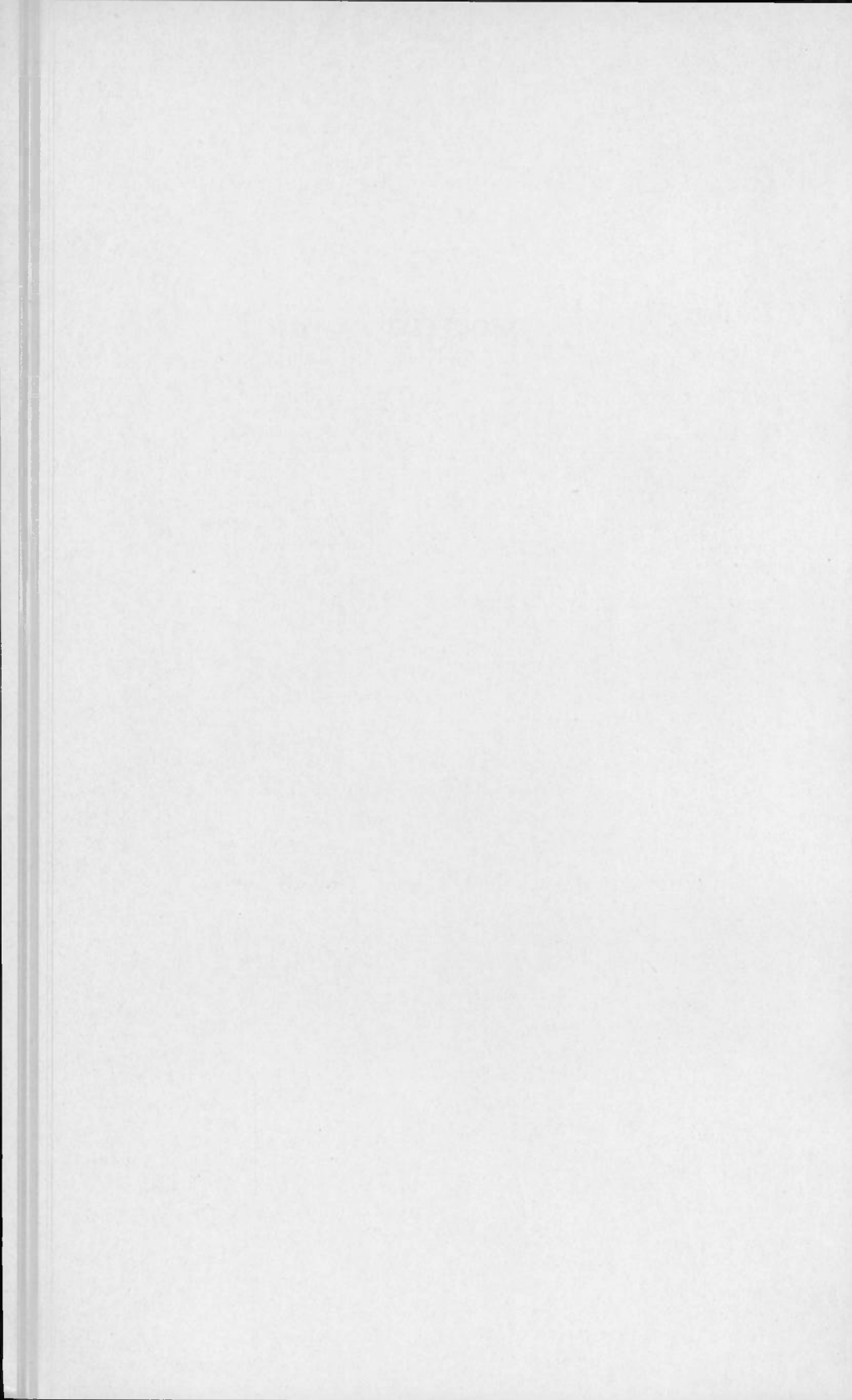
Ralph O. Canaday

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1933



Archie W. Smith

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1933--1934



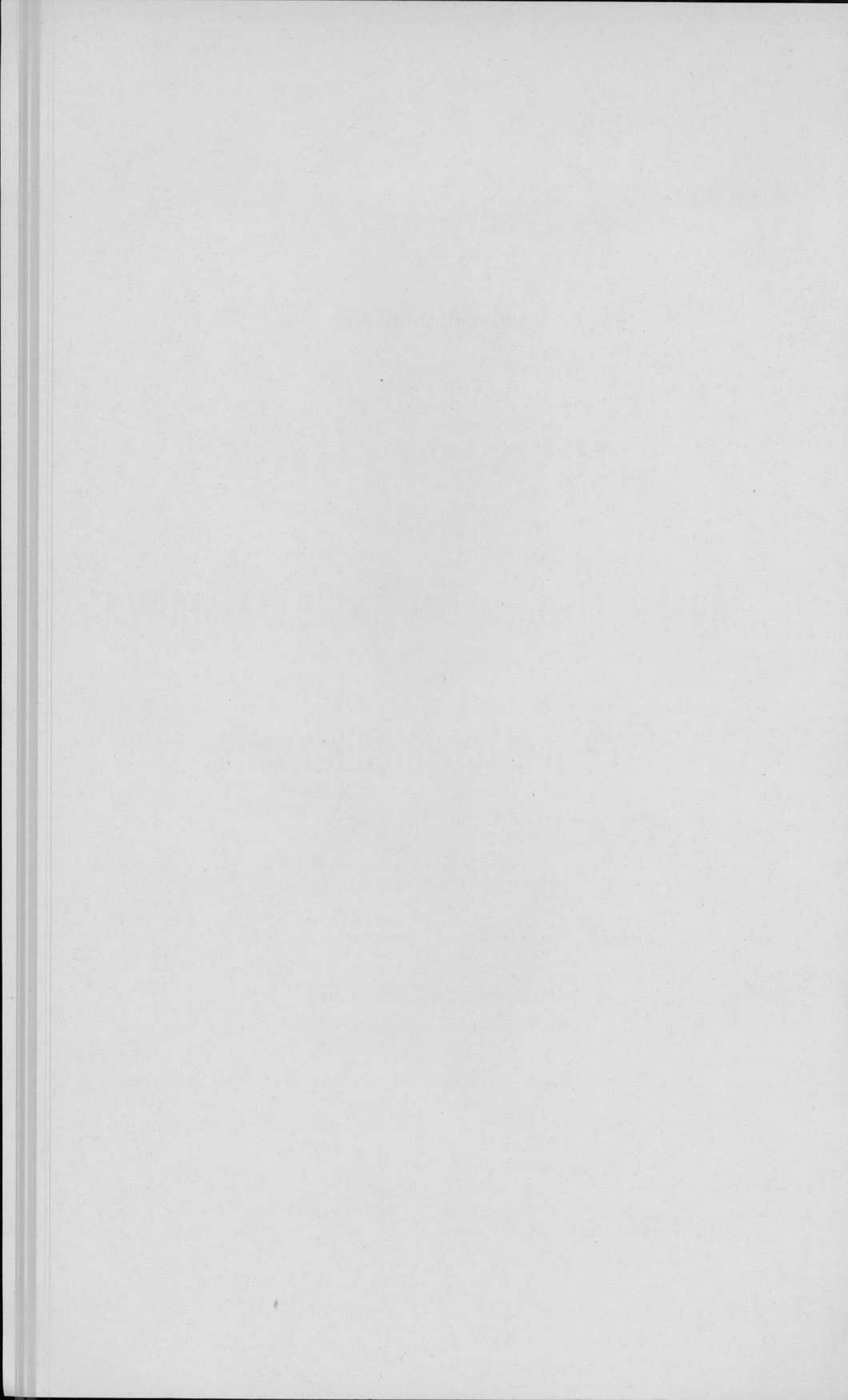
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF THE
Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity
OF
Free and Accepted Masons
OF NEBRASKA

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

June 6th and 7th, 1933

Part 2. Vol. 16

Ralph Printing Co., Omaha, Neb., 1933



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

Held in Omaha, June 6th and 7th, 1933

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION

Tuesday, June 6th, 1933.

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 6th, A. D. 1933, A. L. 5933.

There were present the following:

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, 285.....	Grand Master
.....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. Archie M. Smith, 203.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136.....	Grand Secretary
V. W. George Allen Beecher, 268.....	Grand Chaplain
W. C. Ray Gates, 318.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage, 3.....	Grand Custodian
W. William C. Ramsey, 268.....	Grand Marshal
W. Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. William A. Robertson, 6.....	Grand Junior Deacon
W. John W. Disbrow, 11.....	Grand Tyler

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

Promptly at 9:30, a Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form by M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, the Invocation being given by V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

INVOCATION.

Most Holy and Glorious Lord God, the giver of all good gifts and graces, Thou hast promised that when two or three are gathered together in Thy name Thou wilt be in the midst of them and bless them.

In Thy name we assemble, most humbly beseeching Thee to bless us in all our undertakings, that we may know and serve Thee aright, and that all our actions may tend to Thy glory and to our advancement in morals and virtues. We beseech Thee, oh Lord God, to bless our present assembly and to illuminate our minds that we may walk in the light of Thy countenance, and when the times of our probationary state are over, be admitted into the Temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. Amen.

Most Worshipful Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, was then introduced, given the Grand Honors, and escorted to his station in the Grand East.

The Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to call the roll of chartered Lodges. There being a constitutional number of Lodges represented, the Grand Master declared the Seventy-sixth 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

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

Henry H. Wilson	(30th) ..	1895
Harry A. Cheney	(45th) ..	1910
James R. Cain, Jr.	(47th) ..	1912
Andrew H. Viele	(51st) ..	1916
Frederic L. Temple	(52nd) ..	1917
Ambrose C. Epperson	(53rd) ..	1918
Lewis E. Smith	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson	(59th) ..	1924
John Wright	(60th) ..	1925
Edwin D. Crites	(61st) ..	1926
Frank H. Woodland	(63rd) ..	1928
Ira C. Freet	(64th) ..	1929
Orville A. Andrews	(65th) ..	1930
John R. Tapster	(66th) ..	1931

WELCOME BY MOST WORSHIPFUL RALPH O. CANADAY,
GRAND MASTER**Most Worshipful Brethren:**

The program calls for a welcome to you from the Grand Master. However, a man does not need to be welcomed into his own home, and this is your home; it has been your home for a number of years; it has been the home where you have rendered distinguished service to the Fraternal

ity and the citizenship of Nebraska. You need no welcome here. In the strict sense of the word, perhaps, we should be welcomed by you, because you form the greater portion of this Grand Lodge, you have been here year after year serving our Fraternity, and nothing that I could say would increase the feeling of gratitude, and respect, and honor, which we hold toward you Brethren for the wonderful service that you have rendered us in the past.

I am exceedingly glad so many of you are able to be here today. I regret that your ranks have thinned, but as I understand it, only two of the Past Grand Masters resident in Nebraska are not present with us today, and it is impossible for those to be here.

We are glad that you are here and we want you to participate in our labors, and assist us all you can. We appreciate your help in the time gone by, and we look forward to it in this session of the Grand Lodge.

Again I say we welcome you and we are very very glad that so many of you are here.

The Past Grand Masters were thereupon given the Grand Honors.

Response by M. W. Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master:
Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

It is with keen pleasure and interest that we receive this most hearty welcome into this Communication of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.

Having heard the Most Worshipful Grand Master state that the sessions will be short, and there is much business to be transacted, I shall not take but a few moments of time in responding to your most hearty welcome.

When we hear the Grand Master refer to the facts and make the statement that we have served for years, it is fitting that we consider that for which we have served. Living in a day, when things for which men have served a lifetime are so rapidly passing away from us, in an age, when old institutions and interests that occupy the attention of mankind, are being scrutinized, torn to pieces, analyzed as to their worth whileness in this world, as we prepare our desks and leave our homes to come down to the Communication of the Grand Lodge we realize also that the institution of Free Masonry is under consideration, is being thought of more, perhaps today, than ever before, as to what benefit the institution of Free Masonry is, and whether it shall continue to have the right to exist. And as we approach this Annual Communication the question always comes to my mind, as I presume it has come to yours many times, what the whole thing is worth, and by what standard of measurement we should judge this institution of ours, whether all the work we are doing in our Lodges, in our schools, and in our Grand Lodge really is worth while; and in this twentieth century which is a rather characteristic, critical century, when all organizations, no matter how old they are, or antiquated they may be so far as history is concerned, are being

made the subject of this very severe and drastic criticism, whether it is worth while for us to think as a fraternity, to have a reply, to have a reason for our existence ready to state to those who question why we should continue to exist. I do not think we are living in a very reverent age. Perhaps one of the outstanding lacks that we have in this present age and generation is an unconscious one. While we pride ourselves very much upon our past history and our ancestors, George Washington and so many of the great men of the past, have been Masters of this Fraternity, yet I do not think that this is a sufficient answer to the twentieth century demand for a reason for a continuation of our institution; and I think we have to meet this situation by showing very definitely that as an organization we are worth while, that we have a purpose which is justified, and have a reason for carrying on our work.

Of course, when you inquire as to whether a thing is worth while or not, it all depends on what standard of measurement you may use. It has been said, by some who live across the waters, that we Americans want to judge all things by the dollar yardstick, and perhaps when we consider some things, it is not wholly unjustified.

A few months ago a man died in this country upon whom had been bestowed the highest honor a great nation such as ours can bestow on a citizen. At the time of his death he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal in the World; his salary, I believe, as Chief Justice was about \$24,500.00 a year. Just about the time of the passing of this great citizen and American somebody by the name of Babe Ruth signed a two year term contract calling for \$80,000.00 a year. Now, what is the advantage in being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at \$24,500.00 a year, if you have the ability to swat a baseball and receive \$80,000.00 a year. The Presidency of the United States used to be considered a very desirable office. In these later days it may not seem to be quite so desirable. It pays the munificent sum of \$75,000.00 a year. Just a couple of years ago Ruth Chatterton signed a contract to appear before the high lights of Hollywood at a million dollars the first year, and a little over a million the next year. Why be President when you can be a Hollywood actor at a million dollars a year.

Now, this question of whether a thing is worth while or not depends upon whether we use the financial yardstick, or some other yardstick for measurement; and the finest things in the world pass out of existence, pass out of the picture, if we judge by financial value. If you measure life in financial worth, it is very hard to judge. If we content ourselves with judging Free Masonry by any financial yardstick, Masonry has nothing of significance or value. The home, the church, and the fraternity cannot be measured by financial yardstick, but must be judged by the yardstick of hope that penetrates the very throne of God and goes directly into the distant eternity.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, when we consider our Fraternity, and the World asks the question "Is it worth while, what good are you,

what are you producing, what value have you for this twentieth century,"—we want to cast aside all financial measurement and base our estimate of greatness upon the higher, nobler, and more worth while standard. Our organization holds up no standards in financial or material things, but rather love for the Brethren, love for those who are stricken, our duty to our Government, our faith in God, our ideals, and these have a value which no financial measurement can give. And so, Most Worshipful Grand Master, we feel that our record is one of achievement; that the hours that we give to this Fraternity, to its development and its power for good, our contribution of great service to our Government, and her human life, are worth while, and that we can face this twentieth century with a very definite answer to any challenge which may be made to us. We care not about material measurement; our measurement is a spiritual, human, social, and eternal standard. We believe in the Masonic Fraternity, in the defense in support of our Government; that faith in God, in the home, in human life, and in religion is worth while for mankind, and that genuine brotherhood and friends among individuals is that for which we should strive and bring to realization. These are our great steps; we feel we have a right to live; we believe we are justified in all our efforts, in all our work; we believe that the God above will answer in the affirmative when we claim that we have the right to live and to work in this particular field of ours. We are all Brethren, part of this great Masonic family, and that greater human family, walking together upon the broad highways of American citizenry, with our hearts lifted to God, believing in our Temples, and in making this a better and finer world for those who come after us to live in.

PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS' JEWELS

M.'W.'Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, announced that he had delivered a Past Grand Masters' jewel to M.'W.'Joseph B. Fradenburg, Past Grand Master, and had requested the Grand Secretary to mail a Past Grand Masters' jewel to M.'W.'John J. Tooley, Past Grand Master, who was unable to be present. He then presented Past Grand Masters' jewels to the following Past Grand Masters, which completed the presentation of jewels to all living Past Grand Masters:

M.'W.'Brothers Frederic L. Temple, Ambrose C. Epperson, Lewis E. Smith, Charles A. Chappell, and Robert R. Dickson.

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

The following distinguished guests from other Grand Jurisdictions were presented, introduced, given the Grand Honors, very cordially welcomed by M.'W.'Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, and conducted to seats in the Grand East:

M.'W.'George O. Foster, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

M.'W.'Fred G. Hansen, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

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

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

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

M. E. Earl Barnette, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

M. I. Robert E. Bosworth, Grand Master, of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska.

R. E. Carroll D. Evans, Jr., Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

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

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

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

W. Brother William B. Wanner, Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska.

The address of welcome was delivered by W. Brother Theodore H. Maenner, 268. W. Brother Walter R. Raecke, 36, gave the response.

The following Committees were announced by M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, and entered upon the discharge of their duties:

COMMITTEES

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT

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

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

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

BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS

Bro. Luther M. Kuhns, Capitol Lodge No. 3.

W. Harold M. Smith, Hubbell Lodge No. 92.

W. Frank Wilcox, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

W. Charles A. Eyre, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.

CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

W. Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

W. George K. Gramlich, Papillion Lodge No. 39.

W. Carl S. Hager, Porter Lodge No. 106.

W. L. Donald Redfern, Peru Lodge No. 14.

W. Alfred W. Hall, Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285.

CREDENTIALS

- W..Pearl C. Hillegass, Composite Lodge No. 81.
 W..Neil C. Vandemoer, Ogalalla Lodge No. 159.
 W..Nels Hammar, York Lodge No. 56.
 W..Ernest E. Jacobs, Creighton Lodge No. 100.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAW

- W..Clarence T. Spier, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.
 Brother Russell A. Robinson, North Bend Lodge No. 119.
 W..Lamont L. Stephens, Porter Lodge No. 106.

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS

- W..George R. Porter, Covert Lodge No. 11.
 W..Claude A. Rennau, Aurora Lodge No. 68.
 W..Frank H. Newton, Jr., Blue River Lodge No. 30.
 W..Leslie R. Rudd, Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.
 W..Henry W. Curtis, Purity Lodge No. 198.

FINANCE

- W..Clendenen W. Mitchell, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 W..C. Ray Macy, Beatrice Lodge No. 26.
 W..Charles W. Keal, Crete Lodge No. 37.
 W..John R. Armstrong, Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

- M..W..Lewis E. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.
 M..W..Edwin D. Crites, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 M..W..Frederic L. Temple, Thistle Lodge No. 61.

FRATERNAL DEAD

- W..Robert J. Jones, Omaha Lodge No. 288.
 W..Joseph C. Tye, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.
 W..Harry O. Hartwell, Florence Lodge No. 281.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC
NATIONAL MEMORIAL

- Bro..Edward Huwaldt, Grand Island Lodge No. 318.

GRIEVANCES

- Brother Edward F. Carter, Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201.
 W..Benjamin F. Eyre, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
 W..Roy M. White, Oliver Lodge No. 38.
 W..Anton B. Helms, Golden Sheaf Lodge No. 202.
 W..Charles H. Gibson, Euclid Lodge No. 97.

JURISPRUDENCE

- M..W..John R. Tapster, Chairman
 All Past Grand Masters present.

MASONIC EDUCATION

- W.·Chancellor A. Phillips, Cambridge Lodge No. 150.
 W.·Jonathan A. Frye, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

PAY-ROLL

- W.·William C. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.
 W.·Robert E. Myers, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.
 W.·Clarence G. McNamee, Mosaic Lodge No. 55.

PROMOTION OF THE WORLD'S PEACE

- M.·W.·Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
 W.·Moses L. Chappell, Amethyst Lodge No. 190.

RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS

- W.·Jonathan A. Frye, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
 W.·Benjamin F. Pitman, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 W.·Edwin C. Yont, Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.
 W.·Millard M. Robertson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.

RETURNS

- W.·Lorenzen P. Ronne, East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.
 W.·Charles G. Greenwood, Osceola Lodge No. 65.
 W.·Joseph M. Blankenfeld, Ionic Lodge No. 87.
 W.·William M. Sloan, Geneva Lodge No. 79.
 W.·Peter L. Bauer, Scribner Lodge No. 132.

TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- W.·Harold A. Osborne, Lincoln Lodge No. 19. (1934)
 W.·Marion E. Shipley, Hooper Lodge No. 72. (1935)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- W.·Hubert R. Mann, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.
 W.·Emil H. Lorenzen, Cement Lodge No. 211.
 W.·Don D. Davis, Fidelity Lodge No. 51.
 W.·Earl A. Fitch, Mizpah Lodge No. 302.

COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

VISITING BRETHREN

The Grand Custodian and the Deputy Grand Custodians.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

CONSOLIDATION OF WEAK LODGES

- W.·William J. Breckenridge, Mid-West Lodge No. 317.
 W.·Walter R. Raecke, Lone Tree Lodge No. 36.

BEQUEST OF BROTHER JAMES G. BRENIZER

- M. W. Robert R. Dickson, Garfield Lodge No. 95.
 M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 M. W. Frank H. Woodland, St. Johns Lodge No. 25.

BURIAL SERVICE REVISION

- W. Jonathan A. Frye, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
 M. W. Ira C. Freet, York Lodge No. 56.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

- W. John S. Hedelund, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.
 W. Harold H. Thom, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
 W. George R. Porter, Covert Lodge No. 11.
 W. George L. Furse, Bee Hive Lodge No. 194.
 W. Arthur D. Anderson, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE METHODS OF RELIEF

- R. W. Archie M. Smith, Roman Eagle Lodge No. 203.
 M. W. John R. Tapster, North Bend Lodge No. 119.
 W. Millard M. Robertson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
 Bro. Charles B. Nicodemus, Fremont Lodge No. 15.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, delivered his address:

 ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

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

Brethren:

Pursuant to the law in this Grand Jurisdiction and the custom of the Grand Lodge, it now becomes my duty as Grand Master to report to you upon the condition of the fraternity at large, and in particular the activities of your Grand Master.

NECROLOGY

One year ago, this Grand Lodge by unanimous vote elected Brother Edwin B. Johnston as Grand Master for the ensuing year.

Brother Johnston was a man eminently fit to hold this high office and to discharge the important duties connected with it. He had attained distinction in private life, in public life, and among the brethren of our fraternity all over the state by exemplifying to a high degree in all of his transactions with his fellow men and in his private living the tenets of our institution. He brought to this office, not only the high ideals of our fraternity, but a keen judgment and a keen understanding of human nature and of our problems that eminently fitted him for leadership among us. We were all proud to acknowledge him as our

leader. During the period of his service as Grand Master, he justified the expectations of the Craft. He worked loyally, wisely, and well for the preservation and upbuilding of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction. He justified the highest expectations of his brethren and friends in the fulfillment of his duties as Grand Master. He inspired, among those who worked with him, a loyalty and a love which was unusual.

On the 11th day of last February, without warning to anyone, the Supreme Architect of the Universe summoned Brother Edwin B. Johnston, and he answered the call which awaits all of us. He had been in apparently the best of health and spirits, and up to the very moment of his death neither he nor anyone associated with him had any thought that the time of his departure was near. His decease was a shock to our whole fraternity, and particularly to those who were associated with him in this great and good work.

An occasional communication of the Grand Lodge was called to meet at Grand Island on the 13th of February, 1933, to assist in the burial service of Most Worshipful Brother Johnston. The following Grand Officers were present:

- R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Deputy Grand Master.
- R. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Senior Warden.
- R. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Junior Warden.
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.
- V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.
- W. C. Ray Gates, Grand Orator.
- W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.
- W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Marshal.
- W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Grand Senior Deacon.
- W. William A. Robertson, Grand Junior Deacon.
- W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

In addition to the Grand Officers, there was an attendance of a large number of Masonic brethren from all parts of this Grand Jurisdiction.

After the opening of the Lodge, a short memorial service was held in the lodge room at which Worshipful Brother C. Ray Gates, our Grand Orator, and Very Worshipful Brother George Allen Beecher, our Grand Chaplain, spoke feelingly of the life and of the passing of Brother Johnston. Our Past Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother John R. Tapster, conducted the beautiful and impressive Masonic service at the church and at the grave.

A good man and Mason has passed from among us. We mourn his loss, but we are richer by having been touched by the noble and kind influence of his life.

Most Worshipful Brother Frank E. Bullard, who served this Grand Lodge from June, 1903, to June, 1904, as Grand Master, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 31st day of January, 1933. Most Worshipful Brother Bullard lived in Pennsylvania for a number of years and was only slightly known to most of the Masons now active in our

Grand Jurisdiction. He visited the Grand Lodge at our annual communication a few years ago, at which time he renewed old friendships and made new ones, and enjoyed himself immensely. He was one of Nebraska's pioneers. He led an active, useful life. Our record shows he attended thirty of our annual communications.

He died at the ripe old age of eighty-five and was laid to rest at a funeral service conducted by his comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic, in the Monument Cemetery in Philadelphia, on the 4th of February, 1933.

Since this address was written it has become my duty to record the death of another of our distinguished and beloved Past Grand Masters, Most Worshipful Charles E. Burnham of Norfolk, Nebraska. Most Worshipful Brother Burnham passed away at his home on the 29th of May, 1933. His death resulted from injuries received in an automobile accident.

He was our thirty-ninth Grand Master and was installed in 1904. He has been a constant attendant at our annual communications since that time, a faithful worker on the numerous committees on which he has had occasion to serve. He was a wholesome influence on all with whom he came in contact and a man whom we were all proud to call friend.

An occasional communication of the Grand Lodge was called at Norfolk on the 1st day of June, 1933, and the mortal remains of Brother Burnham were laid to rest by the loving hands of his brethren. Very Worshipful George Allen Beecher, our Grand Chaplain, conducted the funeral service at the home, and Most Worshipful Brother John R. Tapster conducted the Masonic burial service at the grave.

The following Grand Officers were present: M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master; R. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Senior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Marshal.

The following Past Grand Masters were present:

M. W. Brothers Harry A. Cheney, Andrew H. Viele, Ambrose C. Epperson, Joseph B. Fradenburg, Lewis E. Smith, Robert R. Dickson, Ira C. Freet, and John R. Tapster.

There were also present: Brother James M. Robertson, President, and W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent, of the Nebraska Masonic Home; W. Brother Edwin C. Yont, President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children; W. Brothers John B. Lichtenwallner, and Jonathan A. Frye, fellow members of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, together with a large number of Brethren, there being delegations present from practically every Lodge in the vicinity of Norfolk.

After formally opening the Grand Lodge, I requested M. W. Andrew H. Viele, Past Grand Master, and V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, to conduct a Memorial service for our beloved Past

Grand Master, M. W. Charles E. Burnham, which was done, before proceeding to the residence where the funeral service was held.

Father Time has taken his usual toll among the brethren of the fraternity. During the year, 596 brethren have passed to their eternal reward. Several of them had not only been active in their own lodges, but in the Grand Lodge and have been of invaluable service to this Grand Jurisdiction in the past.

I wish to mention here particularly W. Brother O. Edwin Mickey, who served for many years as Chairman of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, and President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, who died on January 6th, 1933; and W. Brother Frederick J. Sexsmith, Past Master, and Secretary of Garfield Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., who gave a great deal of his time and labor, in relieving distress among our Brethren in Northeastern Nebraska, one year ago, who died on November 20th, 1932.

CONFERENCE OF THE GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

On the 20th day of February, 1933, our Grand Secretary, Most Worshipful Brother Lewis E. Smith, and myself attended the Grand Masters' Conference in Washington, D. C. At this conference, several matters of vital importance to Masonry throughout the United States were discussed. Ideas were presented and an exchange of views had which cannot help but result in great good to Masonry in general throughout the United States.

The different Grand Jurisdictions, like the nations of the world, have been drawn closer together by the progress that has been made in our methods of communication during the last few years, and the problems of these Grand Jurisdictions have become to a greater and greater degree, common problems, and the need of cooperation in Masonry, as in everything else, has increased.

I recommend and hope that the incoming Grand Master will attend the annual Conference next year.

What I have said relative to the Grand Masters' Conference applies with even greater force to the Grand Secretaries' Conference.

Our Grand Secretaries, who retain their positions for a greater period of years, and who are continually handling the details of our organization and are in continual correspondence with each other, particularly with regard to brethren belonging to one jurisdiction who reside in another, should get together at least annually where they can contact each other, become acquainted, and build up between themselves a spirit of friendly cooperation which will enable them to handle the problems, continually presenting themselves, in a friendly, helpful, cooperative way.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

On the 21st and 22nd of February, the Grand Secretary and myself and Brother Edwin Huwaldt, Chairman of the Committee on the George Washington Memorial, attended the twenty-third annual convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Virginia. The meetings were held at the auditorium in the Memorial, and in the Alexandria-Washington Lodge room in Alexandria. The program was inspiring and instructive, and the hospitality of Alexandria-Washington Lodge was worthy of the reputation of the Old South.

The Memorial is not yet finished. It is being built on a "pay as you go" plan. Nebraska has paid only 56.5 per cent of its original quota, which was \$1.00 per capita, or about 35 per cent of its quota at \$1.70 per capita. Some states have paid several times their quota. Until economic conditions improve, I do not believe it wise to insist on the brethren throughout this Jurisdiction raising our quota. However, this is an undertaking which deserves our hearty support and which, when conditions permit, I hope will be carried forward, and that Nebraska will take her place on the honor roll with other Jurisdictions who have done their full share in the construction of this great temple. George Washington does not belong to Alexandria or to the State of Virginia. The priceless relics showing his connection with our fraternity do not belong to any one lodge. They belong to Masonry.

There on Shooter's Hill, overlooking the Potomac and the City of Washington, the Masonry of the United States is building this great Memorial to house these relics. The Memorial itself is a beautiful structure of granite and marble rising four hundred feet into the sky. It is built as permanent as the pyramids and is a fitting expression of the Masons' love for Washington, and of their belief in the principles of Masonry exemplified in the life and work of him who is first in Masonry in America.

This Memorial must be completed, and Nebraska Masons must do their part.

VISITATIONS

I was installed as Grand Master at the communication of the Grand Lodge on February 13, which had been called to assist in the burial services of our Grand Master, Edwin B. Johnston.

The responsibilities of this office came upon me at a time when I not only did not anticipate assuming them, but in which I found myself almost wholly unprepared to take care of them. I found these responsibilities even greater than I anticipated and requiring a great deal of thought, effort, and time.

Due to this fact, it has been impossible for me to accept a large number of the invitations which I have received to visit Lodges and Masonic meetings. This has been a matter of much regret to me, because I have very greatly enjoyed the visitations that I have been permitted to make.

On the 18th of April, I attended Harvard Lodge No. 44, which was celebrating the sixtieth anniversary in Masonry of a member of that Lodge. This brother had been raised in Harvard Lodge sixty years ago and had been a continuous member and worker in the Lodge during this entire period.

On April 26, I attended one of the smokers given by the Omaha Lodges. This was an enjoyable occasion. By means of these smokers, the Omaha Lodges have kept in closer contact with their members and created a friendly spirit of cooperation between the Lodges themselves. I enjoyed being with them.

On the evening of the 27th of April, the two Hastings Lodges gave a reception for the Grand Master. This reception was attended by a large number of brethren from other lodges. I was particularly proud to have with us on that occasion my brethren from my home Lodge and from the west end of the state. This was one of the happiest occasions of my life, and I shall always remember it and the courtesies shown me with a great deal of pleasure.

On the 28th of April, I was graciously received by Lancaster Lodge No. 54 at Lincoln, and it was my pleasure on that occasion to present the fifty-year badge to four brethren of that Lodge.

On the 4th of May, it was my privilege to visit Fairfield Lodge No. 84, at Fairfield, Nebraska, and to present a brother of that Lodge with a fifty-year badge.

On the 9th of May, at the invitation of the Worthy Grand Matron, I attended the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star in Lincoln and was permitted to address an audience of two thousand delegates and members of this splendid order.

At the time of the writing of this address, I have numerous other invitations which I hope to be able to accept before my term of office expires.

Since writing the above, I have made one more visitation which I wish to record.

On the 29th of May, 1933, the brethren of my home Lodge, Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285, at Bridgeport, held an informal reception for me at the auditorium of the high school building. There were representatives from twenty-two of the neighboring lodges present. Very Worshipful George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, delivered the principal address of the occasion. Other short addresses were delivered by members of Camp Clarke Lodge, and visitors.

This was a splendid occasion, for which I am more than grateful. It will always be one of the most pleasant memories of my short career as Grand Master. I feel that I am justly proud of my home lodge, not only for the splendid way in which they received me, but for the fine spirit of Masonry which the Lodge has always manifested.

INVITATIONS OUTSIDE OF THIS JURISDICTION

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has invited the Grand

Lodge of Nebraska to send a delegate to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to be held at Boston on June 25 to June 28 of this year. This invitation was sent to Brother Johnston and was accepted by him. I request that this Grand Lodge provide funds to take care of the expenses of a representative of our Grand Jurisdiction to this historical celebration.

The United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England has issued to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska a formal invitation to attend the celebration in connection with the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial in London July 17 to July 22 of this year. We have acknowledged the receipt of the invitation and expressed regret that conditions will not permit our Grand Lodge to be represented at that time. This Grand Lodge sent two delegates to England to attend the celebration in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of this Memorial, but the expense would be too great under present conditions for us to send representatives to the coming celebration.

BOND FOR THE OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES

A few years ago we amended our law authorizing the Grand Secretary to obtain a blanket bond covering the funds in the hands of the secretaries and treasurers of subordinate lodges and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, the cost of the bond to be prorated among the subordinate lodges. This has proved to be a wise action. However, bond rates have gone up, and a great many bonding companies have become of doubtful solvency. The amount of premium has been far in excess of the loss that the bonding companies have had to meet. The amount of funds carried by each subordinate lodge is comparatively small, and the possible loss from any one source is not large.

From our experience in the past, the Grand Lodge could carry this risk on all of the subordinate lodge officers at as low, or perhaps lower rate than we have been paying and avoid the hazard of the bonding company failing and leaving us without a bond after we have paid our premium.

I recommend that the law be changed to provide for the setting aside of \$5,000.00 from our general fund as reserve and permitting the Grand Lodge to issue bonds to the subordinate lodges upon their secretaries and treasurers in such amounts as the subordinate lodge may require, and that the subordinate lodges be required to pay the Grand Lodge a premium on such bond, not to exceed the amount of premium which we are now paying, and not to exceed an amount which experience has indicated, or may indicate in the future, will be adequate to carry this risk.

PAST MASTERS' CERTIFICATES

A man who has gone through the chairs in a local lodge and has presided over his lodge as Master has received an honor of which he has a right to be justly proud. He has also rendered service to the fraternity for which he is entitled to just recognition.

Most lodges present their Past Masters with jewels, but these jewels cannot be worn on all occasions.

Our Grand Master, Edwin B. Johnston, after studying this matter, had decided to recommend to the Grand Lodge that certificates under the seal of the Grand Lodge be issued to retiring Masters for a permanent record which they could always have with them, showing their relationship and service to the fraternity. These certificates are to be cards of approximately the size of our receipts for dues, only to be of a much more permanent nature. It was Grand Master Johnston's idea that the local lodge or the retiring Master should pay the Grand Lodge for these cards, the cost to be somewhere between 50c and \$1.00, depending upon the elaborateness of the card.

After giving this matter considerable thought, I am in accord with Brother Johnston's idea, and I wish to recommend to the Grand Lodge that it authorize the issuing of such certificates, the retiring Master or the subordinate lodge in each case, however, to pay for the same.

GRAND LODGE DUES

This year our local lodges have had greater trouble than they have ever experienced before in meeting their Grand Lodge dues. The bank moratorium, coming as it did just prior to the time that the law requires these dues to be in, has made it difficult, and in some cases impossible for the subordinate lodges to pay their obligations to the Grand Lodge. I have had a large number of requests from subordinate lodges to extend the time for the paying of their dues. I have answered these requests, endeavoring to show the importance of the Grand Lodge dues being paid, and requesting the cooperation of each of the lodges to extend their best efforts to meet this obligation.

We have met with hearty cooperation by the officers of the local lodges. Some of them have made unusual efforts to comply with our requests, and I am pleased to report that the amount of outstanding dues is greatly below the amount that we anticipated it would be when these requests first began to come in.

I wish to extend to the officers of the subordinate lodges my deepest appreciation for the earnest efforts they have made to assist the Grand Lodge in handling this difficult situation, and I wish to say further that no local lodge which has done its best, even though it has not been able to meet its obligations, need fear the action of the Grand Lodge with reference to it. Masonry is a big cooperative institution with definite functions to perform which require the expenditure of money. These functions can and will be carried on through the cooperation of us all, by each one doing his part.

TRIAL COMMISSIONS

Our trial by commission has during the year again shown the wisdom of the action of this Grand Lodge in adopting this method of handling this serious question.

Since being installed as Grand Master, I have appointed ten trial commissions. I do not have a record of the number of trial commissions appointed by Brother Johnston. In all cases the commission has acted wisely and fairly, and sometimes at a great deal of sacrifice and inconvenience to themselves. I personally wish to express my appreciation to the members of these commissions for their service to our order.

DECISIONS

While I have been called upon to express some opinions as to matters of Masonic law, none of my opinions have been of sufficient importance or on matters of sufficiently vital interest to dignify as a "decision," or to take up the time of this Grand Lodge in discussing it.

I find, however, that Brother Johnston has made two decisions on matters of importance.

A brother who had withdrawn from membership several years ago petitioned a lodge for reinstatement. An objection was filed with the Master. The question arose, should the objection apply in like manner to an objection filed to an original petition for membership? Brother Johnston decided that the petitioning brother was in the same status as a profane, and that an objection filed against his petition for readmission was as effective as an objection would be which was filed against a candidate for admission, the objection being filed before a ballot was taken.

The second decision of Brother Johnston involved the reinstatement of a member of an extinct lodge who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, there being no charges of any kind against the brother. Grand Master Johnston decided that he had the authority as Grand Master to reinstate this brother and to issue a demit to him, which was done.

WEAK LODGES

At our last annual communication the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a Committee on Weak Lodges. This Committee was appointed and will make a report at this communication.

There are a number of lodges in this state which are not functioning. Some of them are not holding regular meetings or showing any activity whatsoever. There are a number of brethren in each of these lodges who are good Masons and who have made an effort to keep the lodge alive, but they seem to have gotten discouraged.

It is my opinion that a small lodge in a small community, when it functions properly, is of valuable service to the community and to the fraternity. Yet a lodge which does not function at all is of more detriment to the fraternity than if it did not exist.

Most of these lodges appear to be able to keep themselves within the letter of Section 79 of our law. It is my opinion that this section is too lenient, and that it ought to be amended to provide that a lodge's charter shall be subject to forfeiture if a lodge fails to hold a regular

meeting for four successive months, and I recommend that the law be so changed. This recommendation is in accord with the report of the Committee on Weak Lodges which will be presented here.

NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME AND MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME

I have had the privilege of attending one meeting of the Board of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home. I have not been privileged to visit either the Masonic-Eastern Star Home or the Nebraska Masonic Home during my term of office. My plans for making these visits have each time been interfered with. However, I have been in close touch with the work that we are doing at both of these institutions. We are serving Masonry, and we are serving humanity.

I wish to commend our brethren and our sisters of the Eastern Star who have had charge of this work for their unselfish and efficient service and to wish them Godspeed in carrying on this excellent work.

MASONIC EDUCATION

Masonry, like any other institution, must give value received for what it gets. The best return we can give the brethren throughout the state is a comprehensive program of Masonic education.

I believe that while this work should be extended, it should not be left altogether up to the local lodges to determine whether or not they will take advantage of the facilities offered them by our Committee. If we leave it up to the local lodges, the aggressive, strong lodges are the ones who will seek this aid, while the weak lodges will not take advantage of it. It would be a great aid to the fraternity if an educational program under the supervision of the Grand Lodge could be carried on in our lodges, and particularly our weak lodges. I believe this can be done without any great addition to the money we are now expending. Programs in these weaker lodges could be arranged by our Grand Custodian, in connection with the Committee on Masonic Education. The stronger lodges in the vicinity could sponsor programs in the weaker lodges, and in doing so would not only create interest in their own lodge, but would revive an interest in Masonry in the weaker lodges.

Until such time that we can afford to employ a man who will take charge of this work, I suggest that it be placed in the hands of the Grand Custodian, to be handled by him not as a part of his ritualistic work, but handled separate and distinct from this. The Grand Custodian has a fine corps of deputies throughout the state who can handle the ritualistic work and leave him free, in addition to merely supervising promulgation of the ritualistic work, to supervise also an educational program which will reach the lodges which need it most. This educational work is too important to the welfare of the fraternity to let drop.

PROMULGATION OF THE WORK

Our efficient Grand Custodian and his deputy Custodians have continued their valuable service this year. Due to their splendid efforts, our lodges are doing fine work. The number, both of lodges and individuals, holding certificates of proficiency has increased. So far as the ritualistic work is concerned, Masonry in this jurisdiction is in fine condition.

BY-LAWS APPROVED

A number of lodges have changed their by-laws this year. I have been called upon to approve a large number, most of them changes pertaining to the matter of dues and fees. Wherever these by-laws have complied with the law of the Grand Lodge, I have approved them, as I do not consider it the Grand Master's prerogative to dictate to the subordinate lodges just what their by-laws shall be so long as they comply with our law.

I regret to see so many lodges reducing their dues. I do not believe the reductions that they are making will be sufficiently attractive to those who are not paying their dues to induce them to pay up, and that in the end these lodges, most of which are operating on a "shoe-string" now, will find that they are seriously hampered financially by these reductions in dues.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS

I have issued the following dispensations to Lodges to hold elections and install officers out of time:

To Litchfield Lodge No. 278 to hold their annual election at a date other than their regular meeting.

To Lancaster Lodge No. 54 to install an officer out of time.

To Elwood Lodge No. 167 to hold their election at a date other than their regular meeting.

To Evergreen Lodge No. 153 to meet to elect a Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of their Secretary-elect.

In each of these cases the request for special dispensation was made upon justifiable grounds, and neither the Lodge or any of the members of it were at fault, and I recommend the return of the \$10.00 charge paid by the Lodges in these cases.

I also issued an order to Rob Morris Lodge No. 46 setting aside the election of the Master and the Treasurer of said Lodge and ordering the Lodge to call a special meeting for the purpose of electing a Master and a Treasurer. The Master and the Treasurer declared elected at their regular meeting did not receive a majority of the votes cast, so I felt it necessary, in order that their procedure might be regular, to set aside the election and order a new election as to these officers.

NEW TEMPLES

Pursuant to our law and upon the approval of the Temple Building Advisory Committee, I have approved the application of the Lincoln Lodges to expend their funds in the building of a Temple.

I also approved the application of Mosaic Lodge, No. 55, Norfolk, Nebraska, to expend its funds toward the building of a Masonic Temple at Norfolk.

In both instances, either the lodges themselves or the Templecraft had sufficient assets to build these Temples without going into debt. Any debts which they will incur in the building of them will be only temporary and will be paid as soon as they are able to liquidate some of their investments.

I also approved the application of Melrose Lodge No. 60, Orleans, Nebraska, to use its funds to purchase a two-story bank building. It appeared from the application and the investigation I made that the Lodge has sufficient funds on hand to purchase the building, and that the rental income from the building would in all probability reduce rather than increase the expenses of the Lodge from the expenses they now incur in renting a lodge room.

EXTENSIONS OF TIME FOR EXAMINATIONS

I have been called upon to grant permission to a number of lodges to examine Master Masons for proficiency. I have been pleased to grant this approval in each case.

CONCLUSION

I am unable accurately to report on the work done by our deceased Grand Master, Brother Edwin B. Johnston. His office files indicate that he gave every matter coming before him prompt and careful attention, but they cannot begin to reflect the time and labor expended in the performance of his duties as Grand Master. I do not find a complete record of his visitations and will not attempt to report to you on the invaluable service he was able to render our fraternity during the few months that he was permitted to be active among us. He, with his active, businesslike, analytical mind, grasped our problems and solved them as they presented themselves. When I was installed as Grand Master, I found the Grand Lodge affairs committed to the Grand Master in excellent condition, no work being left undone which could or should have been done by him prior to his decease. I regret that I cannot make a more adequate report on his doings, but you who came in contact with him know that he did his work well.

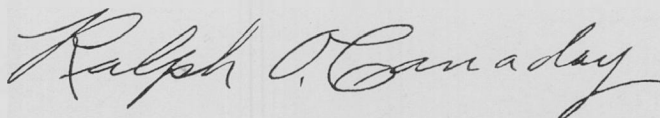
Masonry in this jurisdiction has undergone and is now undergoing a serious test. Due to the splendid foundations laid for us and the foresight of those who have handled our affairs in the past, our Grand Lodge is in excellent condition financially. Our local lodges which have exercised foresight in their financial affairs are weathering the storm without any great hardship. The other lodges that are in trouble should in the future follow the example of the Grand Lodge and of the other lodges who have budgeted their finances and who were prepared to meet this emergency when it came. I am glad to report that indications are of more activity and interest in the fraternity now than there has been for some months. It has been my earnest desire wherever I have

had the opportunity to impress upon the brethren the need for Masonry in times such as we have gone through and are going through, and I believe that the brethren throughout this jurisdiction are beginning to realize this.

In closing I want to pay particular tribute to the Masons throughout the state who have given of their time and their energy to carry on and hold the standard of Masonry aloft during these difficult times. I want particularly to express my gratitude to the members of the different committees of the Grand Lodge who have served so faithfully and well during the past year. The committees in charge of looking after our less fortunate brethren and their dependents have found their work particularly arduous, but they have performed their duties conscientiously and with zeal. In the persons of our Grand Secretary, Brother Lewis E. Smith, and our Grand Custodian, Brother Lute M. Savage, Masonry has two servants whose zeal for the fraternity has been tested and not found wanting. They have never hesitated to go on foot and out of their way whenever the need of the fraternity demanded.

Personally, I have enjoyed the few months that I have been permitted to act as your Grand Master. I have not been able to do all of the things I should like to do, or to be of the service to the fraternity that I should like to be. I undoubtedly have made mistakes and have failed to do things that I should have done, but I have no apologies to offer, because I have done the best I knew how to do. My chief regret in turning over the gavel at the close of this communication of the Grand Lodge will be that I was not of greater service to you.

Fraternally yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ralph O. Canaday". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the text "Fraternally yours,".

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 is unnecessary to state that the past year has been one so filled with problems, that it would be impossible in this brief report, to enumerate the many perplexing questions that have arisen. However, as heretofore, the Grand Officers, Officers of the Subordinate Lodges, and the Brethren, have cooperated to the fullest extent, and conditions in the Jurisdiction, with but few exceptions, are good.

RETURNS FOR 1931

Last year there were \$1,230.50 of unpaid Grand Lodge dues. Of this amount \$1,208.30 has been collected, and credited to the General Fund, leaving a balance of \$22.20, due from Joppa Lodge No. 76.

RETURNS FOR 1932

All of the Lodges made their returns complete, within the time prescribed by our law. The Bank Holiday came just before the Grand Lodge fees and dues were payable. For this reason, many of the Lodges have been unable to pay their indebtedness in full.

Ninety-three Lodges are owing the Grand Lodge \$14,680.80. Many of the Lodges are arranging to make payments on their past due indebtedness, within the next thirty days. A few of the Lodges will not be able to take care of their full indebtedness until early in the Fall. A small number of Lodges will have to receive special attention. I wish to again emphasize the necessity of every Lodge budgeting its receipts and expenditures, for the reason, that not only some of the smaller Lodges, but some of the older and larger Lodges, have been unable to meet their obligations.

A complete list of the warrants on hand, from the Ninety-three Lodges, are in a permanent record in this office. This will be submitted to the auditor who checks the books, and to the Committee on Finance of the Grand Lodge, for consideration. It is not thought advisable to publish the list in this report.

GRIEVANCES

There has been but one case appealed this year. This, together with two petitions for restoration, will be transmitted to the Committee on Grievances.

DEATH OF OUR GRAND MASTER

Without warning, Most Worshipful Brother Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master of Masons, was called from us, on the afternoon of Saturday, February 11th, 1933.

Apparently, in the best of health and spirits, he had been in this office a few days previous, planning the usual activities, and preparing for the strenuous work of the last few months of his administration.

No Brother has ever occupied the office of Grand Master, who has had a higher conception of its duties, or a more earnest desire to preside over this Grand Lodge with dignity and fairness. The problems during the year had been so numerous that the Grand Master had found it necessary to be in daily contact with this office, and he was here in person frequently. It is hard to realize that he is not with us today. No one can measure the influence which he wielded in the lives of the Brethren of this Jurisdiction. His passing is an irreparable loss to this Grand Body.

INSTALLATION OF M. W. RALPH O. CANADAY
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF NEBRASKA

In accordance with Article XII, Constitution of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, at an Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge, held February 13th, 1933, at Grand Island, Nebraska, M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, assisted by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, acting as Marshal, installed Most Worshipful Brother Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska.

CONFERENCES OF SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE LODGES

Complying with the suggestions of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication in 1932, it was my privilege to conduct seven Conferences of Lodge Secretaries. The attendance was as follows:

Scotts Bluff	12 Lodges.....	43 Brethren.....	6 Secretaries
Sidney	8 Lodges.....	24 Brethren.....	6 Secretaries
Omaha	29 Lodges.....	70 Brethren.....	26 Secretaries
Lincoln	15 Lodges.....	47 Brethren.....	10 Secretaries
Wayne	16 Lodges.....	36 Brethren.....	15 Secretaries
Hastings	28 Lodges.....	53 Brethren.....	23 Secretaries
Auburn	19 Lodges.....	48 Brethren.....	14 Secretaries

A total of 127 Lodges, 321 Brethren, and 100 Secretaries, were in attendance at these Conferences, as enumerated above.

This is presented to the Grand Lodge for its consideration, as to whether or not this work shall be continued during the coming year.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the past year, 35 Fifty Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

Debit.

Received from 41,359 members, net, at \$2.00 each.....	\$ 82,718.00
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges	688.40
Received from supplies sold to Lodges	1,471.06
Received from 451 initiations, (1 prior to 1922) at \$5.00 each.	2,255.00
Received from 450 initiations at \$5.00 each	2,250.00

Received from 6 affiliations at \$10.00 each	60.00
Received from interest on daily balances, to April 30, 1933, inclusive	47.17
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Total due from Lodges and interest	\$ 89,489.63
Credit.	
Paid The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 31,019.25
Transferred to the Relief Fund	6,429.35
Transferred to the Supply Account.....	1,471.06
Transferred to the General Fund.....	27,533.30
Paid Federal tax on checks04
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Total cash paid out and transferred	\$ 66,453.00
Due from Lodges, warrants on hand	14,680.80
Cash on hand, May 16, 1933.....	8,355.83
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Total	\$ 89,489.63

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Debit

May 18, 1932, Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....	\$ 30,801.02
Interest on daily balances, Live Stock National Bank.....	170.79
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee	17.71
Unexpended balance, Grand Secretary's Traveling Expense...	50.68
Unexpended balance, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions	20.58
Unexpended balance, Grand Custodian's expense	13.48
Unexpended balance, Grand Master's expense.....	116.81
Unexpended balance, Pay-roll account	10.98
Unexpended balance, Grand Master Johnston's expense	400.15
Special dispensations	30.00
Dues, suspended member Lebanon Lodge No. 58, extinct.....	20.00
Received from Lodges, 1931 dues, etc.	1,208.30
Bond Company, payment of shortage, Ionic Lodge No. 87.....	200.00
State Bank of Omaha, twenty per cent dividend.....	77.35
Return part cash advanced to supply account	500.00
Received from special account, Live Stock National Bank....	27,533.30
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Total cash on hand and received during the year.....	\$ 61,171.15

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Credit

Pay-roll session 1932	\$ 5,048.84
Jewels for four Past Grand Masters.....	400.00
Stenographer for Finance Committee, session 1932.....	10.00
Grand Tyler, session 1932.....	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1932.....	10.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc.....	1,149.32

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00	
Audit, Grand Lodge Books	72.00	
Bond for Grand Secretary.....	75.00	
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings.....	85.00	
Bond for employees	10.00	
Bond for Treasurers and Secretaries of subordinate Lodges..	516.30	
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1932	206.80	
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau.....	300.00	
Transferred to Permanent Reserve Fund.....	1,740.42	
Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	2,390.00	
Expense, Grand Custodian.....	1,800.00	
Expense, Grand Master Johnston.....	1,500.00	
Expense, Grand Master Canaday.....	850.00	
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions...	600.00	
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	500.00	
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	400.00	
Grand Secretary's traveling expense.....	500.00	
Expense, Trial Commissions.....	400.00	
Expense, Seventy-fifth anniversary of Grand Lodge.....	660.82	
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	
100 Fifty-year badges	160.00	
Rent, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933.....	1,000.00	
Paid, Ionic Lodge No. 87, shortage of Secretary.....	200.00	
Jewel for Past Grand Master Ralph O. Canaday.....	100.00	
Premium on depository bonds.....	342.00	
Premium, Workmen's Compensation, 1932-1933.....	28.08	
Entered Apprentice fee, paid twice, Alliance Lodge No. 183..	10.00	
Dispensation fee, returned, Potter Lodge No. 313.....	10.00	
Furniture and fixtures—repairing chairs in library.....	17.00	
Unappropriated expense:		
Flowers for funerals—Grand Master and Past Grand Master..	36.88	
Special work—Lute M. Savage.....	131.65	
Federal tax on checks	1.86	
Premium on bond for Grand Secretary	29.60	
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:		
Postage	\$428.82	
Incidental items, not regular office expense.....	210.77	
Stationery and blanks.....	457.59	
Janitor	82.25	
Incidentals	80.25	
Telephone and calls, (less received from Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery).....	188.07	
Telegrams	52.25	1,500.00
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....		30,264.58
Total		\$ 61,171.15

TRIAL BALANCE

May 16, 1933.

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 1.00	
Due from Lodges, 1931 dues, etc.	22.20	
Building & Improvement Fund		\$ 11,494.75
Maintenance Fund		11,494.75
Furniture and Fixtures	4,972.75	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary	400.00	
Special Account, Live Stock National Bank....	8,355.87	
Cash, General Fund	30,264.58	
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Star Home	1.00	
Inventory		35,708.70
Due from Lodges, 1932 dues, etc.	14,680.80	
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	\$ 58,698.20	\$ 58,698.20

INVENTORY

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 1.00	
Due from Lodges, 1931 dues, etc.	22.20	
Furniture and Fixtures	4,972.75	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary	400.00	
Special Account, Live Stock National Bank ...	8,355.87	
Cash, General Fund	30,264.58	
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Home	1.00	
Due from Lodges, 1932 dues, etc.	14,680.80	58,698.20

LIABILITIES

Building & Improvement Fund	\$ 11,494.75	
Maintenance Fund	11,494.75	22,989.50
		<hr/>
Net assets		\$ 35,708.70

GENERAL RELIEF FUND

Cash Debit.

May 16, 1932, Cash on hand	\$ 1,867.08
Interest on daily balances	19.43
Transferred from Permanent Reserve Fund	5,000.00
Payments on Relief notes	1,965.00
Live Stock National Bank, Special Account	6,429.35
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Total	\$ 15,280.86

Cash Credit

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	\$ 8,500.00
Paid Oakland Lodge No. 91	60.00
Paid Federal tax on checks04
Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln.....	6,720.82
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Total	\$ 15,280.86

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 16, 1933.

Cash Debit.

May 17, 1932, Cash on hand	\$ 585.94
Transferred from General Fund	1,740.42
Interest on bonds	884.88
Portland General Electric bonds paid (loan No. 9).....	2,977.50
Profit on above bonds	22.50

\$ 6,211.24

Cash Credit

Transferred to Relief Fund, order of Grand Lodge.....	\$ 5,000.00
\$1,000.00 Canadian 4% bonds, due October 1, 1933, purchased, cost	1,000.00
Accrued interest on bond purchased	3.11
Paid Federal tax on checks .....	.04
May 16, 1933, Cash on hand United States National Bank....	208.09

\$ 6,211.24

BONDS ON HAND

Loan No. 7—\$17,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% bonds, cost \$950.00 each, Nos. M61074 to M61090, inclusive \$	16,150.00
Loan No. 8—\$1,000.00 par value Province of Alberta, 4½% bond, No. 1512, cost	985.00
Loan No. 11—\$1,000.00 par value, Dominion of Canada 4% bond, cost \$950.00, No. 61065.....	950.00
Loan No. 12—\$1,000.00 par value, Dominion of Canada, 4% bond, due Oct. 1, 1933, No. A18048, cost	1,000.00

Total cost of bonds on hand	\$ 19,085.00
Cash on hand	208.09

Total assets May 16, 1933	\$ 19,293.09
Total assets last year	21,648.44

Loss in assets account transfer to Relief Fund.....\$ 2,355.35

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 16, 1933.

Cash Debit.

May 17, 1932, Cash on hand	\$ 1,455.55
Supplies sold to Lodges, 1932	1,471.06
Interest on daily balances	11.76
Sold to Grand Chapter, R. A. M., record book and register	7.60

\$ 2,945.97

Cash Credit.

Paid for postage	\$	55.00	
Paid for supplies		1,065.65	
Paid for express on supplies		12.47	
Federal tax on checks .....		.56	
Paid to Lodges for supplies returned		5.00	
General Fund, return of cash		500.00	
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank		1,307.29	
			<hr/>
	\$	2,945.97	
May 17, 1932, supplies on hand	\$	3,580.93	
May 17, 1932, cash on hand		1,455.55	5,036.48
May 16, 1933, supplies on hand		3,388.44	
May 16, 1933, cash on hand		1,307.29	4,695.73
			<hr/>
Shrinkage in assets	\$		340.75
Returned cash to General Fund	\$	500.00	
Profit on supplies for the year		159.25	340.75

BUILDING & IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash Debit.

May, 17, 1932, Cash on hand	\$	6,764.42	
Interest on bonds, etc.		4,100.56	
Bonds paid, Valentine School bond, loan No. 15.....		1,000.00	
Bonds paid, Portland General Electric bonds, No. 14.....		1,985.00	
Bonds paid, Portland General Electric bonds, No. 16.....		992.50	
Bonds paid, Grand Island School bonds, No. 18		6,030.00	
Profit on 3 Portland General Electric bonds, paid		22.50	
			<hr/>
Total cash on hand and received during the year.....	\$	20,894.98	

Cash Credit.

Bonds purchased	\$	20,030.00	
Premium on Valentine School bonds		12.45	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		91.78	
Federal tax on checks .....		.04	
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank		760.71	
			<hr/>
	\$	20,894.98	

TRIAL BALANCE

May 16, 1933

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$	760.71	
Bonds at cost		99,650.00	
			<hr/>
	\$	100,410.71	

INVENTORY

Cash	\$	760.71
Bonds at cost		99,650.00
		<hr/>
		\$100,410.71

BONDS, BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M153350.....	\$	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154868.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154869.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154870.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154871.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154872.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154695.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154696.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154697.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154698.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154699.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154700.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154701.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154702.....		1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154703.....		1,000.00
Province of Ontario 4% bond, No. A.L.21987.....		1,000.00
\$55,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% Bonds, Nos. M61009 to M61063, inclusive, cost \$950.00 each.....		52,250.00
\$7,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway 4½% bonds, Nos. M40555 to M40561, inclusive, cost \$980.00 each.....		6,860.00
\$2,000.00 par value Province of Alberta 4½% bonds, Nos. 1513-1514, cost \$985.00 each		1,970.00
\$1,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bond, No. BN1685, cost		970.00
\$8,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% bonds, Nos. M61066 to M61073, inclusive, cost \$950.00 each.....		7,600.00
Canadian National Railway bonds, 4½%, Nos. M29685-M29247.		2,000.00
Valentine School bonds, 6%, due July 1, 1933, Nos. 26-27-28-29-30		5,000.00
Dominion of Canada 4% bonds, due Oct. 1, 1933. Nos. A-22901-A36961 to A36966, inclusive		7,000.00
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Total cost of bonds on hand	\$	99,650.00

MAINTENANCE FUND

National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln

Cash Debit

May 17, 1932, Cash on hand.....	\$	14,143.28
Interest on daily balances and bonds.....		219.30
		<hr/>
		\$ 14,362.58

Cash Credit

Dundy County School Bond, District No. 16, purchased.....	\$ 1,000.00
Accrued interest on above bond.....	15.42
Maintenance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.....	2,000.00
Federal tax on checks.....	.02
Cash transferred to Live Stock National Bank.....	11,347.14
	<hr/>
	\$ 14,362.58

MAINTENANCE FUND

Live Stock National Bank, Omaha

Cash Debit

Sept. 16, 1932, Cash transferred from National Bank of Commerce	\$ 11,347.14
Interest on bonds and daily balances.....	374.70
	<hr/>
	\$ 11,721.84

Cash Credit

Maintenance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.....	\$ 9,500.00
Federal tax on checks.....	.06
May 16, 1933, Cash on hand Live Stock National Bank, Omaha	2,221.78
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	\$ 11,721.84

BONDS ON HAND, MAINTENANCE FUND

\$3,000.00 Province of New Brunswick bonds, 4¾%, cost \$995.00 each	\$ 2,985.00
\$6,000.00 Canadian National Railway bonds, 4½%, cost \$980.00 each	5,880.00
\$1,000.00 Dundy County School bond, District No. 16, 5%....	1,000.00
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Total cost of all bonds on hand.....	\$ 9,865.00

SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

Cash Debit

May 17, 1932, Cash on hand.....	\$ 20.27
Interest on farm loan.....	125.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 145.27

Cash Credit

Paid, Dr. David C. Hilton, annuity.....	\$ 125.00
Federal tax on check.....	.02
May 16, 1933, Cash on hand.....	20.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 145.27

Trial Balance

Surplus account	\$ 20.25	
Cash, National Bank of Commerce.....	\$ 20.25	
Gifts account		2,500.00
Bills receivable	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 2,520.25	\$ 2,520.25

Farm loan on hand:

Josef Zimola, 40 acres Saunders County.....\$ 2,500.00

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

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

The following report for the year ending May 16, 1933, is fraternally submitted by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

Securities on hand last year.....\$171,937.50
 Securities purchased during the year, Loans Nos. 355 and 356 6,500.00

Total securities on hand and purchased.....\$178,437.50
 Bond, Portland General Electric paid, Loan No. 352. Partial payments, Loans Nos. 308 and 314—total collection of principal 1,192.50

\$177,245.00

Less Luther L. Oliver loan No. 315, charged to farm account. 4,500.00

Total securities on hand May 16, 1933.....\$172,745.00

UNPAID INTEREST

No. 289—Tony J. Copple, \$165.00 due Oct. 1, 1932, \$165.00 due April 1, 1933.....	\$ 330.00
No. 297—Michael Foley, \$95.50, balance due May 1, 1932, \$162.50 due Nov. 1, 1932, \$162.50 due May 1, 1933.....	420.50
No. 305—Lena Kayl, \$49.00 balance due Sept. 1, 1932, \$99.00 due March 1, 1933	148.00
No. 306—Ernest J. Smith, \$80.50 balance due Nov. 1, 1932, \$123.75 due May 1, 1933.....	204.25
No. 307—Ernest J. Smith, due March 1, 1933.....	178.75
No. 311—Charles B. Compton, due March 1, 1933.....	154.00
No. 312—Otto H. Puls, due March 1, 1933.....	150.00
No. 313—Anna M. Grunke, due March 1, 1933.....	63.25
No. 321—Lizzie Otte, balance due April 1, 1933.....	110.00
No. 338—William H. Heise, \$137.50 due Aug. 1, 1932, \$137.50 due Feb. 1, 1933	275.00
No. 339—Robert Stevens, \$82.50 due Sept. 1, 1932, \$82.50 due March 1, 1933	165.00
No. 345—Max Siert, due Dec. 1, 1932.....	250.00
No. 348—William McFarland, \$175.00 due Aug. 1, 1932, \$175.00 due Feb. 1, 1933.....	350.00

Total\$ 2,798.75

UNPAID INTEREST

Several of the above items of past due interest, are in the process of adjustment. Two of the borrowers expect to give us additional security, and make out new papers. In other cases, we have chattel

mortgages on their crops, and some live stock. Everything is being done to help the borrower, and no loans are being foreclosed upon, except in cases where it is absolutely necessary to protect the interests of the Grand Lodge. If the Grand Lodge desires to give any instructions relative to the collection of this interest, the Finance Committee will be very glad to receive them. The total amount of past due interest, \$2,798.75, is not taken into account as an asset of the Orphans' Educational Fund, or of the Grand Lodge.

FARMS

The Nebraska Masonic Home has title to two farms:

1—Sandoe farm, containing 320 acres, in Boyd County, Nebraska.

2—Oliver farm, containing 160 acres, in Valley County, Nebraska.

Both of these farms are rented to new tenants, with the hope that they will produce some revenue this year.

FORECLOSURES

No. 309—Ingebord E. Paulson, \$6,000.00. This property has been foreclosed upon, and the stay expires May 17, 1933. Possession of the farm will be given to us in the next few days. A sale of this property is in prospect.

No. 311—Charles B. Compton. The borrower in this case was compelled to take advantage of the bankruptcy law, making it necessary for us to start foreclosure proceedings.

No. 338—William Heise. This borrower has agreed to give a deed to the farm, which the Finance Committee of the Home Board has agreed to accept.

All of the above named are good farms, and there should be no loss in any case.

LIST OF SECURITIES ON HAND

Mortgages and Bonds Owned by The Orphans' Educational Fund,
May 16th, 1933.

No.	Borrower	Property Located In	Amount
288—	Chris Hoeck	160 acres Dixon County	\$ 5,000.00
289—	Tony Copple	80 acres Thurston County	6,000.00
297—	Michael Foley	99 acres Washington County	6,500.00
305—	Lena Kayl	80 acres Dixon County	3,600.00
306—	Ernest J. Smith	67 acres Dakota County	4,500.00
307—	Ernest J. Smith	127.75 acres Dakota County	6,500.00
308—	Fred Weiler	80 acres Otoe County	5,700.00
309—	I. E. Paulson	154 acres Antelope County	6,000.00
310—	Earl W. Cummings	124½ acres Nemaha County	4,000.00
311—	Charles B. Compton	60.40 acres Douglas County	2,800.00
312—	Otto H. Puls	80 acres Cass County	6,000.00
313—	Anna M. Grunke	76 acres Nemaha County	2,300.00
314—	Roy E. Johnson	35 acres Dixon County	1,900.00

317—George J. Adams.....160	acres Boone County	4,000.00
318—One bond Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, at par		1,000.00
319—Six bonds Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, at par		6,000.00
321—Lizzie Otte	160 acres Sherman County ..	5,000.00
325—Five Province of Ontario bonds, 4% par		5,000.00
325½—Three Province of Ontario bonds, 4%, par		3,000.00
326—14 Republic of Cuba bonds, at par		14,000.00
327—Harry F. DeBolt	56 acres Douglas County ..	1,200.00
328—Canadian National Railway bonds, 4½%		3,000.00
338—William H. Heise	80 acres Douglas County ...	5,000.00
339—Robert Stevens	40 acres Colfax County	3,000.00
340—One Province of New Brunswick bond 4¾%, cost		995.00
342—Five Dominion of Canada bonds 4%, cost \$950.00 each..		4,750.00
345—Max Siert	160 acres Douglas County ...	10,000.00
346—Five City of Winnipeg bonds, 4½%, cost		5,000.00
347—Henry Kortum	206 acres Merrick County ...	4,000.00
348—William McFarland	160 acres Boone County	7,000.00
349—Carl Christensen	160 acres Howard County ...	4,000.00
350—Gustave Sasse	160 acres Madison County ..	4,000.00
351—Wallace P. Dixon	80 acres Burt County	4,500.00
353—August Pehrson	200 acres Cedar County	9,000.00
354—Cornelius Colbenson.....	149.39 acres Dixon County	2,000.00
355—John Melchor, Jr.....	160 acres Platte County, 5½%	2,500.00
356—Four Dominion of Canada bonds, 4%, due Oct. 1, 1933.		4,000.00

Total securities on hand.....	\$172,745.00
Sandoe farm	6,327.04
Oliver farm	4,985.51
Paulson foreclosure	69.40
Compton foreclosure	5.40
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank	941.53

Total assets May 16, 1933.....	\$185,073.88
Total assets May 17, 1932	179,088.55
Net increase as shown by ledger.....	\$ 5,985.33

CASH

May 16, 1933.

May 17, 1932, Cash on hand	\$ 865.69
Unexpended Educational Fund, 1931-1932.....	290.37
Unexpended Educational Fund, 1932-1933	30.49
One bond paid, Loan No. 352	992.50
Profit on bond paid	7.50
Interest	6,169.55
Part payments, Loan Nos. 308 and 314	200.00
Securities purchased	\$ 6,500.00
Paulson foreclosure, Loan No. 309	33.00
Oliver farm	391.26

Sandoe farm	172.33	
Compton foreclosure, Loan No. 311.....	5.40	
Interest accrued on securities purchased	12.44	
Federal tax on checks .....	.14	
Educational work, Fremont Home	500.00	
May 16, 1933, Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank	941.53	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 8,556.10	\$ 8,556.10

TRIAL BALANCE

May 16, 1933

Inventory		\$185,073.88
Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 941.53	
Sandoe farm	6,327.04	
Oliver farm	4,985.51	
Paulson foreclosure	69.40	
Compton foreclosure	5.40	
Bills receivable	172,745.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$185,073.88	\$185,073.88

INVENTORY

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 941.53
Sandoe farm	6,327.04
Oliver farm	4,985.51
Paulson foreclosure	69.40
Compton foreclosure	5.40
Bills receivable	172,745.00
	<hr/>
Total assets May 16, 1933	\$185,073.88
Total assets May 17, 1932	179,088.55
	<hr/>
Net gain for the year	\$ 5,985.33

WAR RELIEF FUND

The War Relief Fund was transferred to the Children's Home Endowment Fund, as a whole, and the above fund was abolished. (See page 193, Grand Lodge proceedings for 1932).

Inventory	\$ 42,695.22	
Cash		\$ 1,535.22
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bonds.....		4,000.00
Dominion of Canada bonds		33,250.00
Province of Saskatchewan bonds		2,910.00
John H. Martig, et al.		1,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 42,695.22	\$ 42,695.22

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

CASH DEBIT

May 17, 1932, Cash on hand, United States National Bank....\$	453.92
Cash received from War Relief Fund.....	1,535.22
Interest from bonds and mortgages	3,559.93
Portland General Electric bond paid	992.50
Part payment, John H. Martig, et al.	200.00
Profit, Portland General Electric bond	7.50
Total	\$ 6,749.07

CASH CREDIT

Securities purchased	\$ 6,000.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased	18.59
Federal tax on check .....	.02
May 16, 1933, Cash on hand, United States National Bank...	730.46
Total	\$ 6,749.07

TRIAL BALANCE

Securities on hand	\$ 83,960.00	
Inventory		\$ 79,864.06
Cash, United States National Bank	730.46	
Bequests		4,826.40
	\$ 84,690.46	\$ 84,690.46

INVENTORY

Securities on hand	\$ 83,960.00	
Cash on hand	730.46	
	\$ 84,690.46	84,690.46

LIABILITIES

Bequest Account		4,826.40
Net assets		\$ 79,864.06
Add the bequest account, as it is only a book liability		4,826.40
Total assets May 16, 1933		\$ 84,690.46

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

Bonds.

No. 7—Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 5½%	\$ 10,000.00
No. 8—Dominion of Canada, 4%	950.00
No. 20—Dominion of Canada, 4%	950.00
No. 21—Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bonds, 5%	4,000.00
No. 22—Dominion of Canada, 4%	33,250.00
No. 23—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%	2,910.00
No. 26—Dominion of Canada, 4%, due Oct. 1, 1933.....	4,000.00
	\$ 56,060.00

Farm Loans.

No. 9—Anna Prochnow... 80 acres Douglas County ...5 %.	\$ 6,000.00
No. 10—Frank L. Frink...160 acres Madison County...5 %.	5,000.00
No. 11—Josef Nelson ....160 acres Madison County...5 %.	4,000.00
No. 12—J. H. Teegarden.. 80 acres Nemaha County...5 %.	2,000.00
No. 14—J. S. Joyce .....160 acres Knox County .....5½%.	1,300.00
No. 15—Mads Petersen ...160 acres Washington County 5½%.	2,800.00
No. 17—Guisepe Franco . 80 acres Saunders County...5½%.	4,000.00
No. 24—John H. Martig, et al	5 % . 800.00
No. 25—William Glaser ...160 acres Platte County ....5½%.	2,000.00

\$ 27,900.00

Bonds at cost	\$ 56,060.00
Farm mortgages	27,100.00
Martig note	800.00

\$ 83,960.00

PAST DUE INTEREST

Loan No. 9—Anna Prochnow, one half coupon due March 1, 1933..\$75.00
This will be paid in 60 days. No bond interest in default.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, cash Live Stock National Bank	\$ 30,264.58
General Relief Fund, cash National Bank of Commerce.....	6,720.82
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash	208.09
Permanent Reserve Fund, bonds	19,085.00
Building & Improvement Fund, cash	760.71
Building & Improvement Fund, bonds	99,650.00
Maintenance Fund, cash Omaha National Bank	154.36
Maintenance Fund, cash Live Stock National Bank	2,221.78
Maintenance Fund, bonds	9,865.00
Supply Account, cash	1,307.29
Service, Annuities and Gifts, cash	20.25
Service, Annuities and Gifts, mortgage	2,500.00
Orphans' Educational Fund, cash	941.53
Orphans' Educational Fund, securities	172,745.00
Orphans' Educational Fund, Sandoe farm	6,327.04
Orphans' Educational Fund, Oliver farm	4,985.51
Children's Home Endowment Fund, cash	730.46
Children's Home Endowment Fund, securities	83,960.00
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund	400.00
Due from Lodges, 1931	22.20
Due from Lodges, 1932	14,680.80
Special Account, cash	8,355.87

Total\$465,906.29

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 103, PROCEEDINGS 1932

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Lodge	Number
			Master Mason's		
365—	Lucius G. Comstock.....	June 9, 1882..		Lone Tree	No. 36
366—	Badge sent to England by M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master.				
367—	Carl Kroeger.....	July 8, 1882..		Hooper	No. 72
368—	Elisha F. Johnson.....	July 8, 1882..		Oliver	No. 38
369—	Edwin H. Burnham.....	Mar. 1, 1882..		Fairfield	No. 84
370—	Arthur W. Ladd.....	July 22, 1882..		Albion	No. 78
371—	George H. Downing.....	April 29, 1882..		Rob Morris	No. 46
372—	Henry W. Rice.....	April 24, 1878..		Rob Morris	No. 46
373—	Edward Cronau.....	Aug. 4, 1882..		Lotus	No. 289
374—	William M. Rosborough...	July 29, 1882..		Omaha	No. 288
375—	Emil Hansen.....	April 1, 1882..		Lone Tree	No. 36
376—	Chalkley J. Cooper.....	Aug. 11, 1882..		DeWitt	No. 111
377—	Charles M. Headrick.....	Sept. 13, 1881..		Tecumseh	No. 17
378—	Benjamin F. Kimble.....	Sept. 2, 1882..		Rob Morris	No. 46
379—	Worthie Shipley.....	May 15, 1882..		Palisade	No. 216
380—	George L. Hurst.....	Oct. 23, 1882..		Covert	No. 11
381—	Charles K. Hart.....	July 12, 1882..		Juniata	No. 42
382—	George A. Adams.....	.....	1877..	Lancaster	No. 54
383—	J. Homer Clark.....	April 26, 1877..		Lancaster	No. 54
384—	Leroy W. Garoutte.....	.....	1873..	Lancaster	No. 54
385—	Watson O. Forbes.....	.....	1875..	Lancaster	No. 54
386—	Elvin G. King.....	Oct. 3, 1881..		Lancaster	No. 54
387—	Melvin D. Clary.....	Mar. 27, 1883..		Lancaster	No. 54
388—	Edmund L. Temple.....	April 16, 1883..		Lancaster	No. 54
389—	Benjamin W. Reynolds...	Dec. 18, 1882..		Fremont	No. 15
390—	Replace badge lost by a Brother.				
391—	Richard G. Drysdale.....	Mar. 15, 1883..		Jewel	No. 149
392—	Ethan A. St. John.....	Oct. 11, 1882..		Mid-West	No. 317
393—	Peter L. Kissinger.....	Feb. 19, 1883..		Fairfield	No. 84
394—	Judson Hughes.....	Nov. 12, 1874..		Fremont	No. 15
395—	Chichester Chinn.....	Feb. 1, 1883..		St. Paul	No. 82
396—	John G. McIlvain.....	Feb. 27, 1883..		Platte Valley	No. 32
397—	Replace badge lost by a Brother.				
398—	Cyrus Black.....	Feb. 21, 1883..		Hickman	No. 256
399—	John O. Moore.....	Oct. 4, 1873..		Union	No. 287
400—	Charles C. Rittenhouse...	Mar. 23, 1883..		Hastings	No. 50
401—	Max J. Baehr.....	Oct. 31, 1881..		St. Paul	No. 82
402—	Alfred Hiller.....	Mar. 22, 1883..		Blue River	No. 30

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
RECEIVED SINCE LIST WAS PUBLISHED
IN GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS
1932

May 18, 1932, Cash on hand in United States National Bank		
Savings Department	\$	95.33
Receipt No.	Lodge	Amount
447—Covert No. 11		3.00
448—Diamond No. 291		1.00
449—John S. Bowen, No. 232.....		16.00
450—United States National Bank, interest		2.23
451—Fremont No. 15		4.00
452—Gothenburg No. 249		1.00
453—Prudence No. 179		3.00
Total Cash on hand and received during the year		\$ 125.56

CASH ON HAND AND RECEIVED DURING YEAR

CASH DEBIT

May 18, 1932, cash on hand	\$	95.33
Received during the year, receipts Nos. 447 to 453, inclusive...		30.23
	\$	125.56

CASH CREDIT

May 17, 1933, cash on hand, United States National Bank		
Savings Department	\$	125.56
	\$	125.56

RETURNS

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

Peru Lodge No. 14, and Fairfield Lodge No. 84 do not report whether they carry insurance or not. Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312 reports that they do not carry insurance. All other Lodges report carrying insurance on buildings, if owned, or personal property.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 11, 82, 84, and 165, a total of four, four less than last year. Of these four, the following had no delinquent dues for 1931: Nos. 11, 82, and 165.

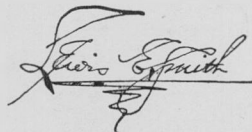
The number of delinquent members is reported to be 11,233, as compared to 7,811 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$101,807.80, as compared with \$70,656.83 for 1931, \$56,569.19, (second report) for 1930, \$40,153.25, (first report) for 1930, and \$39,553.26 for 1929.

The average for each delinquent is \$9.06, which is one cent more than last year.

The following Lodges report no suspended members on hand: Nos. 308, 320, 321, and 322.

Total number of Chartered Lodges	292
Number initiated during the year	451
Number passed	466
Number raised during the year	512
Number affiliated during the year	271
Number reinstated during the year.....	121
Number gained by other causes	4
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Total gross increase	908
Number demitted during the year	338
Number deceased during the year	596
Number suspended during the year	2058
Number expelled during the year	7
Number lost by other causes	3
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Total loss	3002
Net Loss for the year ending December 31st, 1932.....	2,094
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31st, 1931.....	41,359
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31st, 1932.....	39,265



Grand Secretary.

ROLL OF HONOR

Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues for the year 1932.

Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.

Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, Saint Paul.

Fairfield Lodge No. 84, Fairfield.

Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.

REPORT OF GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

I wish to begin my report this year with a heartfelt and sincere appreciation for the privilege of working with, and for, a man and a Mason, who as Grand Master was never too busy to listen to any call that came for advice or help; one who never failed to respond with the counsel and assistance, that seemed to lift one out of the trials and perplexities and renew his faith in things worth while.

He was in truth a "Master Builder," and it must have been such a Man as M. W. Edwin B. Johnston that the poet had in mind when he wrote;

"Of this good man, let this just praise be given,
Heaven was in his heart, before he was in Heaven."

The inspiration and example of his life will go with me to the end.

As this year has been one of unusual conditions, and an endeavor has been made to handle the school work in such a way that the greatest number possible could be reached with a minimum of expense, some of the meetings have been held jointly, with a number of lodges, in the larger centers.

The following numbered lodges have been served either by special school or jointly with others:

Nos. 4, 9, 14, 21, 23, 27, 29, 39, 43, 53, 55, 57, 60, 63, 64, 68, 81, 84, 86, 87, 90, 93, 95, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106, 108, 126, 127, 128, 129, 132, 133, 136, 137, 150, 151, 153, 154, 157, 161, 166, 167, 172, 173, 176, 180, 183, 189, 190, 192, 195, 196, 197, 203, 214, 216, 221, 222, 224, 225, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, 237, 241, 245, 251, 259, 261, 264, 271, 279, 282, 285, 286, 287, 291, 292, 294, 304, 311; with the eleven Lodges in Omaha and nine in Lincoln and two each in Grand Island and Hastings being covered jointly, making one hundred and eighteen. Three of the above mentioned were central schools.

Fifty-eight lodges have been examined and their records checked; and fifteen lodges have been visited one or more times for special reasons and attention.

DEPUTY CUSTODIANS

Two Deputy Custodians have resigned during the year; W. Alfred G. Hunt, who, because of poor health found that he could not continue, and with the real spirit of Masonry that has always characterized his endeavors, stepped aside that another might carry on—and W. Vincent S. Ramsey who could not find time from his duties as Sheriff to give proper attention to the work. Three new Deputies have been appointed as follows:

Byron S. Peterson, Saint Johns Lodge No. 25.

Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

Ray B. Bottorf, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.

All of the Deputy Custodians have given liberally of their time and effort to keep the work in order, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation for their assistance.

In order that the Craft may be fully advised, the list of active Deputy Custodians is given. These able Brethren are well distributed over the state and are at all times as ready to give, as the Craft are ready to receive, instruction and inspiration.

DEPUTY GRAND CUSTODIANS

W. Earl M. Bolen, 130.....	Ulysses
W. George A. Stevens, 158.....	Chadron
M. W. Andrew H. Viele, 55.....	Norfolk
W. Jesse Lowther, 219.....	Coleridge
W. John B. Lichtenwallner, 272.....	1148 Park Ave., Omaha
W. William J. Birkofer, 249.....	Gothenburg
W. Stanley P. Bostwick, 3.....	Masonic Temple, Omaha
W. Edwin H. Gerhart, 305.....	Newman Grove
W. John R. Easley, 49.....	Sutton
W. I. Donald Huston, 65.....	Osceola
W. Elmer Surber, 95.....	434 North 26th St., Lincoln
W. John M. Bennett, 19.....	1624 South St., Lincoln
W. Earl Barnette, 146.....	Holdrege
W. Jonathan A. Frye, 1.....	4812 Douglas St., Omaha
W. Ernest R. Reynolds, 124.....	Auburn
W. Osborne P. Simon, 174.....	Culbertson
W. Doc. L. Redfern, 300.....	Security Mutual Bldg., Lincoln
W. Austin F. Whitmire, 306.....	Sunol
W. Ward B. Schrack, 46.....	Kearney
W. Henning C. Johnson, 171.....	Merna
W. Carroll C. Raymer, 164.....	Atkinson
W. Byron S. Peterson, 25.....	412 Omaha Nat. Bank Bldg., Omaha
W. Raymond C. Cook, 6.....	Plattsmouth
W. Ray B. Bottorf, 33.....	Grand Island

GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

Have attended and assisted in the following ceremonies,
 Dedication of Masonic Temple, Beaver City, July 13, 1932.
 Funeral Services, M. W. Edwin B. Johnston, February 13, 1933.
 Installation, M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, February 13, 1933.

County gatherings, installations, and other special meetings have been attended in twelve instances in different parts of the state.

CERTIFIED BRETHREN

In addition to the two hundred and four listed in previous reports, the following have been examined and added to the list during the year.

These brethren, in passing the work along and assisting others, are demonstrating that the letter of the work combined with the real spirit of Masonry can do a great deal in keeping up the proficiency and morale of the lodges, even when work on actual candidates is lagging.

Their loyalty and activity is greatly appreciated.

Frank H. McCall, No. 3.

Alfred W. Sorg, No. 3.

Solon P. Jensen, No. 3.
Jay C. Griffith, No. 11.
Herbert T. White, No. 11.
Oscar D. Mardis, No. 14.
Charles G. Kingsolver, No. 14.
Lorne N. Wilson, No. 19.
Glendon B. Roshon, No. 19.
John W. Cronley, No. 19.
Alexander McKie, Jr., No. 25.
James McLaren, No. 25.
Frank E. Manske, No. 25.
Porter F. Dodson, No. 26.
J. Franklin Summers, No. 26.
Frank H. Newton, Jr., No. 30.
Bertie B. Conrad, No. 34.
Theodore H. Haden, No. 37.
Everett M. Wood, No. 37.
William D. Edson, No. 53.
Harley V. Styer, No. 54.
Clarence G. McNamee, No. 55.
Paul T. Williams, No. 56.
Fred Voss, Jr., No. 56.
Ralph D. Hall, No. 90.
Joseph P. Gillilan, No. 124.
Willie Burdette, No. 176.
William E. Edwards, No. 183.
Peter Smith, No. 187.
Clyde T. Nordstrom, No. 201.
Chester R. Barton, No. 201.
George B. Tonner, No. 210.
Ferris F. Cooley, No. 210.
Percy H. McClurg, No. 210.
Lindon S. Crain, No. 210.
Charles F. Eberline, No. 210.
Roy B. Gould, No. 219.
John W. Church, No. 220.
Charles F. McGuire, No. 225.
George Rath, No. 225.
Albert E. Wolf, No. 227.
Lewis E. Baker, No. 245.
Birgil E. Sumner, No. 246.
James A. Scott, No. 258.
Harley T. Cawthra, No. 295.
Carl C. Alford, No. 297.
Myron J. Ferriday, No. 303.
W. Everett James, No. 315.
Andrew C. Walbrecht, No. 318.
Maurice N. Kroyer, No. 318.

Harold H. Hansen, No. 318.
 Arthur C. Johnson, No. 323.
 Clarence A. Pittman, No. 323.
 Isaac R. Johnson, No. 323.
 Sylvester L. Whitney, No. 323.
 Making a total of 260 certificates issued to individuals this year.

CERTIFIED LODGES

The following Lodges have been added to the sixty-four listed in previous reports:

Peru Lodge No. 14, Peru.
 Acacia Lodge No. 34, Schuyler.
 York Lodge No. 56, York.
 Porter Lodge No. 106, Loup City.
 Scribner Lodge No. 132, Scribner.
 Alliance Lodge No. 183, Alliance.
 Cable Lodge No. 225, Arnold.
 Gilead Lodge No. 233, Butte.
 Ornan Lodge No. 261, Spencer.
 Diamond Lodge No. 291, Orchard.
 Cotner Lodge No. 297, Cotner.
 Bayard Lodge No. 301, Bayard.
 College View Lodge No. 320, College View.

Making a total of 76 certificates issued to lodges during the year.

Early in the year a list of questions on the law was prepared, with sectional references given. This was sent out to the lodges in the hope that it would stimulate the study of the law. Many of the lodges have found it of benefit and another list is ready for mailing immediately after the new officers are installed, which, with the previous list will make a complete covering of this subject.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The condition of many lodges, where material is lacking and the membership gradually decreasing, calls for attention; and some action should be taken whereby the standing of the members may be safeguarded and the situation remedied with fairness and consideration for all concerned.

There is nothing wrong with the spirit of Masonry in Nebraska, but there is a dire need of readjustment in many sections of the State to insure a proper functioning of the Craft.

Hearty thanks are due the Craft for their cooperation in every way during the year; without this, nothing could be accomplished. I consider it a pleasure and a privilege to serve loyal Craftsmen such as we have in Nebraska.

Sincere appreciation for the support and counsel of M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master and M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, is gratefully acknowledged.

Fraternally submitted,
 LUTE M. SAVAGE,
 Grand Custodian.

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 Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, under its designated heads, be referred as follows:

To the Committee on Fraternal Dead:

The Chapter on "Necrology."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The Chapter on "Bond for the Officers of Subordinate Lodges."

The Chapter on "Decisions."

The Chapter on "Weak Lodges."

The Chapter on "By-laws Approved."

To the Committee on Finance:

The Chapter on "Conference of the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries."

The first paragraph of the Chapter on "Invitations Outside of this Jurisdiction."

The Chapter on "Past Masters' Certificates."

To the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial:

The Chapter on "George Washington Memorial."

To the Committee on Masonic Education:

The first two paragraphs of the Chapter on "Masonic Education."

To the Temple Building Advisory Committee:

The Chapter on "New Temples."

To the Incoming Grand Master:

The last paragraph of the Chapter on "Masonic Education."

To a Special Committee to be appointed by the Grand Master:

The last paragraph of the Chapter on "Invitations Outside of this Jurisdiction," with the recommendation that said committee prepare suitable resolutions to be forwarded to the United Grand Lodge of England, expressing the appreciation of this Grand Lodge for their invitation.

To the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges and to the Craft for their earnest consideration:

The Chapter on "Grand Lodge Dues."

Your Committee fully realizes the unexpected burdens that the untimely death of Grand Master, Edwin B. Johnston, suddenly placed on the shoulders of our present Grand Master.

We are satisfied, however, that it will be apparent to all who read carefully his address, that although these burdens were thrust upon him without warning, he was not found unprepared. The firm grasp with which he at once took hold of the situation demonstrated that he had

acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the duties of the office of Grand Master. His skill, confidence, and ability, and his zeal for the welfare of the Fraternity, enabled him to continue the year's work in a most efficient manner, and we congratulate the Craft on the admirable way in which the duties of the exalted station of Grand Master have been performed.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY

The detailed and complete report of the Grand Secretary this year furnishes us with much valuable information, and also shows that the usual heavy duties of this Officer have been considerably increased by the economic conditions, which have affected the investments of the Grand Lodge, and also the ability of the Subordinate Lodges to meet their obligations to the Grand Lodge. As the details of these items are handled almost in their entirety by this Officer, it is apparent the work is much heavier than in normal times. The report shows that our Grand Secretary has been most conscientious and alert in the performance of his duties, and we congratulate the Craft on the splendid showing made under present conditions. We recommend to the Craft a careful perusal of this report.

Our Grand Secretary renders much valuable service to individual Officers and members, for which he is entitled to our sincere commendation.

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 last paragraph of the Chapter on "Returns for 1932."

The Chapter on "Conferences of Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges."

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Grievances."

To the Committee on Returns:

The Chapter on "Returns for 1931."

The first two paragraphs of the Chapter on "Returns for 1932."

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN

This report shows that our Grand Custodian has been active and alert in the performance of his duties during the past year, and despite the unusual conditions he has been able to stimulate a renewed interest in many of the subordinate lodges. Care and discrimination appear to have been used in the appointment of new Deputy Custodians, and the standard of our ritualistic work is being constantly raised through his conscientious efforts.

We recommend that designated portions of this report be referred as follows:

To the Special Committee on Consolidation of Weak Lodges:

The first two paragraphs of the Chapter on "General Conditions."

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.

RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, 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 a semi-circle around the Altar, and welcomed them, saying:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

It is my privilege at this time to introduce to you the Brethren who have been appointed by the Grand Jurisdictions whom we recognize, as their representatives, near our Grand Lodge.

And Brethren, you who are representing these Foreign Grand Jurisdictions, nothing need be said to you to welcome you here, as individuals you are part of us and need no welcome, but I am glad to welcome you here as symbolical of the Foreign Jurisdictions which you represent. Your presence here reminds us again of the universality of Masons, the cause for which Masons are striving all over the world.

I am glad to welcome you here as representatives of these Grand Jurisdictions, and hope that you will represent them, take part in our labors, and report to them what we have done at this Annual Communication.

W. Brother David C. Hilton, 19, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Vienna, in Austria, gave the

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Honorable Guests and Brethren:

We, representatives of Regular Foreign Grand Jurisdictions in full fellowship of your Most Worshipful Grand Body, most graciously thank you for our courteous reception and for your salutation.

In response, and in behalf of World-wide Freemasonry, officially before you in the presence of their several representatives, we would remind you that your action now is deeply appreciated by these Grand Jurisdictions wherever situated throughout the World, and that in our opinion you will perform no act of deeper significance in this Grand Lodge.

We, their several representatives, are in that capacity a cross section of the Regular Masonic Life of the World. We are a living symbol of the hopeful achievement of the final mission of our Noble Order,—Universal Brotherhood.

Your Grand Jurisdiction, and all other regular and near regular Grand Jurisdictions, naturally fall into three groups, and each group represents a special problem on fraternal relations.

The first group is the Grand Jurisdictions of the English speaking countries. The problem of fraternal relations between them is the simplest. Their commonalty of race, religion, language, customs, traditions and history has bequeathed to them a common outlook, the Holy Bible, free institutions, and a singleness of Masonic background, of Masonic administration, and of Masonic outlook.

The second group is the regular Grand Jurisdictions of countries other than English speaking. Their culture and institutions are even more different than the language, however. Their rites are not always our rites of Freemasonry. They have come into regular Masonry often by indirection, and through hardships, and persecutions. They are the jewels of World-wide Freemasonry, all honor to them.

The third group is the old Grand Jurisdictions not qualifying as regular, but which are powerful, permanent, and in most essentials quite Masonic as to practices and objectives. Owing to religious or political activities, or to non-adhesion to or subversion of some of the landmarks, they are not now regular. Let us hold no resentment nor unreasoning coldness toward them. By the practice of charity and the passage of time they may adjust their shortcomings and be healed. Let us see to it that our long outlook as Masons will not be only to the landmarks of the past, the policies of the present, or the local national problems of the immediate future, but to the permanent mission of Freemasonry, present, past and future,—Universal Brotherhood.

We would congratulate the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska on its open mindedness toward World-wide Freemasonry, safeguarded throughout the years by its sane conservatism with reference to extending official recognition. It should be a source of pride to you, as it is of satisfaction to us, that your Grand Lodge Proceedings have been so carefully studied abroad, and that your policies and activities have been so helpful to the rest of the World. We urge that your members be encouraged to study the Reports of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which are a mine of information in the particulars of these matters.

We are happy to commend the labors, since the days of the World War, in this duty on foreign relations, of the late grand old man and Past Grand Master M. W. John A. Ehrhardt, of Worshipful Brother Frank H. Haycock, deceased, and of Most Worshipful Brother Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, our present reviewer. You should know that these labors, if not sufficiently examined into at home, are widely read abroad. Since your Grand Lodge of the year 1926, the value of the publications of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence has increased many fold to your Brethren of other lands who here and now salute you, pray the Great Architect of the Universe to bless you, and to give you grace to labor without ceasing for brotherly love, relief, and truth, and to practice the cardinal virtues of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Alberta	Earl M. Bolen
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage
British Columbia.....	John Finch
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips
Delaware	Carroll D. Evans, Sr.
District of Columbia	Albert W. Jefferis
Ecuador	Millard M. Robertson
Egypt	Harry A. Cheney
England	John R. Tapster
Florida	Ambrose C. Epperson
Georgia	Frank H. Woodland
Illinois	James M. Robertson
Ireland	Ira C. Frey
Jugoslavia	C. Ray Macy
Kansas	Henry H. Heiler
Kentucky	William C. Ramsey
Maine	Archie M. Smith
Manitoba	John Wright
Massachusetts	Clendenen W. Mitchell
Michigan	Lewis E. Smith
Minnesota	George A. Beecher
Mississippi	Lamont L. Stephens
Missouri	Orville A. Andrews
Montana	Benjamin F. Pitman
New Hampshire	Virgil R. Johnson
New York	George R. Porter
North Dakota	C. Ray Gates
Nova Scotia	Henry H. Wilson
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner
Rhode Island	Robert E. Bosworth
Scotland	William Cosh
South Carolina	James R. Cain, Jr.
South Dakota	Charles A. Chappell
Texas	Robert R. Dickson
Vienna	David C. Hilton
Washington	Andrew H. Viele

M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE
 To the M. W. The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska:

A renewed application for recognition has been received from The Grand Lodge of Guatemala, the acceptance of which is recommended. We

find upon investigation, that this Grand Lodge has heretofore been recognized by 27 Grand Lodges in the United States, also by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and of the Philippine Islands; also by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, and of at least 8 of the Provinces, and in addition by numerous other Grand Lodges with which we are in Fraternal correspondence. From material in our hands it appears that this Grand Lodge conforms to our Standards.

An application has also been made on behalf of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany, in Berlin, which has been recommended by the National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia. However, in view of the present unsettled political conditions in Germany, and the reported interdiction of the Order as we know it, in that country, we recommend that the consideration of this application be deferred.

At 12:00 o'clock M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Tuesday, June 6th, 1933

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.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, read a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Nebraska, requesting the cooperation of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, in securing the release of funds on deposit in failed and restricted banks, belonging to the subordinate lodges of both Institutions.

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

MOTION

"That the incoming Grand Master be authorized, either in person, or by suitable committee, to negotiate with our sister organization, the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and later to take up this question with the banking department, and see if something cannot be worked out for the benefit of our Lodges, as well as theirs."

Motion unanimously adopted.

In the absence of Brother Edward Huwaldt, Chairman, the Grand Secretary presented the report of the Committee on the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GEORGE WASHINGTON
MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and The Grand Lodge Ancient,
Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial, although not entirely completed, was dedicated May 12, 1932, a little over a year ago. Since that time considerable progress has been made, finishing the interior of the buildings. However, the work has been slowed down for want of funds. Some jurisdictions have continued their collections in spite of unfavorable business conditions, the past two years.

Your Committee, acting in full accord with the Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, made no effort the past year to collect funds for the Memorial. However, Nebraska has gone on record on several occasions in favor of contributing \$1.00 per Mason to the Memorial Fund. Your Committee recommends that we do not lose sight of this pledge and that the collections be completed just as soon as business conditions warrant.

W. Brother John S. Hedelund, 268, presented the report of the Special Committee on Finance, which was adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the 76th Annual Communication, The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.,
of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

Your Special Committee on Finance, was appointed by M. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master, pursuant to recommendation of M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, in his annual address last year.

The Committee prepared blanks on which reports could be made, which should conform to recommendation No. 1, shown on page 83 of the Proceedings for 1932, and these blanks were sent to every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, with request for their prompt return to the Grand Secretary's office.

A second call was necessary in order that some of the Lodges might make reply, and even with this second notice, there are but 255 Lodges reporting, out of the 292 Lodges listed in the last Proceedings.

The Committee has carefully examined the reports that did come in; has drawn off a detailed statement of the items shown thereon, and has prepared a resume of the condition of the Lodges, which is submitted with this report.

In so doing, the Committee deemed it wise to segregate these Lodges according to geographical location, since a comparison of conditions might more justly be made between one Lodge and another when located in territory experiencing largely like conditions. There are ten such groups, of from twenty to thirty Lodges each. There is a separate group which covers the Lodges in Omaha, the Lodges in Lincoln, the Lodges in Grand Island and Hastings, since it seemed to your Committee that conditions applying to larger cities were such as to call for their segregation in compiling statistics.

Appended hereto is a general summary of the receipts and expenditures, unpaid dues accounts, cash and property summary, and statement as to money lost or tied up in bank closings. Some of this information is probably of little value now, since the general bank moratorium called under the new National Administration has changed the bank situation to a large extent, and Lodges which are listed on this chart as having lost nothing, are now tied up in all their funds and investments to a degree which a year ago seemed decidedly remote and improbable.

The Committee submits that on basis of membership and the annual charge for dues as given on these reports, a 100% collection of dues would net \$234,929.75. Of such a maximum possible collection, there was outstanding on June 1st, 1932, \$111,726.38, or a little less than 50%. This is not particularly a cause for concern, since it seemed to be largely a general rule that such proportion were still unpaid at that date. The report further shows that there were dues unpaid for prior years of \$55,168.97, or 25% of a year's total dues charge.

The report of the Grand Secretary, submitted a year ago, showed that there were delinquent dues on January 1st, 1932, of \$70,656.83, so that some improvement may be noted in the six months period, assuming that the Lodges which made no report, had no large amount to add to the total for these 255 reporting Lodges, of \$55,168.97. Even so, this is too large an amount of outstanding dues. Too many men are permitted to call themselves Masons, and to remain on the rolls of our Lodges, who are not sensible of their responsibilities, and who evade their obligation. In each group there is noted the fact that some few Lodges are sadly delinquent in their collection of dues for prior years, contributing heavily to the total for each district, and comprising much of the grand total. It is to be hoped that the appointment of a membership committee, as ordered by the last Grand Lodge, may help to overcome this delinquency. If not, then it is the judgment of your Committee that steps should be taken to either wipe out the delinquent dues charge or to suspend these delinquents. It is reasonable to assume that one who fails to pay the small amount which he owes for dues to his Masonic Lodge, is also one who, in other walks of life, is careless in the discharge of his obligations, and who, therefore, reflects no credit on the Institution. Furthermore, such a one is likely to be the kind of Mason who makes himself a charge on the Fraternity when illness, misfortune, or age, find him unprepared to properly care for himself or his dependents. Regardless of the rights of individual Lodges to make their own by-laws, and regardless of their feeling as to the urgent necessity for the collection of dues, it is none the less not only the prerogative, but it is the duty of the Grand Lodge, to exercise such supervision as to lessen the probable load of relief which must be carried through the Grand Lodge, and which falls as a burden on those Lodges who do exercise every reasonable care and precaution.

The Committee has indicated such Lodges as ought to have examination and advice from the Grand Lodge or some duly constituted authority, in effort to remedy their present condition.

In sending out its blanks, it was the idea of the Committee to formulate a tentative balance sheet, so that, in filling this out, the Lodges might show that they were keeping a proper record of receipts and expenditures, and might show, also whether they were keeping within bounds in the matter of expenditure. The totals shown would indicate that more than one-half of the Lodges spent more money than they received. In most cases, no explanation is given, and no source is disclosed from which these excess expenditures might have come. Some few Lodges noted the fact, and explained that money had been saved in years past for a definite purpose, in which the overage of expenditures might be accounted for. Most Lodges say that their books are audited by a Committee from the Lodge, and we must reasonably presume that such a committee would satisfy itself that the business was being properly conducted, yet there are cases where, in small Lodges, expenses exceed income by some \$400.00, and no notation is made, nor does any alarm seem to be felt about this. One such report, in about the proportion named, says "no audit is made."

There is still doubt in the minds of your Committee as to book-keeping methods in many of our Lodges, but it would require personal visit and inspection to determine this, even if the Grand Lodge were prepared to offer and to enforce the adoption of a simple system of double entry bookkeeping whereby from month to month a financial statement and a trial balance could be submitted by the Secretary and Treasurer to the Lodge. Your Committee believes, however, that the Grand Lodge must consider the adoption of such a system at some time, and here, too, that the good of the whole must take precedence over the desires of the individual Lodge.

Notation is made, in line with M. W. Brother Tapster's paragraph on Lodge finances, as to the fact that quite a number of Lodges have dues of less than \$5.00 Equally so that an even larger proportion have fees in the minimum prescribed by the Grand Lodge law of \$40.00. There are, in fact, some reports which show amount of fees as \$15.00, or \$25.00, but it would seem that in those cases, the Secretary failed to comprehend the intent of the question, and that he entered simply the amount of fees which might have come in for one of the three degrees.

Certainly no Master, and no Secretary can be ignorant of the minimum charge which must be maintained under Grand Lodge law.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the Grand Lodge might well consider raising its minimum charge for fees to \$50.00, and prescribing in that connection that a minimum of \$10.00 from each total charge of \$50.00, should be, by the individual Lodge, set aside in a Charity and Relief Fund. The Grand Lodge now takes \$10.00 out of the fees for the relief funds of the Grand Lodge. An equal amount might well be paid by each candidate to be set aside in a relief fund for his own Lodge. As to annual dues, it is hard to say what amount should be paid, but even \$5.00 per annum looks small to your Committee. A minimum of \$6.00, or 50c per month, is not too much to ask any man to pay for the privilege of

membership in our Order. In this regard, the Grand Lodge has no requirements. Whether it should make such requirement must be left to our more legally minded Brethren.

The total amount paid out for Lodge relief, for charity, and for miscellaneous gifts, was \$25,256.21. This is a little more than 10% of the maximum dues collectable. The burden of relief has no doubt grown heavier since these reports were filed. It falls most heavily on our older Lodges, and these Lodges have in most cases, seen fit to set aside for investment, funds from whose income they might pay for relief even though they have not designated them as relief funds. But that very fact proves that every Lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction must face such a situation as it grows older, and there are too many Lodges who have made no provision; are making no provision; and whose dependents must turn to the Grand Lodge when necessity arises. We compliment the great majority of the smaller Lodges for their showing that there are no relief cases, no dependents in our Masonic Homes, and that miscellaneous relief is cared for. It shows a fine spirit of Masonic independence on the part of the Brethren, but it does not lessen the fact that some funds should be set aside for care of needy cases. The Fraternity seems definitely committed to a program of relief and care for its aged and infirm, and for the children of its members who may have died or suffered misfortune.

The reports of Committees on Relief, and of Finance, will show you the proportions to which this has already grown. It will no doubt become even greater, and if it does, then the local Lodges must be prepared to assume a greater burden, either in per capita taxation for the Grand Lodge to expend, or in the way of local care for its own dependents.

One Lodge makes notation that it will from this time forward, set aside a percentage of dues each year, and a proportion of the fees from each candidate as a relief fund. Would that more might follow this good example.

Equally is it presumed that local pride would prevent any Lodge from soliciting help from the Grand Lodge unless it could not of itself, care for its own relief work, yet one Lodge shows that it received from the Grand Lodge and Concordant Bodies the sum of \$270.00 for relief, and then points with pride to the fact that it handed to its Trustees during the year the sum of over \$4,000.00 for investment in interest bearing funds. Comment is unnecessary.

A more cheerful side the picture shows that the total invested funds are \$209,195.43, and these are largely invested in Government bonds, time certificates of deposit, and like sound investments. Building and property investments total \$1,545,398.02, with encumbrance by way of mortgages and loans of \$293,728.67; or more than 1¼ million dollars net value. In very few cases are these buildings not in good financial condition. Some seem to merit more inquiry on part of the Grand Lodge, and are, we presume, cared for by the proper Grand Lodge Committee.

Furniture and paraphernalia seems to be inventoried at rather high figures in most cases, but the Committee does not feel competent to judge this, without personal inspection, or detailed knowledge as to the items which are inventoried. This, too, does not compose a cash asset, and its inventoried value, therefore, is not of so great consequence, except that it should be adequately insured in case of fire loss.

Your committee recommends that all these reports, and their digest, be submitted to the incoming Grand Master for his use and inspection, for the use of the Committees on consolidation of weak Lodges, and for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of Relief. Your Committee further submits that a report along similar lines, but perhaps not so intensive in its requirements, might well be made a part of report which is required to be sent to the Grand Secretary at the close of this calendar year, (it would then be more up-to-date) for the consideration of the next Grand Lodge. Also, many Lodges professed inability to make a report from June 1st to June 1st, but indicated they could do so on a calendar year, and it may be of assistance to such Lodges to ask for a report on the yearly basis which they maintain. And, in order to bring the matter properly before the Grand Lodge, your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the incoming Grand Master request from each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction a financial statement showing its assets and liabilities as of December 31st, 1933, such report to be sent in to the Grand Secretary's office, with the annual report required by Grand Lodge law; that such financial reports be submitted to a special Committee on Finance for analysis and report to the Grand Lodge of 1934.

Your Committee is impressed with the fact that there has been careful expenditure of Lodge funds. Amounts used for entertainment have been very small; expenses to Lodge operation are reasonable, in most instances, and there is in general a healthy condition, with careful regard for the use of funds.

Your Committee does hope that the filling of these forms, as submitted to it, and herewith presented to the Grand Lodge, may have been of assistance to some Lodges in their effort to prepare a budget and to establish more substantial records.

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

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS
To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:**

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations beg leave to report:

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

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

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE
ANNUITIES AND GIFTS**

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

The attention of the Grand Lodge again is called to this work. Its purpose is to solicit and receive bequests, devises, residuary estates and other gifts for this Grand Lodge, and for educational, charitable or other institutions or activities operated by it, or in connection with it; to conduct the affairs relative to special gift agreements and annuity service bonds to be issued thereunder; and to take, hold, and convey title to funds and property in the name of a corporation, the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, and to distribute funds without a specific appropriation by the Grand Lodge.

We wish to report progress. Several inquiries have been received during this Masonic year. We have under consideration one case that as yet has not been completed. The general depression throughout the country has had its effect upon this work.

An appropriation was made by the Committee on Finance of the Grand Lodge last year allowing \$150.00 for expenses and \$100.00 reserve, none of which has been used. We recommend the same appropriation for the ensuing Masonic year.

W. William J. Breckenridge, 317, presented the report of the Committee on Consolidation of Weak Lodges, which was adopted.

**REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION
OF WEAK LODGES**

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

We, your Special Committee on Consolidation of Weak Lodges beg leave to submit the following report;—

With the changes of modern times particularly in roads and means of travel and with younger men leaving the communities of smaller population, it seems inevitable that certain consolidations should eventually take place for the good of Masonry and the Craft in general.

Your committee, with the able assistance of our Grand Custodian, Grand Secretary, and Grand Master, has given the condition of various Lodges considerable study and research.

Some Lodges in even the smaller Communities are meeting fairly regularly and carrying on in a very fine way in promoting Brotherly-Love, Relief, and Truth which is so badly needed during the trying times through which we are passing. Other Lodges seem to be on a Moratorium even so far as meetings and collection of dues are concerned, as well as in the ordinary care of their Lodge rooms. Many of the older Brothers are exceptionally loyal and doing their best in spite of the fact that they do not have material of the younger generation in their jurisdictions to take up the work and carry on.

Realizing the peculiar position in which every organization, and every individual, has found itself during the past year, we are fully convinced that this is no time to rock the boat; neither is it any time to make radical changes. It is better for us to get to shore with all hands on deck and whenever we get tied to the dock and the storm is over to repair a few of the weak places and see that our sails are well set. The days ahead will show the ability of each group, business, or Lodge to function and carry on, or whether some are ready to quit when the storm is over.

Believing the future depends on our ability to come out of the storm through which we have passed and to stretch forth a hand to help and encourage, we offer the following suggestions;

No. 1—That each Lodge see that its Secretary or at least one representative attend a District meeting for Secretaries held by our Grand Secretary at various places in the state each year. These meetings are instructive and greatly assist each Lodge in functioning better.

No. 2—We earnestly urge that each Lodge have a Committee on membership as required by Law in Section 78-A Page 204 Proceedings of 1932.

Secretaries are usually faithful, hard-working beings but a variety of talent can greatly assist them in the collection of dues; reinstatement of brethren suspended for Non-payment of dues; and investigation of cases of brethren cited for suspension that due consideration may be given each case. A Lodge should carefully decide between suspension and remitting dues, fully realizing their great duty to the Brethren during these times.

No. 3—Lodges holding their regular meetings on certain days of the week in relation to the full Moon do not seem to have as large an attendance as others meeting specified days of the month.

With modern ways of travel, less attention is paid to the light of the moon, and many calendars omit even mentioning it; consequently we believe Brethren are more likely to remember Lodge night if it is set for a certain night of the week each month, preferably during the first half of the month. Therefore we suggest that all regular Lodge meetings be stated for certain evenings each month, instead of designating them in relation to the moon.

No. 4—Regular meetings of a Lodge being necessary to its activity we recommend that the word "twelve" in Section 79 Page 42 Grand Lodge Law of Nebraska, Edition of 1929 be changed to read "four" so said section when changed shall read "The failure of any Lodge to meet for four successive months or to be represented at two Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, or to make its annual returns or pay its Grand Lodge dues for two successive years, shall be sufficient grounds for the forfeiture of its Charter; and it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to give immediate notice thereof to a Lodge appearing by the records of his Office to be delinquent in returns and dues."

No. 5—Through lack of work during the past year or two have we failed to keep our Lodge Hall, Ante-rooms, entrance, and building in the proper condition to appeal to those who might seek admission?

Frequently a little cooperation will strengthen the bond of Brotherhood; materials are now inexpensive and the effect of well kept buildings gratifying and a source of pride to the members. Sometimes it is a worthy way to give a needy Brother work and again it raises the estimation of Masonry on the part of a newly made Brother, when he first sees the internal part of our work, if cleanliness and neatness are not neglected. Undoubtedly a little work around our Lodge Halls even if contributed by the Brothers will make meetings more enjoyable.

No. 6—Our Grand Custodian being well posted in the condition of each Lodge and having well trained Deputies to assist in the letter of the work which has now been taught continuously for a number of years, we recommend;—That during the coming year our Grand Custodian, with the advice of the Grand Secretary, and under the direction of the Grand Master, assist our weak Lodges and endeavor to get them functioning better or bring about a consolidation when same seems necessary.

We heartily endorse the promulgation of the work and feel it should be kept up to its present standard but feel that this assistance to weak Lodges can be extended, by this means, at the present time when it is greatly needed and without additional expense.

During these reconstruction times we deem this work of the utmost importance.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

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

Brother Archie M. Smith, 203.....Grand Master.
 Brother Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....Deputy Grand Master.
 Brother William C. Ramsey, 268.....Grand Senior Warden.
 Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.....Grand Junior Warden.
 Brother Lewis E. Smith, 136.....Grand Secretary.

Later in the session appointment was made of

Brother George Allen Beecher, 268.....Grand Chaplain.
 Brother Glen L. Rice, 33.....Grand Orator.
 Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian.
 Brother William A. Robertson, 6.....Grand Marshal.
 Brother Walter R. Raecke, 36.....Grand Senior Deacon.
 Brother William J. Breckenridge, 317....Grand Junior Deacon.
 Brother John W. Disbrow, 11.....Grand Tyler.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE

Codification of the Law: Brothers Clarence T. Spier, 268; Russell A. Robinson, 119; Lamont L. Stephens, 106.

Committee on Fraternal Dead: Brothers Earl J. Lee, 15; Alfred D. Raun, 274; Homer L. Kyle, 300.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence: Brothers Lewis E. Smith, 136; Edwin D. Crites, 158; Frederic L. Temple, 61.

Committee on Masonic Education: Robert J. Jones, 288; William A. Robbins, 314; Frank E. Clark, 78; Edward L. Baker, 15; George A. Kurk, 54.

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities, & Gifts: Brothers Fred R. Haggart, 82 (1934); Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1935); Harold M. Smith, 92, (1936); Frank Wilcox, 1, (1937); Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1938).

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

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1934); Millard M. Robertson, 3, (1935); Jonathan A. Frye, 1, (1936); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1937); Ira C. Freet, 56, (1938).

Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial: Brother Edward Huwaldt, 318.

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Henry H. Wilson, 19; John R. Webster, 3; James T. Cunningham, 25.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: Brothers Harold A. Osborne, 19, (1934); Marion E. Shipley, 72, (1935); John R. Donley, 302, (1938).

M. W. Brother John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master, in the absence of the Chairman of the Special Committee on Burial Service Revision, presented the report, which was adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BURIAL
SERVICE REVISION

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

In conformity with your action of one year ago our departed Most Worshipful Grand Master, Edwin B. Johnston, appointed the undersigned as "Committee on Revision of the Burial Service."

Our preliminary work convinced us of the magnitude and delicacy of the task given us.

Many of the Grand Jurisdictions have been working along similar lines. None of them, so far as we have been able to learn, are entirely satisfied with their work, thus far.

Your committee felt that a good many meetings would be necessary if we were to prepare and have ready for presentation to this session of the Grand Lodge suitable forms for this service.

Under the economic conditions that have developed we did not feel justified in entailing the required expense.

We do not, therefore, submit any new forms for consideration at this time.

We recommend the continuation of plans for this revision.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROMOTION OF
WORLD'S PEACE

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

During the last year, two events of prime importance, as affecting the peace of the world, have taken place.

The first was the publication simultaneously at Geneva, and Washington, on October 2nd, 1932, of the so-called Lytton Report. This report purports to be a finding of facts involved in the recent invasion of China by Japan. The report is the work of a commission of five, representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, acting under the authority of the League of Nations.

The report finds that the invasion of China by Japan, was a violation of the Treaty obligations of Japan, and places the responsibility for the unfortunate relations of those countries largely upon Japan.

The report was later unanimously approved by all the members of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, with the exception of Japan.

The official condemnation of the conduct of one nation, by the unanimous voice of the rest of the world, is an international event of capital importance.

When it came to apply sanctions, and punish the violators of Treaties the other nations could not agree. A verdict of guilty was rendered, but the Court hesitated to pronounce judgment, as they cannot agree as to the manner in which judgment shall be enforced.

The second event of importance is the attitude of Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of aggressive warfare. Great Britain has recently proposed an international agreement prohibiting all instruments of aggressive warfare. A few days ago, the United States proposed a definition of aggressive warfare. We have proposed that when the army of one nation is found on the territory of another nation, the former shall be adjudged to be the aggressors. If each nation shall keep its army upon its own territory, there will be less complaint of the size of armies, and less motive for large military expenditures. All of which indicates the determination to make the outlawry of war effective.

W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, 150, presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education, which was adopted.

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

Repetition is an important factor in educational work. We therefore refer to the report of this committee, to this Grand Lodge at its annual communication in June 1932. At that time, brief reference was made to our former efforts to promote educational activities in this Grand Jurisdiction, and your committee presumed to offer an opinion as

to the results obtained prior to June 1931. Particular attention was called to the popularity of the educational efforts under the efficient direction of Brother Charles M. Shepherd during the years 1924-1926.

Mention was made of our meetings for the purpose of organization and outline of our work to be undertaken, of the publication of the 'Masonic News and Educational Bulletin,' and the distribution of the 'Trestle Board of Service,' at the close of the Masonic year. We closed that report with certain suggestions for the promotion of educational work for the year now ended.

We are glad to be able to report some progress as to suggestion No. 1, tho our 'Speakers Bureau' is still of too small proportions to permit of a very extended classification of subjects for addresses and talks or to accommodate lodges in every part of this Grand Jurisdiction within the expense limit which the committee thought to be practicable. We shall continue our efforts toward its further development.

Suggestion No. 2 has been carried out. The Bulletin has been issued, as planned. We believe that this part of our work is worth the effort and expense incident to editing, publication, and distribution.

The Committee on Masonic Education is now a permanent committee, as urged in suggestion No. 3, by action of this Grand Lodge at its last annual communication.

Suggestion No. 4 had reference to the financial needs of the committee to cover the work for the year now closed. We are pleased to be able to report that we did not spend the appropriation. This will be shown in the reports of other committees.

This Grand Lodge provided for the fulfillment of suggestion No. 5 and we are pleased to report that each of 261 of our subordinate lodges purchased one set of 'Introduction to Freemasonry,' that nine lodges bought more than one set, and that Bee Hive Lodge No. 184 purchased sixty sets. 270 lodges, therefore, have complied with our request. This is an excellent showing. We feel certain that good results will follow the distribution of these books. There are still about 150 sets of these books for disposal. Lodges purchase the sets from the Grand Lodge and may sell them to the members of the lodge. The Grand Secretary has charge of their sale. We hope the brethren may feel disposed to make use of the supply on hand.

It has been found that the matter of a circulating library, as suggested in No. 7, will require more time and some appropriation for the purchase of needed books. There are a few books in the library of this Grand Lodge available for such a purpose. It is thought best to delay the matter until such time as may be more favorable for such expenditure.

The matter of costs to install a system of 'study clubs' for officers and members of Subordinate lodges as offered by suggestion No. 7 has also been delayed because of the necessity of limiting expenditures. It is hoped that suggestions 6 and 7 may become a part of our plan of Masonic Education soon.

Section 26 B, Chapter III of our Masonic Law provides

“It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Education to disseminate Masonic light and information for the purpose of bringing the Craft to a higher and fuller understanding of the ideals and purposes of the Fraternity.”

We would like to report ‘the duty is performed.’ Perhaps, as this work develops, future committees may be able to do so. It will be a splendid situation for the membership of this Grand Jurisdiction when such a report is made.

We feel that one important element of any plan of Masonic education is that of a ‘check up’ or some report from those participating. Those in charge of the educational work should have this that they may know something of the results. So far, we have not adopted any plan to obtain this information. It will likely come as the work of this committee becomes better known to the brethren.

Theodore Roosevelt is credited with having said ‘The man who has made no mistakes is the man who has done nothing.’ The committee desires your criticism of its efforts to perform its duty, not to be praised even if worthy, but to know that it is moving in the direction of defined duty.

You are all busy men, occupied with your own personal and local affairs. Even so, you should take time to aid in this work by making known your suggestions for improvement. He who would profit most from this educational work is necessarily required to make some effort.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR FROM IOWA

R. W. Charles C. Hunt, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Iowa, and President of the Grand Secretaries’ Conference, was requested to address the Grand Lodge, which he did in a very interesting and instructive manner, his remarks being thoroughly enjoyed by all who were privileged to be present.

GREETINGS AND REGRETS

The Grand Secretary presented letters conveying greetings and best wishes to the Grand Lodge, from R. W. Edmund E. Morris, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri; R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus; and M. W. John J. Tooley, Past Grand Master.

W. Brother Robert J. Jones, 288, 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:

During the past year 596 of the honored brethren of this Jurisdiction have gone away from us and their dear ones of their earthly homes, and

it is fitting that in the opening hours of this Grand Lodge session we should tarry a little while together to bear witness to our love for the departed and our sympathy for the bereaved.

They did not serve "to be seen of men," but for the Progress of Humanity and the Brotherhood of Man; keeping in mind the often repeated admonition, "To relieve the distressed, to sympathize with the afflicted, and protect the innocent."

There is a calm in friendship's hour,
There is a spell when hearts unite,
There is a magic in the power,
That leads to better worlds of light—
That cheers the soul with heavenly ray,
And tells about a peaceful home,
And 'mid the gloom of sorrow's day
Says softly, brighter hours will come.

The final test of love is trust under apparent desertion. This absolute trial it has been God's mysterious purpose to impose upon man.

Nature is mysterious, orderly, and wise. What the lives of all these faithful Brethren meant to the world, we cannot say. God alone can pass upon the value of their work.

"I call to Thee:
Behold in awe all wonders of Thy hand
I view Thy Beauty, Wisdom, Strength—
Thy self I cannot see."

Death is still the mystery of life. He takes his toll when and where he will. And when this little span is past, what then? Shall he live again? That is the question of all ages.

Masonry views man as a being designed for immortality. May God strengthen our faith that we may realize the lofty ideals of the soul, which eternity alone can fully develop. May we not indulge a hope that the work of our brethren who have passed on, shall inspire in us the eternal principles upon which our Fraternity is founded, and enrich all our faculties, that our lives may be filled with righteousness and love, which wrests from the grave its victory and takes away the sting of death.

It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of our Grand Master and two Past Grand Masters:

M. W. Grand Master, Edwin B. Johnston was born March 6, 1884 at Huntley, Illinois. He died February 11, 1933, at Grand Island, Nebraska. His Masonic life, though of short duration, was filled with Masonic activity, and of love for his fellowmen. He lived and served Masonry well.

M. W. Frank E. Bullard was born January 24, 1848 at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and died January 31, 1933 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Of Brother Bullard we could say that it is the old and eternal paradox, "He who gives his all for the sake of truth shall find it anew." Brother Bullard was ever seeking to make Freemasonry a shining light in the early and trying times of this Grand Jurisdiction. His modest expres-

sion at the dedication of the Masonic Home at Plattsmouth was, "This is the red letter day of my administration," reminding us again of the Grand Masonic Principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

Past Grand Master Charles Edwin Burnham:

Born July 21, 1860 at Troy, Wisconsin.

Died May 29, 1933, at Norfolk, Nebraska.

The story of his Masonic achievements denotes a sterling character and a life well spent.

Brother Burnham was a member of the Veteran Freemasons Association from 1903 and was Vice-President of the Association at the time of his demise.

Member of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans of the Grand Lodge since 1925, and member of the Executive Board of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, since its inception. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, several years.

"There can no evil befall a good man either in life or death" said Socrates.

"Though we may not sunder the veil apart,
That hides from our vision the gates of day,
We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us on life's stormy way."

The Grand Secretary presented the following Resolution from Mitchell Lodge No. 263.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: There are many brother Masons now in need of employment in order to provide themselves and families with the necessities of life and it now appears that there will soon be a revival of work and employment of laborers and tradesmen in all lines of industry throughout this country, and,

WHEREAS: It is in keeping with the teachings of Masonry for the Lodge to help and assist a needy brother Mason, and,

WHEREAS: Mitchell Lodge, 263, A. F. & A. M., feel that a valuable service to worthy brother Masons seeking employment can be rendered by the establishment of an employment committee by the Grand Lodge, having a Secretary whose duty it shall be to keep in touch with employers of laborers and tradesmen, to whom each Lodge, or a labor committee of each Lodge, may send the names of its members seeking employment, together with such committee's recommendations and facts covering such members' experience, character and qualifications as will give an employer accurate information and assurance that men employed through such labor committee of the Grand Lodge have the requisite qualifications, and,

WHEREAS: Mitchell Lodge 263 A. F. & A. M., feels that this plan as generally herein outlined, given the proper publicity through the Grand Lodge, financed by the Lodges sending in the names of its

members seeking employment in such manner as the Grand Lodge shall determine, would be a valuable service to many brother Masons seeking employment.

THEREFORE, Be It Resolved: That Mitchell Lodge 263 A. F. & A. M., endorses the plan herein outlined and that the delegates from this Lodge to the Grand Lodge be instructed to present a copy of this Resolution to the Resolutions Committee of the Grand Lodge and cooperate in every way to consummate and to put into immediate operation a plan substantially as herein outlined.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, referred the Resolution to the Committee on Finance.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR FROM KANSAS

M. W. George O. Foster, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Kansas, addressed the Grand Lodge at this time, bringing greetings from the seventy-four thousand Freemasons of Kansas, and giving some very interesting facts in regard to Freemasonry in that Grand Jurisdiction.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

The Grand Secretary presented a request to have the amendments to Sections Nos. 47 and 60, Chapter VIII, by-laws of the Grand Lodge, which had been presented by W. Brother Harold H. Thom, 1, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1932, (found on page 160, proceedings of that year) and laid over until this Annual Communication, brought up for consideration at this time.

After discussion, W. Brother John S. Hedelund, 268, moved that the second sentence of Section 47, page 31, by-laws of the Grand Lodge, be amended to read: "The first five shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote at the first regular communication in December of each year."

The proposed amendment was adopted.

After further discussion, the proposed amendments to Sections 47 and 60, Chapter VIII, by-laws of the Grand Lodge, as amended, were adopted as follows:

Sec. 47—Election and Appointment—The officers of a Lodge shall consist of a Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacons, Tyler, (and Senior and Junior Stewards if desired.) The first five shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote at the first regular communication in December of each year.

Sec. 60—Time: Dispensation —The officers shall be installed during the month of January. Installation at other times, except by dispensation, is irregular, and any Master permitting it is subject to Masonic

discipline. The fee for dispensation to clect or install, or both, at any other than the prescribed time shall be Ten Dollars, (\$10.00), which must accompany the petition, which petition must be under the seal of the requesting Lodge.

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR
REINSTATEMENT

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

Your Committee on Applications for Reinstatement respectfully reports that during the Masonic Year now drawing to a close, twelve petitions for reinstatement have been referred to your committee. The average age of these petitioners is 50 years; the average period of suspension was 5 and one-third years; the following reasons assigned for suspension were: three, misunderstanding with Masons; seven, lack of funds; and two, neglect.

M. W. Robert R. Dickson, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Special Committee on Bequest of Brother James G. Brenizer, which was adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BEQUEST OF
BROTHER JAMES G. BRENIZER

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

We, your Committee appointed to investigate, report, and recommend to this Grand Lodge, what action to be taken as to a bequest to this Grand Lodge by our late brother, James G. Brenizer, of Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148, A. F. & A. M, Broken Bow, Nebraska, report:

That we have given this our most careful investigation and consideration, and recommend that this Grand Jurisdiction do not accept the bequest.

The acceptance of this bequest involves not only the legal right to accept such bequest, but the advisability of assuming the burdens imposed upon this Grand Lodge by said bequest.

The obligations of this Grand Lodge are such that we feel that the burden imposed, if the bequest be accepted, would be greater than this Grand Jurisdiction would be able to meet.

We commend the object, purpose, and spirit, which our worthy brother had in mind in making this bequest, and regret that this Grand Jurisdiction cannot accept the same.

W. Brother Pearl C. Hillegass, 81, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

Your Committee on Credentials reports that all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are represented at this Annual Communication except the following: Nos. 29, 70, 71, 85, 108, 113, 129, 143, 151, 152, 154, 156, 163, 172, 182, 191, 194, 200, 206, 237, 251, 256, 257, 279, 283, 299, 316, and 322.

Total number of Lodges, 292. Number represented, 264. Number not represented, 28.

The following Lodges have not been represented in the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 156, 191, 251, 257.

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday.....	Grand Master
.....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. Archie M. Smith.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Virgil R. Johnson.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith.....	Grand Secretary
V. W. George Allen Beecher.....	Grand Chaplain
W. C. Ray Gates.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage.....	Grand Custodian
W. William C. Ramsey.....	Grand Marshal
W. Chancellor A. Phillips.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. William A. Robertson.....	Grand Junior Deacon
W. John W. Disbrow.....	Grand Tyler

Past Grand Masters: Henry H. Wilson; Harry A. Cheney; James R. Cain, Jr.; Andrew H. Viele; Frederic L. Temple; Ambrose C. Epperson; Lewis E. Smith; Charles A. Chappell; Robert R. Dickson; John Wright; Edwin D. Crites; Frank H. Woodland; Ira C. Freet; Orville A. Andrews; and John R. Tapster.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
NebraskaNo. 1	Harry E. Koontz...	*Herb. L. Underwood	.....
Western Star. " 2	.....	Julius W. Hoberg..	*Marvin D. Hill
Capitol " 3	Wallie W. Messiek.	Fred B. Dale.....	Odos R. Foster
Nemaha Valley " 4	Lloyd Wheeldon...	*Abraham Lawrence.	.....
Omadi " 5	*Charles H. Fueston.	.....	.....
Plattsmouth . " 6	Robert M. Painter.	L. F. Terryberry...	*William F. Evers
Falls City.... " 9	.....	Eugene E. Barton..	*William B. Wanner
Solomon " 10	.....	.....	*Richard T. Sievers
Covert " 11	W. Clark Foreade..	Stuart H. Kelley...	Harold L. Boisen
Orient " 13	Adolph Pierce.....	.....	.....
Peru " 14	L. Donald Redfern.	*Oscar D. Mardis...	*Spencer W. Haeker
Fremont " 15	John F. Bandlow..	Earl J. Lee.....	Leland A. Phelps
Tecumseh . . . " 17	Frank Chard.....	*Thomas J. Current.	.....
Lincoln " 19	Perry J. Morton....	Glendon B. Roshon.	Lorne N. Wilson
Washington . " 21	Henry C. Jensen....	Clarence O. Dawson	.....
Pawnee " 23	*John H. Tracy.....	.....	.....
Saint Johns . " 25	Frank E. Manske..	.....	.....
Beatrice " 26	*Raymond S. Johnson	Raymond S. Johnson	*Raymond S. Johnson
Jordan " 27	.....	Wallace W. Lofgren.	.....
Hope " 29	.....	.....	.....
Blue River.... " 30	*Ray Smiley.....	.....	.....
Tekamah " 31	.....	Irving P. Schafer..	.....
Platte Valley. " 32	*Carl R. Greisen...	Cary W. Dressler..	*Samuel Goozee
Ashlar " 33	Robert E. Myers...	*Malverd J. Alden..	.....
Acacia " 34	Bertie B. Conrad..	*Walter B. Sadilek.	Emerson Michaelson
Fairbury " 35	*Albert L. Biehn...	Albert L. Biehn...	.....
Lone Tree.... " 36	John O. Rawlings..	L. W. Weigand....	Howard M. Jones
Crete " 37	Everett M. Wood..	Edward H. Nevitt..	Raymond Whitney
Oliver " 38	Harry O. Craige...	Charles H. Graben.	Ted R. Hughes
Papillion . . . " 39	George K. Gramlich.	.....	*George K. Gramlich
Humboldt . . . " 40	.....	Frank J. Pipal....	.....
Northern Light " 41	George E. Spangler	.....	*Harold Demaree
Juniata " 42	*Tim N. Cannon....	.....	.....
Hebron " 43	.....	Harold W. Beisner.	.....
Harvard " 44	Otto W. Northrop..	.....	.....
Rob Morris... " 46	Joseph C. Tye.....	Dan C. Anderson..	*Joseph C. Tye
Fairmont " 48	*Charles L. Cox.....	Charles L. Cox.....	*Charles L. Cox
Evening Star.. " 49	*George S. Schwab..	George S. Schwab..	*John R. Easley
Hastings " 50	Frank W. Young....	.....	John Shaw
Fidelity " 51	Don D. Davis.....	Paul J. Albright...	.....
Hiram " 52	*Vernon G. Wager..	Thomas Dowell....	*Vernon Marshall
Charity " 53	Sylvester W. Frisbie.	.....	.....
Lancaster . . . " 54	Albert D. Faulhaber.	Louis T. Bathen....	*Harley V. Styer
Mosaic " 55	Clarence G. McNamee	.....	.....
York " 56	Nels Hammar.....	*Paul T. Williams..	.....
Mount Moriah. " 57	Francis R. Strong...	Clarence Beers....	.....
Wahoo " 59	**Lauren W. Walther	*Lauren W. Walther	*Lauren W. Walther
Melrose " 60	.....	Charles Gourley...	.....
Thistle " 61	.....	Joseph E. Snyder..	George V. Reynolds
Keystone " 62	.....	Charles E. Sorenson	Edwin H. Yerkes
Riverton " 63	Delbert W. Hunt...	.....	.....
Blue Valley . . " 64	Dewey L. Miller....	.....	.....
Osceola " 65	Charles G. Greenwood	.....	*I. Donald Huston

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Edgar No. 67	William R. Organ..		
Aurora " 68	Claude A. Rennau..		
Sterling " 70			
Trowel " 71			
Hooper " 72	R. W. Himebaugh..	Frank Bowersox...	Clark Shaffer
Friend " 73	Charles H. Andrews.	Walter W. Gordon..	*Charles H. Andrews
Alexandria " 74	William C. Beer	Ben F. Headrick..	
Frank Welch.. " 75	Albert D. Greenlee..	Carl A. Bergstrom..	*Herman Schroeder
Joppa " 76	Carl A. Pilling..		
Nelson " 77	*Homer D. Mercier..		
Albion " 78	*Lloyd V. Clark..	Lloyd V. Clark..	
Geneva " 79	William M. Sloan..	Clement F. Hennessey	
Composite " 81	Lorren W. Babb..		
Saint Paul " 82	Otto E. Nelson..	Elmer G. Anderson..	
Corinthian " 83	*F. Ray Dilts..	Andrew Okeson..	*John O. Peterson
Fairfield " 84	Loren O. Cushing..		
Tyre " 85			
Doniphan " 86		Charles X. Miller..	
Ionic " 87		Jos. M. Blankenfeld.	
Star " 88	*Donald Ehlers..	Willis G. Scars..	
Cedar River.. " 89	Cecil C. Smith..		
Elk Creek.. " 90	*Frank A. Anderson..	Albert J. Damm..	Mury Bates
Oakland " 91		Roy E. Johnson..	Ernest H. Uehling
Hubbell " 92	*Harold M. Smith..		
Beaver City.. " 93	Charles H. Harman.		
Bennett " 94	Elmer D. Wiley..		
Garfield " 95	John M. Adams..	J. Craig Baker..	
Utica " 96	Lee M. Chapin..	*Alfred J. White..	
Euelid " 97	Charles H. Gibson..	Ernest Norris..	
Republican " 98	*J. VanNice Bandy..		
Shelton " 99		Tom G. Tritt..	
Creighton " 100	Ernest E. Jacobs..		
Ponca " 101	Samuel E. Curry..	*Thomas Jones..	
Waterloo " 102	Herbert L. Johnson.		
Ord " 103	*Mark D. Tolen..	Mark D. Tolen..	
Wymore " 104	Robert P. Glenn..	*Robert P. Glenn..	*Robert P. Glenn
Stella " 105	*Alfred Shellenberger		
Porter " 106	*Lamont L. Stephens.	Gustaf Lorentz..	
Table Rock.. " 108			
Pomegranate.. " 110	Howard F. Anderson	Ray W. Jones..	
DeWitt " 111	*James M. Norton..		
Springfield " 112	John W. Allberry..		
Globe " 113			
Wisner " 114		Diedrich A. Teebken	
Harlan " 116	*John Starr..	*John G. Haskell..	*C. Ernest Alter
Hardy " 117	Edward M. Leigh..	Andrew Sommer..	*Franklin A. Schaaf
North Bend.. " 119			Clair C. Kendrick
Wayne " 120	*James G. Mines..	Ralph L. Crockett..	*George W. Fortner
Superior " 121	Joseph W. Boyd..		
Auburn " 124	*John C. Boyd..	John C. Boyd..	*John C. Boyd
Mount Nebo.. " 125	Paul E. Samuelson..		
Stromsburg " 126	Clark C. Snodgrass.	Albin D. Anderson..	*Clark C. Snodgrass
Minden " 127	J. Howard Tarkington		
Guide Rock " 128	Glen A. Ely..	*Glen A. Ely..	*Glen A. Ely

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Blue Hill.... No. 129	Alansin W. Kilgore.....	.....	.....
Tuscan " 130	Peter L. Bauer.....	William C. Ehlers..	.....
Scribner " 132	*August J. Ulrich..	.....	.....
Elm Creek.... " 133	Anton F. Kuzelka..	.....	.....
Solar " 134	.....	Forest E. Dillman..	.....
McCook " 135	Glen I. Smith.....	*William C. Smith...	*William C. Smith
Long Pine " 136	William Ulrich.....	Laurence Perdew..	.....
Upright " 137	Miles E. Cadwallader	.....	.....
Rawalt " 138	Leslie R. Rudd.....	*Leslie R. Rudd....	*Leslie R. Rudd
Clay Centre.. " 139	Edward Timmel.....	.....	.....
Western " 140	.....	.....	.....
Crescent " 143	Marshall A. Stoner..	.....	.....
Kenesaw " 144	Gilman Harvey.....	.....	.....
Bancroft " 145	F. Von Brandenfels..	Ernest F. Borchert..	*F. Von Brandenfels
Jachin " 146	Dennis A. Criss.....	.....	.....
Siloam " 147	Ralph Johnson.....	.....	.....
Emmet Crawford	.....	*Joseph Jicha, Jr..	.....
Jewel " 149	John H. Brown.....	.....	*Chancellor A. Phillips
Cambridge " 150	.....	.....	.....
Square " 151	.....	.....	.....
Parallel " 152	Harry F. Grunwald..	Alfred B. Calvert..	*Emmanuel D. Lundak
Evergreen " 153	.....	.....	.....
Lily " 154	.....	Louis G. Riibe.....	.....
Hartington .. " 155	.....	.....	.....
Pythagoras .. " 156	Antone Kirste.....	.....	*Winfield S. Essex
Valley " 157	Eddy C. Newland..	.....	*Thomas E. Phillips
Samaritan " 158	Neil C. Vandemoer..	George D. Adams....	.....
Ogalalla " 159	*Roy A. Bothwell..	*George E. May.....	.....
Zeredatha " 160	Henry C. Burritt..	.....	.....
Mount Zion .. " 161	*Edwin C. Yont.....	*Edwin C. Yont....	*Edwin C. Yont
Trestle Board	.....	.....	.....
Unity " 163	*Clarence I. Pease..	Clarence I. Pease..	*Clarence I. Pease
Atkinson " 164	*George H. Hauer...*	George H. Hauer...*	*George H. Hauer
Barneston " 165	Jack A. Marshall..*	Jack A. Marshall..*	*Jack A. Marshall
Mystic Tie ... " 166	Leon E. Sayles.....	.....	.....
Elwood " 167	Leon S. Wetzel.....	.....	.....
Curtis " 168	John Lorenzen.....	.....	.....
Amity " 169	Lester W. Forney..	.....	.....
Mason City .. " 170	*Lester J. Corlett..	.....	.....
Merna " 171	.....	Harold E. Bailey..	*Elmer Martin
Grafton " 172	.....	*George Hein.....	*George Hein
Robert Burns.. " 173	George Hein.....	.....	.....
Culbertson ... " 174	Edward J. Kunc.....	.....	.....
Temple " 175	William D. Pester..	.....	.....
Gladstone " 176	Joseph Mueksch...*	*Joseph Mueksch..	.....
Hay Springs.. " 177	*Joseph L. Winsor..	.....	.....
Prudence " 179	Hugh J. McKay.....	.....	.....
Justice " 180	Walter J. Perry.....	.....	.....
Faith " 181	.....	.....	.....
Incense " 182	Jesse S. Brice.....	William E. Edwards..	George V. Tatum
Alliance " 183	Daniel E. Ehlers....	Glen E. Whipple....	Louis J. Lepinski
Bee Hive..... " 184	Lowell V. Puelz....	.....	.....
Boaz " 185	J. Landis Payne.....	.....	.....
Israel " 187	.....	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Meridian No. 188		Robert M. Marshall.	
Granite " 189	*Ira A. Kirk		*Charles R. Cook
Amethyst " 190	Moses L. Chappell	*Bert H. Smec	
Crystal " 191			
Minnekadusa " 192	*Ervin E. Jefferis	George M. Brockley	
Signet " 193	*Oliver W. Fleming		
Highland " 194			
Arcana " 195	*T. Ross Magowan	Clinton H. Bartow	Charles J. Andrews
Level " 196	Charles R. Best		
Morning Star " 197	Ralph I. Thompson		
Purity " 198	Henry W. Curtis		*Alonzo Cunningham
Gavel " 199	*Dean H. Petersen	*Dean H. Petersen	
Blazing Star " 200			
Scotts Bluff " 201	George Goldfain	Edward F. Carter	*George Goldfain
Golden Sheaf " 202	Anton B. Helms	*Martin Madsen	Martin Madsen
Roman Eagle " 203	*Archie M. Smith		
Plainview " 204		Harry J. Houston	
Golden Fleece " 205	*George H. Mann	George H. Mann	*George H. Mann
Napthali " 206			
Parian " 207	Nelson C. Olson		
Gauge " 208	Sofus V. Hansen		
Canopy " 209	Christian A. Kupke		*Percy T. Johnson
East Lincoln " 210	George H. Beeman	William A. Fink	*Perry H. McClurg
Cement " 211	Emil H. Lorenzen	Vere R. May	
Compass & Square " 212	Clarence W. George	*Clarence W. George	*Clarence W. George
Plumblin " 214	*Joseph L. Bowes		
Occidental " 215	*Carl A. Petersen	H. Wittmershouse	
Palisade " 216	Stanton A. Troutman	George A. Ross	
Wau नेता " 217		Harry C. Ferguson	
Bloomfield " 218	*Cornelius T. Heckt		
Relief " 219	William S. Rowden		
Magnolia " 220	*Detlef H. Dohrman	Albert L. Moir	
Wood Lake " 221	John Q. Kirkman		
Landmark " 222	August H. Peppmiller		
Eminence " 223	W. Edwin Cutts		
Silver Cord " 224		Leonard A. Swett	
Cable " 225	Floyd P. Mills		*John Finch
Grace " 226	Carl A. Anderson		
North Star " 227	*Leslie A. Thomas	Albert E. Wolf	James A. Brown
Bartley " 228	*Samuel A. Moore		
Comet " 229	Otis Beeman		Nels Anderson
Delta " 230	*Harry W. Rich	*Harry W. Rich	
Mount Hermon " 231	Jens B. R. Miller	W. Merle Fisher	Wilburn H. Howarth
John S. Bowen " 232	*Lillard S. Jensen		*Leonard E. Peterson
Gilead " 233	Gustav A. Sieler		
Zion " 234			Otis J. King
Fraternity " 235		*Lucas W. Needham	
Golden Rule " 236	Morris S. Zook		
Cubit " 237			
Friendship " 239	Claud M. Bolender	Paul Cornelius	
Pilot " 240	Lawrence Young	Alex W. Hansen	
Geo. Armstrong " 241	*Ray H. Thurber		
Tyrian " 243	*R. D. Montgomery		
Hampton " 245	John Faber		

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nehawka No. 246	Carl A. Balfour	William A. Ost	*Thomas Nelson
Corner-Stone " 247	*Charles B. Rosburg . . . . .	.....	.....
Laurel " 248	*C. Elmer Nunemaker	C. Elmer Nunemaker . . . . .	.....
Gothenburg " 249	*D. Gordon Edwards	D. Gordon Edwards	*D. Gordon Edwards
Geo. Washington " 250	Werner Lehmann	William G. Bulling . . . . .	.....
Wausa " 251	.....	.....	.....
Hildreth " 252	Elmer C. Johnson . . . . .	.....	.....
Beemer " 253	Kermit Scheibe	*Floyd Afflack	*Clarence A. Pierson
Bassett " 254	*Frank Barker . . . . .	.....	.....
Bradshaw " 255	.....	.....	Alfred V. Welch
Hickman " 256	.....	.....	.....
Holbrook " 257	.....	.....	.....
Anselmo " 258	*James A. Scott . . . . .	.....	.....
Bee " 259	*Alfred Opocensky	*Vineent Bohaty	Frank W. Opocensky
Ornan " 261	Astor B. Enborg . . . . .	.....	.....
Endeavor " 262	*Joseph Reiter . . . . .	.....	.....
Mitchell " 263	*Edgar E. West	Edgar E. West	*Edgar E. West
Franklin " 264	John M. Berdine . . . . .	.....	.....
Rob't W. Furnas " 265	.....	*Clarence G. Steen . . . . .	.....
Silver " 266	Ned Powers	Malin C. Metzler . . . . .	.....
James A. Tulleys " 267	.....	John C. Buehler . . . . .	.....
Geo. W. Lininger " 268	Theodore H. Maenner	George Grimes	*John S. Hedelund
Riverside " 269	*Frank McCormick . . . . .	.....	.....
Huntley " 270	William Lowe . . . . .	.....	.....
Oasis " 271	J. Henry Kaman . . . . .	.....	.....
Lee P. Gillette " 272	Robert L. McKissick	Lucien E. Smith	Roy Peterson
Crofton " 273	.....	Ben Jones . . . . .	.....
Olive Branch " 274	Cleo E. Rumsey	*William H. Plummer . . . . .	.....
Ramah " 275	Lloyd J. Scherich	Wade K. Harris	John Sutlief
Antelope " 276	*William C. Coupland	*Ira Wolfe . . . . .	.....
Sioux " 277	.....	Earle A. Ellicott . . . . .	.....
Litchfield " 278	.....	*Charles A. Rydberg	Byrel Lang
Wallace " 279	.....	.....	.....
Swastika " 280	.....	*Leonard L. Ingalls . . . . .	.....
Florence " 281	Harry O. Hartwell	Philip Carlson . . . . .	.....
Mullen " 282	.....	Richard A. Moller . . . . .	.....
Exeter " 283	.....	.....	.....
Seneca " 284	*Mastin J. Cox . . . . .	.....	.....
Camp Clarke " 285	Alfred W. Hall	*Alfred W. Hall	*Virgil F. Plummer
Oshkosh " 286	Evan A. Hartman	*Evan A. Hartman	*Evan A. Hartman
Union " 287	George E. Stilwell	George F. Halmerson	Arthur J. Lamborn
Omaha " 288	Marshall Field	Carl W. Jensen . . . . .	.....
Lotus " 289	.....	Dale R. Sheppard . . . . .	.....
John J. Mercer " 290	Arthur D. Anderson . . . . .	.....	*Earl W. Dean
Diamond " 291	*Edward E. Bright	Ernest E. Bruce . . . . .	.....
Wolbach " 292	*George D. Meredith . . . . .	.....	.....
Monument " 293	Harlan H. Harrington	*Merton Horton . . . . .	.....
Kimball " 294	Everette M. Huffman . . . . .	.....	.....
Minatare " 295	John G. Logan	Bernard B. Harris	*Mark M. Pechin
Cowles " 296	*Stanley D. Long . . . . .	.....	.....
Cotner " 297	.....	.....	Clarence J. Neville
Chester " 298	Verdi G. Pugh . . . . .	.....	.....
Sutherland " 299	.....	.....	.....
Liberty " 300	Orion E. Jerner	*James F. Thompson	Claude L. Caskey

*Proxy

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Bayard .....No. 301	*Sumner Burnham...	*Sumner Burnham...	Sumner Burnham
Mizpah " 302	Earl A. Fitch.....	John F. Murray.....	William E. Hislop
Right Angle .. " 303	Harvey E. Morgan.	Myron J. Ferriday..	William O. Trebilcock
Ruskin " 304	Alek E. Olds.....	.....	.....
Newman Grove " 305	Alexis R. Gustavson.	.....	.....
Golden Rod .. " 306	.....	*George E. Minshall..	*George E. Minshall
William E. Hill " 307	Carl Halvorsen.....	.....	.....
Perkins " 308	Lysle Hopkins.....	Gordon Brainard...	.....
Winnebago ... " 309	*Clinton L. Lennen.	.....	.....
Victory " 310	Fred R. Samson....	Everett L. Smith....	Sterling E. Burke
Polk " 311	*William A. Wurtz..	.....	.....
Oak Leaf " 312	*George W. Wilcox..	George W. Wilcox...	.....
Potter " 313	Raymond J. Arnell..	.....	.....
Craftsmen ... " 314	Hubert R. Mann....	.....	.....
Palmer " 315	.....	W. Everett James..	.....
Alpha " 316	.....	.....	.....
Mid-West " 317	George S. Strayer..	Floyd H. Kroblen..	Harold H. Cox
Grand Island . " 318	Maurice N. Kroyer..	Andrew C. Walbrecht	*Maurice N. Kroyer
Bladen " 319	*John R. Hall.....	.....	.....
College View.. " 320	*Clarence D. Wilson..	Clarence D. Wilson..	George M. Albury
Harmony " 321	L. Rex Carey.....	.....	.....
Pioneer " 322	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon " 323	*Carl H. Schmidt....	Sylvester L. Whitney	Herman P. Johannes

At 4:35 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

EVENING SESSION

Tuesday, June 6th, 1933

8:00 o'clock, P. M.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, presiding.

Selections—Bee Hive Lodge Quartette.

Remarks by M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master:

Brethren:

It is my pleasure now to introduce our Grand Orator—I say pleasure, because I have heard our Grand Orator on numerous occasions, I know that he has a message which will enrich our hearts, a message which we will carry away with us as one of the finest messages we have heard in a Masonic Lodge.

It is my pleasure also to introduce him to you because he was a close personal friend of our deceased Grand Master, Most Worshipful Edwin B. Johnston.

So at this time I take the privilege and the pleasure of presenting to you Worshipful Brother C. Ray Gates, our Grand Orator.

ORATION

By

W. C. Ray Gates, Grand Orator

TRAVELING TOWARD THE EAST

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

From time immemorial Masons have been traveling toward the East, searching for further light, seeking to subdue their passions, finding opportunities to help, aid, and assist their brethren, and promoting friendship and universal brotherhood. Like all true ideals, when the goals of Masonry seem just within our reach, we find they have advanced beyond our grasp; and thus, while eluding our immediate touch, lure us on to nobler manhood and loftier achievements. Our symbols, many of them hoary with age, are ever taking on new meanings as new occasions bring forth the need for new interpretations.

In our own day we seem to have reached one of those places in the highway of civilization where the road forks, and we hesitate, trying to decide whither we are bound and in which direction we are to travel. The signs on the guideposts have become more or less obliterated and we are compelled to pause and study the landmarks before proceeding on our way.

Under such circumstances it seems appropriate for us to inquire what there is in the institution of Freemasonry that may serve us in our present dilemma. One would need to be much wiser than your speaker to undertake this task with any considerable degree of completeness. Your speaker makes no claim to authoritative utterance. He seeks only to present what seems to him to be some outstanding teachings of our Craft and to direct your thinking for a brief time to their implications in our changing world.

I

Masonry seeks to lift mankind to higher planes of life.

"Freemasonry," runs a familiar definition, "is a system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols." It has ever appealed to the best in man. It has always opposed anything that weakens man. It is the foe of ignorance. It is the adversary of superstition. It is the enemy of tyranny. On the positive side, Masonry has supported those institutions and agencies which aid man in overcoming the forces of evil and darkness.

Chief among the weapons by which these great foes of mankind can be conquered is education. It is not surprising, therefore, that Freemasonry has always been interested in education. It has always striven to improve the mind of man. Through every degree runs the challenge. He is a poor Mason, indeed, who misses the inspiration to advancing knowledge found repeatedly in our ritual.

Among our more ancient brethren every lodge was a school wherein men were taught the technique of operative masonry. But even the earliest records seem to indicate without question that not only was a vocation taught, but also much of the academic learning of the day and the principles of morality and righteousness as well.

Masonic lodges of our own time could well reestablish this tradition of education among its members. There is much need for constructive thinking in Masonry today. The problems confronting the Craft are numerous; and wise solutions will be reached best through intelligent discussion. Organized society, in its shift from an agrarian to an industrial base, is confronted with questions of enormous magnitude. An intelligent application of the principles of Freemasonry would go far in pointing the way to wholesome answers to many of these queries. Many of our lodges have discovered that the economic debacle has operated to reduce the applications for degrees to a minimum. There has been much marking time. Why not take advantage of this breathing spell to increase the knowledge of our brethren in things both Masonic and profane?

Every local lodge should maintain at least a small, but carefully selected, Masonic library. Some one person should be responsible for its proper use. In practically every lodge there are enough well qualified brethren to make possible a monthly program of an instructive and inspirational character. All that is required is a bit of enthusiasm and organization to make a year of the most profitable growth throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. It may not be a function of the Grand Orator to make recommendations, but I am certain there can be no objection to his suggesting to the representatives of the local lodges here assembled that this matter is worthy of your careful consideration.

Freemasonry is a search for light, and light has ever been the symbol for knowledge. Our candidates, seeking admission into the Order, profess that they are prompted so to do by a desire for knowledge. Upon his acceptance for initiation, the candidate becomes an apprentice—that is, a learner. The lodge treats him as such, and assumes the role of an instructor. It causes the candidate to travel toward the "East"—that is to say, to advance in knowledge. It tests his proficiency by careful examinations. As a Fellowcraft he is instructed, among other things, in the Seven Liberal Arts and Sciences. It was evidently the intention of William Preston, the eminent brother to whom we are under obligation for much of the present form of this work, to use the Fellowcraft degree as a foundation for the classic form of liberal education so much admired by the cultured Englishman of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As a literal foundation for present day education, this section of the second degree leaves much to be desired, but rightly interpreted as a Masonic symbol, which it is, it still inspires Masons in the direction originally in the mind of the great Masonic scholar who framed it, admonishing the brethren to study and further contemplation.

As a Master Mason, the "Three Steps" show him the satisfaction to be obtained from the acquisition of knowledge, and the "Forty-Seventh Problem of Euclid" teaches Masons to be general lovers of the arts and sciences. We are taught that as we advance in knowledge our obligations to ourselves and to our brethren correspondingly increase.

Every degree in Masonry has its lessons to be taught and learned. The entire system of Masonic philosophy is permeated with an emphasis on enlightenment, and moral and intellectual growth. The importance and necessity of education is always stressed.

With this background, having its genesis in the red dawn of Masonic organization, it would be strange, indeed, if the facts of history failed to reveal the prominence of Masons and Masonry in the establishment of the free public school system in America. In a very profound sense, (and there is ample and authentic historical proof to substantiate the statement), it may be said that Masons are, in an unusually high degree, responsible for founding the system of free public education in America.

Our Brother George Washington founded at Alexandria and endowed one of the first free schools in Virginia. Our Brother Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the free public school system of Virginia. Upon his tomb he caused the epitaph to be inscribed—"Author of the Declaration of Independence and Father of the University of Virginia." Both Washington and Jefferson, when President of the United States, urged federal support of education in their public statements. Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, all Masons, similarly gave their support to educational enterprises. Our Brother Benjamin Franklin founded the first free public school at Philadelphia. One of his opponents there has left on record the complaint that "the people who are promoting the free schools are the Grand Masters and Wardens among the Freemasons, their very pillars." Our Brother DeWitt Clinton, Grand Master of New York from 1806 to 1820, and for eight years of that time Governor of the State of New York, founded the free public school system of that great Commonwealth. Generous patronage and financial support was given the first free school in New York by the Grand Lodge of that State.

The first Grand Master of Oregon, Berryman Jennings, taught school in the sparsely settled parts of Iowa Territory, and together with his brother Masons, laid the foundations of schools in that great State. A Masonic college established in 1842 at Iowa City became the nucleus of the State University of Iowa, and a Mason, Brother Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, a three-term Governor, was a member of the board of trustees of that University for many years. Stephen Austin and Samuel Houston, both Masons, were prominent in establishing free public schools in Texas. In that State from the early days until the late seventies and eighties, it was a common practice for Masonic lodges to permit the use of their buildings, and even their lodge rooms, as places for holding public schools. Financial assistance was often given to backward communities in establishing schools by the Texas Grand Lodge.

Masons were equally prominent in establishing the public school system of our own Commonwealth. The bill to establish a public school system in Nebraska was introduced in the first territorial legislature by the then Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska.

Volumes might be written about the activity of Masons in establishing and promoting public education in this beloved land of ours. Wherever there was established a free public school system to spread knowledge, to banish ignorance, to suppress tyranny, to democratize the people, the foremost leaders of the movement were Masons. They gave liberally of their time, their talent, and their money. In many instances they supported these schools until the State was able to take over and maintain them. We pay tribute today to the labors in this field of our courageous brethren. We honor their service. We admire their devotion. We are justly proud of their remarkable achievements. Their examples are an inspiration to us to bear the torch of education to loftier heights and to carry on in the face of present difficulties.

Shall we—dare we—do less than they? For, make no mistake about this—the battle for free public education, sanctified by the labors of our brethren in the past, is not yet won. A sword hangs over public education in America this day. There is an organized drive, national in scope, manned by able leaders, hiding under the cloak of economic depression, stimulated by selfishness and greed, to hi-jack fundamental scientific, social, and educational services. If this effort be successful, we shall require a generation to recover. The same three ruffians—the vicious, the penurious and the ignorant—are at the gates of the schools today. Dare Masonry abandon its battle for the equality of educational opportunity, its historic support of the only institution which gives hope of overcoming ignorance, superstition, and tyranny?

II

Masonry has endeavored not only to educate the mind of man, but it has also sought to develop in him a noble and upright character.

We have in America today perhaps no greater need than character. The high and noble idealism of the World War period has passed away. The pendulum has swung far to the opposite side. A cynical and selfish materialism is dominating our national life. Men no longer pause to consider the righteousness of an action, but only whether it pays in dollars and cents. One of the greatest disillusionments that has come from the economic depression is the way men of supposedly lofty ideals and noble sentiments have abandoned almost over night principles of thought and conduct of life-long standing, and become advocates of anti-social policies that in the long run could produce only misery and disaster.

The corruption in public life today is appalling. A rather recent book by Frederick Allen, "**Only Yesterday**," chronicles a story of colossal graft in our national life that makes sordid reading. The investigation in New York about a year ago, culminating in the resignation of the Mayor of that city, revealed a putrid sore. The situation in Chicago has been notorious. The recent Senate investigation in Louisiana uncovered

conditions unbelievably rotten. These scandals are only the outcroppings of strata of political putridity which underlie the soil of our national life.

Organized crime never had a greater strangle-hold on the nation than it has at the present time. Gangsters and racketeers have forced themselves into the consciousness of the public. The idea is abroad in the land that **only saps work**; smart men live on the labor of others.

Never have the times had so great a demand for

“—Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie—
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.”

We live in an intricate and challenging new world. The stage has been set by the new developments in science, industry, communication, transportation, agriculture, manufacturing, finance, and distribution for the most gigantic changes that have ever taken place in American life. Man has lived through a primitive civilization in which hunting, fishing, and trapping were the supporting bases. He has passed through a second civilization based upon agriculture, animal breeding, and handicraft. It now seems to be evident that he is entering upon a third civilization, the outlines of which are still dim and uncharted, but which appear at this time to be based on science, technology, and machinery.

Our changing civilization has produced in American life social and economic problems of a new order. New solutions are demanded. Our present institutions are founded on an agrarian base. That base has been swept away forever. The agrarian age demanded a rugged individualism. It placed great faith in the melancholy formula of Malthus. Man lived in an economy of scarcity of goods and believed this condition to be a necessity. Military adventure was a gentleman's pastime. Life was insecure. Loyalty was to the small group—the family, the clan, the tribe. Communication with distant places was difficult. What happened in one land made little difference elsewhere. All these conditions have been changed by the advent of the industrial civilization. The economy of want has been supplanted by an economy of plenty. War has become the great enemy of the human race. Rugged individualism must give way to cooperation. Small group loyalty must yield place to world fellowship. The folk-ways of marriage, the family, and religion are breaking up and bringing about social maladjustments. Old standards have been abandoned. New standards have not yet found permanent and universal acceptance. Ecclesiastical dogmas are losing power. Mankind is on its way without knowing whither it is bound.

That these socio-economic changes have greatly increased the problem of developing noble character cannot be denied. As we review the detailed statements of the many schools of thought regarding character, we become impressed with the wide disagreement of one group with another. The old order passes. The agencies of civilization—home, school,

business, state, and church—change. Character patterns under which former generations have lived worthily and died content have become obsolete. What lies ahead? Is chaos the only outcome? The one great objective of building noble character must still remain, as it has always been, the development within the individual of a way of life which will produce and conserve as many values as possible for as many people as possible over as long a time as possible. Men may differ on the detailed steps to be taken, but there can be no disagreement that love is better than hate, that justice is better than injustice, that courage is better than cowardice, that generosity is better than greed. Upon this firm ground Freemasonry is entirely at home.

Freemasonry has always devoted its genius to the development of such principles of character in the lives of its members. In the scheme of Masonic symbolism the development of human character is likened to the building of a house. If, in the language of symbolism, we speak of a temple, we do not have in mind a building of stone and mortar, but rather a house not made with hands. Even our very name is a symbol of character building. Throughout every degree runs the theme of character development. By precept, admonition, symbol, ceremony, and drama Masonry seeks to subdue the passions of man and to exalt and ennoble him. The jewel of the missing grand master is an integrity which lasts even beyond life.

That individual Masons sometimes fall far short of this high ideal is to be regretted. Masonry does not **compel** its followers to put its lofty teachings into practice. It does seek to influence them and to lead them to higher planes of living. It recognizes that its members may be humanly weak, but it seeks to prevent them from being merely weakly human. It takes no pride in "button Masons." It believes that he is an unworthy craftsman, indeed, who absorbs no meaning from its great and simple symbols, who can only recite the literal teachings of the Craft and speedily forgets the deeper truths conveyed by them. Even in Solomon's Temple, there was a pile of rubbish!

That much of the seed of Masonry falls upon good ground and yields fruit in abundance, is proved by the history of the Order and by the noble lives of countless thousands of its members. Masonry does not advertise its achievements. The Temple of Solomon was erected without the sound of axe or hammer or any tool of iron. Out in the quarries and forests the stones were shaped and the timbers were fashioned, but they went into the great building in silence.

Thus Freemasonry has always worked. Our brethren formerly left the records of their work in the cathedrals of Western Europe, in the palatial structures which they erected for wealthy patrons, in governmental buildings, and in the general architecture of the world. Masonry no longer is an operative craft. Today Masonry is content to build its temples in the hearts of men.

III

Masonry not only seeks to educate the mind of man and to develop within him a noble and upright character, but also it strives to create a society which shall constitute a worthy environment for men of such intellect and character.

Masonry itself is a great society of friends and brothers. The German *Handbuch*, an encyclopedia of Masonry published in 1900, describes our fraternity in these words: "Masonry is the activity of closely united men who, employing symbolical forms borrowed principally from the mason's trade and from architecture, work for the welfare of mankind, striving morally to ennoble themselves and others, and thereby to bring about a universal league of mankind, which they aspire to exhibit even now on a small scale." We teach our candidates in a manner peculiarly impressive that Friendship, Morality, and Brotherly Love are the vital things of the human world. We are social creatures. The fact that we speak a language implies that another shall hear and understand that language; our emotions lead us to find satisfaction in the companionship of another; our very personality is the resultant of our human contacts. In the thought of Masonry the world of the present is a great quarry filled with rough and unhewn stones out of which may be fashioned perfect ashlars for the Temple of the future. Out of the duffel of today a nobler tomorrow will arise. In this philosophy of Masonry we find a pledge of progress.

While many are willing to give intellectual assent to the principles of friendship and brotherhood, it becomes an exceedingly difficult matter to get these principles accepted in actual practice. Particularly in the field of racial and international relationships Americans have found it difficult to maintain these superb ideals. We have difficulty in getting the other man's point of view. Only a few weeks ago a distinguished gentleman from Japan told us that the Japanese people feared America was getting ready to make war upon Japan. He pointed to our extensive fortifications in the Philippines, right at Japan's door. He called attention to our fleet maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean. These and other acts of ours, his people believed, were menacing. Americans, on the contrary, have believed that we are a peace-loving people. We know we have no unfriendly designs upon Japan. In fact, many of us have been led to believe that Japan constitutes a real yellow peril to us.

In the consideration of great issues, Americans have too frequently been township-minded when a world vision was really needed. We have set up national policies in such a manner that needless offense has been given to friendly nations. Our tourists in foreign lands have often been thoughtless in their utterances. We have tended to look down upon the people of other nations and other races, and as a nation we have developed a well-defined superiority complex.

When we pause to think about the matter, we know that each nation and each race has some worthy contribution to make to our common civilization. One cannot read Stuart Chase's "*Mexico*" without a feeling of profound respect for the native Mexican people, and genuine admira-

tion for the craftsmanship of their artisans. We have recently read much regarding Russia which we cannot endorse, but fundamentally there is much to admire in the Russian people. They have a strong love of liberty. They have produced a mighty literature and some great music, and they have given a Tolstoy to the world. The people of China are noted for their great dependability. They are industrious and patient. Certainly there is much to admire in such characteristics. The people of India have given the world a truly great architecture and art. They have the virtues of patience and quietness. They have produced a Gandhi—a great soul whom history will rank high among the great personages of the world. France has taught lessons of courage, of thrift, of art and has presented some splendid examples of devotion to the civilized world. Great Britain was the cradle of human liberty, religious freedom, and order based upon law. Our institutions of government came from England. America would not be the nation she is today, if our English heritage were removed. In our provincialism we sometimes regard the American Indian and the Negro as unworthy peoples, who make small contribution to our civilization. The American Indian has developed the art of rug weaving to a high degree of excellence. The Negro is possessed of unequaled optimism, of deep religious feeling, and of a gift of music that has given much to our enjoyment.

Why is it that, in thinking of other races and peoples, we emphasize the worst characteristic which they possess? The principles of friendship and brotherhood taught by our Craft urge us to look for the best we can find, either in individuals or in nations. If American people would consistently exemplify this Masonic ideal, how much happier would be our experiences with the people of the world!

The society which Masonry strives to create as a worthy environment for men of high intelligence and noble character finds its basis in friendship, friendship between man and man, and friendship among nations and races. Friendship itself is based upon sympathetic understanding.

“Here lies the tragedy of our race:
Not that men are poor;
All men know something of poverty.
Not that men are wicked;
Who can claim to be good?
Not that men are ignorant;
Who can boast that he is wise?
But that men are strangers!”

The mission of Masonry is to bring mankind together in one universal brotherhood. With symbol, allegory and drama, with broad and tolerant instruction, with beautiful and inspiring ritual, it makes many appeals to many men of many minds, but its most eloquent appeal is to the heart of man. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. Masonry and friendship are synonymous terms.

History is the story of the growth of friendship and brotherhood among men. The first men who marched through the corridor of time lived isolated lives. They regarded every other man with suspicion. Fear filled their hearts. Strife and bloodshed were frequent episodes. Only

by a very slow process did primitive man learn to unite with his neighbor. Unity centered first around the family, then broadened to include the clan. Clans gradually merged into tribes and eventually tribes united to form a nation. At first, natural barriers separated men. Those who lived on one side of a river or mountain regarded with hostile eyes those who resided on the other side. The lesson of cooperation was learned slowly, painfully, and with great difficulty. Nations expanded into empires. Great highways were pushed to the ends of the imperial territory. Men began to intermingle and to visit lands far away from their native shores. Human nature was much the same everywhere. It was moved by the same griefs, inspired by the same motives, sought the same objectives.

As though the natural barriers of forest, stream, mountain, and sea were not enough, men erected artificial barriers—barriers of race, of creed, of custom to keep men apart. Persecutions and unfamiliar ways of life kept men unfriendly. Injustice, cruelty, and inhumanity prospered only because men were unacquainted. Even to this day it sometimes appears as if an evil force sought to restrain men from friendship with one another. The tragedy of our race lies in the fact that men are strangers even yet.

In a world thus filled with strife, Masonry has, throughout its history, sought to implant the seeds of friendship and brotherhood in the hearts of men. To its altars come the rich and the poor, the prince and the peasant, the exalted and the lowly, men from every walk and rank in life. They meet upon the level without misgivings or deceit. Creed and caste disappear before its Sacred Light as the mists of the morning before the rising sun.

When the spirit of Masonry shall prevail in the hearts of men everywhere, hatred, greed, injustice and the other evils of our present civilization will hide their faces forever from the light of day. Man's inhumanity to man will cease to make countless thousands mourn. Righteousness shall prevail throughout the earth. Mankind will be exalted. Society will be worthy of the intelligent, noble, and upright men who compose it. The day of brotherhood will be at hand.

Ours be the call of Edwin Markham:

“The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to Earth
Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race.
And till it comes we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.

“Come, clear the way, then, clear the way:
Blind creeds and kings have had their day.
Break the dead branches from the path:
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again.
To this event the ages ran:
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for Man!”

Remarks by M. . W. . Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master :

Brother Gates:

I want to congratulate you and thank you for your wonderful address. And Brethren, I want to say to you that you have just heard the most perfect statement of the challenge that the present age has to Masonry, that I anticipate you will ever hear. And I want to say to you that you can do no greater service in this Grand Jurisdiction, you Masters who are going to preside over your Lodges, than to take this address and take an evening, or two evenings, or three evenings off, and present it to your Lodge because it is Masonry through and through.

Brethren, the second part of our program this evening is a Memorial service for our Grand Master and our Past Grand Masters who have departed from among us during the last year.

It is fitting that we should pause during the session of this Grand Lodge and pay tribute to these Brethren whom we knew, whom we love, and who have been of such service to our Fraternity.

The first on this Memorial program is a selection to be rendered by the Bee Hive quartet.

M. . W. . Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master :

The first Past Grand Master whose passing we wish to remember is Most Worshipful Brother Frank E. Bullard.

Brother Bullard was a pioneer Nebraskan, one of the empire builders of this State. And I have asked one who knew him, perhaps one who knew him best of all of our remaining Masons who are active in this Jurisdiction, to tell us something of Brother Bullard's life, give us something of his activities, Right Worshipful Brother George Allen Beecher, our Grand Chaplain.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN MEMORY OF:

Most Worshipful Frank E. Bullard, Past Grand Master,
by V. . W. . George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.
Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:

I feel unworthy to present to you, what I have to say, chiefly because he was a man who shrank from anything like publicity. He had the happy faculty of bringing into life those bright prospects which he discovered in his fellow men, and in many instances those lives became shining lights in the larger world of responsibilities and leadership because of Brother Bullard's ability for discovering talent and developing it while he, himself, remained in the shadows of great national and local leaders whom he was instrumental in bringing to light.

I am sure it would be his whispered wish to me on this occasion to withhold many of those particular events in which he himself was the chief participant, because of the fact that he would know that I would give him the credit for a great many things which he himself would never have thought of, but which, in fact, he was responsible for.

My personal acquaintance and friendship with Brother Bullard began in the very earliest days of my ministry. I lived very much of my time in the bosom of his own family; his house was always an open door, and the spirit of hospitality was in evidence from the open gate, through all the corridors of his home, and his family hearth. He loved his home, he made it the shrine of his ideals and of his personal devotion. He made his church an agency for the strengthening of those elements in himself and in his fellow men which stood for the stability of home life and the perpetuation of obedience in all the domestic relationship. He was conscious of the worth-whileness, the value of those principles inculcated in the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In early life he followed the flag of his country through the days of the Civil War, in its service, and in many instances won the laudations of those in higher rank than himself, because he was unafraid in any situation.

He felt at one time the call to the Sacred Ministry; and he gave himself to that idea, graduated from one of our eastern standard seminaries, and came out west. He was here in Omaha in its very earliest days following upon the close of the War between the States. He carried on that ministry as a second lieutenant, if you please, in the Church in which he was ordained. The bishopric of this great outdoors west of the Missouri was at that time under the jurisdiction of the late beloved Robert Harper Clarkson, D. D., Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, which meant, of course, what we now know as the two Dakotas. Our Brother in those days of his initiation into the duties and privileges of the Ministry of the Church, came in direct and constant contact with the builders of this great transcontinental thoroughfare which we have always called the Union Pacific. And in passing, may I say, Brethren, that the Union Pacific, which has been symbolical through all the years of this great highway of commerce from the Missouri to the Pacific, was built not alone by the pick and shovel, but by the long prophetic vision of men of thought, intelligence, and leadership, men who conceived of the idea that a line of steam power on wheels uniting the far west with the far east would be at least one of the great links in uniting into union those States which might otherwise have been dismembered by the conditions of those memorable days.

Men like Brother Bullard who were born in the lap of those bitter and growing differences which led up to the Civil War were certainly born in a time when life gave the bitter hard test of the severity and the bitterness of the test of everything our good Brother Gates has mentioned in his splendid oration tonight.

I sometimes wonder if we realize what a privilege, Brethren, it is for those of us who are stepping over the crown of the hill towards its sunset side, to have lived in a time when we could clasp the hands and look into the eyes of the men and women who braved the same perilous adventures of the early days out here in the west which their forebears had braved in building up the foundations of that Christian civilization which produced that type of character which made it possible for men

and women to come together out into this wide open sky of unconquered lands, known mostly as a great desert, and drive their stakes and build their homes and build their names into the history of this great State of which we are all proud to be citizens today. We cannot afford to forget them.

It is an honor for me tonight, of which I am not worthy, but for which I am grateful, that I should be given the privilege to point in thought and memory, to the picture of great Brother Bullard, if not upon the walls of our buildings, or our homes, on the walls of our hearts. And when a man lives his life in the consciousness of his being a child of God, an inheritor of the kingdom, no matter what his powers and faults and foibles may have been, we honor him for the influence of that life, and we judge him not by its mistakes but its teachings and that is what Masonry teaches us to do.

I shall never forget Brother Bullard's example of fearlessly facing of very unfortunate and unhappy situations in some of the great problems that we had to face together out at North Platte in his day. He was a man who never counted the sacrifice, even to the loss of friends, when he faced an issue in which he was convinced, in his own judgment, what his duty was, and he did it without hesitation or fear. It takes that kind of men to make other men stand their ground in this world in which we are living. The very life and inspiration of that kind of an example gives a man the courage to be a man, when it is necessary for him to show whether he is or whether he is not a man.

Brother Bullard, in due time, had studied and worked out in his own mind, what I have always considered a worthy example and lesson to teach young candidates to the ministry who have applied to me during these twenty or more years, that it is no dishonor whatever to any man to change his occupation, his employment, or his life's chosen profession, if he finds that he is going to be more capable of serving his God and his fellow man by making that change. And out of it, he came, from the sacred cloth, into the employment of the great corporation, the Union Pacific Railroad, and remained with it practically until his death. Both in his active service and in retirement he never ceased to be a loyal member of that great corporate family of the Union Pacific Railroad. And he understood the business from A to Z.

He was a man of discipline, but the discipline that had in it the vision of possibilities in the future for the boy or girl or man or woman in whom he took the time to make the investment of his interest and help. And I want to tell you there is dotted all over this great domain of Nebraska, and even its borders, many, many of those who can say to you tonight: "I got my start with Mr. Bullard." And if I had the time I could illustrate by endless stories these very facts, that I want to leave with you but as my time is limited, just this thought: Brethren, I thank God that Frank E. Bullard lives with us tonight, even though his voice is hushed in the silence of the beyond and the closed doors of the future. We remember him, with gratitude for his example of man-

hood and faith, his home love and his brotherly love, and his services to God and his fellow men.

Remarks by M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master:
Brethren:

Those of us who have attended the Grand Lodge for the last few years miss perhaps more than any one thing the cheery smile and the friendly handclasp of Most Worshipful Brother Charles Edwin Burnham, one of our most faithful Past Grand Masters, and in commemoration of his memory this evening I have asked a Past Grand Master, the man whom I am sure that Brother Burnham would have requested to perform this service, to tell us something of his life—Most Worshipful Brother Wilson, Past Grand Master.

M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, presented the memorial on Most Worshipful Charles Edwin Burnham, Past Grand Master:

EULOGY

One's importance to a community is measured by the number and size of the vacancies that are created when he leaves it.

Measured by this standard, Charles Edwin Burnham was a stalwart figure in the community in which he lived. It has been such men that have made Nebraska a great State. And he will be greatly missed by every group of which he formed a part.

Endowed by nature with a powerful body and a keen mind, he would have been a marked man in any community in which he resided and an important factor in any line of business he should enter.

Brother Burnham was born in East Troy, Wisconsin, on July 21st, 1860. When he was a mere child the family moved to central Iowa where he attended the public school of the little mining town of Moin-gona, and in 1872 another move of the family brought him to Sioux City, where he attended the schools of that city. In 1875, at the age of fifteen years, he left school to enter the employ of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. He was promoted and remained with that company until 1880 when he went to St. Paul and entered the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company. In 1881 he married Lona A. Loper, and the same year he quit the railroad business and established a general store at Tilden, Nebraska, then known as Burnett. In 1887 he established a bank at Tilden and became the cashier. For twenty-three years he was a resident of Tilden, six years as a merchant and seventeen years as a banker.

In 1904 he became president of the Norfolk National Bank of Norfolk, Nebraska, and remained such for twenty-seven years. The confidence his fellow bankers had in him is shown by the fact that for six years he was a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and was at one time president of the Nebraska Bankers Association.

Brother Burnham was made a Master Mason in Trowel Lodge Number 71 at Neligh, Nebraska, on April 21st, 1886.

He became a charter member of Mystic Tie Lodge Number 166 at Tilden June 21st, 1888, and served as Master of that Lodge in 1889, 1890, and 1891.

In Masonry as in business, his ability, his character, and his genial nature soon placed him in the front rank.

He was made Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska in 1904, and Commander of Damascus Commandery Number 20, of Norfolk.

He received the 32nd degree of Scottish Rite Masonry in Nebraska Consistory in 1905.

At the time of his death he was 4th Vice President of Nebraska Veteran Freemasons.

For the last ten years he had been a member of the committee on relief and care of orphans of this Grand Lodge and had also been a member of the executive board of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont since the founding of that institution.

In 1907 Brother Burnham presided at the Semi-centennial Services in this city, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this Grand Lodge.

All these honors came to him without any self-seeking on his part. He simply did his duty under all circumstances to the best of his ability.

Each task well done was a persuasive reason for giving him another. In every place he was called upon to fill he inspired confidence in his fellows. All, who came in contact with him, trusted him. All, who knew him, loved him and the better they knew him the more they loved him. Thus our departed Brother well lived up to the full measure of a man and a Mason.

On the 29th of May, 1933, at his home in Norfolk, Nebraska, surrounded by his family, he departed this life loved and respected by all who knew him.

Thus closed a long, useful, and honorable life, full of good works and adorned with the highest honors.

Remarks by M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master:
Brethren:

Last February a leader was taken from among us, a man with high ideals, courage, convictions, and able. Masonry lost a man, whom, I believe, if he had been permitted to serve his time, in time to come, would have been one of our prominent Masons in this State, a man who had left his influence upon the lives of Masons in this Jurisdiction.

I have asked Most Worshipful Brother Frank H. Woodland to tell us something of the life of our Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother Edwin B. Johnston.

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, presented the memorial on Most Worshipful Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master.

EULOGY

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

Seldom is this Grand Lodge permitted to convene without being called upon to pay tribute to a member who has held high office in this Grand Body, whose labors in the Craft have helped to place Masonry in Nebraska in the exalted position it has attained, and who has passed from us during the preceding year. We miss the presence and mourn the loss of these Brothers, but our sorrow is tempered with the knowledge that they died full of years, with their life's work accomplished.

But it is not always so. Some few years ago two young men occupied the offices of Grand Deacons in this Grand Lodge—Dean Ringer and Edwin B. Johnston. Year by year they advanced in the line of officers until within a few months of the time when one of them would be elected and installed as Grand Master and the other as his Deputy. It was not to be. The death of Brother Ringer resulted in the election as Grand Master of Edwin B. Johnston one year before the time anticipated. This emergency brought out in clear relief the innate strength of the man. His plans, long in forming, had been upset. The abnormal business conditions, daily presenting new problems to be faced, added to the confusion. But quietly, and without complaint, he changed his plans and met the new situation. He overcame all the difficulties and perplexities new conditions had forced upon him, and entered upon his duties as Grand Master calmly and energetically, quickly demonstrating a capacity equal to every demand made upon him. And then, in February, death came to the second of these young men, for our Grand Master was still in his forties.

For the second time in its history this Grand Lodge has lost by death its Grand Master. It is with mournful interest we note that for more than sixty years every man elected Grand Master survived his term of office by not less than four years, while in the last decade we have lost two Grand Masters and a Junior Past Grand Master.

One year ago, as now, this Grand Lodge met in the midst of an unprecedented business and economic depression. Our most pressing problems continued to involve financial questions and a falling membership. Many of our most loyal members found themselves unable to keep their membership in good standing. Debts incurred when conditions gave no hint that they would ever become burdensome, threatened the very lives of many of our Lodges. Such conditions make exceptional demands upon our Grand Masters. To meet such demands we must have, in a pre-eminent degree, a man of sound judgment, well-grounded business experience; an optimism tempered by conservatism and controlled by foresight; and, in addition (it goes without saying), a patient courtesy, a deep interest, and unbounded energy, and a fine sense of the duty to the Fraternity, the holding of such an office involves. Such a man was our Grand Master. Without neglecting any of the duties of the office, he devoted himself chiefly to the pressing problems created by the continued depression. A few days before his death he told me of the re-

sults of a trip he had taken involving a business matter of great importance to this Grand Lodge. Another man would have delegated the matter or contented himself with carrying on negotiations by mail.

Had he been permitted to continue the work, I doubt not he would have brought you here today a record of accomplishments that would have measured up with that of any of his predecessors.

In conclusion, I cannot do better than repeat the words spoken on a similar occasion in this Grand Lodge ten years ago:

"Do not the solemn and sacred facts of this exalted life place each one of us, his friends and brethren, under unavoidable obligation to follow with courage and firm devotion the high ideals which dominated his character? Let us gird our loins and tighten our sandals for the journeying days and tasks before us, enlarging the range of kindly service for all the lives that we shall meet. To this unparalleled Fraternity, which held so large a place in his thought, and whose lessons had so moulded his life, to everyone of these comrades of his love, may we grant our warmest fellowship, our tenderest sympathy. May every transaction of this Grand Lodge session bear evidence to our recognition of his great hope and plans for these days. 'For being dead to us he speaketh yet'."

Selection—Bee Hive Lodge Quartette.

Remarks by M. . W. . Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master :

In my own behalf and in behalf of the Grand Lodge and Brethren here assembled, I wish to express my deep appreciation for the contribution that the Bee Hive quartet, and their accompanist has made to our evening program.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, appointed M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master, a special committee of one, to express to the United Grand Lodge of England, the regret of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska, that representatives could not be sent to attend the Dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial.

M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master, presented the following resolution:

THE GRAND LODGE
of
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF NEBRASKA

acknowledges with true Masonic felicity receipt of the request of
THE UNITED GRAND LODGE

of
ANTIEN, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF ENGLAND

that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska send two Representatives to the
Ceremonies in connection with the

DEDICATION OF THE MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL
in London

July 17th—22nd, 1933,

and has appointed the undersigned a committee of one to express
with sincere regret of The Grand Lodge of Nebraska its inability to
comply with the gracious and fraternal request of

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

It is the sincere and earnest wish of The Grand Lodge of
Nebraska that the ceremonies incident to the Dedication may meet
the most sanguine expectations of the officers and members of

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

and that all that may be said or done in connection therewith may
be to the Honor and Glory of The Grand Architect of the Universe,
the advancement of those eternal principles to which we gladly sub-
scribe, and in consequence thereof peace and contentment may be
strengthened in the hearts of men.

Truly and fraternally,
JAMES R. CAIN, JR.,
Past Grand Master.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, June 7th, 1933

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.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master:

I have a letter from Riverside Lodge No. 269, at Belgrade, which I am going to refer to the incoming Grand Master. It was not presented in time to take up here, and was not presented in the proper form to present to the Grand Lodge. I will refer it to him for his consideration and he can make what recommendations he feels fit, next year, relative to the matter.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary:

A question has been raised. Yesterday the law was changed, changing the date of the election and installation of officers. One of our more technical Brethren insists that, under the law, as changed, the officers now elected cannot be installed until January. The question is now presented to you for your ruling, Most Worshipful Grand Master, as to when officers already elected by the subordinate Lodges shall be installed.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master:

Brethren:

That question has been asked and I am going to rule: I do not think either in civil law or Masonic rule you can destroy a man's rights by enacting a law after those rights have accrued. I think every Brother who was elected in May has the right to be installed in June, and I am so ruling, Grand Secretary, that the law as passed yesterday does not affect the rights of the officers who were elected in May to be installed in June. However, their term will expire in January, and their successors will be elected in December.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR FROM KANSAS

M. W. Elmer F. Strain, Past Grand Master, and present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Kansas, was called upon to address the Grand Lodge, at this time. Brother Strain, who is well known to the members of the Grand Lodge, responded in his usual happy, and enthusiastic manner, his remarks being very much enjoyed.

W. Brother Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your Committee on returns submits the following report:

The Annual Returns have been received from all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, the cards have been made, the changes entered, and the cards filed.

One hundred and ninety-nine Lodges have paid all Grand Lodge dues in full.

Ninety-three Lodges paid part in cash and issued warrants for the balance of the dues amounting to \$14,680.80, much of which will be taken care of within the next thirty days.

The bank holiday played havoc with the larger part of these Lodges as it came right at the time when they had been accumulating money to take care of their Grand Lodge dues.

A small number of Lodges will have to receive special attention and be brought to the realization and necessity of budgeting their receipts and expenditures, for the reason, that not only some of the smaller Lodges, but some of the older and larger Lodges, have been unable to meet their obligations.

The total membership reported on December 31st, 1932, was 39,265, as compared with returns of December 31st, 1931, 41,359 or a net loss for the year of 2,094.

The Lodges which show no delinquent dues; thereby entitling them to a place on the Honor Roll, number four this year, as against eight last year. The following are the Lodges: Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha; St. Paul Lodge No. 82, St. Paul; Fairfield Lodge No. 84, Fairfield, and Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.

Your Committee notes with regret the number of suspended Brethren, which shows an increase over last year.

Number suspended this year is 2,058, death called 596, who have been called from their "labors on earth to everlasting refreshment in the Paradise of God."

Nebraska Lodge No. 1 suffered most heavily, having lost 22 members by death, Lincoln Lodge No. 19 comes next with a loss of 20.

"They are at rest from their labors."

The number of Lodges showing a net gain is 38, those showing a net loss 220. The remainder or 34, were stationary.

A voluminous correspondence has been submitted by our Grand Secretary, and has been carefully examined by us with reference to the various Lodges, as to their rosters of membership. It would seem as though it is impossible for the officers of many of the Lodges to submit a correct report of the statistics of their Lodge. The cause of which seems to be, that there is no kind of work sheet kept by the secretaries to enable them to make their annual report from. Such as conferring of degrees, affiliations, deaths, suspensions, etc., but they must try to make their report from the compendium, or by going back through their minutes.

Your Committee are of the opinion, if the Grand Lodge would work out a form of work sheet to supply the various Lodges, it would eliminate much of this correspondence.

It also appears from the correspondence, that the matter of issuing a transfer and later the granting of a demit after a Brother has been elected to another Lodge, is still very much misunderstood. A number of the Lodges have failed to issue the demit upon receiving the notice of the election in another Lodge, but seem to be of the opinion they must wait until a regular communication to do this, and therefore the dates do not agree as to when the Brother was elected on a transfer and the time he was demitted. All officers and more especially the secretaries, should know the transfer is only a means by which a member is always connected with a Lodge and so the demit should be of the same date as the election to another Lodge, and should be sent immediately to the secretary of the Lodge to which the Brother was elected.

In the archives of our Grand Lodge, there is a complete card index of every one of the 39,265 Masons in Nebraska, as well as of those who have at any time, petitioned a Nebraska Lodge, showing the dates of initiation, passing, raising, demission, affiliation, expulsion, suspension, restoration, death, or rejection, and keeping this card index correct and up to date, means an impossible task to our Grand Secretary, unless he can have the hearty co-operation of the officers of all Lodges.

Several hundred letters have been written and received during the past few months by our Grand Secretary with reference to important data in these matters. In some instances, he was compelled to write three or four letters before he could obtain the necessary information, on some individual Brother.

Your Committee respectfully recommends that the attention of the officers of Lodges be called in a very emphatic manner, to the necessity of recording correct data on every member of the Lodge, and promptly reporting the same to the Grand Secretary.

Now last, but not least, is the amount of dues still unpaid by the various Lodges, very much later than the time limit. This year there have been unmitigating circumstances to cause this, but your Committee are of the opinion that not all of this correspondence and the excuses given, were necessary. There have been a few Lodges who just seemed to try to make it just as difficult as possible for the Grand Secretary, to even get their warrants for later payments. These Lodges and their officers should be dealt with very severely should these offenses again occur, and we would recommend that the Grand Lodge get back to collecting a penalty for not getting in the annual reports and dues on the dates required by the laws of the Grand Lodge.

It is with regret your Committee observes so many Lodges reducing their dues. We are of the opinion that the reduction of dues, which has been made will not be attractive enough to those, who are not paying their dues to get them to pay up, and the Lodges so doing will be hampered in their important duties. We observe there are 54 Lodges collecting less than \$5.00 per year dues, and nearly every one of them met

with difficulties in getting their dues to the Grand Secretary. Four of these Lodges report that they are only collecting \$2.00 per year dues. This matter should be carefully gone into by the Grand Lodge, and an effort made to correct it immediately. Your Committee would recommend that this Grand Lodge take some action and set a minimum of dues to be collected from members.

The supplemental report must also be taken into consideration. Many Lodges only partially fill out the report and we find under the heading of fees for the degrees, all the way from (none) to \$119.85. Two Lodges report \$20.00 fees and two, \$15.00, which if correct, is not according to the by-laws of this Grand Lodge for minimum fees. New Masters should insist upon the secretaries filling out this blank in full and just as correctly as the annual report to this Grand Lodge.

Your Committee would recommend that this Grand Lodge take some action on the minimum amount of dues to be collected.

The correspondence necessary for the Grand Secretary to get the returns and more especially the Grand Lodge dues in this year, has been enormous, and our Grand Secretary is to be commended on the admirable manner in which he has handled conditions which would have tried the patience of Gabriel.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master :

I would like to say this in regard to the situation as it exists. The work has been extremely heavy both on the Grand Master and on the Grand Secretary due to neglect, forgetfulness, and the hard times, but, Brethren, the attitude of some Lodges is brought about by a lack of understanding.

The Grand Lodge and your local Lodges are all part of one business organization, all striving to accomplish one end, and the Grand Lodge wants to cooperate with you, and we want you to cooperate with the Grand Lodge as a part of that organization, and if you would understand that you are just a part of a big business organization and cooperate with the Grand Lodge toward that end, and not feel that you are just an individual and somebody up above you is trying to dictate to you, which is not the truth, and carry on your correspondence and your relationship with the Grand Lodge in the spirit of cooperation and with the same desire to help the Grand Officers that the Grand Officers have toward you, you would relieve the Grand Officers of a great deal of work. Now, please get that spirit of cooperation, please assume the same attitude toward the Grand Officers in your desire to help them that they have in their desire to help you, and you will ease up the situation a whole lot. And I want to say the situation is getting better and we are going to come out of it. I am proud of the reaction we got from Lodges over the State. And one of the pleasures of my short term of office is to see the responses and the extra efforts that are made to meet the situation at this time, but I just want to see that you get the same spirit toward

the Grand Lodge that the Grand Officers have toward you. We are all working in one big organization to one end, and we won't have any trouble at all.

W. Jonathan A. Frye, 1, presented the report of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, which was adopted.

**REPORT OF 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:**

In submitting this report the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans wishes to express a deep sense of loss in the retirement of Worshipful Brother Dr. John B. Lichtenwallner, who during the year, on account of failing health made the request to be relieved of further service on this Committee, which he had served as Chairman for many years with outstanding ability and unselfish devotion. We rejoice, however, that the good Brother has so well recovered that we may continue to enjoy his genial friendship and wise counsel in our labors.

We also deeply deplore and sincerely mourn the loss of Most Worshipful Brother Charles E. Burnham who has just recently been called to his reward. Brother Burnham has long ministered to the needy of the craft through the medium of this Committee with that singleness of purpose, and that self sacrifice and devotion of time and talent that has marked and distinguished him in all his Masonic and civic connections.

Through the Committee on Relief, Masonry attempts to extend to some of its worthy and needy members and dependents that aid and comfort which they could not otherwise continue to enjoy. Masonic relief is the right arm, as it were, of our institution, the friendly hand upon the shoulder, that often serves as the connecting link between the Fraternity and those outside of it properly entitled to its benevolences. This Committee in the discharge of its duties is frequently privileged to see the difference between comfort and want, between hope and discouragement, and to view with no small degree of pleasure a transition from the latter to the former.

Following the retirement of our former Chairman, nothing was attempted that was either new or revolutionary, but an honest effort made to continue to exemplify the Good Samaritan spirit, and to extend the hand of friendship in an earnest endeavor to provide the cup of water where needed, and aid could rightfully be furnished. It is hoped that in our endeavors to administer our service of love we may approximate our possibilities, yet withal how often we are constrained to feel that our bounds and limitations make the service rendered seem but feeble and inadequate.

Many applications were made for relief, some through the medium of the lodges by virtue of membership in which aid is claimed, some by direct application to the Committee by those in distress, and others referred to the Committee by the Membership Committee of the Masonic Home, for admission to which worthy brethren and their dependents aspired or have been directed by their lodges. Except in cases where

immediate help is imperative, it is always desirable to have applications for aid submitted on regular application forms provided by the Committee. Some of these sent to lodges have not been returned, and it is then presumed that other facilities have been found by means of which relief may be afforded. In some instances investigations suggest themselves and are necessary not only to determine the worthiness of the cause, but also to arrange the basis on which help is to be given, and other avenues of aid provided and to determine the proportion in which the different agencies are to share the burden of responsibility.

Several applications were presented to provide for some special venture which did not seem feasible or deserving of encouragement through the granting of any help. A few cases have come to attention where people are in possession of property, but are loath to sacrifice any part of it, or who are in need of assistance in planning or rearranging their affairs so as to provide an income for their subsistence.

Numerous and repeated calls for help originate from long continued unemployment. The situation of unemployment is a matter bound to inspire any one interested in any form of relief or welfare work with the most vital concern. It is of such serious importance that it behooves us as Masons to do all in our power to see that our brethren are more generally re-employed as speedily as possible. There can be no greater benefactor than he who can contrive to become the instrumentality through which employment and comfortable living wages may again be brought back to our people, nor could anyone in any other way become a more potent agency to bridge this passing period of doubt, misapprehension, and distress.

We have continued the practice from the standpoint of both expediency and economy of encouraging those in need of relief to remain in their own homes where possible, or where they could receive more comfortable care. Not a single case where application for aid was made direct to the Committee has been referred to the Masonic Home Board for their acceptance, although several cases appear deserving of admission, and may later on have to be afforded the facilities of the Home.

The Committee has continued its support of two girls in its care who were formerly in the Fremont Home, but later maintained elsewhere. One of them died during the year; the other is being supported in a private home, and is pursuing the second year of high school work in one of our local schools. It seems to us imperative to continue our attitude of helpfulness in this particular case.

The practice of expecting and requiring local lodges to assume a substantial portion of the relief of their cases seems, where possible, so obviously just that it has come to be regarded as fundamental. During the past year, however, it has become manifest that by reason of some misfortune to their funds, or through a depleted state of their treasuries, or for other reasons beyond their control, some of our lodges have been seriously hampered in their functioning, and have found themselves unable to discharge their duties in matters of relief. This Committee

recognizes its individual, solemn, responsibilities first to help, aid, and assist all poor, distressed Brother Masons when worthy; and second, as the very existence and prosperity of this Grand Lodge depends upon the sound condition of its subordinate bodies, we deem it imperative to preserve the integrity and stability of the local lodges; and while not willing to establish any undesirable precedents, or inviting or countenancing any evasion of duty, deem it justifiable, and even commendable, where circumstances demand, to assume the relief of their cases single-handed and alone.

No attempt is being made to incorporate in this report any accounts of the activities and condition of our homes at Fremont and Plattsmouth. This Committee, however, in accordance with its long established custom visited the Plattsmouth Home and enjoyed its hospitality. There are now ninety-six residents in this Home, fifty men and forty-six women.

It seems advisable and important that a periodic investigation be made of all cases where aid is given by this Committee. Circumstances existing could then govern what should be the policy pursued in each particular instance.

No reflection is desired to be cast or insinuation made in regard to anyone in the handling of funds, yet we believe that our work can be greatly facilitated by the adoption and use of a voucher system, showing in the usual routine the payment made by the Grand Lodge Committee to the local lodge, that of the local lodge, with its contribution added where made, to the recipient beneficiary, and a receipt of the latter to be returned to the committee.

The three great tenets of the Masonic profession are brotherly love, relief, and truth. Two of these must adhere in every Mason, the other demands our consideration and our sacrifice. It is in this phase of our duty that we must not be found wanting, but devoting such part of our substance to the worthy cause of relief as may be needed, rather than laying up treasures for other purposes, for "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

In the words of Edwin Markham,

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers.
None goes his way alone;
All that is sent into the lives of others
Comes back into our own."

The affairs and transactions of this Committee have been examined and audited, and for ease of comparison tabulated in similar form to previous reports.

The financial statement follows:—

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS
GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M.
OF NEBRASKA

EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Receipts

Balance on hand May 31, 1932.....	\$	134.75	
Educational Fund	290.37	\$	425.12
	<hr/>		
Grand Lodge Warrant June, 1932.....	400.00	\$	825.12

Disbursements

Committee Expense:

J. B. Lichtenwallner, to 9-9-32	\$	1.00	
J. A. Frye	15.15		
B. F. Pitman	55.00		
C. E. Burnham	43.75		
E. C. Yont	66.32		
O. A. Andrews	7.70		188.92
	<hr/>		

Christmas Gifts	52.50
Miscellaneous Medical Fees	84.72

General Expense:

Telephone and Telegraph	\$	3.55	
Postage	21.50		
Stationery	4.00		
Stenographic and Clerical	61.50		
Federal tax on checks	7.00		
Auditing accounts 1932	32.47		
Miscellaneous	24.52		154.54
	<hr/>		

Total Expense

480.68

Educational Fund balance to Grand

Secretary

290.37 771.05

Balance on hand May 31, 1933.....

\$ 54.07

Relief Fund Receipts

Balance on hand May 31, 1932.....\$1,670.33

Grand Lodge Warrants

1932. June.....	\$1,500.00	
September	2,000.00	
1933. January.....	3,000.00	
April	2,000.00	\$8,500.00
	<hr/>	

Receipts and refunds from Lodges:

Cambridge Lodge No. 150	\$	65.00
Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285	60.00	
Margaret Emerson Acct.	36.45	

Evelyn Doel Acct.	53.09		
Grand Chap. O. E. S.	81.80		
Three Relief checks cancelled	105.00	401.34	8,901.34
Total Receipts			10,571.67
Disbursements			
To Subordinate Lodges for Relief		\$7,302.09	
Aid to two Girl Wards		728.39	
Emergency Relief		651.50	
Total Disbursements			8,681.98
Cash balance per books May 31, 1933.....			<u>\$1,889.69</u>
Analysis of Cash			
Balance in defunct Norfolk National Bank, 5-31-32.....			\$1,074.76
50% Dividend			537.37
Balance due May 31, 1933			<u>537.39</u>
Cash in Omaha National Bank, May 31, 1933.....			1,352.30
Cash balance per books May 31, 1933			<u>\$1,889.69</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Relief Fund

To Subordinate Lodges for Relief,	
Nebraska Lodge No. 1,	\$ 525.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3	430.00
Solomon Lodge No. 10.....	150.00
Fremont Lodge No. 15.....	350.00
Lincoln Lodge No. 19.....	330.00
Jordan Lodge No. 27.....	175.00
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.....	360.00
Ashlar Lodge No. 33.....	48.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36.....	75.00
Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.....	300.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50.....	210.00
Friend Lodge No. 73.....	300.00
Alexandria Lodge No. 74.....	55.00
Ionic Lodge No. 87.....	16.59
Oakland Lodge No. 91.....	60.00
Euclid Lodge No. 97.....	215.00
Ord Lodge No. 103.....	180.00
Superior Lodge No. 121.....	90.00
Cambridge Lodge No. 150.....	110.00
Pythagoras Lodge No. 156.....	75.00
Atkinson Lodge No. 164.....	300.00
Amity Lodge No. 169.....	20.00

Mason City Lodge No. 170.....	175.00
Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.....	200.00
Minnckadusa Lodge No. 192.....	60.00
Arcana Lodge No. 195.....	180.00
Scottsbluff Lodge No. 201.....	120.00
E. Lincoln Lodge No. 210.....	105.00
Cement Lodge No. 211.....	40.00
Giltner Lodge No. 223.....	30.00
Cable Lodge No. 225.....	150.00
Hildreth Lodge No. 252.....	80.00
Holbrook Lodge No. 257.....	50.00
Crofton Lodge No. 273.....	225.00
Sioux Lodge No. 277.....	90.00
Mullen Lodge No. 282.....	250.00
Seneca Lodge No. 284.....	80.00
Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285.....	125.00
John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.....	205.00
Mizpah Lodge No. 302.....	270.00
Right Angle Lodge No. 303.....	192.50
Widow of a Mason	300.00
Total to Subordinate Lodges	\$7,302.09
Aid to two Girl Wards	728.39
Emergency Relief	651.50
Total Disbursements	\$8,681.98

W. Brother Harold A. Osborne, 19, 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:**

The Temple Advisory Committee has had several matters pertaining to loans and requests for Temple Buildings referred to it the past year. All of these have been thoroughly investigated and reports made personally to the Grand Master.

Brother Edward F. Carter, 201, presented the report of the Committee on Grievances, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

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

Your Committee on Grievances have carefully considered all matters submitted to it by the Grand Lodge, and respectfully submit the following report and recommendations:

1. Appeal taken by member of Valley Lodge No. 157, A. F. & A. M., from a sentence of indefinite suspension pronounced against him. The Committee recommends that the sentence be set aside, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved that the sentence of Valley Lodge No. 157, A. F. & A. M., be set aside, and that the Brother in question be expelled."

2. Request from an expelled Master Mason of Winnebago Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., for restoration; this request being supported by the affirmative vote of the Lodge. Your Committee is not satisfied by the evidence in this case, and recommends that the petition for restoration be denied for want of evidence to support it. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that petition of a former member of Winnebago Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., be not granted."

3. A petition from a former member of Hastings Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., for restoration. Your Committee has carefully considered the case, and made a complete investigation as to the true situation. Your Committee believes that the petition should be granted and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the petition of a former member of Hastings Lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., for restoration, be granted, and that the expelled Brother be restored to membership.

4. Petition from a former member of Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., for restoration from a sentence of expulsion, pronounced by the Grand Lodge in 1928; this request being supported by an affirmative vote of the Lodge. Your Committee does not believe that the facts in the case warrant the restoration of this expelled Brother, and your Committee offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, and that the sentence of expulsion stand."

Your Committee moves that the report as a whole be adopted.

The Grand Secretary, stating that M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, who had presented a proposed Section to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, to be known as "Section 13½—Standing Advisory Committee on Funds and Investments," found on page 729, proceedings of the Grand Lodge, for 1931, now being of the opinion that the proposed section would not attain the desired result, moved that the proposed section, be not adopted. Motion unanimously adopted.

R. W. Brother Archie M. Smith, 203, presented the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Methods of Relief, which was adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE METHODS OF RELIEF

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

The Special Committee appointed by the Grand Master to investigate and make recommendations with reference to relief agencies submits the following report:

We recommend that this Committee be continued until the next Annual Communication for further consideration of matters in connection with consolidation of relief agencies.

W. Brother Marshall Field, 288, presented the following proposed amendment to Section 1, Chapter 1, by-laws of the Grand Lodge, which, upon motion, was laid over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

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

Brethren:

With the changing of Chapter 8, Section 60, which has to do with the changing of date of election and installation of officers of subordinate Lodges, we submit the following.

We offer the proposal Chapter I, Section I, be changed to read as follows:

Annual Communications,

The stated annual communication of this Grand Lodge shall be held at Omaha on the Second Tuesday of January, at such hour as the Grand Master may designate.

The balance of this section to remain as printed in the Constitution and By-laws.

W. Brother Hubert R. Mann, 314, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

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

Your Committee on Unfinished Business has examined the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, for the years 1931, and 1932, and has carefully followed the deliberations of this Grand Body, and beg to report as follows:

1. That resolution presented by M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, amending Section IV, Chapter 111 of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, and creating Section 13½, Chapter III, which was presented during the deliberations of this Grand Body in 1931, laid over by motion until 1932, and again laid over by motion until the 1933 Annual Communication, has been disposed of by resolution of our Grand Secretary, and vote of this Grand Body.

2. That resolution presented by W. Harold H. Thom, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1932, calling for the amending of Section 47 and 60, of Chapter 8, by-laws of this Grand Lodge, changing the election of officers in the subordinate Lodges from May to December, and the installation from June to January, was laid over until the present Annual Communication, and disposed of by vote of this Grand Body.

W. Brother William C. Smith, 136, presented the report of the Committee on Pay-Roll, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAY-ROLL

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

Your Committee on Pay-Roll beg leave to report that the total amount due for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, is \$4,503.80.

At 11:10 o'clock A. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Wednesday, June 7th, 1933.

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.

V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Brethren:

I am sure that we would all be glad to endorse what I propose to offer as a resolution at this time, and that is, that we extend to our Grand Orator, Brother Gates, our sincere appreciation and our grateful thanks for the oration, and in it the message he conveyed to us last evening. That a copy of this oration be handed to our Grand Secretary, and that he be instructed to incorporate it in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master:

Brother Gates, you have seen this expression of appreciation, and I am sure that everyone who was here last night and heard that oration knows that it was a heartfelt and sincere expression of our feelings.

MOTION

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, moved that copies of the three very fine memorial tributes paid to our departed Past Grand Masters, at the evening session of the Grand Lodge, be furnished the Grand Secretary, and that they be published in the Grand Lodge proceedings. Motion adopted.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence fraternally submits the following report:

A. The subjects from the Grand Master's address assigned to this Committee by the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, have been disposed of in order, as follows:

1. "Bond for the Officers of Subordinate Lodges."

We approve the recommendation of the Grand Master on this topic, and to effectuate the same propose the adoption of the following amendment to the Law:

"That Section 59-A of the Law be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 59-A. A trust fund is hereby established to be known as "Lodge Trust Fund." The object of this trust fund shall be to protect the Lodges against loss by misappropriation of Lodge funds by secretaries and treasurers.

"Every subordinate Lodge shall pay annually into this fund, to be managed by the Grand Lodge, the sum of twenty cents for each one hundred dollars of protection to the Lodge against misappropriation of Lodge funds by its secretary and also by its treasurer. Such funds shall be kept separate from all other funds and shall be used only for the payment of any loss resulting to the respective Lodges by misappropriation of its funds by its secretary or its treasurer, and the payment of necessary expenses hereunder,

"It shall be the duty of each Lodge annually to report to the Grand Lodge the amount of protection necessary adequately to protect its funds against misappropriation by each of its said two officers, which report shall fix the maximum amount of protection to which the Lodge shall be entitled for that year.

"Any surplus remaining from any year shall be invested in interest bearing securities, but may, at any time when needed, be used for the payment of losses. All interest shall be accumulated as common funds for the purpose of this provision, except as hereinafter provided.

"All payments hereunder by Lodges shall be paid to the Grand Secretary, who shall keep all records pertaining to such fund, but such fund shall not be Grand Lodge funds. The Grand Lodge shall not be liable to any Lodge for any loss through misappropriation of Lodge funds by the secretary or treasurer of such Lodge. The Grand Lodge shall be liable to said trust fund for any misappropriation of funds hereunder by the Grand Lodge officers.

"No loss shall be paid excepting upon the approval of the Grand Master, and when approved shall be paid by the Grand Secretary.

"The expense of collecting and administering the fund, expenses of ascertaining losses and payment thereof, repayment of loans, and all incidental expense, shall be paid by the Grand Secretary from the funds collected hereunder, and interest accumulated, upon approval of the Grand Master.

"When the net funds accumulated hereunder shall reach the sum of ten thousand dollars, the Grand Master from year to year may fix the amount of the annual payment to be made by each lodge, at such sum less than twenty cents per hundred dollars of protection, as he shall from year to year determine just and adequate, it being the intention,

that upon the accumulation of net funds in the amount of ten thousand dollars, the fund shall be maintained in at least that minimum amount, in so far as may be possible in the course of due administration of said fund.

"No salaries shall be paid out of the said trust fund.

"There is hereby appropriated from the Permanent Reserve Fund of this Grand Lodge, the sum of five thousand dollars which is hereby loaned to said Lodge Trust Fund, to be used for the purpose of this Trust. This loan is to be repaid to the Grand Lodge from said Trust Fund from time to time in such installments as the condition of said Trust Fund will permit, under the directions and orders of the Grand Master.

"That section 50-A of the Law as heretofore existing, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

2. "Decisions."

We approve the first decision of our former Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Edwin B. Johnston.

We approve the second decision of our former Grand Master.

3. "Weak Lodges."

We approve that part of the Grand Master's address on this subject, referring to the discipline of Lodges because of failure to meet for four successive months, and that section 79 of the law be amended so as to provide that the failure of any lodge to meet for four successive months shall be a sufficient ground for forfeiture of its charter, in addition to the other grounds therein otherwise specified.

4. "By-laws Approved."

The action of the Grand Master in approving subordinate lodge by-laws is approved by our Committee.

5. "Special Dispensations."

A list of special dispensations to hold elections and install lodge officers out of time, has been submitted. We approve the granting of these dispensations, and the remission of the special dispensation fee in each case.

6. "Setting Aside Lodge Election."

We approve the action of the M. W. the Grand Master in setting aside the election held in Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.

W. Brother Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158, presented the report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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

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

We have carefully examined the financial statements of the Grand Secretary and the audit of the John M. Gilchrist Company, Certified Public Accountants, pertaining to the various funds of this Grand Lodge

and we have carefully considered all matters of finance that have been referred to us by any department of this Grand Lodge. We have given due consideration to all the problems that have been presented to us by the Grand Officers, the various Committees of the Grand Lodge, and various individual members of the Grand Lodge and have tried to analyze them and report them to you herewith for your own analysis and your own action.

THE FUNDS IN GENERAL

In our report this year, on account of time, the fact that Grand Lodge has been shortened to two days, and to save duplications, we ask that you turn to the report of the Grand Secretary which appears in the Advance copies of the 1933 proceedings, which copies are now in your hands, from pages 12 to 29, incl., and to the report of the Certified Public Accountants appearing on pages 45 to 57, incl., for the details pertaining to the following funds of the Grand Lodge:

- Special Account.
- Grand Lodge General Fund.
- General Relief Fund.
- Permanent Reserve Fund.
- Supply Account.
- Building & Improvement Fund.
- Maintenance Fund.
- Orphans' Educational Fund.
- War Relief Fund.
- Children's Home Endowment Fund.
- George Washington Masonic National Memorial Assn. Fund.
- Service Account and Gifts.

These statements mentioned above show you what was in these various funds a year ago, what has been added to them, what has been disbursed from them and their present balances and we will not recapitulate these funds here except individual cases which will follow.

GENERAL FUND

For several years past, it has been the policy of the Finance Committee, approved by the Grand Lodge, to set aside the difference between the Annual Budget established the previous year and the expenses used under that Budget from the Grand Lodge General Fund into the Permanent Reserve Fund. After due consideration and discussion between ourselves and other members of the Grand Lodge, we desire that the procedure be continued and to determine the amount that is proper to be transferred, we give you the following tabulation which shows the approved appropriation, the amount spent under the appropriation and the amount saved which totals \$1,891.64:

Items	Appro.	Spent	Saved	Over
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings..	\$1400.00	\$1149.32	\$250.68	.....
Reporting and Transcribing 1932				
Session	100.00	85.00	15.00	.....
Special Expense of 75th Anniversary including Entertainment of Distinguished guests	700.00	660.82	39.18	.....
Grand Chaplain Expense	75.00		75.00	.....
Grand Master's Expense				
Grand Master's Clerk Hire.....	2100.00	1949.85	150.15	.....
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire.....	2450.00	2390.00	60.00	.....
Blanket Bond—Secretaries and Treasurers of Subordinate Lodges....	550.00	526.00	23.70	.....
Expense, Committee on Masonic Services, Annuities and Gifts.....	150.00		150.00	.....
Reserve for payment under contract Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts	100.00		100.00	.....
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	700.00	500.00	200.00	.....
Incidental Expense, Grand Secretary's Office	1650.00	1500.00	150.00	.....
Office Equipment, Grand Secretary's Office	100.00	17.00	83.00	.....
Expense Committee George Washington National Memorial	100.00		100.00	.....
Unauthorized incidental expense of the Grand Lodge other than the Grand Secy's office under the direction of the Grand Master..	500.00	199.99	300.01	.....
Stenographic Service, 1932 Session...	25.00	10.00	15.00	.....
Purchase of 100-50 year badges.....	200.00	160.00	40.00	.....
Premium Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability	30.00	28.08	1.92	.....
Depository Bonds	480.00	342.00	138.00	.....

There are no items of the budget which have been over-expended.

In passing, we feel that comment is due to the Grand Secretary, the Grand Master, and Members of the Committee and others on this splendid savings, as represented by the budget and expense of this past year.

We recommend that the sum of \$1,891.64 be transferred from the General Fund and credited to the Permanent Reserve Fund.

According to the Grand Secretary's report and on page 15 of the advance copy of the 1933 proceedings, he shows a balance of \$30,264.58 as available cash in the General Fund from which we deduct \$1,891.64 which has been transferred to the Permanent Reserve Fund leaving a balance on hand for General Fund expenditures for the ensuing fiscal

year of \$28,372.94 against which we must establish our budget of General Fund expenditures.

We want to call to your attention now that the amount of money available for General Fund expenditures for the ensuing year is approximately \$2,300.00 less than a year ago. Consequently we are going to watch with extreme care all items of expenditure and perhaps we will have to cut appropriations of different departments of the Grand Lodge accordingly.

EXPENSE, GRAND SECRETARY'S TRAVEL ACCOUNT

Last year we appropriated \$500.00 for this purpose and the amount was withdrawn from the General Fund. This year there was disbursed the sum of \$392.33 leaving a balance of \$107.67 on deposit in the Live Stock National Bank, Omaha, which will be returned to the General Fund immediately following this annual communication.

GRAND MASTER'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Grand Master Canaday's expense account, not being entirely complete, is not presented to us for audit but will be turned over to the Grand Secretary for audit a year from now as soon as the Grand Master's expense has all been determined; and whatever money is unused by the Grand Master, from his expense, will be returned to the Grand Lodge for the General Fund.

EXPENSE OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

A year ago we appropriated a sum of \$700.00 as expense for the Committee on Masonic Education. During the year \$500.00 was withdrawn of which \$217.44 was disbursed leaving a balance on hand in the National Bank of Commerce of \$282.56 which will be returned to the General Fund following this annual communication.

EXPENSE—OTHER GRAND OFFICERS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE GRAND MASTER AND EXPENSE OF TRIAL COMMISSIONS

Last year the sum of \$600.00 was appropriated for travel and other expenses of the Grand Officers other than the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and the Grand Custodian. This money was withdrawn from the General Fund. We also appropriated the sum of \$400.00 for expense of Trial Commissions, which money was withdrawn from the General Fund. These two funds totaling \$1000.00 showing disbursements of \$461.77 show a balance on hand on deposit at the Live Stock National Bank, Omaha, of \$538.23, which item will be returned to the General Fund immediately after this annual communication.

GRAND CUSTODIAN'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

The sum of \$1,800.00 was appropriated from the General Fund a year ago for the Grand Custodian's expense, including the expense of his deputies in the Promulgation of Ritualistic Work. The Grand Custodian reports the withdrawal of \$1,800.00 and expenses of \$1,797.52 leaving a balance of \$2.48 in cash. His expense account is divided as follows:

Schools held by deputies and the Grand Custodian.....	\$ 868.50
Examination and instruction where two day schools were not necessary	342.50
Stamps, printing, telephone, telegraph, and incidentals (office expense)	238.99
Special investigations and inspections made under direction of Grand Master	347.53
	\$1,797.52

EXPENSE OF COMMITTEE ON RELIEF

Last year the chairman of Committee on Relief informed us that \$134.35 expense money was on hand for use of the Committee. He asked for an additional amount of \$400.00 which was appropriated to him making a total amount of \$534.35 for expense of his Committee. During the year the Committee spent \$480.28 and there is at this time in the hands of the Chairman, J. A. Frye, \$54.07. This will be amplified at the proper place in this report, by recommending \$500.00, making a total of expense money for the use of that Committee for the ensuing year of \$554.07.

JEWELS FOR PAST GRAND MASTERS

Following the recommendation made on Page 188 of the Proceedings of 1932, we are entering in our budget, from the General Fund an appropriation of \$700.00 which will be used for the purpose of paying for jewels of seven past Grand Masters.

This Committee understands that with the presentation of these seven jewels, jewels have been provided for all living Past Grand Masters.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Grand Secretary reports that there is on hand in this fund the sum of \$125.56 which is on deposit in the United States National Bank, Savings Department, Omaha.

In as much as no particular demand is made for amplifying the Funds or remitting to the treasurer of this Memorial Association, we suggest that this money be left in this account until such time as proper remittance is worked out, hoping at that time that a program can be instituted in Nebraska to increase Nebraska's contribution to that Memorial Association.

MAINTENANCE FUND FOR CHILDREN'S HOME
FREMONT, NEBRASKA

Last year there was appropriated the sum of \$13,000.00 for the use of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children for maintenance purposes. They have withdrawn \$11,500.00 In the hands of the board on May 15th, 1933, in their own General Fund we find the sum of \$4,828.95. The May bills have not been paid. It is esti-

mated that they will run from \$2,000.00 to \$2,300.00 which would leave approximately \$2,500.00 in the hands of the Board of Trustees at Fremont for bills after June 1st, 1933. There has also been presented to us, the budget of the Board of Trustees, Fremont Homes, asking for appropriation of \$24,500.00 for running the homes for the current year. We are therefore going to recommend an appropriation of \$12,000.00 from the Maintenance Fund for the Fremont Home to which will be added \$12,000.00 from the Grand Chapter O. E. S. making \$24,000.00 of new appropriations contributed to the support of that Home and we feel quite sure, that together with the \$2,500.00 in their own General account, it will be ample for the program of that Board for the ensuing year.

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

Last year this Committee recommended an emergency withdrawal of \$6,000.00 or as much as was necessary for the credit of the Relief Fund on account of the North-East Nebraska emergency relief so that the relief Committee could go on throughout the past year on their regular schedule of relief. We observe that \$5,000.00 instead of \$6,000.00 was withdrawn from the Permanent Reserve Fund.

We call to the attention of this Grand Lodge and to the officers and the Committee on Relief that this transfer from the Permanent Reserve Fund to the Relief Fund a year ago was made in the form of a loan intending that as money was collected from the relief used in North-East Nebraska that this money would be returned to the Permanent Reserve Fund and the loan be paid. We observe that approximately \$2,000.00 has been paid in and that it was returned into the Relief Fund and we merely call this matter to the attention of those interested so that the account will not be forgotten and eventually the loan will be repaid to the Permanent Reserve Fund as was contemplated and as was adopted by this Grand Lodge a year ago.

EDUCATION OF CHIDREN FORMERLY LIVING AT MASONIC EASTERN STAR HOME

Two years ago the appropriation of \$600.00 was recommended on the Orphans' Educational Fund for education of children leaving the Fremont homes.

Last year an appropriation of \$750.00 was made, \$500.00 was withdrawn from the Orphans' Educational Fund and \$30.49 has been returned to the Orphans' Educational Fund as unexpended from the appropriation of last year.

We recommend the appropriation of \$750.00 for the Orphans' Educational Fund for educational and vocational training for children leaving the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children and that this money be expended by the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children, that it be considered a trust fund, that it be matched by a like amount from the Grand Chapter of Eastern Star and that this money be kept separate from other funds in the hands of the Trustees or officers of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children; and that any residue re-

maining unused for educational purposes at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge be returned to the Orphans' Educational Fund, thus letting each year's activities of educational and vocational training stand out as a unit. We are particularly anxious to stress this point because of the source from which this appropriation comes, namely, the Orphans' Educational Fund, which is an endowment fund, and which this Grand Lodge desires to see continue to grow in principal in future years.

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

It has been the desire of the Grand Secretary to return to the General Fund the \$2,000.00 appropriated from the General Fund four or five years ago as rapidly as possible and we note that he has made a transfer of \$500.00 back to the General Fund during this last fiscal year which leaves the sum of \$1,500.00 to be eventually repaid by the Supply account to the General Fund to offset the transfer, years ago, when the supply account was set up in our books.

ORIGINAL RECORDS

For several years past, this Committee has discussed among its members and with others of the Grand Lodge the matter of safeguarding the many original records in the office and vault of the Grand Secretary.

We respectfully refer the Grand Lodge to Page 186 of the Proceedings of 1932 where we have discussed this matter. Recommendation was made then that the incoming Grand Master and the Grand Secretary be urged to give special consideration and attention to this matter and that a recommendation be presented at this annual communication in connection with this matter.

We have in our hands a proposal of the Remington Rand Business Service Inc. wherein they offer the following proposal in this connection.

"Due to the type of construction of your building we would recommend for the protection of those original records our medium exposure "B" labeled safe, No. 6025B. As can be noted from a comparison of the label requirements, it has a much greater factor of safety than is required for the Underwriters' Laboratories "B" label, and affords ample protection in a building of fire-proof construction.

Two units, would be required to house your records, equipped with document files. The drawers at present housing these records contain 1158 filing inches, the two Safe-Cabinet units will give you 1268 filing inches of space.

The total price of the two units, equipped as shown, is \$840.00 f. o. b. Omaha cars, net 30 days. The exterior finish provided is either olive green or eggshell black."

Feeling the need of this safe cabinet we therefore recommend that this be purchased, that the account be paid from the permanent reserve Fund, and that the Grand Secretary be hereby authorized, if in his judgement it is feasible later in the coming year, after the collection of

accounts from subordinate lodges, to transfer from the General fund a like amount to the Permanent Reserve fund so that the payment of the account will ultimately be charged to the General fund.

RETURN OF FEES

Hay Springs Lodge No. 177 reports a brother of that Lodge demitted September 9th, 1919, but that their secretary did not make proper report until this year.

Granite Lodge No. 189 reports the death of two Brothers, one in 1922 and the other in 1925 and that their secretary has paid Grand Lodge dues on these two brothers up to this year.

Fraternity Lodge No. 235, Winside, Nebraska, reports the death of one member in 1912, the demission of another member in 1921, and the raising of a third member in 1921 but the secretary has failed to report any of these three brethren until this year.

Huntley Lodge No. 270, Huntley, Nebraska, reports the death of a member in 1918 but did not make the report until this year due to the apparent error of the secretary.

These four Lodges request the adjustment of annual Grand Lodge dues for the periods mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. It has been the policy of this Committee for six or seven years to not recommend the adjustment of accounts of this character that have run over a period of one year. The facts as we see them are that the Grand Lodge in good faith has received this money and it has been distributed year by year to the various Funds, of the Grand Lodge, \$1.40 to relief and the balance to the General Expenses of the Grand Lodge. It seems impossible to satisfactorily go back and rectify the errors of Subordinate Lodge secretaries and we are recommending that the request of the Lodges mentioned above for adjustment be denied.

Nehawka Lodge No. 246 reports a brother elected in 1930 on a petition for affiliation with a demit that had run for more than twelve months. At the time of his election they were not informed that this party had petitioned approximately six months prior to his election consequently the collection of the affiliation fee of \$10.00 would not be applicable in this case. This being called to our attention, we recommend refunding to them the \$10.00 affiliation fee mentioned in this case.

We recommend that secretaries of subordinate lodges (who have any idea that their records do not agree with the Grand Secretary's records, submit a list of the membership to the Grand Secretary's office for comparison with his records, thereby eliminating the sort of errors that have been mentioned under this heading of our report.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND

In the report of the Grand Secretary, there is shown to be the sum of \$6,720.82 in the General Relief Fund. The committee on Relief through its chairman, W. Brother J. A. Frye, has reported to us at the annual communication that a year ago the relief committee had on hand \$1,670.32 and the Grand Lodge turned over to them \$8,500.00 and that

they received from other relief sources \$185.00. They have paid out for relief \$8,723.76 and have paid check tax of \$4.74, making a total disbursement of \$8,728.50 leaving in their hands at this time the sum of \$1,626.83. This amount of \$1,626.83 is represented by a deposit in the Omaha National Bank of \$1,089.44 and in the Norfolk National Bank of \$537.39. The funds in the Norfolk National Bank are tied up due to the closing of the bank but we understand that there are liable to be further dividends so we do not desire to charge off this account at this time.

The chairman of the Committee on Relief informs us that the money in the hands of the Grand Lodge General Relief fund, together with what he has on hand on deposit in the Omaha National Bank should be ample for the use of his Committee for relief for the ensuing year. We therefore make no appropriation for this department of the Grand Lodge.

THE RETURN OF FEES FOR DISPENSATION

The review of fees sent in for special dispensations causes us to recommend the return of the following fees.

To Lancaster Lodge No. 54	\$10.00
To Elwood Lodge No. 167	10.00
To Evergreen Lodge No. 153	10.00

Also a special dispensation was granted to Litchfield Lodge No. 278 but the fee has not been paid to the Grand Secretary. We therefore recommend that when this fee is received that it be credited to the General Fund in the usual way and then returned to that lodge in the form of a warrant so that the books of the Grand Lodge will show complete entries.

RELIEF IN 1932—NORTHEAST NEBRASKA

Last year there was reported to you in various ways the matter of relief given the members of the Fraternity in Northeast Nebraska under the direction of the then Grand Master and the amount used was \$16,775.00. Last year we pointed out to you, in all probability \$250.00 of that amount should be strictly considered as relief on which there will probably be no return. The balance of it was not considered as entirely relief but was loaned on the application of individual members of the Fraternity with proper recommendation of the Lodge to which they belong and on the honor of the recipient as a Master Mason that he would repay the amount at the earliest possible date. These loans have been considered by all parties instrumental in making the loans, by this Committee, and by the Grand Lodge, as debts of honor for emergency relief to be returnable at the earliest possible date.

This relief extended to members of the Fraternity in Northeast Nebraska depleted our Relief Funds and the sum of \$5,000.00 was transferred from the Permanent Reserve Fund to the Relief Fund during this past year so that the Relief Committee could continue the work assigned to them. Hereafter, we will give you a brief summary of what has been done in collecting these notes from Members of the Fraternity in Northeast Nebraska.

After due consideration and discussion with the incoming Grand Master, the Present Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and other members of the Fraternity in attendance at this Grand Communication, we recommend that the duty of collecting these notes be placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary and that he be instructed to use all diligence in converting these notes into cash at the earliest possible moment and that he ask not only the individual recipients of this emergency relief to cooperate with him, but that he ask the Lodge who recommended that this relief be granted, to cooperate in the collecting of the items involved. It is further suggested that the Grand Secretary correspond with the Lodges recommending the relief, with the idea of fixing a date when he may meet with that Lodge to discuss the situation with them; at which time, an effort will be made, by those Lodges, to have the individual recipients of the relief, present, during the day or evening, to discuss the matter with the Grand Secretary. It is not desired that undue pressure of any kind be brought to bear on the recipient of this relief or upon the Lodge itself, but this Committee feels that since this emergency relief did deplete the Relief Fund that an extra amount of cooperation is in order to convert these accounts into cash at the earliest opportunity so that the Relief Fund of the Grand Lodge may be brought back for use when some other emergency may come up.

This Committee believes that these notes after renewal should draw 5% interest on the theory that if this money were in the hands of the Grand Lodge, it would earn the Grand Lodge around 5% interest for the benefit of the Relief Fund. We do, however, recommend that the Grand Secretary use the utmost discretion in this matter of interest. The notes that have been renewed this year have been renewed with the understanding that if paid prior to their due date, interest would be waived. We believe that this policy is sound because this relief to Northeast Nebraska was not made for a purpose of making a profit but for emergency relief made upon the honor of the recipient Master Mason and upon his honor to repay at the earliest possible opportunity.

TABULATION

RELIEF 1932—NORTH-EAST NEBRASKA

Name	No. of Borrowers	Total	Payment	Bal. Due
Hartington Lodge No. 155				
Hartington	3	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00	.....
Crofton Lodge No. 273, Crofton	14	3,000.00		3,000.00
Ionic Lodge No. 87, Niobrara.	20	3,700.00	500.00	3,200.00
Creighton Lodge No. 100				
Creighton	15	3,375.00	590.00	2,785.00
Diamond Lodge No. 291				
Orchard	13	2,300.00	600.00	1,700.00

Pythagoras Lodge No. 156				
Ewing	7	1,300.00	255.00	1,045.00
Ornan Lodge No. 261, Spencer	15	2,550.00	20.00	2,530.00
Garfield Lodge No. 95, O'Neill.	1	150.00		150.00
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$16,775.00	\$ 1,965.00	\$14,810.00

DUES FROM LODGES 1932

This Committee has audited and checked a complete list of the monies due as of May 16th, 1933 from subordinate Lodges, the total having been reported to you in the report of the Grand Secretary as \$14,680.80.

This Committee desires to call attention to the fact that \$1.40 out of each \$2.00 annual dues, which make up the most of this item of delinquency, automatically goes to the various forms of relief work of this Grand Lodge. That means that of this unpaid item approximately \$10,000.00 should go to the relief work established by the Grand Lodge on the basis of \$1.40 of every \$2.00 involved. There is never any particular surplus in the Relief Fund year by year. It is therefore necessary that every effort possible be made on the part of the incoming Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, and other Grand Officers to reduce this item of approximately \$14,000.00 due from Lodges at the earliest possible moment.

It seems to this Committee, knowing the financial program as we do after years of contact with it, that the representatives of the Lodges who have not paid their annual dues should go home with a determined effort to relieve this delinquency on the part of their respective Lodges; and we further suggest that it be the particular duty of the Grand Secretary, working with the Grand Master, to use every possible effort to encourage the subordinate Lodges, who have not paid their annual dues. We recommend that they make arrangements and complete their payments so that the relief work of the various departments of the Grand Lodge may go on, in an orderly manner, as they should.

We are very pleased to note that there is only \$22.20 unpaid of 1931 dues which were delinquent a year ago and the Grand Secretary and the Grand Master are to be complimented on their efforts in reducing the amount, from its total of last year, down to the amount of \$22.20.

LODGE TRUST FUND

The jurisprudence Committee informs us that a new law is being proposed to form a Lodge Trust Fund for the carrying of the bond of Secretaries and Treasurers of subordinate lodges and they have requested an appropriation from the Permanent Reserve Fund of \$5,000.00 as a nucleus for this new "Lodge Trust Fund." It is our understanding that at a later date, when this fund has been properly established in the amount of \$10,000.00 by the payments to it, by subordinate Lodges, that this sum of \$5,000.00 will be returned to the Permanent Reserve Fund.

We therefore recommend the appropriation of the sum of \$5,000.00 from the Permanent Reserve Fund for the purpose mentioned.

STOCK IN FREMONT HOMES

Last year a resolution was passed whereby stock issues of Fremont Homes would become equal as to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. and the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of Nebraska. We are informed that this stock issue was adjusted. We note also from the Grand Secretary's report that under the direction of Grand Master Johnston, the inventory value of the stock representing the Grand Lodge's interest in the Homes at Fremont and Plattsmouth have been reduced from \$151,000.00 to \$1.00 and \$151,600.00 to \$1.00 respectively and your Committee on Finance believes that this reduction in book value is in order.

STATE BANK OF OMAHA

A year ago we reported to you that the State Bank of Omaha owed the Grand Lodge \$257.84 after having paid a 50% dividend on the deposit of a Fund of this Grand Lodge in their bank.

We note that the sum of \$77.35 has been paid this year in the form of dividends from the receiver of that bank. The item a year ago of \$257.84 was charged off to surplus account, as per our recommendation appearing on page 182 of Proceedings of 1932 and the item of \$77.35 collected this year has been credited to the General Fund as the Grand Secretary's report shows.

FIDELITY BOND FOR EMPLOYEES, GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE

We believe that it is good business to continue this coverage for the two office assistants in the Grand Secretary's office and will set up proper budget for this account in the proper place in this report.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

We recommend that Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation be continued as has been done in the past two years and the budget for this small amount will be entered in the proper place in this report.

DEPOSITORY BONDS

We realize that the cost of Depository Bonds is extremely high and that the ability to obtain Depository Bonds is very limited. We do, however, believe that an item should be set up in the proposed budget of the General Fund of this Grand Lodge at this time so that the Finance Officers of this Grand Lodge may provide Depository bonds if they deem it advisable.

AUTHORITY TO INVEST SURPLUS MONIES

In conformity with the practice of recent years, we again enter on the records the following recommendation:

"We recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, and the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, acting collectively, be empowered and authorized to invest the surplus monies in any fund of the Grand Lodge, in Government Bonds, Registered or Coupon, or other liquid bonds as such surplus funds may appear."

VALUATION OF BONDS AND SECURITIES

This Committee has reviewed the tabulation of the bonds and securities held in the various funds of the Grand Lodge. For some time past the Grand Secretary has seen to it that a tabulation was made semi-annually, of the value of the bonds and securities held in the various funds. This matter has been continued. The tabulations are on file as permanent records. We feel that it is not necessary that space be devoted to the tabulation of these accounts in this Proceedings.

This Committee and other Members of the Grand Lodge have reviewed the bond holdings and express satisfaction in the splendid showing made in investments of the various funds of the Grand Lodge by those charged with the duty not only this past year but in all years past.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY MITCHELL LODGE No. 263

A. F. & A. M.

The resolution presented by Mitchell Lodge No. 263, A. F. & A. M., pertaining to the formation of an employment bureau has been referred to this committee for its attention.

We presume that this matter has been referred to us on account of the possible necessary appropriation for a secretary to handle this business.

We advise this Grand Lodge that on account of the failure of many lodges to pay their annual dues that there are no funds available at this time for this purpose. There may be merit to the matter presented, however, and we therefore recommend that the resolution of Mitchell Lodge No. 263 be referred to the incoming Grand Master for his further consideration.

PAST MASTERS' CERTIFICATES

Believing that it is the desire of the membership of this Grand Lodge that Past Masters' Certificates on a card form be provided, we hereby approve the necessary expense therefor, refer the completion of this matter to the Grand Secretary, and suggest that the cost of the cards be paid from the Supply account and sold to those entitled to them on the proper basis.

We recommend the following appropriations or as much thereof as may be necessary, from the various funds designated for the ensuing fiscal year of this Grand Lodge:

GENERAL FUND

Payroll Session of 1933.....	\$ 4,503.80
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1933.....	1,000.00
Grand Tyler, 1933.....	15.00
Organist, 1933	10.00
Reporting and transcribing, 1933 session.....	75.00
Entertainment of Distinguished guests.....	100.00
Grand Lodge Office Rent to June 30th, 1934.....	1,000.00
Expense—Grand Chaplain, 1933	75.00
Expense—Grand Master, 1933	1,500.00

Grand Master's Clerk Hire, 1933	600.00
Expense—Grand Secretary—Travel, 1933	500.00
Expense—Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire	2,450.00
Expense—Grand Secretary's Office, 1933	1,500.00
Expense—Grand Custodian & Deputies.....	1,800.00
Expense—Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00
Expense—Other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master	400.00
Expense—Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities, & Gifts..	100.00
Expense—Certified Public Accountants, 1933	70.00
Expense—Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	500.00
Expense—Committee on Masonic Education	400.00
Expense—Committee George Washington National Memorial..	50.00
Expense—Committee on Trial Commission	400.00
Special Expense Retiring Grand Master for attending	
Massachusetts 200th Anniversary	200.00
Expense—Committees not otherwise provided for.....	100.00
Grand Secretary Emeritus Salary	1,200.00
Grand Secretary's Salary	3,600.00
Grand Custodian's Salary	3,000.00
Grand Secretary's Surety Bond (\$50,000.00)	187.50
Expense of Grand Chaplain prior to June 1933	99.87
Reserve for payment under contract Masonic Service,	
Annuities and Gifts	100.00
Masonic Relief & Employment Bureau	300.00
Office equipment Grand Secretary's Office	100.00
Jewel for retiring Grand Master, 1934	100.00
Jewels for seven past Grand Masters	700.00
Masonic Relief Association, 1933	196.33
Stenographic Services, 1933 for Committees.....	15.00
Workmen's Compensation Employer's Liability Insurance.....	35.00
Bond for Grand Secretary's office assistants	20.00
Depository Bonds (\$25,000.00)	300.00
Unauthorized incidental Expense under direction of	
Grand Master	500.00
Printed List of Lodges	115.00
Dispensation Fees Returned	40.00
Affiliation fee returned	10.00
 Total	 \$28,267.50

MAINTENANCE FUND, MASONIC EASTERN STAR
HOME FOR CHILDREN

Maintenance for the coming fiscal year.....\$12,000.00

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

Appropriated for Educational and Vocational Training for
Children, formerly residents of the Home at Fremont High
School. under special requisition of Trustees Masonic East-
ern Star Home for Children

750.00

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

For purchase of two safe cabinets for original records in the office of the Grand Secretary	\$40.00
Placing the same in the Grand Lodge office	25.00
For establishing "Lodge Trust Fund"	5,000.00

We advise you that the budgets of all funds have been balanced, that there have been no appropriations offered without funds available and that the accounts, throughout the funds of the Grand Lodge, are in order for the usual run of business of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year. However, the funds will be handicapped during the year, unless the Lodges who are delinquent in the payment of their annual dues see to it that proper payments are made within a reasonable time.

W. Brother Clarence T. Spier, 268, presented the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, which was adopted.

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

We, your Committee on Codification of the Law, have digested the approved decisions of the Grand Master and the approved report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and, after harmonizing the same, submit the following report:

With reference to the approved decisions of the Grand Master:

Decision Number 1. This decision is an approved interpretation of the existing law and no change is therefore necessary.

Decision Number 2. This decision is an application of the existing law and requires no change in the body thereof.

In accordance with the official action of the Grand Lodge, we recommend that Section 30-a of the existing law be repealed.

In accordance with the official action of the Grand Lodge, we recommend that Section 54 be amended to read as follows:

"CODES TO BE READ—The Master of each lodge shall have this code of the By-laws and also the trial code read in his lodge at least once during each year."

Pursuant to the approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 31-F be enacted in the following words:

"LODGE TRUST FUND—A Fund to be known as the Lodge Trust Fund, is hereby created, such fund to consist of all monies paid in by subordinate lodges for the purposes specifically outlined in Section 59-A of the within law, which section refers to the bond for the officers of subordinate lodges with particular reference to the Secretary and Treasurer of said subordinate lodges and the administration of the fund shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 59-A of the law as afore-

said and other pertinent sections of the law not in conflict therewith; this fund shall not be considered a part of any fund or funds of the Grand Lodge."

Pursuant to the approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 59-A of the law be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 59-A. A trust fund is hereby established to be known as "Lodge Trust Fund." The object of this trust fund shall be to protect the Lodges against loss by misappropriation of lodge funds by Secretaries and Treasurers.

"Every subordinate Lodge shall pay annually into this fund, to be managed by the Grand Lodge, the sum of twenty cents for each one hundred dollars of protection to the Lodge against misappropriation of Lodge funds by its Secretary and also by its Treasurer. Such funds shall be kept separate from all other funds and shall be used only for the payment of any loss resulting to the respective Lodges by misappropriation of its funds by its Secretary or its Treasurer, and the payment of necessary expenses hereunder.

"It shall be the duty of each Lodge annually to report to the Grand Lodge the amount of protection necessary adequately to protect its funds against misappropriation by each of its said two officers, which report shall fix the maximum amount of protection to which the Lodge shall be entitled for that year.

"Any surplus remaining from any year shall be invested in interest bearing securities, but may, at any time when needed, be used for the payment of losses. All interest shall be accumulated as common funds for the purpose of this provision, except as hereinafter provided.

"All payments hereunder by Lodges shall be paid to the Grand Secretary, who shall keep all records pertaining to such fund but such fund shall not be Grand Lodge funds. The Grand Lodge shall not be liable to any Lodge for any loss through misappropriation of Lodge funds by the Secretary or Treasurer of such Lodge. The Grand Lodge shall be liable to said trust fund for any misappropriation of funds hereunder by the Grand Lodge officers.

"No loss shall be paid excepting upon the approval of the Grand Master, and when approved shall be paid by the Grand Secretary.

"The expense of collecting and administering the fund, expenses of ascertaining losses and payment thereof, repayment of loans, and all incidental expenses, shall be paid by the Grand Secretary from the funds collected hereunder, and interest accumulated, upon approval of the Grand Master.

"When the net funds accumulated hereunder shall reach the sum of ten thousand dollars, the Grand Master from year to year may fix the amount of the annual payment to be made by each lodge, at such sum less than twenty cents per hundred dollars of protection, as he shall from year to year determine just and adequate, it being the intention, that upon the accumulation of net funds in the amount of ten thousand

dollars, the fund shall be maintained in at least that minimum amount, insofar as may be possible in the course of due administration of said fund.

"No salaries shall be paid out of the said trust fund.

"There is hereby appropriated from the Permanent Reserve Fund of this Grand Lodge, the sum of five thousand dollars which is hereby loaned to said Lodge Trust Fund, to be used for the purposes of this Trust. This loan is to be repaid to the Grand Lodge from said Trust Fund from time to time in such installments as the condition of said Trust Fund will permit, under the directions and orders of the Grand Master.

"That section 59-A of the law as heretofore existing and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

Pursuant to the approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 79 of the law be amended by striking from the existing section 79 the words, "twelve successive months," as appearing in line two thereof, and substituting therefor the words, "four successive months."

Pursuant to the affirmative action of the Grand Lodge, we recommend that Section 47 of the present law be amended as follows: by striking out the words, "regular meeting on or next prior to May 31st" as said words appear in lines 5 and 6 of said section, and inserting in place thereof the words, "first regular meeting in December."

Pursuant to the affirmative action of the Grand Lodge, we recommend that Section 60 of the Law be amended by striking therefrom the words, "June, and after the annual communication of the Grand Lodge," and substituting in place thereof the word, "January."

THANKS

M. W. John Wright, Past Grand Master, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the eleven Omaha Lodges for their courtesies in providing entertainment and many of the fine things which have gone toward making this one of the most happy Communications of the Grand Lodge which I have ever had the pleasure of attending.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

It was our delight last evening to have been given some very delightful music by the quartet from Bee Hive Lodge and I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Bee Hive Lodge for this quartet and their accompanist for the fine services given last evening.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Past Grand Master Ira C. Freet, assisted by Past Grand Master Charles A. Chappell, acting as Grand Marshal, installed all of the Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

REMARKS BY MOST WORSHIPFUL ARCHIE M. SMITH
GRAND MASTER

Only four short years ago I stood just inside of the door. During that time, as our retiring Grand Master has already reminded you, the grim messenger has twice invaded the Grand Lodge lines, and thereby deprived some of us of two years of needed apprenticeship. However, I feel that with the splendid record made by our Past Grand Masters who have gone on before and these able and capable Past Grand Masters who are now with us, the assistance of the Grand Officers in the line, of the Brethren who are here assembled, and the Brethren throughout the State, that we will carry on as heretofore, and I shall appreciate through the year the assistance and cooperation of each one of you, Brethren and Officers.

This is for me the twelfth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. In 1922 I came here on Monday evening, remained long enough to think that I had received the Past Master's degree and then rushed up to Brother Lewis E. Smith, then Grand Master, to get my release to go back home. Somehow or other some thought that he expressed during that one evening gave me the urge to return the following year for the entire Communication, and I carried out that intention. In the session of 1923 I listened to the Deputy and Acting Grand Master as he, in his address, discussed the principles and the fundamental truths of Freemasonry and urged that each one of us apply those principles in our daily lives, in our associations with our Brethren and with others. He emphasized the duties and responsibilities of Masons as citizens, urged that Masons above all others should have respect for law, the law under which we live, regardless of whether or not we like any particular law. Along in that same session I listened to my professor in the law school with a new interest as he pleaded with and persuaded the Brethren who were sitting here to support him as he advocated the great moral principle. Naturally in this environment I resolved that I would attend the succeeding Communications of this Grand Lodge, and I have attended every one since, and I want to assure you, Brethren, that not until this first session of the Grand Lodge which I attended in its entirety did I have a real baptism in the principles of Masonry. I remember well the words of Past Grand Master Chappell as he referred to the fact that the fundamental teachings of Freemasonry had stood the test, not of years or of centuries, but of ages, and that these teachings had withstood this test because of their worth, and because of the benefit that they had been to mankind and to citizens. And I assure you that I will long remember this, what I call, my first real baptism in the fundamentals of Masonry. And so today I have selected as the installing officer and the Marshal, Past Grand Master Freet as installing officer

who was responsible for my being in the line, and if he were up in the Indian country where I live I would call him my "father," on that account.

And I have selected as the Marshal of the occasion Past Grand Master Chappell, because he was the Grand Master who presided over the first session of this Grand Lodge that I attended in its entirety. And by the way, Past Grand Master Chappell appointed our Past Grand Master Freet in line, just as Past Grand Master Freet appointed me in the line, and likewise, up in the Indian country I would call Brother Chappell my grandfather in Masonry.

Brethren, I have felt that I have had great value out of what I have received in this Grand Lodge aside from the fact that I have held office. I feel that I have gotten more that is of personal worth to me than I can ever give back to this Grand Lodge or to the Brethren of this Jurisdiction. I appreciate very much this confidence that you have shown me through the years, but I feel that I appreciate more the personal value and the teachings that Freemasonry has meant to me. Each one of you can afford to come to the Grand Lodge each year just to associate with each other, Brother with Brother, and to sit in the atmosphere of these splendid Past Grand Masters who sit to the left of this platform. I appreciated the contacts that I had with our deceased Grand Chaplain, Brother Charles M. Shepherd, and likewise I enjoy the privilege of knowing our present Grand Chaplain, Very Worshipful Brother Bishop Beecher. I assure you that to me it is worth attendance at Grand Lodge to just come in contact with this Very Worshipful Brother.

I do not know that I can say more at this time, Brethren, except that I will carry with me through the year the support which you give me, the interest which you have taken in this session of the Grand Lodge, and I assure you that I will always think of you and carry with me the memories of this occasion.

PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

Remarks by M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:

There is a saying that you are all familiar with: "The King is dead, long live the King." But if you put that into operation I want to recall for just a moment, the Junior Past Grand Master. I am not going to ask him to stand up, as I may make an extended address, and he is surely tired enough by this time.

Your Grand Master has just referred to his Masonic father and grandfather, and in that sense I am the father of the man who has just retired as Grand Master. If you want to extend the matter another generation, so to speak, the grandfather in this case would be one who did not complete his term of office as Grand Master, consequently Brother Canaday comes in personal contact with the two men who have died in office as Grand Master in the history of this Grand Lodge.

Brother Canaday has a spiritual grandfather, so to speak. He does not know what I am going to say, and I think I am saying it because I think he will appreciate it; for when I was called upon to select the Junior Grand Deacon, and as I doubt not is generally the case, I conferred with various men in whose judgment, and knowledge, and acquaintance I had confidence, and before I had expressed to anyone whatsoever my own opinion on the subject I talked to a man who for many, many years was dean of the Past Grand Masters of this State, the only man in the history of this Grand Lodge who was a Past Grand Master for more than fifty years, and a man who attended this Grand Lodge more, with possibly one exception, than any other Mason in Nebraska. It was Past Grand Master Thummel who first said to me: "If I were you I would appoint Ralph Canaday." Now, he did not know Canaday, so far as I know, until Brother Canaday came into this Grand Lodge, and he based his judgment upon what he saw of him in this Grand Lodge in the several years in which he acted as Chairman of the Codification Committee. I know of no higher compliment that could be paid Brother Canaday than that compliment.

There has been reference made more than once during the last two days to the severe handicap that the Officers of this Grand Lodge have suffered by reason of the unfortunate death of two of the men in line just ahead of them. I am not given to compliments, and what I say now I think expresses the thought and opinion of every man in this room; that is, that Brother Canaday has demonstrated that it does not require an apprenticeship of more than four years to turn out a first class Grand Master; and I think you and I are all agreed without any exception that this conduct of this session of the Grand Lodge has stamped him as a man who has fully deserved and fully earned all the honors that have been thrust upon him by this Grand Body, and that he has satisfied all of us here that it was no mistake for this Grand Lodge to have elected him as Grand Warden and Deputy Grand Master. And I feel too that you and I are all agreed that in the future years he will, as a member of the Jurisprudence Committee, contribute fully his share to the work and the well-being of this Grand Lodge. For that reason, and not because it is mere perfunctory thing for one to do, I feel highly honored, and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I present, on behalf of the Grand Master, the Grand Officers, and the members of this Grand Lodge, this Past Grand Master's Jewel to our retiring Grand Master.

Remarks by M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Past Grand Master:

Brethren:

It is the happiest occasion of my life to know that I have been of a little service to the Masonic Fraternity. I do not know what to say on an occasion of this kind. I am more than happy to know that I have been sponsored by my father, Frank Woodland, and by my spiritual

father, Brother Thummel. If I have just measured up in a degree to the high standard set by these men in their services to this Fraternity I am most happy to have served.

A man who has had this office, who has had this experience, realizes one thing; it has been work, but it has been work with the finest body of men that there is in Nebraska; it has been work with a select body of men, men with high ideals, with high regard to their obligations to their fellow men, with high standards of citizenship, so the work with that class of men is indeed a privilege and a pleasure. There is no honor that money could buy that I would appreciate half as much as I appreciate having had this opportunity of serving the Masonic Fraternity, not just to be honored by it, but to make the friendships, to make the acquaintances, to make the contacts, and do the things that I have been able to do as Grand Master during this short period. No money, no political performance, no political machinery could confer upon a man the honor that I feel has been conferred upon me by having had this pleasure and privilege of being your Grand Master for this short time, and I want to pledge that as long as life lasts I want to continue to be of service to this great Fraternity, this great body of men who stand for these high ideals in private life, who are working for the great glory of the brotherhood of man and the universal recognition of one sublime Father.

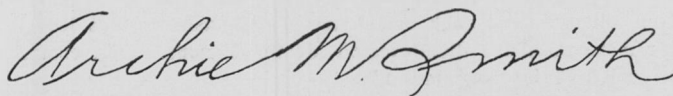
THANKS

Remarks by M. W. John Wright, Past Grand Master:

At this time I want to move that the sincere appreciation of this Grand Lodge be extended to our Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, Ralph O. Canaday, for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of this Grand Lodge, not only during the entire period of his administration as Grand Master, but in the closing days of this Communication wherein it has been handled with fairness, dispatch, and everything performed in order.

Motion unanimously adopted.

At 4:00 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.



Grand Master.

Attest:



Grand Secretary.

1933

ADDENDA TO THE LAW

Being Amendments to the Law Adopted since the publication of the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, edition of 1929.

CHAPTER III

COMMITTEES

Section 9.—Enumeration of 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 term as shall retire one member thereof annually, (18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of 5 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."

The Grand Master shall designate the President of such Commission. Three members shall constitute a quorum and a Master Mason appointed by the Commission shall act as its Secretary and in his absence the Trial Commission may designate some other Master Mason so to act.

A majority of such commission sitting at a trial shall decide all questions before it.

"Section 26-B.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION—DUTIES

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Education to disseminate Masonic light and information for the purpose of bringing the Craft to a higher and fuller understanding of the ideals and purposes of the Fraternity.

Section 30-A—Repealed.

Section 31-E—That Section 30-A be repealed, and the fund therein provided be consolidated with the Children's Home Endowment Fund, provided for in Section 31-D.

Sec. 31-F—Lodge Trust Fund.—A Fund to be known as the Lodge Trust Fund, is hereby created, such fund to consist of all monies paid in by subordinate Lodges for the purposes specifically outlined in Section 59-A of the within law, which section refers to the bond for the officers of subordinate Lodges, with particular reference to the Secretary and Treasurer of said subordinate Lodges, and the administration of the fund shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 59-A of the law as aforesaid, and other pertinent sections of the law not in conflict therewith; this fund shall not be considered a part of any fund or funds of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 47—Election and Appointment.—The officers of a Lodge shall consist of a Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacons, Tyler, (and Senior and Junior Stewards if desired). The first five shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote at the first regular meeting in December of each year, and one so elected, should, if possible, accept the office. An election cannot be reconsidered by the Lodge. All officers not elective, shall be appointed by the Master.

Sec. 54—Codes to be Read.—The Master of each Lodge shall have this code of the by-laws, and also the trial code, read in his Lodge, at least once during each year.

Sec. 57—Returns to Grand Lodge.—The Secretary of each chartered Lodge shall include in the annual returns, which shall be made out and transmitted to the Grand Secretary, on or before the tenth day of February, a statement of all work done during the preceding Masonic year, including the names of all those elected, initiated, passed, raised, affiliated, suspended, expelled, reinstated, rejected, and deceased, with the dates of same; also the name, number, and location of the Lodge from which each member may come by affiliation. The Secretary shall also report to the Grand Secretary the names of all members of his Lodge who have been called to military service in the army or navy of the United States, and the names of such Brethren shall be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge under the title of the Roll of Honor. Each name shall be written with one given name in full. The returns shall also

show the amount of the delinquent dues and the number of members who are delinquent, and shall also show the amount of insurance on real and personal property belonging to the Lodge, the names of the companies in which the insurance is carried, with the amount in each and the date to which the premiums are paid. Dues shall be reported as delinquent when they remain unpaid after the end of the Masonic year in which they are assessed.

Sec. 59-A—A trust fund is hereby established to be known as "Lodge Trust Fund." The object of this trust fund shall be to protect the Lodges against loss by misappropriation of lodge funds by Secretaries and Treasurers.

Every subordinate Lodge shall pay annually into this fund, to be managed by the Grand Lodge, the sum of twenty cents for each one hundred dollars of protection to the Lodge against misappropriation of Lodge funds by its Secretary and also by its Treasurer. Such funds shall be kept separate from all other funds and shall be used only for the payment of any loss resulting to the respective Lodges by misappropriation of its funds by its Secretary or its Treasurer, and the payment of necessary expenses hereunder.

It shall be the duty of each Lodge annually to report to the Grand Lodge the amount of protection necessary adequately to protect its funds against misappropriation by each of its said two officers, which report shall fix the maximum amount of protection to which the Lodge shall be entitled for that year.

Any surplus remaining from any year shall be invested in interest bearing securities, but may, at any time when needed, be used for the payment of losses. All interest shall be accumulated as common funds for the purpose of this provision, except as hereinafter provided.

All payments hereunder by Lodges shall be paid to the Grand Secretary, who shall keep all records pertaining to such fund, but such fund shall not be Grand Lodge funds. The Grand Lodge shall not be liable to any Lodge for any loss through misappropriation of Lodge funds by the Secretary or Treasurer of such Lodge. The Grand Lodge shall be liable to said trust fund for any misappropriation of funds hereunder by the Grand Lodge officers.

No loss shall be paid excepting upon the approval of the Grand Master, and when approved shall be paid by the Grand Secretary.

The expenses of collecting and administering the fund, expenses of ascertaining losses and payment thereof, repayment of loans, and all incidental expenses, shall be paid by the Grand Secretary from the funds collected hereunder, and interest accumulated, upon approval of the Grand Master.

When the net funds accumulated hereunder shall reach the sum of ten thousand dollars, the Grand Master from year to year may fix the amount of the annual payment to be made by each lodge, at such sum less than twenty cents per hundred dollars of protection, as he shall from year to year determine just and adequate, it being the intention that

upon the accumulation of net funds in the amount of ten thousand dollars, the fund shall be maintained in at least that minimum amount, insofar as may be possible in the course of due administration of said fund.

No salaries shall be paid out of the said trust fund.

There is hereby appropriated from the Permanent Reserve Fund of this Grand Lodge, the sum of five thousand dollars which is hereby loaned to said Lodge Trust Fund, to be used for the purposes of this Trust. This loan is to be repaid to the Grand Lodge from said Trust Fund from time to time in such installments as the condition of said Trust Fund will permit, under the directions and orders of the Grand Master.

That section 59-A of the law as heretofore existing and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 60—Time: Dispensation.—The officers shall be installed during the month of January. Installation at other times, except by dispensation, is irregular, and any Master permitting it is subject to Masonic discipline. The fee for dispensation to elect or install, or both, at any other than the prescribed time, shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00), which must accompany the petition, which petition must be under the seal of the requesting Lodge.

Sec. 63-B—Repealed.

Sec. 64-A.—An officer re-elected or re-appointed, to succeed himself, need not be installed if unavoidably absent at the time of installation, but installation ceremonies must be held each year as prescribed in Section 60.

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.

Sec. 66-A—Refusing Examination.—A Brother refusing to qualify and pass an examination as provided by Section 66, renders himself liable to charges. No one hereafter made a Master Mason shall be entitled to a demit, a diploma, nor to hold an office in a Lodge until he has complied with said section; provided, that in exceptional cases for good cause shown, the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this Section.

Sec. 70—Meeting Places.—A Lodge cannot meet in private houses, nor in a hall over a saloon, nor over or in a public dance hall, nor over a public pool hall, nor can its hall after dedication be used as a public hall or for public dancing, but it may be used by other secret orders.

Sec. 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 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, and those matters specifically authorized in the Grand Lodge law, or referred to such special meeting by the Grand Master.

Section 78-A. The by-laws of each constituent Lodge, as provided for by Section 78 shall contain a provision providing for a committee on membership consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members, to be appointed annually by the Master of such Lodge. The duties of such committee shall be as follows:

- (a) To assist the secretary in the collection of dues.
- (b) To make efforts to secure the reinstatement of brethren suspended for N. P. D.
- (c) To make personal investigation of the cases of all brethren cited for suspension whenever possible.
- (d) To use such influence as may be necessary to make such delinquent brethren see the value of maintaining their good standing.
- (e) To make recommendation to the lodge prior to time set for final action on suspensions.

Sec. 79—Forfeiture of Charter.—The failure of any Lodge to meet for four successive months, or to be represented at two successive annual communications of the Grand Lodge, or to make its annual returns or pay its Grand Lodge dues for two successive years, shall be a sufficient ground for the forfeiture of its charter; and it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary, to give immediate notice thereof to a Lodge appearing by the records of his office to be delinquent in returns and dues.

Sec. 82—Liability.—Each Lodge shall be liable for Grand Lodge dues upon all its members in good standing on the last day of the Masonic year, which would be December 31st. A brother's dues begin at the date when he is raised or admitted; but if the charter of his Lodge is suspended he is not liable for dues during the period of suspension. Lodges under dispensation are not liable for dues.

Sec. 85-A—Lodge Dues.—The dues assessed by all chartered Lodges shall be payable on January 1st of the year for which they are assessed, and shall become delinquent October 1st of the same year.

Sec. 86—Minimum: Return.—The minimum fees for the three degrees shall be forty dollars divided as follows: \$20.00 for the degree of an Entered Apprentice Mason, \$10.00 for the degree of a Fellow Craft Mason and \$10.00 for the degree of Master Mason; the fee for the degree of an Entered Apprentice shall accompany the petition for initiation; and no degree shall be conferred on any person until the fee, as fixed by the by-laws at the date the candidate's petition was received, is actually paid, nor shall fees ever be refunded after the degrees are conferred. Fees paid in advance become the property of the lodge on a favorable ballot, and the secretary shall at once, upon the receipt of any fee or other funds, pass the same into the funds of the lodge. They shall be returned to rejected petitioners and to candidates stopped by objection, but not to those who decline to submit to the regular mode of preparation. When fees have been paid for any of the degrees, and the candidate has been ready to receive them but dies without receiving them, the fees should be refunded to his estate. No lodge shall impose a fee for admission or demission, provided, however, that in any case where application for admission is presented by a Brother to a Lodge in which the fees are higher than those charged by the Lodge issuing such demit, the Lodge to which application for admission is made, may require that the Brother pay to it such difference in fees, or any part thereof, that the Lodge may elect; which sum shall at once be remitted to the Grand Secretary, and the amount by him be divided equally between the Nebraska Masonic Home, at Plattsmouth, and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, at Fremont.

Sec. 89-C.—No subordinate Lodge shall incur indebtedness to purchase, or construct, or remodel any building; nor shall any subordinate Lodge purchase or subscribe for any stock, or shares, or interests, in any Temple Craft, or other building association, or corporation, without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

Sec. 125—When objections are communicated to the Master by any Master Mason in good standing and not a member of the Lodge, or by another Lodge, to initiation, advancement or admission; or when objections to advancement are communicated to the Master by a Master Mason in good standing belonging to said Lodge, after the obligation in the Entered Apprentice Degree, there must be a suspension of further proceedings. The objector shall acquaint the Master with the reason for the objection, and if after consideration the Master decides that the objections are insufficient, the candidate or brother shall be permitted to advance unless within thirty days thereafter the objector shall appeal to the Grand Master and notify the Master that he has so appealed. The Grand Master shall at once notify the Master of the Lodge that such appeal has been taken, and no further proceedings shall be had until the decision of the Grand Master shall be given. The decision of the Grand Master shall be final. If the objection be withdrawn before it has been finally determined, such withdrawal shall be announced at a

regular communication of the Lodge and if at, or prior, to the next regular communication held not less than thirty days thereafter no further objections be made, the candidate or Brother may take the degree or remaining degrees without further petition. If the objection be withdrawn after it has been finally determined, the petitioner or the Brother shall not be permitted to advance without petitioning anew, the new petition to be referred and regularly acted upon in the usual course.

Sec. 171.—Order of Trial.—The order of trial shall be as nearly as may be, that prescribed by the law of the State of Nebraska for prosecutions under its Criminal Code. Objections to the introduction of evidence may be made and shall be decided by the commission and shall be noted in the record. When the testimony is all in, the accused, the accuser, and the authorized representative of the lodge, or their respective counsel, may make their comments and arguments upon the evidence. All persons not members of the commission must be excluded when the question of guilt and punishment is under consideration and determination by the commission. After the completion of the trial, the trial commission shall proceed to make up its findings of fact and law, and pronounce judgment thereon as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; and if the accused is found guilty by the majority of the members of the commission acting at the trial, such Masonic punishment shall be fixed by the commission as a majority of its acting members may deem just and proper, except where penalty for the offense is one fixed by the law of the jurisdiction, in which case the penalty shall be the one the law prescribes. When a decision has once been arrived at as to the guilt and punishment of a Brother, no motion for reconsideration or new trial can be made, to, or entertained by said commission, except that it may allow a new trial for newly discovered evidence not cumulative in its nature, and in cases where the commission shall become convinced that substantial justice has not been done. After rendering their judgment, the trial commission shall deliver the entire record of the case to the Secretary of the lodge in which the charges were preferred; and the findings and judgment of the commission shall thereupon become the findings and judgment of the lodge and thereafter be recognized and treated as such. The Secretary of the lodge shall at once forward copies of the findings and judgment to the accused, to the accuser, and to the Grand Master, and enter the same in the minutes of the lodge at the stated communication next following their receipt. If the accused shall have been adjudged guilty, the Secretary shall at the same time, by registered mail, with request for registry return receipt, notify him of his right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and fully advise him of the manner and time within which he may file the same and serve notice of such appeal. The Secretary of the lodge shall keep a full record of all proceedings of the lodge relating to the case, and if the sentence be expulsion and no appeal shall have been filed, he shall within thirty days after the expiration of the time for appeal, and, if possible, before

the next communication of the Grand Lodge for the transaction of general business, transmit to the Grand Secretary a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

The following sections are repealed:

		Chapter XXII		
Sec. 149.	Sec. 151.	Sec. 151-A		Sec. 152.
		Chapter XXIII		
Sec. 153.	Sec. 155.			
		Chapter XXIV		
Sec. 159.	Sec. 160.	Sec. 161.		Sec. 162.
		Chapter XXV		
Sec. 166.	Sec. 171.	Sec. 173.		Sec. 175.
Sec. 168.	Sec. 172.	Sec. 174.		Sec. 176.
Sec. 169.				
		Chapter XXVI		
Sec. 180.	Sec. 184.	Sec. 187.		Sec. 189.
Sec. 182.	Sec. 185.	Sec. 188.		Sec. 190.
Sec. 183.	Sec. 186.			
		Chapter XXVII		
Sec. 191.	Sec. 197.			
		Chapter XXVIII		
Sec. 199.				

A Trial Code has been prepared and published, of which the Grand Master says:

"Many sections of the old law have been repealed; some are still in effect. Every law on the subject of trials is included in this code, and is complete, and the final word of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, as to trials and all procedure pertaining thereto."

The Grand Secretary will furnish a copy of the Trial Code upon request.

In Memoriam

TO THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD

OF OTHER

GRAND JURISDICTIONS

THIS PAGE IS

FRATERNALLY AND AFFECTIONATELY

DEDICATED

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

Edwin B. Johnston

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS

INSTALLED JUNE 9TH, 1932

Born March 6, 1884

Died February 11th, 1933

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

Frank E. Bullard

GRAND MASTER, 1903-1904

Born January 24th, 1848

Died January 31st, 1933

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

Charles Edwin Burnham

GRAND MASTER, 1904-1905

Born July 21st, 1860.

Died May 29th, 1933.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR
BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
GEORGE P. TURNER.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Jan. 7, 1932
RICHARD L. ROGERS.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Feb. 2, 1932
WILLIAM C. BOYDSTON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Feb. 22, 1932
CONRAD ANDERSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Feb. 23, 1932
FRANK E. SINKEY.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Mar. 18, 1932
WILLIAM B. RITCHIE.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Mar. 30, 1932
JOHN W. MUIR.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..April 6, 1932
DAVID W. GILBERT.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..May 21, 1932
WAYNE W. TOPPING.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..May 22, 1932
EDWARD C. SCHUETT.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..May 25, 1932
WILLIAM A. CHRISMAN.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..May 30, 1932
JOHN H. PAYNE.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..June 3, 1932
HENRY F. HODGES.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..June 18, 1932
HERMAN E. LOVE.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 4, 1932
ERNEST SWEET.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 9, 1932
EDWARD W. GETTEN.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 9, 1932
SAMUEL GIBSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 25, 1932
WILLIAM L. MURRAY.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Aug. 24, 1932
ALEXANDER J. DUNLAP.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Sept. 5, 1932
HENRY SMITH.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Dec. 13, 1932
CARL J. ERNST.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Nov. 1, 1932
WILLIAM A. FRASER.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Nov. 6, 1932
ELIJAH D. MARNELL.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Jan. 15, 1932
ISAAC N. PHIFER.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Jan. 25, 1932
EUGENE B. WHITTAKER.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Aug. 10, 1932
JOHN Y. GANT.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Oct. 4, 1932
GEORGE M. THOMAS.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Oct. 18, 1932
FRANK WILSON.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Mar. 13, 1931
GEORGE R. GUILD.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Feb. 19, 1932
CHARLES A. WALKER.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Feb. 24, 1932
GEORGE E. RING.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Mar. 27, 1932
JOHN J. CURTIS.....	Capitol,	No. 3..April 9, 1932
ARTHUR H. ANDERSON.....	Capitol,	No. 3..June 26, 1932
HARVEY L. BOLAR.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Sept. 2, 1932
RALPH E. PICKREL.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Nov. 21, 1932
GEORGE C. SMITH.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Dec. 17, 1932
WILLIAM W. HARPER.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Dec. 27, 1932
MARION F. SHAFER.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Unknown

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
RIGHT HOSTERMAN.....	Nemaha Valley, No.	4..Oct. 15, 1932
BARNETT McININCH.....	Nemaha Valley, No.	4..Jan. 22, 1932
WILLIAM S. BAUGHMAN.....	Omadi, No.	5..April 5, 1932
JOHN W. TURNBULL.....	Omadi, No.	5..Aug. 28, 1932
J. THOMAS GRAHAM.....	Omadi, No.	5..Oct. 11, 1932
DAVID B. EBERSOLE.....	Plattsmouth, No.	6..Feb. 14, 1932
CARL G. FRICKE.....	Plattsmouth, No.	6..Mar. 3, 1932
DON C. RHODEN.....	Plattsmouth, No.	6..April 20, 1932
WILLIAM T. ADAMS.....	Plattsmouth, No.	6..Sept. 30, 1932
JACOB F. BRENDEL.....	Plattsmouth, No.	6..Dec. 30, 1932
BENJAMIN F. LEACHMAN.....	Falls City, No.	9..July 18, 1932
OTTO KRUSE.....	Solomon, No.	10..June 9, 1932
DAVID W. MARR.....	Solomon, No.	10..Aug. 21, 1932
HUGO A. STEVENSON.....	Solomon, No.	10..Sept. 23, 1932
ALBERT A. SUVERKRUBBE....	Solomon, No.	10..Dec. 14, 1932
JAMES H. MORTON.....	Covert, No.	11..Feb. 4, 1932
LESTER A. HAGLIND.....	Covert, No.	11..Feb. 8, 1932
SYLVESTER R. RUSH.....	Covert, No.	11..Mar. 18, 1932
JAMES FOREHEAD.....	Covert, No.	11..April 7, 1932
EDWIN M. HULSE.....	Covert, No.	11..June 17, 1932
HENNING F. ELSASSER.....	Covert, No.	11..July 28, 1932
JOHN W. ROBBINS.....	Covert, No.	11..Aug. 8, 1932
HARRY A. MUNROE.....	Covert, No.	11..Oct. 8, 1932
GEORGE O. ANDERSON.....	Covert, No.	11..Oct. 15, 1932
PIERCE METZ.....	Covert, No.	11..Oct. 31, 1932
ALBERT H. HEAD.....	Covert, No.	11..Nov. 16, 1932
AUGUST J. EGGERSS.....	Covert, No.	11..Nov. 29, 1932
WILLIAM GARDINER.....	Covert, No.	11..Dec. 6, 1932
ASA J. ETHERIDGE.....	Covert, No.	11..Dec. 15, 1932
SAMUEL POLLOCK.....	Covert, No.	11..Dec. 31, 1932
JOHN A. RANDOLPH.....	Orient, No.	13..Sept. 29, 1932
EDWARD J. FACKERELL.....	Orient, No.	13..Feb. 13, 1932
HORTON W. BEDELL.....	Peru, No.	14..Jan. 9, 1932
DANIEL DONOVAN.....	Peru, No.	14..July 3, 1932
THOMAS J. MAJORS.....	Peru, No.	14..July 13, 1932
JOSEPH B. PARROTT.....	Peru, No.	14..Oct. 20, 1932
JOHN J. METZINGER.....	Fremont, No.	15..Feb. 4, 1932
CHARLES O. LEAKE.....	Fremont, No.	15..Feb. 15, 1932

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
CHARLES H. GREEN.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Feb. 23, 1932
DANIEL J. SPRINGER.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Mar. 22, 1932
KENT K. HICKS.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Mar. 26, 1932
BENJAMIN F. HANCOCK.....	Fremont,	No. 15..June 22, 1932
JOHN J. DALY.....	Fremont,	No. 15..July 9, 1932
THOMAS A. CLARESON.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Oct. 17, 1932
FRANK S. SHEPHARD.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Oct. 27, 1932
JOHN C. CLELAND.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Dec. 9, 1932
HARRY E. ERSKINE.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Sept. 19, 1931
RICHARD H. RHODEN.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Oct. 30, 1909
ROBERT C. McDONALD.....	Fremont,	No. 15..April 19, 1914
CLEMENT L. CLARK.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Feb. 25, 1923
LAWRENCE A. HOWARTH.....	Tecumseh,	No. 17..Dec. 6, 1932
ARTHUR C. SULLIVAN.....	Tecumseh,	No. 17..Sept. 13, 1932
EARL B. HUTCHINSON.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Jan. 21, 1932
WILLIAM WILSCAM.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Dec. 16, 1930
FRANCIS W. EASON.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Nov. 5, 1931
CHARLES E. GEORGE.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Jan. 1, 1932
JOHN C. BEARD.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Oct. 5, 1930
WILLIAM H. GREEN.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Feb. 8, 1932
GEORGE H. BIRCHARD.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Mar. 9, 1932
WILLIAM N. REHLANDER.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..April 13, 1931
ANTONEA LaVANCIL.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Sept. 24, 1931
EDWARD P. HOLMES.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..April 18, 1932
SAMUEL N. PALMQUEST.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..May 22, 1932
CARL A. ELMGREN.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..July 10, 1932
WALTER N. RAMEY.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Aug. 11, 1932
ARTHUR H. EDGREN.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Oct. 3, 1932
JOHN M. MEDDINS.....	Lincoln,	No. 19.. 1930
JESSE GERSTENBERGER.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Oct. 14, 1932
HENRY S. LIPPINCOTT.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Mar. 8, 1929
JOSEPH SIMON.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Dec. 1, 1932
HERBERT R. BUNTING.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Dec. 21, 1932
CHARLES M. BURLEIGH.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Dec. 28, 1932
JOHN B. CARTER.....	Washington,	No. 21..Mar. 12, 1932
BERT LINN.....	Washington,	No. 21..Sept. 9, 1932
J. EDWARD LIEBENDORFER...	Pawnee,	No. 23..May 11, 1932
JOHN D. ALBRIGHT.....	Pawnee,	No. 23..May 25, 1932

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN H. PYLE.....	Pawnee,	No. 23..June 6, 1932
FRANK H. CRAIG.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Feb. 4, 1932
CLARENCE L. CHAFFEE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Feb. 18, 1932
ISAAC TOMPSETT.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Feb. 20, 1932
ARTHUR F. AMES.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 25, 1932
DANIEL B. HINES.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 26, 1932
JAMES H. HUNTER.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 28, 1932
JOHN F. ROBINSON.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 29, 1932
THOMAS J. McGUIRE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 7, 1932
WALTER B. DUDLEY.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..June 1, 1932
DANIEL B. HENDRICKS.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..June 22, 1932
WILLIAM W. DOTEN.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 27, 1932
EMANUEL OEHRLE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Aug. 28, 1932
SPENCER M. BROOKS.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 2, 1932
JOHN C. DIETZ.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 5, 1932
GEORGE E. HALL.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 6, 1932
FRANKLIN McTEE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 27, 1932
JO F. BARTON.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Nov. 13, 1932
HENRY C. TEMPLAR.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Nov. 22, 1932
THOMAS H. WERTMAN.....	Blue River,	No. 30..Mar. 27, 1932
JOHN HARRINGTON.....	Tekamah,	No. 31..Sept. .., 1932
THOMAS ORTON.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Dec. 28, 1932
PLATTE J. GILMAN.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Aug. 18, 1932
FRANK POWERS.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..June 3, 1932
CHARLES HENDY, SR.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..April 23, 1932
JOHN McKENZIE.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Dec. 31, 1931
JOHN R. BARTON.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Jan. 14, 1932
GEORGE MESSERSMITH.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Mar. 25, 1932
JOHN H. PEDLEY.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..April 12, 1932
WILLIAM M. GEDDES.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..July 14, 1932
ADOLPH B. WAGENER.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Aug. 26, 1932
GEORGE J. CANDISH.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Sept. 25, 1932
GROVER C. BAKER.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Dec. 4, 1932
GORDON PAYNE.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Nov. 6, 1932
EDWIN M. PORTERFIELD.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Feb. 4, 1932
PURLY A. DENNON.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Mar. 27, 1932
GEORGE H. THUMMEL.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Feb. 5, 1932
JOHN ALEXANDER.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Dec. 18, 1932

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN D. A. BAILEY.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Mar. 15, 1932
FRED KLUCK.....	Acacia,	No. 34..July 25, 1932
ELMER M. ALLISON.....	Acacia,	No. 34..Sept. 18, 1932
J. LEE KENNEDY.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Jan. 25, 1932
JOHN D. FANDERS.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Mar. 29, 1932
FRANK R. WALLACE.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..April 19, 1932
CHARLES H. DENNEY.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..July 20, 1932
DAVID B. GRIFFITH.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..July 22, 1932
EDWARD H. MOON.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Nov. 7, 1932
DANIEL W. LIVINGSTON.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..May 25, 1932
EDWARD D. JEFFREYS.....	Lone Tree,	No. 35..May 5, 1932
NEWTON POTEЕ.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Sept. 5, 1932
REUBEN M. WOLCOTT.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Nov. 6, 1932
MAX MOORE.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Dec. 5, 1932
WILLIAM W. FREE.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Feb. 4, 1932
ROBERT R. FRENCH.....	Crete,	No. 37..Jan. 23, 1932
J. TOM HARROD.....	Crete,	No. 37..Dec. 21, 1932
RICHARD JACOBSEN.....	Crete,	No. 37..Sept. 18, 1932
ALBERT V. MATHEWS.....	Crete,	No. 37..Nov. 3, 1932
ESTEL D. SPADT.....	Crete,	No. 37..Aug. 12, 1932
CHARLIE G. TRUMBLE.....	Papillion,	No. 39..Feb. 19, 1932
CHARLES STUTZNER.....	Papillion,	No. 39..Mar. 29, 1932
ROLAND M. HILL.....	Humboldt,	No. 40..May 30, 1932
ERNEST W. CLIFT.....	Humboldt,	No. 40..Sept. 22, 1932
THOMAS L. KELLEY.....	Northern Light,	No. 41..Aug. 20, 1932
ANDREW G. SMITH.....	Juniata,	No. 42..June 7, 1932
WILLIAM G. SADDLER.....	Juniata,	No. 42..Feb. 5, 1932
WILSON B. COMBS.....	Hebron,	No. 43..April 9, 1932
WILLIAM M. HILL.....	Hebron,	No. 43..April 22, 1932
JACOB C. FULMER.....	Hebron,	No. 43..April 25, 1932
ANDREW J. JENISON.....	Harvard,	No. 44..Oct. 6, 1932
JESSE F. ELLER.....	Harvard,	No. 44..Dec. 26, 1932
BURTON F. ROGERS.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Jan. 28, 1932
WALTER L. STICKEL.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..May 21, 1932
ELMER E. SPROAL.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Aug. 5, 1932
RICHARD M. BELL.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Aug. 11, 1932
SAMUEL D. RENGLER.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Oct. 9, 1932
OTTO A. WIRSIG.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Nov. 3, 1932

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
GEORGE A. PERKINS.....	Fairmont,	No. 48..Mar. 19, 1932
CHARLES B. BARKER.....	Fairmont,	No. 48..June 1, 1932
GEORGE B. LOUCKS.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Aug. 8, 1932
JOHN H. MYERS.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Aug. 6, 1932
WILLIAM H. WHEELER.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Aug. 22, 1932
WILLIAM B. KERN.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Oct. 23, 1932
CHARLES E. HUGHES.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Dec. 26, 1932
MYRON H. COOK.....	Hiram,	No. 52..Oct. 4, 1932
GEORGE W. L. MITCHELL.....	Hiram,	No. 52..May 2, 1932
ALBERT V. DUCKER.....	Charity,	No. 53..Sept. 14, 1932
ISADORE JOHNSON.....	Charity,	No. 53..Oct. 30, 1932
ANSIL B. CRABILL.....	Charity,	No. 53..Oct. 31, 1932
JOSEPH P. MARSH.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Jan. 4, 1932
ALVA A. BAER.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Feb. 23, 1932
VICTOR W. MADSEN.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..April 9, 1932
OTTO F. WOHLBERG.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..April 25, 1932
RAY C. McMILLEN.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..May 2, 1932
GLENN L. DEARING.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..July 15, 1932
THOMAS F. WILSON.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Aug. 1, 1932
WILLIAM H. VINING.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Aug. 4, 1932
JOSEPH KLEIN.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Oct. 30, 1932
GEORGE H. SCHWARZ.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 7, 1932
CHARLES H. WRAY.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 13, 1932
CHARLES F. DeSOMBER.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 17, 1932
MASON YERKES.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 19, 1932
IRWIN F. FREY.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 24, 1932
EUGENE E. GRAVES.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 29, 1932
ANTHONY BRANTHWAITE.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 29, 1932
ENSIGN J. RIX.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Mar. 9, 1932
FELDING F. BEELER.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Mar. 18, 1932
JOSEPH ALLBERY.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Aug. 27, 1932
ARTHUR W. SCATTERGOOD.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Sept. 1, 1932
JAMES W. WHITE.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Sept. 15, 1932
DAVID REESE.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Dec. 18, 1932
EDWIN B. HANNA.....	York,	No. 56..Jan. 5, 1932
FRANCIS J. DAVIS.....	York,	No. 56..Jan. 30, 1932
ORVILLE M. MOORE.....	York,	No. 56..Feb. 18, 1932
DANIEL N. BLOOD.....	York,	No. 56..May 4, 1932

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN J. NAHRGANG.....	York,	No. 56..July 23, 1932
ROBERT C. STEWART.....	York,	No. 56..Sept. 2, 1932
WILLIAM C. BROWN.....	York,	No. 56..Nov. 20, 1932
JAMES E. HART.....	York,	No. 56..Dec. 12, 1925
WILLIAM M. WIDENER.....	York,	No. 56..Jan. 16, 1928
SAMUEL R. LICHTENBERGER.	York,	No. 56..Jan. ., 1928
JESSE R. SHRECK.....	York,	No. 56..Jan. 28, 1929
FREDERICK C. POWER.....	York,	No. 56..May 12, 1928
JERMAIN B. SEDGWICK.....	York,	No. 56..Nov. 24, 1928
JOHN E. JUDKINS.....	Mt. Moriah,	No. 57..Aug. 14, 1932
JAMES C. McCORD.....	Wahoo,	No. 59..July 1, 1932
WENCEL C. KIRCHMAN.....	Wahoo,	No. 59..July 17, 1924
ERNEST O. WEBBER.....	Wahoo,	No. 59..July 10, 1930
WILLIAM F. NICHOLAS.....	Melrose,	No. 60..Sept. 5, 1932
ALBERT G. PARKER.....	Thistle,	No. 61..Feb. 8, 1932
WILLIAM A. STEWART.....	Thistle,	No. 61..Jan. 5, 1932
HENRY M. CARSON.....	Keystone,	No. 62..June 24, 1931
HUGH CRILLY.....	Riverton,	No. 63..Nov. 29, 1932
HENRY DANKER.....	Riverton,	No. 63..May 5, 1932
ANTHONY B. KILMER.....	Blue Valley,	No. 64..June 14, 1932
AXEL F. JOHNSON.....	Osceola,	No. 65..May 11, 1932
LAWRENCE M. SHAW.....	Osceola,	No. 65..Aug. 15, 1932
CORYDON F. GLAZIER.....	Edgar,	No. 67..Jan. 28, 1932
JOHN J. WALLEY.....	Edgar,	No. 67..Aug. 31, 1932
HENRY W. BERNHARDT.....	Edgar,	No. 67..Feb. 16, 1932
WILLIAM A. HART.....	Edgar,	No. 67..Aug. 4, 1932
FRANK C. CLEAVES.....	Aurora,	No. 68..Aug. 22, 1932
RICHARD F. FRERICHS.....	Sterling,	No. 70..Dec. 27, 1932
LLOYD L. NELSON.....	Trowel,	No. 71..Mar. 29, 1932
HARRY C. CULLAMORE.....	Hooper,	No. 72..Mar. 15, 1932
CARL KROEGER.....	Hooper,	No. 72..July 31, 1932
ALLEN F. HURLBURT.....	Friend,	No. 73..Nov. 19, 1932
JOHN A. BENTLEY.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Oct.. 5, 1932
FRED DRESSER.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Mar. 12, 1932
HUBERT R. FULLER.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Oct. 26, 1932
GEORGE A. HUME.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Sept. 26, 1932
CHARLES W. JOHNSON.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Oct. 6, 1932
WILLIAM E. SPEAROW.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..Feb. 22, 1932

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
LEWIS M. SHELDON.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75.. May 16, 1932
MILO A. SHIPMAN.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75.. April 28, 1932
ELMER J. SWEET.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75.. Nov. 14, 1932
CHARLES A. READY.....	Joppa,	No. 76.. Feb. 11, 1932
ROY R. LOCKWOOD.....	Nelson,	No. 77.. Dec.. 2, 1932
RICHARD T. WILSON.....	Composite,	No. 81.. June 11, 1932
EMIL K. DAHNKE.....	St. Paul,	No. 82.. Jan. 15, 1932
WALTER C. HOLM.....	St. Paul,	No. 82.. July 13, 1932
ALBERT A. JENSEN.....	St. Paul,	No. 82.. Nov. 22, 1932
AUGUST PAUL.....	Corinthian,	No. 83.. April 27, 1932
FREDERICK KAY.....	Corinthian,	No. 83.. Sept. 25, 1932
CHARLES L. LEWIS.....	Fairfield,	No. 84.. Aug. 7, 1932
JOSEPH E. SPATZ.....	Fairfield,	No. 84.. May 7, 1932
JACOB KISSENGER, JR.....	Fairfield,	No. 84.. Feb.. 14, 1920
FRANCIS B. WADE.....	Tyre,	No. 85.. May 22, 1932
LESTER M. SWETT.....	Tyre,	No. 85.. June 19, 1932
CHARLES A. OVERSTREET....	Doniphan,	No. 86.. Feb. 14, 1932
GEORGE G. BAYHA.....	Ionic,	No. 87.. Dec. 18, 1932
THOMAS H. ROOD.....	Star,	No. 88.. Oct. 17, 1932
JACOB D. COUNTS.....	Cedar River,	No. 89.. Jan. 13, 1932
JESSE W. SCOFIELD.....	Cedar River,	No. 89.. April 17, 1932
GEORGE W. MINIER, JR.....	Oakland,	No. 91.. Mar. 5, 1932
ARIO P. WILCOX.....	Hubbell,	No. 92.. Oct. 19, 1932
CARL F. LARSON.....	Bennett,	No. 94.. Jan. 17, 1932
DANIEL H. HARRIS.....	Bennett,	No. 94.. Nov. 11, 1932
FREDERICK J. SEXSMITH....	Garfield,	No. 95.. Nov. 20, 1932
CHARLES A. AUSTINE.....	Utica,	No. 96.. Nov. 12, 1932
JOHN B. HAMILTON.....	Utica,	No. 96.. Sept. 28, 1932
JAMES M. TEEGARDEN.....	Euclid,	No. 97.. Mar. .., 1932
GILBERT REED.....	Euclid,	No. 97.. Jan. 4, 1932
HERBERT BURDICK.....	Creighton,	No. 100.. Mar. 27, 1932
SYLVESTER O. CAMPBELL....	Creighton,	No. 100.. June 11, 1932
ALLEN M. DANIELS.....	Ord,	No. 103.. Dec. 6, 1932
JOHN E. BAIRD.....	Wymore,	No. 104.. Feb. 13, 1932
WALTER BROWN.....	Wymore,	No. 104.. Oct. 11, 1932
ALBERT G. SMART.....	Wymore,	No. 104.. Oct. 17, 1932
WILLIAM T. VEACH.....	Stella,	No. 105.. Nov. 29, 1932
CHARLES N. FOLSOM.....	Pomegranate,	No. 110.. May 14, 1932

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
CORNELIUS H. VANWIE.....	Pomegranate,	No. 110..Dec. 7, 1932
THOMAS J. DUNN.....	DeWitt,	No. 111..April 9, 1932
LEWIS JOHNSON, SR.....	Springfield,	No. 112..Sept. 8, 1932
JACOB SASS.....	Springfield,	No. 112..May 28, 1926
TIMOTHY D. HICKEY.....	Springfield,	No. 112..Nov. 15, 1930
WALTER C. ELLEY.....	Globe,	No. 113..Dec. 8, 1932
WILLIAM H. PATTERSON.....	Wisner,	No. 114..Mar. 29, 1932
JOSEPH R. STANSBERRY.....	Wisner,	No. 114..Aug. 2, 1932
COUNT P. DAY.....	Harlan,	No. 116..Jan. 14, 1932
WALTER B. MEYERS.....	Harlan,	No. 116..Feb. 4, 1932
STEPHEN JENKINS.....	Harlan,	No. 116..Sept. 5, 1932
JOHN S. GRIFFIN.....	Harlan,	No. 116..Feb. .., 1920
ALBERT L. HILDUM.....	North Bend,	No. 119..Sept. 30, 1932
GRANT S. MEARS.....	Wayne,	No. 120..May 9, 1932
CARL A. W. MADSEN.....	Wayne,	No. 120..Jan. 22, 1932
HARVEY S. RINGLAND.....	Wayne,	No. 120..Nov. 9, 1932
VICTOR A. SENTER.....	Wayne,	No. 120..Aug. 30, 1932
W. FRANK MITCHELL.....	Superior,	No. 121..June 2, 1932
ROBERT B. THOMPSON.....	Superior,	No. 121..July 17, 1932
JOHN T. ROBBINS.....	Superior,	No. 121..Oct. 30, 1932
JAMES I. LOOKER.....	Auburn,	No. 124..Nov. 13, 1932
NELS P. PETERSON.....	Mt. Nebo,	No. 125..May 21, 1932
FRANK D. GOODWIN.....	Mt. Nebo,	No. 125..May 12, 1932
LOWELL G. CROWNOVER.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..May 26, 1932
FRANK A. JOHNSON.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..June 27, 1932
JOHN C. MALSTER.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..Nov. 7, 1932
CALMAR McCUNE.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..Dec. 23, 1932
ADDISON L. AMBROSE.....	Guide Rock,	No. 128..Mar. 4, 1932
BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.....	Tuscan,	No. 130..Sept. 4, 1932
PETER J. BAUER.....	Scribner,	No. 132..Feb. 6, 1932
PETER PRIESS.....	Scribner,	No. 132..Mar. 4, 1932
HAROLD CHRISTY.....	Scribner,	No. 132..Sept. 1, 1932
CHARLES M. JARMIN.....	Elm Creek,	No. 133..July 9, 1932
WILLIAM A. LAMSON.....	Elm Creek,	No. 133..Aug. 17, 1932
GEORGE E. ANTRIM.....	Solar,	No. 134..April 11, 1932
HIRAM M. DEXTER.....	Solar,	No. 134..Sept. 16, 1932
HANS M. KOKJER.....	Solar,	No. 134..Nov. 20, 1932
THOMAS H. BRITTON.....	McCook,	No. 135..Jan. 9, 1932

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
WILLIAM L. GARRISON.....	McCook,	No. 135..April 10, 1932
DALE S. BOYLES.....	McCook,	No. 135..June 19, 1932
ROBERT T. RAY.....	McCook,	No. 135..June 20, 1932
EDWARD C. McKAY.....	McCook,	No. 135..Oct. 24, 1932
H. RENAS CHILDRESS.....	McCook,	No. 135..Dec. 15, 1932
LEWIS A. BISHOP.....	Long Pine,	No. 136..April 3, 1932
JAMES W. ANDERSON.....	Rawalt,	No. 138..Mar. 27, 1932
CHARLES AMACK.....	Rawalt,	No. 138..April 10, 1932
WILLIAM G. SPRINGER.....	Rawalt,	No. 138..June 22, 1932
LEE ROY KECKLER.....	Crescent,	No. 143..July 5, 1932
JOHN W. FARLEY.....	Crescent,	No. 143..Oct. 21, 1932
EDWARD F. FARLEY.....	Bancroft,	No. 145..Sept. 7, 1932
BENJAMIN F. GRAHAM.....	Bancroft,	No. 145..May 20, 1932
ALFRED M. DANIELS.....	Bancroft,	No. 145..July 1, 1932
DAVID HANNA.....	Jachin,	No. 146..Feb. 24, 1932
OTTO A. HOFFSTRAND.....	Jachin,	No. 146..Oct. 30, 1932
HENRY E. ERICKSON.....	Jachin,	No. 146..Nov. 4, 1932
ARCHIE L. BRIGGS.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Dec. 23, 1932
MELVIN K. HAGADORN.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..May 20, 1932
JAMES B. HEITTER.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Jan. 31, 1932
FRANK E. TAYLOR.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..May 1, 1932
JOSEPH H. CAST.....	Cambridge,	No. 150..Mar. 16, 1931
CLARENCE P. PETERSON.....	Cambridge,	No. 150..July 21, 1932
ROBERT L. RANKIN.....	Cambridge,	No. 150..June 4, 1932
GEORGE REMINGTON.....	Cambridge,	No. 150..May 25, 1931
ROBERT K. LATTIN.....	Square,	No. 151..Nov. 15, 1932
CHARLES A. HUBBLE.....	Evergreen,	No. 153..Jan. 22, 1932
JULIUS F. JENAL.....	Hartington,	No. 155..April 28, 1932
DANIEL K. MORGAN.....	Valley,	No. 157..Dec. 20, 1932
JOHN H. CANFIELD.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..Jan. 15, 1932
RICHARD W. EYRES.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..Mar. 21, 1932
FRANK J. COIL.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..May 30, 1932
ARTHUR C. STEM.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..July 6, 1932
ROBINSON B. McFADON.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..Sept. 14, 1932
CHARLES V. DUBEL.....	Samaritan,	No. 158..Oct. 16, 1932
J. CLARIE HITCHCOCK.....	Ogalalla,	No. 159..July 15, 1932
JENS SILLISEN.....	Ogalalla,	No. 159..Mar. 22, 1932
JOSEPH MAWHOR.....	Mount Zion,	No. 161..May 31, 1932

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
FRANK DIXON.....	Trestle Board,	No. 162.. July 9, 1932
WILLIAM H. WAGNER.....	Trestle Board,	No. 162.. Aug. 19, 1932
WILLIAM D. COLEMAN.....	Unity,	No. 163.. April 10, 1932
WILLIAM DICKERSON.....	Atkinson,	No. 164.. Jan. 27, 1932
ALTOL J. ZINT.....	Curtis,	No. 168.. Oct. 5, 1932
JOHN W. AUKER.....	Amity,	No. 169.. May 13, 1932
ROBERT M. BRUCE.....	Amity,	No. 169.. Oct. 21, 1932
HOWARD L. CHIPPS.....	Mason City,	No. 170.. April 25, 1932
FREELING S. MOOMEY.....	Mason City,	No. 170.. Nov. 16, 1932
FREDERICK C. EMBREE.....	Merna,	No. 171.. Nov. 19, 1932
CHARLES E. ROTHELL.....	Temple,	No. 175.. May 28, 1932
EUGENE B. LAFLIN.....	Temple,	No. 175.. Sept. 22, 1932
ALEXANDER E. FOWLIE.....	Gladstone,	No. 176.. Oct. 4, 1932
GEORGE A. WASMUND.....	Hay Springs,	No. 177.. July 20, 1932
JOHN F. NEWELL.....	Prudence,	No. 179.. April 26, 1932
ERNEST E. BEECHER.....	Prudence,	No. 179.. Oct. 19, 1932
GEORGE CECIL.....	Justice,	No. 180.. Oct. 9, 1932
WILLIAM F. CLARK.....	Faith,	No. 181.. Aug. 13, 1932
LEWIS M. FAIRCHILD.....	Faith,	No. 181.. Nov. 25, 1932
MERTON D. ALLEN.....	Incense,	No. 182.. July 16, 1932
WILLIAM J. CHESHIRE.....	Alliance,	No. 183.. Nov. 8, 1932
THOMAS D. JAMES.....	Alliance,	No. 183.. Nov. 30, 1932
HOWARD P. DEARING.....	Alliance,	No. 183.. Dec. 11, 1932
WILLIS E. SPENCER.....	Alliance,	No. 183.. Dec. 24, 1932
WALTER C. NELSON.....	Alliance,	No. 183.. Jan. 21, 1931
J. VALORA MILLER.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. July 2, 1932
HERBERT A. SURFACE.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. July 9, 1932
RALPH TOWL.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. July 18, 1932
JOHN LAGAN.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. July 19, 1932
ALMOND D. RODGERS.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. Aug. 27, 1932
HERMAN FRANKLIN.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. Oct. 5, 1932
ARTHUR T. EVERETT.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. Sept. 12, 1932
HENRY O. KELPE.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. Oct. 22, 1932
SAMUEL E. SPRINGER.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. June 20, 1932
GEORGE A. CURTIS.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. Mar. 13, 1932
ORVILLE W. VERLEY.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. Mar. 27, 1932
REESE C. HANNING.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184.. June 2, 1932
GOTTLIEB WEYENETH.....	Boaz,	No. 185.. Feb. 19, 1932

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN R. CAMPBELL.....	Meridian,	No. 188..April 25, 1932
FLETCHER ARNOLD.....	Granite,	No. 189..Mar. 25, 1932
OTTO JOHNSON.....	Granite,	No. 189..April 2, 1932
ALLEN C. KIRBY.....	Amethyst,	No. 190..Jan. 20, 1932
ROY DOANE.....	Crystal,	No. 191..April 30, 1932
JOSEPH A. JOHNSON.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Jan. 24, 1932
LOUIS H. HOENIG.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Mar. 13, 1932
HASKELL A. DAVIS.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Aug. 13, 1932
ISAAC BURBANK.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Sept. 22, 1932
JOSEPH M. BUCHACEK.....	Signet,	No. 193..April 14, 1932
ORVILLE R. DEMING.....	Highland,	No. 194..Sept. 13, 1932
WALTER G. GLOVER.....	Arcana,	No. 195..June 15, 1932
GARDNER H. FOLSOM.....	Arcana,	No. 195..Aug. 30, 1932
ALBERT METZER.....	Arcana,	No. 195..Oct. 10, 1932
JOHN Q. ELMORE.....	Arcana,	No. 195..June 8, 1932
JOHN A. LYNCH.....	Level,	No. 196..Dec. 20, 1932
HERBERT E. BROWN.....	Morning Star,	No. 197..July 11, 1932
DAVID E. WALTERS.....	Morning Star,	No. 197..Aug. 17, 1931
JAMES H. SALSURY.....	Morning Star,	No. 197..Nov. 25, 1932
ROBERT BROWN.....	Morning Star,	No. 197..Aug. 20, 1932
WILLIAM F. DIERS.....	Morning Star,	No. 197..Aug. 30, 1932
CHARLES C. CULMER.....	Gavel,	No. 199..April 4, 1932
FRED M. COOK.....	Blazing Star,	No. 200..June 16, 1932
USHER A. STRONG.....	Blazing Star,	No. 200..Dec. 13, 1932
SAM PICKARD.....	Scotts Bluff,	No. 201..Mar. 9, 1932
FRANK A. BIRCHELL.....	Scotts Bluff,	No. 201..Aug. 19, 1932
JOHN McCLAIN.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..Feb. 16, 1932
GUSTAVE A. HANSEN.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..Oct. 19, 1932
LOUIS P. TONNER.....	Plainview,	No. 204..Mar. 24, 1932
MOSES M. GREBE.....	Plainview,	No. 204..Oct. 13, 1932
ANDREW H. COLMAN.....	Napthali,	No. 206..Sept. 30, 1932
BENJAMIN H. YATES.....	Parian,	No. 207..Aug. 30, 1926
EPHRAIM W. FOWLER.....	Gauge,	No. 208..Feb. 27, 1932
WILLIAM H. SUNDERLAND....	Gauge,	No. 208..July 26, 1932
CHESTER MOOMEY.....	Canopy,	No. 209..Oct. 13, 1932
GEORGE T. GANNON.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Feb. 2, 1932
WILLIAM D. McLACHLIN.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Feb. 6, 1932
EDWARD J. AESCHLEMAN.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Feb. 23, 1932

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
GEORGE S. PREESE.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Mar. 28, 1932
FRANK A. LEWIS.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Aug. 19, 1932
A. OTIS STRICKLER.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Sept. 22, 1932
HARRY E. SEXTON.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Oct. 17, 1932
FRANK W. HOYT.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Oct. 18, 1932
HIRAM A. LEWIS.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Oct. 23, 1932
HARVEY L. STARKEY.....	Cement,	No. 211..July 16, 1932
RALPH C. MAARSINGH.....	Plumblin,	No. 214..July 23, 1932
JOHN D. MARTIN.....	Occidental,	No. 215..Mar. 21, 1932
MARION E. SANDERSON.....	Occidental,	No. 215..Oct. 16, 1932
HARRY T. TOUZALIN.....	Palisade,	No. 216..Jan. 4, 1932
CHRIS T. LANDMARK.....	Palisade,	No. 216..April 3, 1932
EDWARD G. WOOD.....	Wauneta,	No. 217..July 30, 1932
JAMES R. KALAR.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..Sept. 17, 1932
GILBERT H. LIDDELL.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..July 15, 1932
CURTIS E. BEEDLE.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..Dec. 29, 1932
MORRIS H. EVANS.....	Magnolia,	No. 220..Sept. 19, 1932
CLARENCE E. ARMSTRONG....	Magnolia,	No. 220..Dec. 4, 1932
ELZA KING.....	Landmark,	No. 222..July 17, 1932
CHESTER J. THOMPSON.....	Eminence,	No. 223..Aug. 16, 1932
J. FREDERICK DATHER.....	Silver Cord,	No. 224..Sept. 25, 1932
DAVID R. PARKS.....	Cable,	No. 225..Dec. 25, 1932
STEPHEN S. BISHOP.....	North Star,	No. 227..Feb. 1, 1932
CHARLES W. BARNARD.....	North Star,	No. 227..April 13, 1932
THOMAS B. CAMPBELL.....	North Star,	No. 227..May 9, 1932
JOSEPH C. HARTSOUGH.....	North Star,	No. 227..July 17, 1932
WILLIAM WALDORF.....	North Star,	No. 227..Nov. 2, 1932
DeWITT C. BAKER.....	Bartley,	No. 228..May 4, 1932
JAMES R. SIPE.....	Bartley,	No. 228..June 21, 1932
OTTO ELIASON.....	Comet,	No. 229..Oct. 13, 1932
MARCUS H. CARMAN.....	Mt. Hermon,	No. 231..April 9, 1932
JAMES MEEK.....	Mt. Hermon,	No. 231..June 25, 1932
EDWARD E. CASHMAN.....	John S. Bowen,	No. 232..Aug. 22, 1932
LEVI BENNETT.....	Gilead,	No. 233..Oct. 29, 1932
WILLIAM C. LOWRY.....	Fraternity,	No. 235..Oct. 29, 1932
GEORGE M. NEEDHAM.....	Fraternity,	No. 235.., 1912
OLIVER A. MONEY.....	Golden Rule,	No. 236..Oct. 9, 1932
HERBERT H. HILL.....	Golden Rule,	No. 236..Sept. 21, 1932

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN C. WALLING.....	Cubit,	No. 237..Jan. 17, 1932
JUDGE A. MORGAN.....	Cubit,	No. 237..Mar. 30, 1932
PETER HEINTZELMAN.....	Pilot,	No. 240..Mar. 3, 1932
LEWIS J. DAVIS.....	George Armstrong,	No. 241..Dec. 6, 1932
DOUGLAS E. HANSEN.....	Nehawka,	No. 246..Aug. 12, 1932
EDWIN H. FAHRLANDER.....	Nehawka,	No. 246..Mar. 7, 1932
HENRY KOHLER.....	Corner-stone,	No. 247..April 27, 1932
WARREN A. SKINNER.....	Gothenburg,	No. 249..Mar. 25, 1932
THOMAS J. WINTERS.....	Gothenburg,	No. 249..Oct. 16, 1932
FRED N. SCHULTZ.....	George Washington,	No. 250..Mar. 22, 1932
JAMES McMONIGLE.....	George Washington,	No. 250..Sept. 8, 1932
JOHN E. KREINER.....	George Washington,	No. 250..Oct. 4, 1932
FLOYD GILLILAN.....	Wausa,	No. 251..May 2, 1932
AUGUST C. IMHOF.....	Hildreth,	No. 252..July 29, 1932
THOMAS C. KIRK.....	Beemer,	No. 253..April 17, 1932
THOMAS A. McKEOWN.....	Bassett,	No. 254..May 3, 1932
SOLOMON M. LIPMAN.....	Bassett,	No. 254..Oct. 16, 1932
OSCAR R. TRIPLETT.....	Bradshaw,	No. 255..May 1, 1932
WALTER W. BASS.....	Anselmo,	No. 258..July 1, 1932
ROY R. PARSONS.....	Anselmo,	No. 258..Sept. 24, 1932
GEORGE C. WATERS.....	Anselmo,	No. 258..Nov. 21, 1932
ERNEST SOBOTKA.....	Bee,	No. 259..Jan. 30, 1932
CHARLES H. WARE.....	Ornan,	No. 261..May 21, 1932
THEODORE THEMAN.....	Ornan,	No. 261..Aug. 20, 1932
JOHN W. DUTCHER.....	Endeavor,	No. 262..Mar. 13, 1932
WILLIAM P. ELMER.....	Endeavor,	No. 262..Dec. 12, 1932
JESSE O. AMMERMAN.....	Mitchell,	No. 263..Jan. 19, 1932
ANDREW J. FAULK.....	Mitchell,	No. 263..April 16, 1932
LeROY A. THOMAS.....	Franklin,	No. 264..Nov. 17, 1932
JOSEPH F. RUSHER.....	Franklin,	No. 264..Dec. 2, 1932
ALLAN B. McCOSKEY.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..Mar. 1, 1932
FLAVEL L. WRIGHT.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..April 17, 1932
EDWIN P. DAVIS.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..May 17, 1932
ELISHA M. COWAN.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..Aug. 2, 1932
THOMAS J. VANDERHOOF.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..Sept. 1, 1932
EPHRIAM O. HUTCHISON.....	Silver,	No. 266..Sept. 23, 1932
FRED N. DAVIS.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Dec. 28, 1932
HENRY ALLEN.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Nov. 25, 1932

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BELOVED BRETHERN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
HARRY S. WELLER.....	George W. Lininger, No. 268.	Feb. 26, 1932
EDWARD F. BAUSMAN.....	George W. Lininger, No. 268.	Feb. 23, 1932
OLAF J. NELSON.....	Riverside, No. 269.	June 10, 1932
ADELBERT W. KNIGHT.....	Riverside, No. 269.	Oct. 9, 1932
COLEMAN L. WALL.....	Huntley, No. 270.	Dec. 27, 1932
CHARLES S. PETERSON.....	Huntley, No. 270.	June 3, 1918
EDDY C. ZIMMERMAN.....	Oasis, No. 271.	May 24, 1932
HARRISON D. WEST.....	Crofton, No. 273.	Oct. 8, 1932
KARL J. KNOEPFLER.....	Olive Branch, No. 274.	Dec. 30, 1932
EDWARD J. W. EVANS.....	Antelope, No. 276.	April 6, 1932
LEWIS H. LEHR.....	Antelope, No. 276.	Dec. 4, 1932
PETER N. SUMMERS.....	Sioux, No. 277.	Feb. 1, 1932
JOSEPH C. PARSONS.....	Sioux, No. 277.	June 23, 1932
WILLIAM J. ALKIRE.....	Litchfield, No. 278.	July 31, 1932
FRED H. FULLER.....	Litchfield, No. 278.	June 24, 1930
WILLIAM H. STOFFER.....	Litchfield, No. 278.	Feb. 15, 1930
WILEY D. FISHER.....	Litchfield, No. 278.	June 30, 1930
CAMILLE SALTZMAN.....	Florence, No. 281.	Sept. 6, 1932
FRANCIS T. MORRISON.....	Mullen, No. 282.	Nov. 10, 1932
JOSEPH HITCHENS.....	Oshkosh, No. 286.	April 13, 1932
LEO C. SOTHMAN.....	Oshkosh, No. 286.	July 23, 1932
CHARLES F. GEITZEN.....	Omaha, No. 288.	May 4, 1932
FRED H. BRISTOL.....	Omaha, No. 288.	Dec. 11, 1932
LEON H. RICE.....	Lotus, No. 289.	July 10, 1932
ULRIC C. NIELSON.....	Lotus, No. 289.	July 16, 1932
LOUIS E. MARK.....	Lotus, No. 289.	Aug. 13, 1932
ALBERT L. MCGILL, SR.....	John J. Mercer, No. 290.	Nov. 7, 1932
CHARLES H. DEATS.....	John J. Mercer, No. 290.	June 12, 1932
GEORGE K. STAINES.....	John J. Mercer, No. 290.	Oct. 14, 1932
JOHN H. BERRY.....	John J. Mercer, No. 290.	Oct. 14, 1932
PERRY A. SHIRLEY.....	John J. Mercer, No. 290.	Oct. 15, 1932
RAY A. CAMPBELL.....	John J. Mercer, No. 290.	Feb. 21, 1932
CHAUNCEY G. BOWEN.....	Diamond, No. 291.	July 19, 1932
EDGAR A. WIGHT, SR.....	Wolbach, No. 292.	May 30, 1932
WILLIAM BRUNSWICK.....	Monument, No. 293.	Aug. 23, 1932
E. MARSHALL WILES.....	Minatare, No. 295.	Nov. 9, 1932
CHARLES E. PUTNAM.....	Cowles, No. 296.	Aug. 2, 1932

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At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
WILLIAM B. KNIGHT.....	Cotner,	No. 297.. April 10, 1932
ANDREW L. WEAVER.....	Cotner,	No. 297.. Nov. .., 1929
FRANK B. BAILEY.....	Cotner,	No. 297.. Jan. 3, 1931
DAVID E. LOWER.....	Liberty,	No. 300.. Aug. 26, 1931
ISAAC E. BERKSON.....	Liberty,	No. 300.. May 30, 1932
EARLE J. ISHMAEL.....	Bayard,	No. 301.. Feb. 14, 1932
WILLIS E. HAMILTON.....	Bayard,	No. 301.. Mar. 18, 1932
ROY W. MOORE.....	Bayard,	No. 301.. Aug. .., 1932
CHARLES S. JOHNSON.....	Mizpah,	No. 302.. Feb. 18, 1932
WARNER A. PIEL.....	Mizpah,	No. 302.. April 14, 1932
WILLIAM T. PYE.....	Mizpah,	No. 302.. June 9, 1932
ROBERT G. GREEN.....	Right Angle,	No. 303.. July 27, 1932
LESLIE J. HEALEY.....	Right Angle,	No. 303.. Aug. 8, 1932
TALMAGE G. BEEBE.....	Right Angle,	No. 303.. Aug. 13, 1932
FRANK B. BURCHMORE.....	Right Angle,	No. 303.. Sept. 3, 1932
SAMUEL J. POTTER.....	Right Angle,	No. 303.. Dec. 3, 1932
FREDERICK A. MELLBERG...	Newman Grove,	No. 305.. Oct. 24, 1932
ALBERT B. PERSINGER.....	Golden Rod,	No. 306.. April 16, 1932
FRED HILLMAN.....	William E. Hill,	No. 307.. Aug. 17, 1932
JEREMIAH M. REED.....	Winnebago,	No. 309.. Dec. 28, 1932
HERBERT L. CAYWOOD.....	Potter,	No. 313.. Aug. 21, 1932
WILLIAM RAMSEY.....	Mid-West,	No. 317.. Jan. 1, 1932
ELMER L. MISNER.....	Mid-West,	No. 317.. Jan. 15, 1932
KEITH C. McMILLAN.....	Mid-West,	No. 317.. April 19, 1932
S. RAY EDDINGTON.....	Grand Island,	No. 318.. Jan. 30, 1932
WILL F. DUGAN.....	Bladen,	No. 319.. April 19, 1932
LESTER B. DOANE.....	College View,	No. 320.. Oct. 12, 1932

VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 56 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.
Henry H. Wilson, 38 Years.	1888-89-90-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04- 05-06-07-08-10-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-23-25-26- 27-28-29-30-31-32-33.
John Finch, 35 Years.	1898-99-00-01-02-03-04-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-33.
Benjamin F. Pitman, 34 Years.	1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15- 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30- 31-32-33.
Edwin C. Yont, 32 Years.	1897-98-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16- 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-30-31-32- 33.
James R. Cain, Jr., 32 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17- 18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32- 33.
Lewis E. Smith, 31 Years.	1901-02-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33.
Harry A. Cheney, 30 Years.	1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29-31-32-33.
James G. Mines, 27 Years.	1904-05-06-07-08-09-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-21-22- 23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33.
Andrew H. Viele, 25 Years.	1907-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22- 23-24-25-26-28-29-30-32-33.
Ambrose C. Epperson, 23 Years.	1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24- 26-27-28-29-31-32-33.
Charles A. Chappell, 21 Years.	1912-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33.
George Allen Beecher, 21 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-21-22-23-28- 29-30-31-32-33.

WE HAVE SET APART THIS PAGE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY
OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS WHO HAVE PASSED
BEYOND THE VEIL.

ROBERT C. JORDAN.....	Died Jan 9th, 1899....	(1st) ..1857-58-59
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.....	Died Nov. 12th, 1896....	(2nd) ..1860-61-62
DANIEL H. WHEELER.....	Died Nov. 27th, 1912.....	(3rd) ..1863-64
ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	Died June 1st, 1905.....	(4th) ..1865-66
ORSAMUS H. IRISH.....	Died Jan. 27th, 1883.....	(5th) ..1867-68
HARRY P. DEUEL.....	Died Nov. 23rd, 1914.....	(6th) ..1869-70
WILLIAM E. HILL.....	Died Dec. 29th, 1917.....	(7th) ..1871-72
MARTIN DUNHAM.....	Died Feb. 18th, 1915.....	(8th) ..1873
FRANK WELCH.....	Died Sept. 4th, 1878.....	(9th) ..1874
ALFRED G. HASTINGS....	Died July 10th, 1894.....	(10th) ..1875
GEORGE H. THUMMEL....	Died Feb. 5th, 1932.....	(11th) ..1876
GEORGE W. LININGER....	Died June 8th, 1907.....	(12th) ..1877
EDWARD K. VALENTINE..	Died April 11th, 1916.....	(13th) ..1878
ROLLAND H. OAKLEY....	Died Feb. 2nd, 1904.....	(14th) ..1879
JAMES A. TULLEYS.....	Died Jan. 21st, 1901.....	(15th) ..1880
JAMES R. CAIN, Sr.....	Died Nov. 24th, 1920.....	(16th) ..1881
EDWIN F. WARREN.....	Died July 9th, 1923.....	(17th) ..1882
SAMUEL W. HAYES.....	Died Nov. 15th, 1913.....	(18th) ..1883
MANOAH B. REESE.....	Died Sept. 28th, 1917.....	(20th) ..1885
CHARLES K. COUTANT....	Died Aug. 23rd, 1910.....	(21st) ..1886
MILTON J. HULL.....	Died Sept. 18th, 1923.....	(22nd) ..1887
GEORGE B. FRANCE.....	Died Aug. 16th, 1914.....	(23rd) ..1888
JOHN J. MERCER.....	Died Feb. 25th, 1915.....	(24th) ..1889
ROBERT E. FRENCH.....	Died Feb. 16th, 1927.....	(25th) ..1890
BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER..	Died May 8th, 1909.....	(26th) ..1891
SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON....	Died Dec. 8th, 1928.....	(27th) ..1892
JAMES P. A. BLACK.....	Died Nov. 12th, 1918.....	(28th) ..1893
JOHN A. EHRHARDT.....	Died Nov. 1st, 1925.....	(29th) ..1894
CHARLES J. PHELPS.....	Died Aug. 24th, 1915.....	(31st) ..1896
JOHN B. DINSMORE.....	Died Oct. 6th, 1915.....	(32nd) ..1897
FRANK H. YOUNG.....	Died Dec. 24th, 1917.....	(33rd) ..1898
WILLIAM W. KEYSOR.....	Died Aug. 17th, 1922.....	(34th) ..1899
ALBERT W. CRITES.....	Died Aug. 23rd, 1915.....	(35th) ..1900
ROBERT E. EVANS.....	Died July 8th, 1925.....	(36th) ..1901
NATHANIEL M. AYERS....	Died Nov. 19th, 1913.....	(37th) ..1902
FRANK E. BULLARD.....	Died Jan. 31st, 1933.....	(38th) ..1903
CHARLES E. BURNHAM....	Died May 29th, 1933.....	(39th) ..1904
MELVILLE R. HOPEWELL..	Died May 2nd, 1911.....	(40th) ..1905
ZUINGLE M. BAIRD.....	Died Dec. 17th, 1916.....	(41st) ..1906
ORNAN J. KING.....	Died Dec. 26th, 1927.....	(42nd) ..1907
WILLIAM A. DE BORD....	Died May 17th, 1916.....	(43rd) ..1908
MICHAEL DOWLING.....	Died May 5th, 1921.....	(44th) ..1909
HENRY GIBBONS.....	Died Aug. 22nd, 1923.....	(46th) ..1911
ALPHA MORGAN.....	Died April 17th, 1924.....	(48th) ..1913
THOMAS M. DAVIS.....	Died Aug. 12th, 1919.....	(49th) ..1914
SAMUEL S. WHITING.....	Died Aug. 11th, 1931.....	(50th) ..1915
EDWARD M. WELLMAN....	Died Aug. 31st, 1922.....	(57th) ..1922
ALBERT R. DAVIS.....	Died Mar. 7th, 1929.....	(62nd) ..1927
EDWIN B. JOHNSTON....	Died Feb. 11th, 1933.....	(67th) ..1932

PAST GRAND MASTERS
PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

JOHN J. WEMPLE	(19th).....	1884
1880 Wadena Ave. East Cleveland, Ohio		
HENRY H. WILSON.....	(30th).....	1895
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lincoln		
HARRY A. CHENEY.....	(45th).....	1910
Creighton		
JAMES R. CAIN, JR.....	(47th).....	1912
1039 So. 30th Ave., Omaha		
ANDREW H. VIELE.....	(51st).....	1916
400 So. 8th St., Norfolk		
FREDERIC L. TEMPLE	(52nd).....	1917
North Platte		
AMBROSE C. EPPERSON.....	(53rd).....	1918
Federal Bldg., Omaha		
JOHN J. TOOLEY.....	(54th).....	1919
North Platte		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th).....	1920
648 Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha		
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	(56th).....	1921
401 Masonic Temple, Omaha		
CHARLES A. CHAPPELL.....	(58th).....	1923
Minden		
ROBERT R. DICKSON.....	(59th).....	1924
O'Neill		
JOHN WRIGHT.....	(60th).....	1925
Masonic Temple, Lincoln		
EDWIN D. CRITES.....	(61st).....	1926
Chadron		
FRANK H. WOODLAND.....	(63rd).....	1928
1052 Omaha National Bank, Omaha		
IRA C. FREET.....	(64th).....	1929
York		
ORVILLE A. ANDREWS.....	(65th).....	1930
427 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln		
JOHN R. TAPSTER	(66th).....	1931
North Bend		
RALPH O. CANADAY.....	(68th).....	1933
Hastings		

GRAND SECRETARIES

*GEORGE ARMSTRONG.....	Sept. 23, 1857, to June 2, 1858
*ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	June 2, 1858, to June 4, 1862
*ROBERT C. JORDAN.....	June 4, 1862, to June 24, 1863
*STEPHEN D. BANGS.....	June 24, 1863, to June 24, 1865
*J. NEWTON WISE.....	June 24, 1865, to Oct. 27, 1869
*ROBERT W. FURNAS	Oct. 27, 1869, to June 21, 1872
*WILLIAM R. BOWEN.....	June 21, 1872, to May 6, 1899
*FRANK H. YOUNG, Acting.....	May 6, 1899, to June 9, 1899
FRANCIS E. WHITE.....	June 9, 1899, to June 11, 1925
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	June 11, 1925, to date

*Deceased.

GRAND SECRETARY EMERITUS
 PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE GRAND LODGE,
 A. . F. . & A. . M. . of Nebraska.

FRANCIS E. WHITE,
 1966 North Commonwealth Ave., Los Angeles, Cal

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES
OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alabama	Guy T. Smith	Montgomery.
Alberta	J. H. W. S. Kemmis	Calgary
Arizona	Harry A. Drachman	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	William A. DeWolf-Smith	New Westminster.
California	John Whicher	Masonic Temple, San Francisco
Canada	William M. Logan	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile	Augustin I. Palma	Santiago.
Colorado	William W. Cooper	Masonic Temple, Denver
Colombia National Grand Lodge	Gabriel Arroyo	Barranquilla
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck	Masonic Temple, Hartford.
Costa Rica	George F. Bowden	Apartado Y, San Jose.
Cuba	Jose F. Castellanos	Apartado 72, Havana.
Czechoslovakia National Grand Lodge	L. Schwarz	Prague—Smichov
Delaware	John F. Robinson	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	J. Claude Keiper	Masonic Temple, Washington
Ecuador	Jose A. Bravo	Masonic Temple, Guayaquil.
Egypt	Hassan Husni Fahmi	P. O. Box 148, Cairo.
England	Philip Colville Smith	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	Wilber P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Francis F. Baker	Macon.
Idaho	Curtis F. Pike	Masonic Temple, Boise.
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport	Harrisburg.
Indiana	William H. Swintz	Masonic Temple Indianapolis.
Iowa	Charles C. Hunt	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Henry C. Shellard	Freemasons Hall, Dublin.
Jugoslavia of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.	D. Dj. Militchevitch	Belgrade
Kansas	Elmer F. Strain	Topeka.
Kentucky	Fred W. Hardwick	Louisville.
Louisiana	Lee E. Thomas	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Maine	Convers F. Leach	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Masonic Temple, Winnipeg.
Maryland	George Cook	Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick W. Hamilton	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico, (York Gr. Ldg)	A. P. Old	Mexico City.
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids
Minnesota	John Fishel	Masonic Temple, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Edward L. Faucette	Meridian.
Missouri	Arthur Mather	Masonic Temple, St. Louis.
Montana	Luther T. Hauberg	Box 896, Helena.
Nebraska	Lewis E. Smith	Masonic Temple, Omaha.
Nevada	Virgil M. Henderson	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	Ritchie's Bldg. St. John.
New Hampshire	Harry M. Cheney	Concord.
New Jersey	Isaac Cherry	Masonic Hall, Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Masonic Temple, Sydney
New York	Charles H. Johnson	Masonic Hall, New York
New Zealand	George Barclay	P. O. Box 1209, Auckland, C. I.
North Carolina	John H. Anderson	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Walter L. Stockwell	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	James C. Jones	Freemasons Hall, Halifax.
Ohio	Harry S. Johnson	Masonic Temple, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Claude A. Sturgeon	Masonic Temple, Guthrie.
Oregon	D. Rufus Cheney	Masonic Temple, Portland.
Panama	Jose Oller	Panama.
Pennsylvania	John A. Perry	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	P. O. Box 990, Manila.
Prince Edward Island	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown.
Puerto Rico	Jose G. Ginorio	P. O. Box 747, San Juan.
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. Edinburgh.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES—(Concluded)

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
South Australia	Charles R. J. Glover	Freemasons Hall, Adelaide.
South Carolina	O. Frank Hart	Columbia.
South Dakota	George A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls.
Tasmania	William H. Strutt	117 Macquarie St., Hobart.
Tennessee	Thomas E. Doss	Nashville.
Texas	William B. Pearson	Waco.
Utah	Sam H. Goodwin	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Archie S. Harriman	Burlington.
Victoria	William Stewart	Freemasons Hall, 25 Collins St. Melbourne.
Vienna	Wladimir Misar	Dorotheergasse Nr. 12 Wien, Austria.
Virginia	James M. Clift	Richmond
Washington	Horace W. Tyler	Masonic Temple Tacoma.
Western Australia	A. E. Jensen	Freemasons Hall, Perth.
West Virginia	George S. Laidley	Charleston.
Wisconsin	William F. Weiler	790 Van Buren St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Joseph M. Lowndes	Masonic Temple, Casper

PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,
REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE
GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	Theophilus C. Wilson, 33.	Grand Island	Feb. 10, 1933
Alberta	Earl M. Bolen 130	Ulysses	May 2, 1924
Arizona	Charles E. Gallagher, 219.	Coeuridge	Aug. 22, 1906
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage, 3.	Grand Island	Sept. 14, 1928
British Columbia	John Finch, 225	Arnold	Oct. 15, 1920
Canada	John R. Webster, 3	Omaha	Aug. 21, 1918
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday, 285.	Hastings	Feb. 17, 1930
Colombia Nat'l Grand Lodge			
Colorado	Edgar F. Snaveley, 19	Lincoln	Aug. 21, 1925
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips, 150	Cambridge	Jan. 2, 1929
Costa Rica	Benoni J. Lane, 135	McCook	April 30, 1919
Cuba	Charles W. Kraft, 288	Omaha	Aug. 17, 1904
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of	Charles A. Smith, 166	Lincoln	Feb. 15, 1930
Delaware	Carroll D. Evans, 3	Columbus	Aug. 3, 1900
Dist. of Columbia	Albert W. Jefferis, 1	Omaha	June 12, 1912
Ecuador	Millard M. Robertson, 3.	Omaha	Dec. 9, 1929
Egypt	Harry A. Cheney, 100	Creighton	Sept. 12, 1907
England	John R. Tapster 119.	North Bend	Sept. 30, 1931
Florida	Ambrose C. Epperson, 139.	Omaha	Sept. 20, 1912
Georgia	Frank H. Woodland, 25	Omaha	Oct. 26, 1923
Idaho	David C. Spangler, 41	Stanton	Dec. 7, 1925
Illinois	James M. Robertson, 19.	Plattsmouth	Mar. 21, 1932
Indiana	Earl B. Brooks, 19	Lincoln	March 1, 1915
Ireland	Ira C. Freet, 56	York	Dec. 7, 1923
Jugoslavia	C. Ray Macy, 26	Beatrice	Nov. 25, 1929
Kansas	Henry H. Heiler, 50	Hastings	April 10, 1919
Kentucky	William C. Ramsey, 268.	Omaha	June 24, 1927
Louisiana	Adam McMullen, 104.	Beatrice	Dec. 18, 1915
Maine	Archie M. Smith, 203	Pender	June 25, 1927
Manitoba	John Wright, 19	Lincoln	Nov. 25, 1921
Maryland	Charles L. Fahnstock, 19.	Lincoln	Mar. 8, 1911
Massachusetts	Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158	Chadron	Sept. 1, 1932
Mexico	Frank Wilcox, 1	Omaha	Aug. 25, 1925
Michigan	Lewis E. Smith, 136	Omaha	Aug. 29, 1917
Minnesota	George A. Beecher, 268.	Hastings	Mar. 17, 1904
Mississippi	Lamont L. Stephens, 106.	Loup City	May 1, 1924
Missouri	Orville A. Andrews, 19	Lincoln	Sept. 5, 1931
Montana	Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.	Chadron	April 12, 1930
Nevada	Theodore F. Goold, 159	Ogallala	May 5, 1927
New Brunswick	James W. Wynkoop, 210.	Lincoln	Aug. 30, 1917
New Hampshire	Virgil R. Johnson, 26	Beatrice	Oct. 10, 1931
New Jersey	Edwin G. Whitford, 9	Falls City	Mar. 21, 1921
New So. Wales	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78	Allibon	July 26, 1905
New York	George R. Porter, 11	Omaha	Oct. 19, 1931
New Zealand	Frank E. Ward, 31	Tekamah	July 22, 1905
North Carolina	Walter M. Hopewell, 31	Tekamah	June 8, 1911
North Dakota	C. Ray Gates, 318	Grand Island	Apr. 17, 1933
Nova Scotia	Henry H. Wilson, 19.	Lincoln	Feb. 26, 1892
Ohio	John H. Kemp, 120	Wayne	July 7, 1927
Oklahoma	Verne M. Tyrrell, 203	Pender	July 6, 1933
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre, 268	Omaha	Nov. 18, 1925
Panama	Ammi L. Bixby, 314	Lincoln	Jan. 15, 1931
Philippine Islands	John J. Tooley, 258	North Platte	Oct. 10, 1913
P. Edward Island	Frederic L. Temple, 61	North Platte	
Puerto Rico	Seward E. Cogswell, 36	Central City	April 7, 1928
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites, 158	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner, 272	Omaha	Jan. 12, 1930
Rhode Island	Robert E. Bosworth, 15.	Wremont	July 12, 1931
Saskatchewan	Claude L. Talbot, 184	Omaha	July 3, 1908
Scotland	William Cosh, 11	Omaha	Aug. 6, 1914
South Australia	Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3.	Omaha	April 20, 1920
South Carolina	James R. Cain, Jr., 105	Omaha	July 12, 1907
South Dakota	Charles A. Chappell, 127.	Minden	Aug. 26, 1918
Tennessee	Charles E. Allen, 188.	Cozad	July 25, 1917
Texas	Robert R. Dickson, 95	O'Neill	May 3, 1915
Utah	William D. Spicknall, 261.	Spencer	Mar. 25, 1927
Vermont	Fred H. Barclay, 23	Pawnee City	Aug. 17, 1918
Victoria	John S. Bishop, 54	Lincoln	Feb. 19, 1904
Vienna	David C. Hilton, 19	Lincoln	Oct. 9, 1928
Virginia	John S. Davison, 136.	Omaha	July 14, 1900
Washington	Andrew H. Viele, 55.	Norfolk	Oct. 10, 1910
West Australia	Frank O. Robinson, 155.	Hartington	May 16, 1928
West Virginia	Frank M. Knight, 183	Alliance	July 3, 1900
Wisconsin	Marion U. Thomas, 97	Weeping Water	Sept 8, 1931

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	Lawrence H. Lee	Montgomery	July 30, 1909
Alberta	Frank Barnhouse	Edmonton	May 2, 1921
Arizona	Stanley Wilcox Coon	Duncan	Dec. 3, 1928
Arkansas	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29, 1928
British Columbia	Edward B. Paul	Victoria	Oct. 26, 1903
Canada	S. S. Clutton	Vienna, Ontario	June 14, 1929
Chile	Rodolfo C. Oliveira	Estado 62, Santiago	Mar. 18, 1930
Colorado	Thomas H. Cox	Olathe	Feb. 20, 1932
Colombia, Nat'l Grand Lodge			
Connecticut	Henry H. Brautigam	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1919
Costa Rica	Cecilio Nieto	San Jose	Dec. 10, 1918
Cuba	Jose L. Hevia	Havana, Tejadillo, 1	May 12, 1919
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of	Rudolf Konrad	Prague	Feb. 28, 1930
Delaware	James T. Chandler	Wilmington	Jan. 3, 1930
Dist. of Columbia	John Linn McGrew	Washington, 3168 18th St. N. W.	July 6, 1917
Ecuador	F. E. Navarro Allende	Guayaquil	June 16, 1931
Egypt	Mahmoud Rasmi	Cairo, 3 Sharia Zaghblul	Nov. 3, 1924
England	John Ferguson	Great Bounds South borough Kent	May 20, 1926
Florida	William M. Cannon	Palatka	April 11, 1910
Georgia	Wallace W. Bibb	Adairsville	Dec. 9, 1922
Idaho	Everett W. Rising	Nampa	Apr. 30, 1932
Illinois	William L. Sharp	245 W. 63rd St., Chicago	Mar. 8, 1929
Indiana	Omar B. Smith	Rochester	Sept. 16, 1908
Ireland	Wentworth A. King- Harman	Newcastle, Ballymahon	Nov. 14, 1924
Jugoslavia	Vladimir Leustek	Belgrade	Dec. 23, 1929
Kansas	Earl T. Pyle	Clay Center	Dec. 15, 1925
Kentucky	Virgil P. Smith	Somerset	Aug. 19, 1927
Louisiana	Philip G. Ricks	New Orleans	July 8, 1926
Maine	James A. Richan	Rockland	Nov. 25, 1925
Manitoba	Henry E. Bletcher	Winnipeg	June 11, 1913
Maryland	William F. Broenning	Baltimore	July 25, 1919
Massachusetts	Roscoe Pound	Cambridge	May 1, 1929
Mexico	Herbert A. Denny	Box 281 Tampico Tamps, Mexico	Sept. 10, 1925
Michigan	Frank W. Richey	Dowagiac	Feb. 23, 1907
Minnesota	Alfred G. Pinkham	St. Paul	April 7, 1906
Mississippi	R. A. Pullen	Aberdeen	Mar. 12, 1931
Missouri	Edmund E. Morris	Kansas City	Jan. 9, 1929
Montana	Charles N. Thurman	Devon	Jan. 10, 1927
Nevada	Harry H. Atkinson	Carson	June 19, 1911
New Brunswick	LeBaron Wilson	St. John	Mar. 7, 1921
New Hampshire	Justin O. Wellman	Durham, N. H.	Mar. 15, 1916
New Jersey	Robert J. Hanna	Clifton	Oct. 25, 1916
New So. Wales	John James	209 Trafalgar St., Petersham	May 13, 1926
New York	Charles E. Roesch	City Hall, Buffalo	July 1, 1933
New Zealand	William Grant Hay	Box 108 Dunedin	Jan. 6, 1926
North Carolina	H. B. Leavitt	Asheville	Aug. 6, 1932
North Dakota	Theodore S. Henry	Valley City	Aug. 24, 1917
Nova Scotia	E. J. Vickery, Sr.	Halifax	Aug. 11, 1932
Ohio	B. Frank Thomas	Youngstown	Sept. 30, 1925
Oklahoma	Randall U. Livesay	Oklahoma City	July 31, 1916
Oregon	John K. Kollock	Portland, Corbett Bldg.	April 21, 1922
Panama	Isaac C. Sasso	Colon	Apr. 30, 1932
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila	Nov. 14, 1913
P. Edward Island	George S. Sharpe	Charlottetown	May 22, 1933
Puerto Rico	Manuel del Valle Atiles	San Juan	July 5, 1915
Quebec	Alex J. McRobie	Westmount, 453 Claremont Ave.	Mar. 23, 1910
Queensland	Harry Hill	Brisbane	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island	Henry C. Dexter	Pawtucket	May 21, 1909

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES**

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Saskatchewan ...	Duncan A. Kingsbury ...	Rouleau	Oct. 12, 1914
Scotland	Norman M. MacKean ...	Paisley	Mar. 17, 1916
South Australia..	Frank Ernest Haddrick ...	Adelaide	June 9, 1910
South Carolina..	George W. Williams ...	York	May 2, 1924
South Dakota ...	Marshall R. Brown	Sioux Falls	Aug. 6, 1908
Tennessee	Charles H. Simkins	Knoxville	Feb. 20, 1932
Texas	Frank Hartgraves	Menard	Dec. 30, 1927
Utah	George H. Dern	Salt Lake City	Sept. 29, 1930
Vermont	Edward C. Woodworth ...	Arlington	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria	R. Tate Sutherland	Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St.	April 1, 1930
Vienna	Friedrich Necker	Wien, Austria, 9, Kolingasse 10....	Oct. 29, 1928
Virginia	Harry K. Green	Clarendon	Aug. 19, 1927
Washington	Arthur W. Davis	Ziegler Blk. Spokane	May 14, 1927
West Australia..	Alfred E. Builder	Perth	Dec. 31, 1928
West Virginia...	Charles E. Bailey	Sisterville	June 17, 1910
Wisconsin	Frank E. Noyes	Marinette	Dec. 23, 1904

NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Acacia, 34.
 Adams, U. D., (extinct).
 Adoniram, 159, (extinct).
 Ainsworth, U. D., (131).
 (extinct).
 Albion, 78.
 Alexandria, 74.
 Allen, U. D., (236).
 Alliance, 183.
 Alpha, 316.
 Amethyst, 190.
 Amity, 169.
 Anchor, 142, (extinct).
 Anselmo, 258.
 Antelope, 276.
 Arapahoe, 109, (extinct).
 Arcana, 195.
 Ark and Anchor, 131, (ext).
 Armada, U. D., (extinct).
 Ashland, 18, (extinct).
 Ashlar, 33.
 Atkinson, 164.
 Auburn, 124.
 Aurora, 68.
 Bancroft, 145.
 Bannack City, U. D.,
 (extinct).
 Barneston, 165.
 Bartley, 228.
 Bassett, 254.
 Battle Creek, U. D., (ext).
 Bayard, 301.
 Beatrice, 26.
 Beaver, U. D., (179).
 Beaver City, 93.
 Beaver Valley, U. D.,
 (230).
 Bee, 259.
 Bee Hive, 184.
 Beemer, 253.
 Belgrade, U. D., (269).
 Bell Creek, U. D., (241).
 Benkelman, U. D., (180).
 Bennett, 94.
 Benson, U. D., (290).
 Bladen, 319.
 Blazing Star, 200.
 Bloomfield, 218.
 Blue Hill, 129.
 Blue River, 30.
 Blue Springs, U. D., (85).
 Blue Valley, 64.
 Boaz, 185.
 Bradshaw, 255.
 Brainard, 115, (extinct).
 Bromfield, U. D., (ext).
 Bromfield, U. D., (223).
 Burchard, U. D., (137).
 Burnett, U. D., (166).
 Butte, U. D., (233).
 Cable, 225.
 Cambridge, 150.
 Camp Clarke, 285.
 Canopy, 209.
 Capitol, 3.
 Carlston, U. D., (199).
 Cedar, U. D., (13).
 Cedar Bluffs, U. D., (215).
 Cedar Rapids, U. D.,
 (143).
 Cedar River, 89.
 Cement, 211.
 Central City, U. D., (ext.)
 Ceresco, U. D., (229).
 Chadron, U. D., (158).
 Chapman, U. D., (239).
 Charity, 53.
 Chester, 298.
 Clay Centre, 139.
 College View, 320.
 Columbus, U. D., (ext).
 Columbus, U. D., (58).
 Columbus, 8, (extinct).
 Comet, 229.
 Compass and Square, 212.
 Composite, 81.
 Corinthian, 83.
 Corner-Stone, 247.
 Cotner, 297.
 Covert, 11.
 Cowles, 296.
 Crab Orchard, U. D.,
 (238), ext.
 Craftsmen, 314.
 Crawford, U. D., (181).
 Creighton, 100.
 Crescent, 143.
 Crete, 37.
 Crofton, 273.
 Crystal, 191.
 Cubit, 237.
 Culbertson, 174.
 Cuming City, U. D., (21).
 Curtis, 168.
 Custer, U. D., (148).
 Dakota, (5).
 Danbury, U. D., (185).
 Davenport, U. D., (154).
 Decatur, 7, (extinct).
 Delta, 230.
 DeWitt, 111.
 Diamond, 291.
 Doniphan, 86.
 Doric, 118, (extinct).
 Douglas, U. D., (237).
 East Lincoln, 210.
 Edgar, 67.
 Elk Creek, 90.
 Elm Creek, 133.
 Elwood, 167.
 Eminence, 223.
 Emmet Crawford, 148.
 Endeavor, 262.
 Euclid, 97.
 Eureka, 16, (extinct).
 Evening Star, 49.
 Evergreen, 153.
 Ewing, U. D., (156).
 Exeter, U. D., (extinct).
 Exeter, 283.
 Fairbury, 35.
 Fairfield, 84.
 Fairmont, 48.
 Faith, 181.
 Falls City, 9.
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).
 Fidelity, 51.
 Firth, U. D., 66 (ext.)
 Florence, 281.
 Fortitude, 69 (ext.)
 Franklin, 264.
 Frank Welch, 75.
 Fraternity, 235.
 Fremont, 15.
 Friend, 73.
 Friendship, 239.
 Garfield, 95.
 Gauge, 208.
 Gavel, 199.
 Geneva, 79.
 Genoa, U. D., (125).
 George Armstrong, 241.
 George Washington, 250.
 George W. Lininger, 268.
 Gibbon, (see 46).
 Gibbon, U. D., (189).
 Giddings, (2).
 Gilead, 233.
 Gladstone, 176.
 Globe, 113.
 Golden Fleece, 205.
 Golden Rod, 306.
 Golden Rule, 236.
 Golden Sheaf, 202.
 Gothenburg, 249.
 Grace, 226.
 Grafton, 172.
 Grand Island, 313.
 Granite, 189.
 Grant, U. D., (34).
 Grant, U. D., (186).
 Greenwood, U. D., (163).
 Gresham, U. D., (197).
 Guide Rock, 128.
 Hamilton, U. D., (68).
 Hampton, 245.
 Hardy, 117.
 Harlan, 116.
 Harmony, U. D., (ext.)
 Harmony, 321.
 Hartington, 155.
 Harvard, 44.
 Hastings, 50.
 Hay Springs, 177.
 Hebron, 43.
 Hermon, U. D., (231).
 Hesperia, 173, (ext.)
 Hickman, 256.
 Highland, 194.
 Hildreth, 252.
 Hillsdale, U. D., (29).
 Hiram, 52.
 Holbrook, 257.
 Holdrege, U. D., (146).
 Hooper, 72.
 Hope, 29.
 Hubbell, 92.
 Humboldt, 40.
 Huntley, 270.
 Hyannis, U. D., (234).
 Idaho, U. D., (extinct).
 Imperial, U. D., (198).
 Incense, 182.
 Indianola, 123, (extinct).
 Ionic, 87.
 Israel, 187.
 Ithmar, 238, (extinct).
 Jachin, 146.
 James A. Tuileys, 267.
 Jasper, 122, (extinct).
 Jephtha, U. D., (264).
 Jewel, 149.
 John J. Mercer, 290.
 John S. Bowen, 232.
 Johnson, U. D., 141, (ext.)
 Joppa, 76.
 Jordan, 27.
 Juniata, 42.
 Justice, 180.
 Konesaw, 144.
 Keystone, 62.
 Kimball, 294.

- Lafayette, 24, (extinct).
 Lancaster, 54.
 Landmark, 222.
 Laurel, 248.
 Lebanon, 58, (extinct).
 Lebanon, 323.
 Lee P. Gillette, 272.
 Leigh, U. D., (193).
 Level, 196.
 Liberty, U. D., (152).
 Liberty, 300.
 Lily, 154.
 Lincoln, 19.
 Litchfield, 278.
 Livingstone, 66, (ext.)
 Lone Tree, 36.
 Long Pine, 136.
 Lotus, 289.
 Loup Fork, U. D., 8, (ext.)
- Mackey, U. D., (242).
 Macoy, 22 (extinct).
 Magic City, U. D., (184).
 Magnolia, 220.
 Mason City, 170.
 McCook, 135.
 Melrose, 60.
 Meridian, 188.
 Merna, 171.
 Mid-West, 317.
 Miller, 213, (ext.)
 Minatare, 295.
 Minden, 127.
 Minnekadusa, 192.
 Mitchell, 263.
 Mizpah, 302.
 Monitor, U. D., (ext.)
 Monument, 293.
 Morning Star, 197.
 Morrill, U. D., (271).
 Mosaic, 55.
 Mount Hermon, 231.
 Mount Moriah, 57.
 Mount Nebo, 125.
 Mount Zion, 161.
 Mullen, 282.
 Mystic Tie, 166.
- Naphthali, 206.
 Nebraska, 1.
 Nebraska City, 12 (ext.)
 Nehawka, 246.
 Nelson, 77.
 Nemaha Valley, 4.
 Newman Grove, 305.
 Norfolk U. D., (55).
 North Bend, 119.
 Northern Light, 41.
 North Loup, U. D., (142),
 extinct.
 North Star, 227.
- Oakland, 91.
 Oak Leaf, 312.
 Oasis, 271.
 Occidental, 215.
 Odell, U. D., 122, (ext.)
 Ogallala, 159.
 Ohio, U. D., (182).
 Olive Branch, 274.
 Oliver, 38.
 Omadi, 5.
 Omaha, 288.
 Ord, 103.
 Orient, 13.
 Orion, 242, (ext.)
- Ornan, 261.
 Oshkosh, 286.
 Overton, U. D., (267).
 Oxford, U. D., (138).
- Pacific, U. D., (310).
 Palestine, U. D., (ext.)
 Palisade, 216.
 Palmer, 315.
 Palmyra, 45, (ext.)
 Papillion, 39.
 Parallel, 152.
 Parian, 207.
 Pawnee, 23.
 Pawnee City, U. D., (23).
 Perkins, 308.
 Peru, U. D., (ext.)
 Peru, 14.
 Pilot, 240.
 Pioneer, 322.
 Plainview, 204.
 Platte Valley, 32.
 Plattsmouth, 6.
 Plumb, 186, (ext.)
 Plumblin, 214.
 Polk, 311.
 Pomegranate, 110.
 Ponca, 101.
 Porter, 106.
 Potter, 313.
 Prudence, 179.
 Purity, 198.
 Pythagoras, 156.
- Ramah, 275.
 Rawalt, 138.
 Relief, 219.
 Republican, 98.
 Reynolds, U. D., (160).
 Right Angle, 303.
 Rising, U. D., (81).
 Rising Star, U. D., 20,
 (extinct).
 Riverside, 269.
 Riverton, 63.
 Robert Burns, 173.
 Robert W. Furnas, 265.
 Rob Morris, 46.
 Rock Bluff, 20, (ext.)
 Rocky Mountain, 8,
 (transferred).
 Roman Eagle, 203.
 Ruskin, 304.
- Saint Johns, 25.
 Saint Paul, 82.
 Salem, 47, (ext.)
 Saline, U. D., (73).
 Saline, U. D., (101).
 Saline, U. D., (118).
 Samaritan, 158.
 Samuel W. Hayes, U. D.,
 (287).
 Scotia, U. D., (191).
 Scotts Bluff, 201.
 Scribner, 132.
 Seneca, 284.
 Seward, U. D., (38).
 Shelby, U. D., (161).
 Shelton, 99.
 Shickley, U. D., 178,
 (extinct).
 Signet, 193.
 Siloam, 147.
 Silver, 266.
 Silver Cord, 224.
- Silver Creek, U. D., (ext.)
 Sincerity, 244, (ext.)
 Sioux, 277.
 Solar, 134.
 Solomon, 10.
 Springfield, 112.
 Square, 151.
 Square & Compass, 213, ext.
 Stanton, U. D., (41).
 Star, 88.
 Steele City, 107, (ext.)
 Stella, 105.
 Sterling, 70.
 Stockville, U. D., (196).
 Stromsburg, 126.
 Summit, 7, (transferred).
 Summit, 141, (extinct).
 Superior, 121.
 Sutherland, 299.
 Swastika, 280.
 Syracuse, U. D., (57).
- Table Rock, 108.
 Talmage, U. D., (162).
 Tecumseh, 17.
 Tekamah, 31.
 Temple, U. D., (5).
 Temple, 175.
 Thistle, 61.
 Tobias, U. D., (149).
 Trenton, U. D., (ext.)
 Trestle Board, 162.
 Trilumular, U. D., (210).
 Trowel, 71.
 Tuscan, 130.
 Tyre, 85.
 Tyrian, 243.
- Ulysses, U. D., (187).
 Union, 287.
 Unity, 163.
 Upright, 137.
 Utica, 96.
- Valentine, U. D., (113).
 Valley, 157.
 Valparaiso, U. D., (151).
 Victory, 310.
- Waco, 80 (ext.)
 Wahoo, 59.
 Wallace, 279.
 Washington, 21.
 Waterloo, 102.
 Wauneta, 217.
 Wausa, 251.
 Wayne, 120.
 Weeping Water, U. D., (97)
 Western, 140.
 Western Star, 2.
 Wilcox, U. D., (226).
 William E. Hill, 307.
 Winnebago, 309.
 Winside, U. D., (235).
 Winter Creek, U. D., (265)
 Wisner, 114.
 Wolbach, 292.
 Wood Lake, 221.
 Wymore, 104.
 Wyoming, 28 (transferred)
- York, 56.
- Zeredatha, U. D., (98) (ext.)
 Zeredatha, 160.
 Zion, 234.

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Adams, 214.
Ainsworth, 224.
Albion, 78.
Alexandria, 74.
Allen, 236.
Alliance, 183.
Alma, 116.
Anselmo, 258.
Ansley, 176.
Arapahoe, 293.
Arcadia, 208.
Arlington, 52.
Arnold, 225.
Ashland, 110.
Atkinson, 164.
Auburn, 124.
Aurora, 68.
- Bancroft, 145.
Barneston, 165.
Bartley, 228.
Bassett, 254.
Bayard, 301.
Beatrice, 26.
Beaver City, 93.
Beaver Crossing, 179.
Bee, 259.
Beemer, 253.
Belgrade, 269.
Benkelman, 180.
Bennett, 94.
Benson, (Omaha), 290.
Bertrand, 275.
Bethany, 297.
Bladen, 319.
Blair, 21.
Bloomfield, 218.
Bloomington, 76.
Blue Hill, 129.
Blue Springs, 85.
Bradshaw, 255.
Bridgeport, 285.
Brock, 162.
Broken Bow, 148.
Brownville, 4.
Burchard, 137.
Burwell, 200.
Butte, 233.
- Callaway, 207.
Cambridge, 150.
Carleton, 199.
Cedar Bluffs, 215.
Central City, 36.
Ceresco, 229.
Chadron, 158.
Chapman, 239.
Chappell, 205.
Chester, 298.
Clarks, 134.
Clay Center, 139.
Coleridge, 219.
College View, 320.
Columbus, 323.
Cook, 231.
Cortland, 194.
Cowles, 296.
Cozad, 188.
Craig, 241.
Crawford, 181.
Creighton, 100.
Crete, 37.
Crofton, 273.
Culbertson, 174.
Curtis, 168.
- Dakota City, 5.
Dalton, 321.
Danbury, 185.
Davenport, 154.
David City, 51.
Decatur, 88.
DeWitt, 111.
Diller, 206.
Doniphan, 86.
Douglas, 237.
Dunbar, 272.
- Edgar, 67.
Elgin, 276.
Elk Creek, 90.
Elm Creek, 133.
Elmwood, 209.
Elwood, 167.
Emerson, 220.
Ewing, 156.
Exeter, 283.
- Fairbury, 35.
Fairfield, 84.
Fairmont, 48.
Falls City, 9.
Filley, 175.
Florence, (Omaha), 281.
Fort Calhoun, 10.
Franklin, 264.
Fremont, 15.
Friend, 73.
Fullerton, 89.
- Gandy, 190.
Geneva, 79.
Genoa, 125.
Gering, 201.
Gibbon, 189.
Giltner, 223.
Gordon, 195.
Gothenburg, 249.
Grafton, 172.
Grand Island, 33, 318.
Grant, 308.
Greenwood, 163.
Greesham, 197.
Guide Rock, 128.
- Hampton, 245.
Hardy, 117.
Harrison, 277.
Hartington, 155.
Harvard, 44.
Hastings, 50, 317.
Havelock, 250.
Hay Springs, 177.
Hebron, 43.
Herman, 222.
Hickman, 256.
Hildreth, 252.
Holbrook, 257.
Holdrege, 146.
Hooper, 72.
Hubbell, 92.
Humboldt, 40.
Huntley, 270.
Hyannis, 234.
- Imperial, 198.
Indianola, 262.
Juniata, 42.
Kearney, 46.
Kenesaw, 144.
- Kennard, 232.
Kimball, 294.
- Laurel, 248.
Leigh, 193.
Lexington, 61.
Liberty, 152.
Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227,
250, 297, 300, 314, 320.
Litchfield, 278.
Lodgepole, 306.
Long Pine, 136.
Loup City, 106.
Lyman, 322.
Lynch, 312.
Lyons, 240.
- Madison, 113.
Mason City, 170.
McCook, 135.
Merna, 171.
Milford, 30.
Minatare, 295.
Minden, 127.
Mitchell, 263.
Morrill, 271.
Mullen, 282.
- Nebraska City, 2.
Nehawka, 246.
Neligh, 71.
Nelson, 77.
Nemaha, 29.
Newman Grove, 305.
Niobrara, 87.
Norfolk, 55.
North Bend, 119.
North Platte, 32.
- Oak, 243.
Oakland, 91.
Ogallala, 159.
Ohiova, 182.
Omaha, 1, 3, 11, 25, 184, 268,
281, 288, 290, 302, 303.
O'Neill, 95.
Orchard, 291.
Ord, 103.
Orleans, 60.
Osceola, 65.
Oshkosh, 286.
Osmond, 247.
Otoe, 307.
Overton, 267.
Oxford, 138.
- Palisade, 216.
Palmer, 315.
Palmyra, 287.
Papillion, 39.
Pawnee City, 23.
Pender, 203.
Peru, 14.
Phillips, 62.
Pierce, 153.
Plainview, 204.
Plattsmouth, 6.
Polk, 311.
Ponca, 101.
Potter, 313.
Primrose, 143.
- Randolph, 202.
Ravenna, 289.
Red Cloud, 53.

Republican City, 98.
 Reynolds, 160.
 Rising City, 81.
 Riverton, 63.
 Rulo, 13.
 Rushville, 169.
 Ruskin, 304.
 Saint Edward, 230.
 Saint Paul, 82.
 Sargent, 280.
 Schuyler, 34.
 Scotia, 191.
 Scottsbluff, 265.
 Scribner, 132.
 Seneca, 284.
 Seward, 38.
 Shelby, 161.
 Shelton, 99.
 Sidney, 75.
 Silver Creek, 266.
 South Side, (Omaha), 184
 South Sioux City, 316.
 Spencer, 261.
 Springfield, 112.
 Stanton, 41.
 Stella, 105.
 Sterling, 70.
 Stockville, 196.
 Stratton, 173.
 Stromsburg, 126.
 Stuart, 147.
 Sumner, 212.
 Superior, 121.
 Surprise, 130.
 Sutherland, 299.
 Sutton, 49.
 Syracuse, 57.
 Table Rock, 108.
 Tecumseh, 17.
 Tekamah, 31.
 Tilden, 166.
 Tobias, 149.
 Ulysses, 187.
 University Place, 227.
 Utica, 96.
 Valentine, 192.
 Valley, 310.
 Valparaiso, 151.
 Wahoo, 59.
 Wakefield, 83.
 Wallace, 279.
 Walthill, 274.
 Waterloo, 102.
 Wauneta, 217.
 Wausa, 251.
 Wayne, 120.
 Weeping Water, 97.
 Western, 140.
 West Point, 27.
 Wilber, 64.
 Wilcox, 226.
 Wilsonville, 157.
 Winnebago, 309.
 Winside, 235.
 Wisner, 114.
 Wolbach, 292.
 Wood Lake, 221.
 Wood River, 211.
 Wymore, 104.
 York, 56.

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

Adams, 42, 50, 144, 317.
 Antelope, 71, 276, 291.
 Boone, 78, 143, 230.
 Box Butte, 183.
 Boyd, 233, 261, 312.
 Brown, 136, 224.
 Buffalo, 46, 99, 133, 189,
 289.
 Burt, 31, 88, 91, 240, 241.
 Butler, 51, 81, 130, 187.
 Cass, 6, 97, 163, 209, 246.
 Cedar, 155, 202, 219, 248.
 Chase, 198, 217.
 Cherry, 192, 221.
 Cheyenne, 75, 306, 313, 321.
 Clay, 44, 49, 67, 84, 139.
 Colfax, 34, 193.
 Cuming, 27, 114, 145, 253.
 Custer, 148, 170, 171, 176,
 207, 225, 258, 280.
 Dakota, 5, 316.
 Dawes, 158, 181.
 Dawson, 61, 188, 212, 249,
 267.
 Deuel, 205.
 Dixon, 83, 101, 220, 236.
 Dodge, 15, 72, 119, 132.
 Douglas, 1, 3, 11, 25, 102,
 184, 268, 281, 288, 290,
 302, 303, 310.
 Dundy, 180.
 Fillmore, 48, 79, 172, 182,
 283.
 Franklin, 63, 76, 252, 264.
 Frontier, 168, 196.
 Furnas, 93, 138, 150, 157,
 257, 293.
 Gage, 26, 85, 104, 152, 165,
 175, 194, 214.
 Garden, 286.
 Garfield, 200.
 Gosper, 167.
 Grant, 234.
 Greeley, 191, 292.
 Hall, 33, 86, 211, 318.
 Hamilton, 62, 68, 223, 245.
 Harlan, 60, 98, 116, 270.
 Hitchcock, 173, 174, 216.
 Holt, 95, 147, 156, 164.
 Hooker, 282.
 Howard, 82.
 Jefferson, 35, 160, 206.
 Johnson, 17, 70, 90, 231.
 Kearney, 127, 226.
 Keith, 159.
 Kimball, 294.
 Knox, 87, 100, 218, 251,
 273.
 Lancaster, 19, 54, 94, 210,
 227, 250, 256, 297, 300,
 314, 320.
 Lincoln, 32, 279, 299.
 Logan, 190.
 Madison, 55, 113, 166, 305.
 Merrick, 36, 134, 239, 266,
 315.
 Morrill, 285, 301.
 Nance, 89, 125, 269.
 Nemaha, 4, 14, 29, 124, 162.
 Nuckolls, 77, 117, 121, 243,
 304.
 Otoe, 2, 57, 237, 272, 287,
 307.
 Pawnee, 23, 108, 137.
 Perkins, 308.
 Phelps, 146, 275.
 Pierce, 153, 204, 247.
 Platte, 323.
 Polk, 65, 126, 161, 311.
 Red Willow, 135, 185, 228,
 262.
 Richardson, 9, 13, 40, 105.
 Rock, 254.
 Saline, 37, 64, 73, 111, 140,
 149.
 Sarpy, 39, 112.
 Saunders, 59, 110, 151, 215,
 229.
 Scottsbluff, 201, 263, 265,
 271, 295, 322.
 Seward, 30, 38, 96, 179, 259.
 Sheridan, 169, 177, 195.
 Sherman, 106, 278.
 Sioux, 277.
 Stanton, 41.
 Thayer, 43, 74, 92, 154,
 199, 298.
 Thomas, 284.
 Thurston, 203, 274, 309.
 Valley, 103, 208.
 Washington, 10, 21, 52, 222,
 232.
 Wayne, 120, 235.
 Webster, 53, 128, 129, 296,
 319.
 York, 56, 197, 255.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Nebraska	No. 1	Omaha	Douglas	First Tuesday	George W. Pratt	Frank Wilcox
Western Star	" 2	Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	Julius W. Hoberg	George W. Smith
Capitol	" 3	Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	Fred B. Dale	Stanley P. Bostwick
Nemaha Valley	" 4	Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before	Dean Walker	Abraham Lawrence
5 Omadi	" 5	Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	George W. Zentmire	Raymond H. Ream
Plattsmouth	" 6	Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Leonard F. Terryberry	Leslie W. Niel
Falls City	" 9	Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Ernest E. Barton	William B. Wanner
Solomon	" 10	Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before	Bruce R. Cox	Richard T. Sievers
Covert	" 11	Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Stuart H. Kelley	George R. Porter
10 Orient	" 13	Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	John A. Hall	John C. Shepherd
Peru	" 14	Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Castle M. Brown	N. Stephen Harajian
Fremont	" 15	Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Earl J. Lee	Matthew A. Priestley
Tecumseh	" 17	Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	George Souders	Dale R. Bush
Lincoln	" 19	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Glendon D. Roshon	John Wright
15 Washington	" 21	Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	Clarence O. Dawson	Ernest A. Schmidt
Pawnee	" 23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	Isaac R. Catlett	John H. Tracy
Saint Johns	" 25	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	James T. Cunningham	Frank E. Underwood
Beatrice	" 26	Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Raymond S. Johnson	James B. High
Jordan	" 27	West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Wallace W. Lofgren	Clay M. Westcott
20 Hope	" 29	Nemaha	Nemaha	Friday on or before	Jay Burns	Samuel C. Lawrence
Blue River	" 30	Milford	Seward	First Thursday	Clarence H. Danekas	Davison F. Todd
Tekamah	" 31	Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	Irving P. Schafer	William T. Poucher
Platte Valley	" 32	North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Cary W. Dressler	Carl R. Greisen
Ashlar	" 33	Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	Ernest A. Haack	Arthur A. Wilson
25 Acacia	" 34	Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Emerson Michaelson	Gus E. Lyden
Fairbury	" 35	Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	Albert L. Biehn	Charles H. McGee
Lone Tree	" 36	Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Lawrence W. Weigand	Seward E. Cogswell
Crete	" 37	Crete	Saline	First Friday	Edward H. Nevitt	Claude R. Davenport
Oliver	" 38	Seward	Seward	First Friday	Charles H. Graben	Thebert H. Ramsay
30 Papillion	" 39	Papillion	Sarpy	First and third Saturdays	Guy L. Horn	William W. Startz
Humboldt	" 40	Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Frank J. Pipal	J. Frank Snethen
Northern Light	" 41	Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	George E. Spangler	Edwin R. Chace
Juniata	" 42	Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before	Rex R. Cooper	Tim N. Cannon
Hebron	" 43	Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Harold Beisner	John R. Sutton
35 Harvard	" 44	Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	John R. Yost	George M. Porter

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Rob Morris	46 Kearney	Buffalo	First Wednesday	Dan C. Anderson	Edward F. Reed
Fairmont	48 Fairmont	Fillmore	Second Tuesday	Charles L. Cox	James A. Rose
Evening Star	49 Sutton	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	George S. Schwab	Arthur W. Burlingame
Hastings	50 Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Harold H. Schultz	Walter A. Knicely
40 Fidelity	51 David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Paul J. Albright	Eldon B. Johnson
Hiram	52 Arlington	Washington	Thursday on or before O	Thomas Dowell	Vernon Wager
Charity	53 Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Fridays	Clyde Frazier	Benjamin F. Perry
Lancaster	54 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	Louis T. Bathen	Victor Seymour
Mosaic	55 Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Clarence E. Blatt	James T. Myers
45 York	56 York	York	Last Friday	Wendell O. Froid	Leno C. Herfordt
Mount Moriah	57 Syracuse	Otoe	First Thursday	Clarence Beers	Dennison P. West
Wahoo	59 Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	Fred W. Wagner	Lauren W. Walther
Melrose	60 Orleans	Harlan	Wednesday on or before O*	Charles Gourley	Louis Claus
Thistle	61 Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Joseph E. Snyder	Hanford D. Smith
50 Keystone	62 Phillips	Hamilton	Second Monday	Arthur J. Peterson	Alexander G. Gilbert
Riverton	63 Riverton	Franklin	Monday on or before O	Delbert W. Hunt	Roland C. Shetler
Blue Valley	64 Wilber	Saline	First and third Tuesdays	William J. Borecky	Louis J. Bouchal
Osceola	65 Osceola	Polk	First and third Fridays	Leon M. Merrick	Joel Hanson
Edgar	67 Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Mondays	William R. Organ	Clair S. Voorhees
55 Aurora	68 Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesdays	Frank H. Little	Albert R. Wolcott
Sterling	70 Sterling	Johnson	First Wednesday	Mark E. Case	Otto H. Stuve
Trowel	71 Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Ernest C. Nyrop	John W. Lamson
Hooper	72 Hooper	Dodge	First Friday	Frank P. Bowersox	Clarence H. Dahl
Friend	73 Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	Walter W. Gordon	Alexander McFarlane
60 Alexandria	74 Alexandria	Thayer	Second and fourth Mondays	Benjamin F. Headrick	Guy B. Averill
Frank Welch	75 Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Carl A. Bergstrom	Leslie Neubauer
Joppa	76 Bloomington	Franklin	Friday on or before O	Albert A. Brunson	Charles C. Brown
Nelson	77 Nelson	Nuckolls	Thursday on or before O	James D. Long	Homer D. Mercier
Albion	78 Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lloyd V. Clark	Arthur W. Lamb
65 Geneva	79 Geneva	Fillmore	Friday on or before O	Clement F. Hennessey	James W. Hammond
Composite	81 Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Lorren W. Babb	Fredolph C. Chalquist
Saint Paul	82 Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	Elmer G. Anderson	Fred R. Haggart
Corinthian	83 Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Andrew E. Okeson	F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield	84 Fairfield	Clay	First and third Mondays	Elmer E. Fry	Harmie L. Trobough
70 Tyre	85 Blue Springs	Gage	Tuesday on or before O	Ernest E. Powell	John M. Fatwell

*And two weeks thereafter

†And June 24th each year.

	Doniphan	86	Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Charles X. Miller	Walter W. Woods
	Ionic	87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before ○	Joseph M. Blankenfeld	Claude Hargan
	Star	88	Deratur	Burt	First Tuesday	Willis G. Sears	John G. Maryott
	Cedar River	89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	Lloyd R. Myers	Frank G. Frame
75	Elk Creek	90	Elk Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Albert J. Damm	F. Guy Eversole
	Oakland	91	Oakland	Burt	Second and fourth Thursdays	Roy E. Johnson	Ovin W. Hopkins
	Hubbell	92	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Tuesdays	J. E. Conklin	Nedes F. Brown
	Beaver City	93	Beaver City	Furnas	Monday on or before ○	Ray O. Little	Duard E. Goble
	Bennett	94	Bennet	Lancaster	Tuesday on or before ○	Floyd T. Sturdy	Elmer D. Wiley
80	Garfield	95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	J. Craig Baker	Lloyd G. Gillespie
	Utica	96	Utica	Seward	Wednesday on or before ○	Clyde Calder	Fred H. Pieper
	Euclid	97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	Ernest Norris	Charles V. Wallick
	Republican	98	Republican City	Harlan	Wednesday on or before ○	Carl R. Bush	William F. West
	Shelton	99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before ○	Thomas G. Tritt	George A. Spelts
85	Creighton	100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Paul J. Wegner	Harry A. Cheney
	Ponca	101	Ponca	Dixon	Thursday on or before ○	Lee Curry	William F. Richardson
	Waterloo	102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	Charles A. Stenglein	Charles C. Peabody
	Ord	103	Ord	Valley	Wednesday on or before ○	Mark D. Tolen	Curtis B. Gudmunson
	Wymore	104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesday	Robert P. Glenn	Samuel R. Youds
90	Stella	105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	Emil Nombalais	William A. Pearson
	Porter	106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Gustaf Lorentz	Lamont L. Stephens
	Table Rock	108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Albert H. Allgeier	Charles J. Wood
	Pomegranate	110	Ashland	Saunders	First Friday	Ray W. Jones	Paul I. Eaton
	DeWitt	111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before ○	Roy Prather	James M. Norton
95	Springfield	112	Springfield	Sarpy	Second Tuesday	Benjamin Schobert	William A. Ward
	Globe	113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	James W. Robertson	Harry O. Hobbs
	Wisner	114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Diedrich A. Teebken	Neil D. Saville
	Harlan	116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	Oval W. Belding	John W. Starr
	Hardy	117	Hardy	Nuckolls	First and Third Thursdays	Andrew Sommer	Franklin A. SchAAF
100	North Bend	119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	Alex E. Legge	Leon J. Cherny
	Wayne	120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	Ralph L. Crockett	J. Murray Cherry
	Superior	121	Superior	Nuckolls	Wednesday on or before ○	Donald L. Willhoite	Joseph W. Boyd
	Auburn	124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	John C. Boyd	Fred G. Bosshammer
	Mount Nebo	125	Genoa	Nance	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Stuart H. Battles	Roy W. Bruce
105	Stromsburg	126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	Albin D. Anderson	Earle J. Wright
	Minden	127	Minden	Kearney	Wednesday on or before ○	Leland E. Robb	Benjamin H. Bracken
	Guide Rock	128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before ○	W. James Fulton	John H. Crary
	Blue Hill	129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and fourth Mondays	Darrell D. Versaw	Oliver H. Martin
	Tuscan	130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Alansin W. Kilgore	Morton H. Kibler
110	Scribner	132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	William C. Ehlers	William H. Hasebroock

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Elm Creek	133	Elm Creek	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Enmett Crawford	Allen A. Wright
Solar	134	Clarks	Merrick	Second Tuesday	Samuel C. Wallace	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
McCook	135	McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	Forrest E. Dillman	Russell B. Somerville
Long Pine	136	Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	Marion R. Mortensen	William C. Smith
115 Upright	137	Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	Lawrence J. Perdew	Earle I. Yarpe
Rawalt	138	Oxford	Furnas	First Thursday	William A. Rhynalds	William F. Bendler
Clay Centre	139	Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ivan J. Richert	S. Wayne Moger
Western	140	Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Edward Timmel	Lewis S. Winter
Crescent	143	Primrose	Boone	Second Tuesday	Wesley G. Stigile	Guy Ransdell
120 Kenesaw	144	Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before ○	William C. Hines	Niels Mikkelsen
Bancroft	145	Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	Donald McPherson	Ross E. Cates
Jachin	146	Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Ernest F. Borchert	Norris Chadderdon
Siloam	147	Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before ○	Dennis A. Criss	Philip E. Johnson
Emmet Crawford	148	Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	Charles R. Luce	Ray S. Kuns
125 Jewel	149	Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Henry G. Clark	Charles W. Boggs
Cambridge Square	150	Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	Ome C. Shoemaker	John H. Brown
Parallel	151	Valparaiso	Saunders	Second Tuesday	Ernest E. Fike	Harry L. Mosgrove
Evergreen	152	Liberty	Gage	First Thursday	David A. Vasey	W. Gordon Smith
130 Lily	153	Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	George B. Gould	Edward B. Fanske
	154	Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before ○	Garfield A. Sickles	Melvin M. Jennings
Hartington	155	Hartington	Cedar	Thursday on or before ○	Louis G. Riibe	Rudolph H. Jenny
Pythagoras	156	Ewing	Holt	First Friday	Oscar W. French	Harvey R. Porter
Valley	157	Wilsonville	Furnas	Second Tuesday	Everette H. Wilmot	John B. McGaw
Samaritan	158	Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	Henry Vore	Duncan McMillan
135 Ogallala	159	Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	George D. Adams	Howard F. Payne
Zeredatha	160	Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Thursdays	Donald L. Davis	George E. Warren
Mount Zion	161	Shelby	Polk	Second and fourth Mondays	Ernest Bahr	Henry C. Burritt
Trestle Board	162	Brock	Nemaha	First Saturday	H. Chandler Christy	Almon C. DePue
Unity	163	Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Charles B. Martz	Benjamin P. Howard
140 Atkinson	164	Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Clarence I. Pease	Harry A. Snyder
Barneston	165	Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Roy Day	George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie	166	Tilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Alvin F. Saxton	Ed. H. Schumacher
Elwood	167	Elwood	Gosper	Wednesday on or before ○	Anton T. Almquist	Charles A. Yeoman
Curtis	168	Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Leon S. Wetzel	Harry R. Wilkinson
145 Amity	169	Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	John W. Lorenzen	Edward L. Curtiss

Mason City	** 170	Mason City ..	Custer	Tuesday on or before ○.....	Marion G. Weaver....	William D. Redmond
Merna	** 171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	Cap L. Dietz.....	Lester J. Corlett
Grafton	** 172	Grafton	Fillmore	First and third Wednesdays	George C. Casten....	William A. Stuckey
Robert Burns	** 173	Stratton	Hitchcock	Second and fourth Mondays	Harold E. Bailey....	Elias H. Easley
150 Culbertson	** 174	Culbertson ..	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesdays	Benjamin V. Eisenbach.	Arvenc C. Eisenhart
Temple	** 175	Filley	Gage	First and third Tuesdays...	Charles R. Gingery...	Ray B. Seley
Gladstone	** 176	Ansley	Custer	Thursday on or after ○.....	Bert Knapp.....	William Hein
Hay Springs	** 177	Hay Springs ..	Sheridan	Second and fourth Mondays	William H. Mueksch...	Leo A. Gabriel
Prudence	** 179	BeaverCrossing	Seward	Tuesday on or before ○.....	William A. Owen.....	Philip Maurer
155 Justice	** 180	Benkelman ..	Dundy	Friday on or before ○.....	Perry A. Premer.....	William C. Hanson
Faith	** 181	Crawford	Dawes	Second and fourth Thursdays.	James W. Forbes....	Walter O. Barnes
Incense	** 182	Ohiova	Fillmore	First and third Thursdays...	Fred Wolter.....	William H. Weiss
Alliance	** 183	Alliance	Box Butte	Thursday on or before ○.....	William E. Edwards...	James H. H. Hewett
Bee Hive	** 184	Omaha†	Douglas	First Thursday.....	Glenn E. Whipple....	George L. Furse
160 Boaz	** 185	Danbury	Red Willow... ..	First Wednesday.....	Robert A. Jeffrey....	Charles E. Furman
Israel	** 187	Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before ○.....	J. Landis Payne....	Anson B. Andrew
Meridian	** 188	Cozad	Dawson	Third Tuesday.....	Robert M. Marshall...	Henry Peden
Granite	** 189	Gibbon	Buffalo	First Tuesday.....	Riley O. Westcott....	Calvin A. Gordon
Amethyst	** 190	Gandy	Logan	First and third Wednesdays.	Edgar Smea.....	Raleigh B. Joy
165 Crystal	** 191	Scotia	Greeley	Second Thursday.....	Lyle P. Hatch.....	John V. Maddox
Minnekadusa	** 192	Valentine	Cherry	Third Tuesday.....	George M. Brockley...	Luke M. Bates
Signet	** 193	Colfax	Colfax	Friday on or before ○.....	Jacob A. Kibler.....	Oliver W. Fleming
Highland	** 194	Cortland	Gage	Second Monday.....	James Doolittle....	William Rohe
Arcana	** 195	Gordon	Sheridan	First and third Mondays...	Clinton H. Bartow...	William A. Morey
170 Level	** 196	Stockville ..	Frontier	Tuesday on or before ○.....	George Reed.....	Arlo J. Lindsey
Morning Star	** 197	Gresham	York	First Friday.....	James E. Sperry....	Earl K. Husbands
Purity	** 198	Imperial	Chase	Friday on or before ○.....	Watson W. Foster...	Siegfried L. Jacks
Gavel	** 199	Carleton	Thayer	Tuesday on or before ○.....	Harry W. Weddel...	James H. Bryant
Blazing Star	** 200	Burwell	Garfield	Thursday on or after ○.....	William I. Hoffman...	Joseph F. Tvrdik
175 Scotts Bluff	** 201	Gering	Scotts Bluff..	First and third Fridays....	Edward F. Carter....	Chester R. Barton
Golden Sheaf	** 202	Randolph	Cedar	Monday on or before ○.....	Henry A. Thaden....	Henry F. Hayward
Roman Eagle	** 203	Pender	Thurston	First Tuesday.....	Oscar W. H. Stahl...	Verne M. Tyrrell
Plainview	** 204	Plainview	Pierce	First Tuesday.....	Harry J. Houston....	Martin Sorenson
Golden Fleece	** 205	Chappell	Deuel	Thursday on or before ○.....	George H. Mann.....	Arthur J. Bracken
180 Napthali	** 206	Diller	Jefferson	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Walton I. Filley....	Samuel C. Hutchinson
Parian	** 207	Callaway	Custer	First and third Thursdays..	Frank J. Brakel.....	Julius I. Christiansen
Gauge	** 208	Arcadia	Valley	First and third Tuesdays...	Sofus V. Hansen....	Harold D. Weddel
Canopy	** 209	Elmwood	Cass	Saturday on or before ○.....	Anthony Kazmark....	Barclay M. Hickman
East Lincoln	** 210	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday.....	William A. Fink.....	Lorenzen P. Ronne
185 Cement	** 211	Wood River... ..	Hall	Thursday on or before ○.....	Emil H. Lorenzen....	Edward B. Persson

†South Side Station

*And two weeks thereafter

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Compass & Square	212 Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Clarence W. George	Laurence Johnson
Plumbline	214 Adams	Gage	Monday on or before O	Thomas J. Attebery	Joseph L. Bowes
Occidental	215 Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	Henry G. Wittmershouse	Oscar Fenstermacher
Palisade	216 Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	George A. Ross	Isaac O. Premer
190 Wauneta	217 Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Harry G. Ferguson	Eugene Stewart
Bloomfield	218 Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Lee Roy Emmons	Cornelius T. Heckt
Relief	219 Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	William E. Smith	George R. Stone
Magnolia	220 Emerson	Dixon	Third Tuesday	Albert L. Moir	George H. Haase
195 Wood Lake	221 Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Tuesday	John W. Kreycik	Henry Lausen
Landmark	222 Herman	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	August H. Peppmiller	Charles R. Gray
Eminence	223 Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	W. Edwin Cutts	Peter J. Hohnstein
Silver Cord	224 Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	Leonard A. Swett	Hans Rohwer
Cable	225 Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Arthur H. Adams	George Rath
Grace	226 Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	John Popple	Ferdinand V. Hulquist
200 North Star	227 Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Albert E. Wolf	Leslie A. Thomas
Bartley	228 Bartley	Red Willow	Wednesday on or before O	Robert J. Williams	Henry H. Carr
Comet	229 Ceresco	Saunders	Thursday on or before O*	John Olson	Lloyd Krone
Delta	230 Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Elihu T. Long, Jr.	Edward C. Hall
Mount Hermon	231 Cook	Johnson	Tuesday on or before O	Merle W. Fisher	Wayne U. McDermit
205 John S. Bowen	232 Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	Leonard E. Peterson	Lillard S. Jensen
Gilead	233 Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Mondays	Cecil M. Wilson	Stephen A. Richardson
Zion	234 Hyannis	Grant	Wednesday on or before O	Otis J. King	Robin W. Bonnifield
Fraternity	235 Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	Jean A. Boyd	Robert E. Gormley
Golden Rule	236 Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	Morris S. Zook	Oliver W. Money
210 Cubit	237 Douglas	Otoe	Thursday on or before O	Virgil Maffitt	Nathaniel C. Newlin
Friendship	239 Chapman	Merrick	Second and fourth Fridays	Paul Cornelius	Osborne Ruben
Pilot	240 Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Axel W. Hansen	William E. Sneh'en
George Armstrong	241 Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	Frank T. Cranor	Ray H. Thurber
Tyrian	243 Oak	Nuckolls	First and third Wednesdays	John H. Meyer	Robert D. Montgomery
215 Hampton	245 Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	Lewis E. Baker	George E. Plotts
Nehawka	246 Nehawka	Cass	Wednesday on or before O	William A. Ost	Robert H. Chapman
Corner Stone	247 Osmond	Pierce	Second Friday	Lester McWhorter	Alfred Lundstrom
Laurel	248 Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Thursdays	C. Elmer Nunemaker	Joseph H. Artman
Gothenburg	249 Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	D. Gordon Edwards	Homer C. Loutzenheiser
220 George Washington	250 Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second and fourth Thursdays	Frank D. Brown	Robert Kennedy

*And two weeks thereafter.

†University Place Station.

‡Havelock Station

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

LOMAHA,

	Wausa	251	Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	Oscar R. Olson	Merrell R. Martin
	Hildreth	252	Hildreth	Franklin	Second and fourth Thursdays	C. Cornelius Volz	George M. Myers
	Beemer	253	Beemer	Cuming	First and third Tuesdays	Kermit Scheibe	Theron G. Fried
	Bassett	254	Bassett	Rock	Second Thursday	Charles E. Burke	John Abart
225	Bradshaw	255	Bradshaw	York	First and third Mondays	Frank A. Tindall	Emile C. Roggy
	Hickman	256	Hickman	Lancaster	Third Thursday	Ralph E. Harlan	John R. Smith
	Holbrook	257	Holbrook	Furnas	Second and fourth Fridays	Albert M. Keyes	Jacob C. Van Cleave
	Anselmo	258	Anselmo	Custer	Second Tuesday	Lloyd Lindley	Miles M. Kepler
	Bee	259	Bee	Seward	First Thursday	Frank W. Opocensky	Calvin W. Naxon
230	Ornan	261	Spencer	Boyd	First Monday	Astor B. Enborg	William D. Spicknall
	Endeavor	262	Indianola	Red Willow	First and Third Thursdays	B. Adrian Quigley	Asa A. Wolfe
	Mitchell	263	Mitchell	Scotts Bluff	Second Monday	Edgar E. West	Vernard C. Anderson
	Franklin	264	Franklin	Franklin	Second and fourth Mondays	John M. Berdine	Gene Paul Spence
	Robert W. Furnas	265	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Mondays	Roy J. Witschy	John M. Finley
235	Silver	266	Silver Creek	Merrick	Second and fourth Thursdays	Malin C. Metzger	Jason W. House
	James A. Tulleys	267	Overton	Dawson	Fourth Monday	F. Glen Kirkpatrick	E. Delmer Long
	Geo. W. Lininger	268	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	George Grimes	William McCormack
	Riverside	269	Belgrade	Nance	First and third Fridays	Bob Dopf	E. Earl Nickerson
	Huntley	270	Huntley	Harlan	Tuesday on or before	Benjamin R. Peterson	Elmer C. Combs
240	Oasis	271	Morrill	Scotts Bluff	Thursday on or before	Homer H. Hilderbrand	James S. Tarr
	Lee P. Gillette	272	Dunbar	Otoe	Monday on or before	Lucien Smith	Melbourne F. Westcott
	Crofton	273	Crofton	Knox	Thursday on or before	Ben Jones	John Hammerback
	Olive Branch	274	Walthill	Thurston	Second Monday	Alfred D. Raun	William H. Plummer
	Ramah	275	Bertrand	Phelps	First Thursday	Wade K. Harris	Ward F. Dobbins
245	Antelope	276	Elgin	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Donald E. Frisbie	William C. Coupland
	Sioux	277	Harrison	Sioux	Second Monday	Earle A. Illicott	John H. Pendray
	Litchfield	278	Litchfield	Sherman	Thursday on or before	Byrel M. Lang	James W. Thompson
	Wallace	279	Wallace	Lincoln	First Tuesday	Frank Osler	Will H. Daly
	Swastika	280	Sargent	Custer	Second Tuesday	Leonard L. Ingalls	Theodore Cheesman
250	Florence	281	Omaha †	Douglas	First Monday	Philip V. Carlson	Theodore R. Jacobson
	Mullen	282	Mullen	Hooker	Tuesday on or before	Richard A. Moller	Arthur G. Humphrey
	Exeter	283	Exeter	Fillmore	First and third Fridays	Donald H. Johns	William C. Wullbrandt
	Seneca	284	Seneca	Thomas	Wednesday on or before	Mastin J. Cox	Thomas McCawley
	Camp Clarke	285	Bridgeport	Morrill	First Tuesday	Francis J. Land	Z. Harold Jones
255	Oshkosh	286	Oshkosh	Garden	Wednesday on or after	William C. Stevenson	Robert Quelle
	Union	287	Palmyra	Otoe	Wednesday on or before	George F. Halmerson	Guy C. Burton
	Omaha	288	Omaha	Douglas	First Saturday	Carl W. Jensen	B. Edwin Oviatt
	Lotus	289	Ravenna	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Dale R. Sheppard	Archie A. Meek
	John J. Mercer	290	Omaha †	Douglas	First Tuesday	Howard C. Jacobson	Earl W. Dean
260	Diamond	291	Orchard	Antelope	Second Thursday	Ernest E. Bruce	James L. Withee

†Benson Station

†Florence Station

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Wolbach Monument	" 292 Wolbach	Greeley	First and third Wednesdays.	George E. Herman	Ernest Hansen
Kimball	" 293 Arapahoe	Purnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	C. Glenn Magee	Fred K. Evans
Minatare	" 294 Kimball	Kimball	First Monday.	Joseph W. Poynter	Irving S. Walker
265 Cowles	" 295 Minatare	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Fridays.	Bernard B. Harris	Fred W. Smith
	" 296 Cowles	Webster	First and third Wednesdays.	Fred J. Fuller	Edward J. Gerlach
Cotner	" 297 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday.	James Z. Davis	Frederick R. Scherzer
Chester	" 298 Chester	Thayer	First and third Mondays.	William L. Larkins	Raymond H. Atwood
Sutherland	" 299 Sutherland	Lincoln	First Wednesday.	Harry M. Stewart	John F. Fleak
Liberty	" 300 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday.	Homer L. Kyle	Ralph S. Moseley
270 Bayard	" 301 Bayard	Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays	James A. Stockwell	Yale H. Cavett
Mizpah	" 302 Omaha	Douglas	First Friday.	John F. Murray	Anson L. Havens
Right Angle	" 303 Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday.	Myron J. Ferriday	Henry M. Edwards
Ruskin	" 304 Ruskin	Nuckolls	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Aleck E. Olds	Chauncey O. Hull
Newman Grove	" 305 Newman Grove	Madison	Second and fourth Mondays.	Clarence Cornell	Charles E. Barrett
275 Golden Rod	" 306 Lodgepole	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday.	William B. Grimes	George E. Minshall
William E. Hill	" 307 Otoe	Otoe	Third Tuesday	Roy P. Webber	Charles K. Hedges
Perkins	" 308 Grant	Perkins	First Monday.	H. Gordon Brainard	Peter Hansen
Winnebago	" 309 Winnebago	Thurston	First Thursday	Charles E. Rhynalds	Clinton I. Lennen
Victory	" 310 Valley	Douglas	Second Wednesday.	Everett L. Smith	Howard L. Yeager
280 Polk	" 311 Polk	Polk	First Friday.	William A. Wurtz	Charles O. Eckles
Oak Leaf	" 312 Lynch	Boyd	Second Thursday.	George W. Wilcox	Clifford J. Hurless
Potter	" 313 Potter	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday.	Ralph Robertson	Peter Hansen
Craftsmen	" 314 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday.	Clarence C. Goodwin	Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer	" 315 Palmer	Merrick	First and third Mondays.	W. Everett James	John L. Kamerer
285 Alpha	" 316 SouthSiouxCity	Dakota	Fourth Thursday.	Dawey Street	Mell A. Schmied
Mid-West	" 317 Hastings	Adams	First Monday.	Floyd H. Kroblen	Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island	" 318 Grand Island	Hall	First Tuesday.	Andrew C. Walbrecht	George W. Monson
Bladen	" 319 Bladen	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Edward J. Wratten	William H. Vankirk
College View	" 320 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Monday	Clarence D. Wilson	Silas R. Davenport
290 Harmony	" 321 Dalton	Cheyenne	Second Wednesday.	James Frandsen	Henry C. Blome
Pioneer	" 322 Lyman	Scotts Bluff	Second Tuesday.	David E. Boodry	John F. Demel
Lebanon	" 323 Columbus	Platte	Second Wednesday.	Sylvester L. Whitney	Carl H. Hoge
‡Bethany Station		‡College View Station			

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS
OF
SUBORDINATE LODGES
TO THE
GRAND LODGE, A.:F.:& A.:M.:
OF NEBRASKA

For the year ending December 31st, 1932

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1932

NAME OF LODGE	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS													No. of Lodge	
	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			Total Loss
Nebraska.....	1	22	75	24	16	79	287	1441	25	8	5	1479	6	22	79	107	1372	1			
Western Star.....	2	..	31	..	10	15	87	265	..	1	..	266	1	5	15	..	21	245	2		
Capitol.....	3	6	67	8	23	43	305	1031	6	3	1	1042	3	11	43	..	57	985	3		
Nemaha Valley....	4	1	5	1	1	2	44	45	1	..	1	47	1	2	2	..	5	42	4		
Omadi.....	5	2	20	2	5	30	67	119	3	..	1	123	..	3	30	..	33	90	5		
Plattsmouth.....	6	3	29	1	4	2	32	254	2	..	..	256	..	5	2	1	8	248	6
Falls City.....	9	2	38	3	11	29	131	224	3	1	1	229	..	1	29	..	30	199	9		
Solomon.....	10	2	7	2	1	10	13	67	2	..	..	69	..	4	10	..	14	55	10
Covert.....	11	5	72	10	25	45	267	1313	11	3	2	1329	7	15	45	..	67	1262	11		
Orient.....	13	..	4	..	2	5	20	69	..	..	..	69	..	2	5	..	7	62	13
Peru.....	14	..	5	..	3	1	32	96	1	2	..	99	..	4	1	..	5	94	14		
Fremont.....	15	4	14	4	3	9	59	559	5	10	1	575	9	14	9	1	33	542	15		
Tecumseh.....	17	6	24	5	6	4	40	154	4	1	..	159	4	2	4	..	10	149	17		
Lincoln.....	19	10	80	12	15	130	373	1100	13	3	1	1117	11	20	130	..	161	956	19		
Washington.....	21	1	5	..	4	6	24	152	..	3	..	155	1	2	6	..	9	146	21		
Pawnee.....	23	1	11	..	5	9	41	139	..	1	1	141	..	3	9	..	12	129	23		
Saint Johns.....	25	9	92	11	20	29	326	1187	15	4	4	1206	11	18	29	1	59	1147	25		
Beatrice.....	26	2	52	3	20	18	178	333	1	4	1	339	3	..	18	..	21	318	26		
Jordan.....	27	2	10	..	2	1	24	83	..	..	..	83	..	..	1	..	1	82	27
Hope.....	29	..	11	1	2	..	23	51	1	..	..	52	1	..	..	..	1	51	29
Blue River.....	30	7	7	7	2	7	36	80	7	..	..	87	1	1	7	..	9	78	30
Tekamah.....	31	1	4	..	3	7	21	160	..	..	..	160	1	1	7	..	9	151	31
Platte Valley....	32	5	46	2	12	..	55	405	2	2	1	410	2	4	..	..	6	404	32
Ashlar.....	33	5	40	5	12	81	203	694	6	..	2	702	..	14	81	..	95	607	33		
Acacia.....	34	2	14	2	7	..	39	134	2	1	..	137	..	2	..	..	2	135	34
Fairbury.....	35	2	32	1	5	4	53	243	2	3	1	249	1	7	4	..	12	237	35		
Lone Tree.....	36	1	6	1	5	6	36	241	1	1	..	243	1	5	6	..	12	231	36		
Crete.....	37	4	16	4	7	6	52	198	3	1	1	203	4	5	6	..	15	188	37		
Oliver.....	38	..	17	..	4	7	51	194	1	1	..	196	1	..	7	..	8	188	38		
Papillion.....	39	1	14	..	3	3	30	105	..	..	1	106	2	2	3	..	7	99	39
Humboldt.....	40	..	10	..	3	3	18	103	..	..	..	103	3	2	3	..	8	95	40
Northern Light..	41	1	8	..	12	4	25	113	..	..	..	113	..	1	4	..	5	108	41
Juniata.....	42	..	7	..	1	11	34	50	..	1	..	51	..	2	11	..	13	38	42		
Hebron.....	43	1	14	1	3	..	38	116	2	1	..	119	..	3	..	..	3	116	43
Harvard.....	44	..	8	..	2	3	13	83	..	..	..	83	1	2	3	..	6	77	44
Rob Morris.....	46	4	45	2	6	..	111	342	3	1	2	348	..	6	..	..	6	342	46
Fairmont.....	48	..	14	..	..	2	38	89	..	..	..	89	..	2	2	..	4	85	48
Evening Star....	49	..	4	..	2	..	14	124	..	3	..	127	4	..	..	..	4	123	49
Hastings.....	50	2	41	2	5	58	169	503	3	1	7	514	13	5	58	..	76	438	50		
Fidelity.....	51	1	15	1	5	1	43	164	..	2	..	166	2	..	1	..	3	163	51		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1932

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.			F. C. C.			SUSP.			MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		GAIN			Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission		By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			
																				Total		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes
Hiram	52	2	10	3	9	1	33	80	2				82	2	1		3	79	52		
Charity	53	2	20	2	9		39	137	2				139	1	3		4	135	53		
Lancaster	54	7	72	6	11	55	275	883	11		1		895	7	16	55	78	817	54		
Mosaic	55		33	1	3	22	95	295	2	4	3		304	4	6	22	32	272	55		
York	56	5	9	7	1		28	350	8	7		1	366	6	13		19	347	56		
Mt. Moriah	57		19		2	1	32	90		1			91		1	1		2	89	57	
Wahoo	59	2	10	2	2	11	37	253	2	1	1		257	3	3	11	1	18	239	59	
Melrose	60	1	10	2	2		12	106	1	2			109	2	1		3	106	60		
Thistle	61		10		4	8	56	136		1			137	2	2	8	12	125	61		
Keystone	62		4		1		4	63			1		64		1		1	63	62		
Riverton	63		8		1		26	47	1		1		49		2		2	47	63		
Blue Valley	64		4	2	3	3	24	80	1	1			82		1	3	4	78	64		
Osceola	65		6		4	5	36	104		2	2		108	2	2	5	9	99	65		
Edgar	67		5		1	4	8	126					126	1	4	4	9	117	67		
Aurora	68		19	2	8	15	69	187	2				189	1	1	15	17	172	68		
Sterling	70		14		2	17	55	72					72		1	17	18	54	70		
Trowel	71	1	13	2	6		35	102	2				104	1	1		2	102	71		
Hooper	72	1	13				10	115					115	1	2		3	112	72		
Friend	73		1		4	6	20	105		1			106	1	1	6	8	98	73		
Alexandria	74		4				17	53					53					53	74		
Frank Welch	75		15		6	25	94	255		1			256	2	9	25	36	220	75		
Joppa	76		12		3		24	50			1		51	2	1		3	48	76		
Nelson	77		7		3	4	39	81			2		83	1	1	4	6	77	77		
Albion	78		11	1	5		32	149	1				150	1			1	149	78		
Geneva	79	1	12	1	4	7	36	192		2			194			7	7	187	79		
Composite	81	1	5	1	8	7	31	65	1		1		67		1	7	8	59	81		
Saint Paul	82		12		3	8	50	214			1		215	1	3	8	12	203	82		
Corinthian	83		5		2	1	18	72	1	1			74	1	2	1	4	70	83		
Fairfield	84		13		3	12	45	75			2		77		3	12	15	62	84		
Tyre	85	1	15	1			26	42	1	1			44		2		2	42	85		
Doniphan	86	1	8		4	2	25	56		1			57	2	1	2	5	52	86		
Ionic	87	1	31		5	9	38	116					116		1	9	1	105	87		
Star	88		11		1		20	89		1			90		1		1	89	88		
Cedar River	89		9		1	9	45	115	1	2			118	1	2	9	12	106	89		
Elk Creek	90	1	3	1		1	16	56	1				57		1		1	56	90		
Oakland	91	1	5	1	1	8	13	142	1	2			145		1	8	9	136	91		
Hubbell	92	1	7	1	4		8	30	1				31	1	1		2	29	92		
Beaver City	93	3	10	3	4	18	59	115	4	4			123			18	18	105	93		
Bennett	94	1	7	1	2	8	45	52					52		2	8	10	42	94		
Garfield	95		7	1	1		32	89		1			90	2	1		3	87	95		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1932

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASONS											No. of Lodge												
	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. O.		SUSP.		GAIN					LOSS											
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		No. Suspended		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931		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, 1932
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932																	
Utica	96	3	7	3	3	4	13	111	3	...	...	...	...	114	2	4	...	...	6	108
Euclid	97	...	7	...	1	2	32	93	...	...	2	...	95	1	2	2	...	...	5	90
Republican	98	...	8	...	1	6	20	66	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	6	60
Shelton	99	...	14	...	1	...	26	75	...	1	...	...	76	4	...	...	...	...	4	72
Creighton	100	2	4	2	...	3	24	119	3	4	1	...	127	1	2	3	...	...	6	121		
Ponca	101	2	8	3	2	...	34	92	3	1	...	...	96	3	...	...	...	...	3	93
Waterloo	102	1	13	1	2	...	28	124	1	...	...	...	125	1	...	...	...	...	1	124
Ord	103	2	14	2	4	3	60	131	2	...	...	...	133	...	1	3	...	...	4	129
Wymore	104	...	10	...	4	8	46	167	2	2	1	...	172	3	3	8	...	...	14	158		
Stella	105	2	7	1	3	...	13	71	...	...	...	...	71	...	1	...	...	...	1	70
Porter	106	1	8	1	...	4	14	69	3	2	1	...	75	1	...	4	...	...	5	70		
Table Rock	108	...	...	1	4	...	15	63	1	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Pomegranate	110	3	7	3	7	...	25	181	3	1	...	...	185	2	2	...	...	...	4	181
DeWitt	111	...	12	...	1	4	33	88	...	...	...	...	88	2	1	4	...	...	7	81
Springfield	112	2	20	1	4	10	38	101	2	...	1	...	104	1	3	10	...	1	15	89				
Globe	113	...	8	...	1	...	22	88	...	...	...	...	88	1	1	...	...	...	2	86
Wisner	114	1	11	...	1	...	23	115	2	3	1	...	121	1	2	...	...	...	3	118	
Harlan	116	3	2	4	1	...	18	97	4	1	2	...	104	4	4	...	...	...	8	96	
Hardy	117	...	5	...	1	1	15	51	...	...	...	...	51	1	...	1	...	...	2	49
North Bend	119	1	3	1	3	4	11	122	...	...	...	...	122	...	1	4	...	...	5	117
Wayne	120	1	8	1	1	...	12	216	1	2	...	...	219	2	4	...	...	...	6	213
Superior	121	1	16	...	3	...	24	191	1	4	...	...	196	1	3	...	...	...	4	192
Auburn	124	3	10	2	...	6	29	149	3	3	...	...	155	3	1	6	...	10	145			
Mt. Nebo	125	...	8	...	3	7	47	106	2	...	...	...	108	...	2	7	...	9	99		
Stromsburg	126	2	5	...	2	9	23	118	1	...	...	...	119	3	4	9	...	16	103		
Minden	127	1	9	2	5	2	23	80	2	...	...	...	82	...	2	...	...	2	80	
Guide Rock	128	...	7	1	...	...	5	47	3	2	...	...	52	1	1	...	...	2	50	
Blue Hill	129	2	6	1	...	...	18	63	1	1	...	...	65	1	...	...	...	1	64	
Tuscan	130	...	3	...	...	...	11	70	...	...	...	...	70	1	1	...	...	2	68	
Scribner	132	...	3	...	3	6	18	89	...	...	...	...	89	1	3	6	...	10	79	
Elm Creek	133	...	13	...	5	17	35	76	...	...	...	...	76	...	2	17	...	19	57	
Solar	134	1	7	1	...	...	14	93	1	...	...	...	94	...	3	...	...	3	91	
McCook	135	...	24	...	2	7	56	285	...	4	1	...	290	3	6	7	...	16	274					
Long Pine	136	1	12	...	2	4	27	88	...	1	...	...	89	1	1	4	...	6	83			
Upright	137	1	9	...	...	2	11	78	...	2	...	...	80	...	2	...	...	2	78	
Rawalt	138	...	1	...	...	...	22	87	...	...	...	...	87	...	3	...	...	3	84	
Clay Centre	139	3	5	2	...	...	18	104	2	...	...	...	106	1	...	...	...	1	105	
Western	140	...	5	...	...	...	24	52	...	...	...	...	52	1	...	...	...	1	51	
Crescent	143	...	10	...	3	...	43	84	1	...	...	...	85	1	2	...	...	3	82	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1932

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASONS											No. of Lodge									
	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.			F. C. C.			SUSP.			GAIN					LOSS				No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes		Total Loss
Kenesaw	144	13	2	13	41	83						83	1	13			14	69	144		
Bancroft	145	18	5	37	64							64	3				3	61	145		
Jachin	146	15	2	48	170	1						171	3	3			6	165	146		
Siloam	147	12	2	19	39	6	1					46	1				1	45	147		
Emmet Crawford	148	3	19	3	7	5	33	195	1			196	1	4	5		10	186	148		
Jewel	149	3	1	9	65	2						67						67	149		
Cambridge	150	8	2	10	118	1						119	1	4			5	114	150		
Square	151	12	4	38	59	1	1					61	1	1			2	59	151		
Parallel	152	9	6	9	48	44	1					45		9			9	36	152		
Evergreen	153	3	2	4	22	58	4	1				63	1				1	62	153		
Lily	154	6	1	8	25	85						85	2	8			10	75	154		
Hartington	155	23	3	7	35	104	3	2				109	1	7			8	101	155		
Pythagoras	156	20	1	8	3	28	68					68		3			3	65	156		
Valley	157	5	1	24	70							70	1	1			2	68	157		
Samaritan	158	15	5	5	33	248	5	3	3			259	3	6			9	250	158		
Ogalala	159	22	3	7	5	27	166	4	2			172	2	5			7	165	159		
Zeredatha	160	3	1	16	41							41	2	1			3	38	160		
Mt. Zion	161	6	1	18	69							69	1	1			2	67	161		
Trestle Board	162	2	1	3	13	110	1					111	1	2	3		6	105	162		
Unity	163	13	1	9	38	70						70	2	1	9		12	58	163		
Atkinson	164	8	2	5	25	55	1					56	1	1	5		7	49	164		
Barneston	165	5	1	12	53							54		1			1	53	165		
Mystic Tie	166	6	4	10	74	4	2					80	2				2	78	166		
Elwood	167	5	1	24	65	1						66						66	167		
Curtis	168	11	3	12	117	1						118	1				1	117	168		
Amity	169	13	1	3	10	21	93	2	3	1		99	2	10			12	87	169		
Mason City	170	3	1	7	24	74	4					78	2				2	76	170		
Merna	171	18	3	1	29	106						107	1	1	1		3	104	171		
Grafton	172	9		14	63							63						63	172		
Robert Burns	173	8	1	3	16	60						60						60	173		
Culbertson	174	5	1	3	15	67	1	1				69		3			3	66	174		
Temple	175	9	2	4	10	37	66	2	1			69	2	10			12	57	175		
Gladstone	176	8	2	23	40	149	2	1				152	1	1	23		25	127	176		
Hay Springs	177	4		8	18	88						88	1	8			9	79	177		
Prudence	179	11	1	6	37	71						71	2	2	6		10	61	179		
Justice	180	8	10	6	27	117	1	1				119	1	1	6		8	111	180		
Faith	181	16	2	2	67	159	2					161	2				2	159	181		
Incense	182	8	1	17	60	1						61	1				1	60	182		
Alliance	183	44	3	12	103	279	3	3	7			292	2	5			7	285	183		
Bee Hive	184	21	19	19	13	14	80	565	15	1	1	583	2	12	14		28	555	184		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1932

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	GAIN				Total	LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Boaz.....	185	1	7	1	4	1	19	75			4		79		1	1			2	77	185
Israel.....	187		3		2	4	38	49		2			51			4			4	47	187
Meridian.....	188		9		2	2	16	136					136	1	1				2	134	188
Granite.....	189	2	9	2	2		29	81	3				84		2				2	82	189
Amethyst.....	190	2	6	2			6	64	2				66	1	1				2	64	190
Crystal.....	191		15		2	4	22	90		1			91		1	4			5	86	191
Minnekadusa.....	192	1	17	2	6		44	143	1	1	2		147		4				4	143	192
Signet.....	193		12		3		23	86					86		1				1	85	193
Highland.....	194		6		3		18	51					51		1				1	50	194
Arcana.....	195	2	12	1	4	7	36	137	1	1			139		4	7			11	128	195
Level.....	196	4	3	3			8	29	4				33		1				1	32	196
Morning Star.....	197		8		2		10	76					76	1	5				6	70	197
Purity.....	198	1	14	1	3		17	99	1				100	1					1	99	198
Gavel.....	199		1				5	50					50		1				1	49	199
Blazing Star.....	200		3		1	2	9	124					124		2	2	1		5	119	200
Scotts Bluff.....	201	7	20	6	6	41	112	7		1			120	2	2	6			10	110	201
Golden Sheaf.....	202	2	19	3	1	5	37	124	4	1			129		2	5			7	122	202
Roman Eagle.....	203	1	16		1		26	56			1		57							57	203
Plainview.....	204	2	6	1	2	7	29	107	1	1			109	4	2	7	1		14	95	204
Golden Fleece.....	205	1	7	1	4	2	11	120	1				121			2			2	119	205
Napthali.....	206		6		3	6	24	83					83	2	1	6			9	74	206
Parian.....	207	1	6			9	23	103	1				105	2	1	9			12	93	207
Gauge.....	208		9	1	3	2	31	56		1			57		2	2			4	53	208
Canopy.....	209		10	2	6	20	44	142	1				143		1	20			21	122	209
East Lincoln.....	210	7	35	8	8	55	180	727	10	4	1		742	9	9	55			73	669	210
Cement.....	211		4				8	107		1			108		1				1	107	211
Compass & Square.....	212		11		2	7	31	85	2	1			88	4		7			11	77	212
Plumbline.....	214		1		1	7	20	75					75		1	7			8	67	214
Occidental.....	215	5	3	6	1		23	81	6				87		2				2	85	215
Palisade.....	216		6		2	2	35	80		2	3		85	3	2	2			7	78	216
Wauneta.....	217		5	1	3		27	56		1			57		1				1	56	217
Bloomfield.....	218		19		2		29	122					122	1	3				4	118	218
Relief.....	219	2	8	2			15	65	2				67	1					1	66	219
Magnolia.....	220	1	5	1		1	10	96	1	1			98	1	2	1			4	94	220
Wood Lake.....	221		8	1	4	4	14	69	1				70			4			4	66	221
Landmark.....	222	1	1	1		9	19	136	1				137		1	9			10	127	222
Eminence.....	223		5		3	5	21	66		1			67	2	1	5			8	59	223
Silver Cord.....	224	1	8	1	1		16	126	1				127	1	1				2	125	224
Cable.....	225		6		1	6	17	103					103		1	6			7	96	225
Grace.....	226		3		2	3	16	57					57			3			3	54	226

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1932

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. U.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes
North Star	227	5	17	5	2	17	90	264	5	2	3	274	2	5	17	24	250	227		
Bartley	228	1	2	1	2	9	70	70	1			71	1	2	2	5	66	228		
Comet	229	1	4	1	4	18	35	101	2			103	2	1	18	19	84	229		
Delta	230	1	11	1	1	5	10	70	1			71	2	5		7	64	230		
Mt. Hermon	231	1	5	1	2	13	63	63	1	1		65	2	2		4	61	231		
John S. Bowen	232	1	4	1	1	7	22	70	1			71	2	1	7	10	61	232		
Gilead	233	1	18	1	6	1	17	62				62	1	1		2	60	233		
Zion	234	2	14		3	2	28	104		1		105		2		2	103	234		
Fraternity	235		4	1		7	17	71	1	1		73	1	2	7	10	63	235		
Golden Rule	236	1	15		3	2	13	63				63		2	2	4	59	236		
Cubit	237		4		1	16	26	73				73		2	16	18	55	237		
Friendship	239		3		3		8	81				81					81	239		
Pilot	240		2		3	6	25	107		1		108	2	1	6	1	10	98	240	
George Armstrong	241		9				10	81		1		82		1			1	81	241	
Tyrian	243		6				11	41				41					41	243		
Hampton	245		9				5	89				89	5			5	84	245		
Nehawka	246	2	3	3			4	96	3		1	100	1	2		3	97	246		
Corner-stone	247		18		18	49	62	62				62	1	1	18	20	42	247		
Laurel	248	5	16	5	2		35	116	5	1		122	1			1	121	248		
Gothenburg	249	1	8	1	1	25	33	116	1	1		118		2	25	27	91	249		
George Washington	250	2	15	1	1	23	108	208	1		6	215	1	3	23	27	188	250		
Wausa	251	3	2	3		6	20	74	3	1		78	2	1	6	9	69	251		
Hildreth	252		5		1		14	48				48		1		1	47	252		
Beemer	253		2			1	10	58				58		1	1	2	56	253		
Bassett	254	1		2		4	17	74	2		1	77	1	2	4	7	70	254		
Bradshaw	255		5		3		6	44				44		1		1	43	255		
Hickman	256		5				19	58				58	1			1	57	256		
Holbrook	257		5		3	13	57	57		2		59		3		3	56	257		
Anselmo	258	1	12		7	16	49	106				106		3	16	19	87	258		
Bee	259	1	3	1	1		7	34	1			35	1	1		2	33	259		
Ornan	261	2	12	1	4	8	17	97	1	1		99	1	2	8	1	12	87	261	
Endeavor	262		3	1			5	63	3			66		2		2	64	262		
Mitchell	263		6			32	50	139		1		140		2	32	34	106	263		
Franklin	264	3	8			16	16	91				91	1	2	16	19	72	264		
Robert W. Furnas	265	4	18	4	4	14	59	213	6	2		221		5	14	19	202	265		
Silver	266		6	1	2	1	5	76		1		77		1	1	2	75	266		
James A. Tulleys	267		5		1	5	15	75				75		5		6	69	267		
George W. Lininger	268	2	7	2	4		32	286	1	2	3	292	1	4		5	287	268		
Riverside	269	1	4	1		1	11	58	2			60	1	2	1	4	56	269		
Huntley	270				1		5	39	2			41	1	2		3	38	270		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1932

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	GAIN			Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes
Oasis	271	2	6	3	1	1	31	117	3			120	1	1			3	117	271
Lee P. Gillette	272		3		1	1	8	86				86	2	1	1		3	83	272
Crofton	273		7	2	1		8	87	2			89	3	1			4	85	273
Olive Branch	274	1	10	2	7	11	36	63	2	1		66		1	11		12	54	274
Ramah	275		2			1	1	51				51	2	1			3	48	275
Antelope	276	2	7	4	8		2	60				60		2			2	58	276
Sioux	277				1	3		50				50	1	2	1		4	46	277
Litchfield	278		3		19	23		71	1			72	3	4	19		26	46	278
Wallace	279	2	12	1		9	13	46	1	3		50			9		9	41	279
Swastika	280		8		1	5	15	76				76			5		5	71	280
Florence	281	7	10	5	4	15	53	416	5	3		424	2	1	15		18	406	281
Mullen	282		5				9	73	1			74	1	1			2	72	282
Exeter	283		1		4	14		51		2	1	54	1		4		5	49	283
Seneca	284	1	9	1	5	5	13	100	1			101			5		5	96	284
Camp Clarke	285	1	13	1	3	7	19	148	2	1		151	1		7		8	143	285
Oshkosh	286	3	10	4	3	12	17	125	3	1		129		2	12		14	115	286
Union	287		4			3	3	76				76	1		3		4	72	287
Omaha	288	7	21	6	1	44	122	616	7	5		628	6	2	44		52	576	288
Lotus	289	2	13	2	2		15	187	1			188	2	3			5	183	289
John J. Mercer	290	2	7	4		35	75	388	6	1		395		6	35		41	354	290
Diamond	291		3		4	4	20	65				65	1	1	4		6	59	291
Wolbach	292		1				7	61		2		63		1			1	62	292
Monument	293				8	17		79		2		81		1	8		9	72	293
Kimball	294	1	2	3	7	28		108	4	1		113			7		7	106	294
Minatare	295	2	6	3	3		4	74	3	1		78	1	1			2	76	295
Cowles	296	1	2	2	1	5	8	35	2			37	1	1	5		7	30	296
Cotner	297	10	10	10	1	18	40	111	9	1	1	122	3	3	18		24	98	297
Chester	298		2		1		4	46				46	1				1	45	298
Sutherland	299		6		2	3	8	76				76			3		3	73	299
Liberty	300	3	11	4	5	7	77	280	4	1		285		2	7		9	276	300
Bayard	301	1	6		3		8	75				75	2	3			5	70	301
Mizpah	302	26	20	29	13	65	124	762	29	9	4	804	4	3	65		72	732	302
Right Angle	303	12	14	10	5	8	48	401	11	8		420	2	5	8		15	405	303
Ruskin	304	1	4	1	4	7	14	45	1	1		47			7		7	40	304
Newman Grove	305		3	1	1	2	12	64	1			65	2	1	2		5	60	305
Golden Rod	306	3		3		1	2	43	3	1		47		1	1		2	45	306
William E. Hill	307		3			15	23	59		1		60	1	1	15		17	43	307
Perkins	308	1	5		1			79		2		81						81	308
Winnebago	309	1	6	3	9	2	9	47	2	1		50	1	1	2		4	46	309
Victory	310	6	7	3	2	3	13	121	3	1	1	126			3		3	123	310

REPORT OF EXAMINATION
GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

Omaha, Nebraska, May 26, 1933

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

Gentlemen:

We have made an audit of the financial records of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. in Nebraska for the period beginning May 18, 1932 and ending May 16, 1933. The results of our audit are presented in this report which is supported by the following attached statements:

Exhibit A—Statement of Financial Condition, General Fund, May 16, 1933.

Schedule A-1—Statement of Income and Expense, General Fund, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit B—Statement of Financial Condition, Building and Improvement Fund May 16, 1933.

Schedule B-1—Statement of Income and Expense, Building and Improvement Fund, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit C—Statement of Financial Condition, Orphans' Educational Fund, May 16, 1933.

Schedule C-1—Statement of Income and Expense, Orphans' Educational Fund, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit D—Statement of Financial Condition, Home Maintenance Fund, May 16, 1933.

Schedule D-1—Statement of Income and Expense, Home Maintenance Fund, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit E—Statement of Financial Condition, Permanent Reserve Fund, May 16, 1933.

Schedule E-1—Statement of Income and Expense, Permanent Reserve Fund, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit F—Statement of Financial Condition, Relief Fund, May 16, 1933.

Schedule F-1—Statement of Income and Expense, Relief Fund, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit G—Statement of Financial Condition, Children's Home Endowment Fund, May 16, 1933.

Schedule G-1—Statement of Income and Expense, Children's Home Endowment Fund, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit H—Statement of Financial Condition, Supply Account, May 16, 1933.

Schedule H-1—Statement of Income and Expense, Supply Account, May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933.

Exhibit I—Statement of Financial Condition, Service Annuities and Gifts, May 16, 1933.

The cash on hand in the various funds was verified by reconciliation with certificates of balances secured from the banks wherein the funds are maintained. A summary of the cash is presented in the following tabulation:

Name of Fund	Name of Bank	
General Fund.....	Live Stock National Bank..	\$30,264.58
Special Fund.....	Live Stock National Bank..	8,355.87
Grand Secretary's Expense Fund...	Live Stock National Bank..	400.00
Building and Improvement Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	760.71
Orphans' Educational Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	941.53
Home Maintenance Fund.....	Omaha National Bank.....	154.36
Home Maintenance Fund.....	Live Stock National Bank..	2,221.78
Permanent Reserve Fund.....	U. S. National Bank.....	208.09
Relief Fund.....	National Bank of Commerce	6,720.82
Children's Home Endowment Fund.	U. S. National Bank.....	730.46
Supply Account.....	Live Stock National Bank..	1,307.29
Service Annuities and Gifts.....	National Bank of Commerce	20.25
		\$52,085.74

We compared stubs in the receipt books with cash book entries and accounted for all interest coupons. We examined the cancelled vouchers for endorsements and compared the amount with the cash book entries.

Warrants due from lodges in the amount of \$14,703 were sent to the Grand Lodge in lieu of cash for annual dues, supplies etc. All warrants were on hand and presented for our inspection.

The stocks consisting of 1,516 shares in the Nebraska Masonic Home and 1,500 shares in the Masonic Eastern Star Home are carried at \$2, having been reduced to this amount from a cost of \$100 per share by a direct charge to the surplus account. In addition, 20 shares of stock in the Masonic Eastern Star Home costing \$1,000 were cancelled. All certificates were examined by us.

The amounts of \$11,494.75 each due to the Building and Improvement Fund and to the Maintenance Fund were not remitted during the period examined but are set up as reserves in the General Fund surplus. This was done pending the collections of the warrants from the subordinate lodges.

The surplus accounts or the net worth of the various funds are analyzed for the period reviewed on the respective statements. A summary showing the balances at May 17, 1932 and also at May 16, 1933, together with the increase or decrease during the period is presented in the following tabulation:

Name of Fund	Surplus	Surplus	Increase
	May 17, 1932	May 16, 1933	*Decrease
General Fund	\$340,505.94	\$ 58,698.20	*\$281,807.74
Building and Improvement Fund....	96,391.92	100,410.71	4,018.79
Orphans' Educational Fund.....	179,088.55	185,073.88	5,985.33
Home Maintenance Fund.....	23,162.64	12,241.14	*10,921.50

Permanent Reserve Fund.....	21,648.44	19,293.09	*2,355.35
Relief Fund	1,867.08	6,720.82	4,853.74
Children's Home Endowment Fund..	33,620.02	79,864.06	46,244.04
Supply Account	5,036.48	4,695.73	*340.75
Service Annuities and Gifts.....	20.27	20.25	*.02
War Relief Fund.....	42,695.22	.....	*42,695.22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$744,036.56	\$467,017.88	*\$277,018.68

The large decrease in the surplus of the General Fund is mostly due to the writing down to \$1 of the Nebraska Masonic Home Stock and the Masonic Eastern Star Home stock. The respective amounts written off are \$151,599 in the case of the former and \$149,999 in the case of the latter. There was also written off \$1,000 in stock of the Masonic Eastern Star Home stock.

The assets of the War Relief Fund were transferred to the Children's Home Endowment Fund during the period reviewed.

The total of the bonds held in the various funds is \$238,000. All were examined by us. A summary of all bonds follows:

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank.....	\$ 26,000.00
Dominion of Canada	139,000.00
Canadian National Railways	18,000.00
Province of Ontario	9,000.00
Province of Alberta	3,000.00
Province of Saskatchewan	4,000.00
Province of New Brunswick	4,000.00
City of Winnipeg	5,000.00
Republic of Cuba	14,000.00
City of Valentine, Nebraska	5,000.00
Dundy County, Nebraska, School	1,000.00
Masonic Temple Craft	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$238,000.00

Thirty-seven real estate mortgages totaling \$156,400 are carried in the various funds. Two amounting to \$8,800 are in the process of foreclosure. No others are delinquent in principal, although some have been renewed. Interest on seven mortgages is delinquent for one semi-annual payment, and interest on nine other mortgages is delinquent for more than one semi-annual payment.

Inventories of supplies were compiled by officers of the Grand Lodge and were accepted by us for this report without verification.

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

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. GILCHRIST CO.

By E. C. Loucks

Certified Public Accountant.

Exhibit A

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

GENERAL FUND

May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

CASH IN LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK:

General Fund	\$ 30,264.58	
Special Fund	8,355.87	
Grand Secretary's Expense Fund	400.00	
		\$ 39,020.45

WARRANTS DUE FROM LODGES:

For 1931 dues	22.20	
For 1932 dues	14,680.80	
		14,703.00

STOCKS—BOOK VALUES:

1,516 shares Nebraska Masonic Home	1.00	
1,500 shares Masonic Eastern Star Home	1.00	
		2.00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, DEPRECIATED

VALUE		4,972.75
		\$ 58,698.20

LIABILITIES

SURPLUS:

Reserve for allotments:		
Building and Improvement Fund	\$ 11,494.75	
Maintenance Fund	11,494.75	
		\$ 22,989.50
UNASSIGNED SURPLUS		35,708.70
		\$ 58,698.20

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS

SURPLUS—May 17, 1932 \$340,505.94

DEDUCTIONS:

Reduction of 1,516 shares of stock in Nebraska Masonic Home, costing \$151,600 to \$1.....	\$151,599.00	
Reduction of 1,500 shares of stock in Masonic Eastern Star Home, costing \$150,000 to \$1... ..	149,999.00	
Cancellation of 20 shares of stock in the Masonic Eastern Star Home, cost	1,000.00	
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	260.83	
Excess of expenditures over income	1,938.41	
		304,797.24

SURPLUS—May 16, 1933 \$ 35,708.70

Schedule A-1

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
GENERAL FUND

May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:

Dues—41,359 at \$2	\$ 82,718.00
Initiations—451 at \$5	2,255.00
Initiations—450 at \$5	2,250.00
Affiliations—6 at \$10	60.00
Profit on surety bonds furnished lodges	172.10
Interest on bank balances	217.96
Return of part of advance to supply account...	500.00
Special dispensations	30.00
Dues suspended member—reinstated	20.00

\$ 88,223.06

EXPENDITURES:

Payments to Nebraska Masonic Home	31,019.25
Allotment to Building and Improvement Fund (accrued)	11,494.75#
Allotment to Maintenance Fund (accrued) ...	11,494.75#
Payments to Relief Fund	6,429.35
Payments to Permanent Reserve Fund	1,740.42
Grand Officers' salary and expense	10,533.45
Payroll	5,037.86
Expense of committees	882.29
Grand Secretary's clerk hire	2,390.00
Grand Master's clerk hire and expense	1,949.85
Premiums on bonds and insurance	484.68
Per capita	206.80
Jewels	500.00
Rent of offices	1,000.00
Reports and printing	1,534.32
Relief and donations	700.00
Postage, stationery, telephone, flowers, etc. ...	1,610.74
Badges—100—50-year	160.00
Expense, Grand Lodge 75th Anniversary	660.82
Traveling—re-delinquent lodges	131.65
Fees returned	20.00
Balance in State Bank of Omaha—written off.	180.49

90,161.47

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME

\$ 1,938.41

#Note:—Set up as a reserve out of General Fund surplus.

EXHIBIT B

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

May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

CASH—OMAHA NATIONAL BANK		\$	760.71
BONDS:	Par Value	Book Value	
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank 5% . \$	15,000.00	\$15,000.00	
Province of Ontario 4%	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Dominion of Canada 4%	70,000.00	66,850.00	
Canadian National Railway 4½% ...	9,000.00	8,860.00	
Province of Alberta 4½%	2,000.00	1,970.00	
Province of Saskatchewan 4½%	1,000.00	970.00	
Valentine Nebraska School 6%	5,000.00	5,000.00	
	<hr/>		
	\$103,000.00		99,650.00
			<hr/>
			\$100,410.71
			<hr/>

LIABILITIES

SURPLUS:

Balance—May 17, 1932	\$	96,391.92
Net income—schedule B-1		4,018.79
		<hr/>
		\$100,410.71
		<hr/>

Schedule B-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:

Interest on bonds	\$	3,971.68
Interest on bank balances		37.10
Discount on bonds earned at maturity		22.50
		<hr/>
	\$	4,031.28

EXPENSES:

Premium on bonds purchased	12.45
Tax on checks .....	.04
	<hr/>
	12.49
	<hr/>

NET INCOME	\$	4,018.79
		<hr/>

Exhibit C

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

May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank		\$ 941.53
Real estate mortgages		126,000.00
Real estate:		
Sandoe farm	\$ 6,327.04	
Oliver farm	4,985.51	
Foreclosure costs	74.80	
		11,387.35
Bonds:	Par Value	Book Value
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank 5%..	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00
Province of Ontario 4%	8,000.00	8,000.00
Republic of Cuba 5½%	14,000.00	14,000.00
Canadian National Railway 4½% ...	3,000.00	3,000.00
Province of New Brunswick 4¾% ..	1,000.00	995.00
Dominion of Canada 4%	9,000.00	8,750.00
City of Winnipeg 4½%	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$47,000.00	46,745.00
		\$185,073.88

LIABILITIES

SURPLUS:

Balance—May 17, 1932		\$179,088.55
Net income		5,985.33
		\$185,073.88

Schedule C-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:

Interest on mortgages		\$ 4,050.49
Interest on bonds		2,075.62
Profit on bond sales		32.50
Return of unexpended balance—Educational Fund		290.37
Penalties		6.00
		\$ 6,454.98

EXPENSE:

Rose M. Owens, educational work	469.51
Tax on checks .....	.14

469.65

NET INCOME \$ 5,985.33

Exhibit D

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
HOME MAINTENANCE FUND

May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank	\$ 154.36	
Cash in Live Stock National Bank ...	2,221.78	
	<u> </u>	\$ 2,376.14

Bonds:

	Par Value	Book Value	
Province of New Brunswick 4½% ...	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,985.00	
Canadian National Railways 4½% ...	6,000.00	5,880.00	
Dundy County School 5%	1,000.00	1,000.00	
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>	<u>9,865.00</u>	

\$ 12,241.14

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Balance—May 17, 1932	\$ 23,162.64
Excess of expenses over income	10,921.50
	<u> </u>

\$ 12,241.14

Schedule D-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:

Interest on bonds	\$ 446.40
Interest on bank balances	132.18
	<u> </u>

578.58

EXPENSES:

Maintenance, Masonic Eastern Star Home....	\$ 11,500.00
Tax on checks .....	.08
	<u> </u>

11,500.08

EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME \$ 10,921.50

Exhibit E

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

CASH IN U. S. NATIONAL BANK .		\$ 208.09
Bonds:	Par Value Book Value	
Dominion of Canada 4%	\$19,000.00 \$ 18,100.00	
Province of Alberta 4½%	1,000.00 985.00	
	\$20,000.00	19,085.00
		\$ 19,293.09

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Balance—May 17, 1932		\$ 21,648.44
Excess of expenses over income	2,355.35	
		\$ 19,293.09

Schedule E-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:

Transferred from General Fund		\$ 1,740.42
Interest on bonds	881.77	
Discount on bonds earned at maturity	22.50	
		\$ 2,644.69

EXPENSES:

Transferred to Relief Fund		5,000.00
Tax on checks04	
		5,000.04

EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER INCOME.....		\$ 2,355.35
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Exhibit F

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
RELIEF FUND

May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash in National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln....		\$ 6,720.82
--	--	-------------

LIABILITIES

Surplus:	
Balance—May 17, 1932	\$ 1,867.08
Net income	4,853.74
	<u>\$ 6,720.82</u>

Schedule F-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:	
Dues 41,359 at 15 cents	\$ 6,203.85
Initiations 451 at 50 cents	225.50
Transferred from Permanent Reserve Fund ...	5,000.00
Payments received on relief notes	1,965.00
Interest on daily balances	19.43
	<u>\$ 13,413.78</u>

EXPENSES:	
Relief:	
Dr. J. B. Lichtenwallner	\$ 1,500.00
J. A. Frye	7,000.00
Oakland Lodge No. 91	60.00
	<u>8,560.00</u>
Tax on checks .....	.04
	<u>8,560.04</u>

NET INCOME \$ 4,853.74

Exhibit G

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND
May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash in U. S. National Bank		\$ 730.46
Real estate mortgages		27,900.00
Bonds:	Par Value	Book Value
Masonic Temple Craft 5½%	\$10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Dominion of Canada 4%	41,000.00	39,150.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank 5% ..	4,000.00	4,000.00
Province of Saskatchewan 4½%	3,000.00	2,910.00
	<u>\$58,000.00</u>	<u>56,060.00</u>
		<u>\$ 84,690.46</u>

LIABILITIES

Bequests		\$ 4,826.40
Surplus:		
Balance—May 17, 1932	\$ 33,620.02	
Transfer of War Relief Fund	42,695.22	
Net income	3,548.82	
		<hr/>
		79,864.06
		<hr/>
		\$ 84,690.46
		<hr/>

Schedule G-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:

Interest on mortgages	\$ 1,152.63
Interest on bonds	2,385.91
Penalty	2.80
Discount on bond earned at maturity	7.50
	<hr/>
	3,548.84

EXPENSE:

Tax on check02
	<hr/>

NET INCOME	\$ 3,548.82
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Exhibit H

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash in Live Stock National Bank	\$ 1,307.29
Inventory of supplies	3,388.44
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,695.73

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Balance—May 17, 1932	\$ 5,036.48
Net income	159.25
	<hr/>

Less cash returned to General Fund	\$ 5,195.73
	500.00
	<hr/>

\$ 4,695.73

Schedule H-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 18, 1932 to May 16, 1933

INCOME:

Sales:

To Grand Chapter	\$ 7.60
To subordinate lodges...\$	1,471.06
Less returns	5.00
	<hr/>
	1,466.06
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,473.66

COST OF SUPPLIES SOLD:

Inventory—May 17, 1932.	3,580.93
Supplies purchased	1,065.65
Express and postage.....	67.47
	<hr/>
	4,714.05
Less inventory	
May 16, 1933.....	3,388.44
	<hr/>
	1,325.61

GROSS PROFIT	\$ 148.05
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES	11.76
	<hr/>
GROSS INCOME	159.81
EXPENSE:	
Tax on checks .....	.56
	<hr/>
NET INCOME	\$ 159.25
	<hr/>

Exhibit I

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS
May 16, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash in National Bank of Commerce.....	\$ 20.25
Real estate mortgages	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,520.25
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES

Bequest			\$ 2,500.00
Surplus:			
Balance—May 17, 1932	\$	20.27	
Add interest received		125.00	
		<hr/>	
		145.27	
Deduct:			
Annuities paid	\$	125.00	
Tax on check .....		.02	
		<hr/>	
		125.02	
			<hr/>
			20.25
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,520.25
			<hr/>

MASONIC REVIEW
1933
**REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT
AND REVIEWER**

Prepared for

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

by

Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master

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

The annual report on foreign correspondence is herewith
fraternally submitted.

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A CURIOUS MISAPPREHENSION

For some years past, conferences of Grand Masters of the different Grand Lodges in America have taken place. To the meeting-place journey not only Grand Masters, but other members of their Grand Lodges, to wit, Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, and Grand Secretaries. Arrived there, they spend a few hours in the discussion of Masonic topics, and—to use an Americanism—“that is all there is to it.” Occasionally, fears are expressed that these conferences would prove the thin end of the wedge for the introduction of a General Grand Lodge with jurisdiction over all the State Grand Lodge territories. Such an idea was naturally condemned by sovereign Grand Lodges, as many attempts at the formation of a body of somewhat similar character in the United States in the past have been condemned. After many assurances that such was not the case, conference, a couple of years ago, passed a resolution repudiating any idea of a General Grand Lodge and disclaiming any desire to legislate for the Grand Lodge or of dictating to them. It was not even a consultative body; it merely met for the exchange of ideas. Thus the conference. As for the Jurisdictions represented they knew but little of what took place. As a rule, all they knew was that certain subjects were discussed. In very few instances did a Grand Master give an idea of the trend of the discussion. There were no recommendations arising out of the discussion. Now, it is somewhat remarkable, that, despite all disclaimers mentioned half-a-dozen sentences earlier, some of the supporters of these conferences seem to regard that body as a kind of Federation of American Masonry. If they wish to do so, it is their right. But it appears to be assumed in the United States that the Australian and London Masonic Conferences are also Federations. As regards the recent London Conference, English, Irish and Scottish delegates met to discuss certain matters of mutual concern, and arrived at a conclusion to recommend a certain course of action to their respective Grand Lodges. The conference was merely deliberative, not legislative. Its recommendations had no force till passed by the Grand Lodges, and even then it was the Grand Lodges, and not the conference, which gave the recommendations life and legal force. There was no Federation, nor was there Federal action. The Australian Masonic Conferences are not a Federation. They are without authority of any legislative character. Representatives of Australian Grand Lodges assemble and discuss various questions in order to obtain as much uniformity as possible. The subjects are noted in the form of motions. Such as conference agrees to are subsequently reported to the different Grand Lodges at the earliest convenient Communication, and only as recommendations. Each Grand Body treats them only as affecting its own territory, and may either adopt, amend or reject any or all of them. Until adopted no recommendation has life or legal force in that territory. There is no Federation, no Federal action. Neither the London nor the Australian Masonic Conference has a Federal character; neither bears the least resemblance to such political Federations as the Australian Commonwealth or the

United States. At the same time, they seem more logical in their results than the Grand Masters' Conferences.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon,
P. S. G. D. Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of
Western Australia, 1932.)

THE BURIAL SERVICE

For the last several years the question of a suitable ritual to be observed at Masonic burial ceremonies has commanded the attention of Grand Lodges, none seeming to be satisfied with the one it has, all seeking for something more solemn and impressive, and more suitable, no doubt, to modern conditions. And so, many revisions are coming up, being discussed and either adopted or referred back to the committees.

The first Masonic funeral this writer attended was to him a solemn and impressive occasion. It is doubtful if the ritual was the cause of it, although he recalls that he thought many of its passages were couched in beautiful language, and redolent of truth. That funeral was an old horse drawn affair, stately and deliberate, leaving no impression that the deceased brother was being hurried to his last resting place in order that the attendant brethren might sooner return to business or the pleasures of life, but rather the impression that they were sorry to lose him, and postponing the final parting till the last moment. The cortege was mantled in an atmosphere of most profound reverence and respect, as if a sad and solemn rite were in contemplation, in which each brother was expected to share with dignity and humility—befitting such a forcible reminder of the invisible line between the here and the hereafter.

Comparing this occasion with the most recent Masonic funeral attended by this writer, the contrast led him to wonder if those brethren of the other days were sincere in their demeanor, or merely pretending; though even if it may have been the latter, it is greatly to be preferred.

The present day funeral, with its train of limousines, seeming to speed the departed brother to his last resting place with the utmost possible dispatch, always reminds this writer of some lines he read when a boy, about a pauper's funeral. Here are some of them from the first part of the poem:

"Rattle his bones
Over the stones.
He's only a pauper
Whom nobody owns."

We do not recall who wrote it, probably somebody who was little known and if known at all long forgotten. But he was a good Christian gentleman, with the love of humanity in his heart, as witness these beautiful lines with which he closed his verses:

"Bear softly his bones
Over the stones.
Though a pauper he's one
Whom his Maker yet owns."

And these last quoted lines symbolize to this writer both the sentiment and demeanor befitting the occasion of a brother's funeral, irrespective of what the words of the ritual may be.

(Report of Correspondence, James A. West, P. G. M., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1932.)

CANDIDATES

We believe that now is the time when perhaps regulations designed to secure a higher class of petitioners should be considered. There is lack of Candidates at the present time. It might be well to consider whether, unless the standard is raised and admission requirements made stricter, there will not be a tendency to recoup our losses in membership and finances by again striving for quantity rather than quality.

Some of the safeguards that might be adopted would be the appearance of the candidate and his proposers before an ex-officio committee of the Lodge, composed of elective officers and Past Masters for examination. In other words if this investigation was satisfactory the petition could then be presented to the Lodge and the regulation investigation committee. Some Jurisdictions have made the Investigating Committee a standing committee of the Lodge itself, and require the petitioner and his sponsors to appear before them. A time limit between the election of the candidate and his initiation, and also a limit between each degree would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect. "That which is easily gained is lightly held," and a waiting list for candidates would be desirable if based on desirability rather than numbers.

(Report on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932.)

IMPROPER DEMANDS ON THE CANDIDATE

When a man enters Freemasonry, he is required to pay a certain sum of money as fee for the degrees. He is given to understand, perhaps not in so many words, but implicitly, that this sum covers all the expenses connected with his initiation, passing, and raising, and that there will be no additional or extra expenses. The Lodge, in a way, enters into a contract with the petitioner, and that contract must be carried out both in the letter and in the spirit. To importune the newly initiated, passed or raised Mason to provide entertainment for the Brethren in addition to this, or even to hint or intimate that such would be desirable, is a practice that can not be condemned severely enough. The editor of the Cabletow, in a very outspoken editorial, affirmed that "In one Lodge they told more than one candidate that he could not be promoted to the next higher degree unless he shelled out one hundred or one hundred and fifty pesos for a banquet. In other Lodges they are more diplomatic and merely suggest to the victim the desirability of his putting up the money for the refreshments. Cases where the candidate offers the refreshments of his own free will and accord are exceedingly rare." These statements I have heard confirmed, but I have hesitated to act on the suggestion contained in the same editorial that the Grand

Lodge follow the lead of the Grand Lodge of Montana, which, in 1869, passed a resolution prohibiting Lodges from allowing a candidate to furnish refreshments on the occasion of his receiving any of the degrees conferred therein. I believe, however, that our Grand Lodge should either pass legislation or express its opinion on this matter in unmistakable terms, in order to stop this practice which I consider unmasonic and savoring of bad faith.

(Report of Grand Master Rafael Palma, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932.)

CHAIN LETTERS

Chain letters, an ever present nuisance, have been more numerous during the past year than ever before. My attention has been called to the matter several times during the past year but I felt that the sound common sense of the brethren, would, as a rule, condemn these letters to the waste basket. I trust that every brother who receives one of these letters in the future, be its contents what it may, will refuse to continue the chain. What I have stated in regard to chain letters applies with equal force to the circulation of lottery tickets, which I understand has been attempted during the past year.

(Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Maine, 1932.)

CHIVALRY

We see that in various Grand Lodges of the United States, a recess is declared during the Annual Communication, the Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, often accompanied by members of her staff, is introduced and conducted to a seat in the East, and there is an exchange of bouquets that is "just too lovely for anything." We do not believe in this. There is a place for everything in this world and we hold that a Grand Lodge Communication is there for Masonic business and not for that kind of performances.

We have an unbounded admiration for the fair sex and recognize the splendid work done by the Order of the Eastern Star, of which we are an active member and past worthy patron; but in the interest of that splendid organization, which is now under fire in a number of Grand Jurisdictions and has already been barred from more than one, we sincerely hope that such demonstrations will be eliminated. They serve no other purpose than giving ammunition to the enemies of the Eastern Star who argue that that Order is not a whit better than the Co-Masonry condemned by all regular Masons.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, Leo Fischer, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL
CORRESPONDENCE

Rawlins, Wyoming, August 24, 1932.

To the Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Fraternal Correspondence submits its review of the proceedings of those jurisdictions which have been received in time to be considered before our Annual Communication. It is the eighteenth review prepared by the writer. While this report is written for the Masons of Wyoming, still I believe that it is read by more Masons outside this jurisdiction than by those within it. The reviewer has tried to mention those things that would be of interest and trusts that his efforts have not been in vain.

Spurious Freemasonry has shown up in Ohio and is known as the National Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Freemasons for the United States. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio has circularized all Regular Grand Lodges in the United States so they can be forewarned and forearmed. Strange as it may seem, the organization has made no attempt to gain a foothold in Ohio, except to take out a charter, but has become active in several other Grand Jurisdictions.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Grand Jurisdiction of Maryland decline to recommend for recognition any organization which cannot trace legitimate descent from one of the Grand Lodges of the British Isles and contends that no organization started in an irregular manner by the Scottish Rite can by its own declaration become a regular Masonic Lodge. This will eliminate a number of South America's Grand Bodies.

The new symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany, which recently came into existence, has not been recognized by England nor by other German Grand Lodges. Just what will become of it remains to be seen. The Grosse Gan Lodge of Germany has changed its name to the German Christian Order and thus separated itself from all Masonic bodies. It has also passed a law forbidding its members from taking any part in any body connected with the Scottish Rite.

According to The Freemason, a periodical published in London, Edinburgh Lodge No. 1 of Scotland is believed to be the lodge with the oldest record in the world. Tradition says it was formed by skilled craftsmen brought from the continent by King David the First, to build Holyrood Abbey in 1128. The oldest minutes of the lodge is dated July 31, 1599, and the lodge was then in a flourishing condition. The lodge admitted operative and non-operative members.

According to a correspondent in the New Age, the Scottish Rite magazine, Multnomah Lodge No. 1 of Oregon City, Oregon, which was instituted October 19, 1846, has the distinction of being the first Masonic lodge on the Pacific Coast.

The Maryland Grand Lodge is the only Masonic organization at the present time in which a Master Mason shall show his receipt for dues to the Tyler before he is admitted into a communication of the lodge of

which he is a member. The plan has been found quite satisfactory and has done more to get rid of dead timber than any other law passed.

Taking the last census figures for the United States, and excluding therefrom those who could not become Masons on account of not being able to qualify as such, it is said that one out of five persons thus left, is actually a Master Mason. Believe it or not, the data is an interesting item to think about.

Upon a request made a few years ago by a Grand Master of Kentucky, John H. Cowles, Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, was asked to look into the regularity of Symbolic Masonry in South America. During his recent three months' trip visiting the Supreme Councils in that part of the world, he became convinced that in every republic, regular Masonry existed and many of these Grand Bodies, upon his recommendation, were recognized by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Among them were the Grand Lodges of Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay.

California specifies in their constitution that "the indispensable qualification of a candidate for initiation is that he must have faith in God, not a nameless something, but the true God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."

I am inclined to believe that Freemasonry's idea of God is universal, and the sole requirement of the candidate is a belief in one Supreme Being whom we call the "Great Architect of the Universe." In the Landmarks of Masonry, which the Grand Jurisdiction of Wyoming has adopted, it says, "Masonry does not attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious faith of its disciples, except so far as relates to the belief in the existence of God, and what necessarily results from that belief." Therefore, according to our Grand Jurisdiction, it does not make any difference as to whose "God" it is. Each may interpret according to his own creed.

"My religion doesn't hinge
On some one rite or word;
I hold that any honest prayer
A mortal makes is heard;
To love a church is well enough,
But some get cold with pride,
An' quite forget their fellowmen
For whom the Savior died;
I fancy he best worships God,
When all is said and done,
Who tries to be from day to day
A friend to everyone."

Fraternally submitted,
J. M. LOWNDES (15),
Fraternal Correspondent.

(Report on Fraternal Correspondence, J. M. Lowndes, Reviewer,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1932.)

"FOR THINE IS THE KINGDOM"

My Brethren, do we really believe that?

O yes, I know, we have said it often enough,—too often in a manner merely formal and perfunctory,—recited it without giving a thought to its meanings, as many of us too often do our ritual, with our minds anywhere than upon the thing we are doing.

What did the Master mean when he used these words?

Was he doing no more than paying a tribute of loving and reverent homage to our Heavenly Father?

"Kingdom" means rule, government, power, control, dominion, mastership. It means the possession of the power that not only commands, but gets, instant and complete obedience—or as the Roman Centurion put it, the power that says, "Go, and he goeth; come, and he cometh; do this, and he doeth it."

Either this world is dominated and controlled by "the Principalities and Powers of Darkness" or by "the Father of Lights with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

But which is it?

As we look round about us today there is much to be seen that would tend to make us believe that it is the former, for this is what we see:

We have allowed the plain and simple life of the pioneer days to drift into a thing so infernally intricate, so infinitely involved, so confoundingly complex, that the human mind stands appalled at the thought of it. No longer are our wants few, and plain, and simple, but many and multiplex. We want so many things in such great variety and in such quick succession that half the time we don't know what we want. Our houses, our minds and our lives are so gorged with many things that we are able to digest and assimilate scarcely any of them. From the cradle to the grave it is the same. Our children have it put upon them early in life. Where once a little sister cuddled a rag-doll to her heart, she must now perforce pet a Parisian puppet festooned with fashionable furbelows. Little Bobbie must be denied his hobby-horse and must get mixed up in a meccano set. Where once "the little red schoolhouse" did the business we now have the kindergarten, the primary school, the secondary school and the high school, and these with all sorts of fads and frills fastened upon them. We must get into everything, and have everything, and "put on" a whole kennel full of "dog," even if we have to cheat our creditors and betray our friends to do it. A mortgage goes on the home so we can grab a graphanola, an auto, or a radio. Corned beef and cabbage have given away to camembert and caviar. Dad can no longer sit down to "supper" in his shirt sleeves, but must climb into dress clothes before he can be "served with dinner." We no longer dare to have a plain and simple belly-ache, but must get along with gastritis, colitis, or appendicitis. We dare not even go simply and plainly crazy, but must be cursed by a "complex." And when at last it comes to the matter of making an escape from this mundane sphere we realize that

the simple business of dying has become so elaborate a piece of procedure, that it were far cheaper had we kept walking around instead of trying to meet the "mortician's" bill. Once we might have been simply and plainly planted by an undertaker, but "them days is gone forever!"

Never was there a time when the cry of "The Preacher" of old "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!" could more appropriately be sounded, for lo, and behold, despite the "depression" we have yet found \$100,000,000 during the past year to spend on cosmetics alone—some money to spend on the frescoing of the face and the calcimining of the countenance. Add to this the further millions blown in for chewing gum and cigarettes, a paltry dozen million more, and then think what a lot of comestibles, cottages, and clothes the sum total would buy for suffering humanity!

In the midst of all this and making the muddle worse, we have been bitten by the speed-bug, and have fallen a victim to the skidding-sickness. We have developed a perfect passion for rapid motion. Nothing can go fast enough to suit us. Express trains rush us from Chicago to New York, ocean greyhounds scoot us from New York to London in a few short days, and when we don't scurry across the skies in an aeroplane, then hydroplanes or high-speed cars hurl us to hell in a jiffy. We can't be patient, or deliberate about anything. We are rabidly restless and can't bear to sit still. We must keep in motion. "Where do we go from here?" is the common cry. "We don't know where we are going, but we are on our way!" We want what we want when we want it. Ready built houses and ready-to-wear clothing are the rule. We are willing to wait for nothing. Everything is on the jump. We hurry here and there, chasing first this thing, and then that, darting about like wild water-bugs at a sewer's mouth. We are ready to "try anything once," and always crazy to try something new. When jazz fails to give us joy, then our madness manifests itself in the Marathon dance.

Realizing that something is wrong, society tries to find a cure in new laws. Then we have such a perfect pestilence of law making that humanity heaves a great sigh of relief the moment Congress or the Legislature adjourns. We have too much government in business and far too little business in government. We have a cataclysm of class-legislation, each crowd crazy to hog things for its particular class, and "to hell with the other fellow." We have a whole raft of radical legislation, and less respect for law than ever before.

"For it's always good spending weather

When the cohorts of Congress get together!"

when the sons of wild jackasses and the priest-craft of the plutocrats join forces in thumbing their noses at a patient president's plea for a balancing of the budget.

Some ways we are like the Grand Monarch who said, "After me the deluge," only we do not even want to get our feet wet.

We have eaten, drunken, and been merry, and "then some;" "Tomorrow" is here, but yet we do not want to "die"—no, not one-cent's worth. We'd much prefer to stay alive and howl long and loud about the "depression" we brought upon ourselves.

Now, what is Masonry's attitude toward all this, and what is the duty of both the institution, and its individual members in the present crisis?

What is to be done in this
 "Maddening maze of things"
 when the whole seems to be
 "Tossed by storm and flood?"

In the first place, it would seem to be, to sit tight and not rock the boat,—to be careful and conservative in thought, speech, and action, to keep from getting panicky, and by frantic and foolish outcry make things seem far worse than they really are. All down the ages Masonry has been a conservative institution and if Masonry will but keep on being Masonry, it ought not be hard for her devotees to obey Paul's injunction to "stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, and be strong."

This is not the first time the world has been in a very bad way. In Luther's day the church sold for a sum the right to sin—the church which claimed to have been entrusted by Almighty God with the business of saving men's souls, and yet the world recovered from that, and indulgences are no longer tolerated anywhere.

Whether a man, an institution, a nation, or a world will survive, will ever depend upon, in whom, he, or it, places its trust.

Today we are much like the Prodigal Son who had "wasted his substance with riotous living" and has not yet "come to himself" despite the fact that the mouths of some of us have now for some time watered for the husks upon which the prodigal's herds did feed. Yet who doubts that like the prodigal we will soon come wide awake, and then will return "as the night follows the day" to the only Source from whence cometh wisdom and strength when those of man fail. Throughout all history the prodigal son has never yet failed to return to His Father—after he has had his fling. And surely, what with devastating wars, riotous stock-gambling, high-finance, and the passionate pursuit of all sorts of get-rich-quick schemes, we, too, have now had our fling. We have faced the time so eloquently pictured by Pike "when willingness to work no longer entitles man to bread" and the next turn of the road must be back to sanity and a sobered but a sure well-being.

There never has been any question in Masonry's mind as to in Whom she put her trust, as to Whose the Kingdom was, is, and evermore shall be.

If there is one thing in all the world that signally characterizes Masonry, it is this regular and oft repeated recognition of the Great Architect as the Supreme Ruler of all. Throughout all her forms and ceremonies, from first to last, all that is said and done is said and done "To the Glory of the Great Architect of the Universe."—the kneeling Entered Apprentice is made to know it and feel it, and the Master Mason is raised from a dead level to a living perpendicular by the Power of the Great and Sacred Name.

If in no other place on earth, then at least in the Masonic Lodge, where brother meets with brother, aye, everywhere where there is gath-

ered together one or two of that "sacred band or society of friends and brothers" there at least, reigns supreme the reverent recognition of the fact that "Thine Is The Kingdom!"

For that, my brethren, is the gospel of Masonry, a gospel which proclaims with a voice whose power stirs the very soul, that a man should be valued not for what he has, but for what he is; that no brother of the mystic tie—much less the loved ones he leaves behind—shall ever suffer for want of food, shelter, or clothing, for friendly sympathy, or from inability to face the battle of life armed by the strong and sure sword of an education;—that a man should share what he has with the bereft brother who has not, never knowing how soon he, himself, may become the same bereft and distressed brother;—it proclaims the doctrine of the universal and world wide Sonship of Man under the divine Fatherhood of God, that doctrine of a human brotherhood that overleaps the barriers of creed, of color, of race, and of blood, and "conciliates true friendship among men that might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance;" a teaching that persists in presenting as a principle the truth that the Great Architect is forever and always a Creator, and never a Destroyer, that in all his vast universe there is no death, but only "Life following life forever"—a faith in his goodness, so comprehensive, so complete, so staunch and so steadfast that it regards as veriest sacrilege the simplest suggestion that He would tolerate any such thing as death;—what we call death is after all only the door through which we escape from the prison of the body into that Summerland, where lies the "Father's House" of "many mansions," and over all, and in it all, and through it all, an insistent and everlasting emphasis on the spiritual over the material, that irradiates and illuminates it, even as does the May sun the mists of morning, with a freshness, a brightness, a divine refulgence that bends the knee, bows the head, and makes one thank God for his own great gift of Being!

"For Thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory, forever, Amen."

(Louis Block, P. G. M., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1932.)

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY

These reports show a healthy condition in nearly all Lodges. Owing to financial conditions and the natural lull after such an advancement during and following the war, there has been a net loss of 635 the past year; 773 have died, and 791 suspended, leaving a total membership March 1, 1932 of 43,250. The largest lodge is Deering, No. 183, with a membership of 960. The smallest is Excelsior, No. 151, with a membership of 34.

(Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, Grand Lodge of Maine, 1932.)

I have no recommendations to offer as to new or additional legislation; however, I do have a suggestion to make with reference to the future; I hope we will keep in close touch with the ancient landmarks and ancient charges of Freemasonry and not permit any encroachments from any source and that we will keep free from any and all entanglements with all and every movement or organization. Our work is to teach the philosophy of Masonic living, and to do this will require all the time and effort of our lodges. Nothing will weaken Freemasonry more certainly than for Masonry to get entangled in outside affairs. I hope we shall attend to our own affairs and do that well.

Masonry seems to have digressed from fundamentals and become imbued with the commercial and social spirit of the age and many Worshipful Masters and Brethren have forgotten the true functions of Freemasonry. The fundamentals of Freemasonry have not been changed and the work of the lodge is to confer the degrees in an intelligent manner so that the candidate will be inspired to live a well rounded Masonic life, and when this is done in the lodge the officers of the lodge will find that the brethren will at once take more interest in Masonry.

(Address of Grand Master, Ira H. Church, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1932.)

DEGREE WORK

It became necessary for the Grand Master to take summary action because a few of the brethren in a lodge permitted their zeal in exemplifying the Second Section of the Third Degree to override their good judgment.

Particularly reprehensible at the time was the attitude assumed by several, who sought to condone their actions by citing instances of similar happenings in other lodges.

There seems to be prevalent a mistaken idea as to what constitutes an effective rendition of the Second Section. It is decidedly not the intention to countenance the introduction of any thing that promotes levity or that conduces to render hazardous what is meant to be a solemn rite. The avowed desire is to impress upon the initiate that he has made a pledge. In no better manner can one accomplish this than through the use of his voice. Through this medium one can register all the needed emotions. And he is sadly lacking in the use of God's richest gift to man who fails to take full advantage of its range in portraying this most solemn degree. And in no other way can so striking an effect be produced.

(Address of Grand Master W. Stanley Naughtright, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1932.)

DE MOLAY

American Grand Lodges differ on the subject of the De Molay Order for Boys. Certainly, they do not differ as to it not being a Masonic Order. They agree on that point, notwithstanding the association of the name with Masonic Knight Templary. Still, they differ. On the one

side are those who consider it a modern excrescence which must be knocked off with the emblem of authority. On the other side are those who hug the excrescence both as a duty and a pleasure. Between these two extremes exist opinions as varied as the hues of a chameleon. The fact is, of course, that there is no lawful connection between Freemasonry and De Molay, although its choice of a name, coupled with unbridled enthusiasm over the boys, often affords grounds for a belief to the contrary. In a number of Jurisdictions De Molay meets in Masonic temples, causing it to be viewed as a junior Masonic organization. To this view De Molay apparently contributes, for it is stated that the law or rule of its Grand Council requires that a Chapter must be sponsored either by a Masonic Lodge or by a group of individual Masons. In a number of instances, Lodges or groups respond favourably; consequently, any laches on the part of De Molay becomes fastened on the Masonic fraternity. Owing to defective leadership in De Molay, Sunday observance is not invariable. Sponsors permit chapters to meet on Sundays and confer degrees on candidates; basket-ball and other competitive games are permitted on the same hallowed day. Yet Masonry teaches Sunday observance; the Decalogue is regarded as that moral law which forms part of the general body of Masonry. Masonry prohibits Lodge meetings on Sundays, save for the burial of the dead, when necessary on that day. While there are Jurisdictions to whom the association of the Craft with De Molay is anathema, there is, apparently, a fairly large Church of Laodicea in the Masonry of the United States.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon,
P. S. G. D. Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of
Western Australia, 1932.)

Regardless of what we think of boys and girls, they are stubborn facts. They have been with us from time immemorial and will continue to be. Whether Masonry should interest itself with them in the formative period of their lives is a question. Regardless of the viewpoint, Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, summarizes the difficulties as follows:

"Boys and agriculture are equal and parallel sufferers from a plethora of advisers, whose numbers, good intentions, and volubility, as well as output, cannot be excelled by any other industry. Advice on both these themes has increased in geometric ratio to the population, multiplied by the increase in means of communication. In the case of both boys and agriculture, that advice makes Jeremiah look like a dumb neophyte—or, as we modernly put it—a piker. The lamentations poured out upon the heads of both boys and farmers are firmly rooted in sorrow and look to a future of complete darkness through which no star of hope dares stab a single ray.

"Another point of similarity lies in the antiquity of our respective industries. It is said that King Tut, when his sleep of centuries was rudely disturbed by archeologists, held in his hand a clay tile upon which was written a farewell address, which began with the lamenta-

tions that the boys of that day were ruining the country, and wound up with copious advice upon the farm problem. * * *

"No matter how ornery or low-down our boys may be at times, we nevertheless shall continue to rear, berate, cherish, castigate, forgive, and eternally to love 'em. Our devotion is instinctive and universal. We cannot help it. Consciously or unconsciously we see in the boy the man who will carry on what was passed down to us, and finish what we have started. We advise them copiously and inconsistently against the very errors we personify. We lecture them sternly against our own shortcomings. This is because we want them to be better men than we are. We expect them to straighten out into 'homers' all the foul balls that have glanced off our bat."

Any organization that has for its object educating the boy of today, who is to be leader in the years to come, is not merely serviceable, but a necessity.

South Australia and Victoria appear to have adopted the "Progressive" idea. The statistics of the Order of De Molay show only a loss of 4000 in their membership for the year 1931 out of an active membership of 112,000. This would indicate that the average American boy is taking an interest in an organization based upon Clean Thinking, Clean Speaking, and Clean Living. The records of the Boy Scouts and other youth movements are along the same lines.

(Report on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932.)

I am convinced that the work being done for our young people through the order of the De Molay for the boys and the Order of the Rainbow for the girls by the Masonic Fraternity and Order of the Eastern Star is very much worth while.

These two orders are not to be considered as training schools for future members in either the Masonic or Eastern Star Orders, and do not constitute any part of either, but the lessons taught to our young people cannot help being conducive of good and in pointing the way to more wholesome and useful lives.

It speaks well for our Order and for that of the Eastern Star when prominent men and women are willing to supervise and encourage the boys and girls of our state and nation in learning and practicing the lessons taught by these two Orders for the younger generation.

(Grand Master LeRoy A. Foot, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Montana, 1932.)

EFFECT OF THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION ON FREEMASONRY IN THE PACIFIC

Brethren, the whole world is faced to-day with a condition of economic chaos and social upheaval threatening the fabric of civilization and bordering upon a condition of disruption. This isolated sun-kissed land, lapped by the waves of the Pacific Ocean, is not immune from the severe impact of these unsettling, imponderable, and disruptive forces.

What, if any, are the influences which Masonry, and especially Masonry in New Zealand, is prepared to exercise amid this world-wide economic welter? What contribution is our ancient Craft in these Southern Seas prepared to make to the salvage of the wreck of hopes and homes and helpless human beings so mercilessly wrought by the Great War which ceased just 13 years ago, and of which we are now experiencing the cruel aftermath? Does not the expression "Masonry in the Pacific" itself suggest the right answer, indeed the only answer, if we are to be true to our Masonic faith and prepared to translate our commendable principles into the practice of our daily lives, whether in the home or in the sphere of our vocational activities, to the definite advantage of the whole social organism of which for better or for worse and whether we be rich or poor, peer or peasant, we form an integral part? I suggest that we may usefully interpret "Masonry in the Pacific" as connoting a stable structure in an environment of peace, based upon fraternal harmony and goodwill. Brethren, stability and fraternity have ever been worthy principles and objectives of our Ancient Order. Never has there been greater need for their promotion throughout the world than there is today, and never has there been a more profound consciousness among earnest-minded thinking men that, during this post-war period of reconstruction, and thereafter in the days that will follow, the latter (Fraternity) must be a condition of the former (Stability.) Let us then be not content to play the part of the priest or the Levite in the Biblical story of the good Samaritan, treating as of no concern to ourselves the wounds and scars of stricken humanity, on the ground that it is afflicted with a world malady for which an impersonal world outside our own ambit, must find a remedy. Let us rather, like the good Samaritan, contribute our definite quota to its remedial treatment and avoid doing or saying anything which may aggravate or intensify the malady. If the peace and the progress of the world depend upon Stability, and if Stability be founded nowadays upon Fraternity, should not we, who belong to the oldest existing Order of Fraternity in the world, make our Craft a solid nucleus of fraternal effort, recognized as such by the uninitiated community amongst whom we live, radiating around us, and inoculating others with, the inspiring spirit of brotherhood and the consciousness that we are all members one of the other and that if one member suffers, all the members suffer likewise. Thus may we not only develop greater mutual sympathy and helpfulness, but assist in breaking down those antagonisms, suspicions and prejudices which hurt grievously those who entertain them and which are so often based upon sheer lack of personal knowledge, friendly association and frank interchange of views and confidences. As Masons we come together happily and confidently from different strata of society and from very varied professions and occupations. Abandoning all social distinctions as we enter the portals of our respective lodges, conscious that upon whatever rung of Fortune's ladder we may each have our footing, as children of the same Heavenly Father, as well as members of the Craft, we are brethren in truth as well as in

profession. We are also reminded significantly by the L—1, one of the working tools of our Second Degree, that we are all sprung from the same stock, partakers of the same nature and sharers in the same hope and that a time will assuredly come when all distinctions, save those of goodness and virtue shall cease and death, the great leveller of all human greatness, shall reduce to the same condition all that is mortal of us.

How then can Fraternity, and thereby Stability, be most effectually promoted? Our instinct, as well as the inculcation of the basic Masonic virtues, point the way to the exercise of brotherly love and relief as the means of providing on the one hand much-needed encouragement and sympathy to our despondent brethren who have lost heart through unwonted adversity, and on the other, material assistance to those who are faced with serious impoverishment or destitution. To many of the former a message of faith or hope for the future is often the truest form of charity, and costs the donor nothing but the exercise of intelligent optimism and genuinely altruistic sympathy. To the latter the practice of prudent philanthropy according to our means and opportunities may prove to be a veritable golden bridge in spanning one of life's most perilous swamps and enabling the exhausted traveller to reach, under more settled conditions, the firm shore of revived and progressive prosperity. But unless it be prudent, unless head and heart act in concert, such philanthropy may breed on the part of the recipient loss of self-respect and mendicancy—a toxic condition more calculated than any other to undermine the virility and the capacity for progress of both nations and individuals. It may likewise, through the discovery of unsuspected unworthiness or even imposture, be instrumental on the part of a generous-minded benefactor in drying up, for ever, thereafter, the fount of benevolence, the source from which flows the most generous impulses of mankind. Judiciously administered relief, bestowed without ostentation or patronage, upon those who, however depressed our own fortunes may be, are lower down on Fortune's ladder than ourselves, is admittedly meritorious and indeed part of the moral obligation of all members of our Craft. But prevention is always better than cure, and sound and constructive edification, than the underpinning or patching up of an ill-founded, jerry-built structure. Fraternity can be exercised not merely by sympathetic alleviation of actual and experienced misfortunes, but also by far-sighted prevention of those conditions which in many instances eventuate in their occurrence. Such constructive, as opposed to eleemosynary, brotherhood does not consist in depriving others of the fruits of honest toil or even of those which good fortune or opportunity may have poured into their lap, but rather in providing for our fellow countrymen of normal capacity and honest endeavors, so far as circumstances permit, the fullest opportunities for self-development, in the best interests alike of themselves and of the State. Propinquity to the border-line of poverty and distress and incapacity to face the adverse swing of the economic pendulum are often due simply to lack of training or opportunity. No form of fraternal enterprise is more con-

ductive to stability than that which seeks to provide suitable education for the young or opportunities for the exercise of the particular talents or accomplishments of those of more mature age. It is significant and suggestive that the scheme of Educational Science so liberally promoted and financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York receives generous support from our Masonic brethren in the United States of America as a form of edification and prudent investment.

There are in every community many unreasoning pessimists who, through lack of inherent steadfastness, become, during periods of transient depression such as this, bewildered and panic-stricken, and apt to disseminate unreasoning panic among others in their environment. The yellow lupin which is now flowering is a splendid symbol of a much-needed form of courageous and cohesive philanthropy. The drifting sands of the seashore resemble the unthinking and constitutionally unstable multitude, tossed about by the winds of conflicting opinion and their own fluctuating fortunes. But when once the yellow lupin becomes established in their unfertile and mobile environment it checks their drift, gives substance and cohesion to their texture and enriches them with fertility derived through their roots from God's pure fresh vitalizing air, the ultimate result being a remunerative national asset in the form of firm, highly-productive soil. To those who, although displaying reason and good judgment when life's weatherglass is at "Set fair" become, through temperament or lack of character unstable in themselves and unsettling to others, when clouds temporarily obscure the sunshine of prosperity or success, a Freemason, like the radiant lupin, with his cheerful demeanor, unerring plumb rule, and a philosophy based upon the doctrine of Stability, can usefully afford relief and a saner and more balanced outlook upon life's problems and difficulties.

Let us then, brethren, in these and other ways and each in his appointed sphere, do all in our power, with the binding influence of fraternal effort, to add strength, individually and collectively, to all that is unstable and unstabilizing in our environment during the coming year.

(Address of Grand Master, Bro. The Right Hon. Lord Bledisloe,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, 1931.)

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

It was my pleasure this year to attend the Grand Chapter of Oklahoma O. E. S. in McAlester, at which time I was invited to make an address and every courtesy was extended to me. I have also had the pleasure of attending several joint meetings of the Eastern Star and Masons, and I think that these meetings have all been instructive and successful.

Very few Masons realize the great good the Order of the Eastern Star is doing for our Masonic Homes. In these homes they pay all doctor bills, employ three nurses regularly, and in addition to this expense spend thousands of dollars each year for clothing, furniture and other necessities which otherwise would have to be furnished by the Masonic lodges.

It was my good fortune this year to be present at our Masonic Home on Christmas Eve, at a party arranged by Sister Lela Boles, Worthy Grand Matron, who spent many days buying clothing and arranging for presents to make our children and old folks happy on Christmas, and we owe to Sister Boles and the Order of the Eastern Star a debt of gratitude for the wonderful cooperation that is given in the conduct of the Masonic Homes.

(Address of Grand Master, Claude M. March, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, 1932.)

Another matter which has caused me serious concern during my tenure of office is the attitude which we, as members of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, should take in regard to an organization known as the Order of the Eastern Star, which admits Masons to its membership. It is not, however, and never can be a truly Masonic body because of the admission of women to its membership.

In this Loyalist province we have always prided ourselves upon following in the footsteps of the United Grand Lodge of England in regard to Masonic procedure. I should like therefore at this time to direct your attention to a recommendation passed by the board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia on February 28, 1929, which reads as follows:

"The Board recommends that no Freemason of this Jurisdiction be permitted to attend any meeting of, or be a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and that no meeting of the Order of the Eastern Star be permitted in any Lodge room."

This recommendation, it may be stated, is in strict accordance with the attitude previously adopted, after careful consideration, by the Grand Lodges of both England and Ireland.

Coming yet near home, we find M.'.W.'.Bro. Walter S. Harrington, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, addressing his Grand Lodge brethren at their recent annual communication at Kingston, Ontario, in these words:

"One would have thought that there was no room for doubt as to the attitude of our Grand Lodge towards the Order of the Eastern Star after the pronouncement by M.'.M.'.Bro. Ponton in 1923, and the clear and concise statement of our position by M.'.W.'.Bro. Rowland in 1927. If after these repeated warnings Freemasons persist in openly or tacitly recognizing this Order as being directly or indirectly connected with our organization, or having any claims upon their time or attention prejudicial to the duty they owe their Lodge, there will, in my opinion, be no course open to our Grand Lodge but to adopt some more drastic means of disciplining the offenders."

Speaking personally, therefore, I feel strongly that this Grand Lodge of New Brunswick should place itself on record as disapproving of members of this Grand Jurisdiction devoting to the Order of the

Eastern Star any of that time and energy which might more properly be given to furthering the work of their own Lodges, to which certainly they owe their undivided allegiance.

(Address of Grand Master, Stanley M. Wetmore, Grand Lodge
Proceedings of New Brunswick, 1932.)

EDUCATION

I deem it not inopportune to call the attention of the Craft to dangers impending our public school systems. The burden of taxation is galling the shoulders of our citizenry to such a degree that some of our best people are beginning to murmur at the cost of their maintenance. Already school terms are being reduced and in some places the system has almost broken down for lack of financial support. Education has ever been the peculiar care of Masonry. Our Constitution provides that the Master and Wardens of each particular Lodge shall constitute a standing Committee on Education. If this concern for educational facilities was ever so narrow as to be confined to children of Masons, that time is passed, because the only hope for education of the children of today, whether the parentage be Masonic or profane, lies in our system of public schools. I know many of the Craft are inclined to view with alarm any effort on the part of the Fraternity to influence legislation. I yield to no man in my determination to keep Freemasonry free from the breath of partisan politics, but I say frankly that if the occasion arises where the existence and advancement of our public schools is threatened, I shall feel no qualms in leading as many of the Craft as will follow me to the hustings in its defense. Our present system of public schools is our only guaranty of equality of opportunity. It is the priceless heritage handed down to us by our fathers, and its continuance is worthy of any sacrifice that we may be called upon to make.

(Grand Master's Address, Samuel Pasco, Grand Master,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1932.)

A few years ago, many Jurisdictions encouraged the establishment of a Federal Department of Education in Washington with a member in the President's Cabinet. Today one seldom sees any indication that the subject has had the slightest attention. In one Jurisdiction during the present year a resolution was offered urging a Federal Department. The Grand Master took occasion to condemn any such movement on the grounds that it was entering into a political controversy. Just how timid Grand Lodges should be in matters of this kind, no one is capable of saying. In looking over the history of Masonry in the United States, few will deny the fact that Masonry has played an important part in crystallizing public opinion regarding matters of national importance. It seems a little far-fetched to say that the organization of a Department of Education is a political question. If so, the New Mexico Grand Lodge has been in politics several times, because this Grand Lodge did,

on more than one occasion, pass a resolution urging the establishment of this same Department of Education.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, Thomas J. Hall, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1932.)

EMERGENCY COUNCIL OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

My attention was called in March of this year, to the Emergency Council of Fraternal Organizations in the United States which was then in process of organization, requesting that I take the matter under consideration and report what my attitude would be in the matter. The purpose of the organization included Americanism, combating money hoarding, church attendance, normal buying, fighting organized crime and ethical training. I gave the matter careful consideration, and while at first I hesitated to reject the proposition, considering the distinguished names among the list of its incorporators, I did not give my approval, feeling that it was my duty to protect Masonry in Maine from embarking on an enterprise far outside the purposes of the Order. The purposes of the organization may be most worthy but I believe it would be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks of Masonry and a violation of our obligation. "Foreign entanglements" should be avoided in Masonry as well as by the United States.

(Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Maine, 1932.)

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

At the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge held on Tuesday, November 17, 1931, there was a motion adopted to appoint a committee—with the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Brother George W. Livingston, as Chairman and he to select his associates—to consider the advisability of this Grand Lodge to open an Employment Bureau for the fraternity, and to make their report at the Semi-Annual Communication in May, 1932.

The Committee was formed and have spent much time and effort in the study of this very important work, and now desire to place before you the following information for your careful consideration and action:

There is known, at this time, that fourteen (14) Grand Jurisdictions, throughout the United States, with an aggregate membership of 1,603,825, have in operation employment bureaus, and from the figures that have been compiled for their reports for the year 1930-1931, it shows that they have been very successful and the results most gratifying.

The figures show that there were 29,221 applications for employment filed, and, of these, there were 17,732 positions secured for the applicants, being about 67 per cent placement of those filed.

The total cost of the maintenance of these bureaus was approximately, \$79,500, or about \$5,700 per bureau, and the average cost of each position secured was, approximately, \$4.54.

With these facts in mind, Brethren, your committee also brings to your attention the present serious situation that confronts the majority

of our subordinate lodges, brought about by the tremendous wave of depression and unemployment that has swept through our country during the past two years, and with the outlook for a change at this time not very bright.

From the reports received from the several lodges to date, it shows that the majority of them have a great number of brethren on their books that are unable to pay their dues, due to the unemployment and short time, working conditions; and it becomes a matter for serious thought for these lodges to pay their indebtedness to this Grand Lodge. This is also serious thought for this Grand Lodge, and we should try to relieve this situation, if there is any possible way.

Under date of April 19, 1932, your committee sent a communication to the various lodges throughout the Jurisdiction, requesting information regarding the number of their members that were unemployed. While the time from the date of this letter and the date of this report was very short and the lodges did not have ample time to make a canvass of their members so that exact figures might be submitted, the replies from those who have made a report show the above conditions existing, to say nothing of the pleas for assistance, which are too innumerable to mention.

In this Grand Lodge, there are a total of one-hundred and twenty-three (123) subordinate lodges, with a membership of 34,165, and are divided as follows: 38 city lodges, with a membership of 20,376 and 85 country lodges, with a membership of 13,789. Figures, as shown by this tentative report, reveal that there are 440 members unemployed in the city, and 153 members unemployed in the country; and in 99 per cent of the cases the brethren have lost their positions through no fault of their own.

The time has come when we must practice the tenets of our profession, more especially that of RELIEF, and there is no good reason as to why this Grand Lodge should not take the lead in this Jurisdiction in this great work of trying to help the individual brother to help himself, more especially when the very foundation of this Grand Body depends on the individual brother and the payment of his dues; for, without both of these, we could not exist.

Your committee submits these facts for your earnest consideration with the hope that a recommendation will be adopted that this Grand Lodge will establish an employment bureau and will make available such a sum as the Grand Master may, in his discretion, see fit to name, in no case, however, to exceed the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, for maintenance of the same.

(Report of Employment Bureau Committee, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1932.)

FINANCES

While the committee feels that entertainment and refreshments are of great value in stimulating Masonic fellowship, it is of the opinion that there is a general misunderstanding of Masonic policy in these mat-

ters. Most Masons seem to feel that everything in the way of entertainment and refreshments provided by Masonic lodges should be free, and may even believe that it is against the Code to charge for any Masonic functions. So far as the committee has been able to determine, there are no such restrictions. While the spirit and teachings of Masonry are certainly opposed to lodges using paid entertainments as a means of deriving income, there is no reason or justice in insisting that Masonic lodges provide the comparatively small percentage of their membership that attends such functions more in the way of entertainment and refreshments than those members who partake of these gifts pay as dues. The committee believes that it is perfectly proper, and certainly good common sense for lodges whose income has been materially impaired to make a sufficient charge for entertainment and refreshments to offset the expense of them. This is already being done by some lodges and contrary to what might have been expected, it has increased rather than decreased the interest and attendance of the members.

(Committee on Financial Research, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1932.)

Depression, bank failures and distress leave in their wake ruin and disgrace. It is unfortunate that in a number of instances officers charged with the responsibility of protecting the finances of the Lodge have failed in their obligations. In a number of cases it was necessary to order the Treasurer, or Secretary, removed and the books properly audited and turned over to their successors. This condition is brought about by failure on the part of the membership of the Lodge to see that its books are audited annually and that proper supervision is had over all receipts and disbursements.

Several instances have been presented of financial distress brought about principally as a result of financial mismanagement. Annual dues should be sufficient for the proper conduct of Lodge business; the fees should become a sort of emergency fund and devoted especially to charities and other similar purposes. I find that many Lodges collect a minimum of dues; a Lodge which charges no more dues than the per capita tax paid to the Grand Lodge is certainly not well financed. Some of the first Lodges to seek relief at the hands of the Grand Lodge are those Lodges which collect the smallest amount of dues. I therefore recommend that an amount be fixed as the minimum dues, which amount shall be sufficient to pay per capita tax and afford a small amount for the payment of legitimate expenses and Lodge charities.

(Grand Master Ray V. Denslow, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1932.)

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The fact has lately been brought to my attention that there are few, if any, good books on Freemasonry on the shelves of our public libraries. A non-Mason desiring to inform himself on the nature, aims,

and history of our Fraternity is unable to obtain reliable literature on the subject. The data most liable to fall into his hands are those elaborated by enemies of Freemasonry. A few standard works on the Craft and its wonderful work for the uplift of humanity, donated to our public libraries for the purpose of circulation, would do a great deal towards offsetting the harm done to our cause by the dissemination of information derogatory to Freemasonry. These books would also be available to Masons desirous of improving their knowledge of matters Masonic. They would do their work silently, efficiently, year after year, and compared with the results, the outlay would be ridiculously small.

I recommend that the Committee on Education endeavor to obtain from our official Masonic libraries the donation to the National Library and other libraries of any duplicates they may have of standard works on Freemasonry suitable for this purpose, and that a small appropriation be made for the purchase of such books if the same cannot be obtained otherwise.

(Report of Grand Master Rafael Palma, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Philippine Islands, 1932.)

GOOD OF THE ORDER

Open Lodge at the appointed time. Conduct the business of the Lodge in a dignified, orderly manner, then close. The Brethren who care to visit may do so with more freedom and less disturbance after Lodge than in it. Those who want to go home may go.

Past Masters should be frequently seen (in the Lodge), but not too often heard.

The quickest and surest way to ruin a good Lodge is to continue the same Brethren in office from year to year. The best talent is frequently on the side lines.

If your Lodge officers persist and insist on banking Lodge funds with their own, put them under bond. You and they will be embarrassed sooner or later. The bond will protect against financial loss.

If you have any improvement upon the Ritualistic work, submit it to the Committee on Ritual. But until the approval of that committee is had, follow your Ritual literally and strictly.

The Grand Lodge will give permission to smoke in Lodge to all Brethren who smoke in their church. All others must refrain.

The little things as well as the big ones make Freemasonry different. The big things force recognition and obedience. Neglect of the little ones will bring your Lodge to the level of just another meeting.

Every Mason worthy of the name is proud of his apron. He is never properly clothed and should not be permitted to sit in Lodge unless he is wearing it.

Are you a Freemason or just a member of the Lodge?

(Grand Master, Harvey F. Ake, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1932.)

REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

GO TO CHURCH

It seemed advisable that at a time when the religious fr Community were in need of reenforcement, an organization like Freemasonry which, while independent of all religious denominations and in no way claiming to be a religion, nevertheless possesses a very definite religious basis, should declare itself to the world at large. I therefore suggested that on a Sunday, there should be a demonstration by the Fraternity throughout the State in the interest of the Church. The first Sunday in November was rather arbitrarily selected and the Friday evening before that Sunday was recommended to the Brethren of the Jewish faith. The response of the Lodges to this request was thrilling. It is difficult to secure definite figures of attendance but estimates made by the District Deputies indicate that over 60,000 men attended Church on those two days. Aside from the actual number however, the State-wide announcement of the holding of hundreds of church services throughout the State, attended by Masonic Lodges was stimulating and informing to the world. The many letters of commendation which have come to me from all parts of the State indicate that this action was of great value and moment as indicating a definite alignment of the Fraternity with the religious forces of the different communities.

(Address of Grand Master Charles H. Johnson, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1932.)

REDUCTION OF INITIATION FEES

Although no change in fees has been made by the great majority of our Lodges, nevertheless there has been a substantial tendency to reduce the fees, evidenced by the number of Lodges which have submitted amendments to by-laws to that effect. While I have uniformly approved these amendments, upon the theory that it is a question which each Lodge must settle for itself, nevertheless unless the circumstances are unusual, I believe it is a mistake for our Lodges to reduce fees even during the present financial stringency. The reduction of fees tends to cheapen our Fraternity and in the long run does not, I believe, result in any advantage to the particular Lodge. Experience in the past in our own and its allied organizations indicates that a reduction in fees tends to lower the standard of membership and ultimately has tended to even reduce the number of petitioners. I do not believe that the man who will be deterred from membership because of a small difference in initiation fee should be encouraged to join the fraternity. In a modified sense Masonic membership is a luxury, and no man should expend his money for that purpose if the necessities of himself and his family are such that a small difference in the original charge will prevent his presenting a petition. Nor do I regard the present reduction in the number of petitions as an evil. In our general average as an organization in this jurisdiction we might better devote our attention to digesting the membership which we already have, than to expend our efforts to increase membership and devote our time to the mere initiation of candidates.

While the reduction in revenue may necessitate a corresponding reduction in expenditures, that also is not an unmixed evil.

(Address of Grand Master, Robert B. Gaylord, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932.)

JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE

As the Freemasons of America this year are joining in the celebration of the Bicentenary of the birth of our most illustrious Mason, GEORGE WASHINGTON, so the Freemasons of Germany have taken an active part in the commemoration of the Centenary of the death of JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE, philosopher, poet and Mason. To them we extend hearty greetings and express our admiration of those profound ideas, which from the beginning of our country have exerted so powerful an influence upon the thought and ideals of our own country. GOETHE'S last words were the words of Masonry as his great spirit cried out for "More Light!" In Europe, GOETHE; in America, WASHINGTON! In the cherished memories of these immortal Brothers the Masonry of the two continents may join in gratitude to the Grand Architect, that it was given to our shining rolls already adorned with mighty names to shine with the lustre of these two immortals.

(Address of Grand Master Charles H. Johnson, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1932.)

THE PHILOSOPHY OF KRAUSE

Let us see what this great student has to offer us. But, before going further and in order to fully understand his particular treatment of the subject, it is necessary that we know something of the man and his environment. Krause was born in Germany in 1781 and lived at a time when great attention was being directed toward the humanizing and rationalizing of law in its relation to social development. At such a time the ideas of human brotherhood and the rational claims of society were dominant, so that it is only natural that we find him seeking an organization with this as one of its objectives. Accordingly, he became a Mason and at once in his learned and idealized manner entered into a critical and philosophical study of the Institution. He was one of the founders of the Masonic literature of that period and with respect to these writings it is said that he was too far in advance of the time to be understood fully, beyond a small circle of friends and disciples. Unfortunately, the limits of the permissible public discussion of Masonic symbols were then limited and the liberty of the individual member to interpret these for himself was not wholly conceded by the Masons; so it is not surprising that Krause met the fate of so many scholars of the Craft. His name even more than those of Preston, Delcho, Oliver, and others warns us that honest ignorance, zealous bigotry, and well-meaning intolerance are to be found even among sincere and fraternal seekers for Light.

Being one of the leaders of the legal thought of the period in which he lived, it is only natural that his system of legal philosophy and his system of Masonic philosophy should be closely related. For example, he tells us that: Law is but the skeleton of the social order clothed upon by the flesh and blood of morality. Among primitive people law is no more than a device to keep the peace and regulate the remedy of private war. In time it is taken over by the state and is able to suppress violence and aspires to even greater ends—seeking not only to preserve order but to render justice—such is our present state.

The maintenance of society, and the promotion of its welfare depends on much besides law. Even in its original and humble rule of preserving the peace, law was by no means first in importance.

Ancient religions and their moral teachings held men in check long before law was established. And thus beginning as one, religion, morals, and law have slowly differentiated into three controlling and regulating agencies which today help maintain the social order.

Religion governs men so far as it is a regulating agency, by supernatural sanctions.

Morality by the sanction of private conscience, fortified by public opinion.

Law by the sanction of force of organized society.

Each is able to employ its sanction systematically in maintaining society, but to do so it must be wielded by an organization.

Accordingly, we find the church giving force to religion and the state assuming and putting itself behind the law.

But what and where is the organization that gives system and effectiveness to the force of morality?

Here, Krause tells us, is the post of the Masonic Order.

World-wide, respecting every honest creed but requiring adherence to none. Teaching obedience to states, but confining itself to no one of them. It looks to religion on one side and the law upon the other and standing upon the solid, middle-ground of the universal moral sentiments of mankind, puts behind them a force of tradition and organizes the mighty sanction of human disapproval.

Thus he conceives that Masonry is working hand in hand with church and state in organizing and furthering the conditions of social progress. And since society thus being held up by the three pillars of the social order, religion, morals and law; wisdom, strength and beauty is making for human perfection.

Masonry, therefore, in its usefulness to society under the philosophical interpretation of Krause serves as an agency to reach that peak of social perfection for which the world is striving and which will be the salvation of our present state of civilization, and where we also as individual members of the Fraternity, may, through a study and assimilation of its teachings, attain that personal perfection of character which will at last entitle us to be fitted as living stones in that house not built by hands, eternal in the heavens.

Such, very briefly, is outlined the relation of Masonry to the philosophy of law and government, as conceived by one who has left his mark on the history of each.

(David E. Beatty, Winner of Milwaukee County Speakers' Forum, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1932.)

LIFE MEMBERSHIP OREGON LIFE MEMBERSHIP PLAN

Most of you brethren are familiar with this subject. If your Grand Master has had a "hobby" during his year of office, I presume this subject of memberships might be so classified. I have spoken at length upon this question in all my visits. During such times and conditions as we are now experiencing, it is only natural to think along lines of financing our constituent lodges for the future.

Last June when I was elected to the high honor of Grand Master it was my earnest desire to be of service to the craft; to bring to the constituent lodges some plan to assist them in solving their problems; and to create a greater interest in our fraternity if possible. To my mind there was only one way it could be done, namely, to stimulate enthusiasm in the lodges. I set up three objectives and have devoted most of my year to their accomplishment. First: Masonic education to our lodges in groups. This we have brought about by interesting a number of the most illustrious Master Masons in our Grand Jurisdiction to organize a Lodge of Research to disseminate Masonic knowledge to the craft. Second: Masonic education for the individual Master Mason. This to be made possible through a Grand Lodge library. Third: To formulate a plan to assist in solving the financial difficulties of so many of our lodges. This last objective appears to be a real problem. However, I am convinced that it can be done; not over night, nor in two or three years, but over a period of thirty years it can be accomplished and the longer it continues the greater will the resources become.

This plan is based upon life memberships. All funds received for life memberships are to be paid into a perpetual trust fund handled by the Grand Lodge as trustee. These funds to be invested in securities that are eligible for trust funds, and only the highest classification of them. At the close of each year a dividend shall be declared from the earnings, and a check mailed to each constituent lodge for its share based upon the amount of money it has invested. In other words, if a lodge has \$200.00 invested and the average rate is five per cent, the lodge would receive a check for \$10.00. Our Life Membership Committee has worked out the minimum fees as follows:

All brethren under 35 years of age	\$150.00
All brethren under 50 years of age and over 35.....	125.00
All brethren 50 years of age or over.....	100.00

A brother desiring to take advantage of this plan makes application to his lodge for a life membership and if granted he pays to the Secretary of his lodge the amount of the fee. The Secretary forwards this

money to the Grand Secretary, who deposits it to the credit of the perpetual Life Membership Fund and there it stays forever. The lodge can never draw it out even at the death of the member, but continues to receive the earnings each year as time goes on. Let us take for example a lodge with 100 members and two per cent of their members take out a life membership each year for a period of thirty years at the fee of \$100.00 each. That lodge will have \$6,000.00 in the fund drawing interest, payable to it in cash at the close of each year, to be used for the advancement of Masonry in its community. During this thirty years over forty of these sixty brethren will have passed away, but they continue to make their yearly contribution to the support of the lodge from the original investment. I doubt if there is a lodge in the state but what has several brethren who would gladly take out life memberships, when assured that the principal will remain intact and that their lodge will continue to receive the annual earnings as long as our fraternity continues to exist. There is nothing compulsory about this plan, but is simply a voluntary act by any brother who desires to pay up his dues for life and at the same time to make a permanent contribution to Masonry. I am convinced that it is sound in principle and over a period of time will solve the financial difficulties of our constituent lodges. It compels us to conserve our resources and will materially assist in estimating our income.

(Address of Grand Master, H. L. Toney, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1932.)

REPORT OF LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The special committee appointed at the annual Communication to study a plan for Life Memberships submitted the following report covering a plan for Life Membership in the jurisdiction which report was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Oregon:

We, Your Life Membership Committee, submit the following report for the consideration of this Grand Lodge:

On September 26th the first meeting of the committee was held and life membership plans were discussed. Since then a number of meetings have been called and a Life Membership Plan carefully worked out with the advice and assistance of the actuary of a large life insurance company.

The average dues charged by the lodges throughout the state was used as the basis in determining the amount to be charged for life memberships.

We would call your attention to the fact that under the plan, no lodge is required to embrace it, it being left optional so that, in adopting this Life Membership Plan, you give to the lodges so desiring the privilege of putting it into effect in their lodges.

Also, the figures submitted for the cost of life memberships are minimum figures that in our judgment are safe to make the plan a suc-

cess. However, any lodge feeling that the minimum rates are too low for the dues charged in their lodge, may increase the rates if it so desires.

The outline of the plan is as follows:

1. Minimum cost of life membership:

Ages 21 to 35 inclusive	\$150.00
Ages 36 to 50 inclusive	125.00
Ages 51 and over	100.00

2. All money received for life memberships to be sent to the Grand Secretary.

3. The Grand Secretary shall place such money in the Life Membership Fund, which is a trust fund.

4. The Grand Secretary shall issue the Life Membership Certificates.

5. The Grand Secretary will keep the accounts to show how much money each lodge has in the fund.

6. The holder of a life membership may transfer to another lodge in this state and his life membership is transferred to that lodge, and the Grand Secretary will transfer the money paid for such life membership to the account of the new lodge.

7. No refund will be made to a life member who loses his membership through unmasonic conduct, or who takes out a withdrawal certificate, or demits to another Grand Jurisdiction, and the money paid for any such membership remains to the account of the lodge where membership was last held.

8. Lodges may purchase a life membership for a brother by paying the regular fees.

9. All present life memberships shall remain status quo.

10. When any lodges consolidate, the money to the account of such lodges on the Grand Secretary's books shall be transferred to the account of the consolidated lodge.

11. Upon dissolution of lodges, the funds paid by those life members who join other lodges are transferred to the account of those lodges and the income from the balance to the credit of the dissolved lodge, is added to the principal of the fund.

12. The money in the Life Membership Fund shall be invested by the Grand Lodge Trustees in only those high-grade securities as is permissible for general trust funds.

Based on a 5 per cent yield on the invested funds, and an average age, life memberships at the above prices and dues at \$6.60 at the end of the fourth year the income will exceed the dues.

If but 2 per cent of the present membership each year take life memberships, at the end of 25 years, we will have 15,000 life memberships approximately 1½ million dollars in the fund.

Fifty years ago, the Grand Lodge was small, the total membership in the state being 2,981—slightly more than the membership of two of our lodges today. Beginning then and continuing to this year, if but

2 per cent of the members had each year taken a life membership, we would have today 12,576 life memberships paid for, of which more than half would have passed on.

It must be remembered that our Grand Lodge dues are \$2.50 per capita and that whenever a life member passes on, that lodge benefits to this extent as the lodge continues to receive dues from the deceased through the income of the fund and does not pay Grand Lodge dues.

We have taken this into consideration in compiling the following figures to give you some idea of how the fund will work out in 25 and 50 years:

In the first group, who pay \$150, take the age of 30 for example: If each year 2 per cent of our present membership purchases Life memberships and they are 30 years of age, at the end of 25 years we will have—

15,000 Life Members and \$2,250,000 in the fund.	
849 will have passed on.	
The income at 5 per cent will be \$112,500.	
Add to this the \$2.50 on each deceased, \$2,122.	
Total income to lodges \$114,622.	
Distributed as follows:	
14,151 live members at \$6.60	\$ 93,398
849 deceased members at \$24.98	21,244
	<u>\$114,622</u>

Or—

14,151 live members at \$8.10.....	\$114,622
At the end of 50 years for the same group, the figures will be—	
30,000 Life Members and \$4,500,000 in the fund.	
9,228 will have passed on.	
The income at 5 per cent will be	\$ 225,000
Add \$2.50 for each deceased	23,070
	<u>\$248,070</u>

Distributed as follows:

20,772 live members at \$6.60	\$137,100
9,228 deceased members at \$12.02	110,970
	<u>\$248,070</u>

Or—

20,772 live members at \$11.94	\$248,070
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The life expectancy of the member of 30 years of age is 36 years.

His dues for this period would be \$248.00. By buying a life membership he saves \$98.00. It might be interesting to note that at \$6.60, the lodges will be getting regular dues on 37,586 with 20,772 alive.

In the second group who pay \$125.00, take the age of 45 for example on the basis of 2 per cent each year purchasing life membership. At the end of 25 years we have 15,000 life members and \$1,875,000 in the

fund, 2,807 will have passed on. The income at 5 per cent will be \$93,750. Add the \$2.50 Grand Lodge dues on deceased, \$7,017. Total to lodges, \$100,767, distributed as follows:

12,193 live members at \$6.60	\$ 80,472
2,807 deceased members at \$7.21	20,295
	<hr/>
	\$100,767

Or—

12,193 live members at \$8.26.....	\$100,767
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At the end of 50 years, for the same group, the figures will be—30,000 life members and \$3,750,000 in the fund. 15,390 will have passed on.

The income at 5 per cent will be	\$ 187,500
Add \$2.50 Grand Lodge dues on deceased	38,475
	<hr/>

Total to lodges

\$225,975

Distributed as follows:

14,610 live members at \$6.60	\$ 96,426
15,390 deceased members at \$8.42	129,549
	<hr/>
	\$225,975

Or—

14,610 live members at \$15.40	\$225,975
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The lodges will be getting regular dues on 34,239 with 14,610 alive. The life expectancy at the age of 45 is 27 years. Dues for this period would be \$178. Saving to life member \$53.

In the third group, who pay \$100, take the age of 55 for example on the basis of 2 per cent each year purchasing life membership. At the end of 50 years we have: 30,000 life members and \$3,000,000 in the fund. 19,482 will have passed on.

The income at 5 per cent will be	\$150,000
Add \$2.50 Grand Lodge dues on deceased	48,705
	<hr/>

\$198,705

Distributed as follows:

10,518 live members at \$6.60	\$ 69,420
19,482 deceased members at \$6.63.....	129,285
	<hr/>

\$198,705

Or—

10,518 live members at \$18.89	\$198,705
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The lodges will be getting regular dues on 30,107 with but 10,518 alive. The expectancy at the age of 55 is 19 years. Dues for this period would be \$125. Saving to life member, \$25.

We feel that this Life Membership Plan, if put into practice, will result in financial stability to lodges and many important indirect benefits, and if it meets with your approval, there will be presented at this

session the necessary amendments to the Code to govern the Life Membership Plan, which, of course, will lay over until next year for final adoption.

(Report of Life Membership Committee, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1932.)

LOANING MONEY

It is a fixed principle of Masonry that lodges shall under no circumstances loan money to individual members. It is considered bad practice, and based upon past experience is regarded as a rather precarious thing to do.

(Report on Correspondence, Delmar D. Darrah, P. G. M., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1932.)

LODGE BULLETINS

A number of our Lodges publish monthly bulletins. Some of these are quite elaborate, being well edited and neatly printed or mimeographed. Such bulletins are to be encouraged if the Lodge can afford to publish them, because they help to maintain interest in the Lodge. However, great care must be taken in editing these bulletins. The names of petitioners for the degrees should not be published in them, because the bulletin is liable to fall into the hands of non-Masons, and in case of a candidate being rejected, the fact of his rejection is liable to become known through this medium. I had to give orders for the elimination from one of these bulletins of a recommendation published in it every month which was nothing more nor less than an injunction to solicit members for the Lodge. My attention has also been called to other irregularities in Lodge bulletins. It behooves the Master of the Lodge to see that the monthly bulletin is edited or looked over by an experienced and competent Brother before it goes to the press, and it is far better for a Lodge not to have any publication at all than one that is a discredit to it.

(Report of Grand Master Rafael Palma, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932.)

LODGE FUNDS

Trust Agreement

To the Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred that part of the Report of the Grand Secretary relating to the deposit of Lodge funds, approves the statement that "It behooves officers who handle Lodge funds, to see to it that the Lodge designates by vote, the depository or depositories in which the funds are to be kept, as required by Section 123 of the General Regulations. The responsibility in case of a bank failure then rests upon the Lodge and not upon the individual, if he follows the instructions of the Lodge."

In order to further protect the funds, this Committee recommends that the funds be deposited by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Trustees of the Lodge in their respective official capacities, under a written Trust agreement with the depository, so that such trust funds shall have preference and priority over general deposits.

We attach hereto a suggested form of trust agreement.

We therefore recommend that said Section 123 be amended by adding thereto the following:

“Lodge funds in the hands of Secretary, Treasurer, and Trustees shall be deposited by them in their respective official capacities only, under written Trust agreements with the depository or depositories giving such deposits preference and priority over general deposits.”

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. FUNKHOUSER,
ROSCOE KIPER,
RICHARD H. SCHWEITZER, SR.,
MARTIN A. MORRISON,
ORLANDO W. BROWNBACK,
LEE DINWIDDIE,
JERE WEST,

Committee.

Suggested Form of Trust Agreement Referred to in Next Preceding Report.

This memorandum of Agreement, entered into at.....
(location of lodge) of.....(location of bank), Indiana,
party of the first part, and.....(name of officers), Treasurer,
Secretary or Trustee (as the case may be) of.....(name of Lodge)
No.....Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Indiana, party
of the second part, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, from time to time there will come into the hands of the
party of the second part, as.....(office held) of the above named
Lodge, moneys belonging to said Lodge, which he desires to place on
deposit in the above named bank as trust funds,

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of said deposits now or here-
after so made, it is agreed by said bank that all funds now on deposit
or which may hereafter be deposited by the party of the second part,
shall and will be held by the said bank as a special trust fund, separate
and apart from all other funds and moneys in its possession.

Name of Bank.....
By
(Name of Lodge officer).....
(Office he holds)

(Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1932.)

SURETY DEPOSITORY BONDS

At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge we found that a considerable number of subordinate lodges had their funds in closed banks. Under the surety bond protecting this condition, the Grand Secretary has been able to collect from the Surety Company under that bond by reasons of failures of banks as aforesaid, upwards of Twelve Thousand Dollars. And since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge other banks failed prior to the twentieth of November, 1931, in which were deposited subordinate lodge funds and claims have been filed in those instances, and the money will be recovered. However, on the twentieth of November, as stated, the Surety Company cancelled this feature of our bond, and the subordinate lodges now have no protection in the way of a depository bond where a bank closes with a subordinate lodge's funds.

(Report of Finance Committee, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, 1932.)

LODGE NOTICES

Recently, Secretaries of subordinate Lodges have been enclosing with the Lodge notices separate slips or cards announcing all kinds of social, musical, etc., functions. Some of these have announced dances to which both sexes have been invited. The present rulings that a Lodge notice shall contain nothing of an outside nature have been grossly violated. I, therefore, decide that hereafter notices of Lodge meetings shall be confined to strictly Lodge matters, and no card or slips shall be inserted which shall contain any announcement which is not strictly a Lodge matter. No information concerning card parties, dances, musicales, and entertainments of various natures, particularly where mixed audiences are to be present, is permitted.

(Address of Grand Master, William S. Snyder, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1931.)

LOTTERIES

During the conference of Grand Masters at Washington, D. C., in May, information was requested of Most Worshipful Robert B. Gaylord, Grand Master of California, as to what disposition had been or was to be made of the Shrine Lottery at San Francisco.

At that conference he explained an agreement which had been had with the officials of the Shrine with respect to the method to be pursued in awarding or distributing the \$115,000.00 fund in prize money. That agreement stipulated that the distribution was to be strictly on a basis of merit for services performed in the campaign for the raising of funds to defray expenses of the Shrine Convention at San Francisco in July; and would in no way involve any element of chance, or be contrary to the laws of our land.

I have just received a communication and copy of his report to the Grand Lodge of California. His letter I incorporate herein, but space does not permit the inclusion of his report which would indicate a breach

of faith and failure to carry out the agreement as made prior to the awards by those in charge of the affair. His letter follows:

San Francisco, Calif., October 10, 1932.

M. W., E. C. Landberg, Grand Master,
Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.,
Dayton, Kentucky.

Most Worshipful Sir and Dear Brother:

For your information I enclose copy of message which I shall tomorrow present to the Grand Lodge of California at the opening of its annual communication. In the latter portion of the message you will find my report upon the distribution of \$115,000.00 in cash prizes at the recent Shrine Convention in San Francisco, under the auspices of the San Francisco Shrine Convention Committee.

What action the Grand Lodge of California will take, I do not know; in any event, its authority is limited to the Masons of its territorial jurisdiction.

The sale of tickets for this plan was conducted throughout the United States and at least some of the Temples in almost every jurisdiction conducted such a sale. According to the preliminary agreement, the method of award was to be determined by a committee consisting of a representative from each participating Temple. You will note that for reasons best known to themselves, the Shriners of California probably refrained from participation. It is generally reported that representatives from most of the jurisdictions participated in the determination of the method to be followed; as to the correctness of this report I am not authoritatively advised. Whether representatives from your jurisdiction participated, necessarily is a matter for your own investigation if you deem it of importance; which if any, of your Temples participated in the enterprise, doubtless is already known to you.

I have made no recommendation to the Grand Lodge of California other than to report the facts, and it is needless to say that I shall not presume to make any suggestion whatsoever to you; however, I feel that you are entitled to information of such facts as I can furnish. Necessarily and properly, what report you desire to make to your own Grand Lodge, and what action if any you or it may deem it proper to take, is a matter for your own consideration.

With assurance of my high regard, I am

Fraternally yours,
ROBERT B. GAYLORD,
Grand Master.

I have no knowledge of any of the Temples in Kentucky having participated and sincerely trust that they did not. The Provisions of our Constitution concerning gambling, Regulation 164, Page 99, should be so well known as to need no repetition here. However, timely admonition is never amiss and I, therefore, call your attention to the fact that gambling; whether it be raffles, lotteries, punch boards or any other

game of chance; is a violation of the moral law and the laws of the State and is, therefore, a Masonic offense. It, therefore, behooves every Mason to be particularly careful not to participate in any money raising scheme of doubtful legality, not only because of the danger to his Masonic standing he incurs by so doing, but because of the serious discredit his acts may have upon the fraternity. We must never forget that we are not judged as Masons but Masonry as an institution is ever being judged by our deeds as Masons.

(Address of Grand Master, E. C. Landberg, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1932.)

The old bugbear has had some considerable prominence the past year, in connection with the raising of money for various purposes, in some instances by Masonic bodies themselves, but mostly by organizations predicating their eligibility to membership on Masonry. No doubt many of the causes sought to be aided by these methods are worthy, but the fact remains that such means of raising money is outlawed by Masonry.

Perhaps the most notable instance that came to light the past year was in a foreign country, where some enterprising brother issued a great number of so-called "sweepstakes" tickets on a famous horse race, the proceeds of which were to pay off the mortgage on a Masonic temple. Investigation, however, developed that the brother who was selling the tickets was not identified with any temple organization, but was using the money for his own purposes, except a very small amount that went into the treasury of a "Masonic Temple Club." Of course the brother was expelled from the Craft, but he caused his Grand Lodge a whole lot of trouble, and after he was expelled he still had the money.

In this connection the point this writer is trying to make is that Grand Lodges should keep a tight rein on such matters, not only on their lodges, but on every organization predicating its membership on Masonry, because as a rule it is the latter class which are the worst offenders.

(Report of Committee on Correspondence, James A. West, P. G. M. Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1932.)

A few months ago the Order of the Mystic Shrine sent by messenger to many of its members a supply of tickets to a Mid-Summer Ball, which they were asked to sell. With each dance ticket there was given another ticket which (I quote) "Will entitle the holder to participate in the distribution of 156 Cash Awards of Merit totaling \$115,000.00."

Inasmuch as Masonic membership is prerequisite to membership in the Shrine and our law forbids Masonic participation in lotteries I wrote to the Potentate of Korein Temple in June asking him to withdraw the lottery portion of this ticket sale. I understand that the dances were held as planned and the delivery of lottery tickets was carried on. On August 9th he replied to my letter stating that he did not consider this a lottery and also questioning whether the Shrine is Masonry. I agree that it is not. To the best of my knowledge there is nothing Masonic about the Shrine. However, membership in a Masonic

Lodge is requisite to membership in the Shrine and even though this Grand Lodge gives no official recognition to it most Shriners and Masons generally think of the Shrine as a Masonic affiliation.

Whatever is done by any of these organizations, to join which requires Masonic membership, reflects on Masonry and on the lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge. I believe that we have the right to demand that no organization which bases its membership on Masonry shall do those things that bring discredit on our lodges nor shall they invite Masons to violate Masonic law.

(Grand Master's Report, Lewis J. Holliday, Grand Master,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1932.)

This year, as usual, numerous lottery tickets were mailed to Secretaries of our Lodges, however, I believe that, in response to a general letter to Secretaries by your Grand Master, many of these schemes were exposed and reported to the proper officers of the United States Government. This action on the part of our members I hope will tend to discourage such lottery schemes in Indiana.

(Address of Grand Master, Ira H. Church, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1932.)

It is unfortunate that the Shriners, as an organization, which possesses such tremendous possibilities for fellowship and effective civic and moral service, and whose rolls are honored by the names of some of our most respected citizens and most illustrious Masons, should permit itself to be discredited and its legitimate influence prostituted by the irresponsible acts of a comparatively small percentage of its members who are not Masons in fact, and who should never have been made Masons in name. It is unfortunate that there are repeated instances in which these same irresponsible Masons and Shriners by their public acts reflect disrepute upon their organization. It is equally unfortunate that to the man upon the street the name "Shriner" is the equivalent of "High Mason" and that to those not versed in our fraternity Shrinedom represents the pinnacle of Masonry. It is even more unfortunate that legitimate Masonry must suffer, both in reputation and in fact, from this condition, and because the Shrine tolerates conduct which is, and men who are, a disgrace to Masonry and to the Shrine itself. It is a condition which cannot continue indefinitely and the day will come, if it is not at hand, when Masonry must pay the price for its own complaisance and condonation; mere words will not change facts, nor will they restore tarnished prestige to our fraternity; the influence of Masonry depends as much upon the respect with which it is regarded as upon the principles which it professes or practices.

The returning of Federal indictments against men who have been involved in similar enterprises conducted by other Fraternal organizations under identical management, is current knowledge and not history which requires recital. At the writing of this report a Senator of the United States, who is a former cabinet officer, is on trial under such an

indictment. The present enterprise of the Shrine was under investigation by the Grand Jury when these indictments were returned, and it is stated in the press that the failure to return indictments against Shrine officials was due to the inability of the investigators to connect Shrine officials with the distribution of profits; why such inability exists is not disclosed. The Western Union Telegraph Company has been indicted for the distribution of the literature connected with the award of \$115,000.00 in prizes at the Shrine Convention at San Francisco, but Shrine officials themselves to date have escaped.

Whether or not the Shrine has technically evaded the laws of the United States, apparently at least it has successfully defied them. It is for this Grand Lodge to determine whether the Shrine has with equal impunity defied Masonry and the Grand Lodge of California.

(Report of Grand Master, Robert B. Gaylord, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932.)

Unfortunately, like every other human institution, the Fraternity has "its black sheep" and too often the general public judge the entire organization by those "undesirable citizens" whose Masonic connections are broadcast in connection with his offenses.

The attempt to raise money through lotteries is now occupying the attention of the U. S. Government, and has been attempted in some Jurisdictions. This shows "that the world do move," as there is in existence lottery tickets signed by George Washington. If we remember correctly, in the early days one of the Masonic Temples in the South was built with funds raised by this method.

(Report on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932.)

THE BIRTH OF MASONRY

I have suggested that Masonry was of an indigenous character, prompted by conditions under which men lived and were compelled to face. Out of these existing conditions she came to birth. Tracings of these conditions may be found in every paragraph of her philosophy as well as in every phase of her ritual.

Just as a geologist can examine the face of the rock, and tell you all about its conception, and the struggles in which it found birth, as well as the story of its parents, so you may examine the texture of Masonry and from the strands of both warp and woof describe the great loom which produced this moral web.

We all know that certain types of life are never found in a tropical zone. There are flowers on the mountain side which are never found in the valleys, so are there trees growing in swamps and marshes which do not grow in the rich storm swept valleys. The muskeg cannot produce a tree with the fibre and beauty of the tree on the hillside where it is torn by the storm and hardened with biting frosts. So in other realms. During the war, organizations of every description sprang into being to

meet the pressing demands of the hour. With the close of the war these organizations either passed away or changed their character to meet the demands of a new day.

Moral institutions are in the same category. They are not born over night but are the children or creatures of a great evolution. Like plants they spring from certain conditions and are native to the day and hour. Masonry reflects the day and conditions of her birth. You may take her elements and by them as with the letters of an alphabet read her entrancing history and the moral and political conditions in which she found her birth. Institutions no more than individuals are independent of the environment or atmosphere through which they pass. They leave their stamp on us. The world need has produced, still produces, types of men and institutions designed to meet the demands of a new day and a changing civilization. Masonry was one of these institutions.

THE VALUE OF MAN—THE BASIC PRINCIPLE

Speaking with the greatest care, one is compelled to say that the great principle upon which Masonry rests is the new place and value which she has given to man. Civilization finds her great centre here. As the ages have put a higher value and interpretation upon man we have noted its upward trend. This was the inspiration of Masonry, and if she stands for and represents anything at all, she stands for the more divinelinek endowment and interpretation of humanity.

Was this needed? You may go back to any century preceding the birth of modern Masonry, only to find that man had no value as a man unless he commanded the incidentals of "birth" or "fortune," or the "power of the sword." Men, women, and children were put to death by the scores as a kind of high class entertainment to satisfy the cruel and sordid tastes of those who commanded "position" and "authority." The populace could do nothing to protect itself because it had neither right nor citizenship. Something was needed and something was bound to happen.

The thing that happened was both unexpected and logical and constituted in its own strange way another step towards achieving the higher destiny of man. Amongst the so called ruling classes, there developed a most bitter type of jealousy, which called them out into divisions of tribes or families, who prepared to fight till death to maintain their tribal supremacy. Warfare between the classes was both incessant and deadly. The rank and file of men was commandeered according to the authority of one faction or the other. Men were herded and fell by the thousands in order to establish the right or authority of one tribe or class over another. This could not last. It must be remedied. The injustice and horror of it all was stirring the conscience to activity.

Concomitant with this, and as a part of it, was the most abhorrent conditions of slavery. Slave ships plied the waters of the world, and men were more interested in the slave markets than in the market for

hogs. Without respect for family ties, women, and children were bought and sold as you would buy or sell an ox or a dog. Men and women were mated, as you would mate the cattle or horses on your ranch, to provide a sturdier stock, better fitted for the intolerable conditions of the slave world. So I might go on and name many other evils just as terrible which afflicted our manhood like some terrible plague.

All these things prevailed prior to the formation of Grand Lodge in 1717. Examine our Masonic institutions with all this in mind and you will find reflected in every page of our teachings, and every feature of our symbolism the answer as well as the antidote to every one of these conditions. It was the philosophy and charter of man's emancipation. With your knowledge of Masonry would you expect her to become identified with any of these conditions? Knowing Masonry as you do—her spirit and genius, she must throw her influence toward the liberation of men in securing for him his value in the sight of God.

A tremendous ferment was going on, conscience was awake, the human mind was being possessed of new visions of life, and the soul was crying out for its divinity. Men were persuaded that these conditions could only be conquered, and dawning ideals reached, through the stimulating of the moral sense. As the moral sense became dominant it centered itself in a "beautiful system of morality."

The grading of men into castes from which he could never free himself produced conditions both appalling and terrible. Paul challenged as to his rights said "I was free-born," but none of these were free and were trampled under the iron heel both of slavery and feudalism. Masonry representing the awakened moral sense said we must strike off the shackles and fling wide open the door of life's temple. The cabletow must be forever removed. A new day has dawned. World brotherhood as founded upon a common faith in the Fatherhood of God is the right and privilege of all men.

The darkness, both moral and intellectual, in which men were born and compelled to live in and overwhelm them in death (for at this time our public school system was unknown, nor were the great institutions of the church) was as cruel as any form of slavery. But ignorance can neither smother nor conceal the desire for light. Masonry's answer to all this is—let every "hoodwink" be removed and man led out into the realm of light—of intellectual and spiritual freedom.

MAN'S RIGHT AS A CITIZEN

Anyone familiar with the history of our civilization will recognize that its chief factor has been the development of the moral sense. When I say that, I have in mind such writers as Gibbon, Lecky, and Jones who have shown clearly that this is the foundation on which man's rights do rest.

The sword was the symbol of all power and authority. By it you could be dispossessed of wife or child or property and of all rights. You had no recourse. Conscience in public affairs or in the administration of state was unheard of, although now awakening and beginning to ascend

the steps of the throne. Martin Luther had made his protest on behalf of man and his right to think for himself in matters both political and religious. It remained for Cromwell to overthrow Charles and introduce the spirit of democracy, to be followed later by a general franchise.

A new day had dawned. With this great historical background you are not surprised that Masonry introduced the secrecy of the ballot as man's right, forbade partizan speech, and challenged men in all things to be loyal to conscience, reminding them that the symbolism of the sword had passed. Man was now standing at the bar of his own honor and conscience was regnant.

With all that I have said man was dominated in all matters of faith and religion. His responsibility to God, and his right of private judgment which was denied furnished cause for one of the greatest and most prolonged struggles of history, but one which was destined to establish a free and independent manhood. And here, once more, Masonry reflects the conditions which gave her birth when she declared that man having expressed his belief in God must be left free to work out his own faith and allegiance.

HER METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

If Masonry occupies so big and so vital a place in world reforms, in the developing of the moral sense and in securing for man his rights, why does she not speak in direct and simple language? Why does she veil her truth in allegory and illustrate it with symbols? This question is often asked.

My answer is—First, the apocalyptic and the allegorical forms of speech and writing were common to that day and was much better and more easily understood than it now is. The parabolic form of teaching and expression was the method used by "The Great Teacher" of all ages, in setting forth the higher relations of man, as well as in rebuking the prevalent ills of the day. The same principle we have woven into and enlarged upon in our kindergarten system, to impress upon and classify the truth to immature minds.

My second reason is that it possessed a subtle and psychological value in setting forth most difficult phases of truth, without seeming to be either offensive or personal. The symbolism of Masonry was like a lamp on a hill, while it may show the dangerous path, the path of moral bandits, it made clear the path of safety with which nobody could find fault. To have attached the domination of the church in matters of religion would have called forth prolonged and bitter conflict of which we have many indications, but the symbol of light restored was without offence of any kind. The removal of "the cable-tow" was more effective than volumes against slavery, and hours of the most effective speech as illustrated by both Pitt and Wilberforce. The sword as a symbol of the supremacy of conscience rather than a symbol of might was beyond all argument. The point of fellowship in which we delight is a complete and final answer to the division of mankind into a thousand castes.

(Rev. George A. Woodside, Grand Chaplain, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, 1932.)

GRAND ORATION

Past Grand Master Teodoro M. Kalaw, Grand Orator, then addressed the brethren, as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master; Dear Brethren:

There is a body of principles, teachings, and practices which Masons respect and obey as their law of laws, known as the Ancient Landmarks. Not all agree as to their number, because these precepts have been gathered from the oral and written traditions of our Institution, dating back to its infancy, and some authorities on the history of Freemasonry include in them provisions of a secondary nature which others consider improper to be embodied in a fundamental code. However, all agree with respect to the essential features, the strictly esoteric part, the pure and genuine tradition, which constitute the most characteristic portion of Freemasonry, being its spirit, its vital essence, its basic law.

If we cast a retrospective look over the years when the indigenous branch of our Fraternity was first established here, the resplendent, majestic figures of three eminent Filipinos present themselves to our view, those of the three local founders of our Institution. They not only introduced Masonic Lodges, which is merely the material and personal part of the work; but they gave us an interpretation of the Masonic doctrine and established the code of precepts of the Freemason in its most genuine purity and splendor.

Antonio Luna prepared the written code, something like the one still in use in many Grand Lodges and Grand Orients of America and Europe. It was concise, brief, dogmatic. Jose Rizal discussed our principles in a remarkable, eloquent lecture which he delivered in Solidaridad Lodge in Madrid. And Marcelo H. del Pilar, in his speeches, letters, and circulars, gave us a beautiful program of faith and action that could not be surpassed for putting our lofty principles into practice.

These writings of the founders of Native Freemasonry constitute, authorized interpretations of our tenets in the light of our education and history. They form part of the tradition handed down to us by our forbears. They are the first ray of light which, filtering through the years, illuminates the path on which we are struggling onward, with the same brilliancy as it did in the last century.

I now have set for myself the task of compiling in synthetized form the precepts and thoughts which these three eminent Masons have bequeathed to us, as a contribution to the study and propagation of the teachings of Freemasonry and as a tribute of justice and veneration to three Brethren no longer of this earth.

MASONIC DOCTRINES OF LUNA

All men are brothers regardless of race, nationality, or position. Liberty of conscience and thought are rights inherent in human beings. We recognize no distinction between free men and slaves. We strictly prohibit in our Lodges all debates relative to the conduct and aims of any political party that may disturb our brotherly relations.

Work is a necessity. We condemn the vagrant and idler. We scrutinize the life, conduct, and habits of those who apply for admission into our temples in order to make sure they are prompted by good motives and not by bad, and that they are qualified at the time, or will be after a brief education, to live the life of a perfect Mason.

A Mason's life includes these habits and acts: to be temperate, be industrious and assiduous in his profession and loyal to his chief or master, to practice virtue, share his bread with the needy, not eat another man's bread without paying for it, show the right path to the traveler who has strayed from it, avoid gambling, drunkenness, usury, and all vice and immorality, and extend to his brothers such relief, aid, and protection as his situation and circumstances may permit.

Our secrets and obligations are not in the least contrary to religion, law, and morality.

We do not require our members to abjure their religious principles. We do not presume to enter into their peculiar creeds. It suffices for us to know that they profess some religion and that they believe in God and His great works.

We do not need the mighty, but, on the other hand, we will not admit persons without a science, art, profession, or income enabling them to attend to the needs of their family and, without injury to that primary duty, to spend a small surplus for charity and philanthropy.

Our Masonic Code is as follows:

Adore the Great Architect of the Universe who is God.

Love thy neighbor as thyself.

Despise wrath, because it is fit only for the fool.

Flee avarice because it is vanity.

Esteem the righteous, have compassion with the weakness of thy neighbor, flee the wicked, hate no one.

Heed the voice of thy conscience if it is just.

Be a father to the poor; every sigh thy hardness of heart may wrest from them will be a curse and shall cover thee with shame.

Respect the traveler, stretch forth thy hand to the indigent, strengthen the weak, cover the naked, share thy bread with the hungry, and give shelter to the pilgrim.

Avoid quarrels, guard against insults, and be guided by right and reason in all thy actions.

Harbor not pride; but be humble without vileness.

Defend the oppressed and protect innocence.

Freemasonry worships at the shrine of wisdom and virtue.

Its dogmas are circumspection and valor; one for all and all for one.

Its mysteries: light and reason.

Its precepts: charity for and through humanity.

Aid and protection between Masons, even at the cost of life, is an unavoidable duty.

MASONIC DOCTRINES OF DEL PILAR

Our object is to diffuse the light of civilization and make known to all the need of worthy sentiments, cultured manners, affability, and untrammelled intelligence in all our actions.

Freemasonry is not a mutual aid society. Mutual protection forms part of its program: every Mason is obliged to protect his brethren. This, however, is not its main objection: its ideal is much loftier: it is to strive for the brotherhood of man. Hence it stands for democratic government and upholds the real and effective autonomy of human individuality against that boundless ambition which thrives by absorbing the rights of the people and waters its happiness with the tears of the needy.

The duties of man are twofold: duties toward his Creator and duties towards humanity. Religion takes care of the former and Freemasonry of the latter. We do not encroach upon the field of religion; our goal is different. The relation which we cultivate and strive to perfect is not that between man and God but that between man and humanity.

We admit in our ranks all men regardless of what their religious beliefs may be, because in each human intellect and in the manifestations of its religious consciousness, the Mason respects the sparks of divine light and does not discuss them or profane them by meddling interference.

We do not side with any religious sect. The wars, assassinations, and burnings at the stake in the name of religious principles, by which humanity has been shocked, the blood shed in the names of the divers deities, of their conflicting attributes, and of deified objects, have not stained the apron of the Mason but have shown its purity, making it a banner of peace in the midst of the cruel struggles of religious intolerance.

We respect the various religious creeds; we do not trouble the peace of honest consciences, and we treat with pity and tolerance those, the intolerance of which renders them incompatible with the beliefs not only of the Masons but of the rest of the community. The God of Love must not be made a source of hatred between men.

The perfection of humanity is not possible unless man is free, hence social institutions, political bodies, and political ties are justifiable and can exist only when their aim is the defence and protection of liberty.

Tyranny attempted to stifle freedom of thought and its manifestations, the right to assemble, and other aspirations of social life; but tyranny found itself face to face with Freemasonry which has become a personification of the universal protest against the designs of tyranny.

While enthroned tyranny has been scheming how best to strike off the head of all humanity at one blow, Freemasonry dedicates its efforts to the task of making all men brothers, wiping out all differences of nation, race and color, abolish war, and replace the clash of arms and of chains by the joyous din of labor and industry.

In the Philippines, Freemasonry is the brain that must do the thinking for the people. We must strive to establish, if not in our laws, then at least in our popular customs, love of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Let our Lodges study problems of organization, be it economical, political, military, commercial, or what not. Let each member state his ideas or deliver lectures on his particular line of activity and training, the merchant on commerce, the farmer on agriculture, the soldier on the art of war, etc. What we need is habits of discipline, habits of collective life.

As regards the exercise of Masonic charity, our practice is to look for the needy who hide their poverty, bringing the succor of Masonry to their homes and giving them to understand that such aid comes from a body of men who do not wish their benefactions to be known because they do not ask for the gratitude of the beneficiary nor do they impose any conditions for the granting of such relief, so that, regardless of the religious beliefs professed by him, or whether or not he goes to confession, communion, or mass, his distress will be relieved because he is entitled to relief.

RIZAL'S MASONIC DOCTRINES

The three words in which the great ideals of Freemasonry are embodied are Science, Virtue, and Work.

Freemasonry is a champion and supporter of Science. Just as in the beginning the liberal arts sought a refuge in the quiet peaceful cloisters of the monasteries, so Science, during the barbarous ages, had recourse to Freemasonry and erected the sublime architectural monuments of the past. Science is free today because Freemasonry was its nurse and guarded it like a sacred flame while the tempest roared without. Now, that calm has been restored, it gives Science back to the world to light it up with its rays. What would have become of Science had it not been for the mysteries with which the priests of ancient Egypt and the magi of old surrounded it? It would have perished at the hands of ignorance and neglect like a seed abandoned to the fury of the elements with the perisperm barely broken.

Religion attempted to subjugate and tyrannize Science. Religion being powerful, Science suffered a long captivity. Who delivered it? It was Freemasonry, which proclaimed the liberty of human reason and worked to have it recognized. Hence it is our duty to watch over Science and again enter the lists for it whenever it is threatened.

Work is an element of progress which is accomplishing marvels in all the orders of life; but we must not forget that this is due to Masonic liberty and to the proper distribution of the craftsmen instituted by the Masons of ancient Egypt. When we see the vigorous, active youth by the side of his decrepit and feeble mother, let us remember that it was she who carried him in her bosom, who cared for him in his infancy, and who nourished him at her breast. Human liberty took refuge in the Masonic Lodges of the Holy Vehme to work against the feudal lords of Germany. And it was in Masonic Lodges where the spirit of man

labored day and night to tear down the sinister Bastille, to overthrow a throne, to make men equal, to complete the work of the Nazarene. Masons work but it is their duty to work harder. Let the Masons of free countries work for the upbuilding of their commerce and institutions of beneficence; but they must not rest so long as the earth holds a tyrant, so long as the plaints of the oppressed awaken the echoes of the night, so long as there are slaves, so long as there are oppressors.

What is Virtue? Each people has its own conception of Virtue. Virtue was practised differently by the Chinese, the Indian, the Persian, the Jew, the Greek. But the doctrines became adulterated; the faith was lost; the religious spirit was perverted into sectarianism; those who were preaching equality and poverty wanted to rule and be wealthy. Then virtue was confounded with intolerance and fanaticism and, when most inoffensive, it took forms that were against nature. Enforced celibacy was deemed virtue, although God said "Be fruitful and multiply." Horror for the beautiful and hatred for love were deemed virtue, although everything in nature is beautiful and although everything in creation, from the moon to the flowers, speaks of love. Fasting and abstinence became a virtue although man has to develop and increase his strength in order to use it in the service of his fellow-beings. It was deemed virtue to scourge and bemean oneself, although pain is the voice of nature raised in protest, and the reptile crawls in the mire while God abides in the highest. And, finally, ignorance itself was made into a virtue although knowledge is a gift and man only redeems himself by dint of profound study.

Those were barbarous ages, indeed, when the emanations from the cloisters perverted human intellects in that fashion. But they were capable of falling still lower, and fall lower they did, indeed, and reason suffered another, much greater and more serious setback. It was then considered virtue to hate men professing another faith, and to destroy them and burn them alive. It was considered virtue to mumble empty words, nonsense, and, perhaps, even blasphemies before the images of sanctified and deified humans. It was deemed virtue to believe in the impossible and reject the conclusions of science and experience. It was virtue to believe absurdities, to give to the Pope, in order that he might live in pomp, the money that would have enabled the youth to develop his intellect. Madness, nonsense, ridiculous things, all became virtues, and even vices were called virtue so long as they were provided with a religious veneer.

How do we Masons understand Virtue? To us, Virtue is, doing our duty at all times. And in what does our duty consist? It consists in working for the redemption of humanity, because once man is dignified there will be less unfortunates and more happy people, to the extent to which this is possible, considering our condition. Humanity will not be redeemed so long as there are men who are exploited, so long as there are oppressed races, so long as intellects are castrated and eyes blinded in order that others may live like sultans and may alone enjoy the contem-

plation of beauty. Humanity will not be redeemed and reason will not be free while faith is imposed upon man, while whims are laws, while there are subject nations. Humanity, in order to reach the high destiny toward which God is guiding it, must be free from dissension and from plagues devastating it, and there must be no complaints or maledictions heard in its onward march.

Such is the work of Freemasonry.

These words, uttered by our fathers over forty years ago, are the same that we now pronounce every day. The greatest thing about Freemasonry is the eternal nature of its principles, extolled and exalted in each generation by the genius of its greatest men.

I thank you.

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932.)

MASONRY IN THE ARMY

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brothers of Grand Lodge:

My subject this morning is one of great potentialities and would require numberless volumes to exhaust. I first became interested through the inception and activities of our own Overseas Lodge and since its constitution have devoted considerable time to its study. I have endeavored to sketch a general, rather than a detailed story, but have merely scratched the surface.

Masonry in the Army, whether through Military Lodges or Masonic Clubs, is as broad as well as an interesting subject. It is replete with incidents which make one feel that Masonry is not mere ritualistic work, and that its teachings cannot be divorced from morality and brotherly love. It emphasizes the universality of Masonry. Wherever Masons may be, there is true fellowship to be found; wherever lodges are working, there are the central forces of light and brotherly love. No wonder then, our army brethren in the field have always craved, from time immemorial, the institution of lodges in their army units. Happily, this privilege has seldom been denied them, and in the armies in the field during the great World War and the wars that preceded it, zealous brethren have continued the search for light and truth.

It is a salient fact and one that has attracted me most while reading books, articles and notes upon the subject, that in many countries the first Masonic Lodges were of military or semi-military character. Regimental lodges were the pioneers, the missionaries of the Craft—Asia, Africa, Australia, America, Canada and the Continent of Europe, owe much to this source of Masonry. It is to the Irish that we are indebted to the idea of military lodges, for the first lodge of this character ever warranted was No. 11 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It was issued on November 7, 1732, to the old "First Foot," then called the "First Royal Regiment," now the "Royal Scots Regiment," and this lodge continued to work in that regiment till the year 1847. The succes-

sion of travelling warrants issued from the Grand Lodge of Ireland outnumbered those of all other constitutions together and Ireland may well be considered the home of the ambulatory lodges.

It is interesting to note that lodges working under Irish warrants were very active in the United States at an early date. Thus in New York we find Lodge, No. 74, Irish Code, granted to the Second Battalion of the Royal Scots on October 26, 1737. This lodge was located for some time at Albany, where a number of civilians were made Masons, and when the battalion left that town in 1759 the members gave a copy of their warrant to Richard Cartwright, Henry Bestwick, and William Ferguson, authorizing them to meet as a regular lodge until a proper warrant could be obtained from Ireland. Such a warrant was never issued, however, but on February 21, 1765, Provincial Grand Master Harrison of New York confirmed the lodge as Union No. 1, and it still exists as Mount Vernon No. 3.

Another Irish Lodge, No. 441, held in the Thirty-eighth Foot, was present in New York city, in June, 1781, at the time of the formulating of the Grand Lodge of New York and was present at the constitution of the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York in December, 1782, under the Grand Lodge of England.

At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, December 27, 1769, among the lodges which attended was Glittering Star, No. 322, Irish Code, held in the Twenty-ninth or Worcester Regiment. In Pennsylvania, Irish Masonic influence was particularly marked. The earliest relations dealing with these field lodges are to be found in the Irish Code of 1768 which, incidentally, contains the first attempt at limiting Grand Lodge Jurisdiction to its own country.

The soldier brethren in the British service were allowed to work Masonry at any place where their regiments were stationed, but they were not allowed to initiate civilians in any district where a regular lodge was warranted; nor could a civilian lodge initiate a soldier if there was a lodge in his regiment. Indeed, since 1850, no British army lodge has been permitted to initiate a civilian under any circumstances. The histories of these old traveling warrants would furnish most interesting reading as well as valuable information, but "the fortunes of war" have left few of the army lodge records available to the student of Masonic history.

At Calcutta, India, military lodges were established as early as 1738, at Madras in 1752 and at Bombay in 1758. Every branch of the service had its lodge—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—and many of the lodges bore numbers identical with those of the regiment to which it was attached. Some lodges took the territorial names of the regiments to which they were granted, such as "North Hants," "West Norfolk," "Inniskilling," and "Argyle" lodges. And others, proud of a great victory or battle in which the regiment at some time took part, selected such names as "Waterloo," "Niagara," "Minden," and "Gubrakta." A lodge in that famous dragoon regiment, the "Scots Greys," known as "Scots

Greys Kilwinning" lodge, lost its warrant, lodge chest, and jewels in the wars previous to 1770. "Minden" lodge No. 63, in the "Twentieth Foot" was founded between November, 1736, and February, 1737. Its warrant was lost and replaced in 1748, lost again in 1772, revived in 1812, lost again in 1836, again revived at Bermuda in 1844, and its lodge chest containing its warrant, record, and jewels was finally lost in the Indian mutiny—the Sepoy War, 1857-58. A notable incident in the history of the "Twentieth Foot" was having kept guard over Napoleon, during his banishment on St. Helena in 1819.

If the military craftsmen were suddenly transferred to a new station where no lodges existed, it was customary for them to petition to some regular lodge for a dispensation and work under the same until a warrant arrived from England. This custom was a very old one and prevalent in other parts of the British Empire—at Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John's, New Foundland; Quebec, and other places—but it fell into disuse after 1840.

No documentary evidence has yet been found to show that Freemasonry existed in Jamaica, in a regularly organized institution, before April 14, 1739, when the Mother Lodge of Kingston was warranted as No. 182 by the Grand Lodge of England. On August 28, 1790 the Artillery Lodge, No. 262, was formed in connection with the Royal Train of Artillery at Port Royal, but it lapsed about 1805.

In France, lodges in the beginning were military in character and the first lodge, according to tradition, was founded in Paris by the Earl of Dereentwater in 1725 and he was its first Master. It is quite certain that prior to 1738 there existed in Paris, one, and in the Departments, two, regularly constituted lodges, all of a military character. Marshal Destress, the Comte de Saxe, and the Duc de Richelieu became Masons in 1737. The Grand Orient of France, which was organized in 1773, sprang from the regimental lodge of Hainault Infantry and was called the Montmorenci Luxembourg Lodge with the Duc de Chartress as Grand Master. When Silesia was occupied by the French in 1808, there was a military lodge attached to the headquarters of the Sixth Corps of the Army. In 1811 there were sixty-nine military lodges in the French army and there is ground to believe that Napoleon I was a Freemason and that his initiation took place at Malta in 1798.

In Germany, field or camp lodges were merely auxiliary to the regular or stationary lodges. They only existed in time of war or when war was impending. One of the earliest was the "Parfaite Union" Lodge, founded by French prisoners of war at Madgeburg in 1761. Among the famous German Freemasons at that time was Francis, Duke of Lorraine, who was initiated at the Hague in 1731; and Frederick, Crown Prince, afterwards King of Prussia, who was made a Mason on August 15, 1738, in a lodge held at Brunswick, England, under the Scots' constitution. From the time of Frederick the Great, every King of Prussia except Frederick William IV and the Kaiser Wilhelm, who was deposed from his throne as a result of the World War, have been Freemasons.

The first Dutch field lodge was established at Maastricht in 1745 and twenty additional field lodges were established after that date. In Poland, Masonry was introduced at a very early date and was mainly fostered by military officers of rank. The gallant Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, created Marshal of France on the field of Leipsic by Napoleon, was drowned in the river Elster, while covering the retreat of the French army in 1813. A solemn "funeral Lodge" was held in his honor by Masons at Warsaw the following year. Polish Freemasonry was suppressed in 1821. In Austria, Masonry never flourished, although at one time enjoying the patronage of Emperor Francis I, who died in 1765.

In Belgium, only four field lodges and two garrison lodges were established, the first in 1832 and the last in 1836 and all of them have passed out of existence. In Spain the first military lodge was established at Madrid in 1728 by Philip, Duke of Wharton; but in 1814 Ferdinand VII abolished the institution and declared Freemasons to be guilty of treason, and numerous Freemasons in both Spain and Portugal were imprisoned or put to death.

In Italy, where many of the leading military and naval commanders have been Masons, Freemasonry has been suppressed by the edicts of Premier Mussolini, the books, documents, paraphernalia and other property confiscated as far as possible and the lodge rooms dismantled. Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy, was Grand Master of the Grand Orient "de la Division Militaire" at Milan in 1805; Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Liberator—the Abraham Lincoln—of Italy, was a member of every Masonic lodge in Italy and of several in England, France and elsewhere. Bro. Garibaldi was also a member of an American Lodge—Tompkins, No. 471, at Stapleton on Staten Island, N. Y., and that lodge still treasures among its possessions the chair in which Garibaldi habitually sat at the lodge communications. Soon after Mussolini became the dominant factor in Italian matters the Masonic insignia that decorated the Garibaldian statue at Rome were chiselled off and the Fascist emblems substituted.

It is claimed that Mexico owes her independence to Freemasonry. Many generals and presidents of the Mexican Republic were Craftsmen, some of the notable being the late General Porfirio Diaz, who was not only head of the Craft in Mexico but also was president of the republic; and former president, the late General Alva Obregon, and Plutarco Elias Calles, the "Strong Man" of Mexico, were Masons. At least two lodges accompanied the American army during the Mexican War in 1845-48. General John A. Quitman had the glory of being the first American commander to enter the City of Mexico, fighting his way into the capital on the evening of September 13, 1847. He was Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi from 1826 to 1837 and again in 1840 and 1846, in all fourteen years. The three leading patriots who fought for the Mexican independence—Hidalgo Castilla, a priest who headed the first insurrection against the Spanish government in 1810; Moreles, of Indian blood, and General Xavier Mina, were all Masons.

The first field lodge that did Masonic work in the Philippines, was one which came with the expedition headed by Admiral Cornish and General Draper in 1762, when Manila was captured by the British. When the British forces withdrew in 1764, the charter of this lodge was returned to England. This field lodge which is said to have worked in the Islands during the short period of British occupation met in the Cathedral of Intramuros, and correspondence found in the archives of the Indies at Seville, Spain, shows that it was seriously proposed to purify the building so "desecrated" by burning it to the ground.

The next military lodge of which we have any record in the Philippines was chartered by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and was attached to the First North Dakota, U. S. Infantry Volunteers. The command, which arrived at Manila Bay in July, 1898, was fully seventy-five per cent Masonic, the officers of the lodge being the commissioned officers of the regiment, Col. Frank White, afterwards Treasurer of the United States, being Senior Warden. The lodge worked in Manila and vicinity while the regiment was participating in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. Our British brethren used the Cathedral when they were at Manila in 1762, and in 1899 the North Dakota military lodge held some of its meetings in the Culi-Culi church. On one occasion, Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1899, while the lodge was conferring the F. C. degree, the Filipinos attacked the American position and the work of the lodge had to be conducted hurriedly while the bullets began to crash through the roof and sides of the building.

During the World War the Grand Lodge of North Dakota issued a dispensation to North Dakota Military Lodge, No. 2, with original jurisdiction to confer degrees. This lodge was given that number because the North Dakota Military Lodge which operated in the Philippines during the earlier days, was designated as No. 1.

Although many of the Grand Lodges in the United States are opposed to granting dispensations to military lodges, there are several that have favored the granting of such dispensations. Among these were the Grand Lodges of North Dakota, with the lodges already mentioned; Kentucky, which gave dispensation to a lodge that operated in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and to several field lodges attached to the regiments which went from that State overseas during the World War. New York, which issued a warrant for the "Sea and Field Lodge" No. 1, to sit throughout the world; initiate, pass or raise candidates without regard to age; simplify the ritual at will; to have no by-laws or dues and with a minimum entrance fee of twenty dollars. The course taken by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island in the case of Overseas Lodge, established under dispensation at Coblenz, Germany, in 1919, and later regularly constituted as a perpetual lodge in the Rhode Island jurisdiction, is too well known to need extended comment at this time.

Attention should be called however, to the fact that once before the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island had given its sanction for a lodge or Ma-

sonic Club in time of war. On April 29, 1861, a dispensation was granted by Most Worshipful William Gray, Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island, for a so-called travelling lodge—American Union Lodge—to a number of brethren of the Craft who were responding to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and going to the front with the First Rhode Island Regiment, Detached Militia. It was, however, more strictly speaking a Masonic Club as it was for social purposes only without authority to confer any work. The dispensation was returned August 26, the same year, because it was found that it could not be used as had been anticipated.

Several other Grand Lodges granted dispensations for military lodges during the World War, including Louisiana, Ohio, Colorado, and these lodges operated in Europe—in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany.

It is not the general custom at the present period for Grand Lodges to authorize the working of lodges attached to military regiments in the field, but during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as I have already instanced, this custom prevailed to more or less extent, the Grand Lodge of Ireland leading all others.

During the war between the States in our own country many field lodges were established in both the Union and Confederate armies. Over one hundred dispensations are known to have been issued. Among these was Wise Military Lodge, No. 202, which was composed of a group of officers and men of the Fourth Virginia Heavy Artillery, and existed under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, its dispensation to conduct work being signed by Most Worshipful Grand Master Lewis B. Williams. It began its existence early in the year 1863, continuing until the close of the war. The lodge met within the encampment of the Fourth Virginia Artillery on the first Saturday in every month and on the festivals of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. The statistics for 1863 show that there were forty raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, six Fellow Craft and five Entered Apprentices, with three rejections. An entry in 1864 is particularly interesting giving the fees for degrees as ten dollars for the E. A. and five dollars each for the F. C. and M. M. When we bear in mind that at the date of the entry, December, 1864, the quotations which are in Confederate currency that had decidedly depreciated even in the Confederate States themselves, we can readily understand how small the fees actually were.

Among the numerous Masonic veterans of the Civil War it may be pertinent to mention Gen. James A. Garfield and Major William McKinley, both of whom later became Presidents of the United States; Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, and Gen. Albert Pike, the "Master Genius of Masonry," who in 1859 became the Venerable Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Inspectors-General, thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. Bro. Pike had a valuable Masonic library at Little Rock, Arkansas, which would have been de-

stroyed by the Federal troops but for the interposition of Gen. Thomas H. Benton, then Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, who made the Pike homestead his headquarters thus preserving not only the library, but also the residence.

The History of Freemasonry in Ohio, by John G. Reeves, Grand Historian of that State, says on page 154: "In Winchester, Virginia, there was a regular lodge of Masons—Winchester Hiram Lodge, No. 21, officered by Confederate soldiers or citizens on parole. Major McKinley was protecting the army hospital there and noticed that the Union surgeon in charge was on very friendly terms with several of the Confederate prisoners, inquired the reason for such cordiality, and being informed that it was Freemasonry, he expressed his desire to be admitted to the Craft. His desire was made known to the officers of Winchester Hiram Lodge, his petition was received, he was elected, and on May 1, 1865, the degree of E. A. was conferred upon him by J. B. T. Reed, a Confederate chaplain, who was Master of the lodge. On the following evening the F. C. and M. M. degrees were conferred upon him. After his return home, Major McKinley took a dimit from Winchester Hiram Lodge and affiliated, August 21, 1867, with Canton Lodge, No. 60, of Canton, Ohio, and when Eagle Lodge of Canton was organized, June 2, 1869, he became one of its charter members, and continued his membership therein until the hand of an assassin terminated his career while President of the United States, on September 14, 1901. On application of Eagle Lodge, whose number had been changed to 431, its name was changed to William McKinley Lodge, No. 431."

The War of the Revolution forms a most fascinating page in the history of America, for it was the grand prelude to the foundation of the Republic; to the inauguration of the greatest experiment in democracy ever attempted by the human race. Its effect on other nations was profound. It may be said that it indirectly rocked the thrones of the Old World, for it was an object lesson to lovers of liberty everywhere, particularly those of France, who were incited by its example to destroy feudalism and autocracy in their own country. The guns of Lexington, indeed, were heard around the world. One of the most interesting phases is the influence that Masonry exerted in shaping the policies and destinies of the new nation.

During the Revolutionary War, when the Colonists were struggling for independence, the fact that the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. George Washington, and a majority of his generals, were active and earnest Masons, brought this worthy institution close to the hearts of the patriots who were fighting for their liberty. Rt. Wor. Mansfield Hobbs has been quoted as saying that Bro. Washington owed his appointment as Commander-in-Chief to the fact that he was a Mason. Bro. Hobbs says: "There were many possessing as much, if not more military experience, his only fame being in connection with the Braddock expedition. He was an Episcopalian, an aristocrat, a Southerner, a slave owner, cultured, and a man of wealth. These qualifications were undoubtedly obstacles

in the eyes of the people of the north—Puritans and dissenters as they were. Yet he passed over the heads of their native generals. The political argument undoubtedly was that the appointment was made to insure the support of the Southern colonies, but the thought persists that being a Mason, well known to the Masonic members of the Colonies, this made him acceptable to the leading patriots in both civil and military life."

Among other Masonic leaders of Revolutionary fame was Gen. Hugh Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton. He was greatly beloved by Washington who rode to within thirty yards of the British line to discover if he could rescue him. The intrepid act on the part of the Commander-in-Chief turned defeat into victory. At this same battle, Bro. Washington and Benjamin Rush discovered Bro. William Leslie, a captain of the British Seventh Regiment mortally wounded. He was tenderly cared for by them and later buried with military and Masonic honors. Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, one of the most distinguished military strategists the world has ever known, declared that Washington's campaign through New Jersey to have been the most brilliant of the century.

In the Burgoyne campaign, the following Masons distinguished themselves; Gen. Philip Schuyler, in charge of the Northern Department; Samuel Kirkland, the founder of Hamilton College; Major Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington, who, in addressing his troops before the advance exclaimed: "There, my lads, are the Hessians. Tonight our flag floats over yonder hill or Molly Stark is a widow." In the battle of Fort Stanwix, N. Y., on August 3, 1777, when that post was invested by a force of British regulars, Tories, and Indians under command of Col. St. Ledger, Col. Marinus Willett, a Mason, is alleged to have hoisted upon the ramparts a crude American flag, made after the design that had recently been adopted by Congress. The red was taken from a flannel petticoat, the white from a soldier's shirt and the blue from the military coat of Captain Abraham Swartout, of King Solomon's Lodge of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This is claimed by many writers to have been the first instance of the Stars and Stripes being flown in battle.

In the relieving of Fort Stanwix, the brave Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, a member of St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 8, now No. 4, of Johnstown, N. Y., was mortally wounded when his troops were ambushed in the woods of Oriskany. The Indians in this section were under the leadership of Joseph Brant, a Mohawk, who was given an unenviable reputation for cruelty because of the atrocities committed upon white American prisoners. But, notwithstanding the stigma upon his name, Brant, whose career forms one of the epic sagas of Masonic legend, proved true to the obligations of a Mason, which he took when initiated in London in 1777. The story of the escape of Bro. John McKinstry (in whose house the Masons of Hudson City, N. Y., met in 1786), from a horrible death is known to Masonic students. In one of the skirmishes in the Revolutionary War, Captain McKinstry, of the Colonial Army was wounded and taken captive. The savages had tied their prisoner to a stake and were

preparing to torture him by fire, when he gave the mystic appeal of a Mason in the hour of danger. This was noticed by Brant, who interposed and rescued his American brother from his impending fate, took him to Quebec and placed him in the hands of some English Masons, who returned him uninjured, to the American outposts. In 1807 Captain McKinstry had the pleasure of sitting in Hudson Lodge, No. 7, of Hudson, N. Y. with his red brother.

The life of the late Judge George N. Bliss, first Worshipful Master of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, and for many years Judge of the Seventh District Court at East Providence, was twice saved through the interposition of Masonry during the Civil War. On September 18, 1864, as captain in the First Rhode Island Cavalry, while leading a charge at Waynesboro, Va., against the Confederates of the Fourth Virginia, better known as the "Black Horse" Cavalry, he was desperately wounded after cutting down four of the enemy. Seeing one of the Confederate soldiers about to shoot him, he called for protection as a Mason, and Capt. Henry C. Lee, acting Adjutant General of the enemy's forces, went to his assistance, ordered him to the rear and his wounds dressed. Some months later, Captain Bliss was sent to Libby Prison and while there word was received that a Confederate officer was to be executed by the Union troops as a spy. The commandant of the prison immediately ordered in reprisal that three Union officers be chosen by lot to be shot forthwith. Captain Bliss was one of the trio selected but upon making the Masonic supplication, the commandant, who was a Craftsman, remanded the order and the three officers were held as hostage until it was learned that the charge of spy had been withdrawn against the Confederate officer.

Bro. Baron von Kalb, self-sacrificing and generous von Kalb, commanded the reserves under General Gates when defeated by Cornwallis at Camden. He fell at the battle of Clermont, August 17, 1780, with sixteen wounds, was made a prisoner, and died a few days later. The commander of the British forces was Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira, a Mason. He caused von Kalb to be taken to his own tent, gave him every aid and assistance while living, and when dead furnished a military and Masonic funeral. Bro. Marquis de Lafayette, on his return to America in 1825, laid the cornerstone of the monument to von Kalb which still stands at Camden.

Marquis de Lafayette is one of the outstanding characters of the American Revolution. A French nobleman who offered his sword to the Colonists in their struggle and who became the warm personal friend of George Washington. The late Bro. Julius F. Sachse, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in 1916, in an interesting brochure of Lafayette's fraternal connections with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, says:

"No original documentary evidence is known to be in existence which records the initiation of Gen. Lafayette in the Masonic fraternity, nor in what lodge or when this took place. It has always been a tradi-

tion in Masonic circles that Gen. Lafayette was made a Mason in one of the military lodges at Morristown, N. J., where a festal lodge was held December 27, 1779, for which occasion the jewels, furniture, and clothing of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newark, N. J., were borrowed. The meeting proved a great success, sixty-eight brothers being present, one of whom was Gen. Washington.

"There was another tradition that Gen. Lafayette was made a Mason in a military lodge which met at Valley Forge during the fateful winter of 1777-78, but no official records of such action thus far have been discovered. It was this uncertainty as to the Masonic standing of Gen. Lafayette which led to the resolution of September 6, 1824, in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the appointment of a committee to satisfy themselves that Gen. Lafayette was an Ancient York Mason. That the committee was satisfied with their investigations is evidenced by their report and the subsequent action of this Grand Lodge, which resulted in enrolling Bro. Gen. Lafayette as an honorary member of the Rt. Wor. Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Pennsylvania."

On May 4, 1825, Gen. Lafayette visited the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and was made an honorary member thereof, and the records of the Grand Lodge of Delaware show that Gen. Lafayette was present at a special communication on July 25, 1825.

Gen. Nathanael Greene, the Quaker blacksmith from Rhode Island, in all great qualities second only to the Commander-in-Chief himself, was the only general with Washington at Boston who fought to the end of the Revolution, and of whom Lord Cornwallis said: "He is as dangerous as Washington," Gen. von Steuben the drill master—the Master Builder of the American Army; Kosciusko, the engineer—; Gen. Otho Williams, the Adjutant General; and Generals "Light Horse" Harry Lee and William Washington, in command of dragoons, were Masons. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," whose heroic efforts saved South Carolina in the darkest hours of the Revolution, was a Freemason and his many acts of mercy toward Tory prisoners testified that he had learned and practiced the sublime lessons of our fraternity. Count Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary hero and father of the American cavalry, was born in Podolio, Poland, on March 4, 1748, and in 1779 was made a Mason in a military lodge in Georgia. On March 21, 1824, the Grand Lodge of Georgia laid the cornerstone of a monument to his memory in Savannah. Only last year the Congress of the United States passed a resolution designating October 11 as Pulaski Memorial Day.

General Daniel Morgan, in command of the rangers and riflemen, who finally accomplished the surrender of Cornwallis and ended the Revolution, was also a Mason. Col. William Barton, a native Rhode Islander, who conceived and executed one of the boldest and most hazardous enterprises recorded in the history of the Revolution—the capture of the British General Prescott on the island of Rhode Island on the night of July 10, 1777, and all the commanding officers in the American army in the Rhode Island campaign which resulted in the retirement

of the British forces from New England, were Masons at the time, or were shortly thereafter made Masons in the revival of St. Johns Lodge, No. 1, of Providence. Abraham Whipple, who led his volunteer squadron of eight long boats against the British armed schooner Gaspee in Narragansett Bay, on June 8, 1772, destroying the vessel and capturing the crew after wounding their commander and thus shedding the first blood in the War for Independence nearly three years before the battle of Lexington, was a Mason. So were a considerable number of the men who accompanied him. He was a member of St. John Lodge, No. 1, of Providence, to which he was elected June 3, 1761, and initiated and passed June 4. There is no record of his receiving the third degree, this not being considered essential in those days. Business was invariably transacted in a lodge of E. A., special Master's lodges being held only for the purpose of raising members to the Sublime Degree.

Major General John Sullivan, one of the most dependable of Washington's generals, in tribute to whom the United States a few months ago issued a commemorative postage stamp, was in supreme command of the Rhode Island campaign. A bronze tablet to his memory, presented in 1906, is to be seen on the east side of the inner south entrance to the Rhode Island State House at Providence, erected by the American-Irish Historical Society. His division commanders, Brig. Gen. Mitchell Varnum, of East Greenwich and Brig. Gen. John Glover, the "Amphibious General," whose most famous feat was the ferrying of Washington's army across the turbulent and ice-laden Delaware on that fateful Christmas Eve in 1777, just before the battle of Trenton, later he was a member of the historic court martial that tried the unfortunate Major Andre. Major John Hancock and Marquis de Lafayette, as well as the regimental commanders, Col. Christopher Greene, Col. Henry Jackson and Major Silas Talbot, were also all Masons. These all approved of military lodges attached to the regiments in the field.

Gen. Sullivan was made a Mason in 1768 in St. John's Lodge, at Portsmouth, N. H., and throughout his life manifested a great interest in the Craft, and after the war upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, became its first Grand Master. It seems quite certain that his zeal for Masonry contributed materially to the revival of Providence St. Johns Lodge in the fall of 1788. After he left Rhode Island, and during his successful expedition against the Iroquois, resulting in the virtual extermination of those Indian allies of the British, Masonic activities were not neglected, in spite of the difficulties and hardships of that rigorous campaign.

Our first introduction to Gen. Mitchell Varnum as a Freemason occurs in St. Johns Lodge, Providence, when, at a meeting held on December 9, 1778, the following resolution was adopted:

"Voted that Brothers Israel Lunt and Thomas Smart be a Committee to Apply to General Varnum, General Glover, and Col. Jackson for the Musick belonging to their Commands to attend at the Celebrating the Feast of St. John on the 28th of Dec."

Seventy-one members of the Craft are reported as participating in the observance of the festival with Major Gen. John Sullivan as the guest of honor and Bro. Varnum the orator of the day.

Antiquity Lodge No. 1, was warranted on May 4, 1752, as No. 227, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and was originally known as the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, being attached to the Forty-sixth South Devon Regiment of Light Infantry, and for nearly a century thereafter its meetings were held in many countries throughout the world. In 1756 Meetings of this lodge were held at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Its first meeting in Montreal was held in 1760, shortly after the capitulation of that city to the British. In 1764 to 1766 the regiment was in several of the American colonies, and tradition informs us that it was during this period that the lodge became possessed of the famous Bible, dated 1712, which was said to have been used by Gen. Washington when he received a degree in Freemasonry. In the officers' mess of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Foot, in a glass case is preserved this Bible with the following inscription:

"On this sacred volume Washington received a degree of Masonry. It was twice taken by the enemy, and both times returned to the regiment with the honours of war."

In 1778, when the Forty-sixth was engaged in the hostilities between England and the American colonies, this Bible was taken by the regiment from the house of people named West when in New Bedford, Mass., but how this family Bible got from Fredericksburg, Va., where it is known that Washington received his first three degrees, and fell into the hands of the Wests in New Bedford, is still an unexplained mystery. In 1776 the regiment went to Ireland, but returned to New York in 1776. In 1777 and 1778 the regiment was stationed at Philadelphia and it is during this period that a regimental tradition says its famous "black chest with brass mountings" containing the lodge warrants, working tools, regalia, etc., fell into the hands of the Colonial troops. It was shortly afterward returned to the Forty-sixth by Bro. Gen. George Washington, under a flag of truce, and escorted by a guard of honor. This story, like that of the Bible, should be taken under suspicion, modern Masonic writers advise, until some documentary evidence is discovered that will substantiate them. In 1805 while the regiment was stationed at Dominica, the old trunk was captured by the French troops, but was returned to the regiment by Napoleon three years later. In 1822 this chest was lost in India but was rediscovered in 1829 and returned again to the regiment. In 1816 the regiment, with its now famous chest, arrived at Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, where meetings of the lodge were held. In 1820 a warrant, No. 260 of the Irish Registry, was obtained by certain brethren on the continent of Australia, and was given the name of the Australian Social Mother Lodge. The regiment finally reached Kingstown, Ontario, in 1849, and the lodge property was entrusted to Bro. Sergeant Major Shepard of the Royal Artillery for the purpose of establishing a permanent military lodge at Montreal, at

which time the Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a renewal of the warrant. In 1857 the lodge came under allegiance of the Grand Lodge of Canada and its name changed to Antiquity.

Albion Lodge, No. 2, of Montreal, was warranted as No. 9, on June 22, 1751, and was attached to the Fourth Battalion Royal Regiment of Artillery. St. John's Lodge, No. 3, was also in the Royal Artillery. As a result of the Riel rebellion in Manitoba in 1870, troops were sent from the Canadian Provinces of the east to quell the insurrection, and among these were several members of the Craft. As a consequence, application was made to the Grand Lodge of Canada for a dispensation in the name of Winnipeg Lodge which was granted November 21, 1870, with Rev. Robert Stewart Patterson as first Worshipful Master, he being at that time the chaplain of the military forces in the Wolseley expedition. On December 10, 1870, the first meeting was held at the Drover House, Fort Garry. The name was changed to Prince Rupert's Lodge on January 12, 1871, and No. 240 was allocated to it on the Grand Register of Canada. It has continued an uninterrupted existence and is now known as Prince Rupert Lodge, No. 1, of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

One of the Revolutionary War military lodges—American Union Lodge—had a rather remarkable history, to which, however, but brief reference can be made here. It was John Rowe who, when the Continental Army was laying siege to the British occupation of Boston, signed the warrant issued to certain officers of Washington's Army at Roxbury, Mass., on February 15, 1776, authorizing it to work "anywhere on the continent of North America where no Grand Master is appointed." Joel Clark was the first Master and the original membership was twenty. The brethren of this lodge served in most of the heavy battles of the Revolution, and at Long Island three were killed and several others, including the Master, captured. During the entire War for Independence this lodge moved about in the American Army. We find it successively located at Redding, Conn., Nelson's Point, N. Y., Morristown, N. Y., then back at Nelson's Point and at West Point. Gen. Washington several times visited the lodge, and representatives of the lodge enthusiastically participated in the Morristown convention of January 31, 1780, at which it was proposed to make Washington a General Grand Master for the United States.

American Union Lodge continued to thrive, however, throughout the struggle, and when, on April 7, 1778, Gen. Rufus Putnam, a kinsman of Gen. Israel Putnam—"Old Put"—and forty-eight companions landed on the site now occupied by Marietta, Ohio, and began the construction of a village, some among them had an idea of reopening the historic lodge out there in the wilderness. Accordingly, on June 28, 1790, the third Master of the lodge, Jonathan Heart, reopened it in that distant village on the Ohio, and as American Union Lodge, No. 1, of Ohio, it is known to this day. Gen. Rufus Putnam, destined to an honorable place in the history of the Buckeye State, both civil and Masonic, was elected Junior Warden of this lodge on June 28, 1790; Worshipful Master on August

22, 1791, and again on December 27, 1793; was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio at its organization at Chillicothe on January 7, 1808, but declined to serve because as he said in his letter of declination:

"My sun is far past the meridian," (he then being past seventy years of age); it is almost set; a few sands only remain in my glass; I am unable to undergo the necessary labors of that high and important office; unable to make you a visit at this time, without a sacrifice and hazard of health which prudence forbids."

Massachusetts took an active part in the campaign against the French in America throughout the long struggle for the control of this continent, commonly known in New England as the "old French wars," or "the French and Indian wars." During the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), one of the most prominent of the Massachusetts officers was Col. Richard Gridley. Col. Gridley was also a very active Freemason, serving as Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, and Deputy Grand Master of the St. John's (Provincial) Grand Lodge warranted by the Grand Master of England in 1733. He was also a brother of Jeremy Gridley, who was Grand Master from 1755 to his death in 1767 and who issued the warrants for St. Johns Lodge, No. 1, of Newport and Saint Johns Lodge, No. 1, of Providence.

Col. Richard Gridley, at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, received a warrant empowering him to organize lodges in the army. Under this authority he organized at least four lodges, and perhaps more. Two were organized at Crown Point, one in 1756, and one in 1762. Two were organized at Louisburg, one in 1758 in "His Majesty's Twenty-eighth Regiment of Foot" and one in "His Majesty's Regiment of Artillery." This latter not being numbered was probably a Colonial regiment. These lodges were broken up with the mustering out of the units to which they were attached. Except for a list of the officers and members, twenty-one in number, of the lodge of the Twenty-eighth Foot, dated November 13, 1758; a list of the members in the first Crown Point lodge in 1759 and 1760, thirty-three in number; the names of three of the twelve to whom the second Crown Point lodge warrant was issued, there is no information concerning these lodges.

There were two District Grand Lodges in Massachusetts at the outbreak of the Revolution, the St. John's Grand Lodge, already mentioned, and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, acting under a warrant issued by the Grand Master of Scotland, on December 27, 1769, to Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. Both of these bodies proclaimed itself independent in 1777 but they united in 1792 being known thereafter as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. St. John's Lodge was hard hit by the Revolution. The Grand Secretary left with the British for Halifax upon the evacuation of Boston, and took his current records with him. The records are missing from 1774 to 1787, although there is outside evidence that the Grand Lodge functioned during that period, but if it warranted any army lodges there are no records extant.

session of Grand Lodge of New York, a charter was granted under the designation of No. 215, but in 1868 when the original No. 93 became vacant, the No. 93 was again applied for and granted to Military Lodge and this lodge has since continued. It holds a lease for continuous occupancy as long as the building in which it meets, stands, a grain of barley being the annual rental. This arrangement has existed since 1816.

According to the Virginia Masonic Journal, of January, 1826, President James Monroe was made a Mason before arriving at the age of 21 years, in St. John's Regimental Lodge in the Revolutionary Army, and later took membership in Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, at Williamsburg, Va. He was in his eighteenth year when he received his Entered Apprentice degree, November 9, 1755, having been born in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758. He was also a member of Kilwinning Cross Lodge, No. 2, Port Royal, Va.

One of the objections of the Grand Lodge which oppose the chartering of military or field lodges is that the records might be lost or destroyed and the unfortunate members thus deprived of membership without dimitts or other records to show that they received the degrees of Masonry in a regular constituted Masonic lodge. A case in point is that of Gen. Lafayette, who was undoubtedly made a Mason when he came to America for the first time, but there is a tradition that when the Continental Army retired to Valley Forge in December, 1777, he was again initiated in an army lodge with Gen. Washington in the chair. But no record of this can be found.

Another pertinent case is that of Gen. William Jenkins Worth, one of the most distinguished figures in the war with Mexico. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordon, Cherubusco, Molino del Ray, the storming of Chapultepec and finally received the surrender of the Aztec city. After the war was over he was ordered to duty in the Lone Star State of Texas, where he died May 7, 1849. Eventually his body was taken to New York and reinterred on November 25, 1857, the Masonic fraternity officiating at the ceremonies and the Grand Master, Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, Jr., taking charge. An address, eulogistic in character, was delivered by Bro. Ferdinando Wood, Mayor of the city of New York. Although the burial ceremonies should be proof enough that Gen. Worth was a Mason, it is a peculiar fact that no record has ever been found that shows where he was raised. According to one of the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodge of New York:

"We have made a diligent search but can find no record showing what lodge he was made in. The numerous references which concede him to be a Mason do not specify his lodge."

Shortly after his death Worth Lodge, No. 210, of New York, was named in his honor.

One, George Walton, became a member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, Savannah, Ga., before the Revolution. The date could not be ascertained as the minutes of the lodge for that period were carried away by the British. The result was that when the lodge was reconstituted in 1785,

Bro. Walton, with Moses and David Nunis, who had also been members from the organization of the lodge on February 10, 1734, had to be re-made Masons. It is interesting to note in this connection, that early in 1926 it was discovered that among the Georgia manuscripts and documents in the Congressional Library at Washington in the collection obtained from Peter Force, were portions of the missing minute book of Solomon's Lodge. These were returned to the lodge by act of Congress.

Alexander Hamilton, Gen. Nathanael Greene, and Robert Treat were all undoubtedly Masons, but there is no definite record to show the fact. In the archives of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island is a Masonic Jewel presented to Gen. Greene by Marquis de Lafayette, which the former was accustomed to wear inside his clothing, suspended by a silken cord around his neck. It is an attractive coral of oval shape, encased in seven silver stars, the whole being about three inches in diameter. Within are several Masonic emblems.

The histories of some of the early British and Irish army warrants are particularly interesting, the following are not without picturesque suggestiveness: Lodge No. 243 in the Fifty-ninth Regiment—"taken by the Spaniards before Gibraltar." Lodge No. 219, also in the same regiment—"warrant lost by shipwreck of the transport Seahorse in January, 1816, in Tranmore Bay, County Waterford, when only twenty-nine members of the Second Battalion escaped drowning;" Lodge No. 370 in the Fifty-second Regiment—"warrant destroyed by fire in the East Indies;" Lodge No. 407, in the Sixty-second Regiment—"original lost in America." The Sixty-second was taken prisoners of war together with the rest of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in 1777; Lodge No. 510 in the Twenty-eighth Regiment—"original taken by French during the disastrous campaign in the Netherlands."

It is stated that when the ten year war for Cuban Independence broke out in 1863, Carlos Manuel de Caspedes, the leader of the movement, organized a Masonic lodge called "La Independencia" at Guaimaro, of which he was the Master and in which many generals of the revolutionary army were initiated. It is related that the paraphernalia of the lodge was carried on a fine mule which was for this reason dubbed "The Mason." On one occasion when the Cuban camp was surprised by the Spaniards and the packing was done hurriedly, part of the paraphernalia was lost and a section of one of the pillars with the letter "B" on it was captured by the Spaniards and is still to be seen at the Artillery Museum in Madrid as a souvenir of the times.

In 1894, during the second struggle of the Cubans for Independence, a field lodge called "Les del Sur," was organized, and in 1896 Lodge "Agramonte" was formed with Gen. Lino Perez as Master. When the Spaniards captured the camp a year later, they burned all the huts with the exception of the one occupied by the lodge. It appears that Gen. Manrique de Lara, the officer in command of the Spanish forces, was a Mason, and when he saw the square and compasses on the hut, he ordered that it be spared.

Manila Lodge, No. 1, formerly No. 342 in the Philippines, under the Grand Lodge of California, was organized by members of the fraternity sojourning in Manila, some time in 1900. The meetings of these "Sojourners" were purely of a social nature, although the real object and desire of the members was to eventually organize a lodge. This was finally accomplished when the sojourners decided to petition the Grand Lodge of California for a charter which was granted and the officers were installed November 14, 1901. As a majority of the Sojourners' Club became charter members of Manila Lodge, a few if any activities were undertaken by the club after the formation of the lodge. But the name of "Sojourners" was, at the suggestion of some "old-timers," adopted by the National Masonic Sojourners Club, an organization founded in 1917, membership in which is limited to regular Master Masons who hold or have held commissions in the uniformed forces of the United States.

Many Grand Lodges consider military lodges as an anomaly in Masonry. They claim that the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge cannot effectively control the different lodges as they should be, in the midst of the most unsettled conditions imaginable. In the union of the two Grand Bodies of New York in 1782 a very serious element of weakness in the coalesced Grand Lodge lay in the fact that so many of the constituted lodges were military lodges attached to the British army. When New York had to be evacuated by the British, on November 25, 1783, many of these lodges and brethren were taken away, among the latter being a number of the Grand Lodge officers, among them the Grand Master, William Walter. Upon leaving for Nova Scotia he resigned the Grand Mastership in favor of William Cock, who in turn, February 4, 1784, had to be succeeded by the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, the State Chancellor.

That our brethren in the Craft derive good from these field lodges where conditions call for that harmony and brotherly love which only Masonic lodges can inspire, there is not the least doubt. Drawn by the mystic tie of brotherhood, these soldier Masons of many lands gradually and consistently, though almost unconsciously, are bringing about that international bond of fraternal fellowship we have long sought.

In closing this paper let me call your attention to those significant words inscribed over the gateway to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.—The Westminster Abbey of America—

"Nor shall your Glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

(Brother William H. Mason, Senior Grand Deacon, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1932.)

SENTIMENT IN MASONRY

Sentiment in Masonry? Every symbol we possess, every ceremony we follow, is filled with it! And the climactic lessons of the third degree—Fidelity, Sacrifice, Immortality—what are they but sentiment raised

to the highest degree of man's comprehension?

The Man of Galilee, the Master of Men himself, founded his Kingdom of Righteousness upon what, after all, was not business, or science, or intellect, but on man's nobler part—sentiment; the sentiment of Love, which He made the basic law of human progress, and to which He finally gave His life in noblest sacrifice.

Masonry involves many things, but greatest of all is sentiment. As we grow older let not our hearts grow hardened, but let us raise them in this prayer:

"Lift my eyes from the earth, and let me not forget the uses of the stars. And though age and infirmity overtake me, and I come not within sight of the castle of my dreams, teach me still to be thankful for life, and for Time's olden memories that are good and sweet, and may the evening's twilight find me gentle, still."

(Address of Grand Orator, Jay Glover Eldridge, P. G. M., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1932)

AS WE APPEAR TO OTHERS

Bro. Andrews supplies, in his address, a great list of visits performed by him during the year. He strongly supported the holding of a Past Master's Night once a year by each lodge. In Australia such occasions are an accepted part of our Masonry, and never fail to interest, besides being thoroughly instructive to the younger men coming on. Speaking of the installation ceremony, the Grand Master described it as one of great importance. "It carries with it a renewed consecration to duty," he said—"a rededication to another year of service, a real privilege to every Mason." Certainly, the right spirit in which to regard these official positions, from the highest to the lowest. I notice that that curious negative to "our secret arts and mysteries," the public installation, obtains in Nebraska. At its conclusion a programme was arranged "for the entertainment and instruction of Sisters and Brethren attending." Sounds like co-Masonry, but, doubtless, it was merely the next-door neighbour—The Stars.

Pity the feelings of the poor Fellow Craft who desires to be raised in company! Nebraska had one who had waited four years before interesting himself in being advanced to the Sublime Degree. Then he started to hustle for a dispensation, as he wished to receive the degree along with another brother, who, unlike himself, needed no dispensation, being entitled to receive. The Grand Master declined to grant the dispensation. "I decided that it would do no harm to wait another month," he said. Bro. Andrews considers that dispensations should only be granted to promote the progress of symbolic Masonry and not to satisfy a candidate's personal desire.

It seems that the Nebraska Jurisdiction has too much of the "degree-mill." Most Jurisdictions suffer similarly. There are probably few that do not witness the indifference of too many lodges to making Masons out of mere members, that, once the "Third" has been conferred, see no other possibilities of serving the brethren than to make officers of them

in the more or less immediate future. But Bro. Andrews wishes, and rightly so, to see as many as possible made Masonic students, with a curriculum in which Masonic Education is its Alpha and Omega and all between.

Nebraska has fifty-eight lodges, the annual dues of which range from nearly 11s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. It is not surprising that some of these have no surplus funds for benevolences. Grand Master Andrews was of the opinion that no lodge should have annual dues of less than £1 2s. 6d., two-fifths of which would be required for Grand Lodge dues, leaving 19s. 6d. for Lodge use. Well, in Western Australia we do much better than that. We do not consider ourselves hardly dealt with in having to pay from more than twice to four times the minimum sum suggested for Nebraska. It enables us to pay our way and to make that fine aid to fraternal good feeling between lodges,—the Festive Board, a monthly feature of our lodge life.

The custom of presenting Past Grand Masters' jewels is a custom of only recent years in Nebraska, the result being that at the time of the 1931 Communication there were sixteen Past Grand Masters who had not received these tokens of appreciation.

Upon the recommendation of Grand Master Andrews, Grand Lodge decided upon an annual appropriation for four years, of sufficient money to purchase four Past Grand Masters' jewels to be presented to the four oldest Past Grand Masters in point of service till the entire sixteen have been supplied.

Bro. Andrews strongly advocated the liberalization of the law relating to physical qualifications in the sane direction that so many Jurisdictions, our own included, have followed. However, the Jurisprudence Committee did not approve, and was supported by Grand Lodge, with the result that Nebraska still lags behind.

Last year, I mentioned in one of my reviews that the Grand Master of an American Jurisdiction had turned down an application to hold a lodge meeting in a fish hatchery. This year, I have another freak application to detail. A Nebraska Lodge, evidently in want of plenty of room or publicity, wished to hold its public installation of officers in—*mirabile dictu!*—no less spacious or public a place than a park! Needless to say, these vast intentions were decisively frustrated by the Grand Master.

Scathing reference was made by the Grand Master to the conduct of the De Molay Order for Boys, which, owing to the rules of that Order, was associated in the public mind with Masonry, notwithstanding that Grand Lodge did not recognise such a connection. Inferior leadership, conferring of degrees, and playing of contest games were charged against the De Molays, and Grand Master Andrews expressed his conviction that until there was more careful supervision in some of the Chapters, the privilege of meeting in Masonic Temples should be withheld. Grand Lodge, advised by the Jurisprudence Committee, reaffirmed that there was no official relation between Nebraska Freemasonry and De Molay, and called upon private lodges permitting the Order to use

their lodge rooms to prevent every practice derogatory to the Craft. It is certainly a pious expression of opinion; the real question is, will it be more than that? De Molay seems to be going in the way of joining the "Masonic Boils" Class.

A fine oration by the Grand Orator, Bro. P. C. Johnston, on "The Mastery of Life," was based on the text in Proverbs: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city."

There is so much that is interesting in the Nebraska volume that one would delight in lingering over its pages and culling forth additional matters for comment. Space limitation precludes indulgence in such a pleasure, and I must pass on to the Report on Foreign Correspondence. M. W. Bro. Edwin D. Crites, P. G. M., is again its author, and he is continuing the topical form of reviews. In seventy pages, Bro. Crites supplies, under appropriate captions, some of the more important matters dealt with by Sister Jurisdictions. It is all vastly interesting, and with most if not, indeed all matter extracted, the words used in the Proceedings are reproduced. My brother does not confine himself to the American Continent, but finds matter in the volumes of Continental Europe, the British Isles, Australia, and elsewhere worthy of presentation as Masonic pabulum for our Nebraska brethren. He quotes liberally from Western Australia; indeed, we represent the Australian section in Bro. Crites' commendable report, which is a wonderful improvement on its predecessor of last year. From the four line introduction it is learned that the topical form of review is most pleasing to the Craft in Nebraska.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon,
P. S. G. D. Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge,
Western Australia, 1932).

Grand Master Andrews attended the dedication of the "Peace Memorial" erected by the "Shrine" at Toronto, and seemed pleased with the program, although it is our understanding that the Grand Masters were relegated to a very subordinate position in the procession.

We hold great respect for the noble efforts of the "Shrine" in succoring the unfortunate of the land, and wish them God-speed in the noble work, but the question naturally arises, is it wise for Grand Masters, as such, to subordinate themselves and their Grand Lodges to any other body of Masons?

(Report on Correspondence, E. H. Van Patten, P. G. M., Grand Correspondent, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Washington, 1932)

OBLIGATIONS

The penalties of our Obligation were taken from those of Common Law actually inflicted on pirates in olden days. In the early part of the 18th Century they were abandoned, but Desaguliers wrote them into the ritual and they have been there ever since. P. G. M. Melvin M. Johnson of Massachusetts was the first to present the matter of elimina-

tion or changing them to his Grand Lodge. New York is the first jurisdiction to take steps to teach a candidate that the penalties are symbolic only.

Under the Grand Lodge of England Ritual, when a man receives the Entered Apprentice Obligation, he is told in the Obligation itself that the penalty is a symbolic penalty only.

(Report on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932).

PATRIOTISM

It is not one of the tasks of Freemasonry to inculcate patriotism of the militant type. The Craft should not be constantly reminded that the human species, which it seeks to unite into one great family, is divided into many nations and countries, armed and ready to throw down the gage of battle at the least provocation. For this reason we hold that a Masonic Lodge is not a place in which to display the national emblem and stage patriotic ceremonies. There is plenty of work for the Craft to do without dragging in what is justly and properly the business of other societies. We are, therefore, glad to note that none of the Lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction has marred its ritual by adding to it that innovation so ardently cultivated in a few places, the flag ceremony.

Lest his attitude be misunderstood, the writer of these lines must state that he yields to no man in reverence and love for the Flag of his country which he has served under arms in three wars and stands ready to follow again should necessity arise. He maintains, however, that Masons desiring to show their patriotism in time of peace can best do so by strictly obeying and helping to enforce the law of the land, including those provisions of it which may to them appear unwise or obnoxious, instead of indulging in the spread-eagle type of patriotism in our meetings.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, Leo Fischer, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932).

PLURAL MEMBERSHIP

Steadily the circle of Grand Jurisdictions outside the British Empire which permit plural membership is widening. A few years ago, such membership, whether in the dual or the multiple form, was rare. It was almost under a ban. The two greatest obstacles supposed to exist were jurisdictional control and statistical unreliability. The idea of two or more Grand Lodges, or of two or more Lodges in one or more States, asserting exclusive jurisdiction over one member was recognized as a patent absurdity, and also as negating the claim to exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction, which forms such an important feature of a considerable section of American Masonry. Moreover, it was feared that plural membership would complicate statistical calculations to such an extent as to render accuracy impossible, for how would it be possible to keep track of the multitudinous Smiths, Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons

who incontinently belonged to numerous lodges and gave too much pause to the Masonic statistician endued with a laudable, pernickety regard for unassailable accuracy? Some bolder spirits treated these objections as futile and adopted the system, and soon testified to its value. Others followed suit; and as there is no sign that the Masonic Atlas desires help to support the Masonic world, the list is growing. Of course, there are variations. About a round dozen permit the dual form under which a member of two lodges in one Jurisdiction is an active member of each. Other Jurisdictions go to the other extreme, allowing membership of an unlimited number of Lodges. Between the two lines there are differing forms of plural membership. As yet, the statistical Bugaboo has not exhibited himself, nor has the Jurisdictional Bogey arrived. In some Jurisdictions there is a curious provision whereby only one out of two or more Lodges owning, say, Bro. Smith, has to pay Grand Lodge dues in respect of him. He, on the other hand, has to pay annual dues to all the Lodges of which he is a member. However, our practice is copied by providing that resignation applies to only one Lodge, but that exclusion or expulsion from one carries exclusion or expulsion from all.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. D. Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1932).

THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF POLAND

Freemasonry in Poland has had a glorious past. Before the middle of the 18th century a Lodge was founded at Warsaw. It was known as the Three Brothers Lodge. Among the founders were Prince Stanislaus Lubomirski and Prince Adam Czartoryski. The latter founded a celebrated military school at which was educated Kosciusko, son of one of the Prince's farmers, who became the greatest hero of Poland. Other Lodges followed, rose, were suppressed, and revived again. The founder of the Lodge Good Shepard, a military engineer, was imprisoned in a citadel for his Masonic zeal, and in the end was banished from the country. One Lodge known as "To the Three Plumb Lines" was established at Danzig by the German Grand Lodge, Three Globes. Danzig at that time still belonged to Poland. In 1769 a Grand Lodge was constituted which declared itself independent of the Grand Lodge of England.

In 1772 the Polish Kingdom was divided. In place of the independent Grand Lodge arose a Provincial Mother Lodge for Poland, constituted by the Grand Lodge of England. It did not continue long, owing largely to the intrusion of the Rite of the Strict Observance and the fantastic doings of the notorious GAGLISOTRO. COUNT IGNATIUS POTOCKI restored order in 1782 and brought about a union of all Lodges under one general Grand Lodge. Among the officers were men who had rendered notable service to education, science, music, poetry, economics. Among them was PRINCE MICHAEL CASIMIR OGINSKI, who had been a candidate for the Polish throne in 1764 and had started the building of the great Oginski Canal at his own cost.

In 1794 a second and third division of Poland took place. The Lodges located in districts ruled by Russia were closed by a decree of the Empress Catherine. In Prussian Poland the Polish Grand Lodge was dismembered and the Three Prussian Grand Lodges planted their Lodges. The first Prussian Lodge was called To the Gold Candle Stick and was constituted in 1797. The greater number of the members of this and other Lodges were Prussian officers and officials. They did not survive very long. The one that survived was composed of Poles, using their native language in their proceedings. Warsaw was translated into a Grand Duchy by the All powerful Napoleon. Lodges that had slumbered were revived again, new ones added and on January 22, 1810, the National Grand Orient of the Duchy of Warsaw was constituted.

The terrible year of 1813 brought new trials in its train. But the Lodges held on. On March 12, 1814, the Grand Orient held a funeral for PRINCE PONISTOWSKI. 4,000 florins were distributed among the poor in his memory. Bro. FRANCIS MORAWSKI, Commander-in-chief, who had taken a leading part in the battle of Leipzig, delivered the funeral oration. The Lodges were made up chiefly of military officers who sought and found in the Lodges a welcome haven of peace. Strangely enough, priests and dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church also were represented. Among them the Princee Bishop PUZINE. The high character of the Polish craft drew into its bosom a brilliant galaxy of leaders in many fields, statesmanship, literature, finance, and army.

There would appear to be no need to pursue the subject any further, the purpose was merely to indicate the character of the Polish craft in the time of its greatest splendor. The time which followed was one largely of persecutions and, except for occasional revival, a long period of sleep set in. Russia and Austria both were the sworn foes of Freemasonry. Only German Lodges had a chance to work on undisturbed.

On November 2, 1918, Poland was proclaimed an independent Republic. On the following day Marshal PILSUDSKI became head of the National Government. After much strife and many adjustments, the new Republic, reconstructed out of provinces of the Russian, German and Austrian Empires, was organized completely and finally. 30,700,000 people who had been separated for over a hundred years were united into one nation to work out for themselves the problem of adjustment. Freedom of religion, in accordance with the law, is assured. The Roman Catholic Church having an overwhelming majority of adherents, occupies a privileged position under the constitution.

Except in the former German territory, no Masonic Lodges existed in Poland at the close of the World War. But the way had been prepared for the introduction of a national Freemasonry by exiles who, soon after the beginning of the war, had taken up residence in Rome. There they became identified with Lodges under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of Italy. In 1917, they were constituted into a Lodge of their own, called Polonia. After the Republic of Poland had been established, those exiles returned to their native country, and, on March 19, 1920, instituted Kopernik Lodge. One month later, on April

24, the Lodge was constituted under warrant from the National Grand Lodge of Italy. Within six months thereafter, seven other Lodges were constituted by the same authority.

Meanwhile a Supreme Council A. A. S. R. of Poland had been established by Sov. G. C. RAOUL PALERMI of the Supreme Council for Italy.

The need of an independent center of union now made itself felt very keenly among the Symbolic Lodges. Though aware of their right to proceed on their own initiative, they decided to apply to the Grand Master of their parent Grand Lodge for authority. A warrant was obtained, dated January 9, 1921, setting forth that "The Grand Lodge of Poland is constituted regularly and recognized as sovereign, free and independent" by the National Grand Lodge of Italy.

The very natural desire arose to have the Grand Lodge of Poland recognized abroad as regular and accepted into the older Masonic Jurisdictions throughout the world.

This was about the time a movement was under way to form what has become the Masonic International Association with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. Grand Master REVERCHON of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina had been made Chairman of the Executive Council, and Past Grand Master QUARTIER-LA-TENTE, of the same Jurisdiction, was elected Chancellor.

On May 31, 1922, the triennial Conference of the Supreme Councils, A. A. S. R., of the World, was held in Lausanne, Switzerland. At this Conference the Supreme Council for Poland was admitted to membership and thereby approved as regular in all respects.

Discerning, as they thought, the not unreasonable logic of the cited occurrences, the leaders of the Grand Lodge of Poland concluded that by being admitted to membership in the Masonic International Association, their wish to be a recognized unit in the fellowship of regular Grand Jurisdictions would be realized most satisfactorily. Accordingly they sent a delegation to Geneva to consult Chancellor QUARTIER-LA-TENTE as to the steps necessary to be taken to that end, he being regarded, on the European Continent, as the highest authority on Masonic law and procedure. The latter's reply offered no encouragement. He informed them that Grand Master PALERMI and his Grand Lodge of Italy by which the Polish Lodges had been warranted, were not in very good repute and not considered regular by the members of the Masonic International Association. The delegates pointed out that PALERMI had taken a prominent part in the 1922 Conference of the Supreme Councils of the World, and that chiefly on his recommendation the Supreme Council for Poland formed by him, had been admitted to membership.

They were referred to M. W. Bro. REVERCHON to submit their plea to him. On the latter's repetition of the objection raised by the Chancellor, they begged to be advised as to what to do to achieve their object. Thereupon they were told that the surest way to secure good and regular Masonic standing would be to renounce the Warrant re-

ceived from the National Grand Lodge of Italy and then to be reconstituted by the Supreme Council for Poland, this body having been approved by the World Conference and thereby empowered by the Constitution of the A. A. S. R. to make Masons and constitute Lodges.

Bro. REVERCHON'S advice was acted upon to the last detail. Under date of October 15, 1924, Sov. G. Commander A. STRUG issued a decree, attested by G. Chancellor S. STEMPOWSKI, announcing that the National Grand Lodge of Poland, with headquarters at Warsaw, had been constituted regularly, that it is recognized as sovereign, free and independent, and that all the Lodge rooms as well as all just and perfect Lodges of the Republic of Poland are placed under the Jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge.

Upon renewal of its petition, the Grand Lodge of Poland, by unanimous vote, was admitted into membership in the Masonic International Association. After that, recognition was accorded by practically all the member Grand Jurisdictions of the Association, as well as the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and the District of Columbia.

Several appeals for recognition were addressed to the Grand Lodge of New York beginning from 1925. Grand Master WILLIAM A. ROWAN asked that direct inquiry be made into the character of the new Grand Lodge. Two visits were made to Poland by the Secretary of your Committee, who at both times returned with doubts as to the future of the organization and whether the Landmarks of the Craft really were observed in practice. The will to be right was there, but lack of experience in Masonic matters occasionally went wrong.

By 1929 important improvements had been made in the Constitution of Grand Lodge, as well as the personnel of the Lodges. Earnest, determined endeavor to meet fully every requirement for good Masonic standing, was back of it all. In 1930, the Secretary of the Committee while in London, had an opportunity to confer with a member of the Polish Legation, himself a member of a Lodge, regarding Masonic conditions in the new Republic. The information obtained included an official copy of the revised Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The document indicated clearly that suggestions previously offered had been accepted and adapted to local conditions.

In the summer of 1931, M.'W.'Bro. CHARLES H. JOHNSON was approached by eminent Polish Brethren who requested that a new investigation be made and recognition extended to the Grand Lodge of Poland if the findings should be found to warrant it. After consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Secretary of the Committee, then in Europe to attend to matters in Hungary, Germany, and elsewhere, was directed to proceed to Poland and inquire anew into Masonic conditions there. He communicated at once with R.'W.'Bro. DR. EMILE KIPA, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Poland, and on arrival at Warsaw, July 29, found all preparations made for a full presentation of all essential data.

The report submitted to the Committee states that a comprehensive inquiry confirms each and every declaration made by the National Grand Lodge of Poland in its applications for recognition to the United Grand Lodge of England and to the Grand Lodge of New York, and can be accepted as true in every respect.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, M. W. Samuel Nelson Sawyer, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1932)

POLITICS

Reading the Annual Proceedings of Grand Lodges, every year, the conviction is almost inescapable that public questions, otherwise politics, are gradually intruding themselves into Craft gatherings. This is regrettable. Its tendency cannot be other than disturbing. It does not fit in with the Ancient Charges. One of our proudest ideals—relief from the clash of religious creeds and the waiving of political faiths—has always seemed to be realized when the lodge-room was entered, and the brethren met as Masons. Those who, like the writer, have witnessed the disturbing effect of unwise brethren introducing religious and political subjects for discussion at Masonic meetings—one of these occurred at the Annual Communication of a Grand Lodge in the United States—can only view with grave misgiving any action which may tend to injure the existence of fraternal regard. It is but just to say that no debate on such subjects has been recorded in the Annual Proceedings of late years. But Grand Orators and distinguished visitors, when advocating the exercise of the highest patriotism, do, unfortunately, dwell on such matters at times, and the infection is occasionally caught in quarters where a greater sense of responsibility would be presumed. A notable instance occurred during the year under review. A greatly distinguished Craftsman, speaking in one of the United States Grand Lodges, said: "Do you know that in this land of ours, in the last national election, 82,000 Communistic votes were cast; that there are reported to be today one half-million Communists in this land of ours; those that do not believe in any God, those that do not believe in the Light that shines from our altar, those that believe that the negro is as good as the white man, and in the intermarriage of races; those that say they will tear down our flag and gain control of this land, if they have to rob, murder, burn, pillage, or what not? What would Washington have a right to think if he were to come back to life and find that in this land, his country, into whose very being he, with only a handful of Masons, put the ideas and principles of Freemasonry—that three and a quarter million Masons permit a half-million Communists to exist? Those who have created camps for boys and girls of boy scout and girl guide ages, and, under the influence of wholesome recreation, are instilling into them the ideas and principles of Communists! Only the other day in Alabama, a sheriff had to use tear gas to disband a camp of girls run by Communists, and in place of the American flag he found the red flag. Yes, you and I have a task, not a task of the fire and sword, but a task to see that those who will take our places tomorrow

receive the proper education, and that they are educated in our great public school system, the real foundation rock of this great nation of ours."

There is not one word in this quotation to which every true-hearted Freemason cannot whole heartedly subscribe. It breathes the spirit of that patriotism which Freemasonry believes in and teaches. It is the direct antithesis of the shocking postulates of Communism. But, granting this, what may be the repercussions of such addresses in Masonic Lodges? (Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. D., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1932)

In the interest of tax reduction, petitions for three proposed amendments to the San Francisco charter, providing for reduction in salary of certain municipal employees, were recently circulated. A number of the employees affected are members of the Order and in several San Francisco Lodges circulars were issued, signed by members of the Lodge, and addressed officially to the members of the Lodge generally. In the circular it was stated that the adoption of the amendments would result in salary reductions and would cause direct financial loss to a specified number of the members of the particular Lodge, the names of these members being listed in the circular. This was followed by a statement that "aside from the injury to these brothers" there were other objections to the amendments; the circular then specifying three arguments against the amendments. In conclusion the circular requested those to whom it was sent to refrain from supporting the petitions and to withdraw their signatures if previously affixed. The letters were signed "Sincerely and Fraternaly Yours."

The highly improper character of these circulars is self-evident, but particular mention should be made of the following reasons:

1. The Official Lodge roster was used as a mailing list. As elsewhere indicated in the report, the Lodge roster is not maintained for such a purpose.

2. It is an appeal of Masons because of fraternal connection to oppose pending political legislation upon the ground of the selfish interest and financial loss of a few named members of the Lodge. The attempt to use the Lodge roster and Lodge membership for personal financial advantage is distinctly contrary to Masonic principles. The circulars were inspired and issued through a group of Masons in the Municipal employ who would be adversely affected by the proposed legislation.

3. The appeal was an attempt to influence political action of Lodge members because of Lodge affiliation, thereby endeavoring to involve the Lodge in controversial politics. A sharp difference of opinion existed among Lodge members as to the advisability of the legislation and whether it was a legitimate measure for tax economy.

Issuance of such a circular, with its misuse of Masonic affiliation and Lodge rosters, cannot be too strongly condemned. In some instances the circulars were issued without the knowledge of Lodge officers, while in others the Lodge officers either approved or participated, being themselves adversely affected by the proposed legislation.

Unfortunately, the issuance of the letter was not called to my attention until too late to nullify its mischievous effect as applied to the particular legislation. However, it is illustrative of repeated attempts (sometimes thoughtless and sometimes intentional) to take advantage of and misuse Lodge affiliations and Lodge rosters, and it is not too late to call attention to the impropriety of such action. It is a growing evil, and persistence in it necessarily will result in drastic discipline if we are to maintain our ideals.

(Address of Grand Master, Robert B. Gaylord, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932).

Of course, the Ancient Landmarks prohibit the participation of the Craft as such in Religion or Politics. We do not believe that indulging in politics from the partisan standpoint will ever be attempted. If it should happen it would have disastrous results, as evidenced by the fate of other fraternal organizations that have gravitated into that practice. As Masonry becomes more and more of an institution rather than a Fraternity or Philosophy, the consideration of PUBLIC QUESTIONS that are actively before us at the present time will furnish a field for good work. The work of Tennessee, California and some other Jurisdictions in connection with the Public Schools is an example of what we would class as politics not prohibited by the Ancient Charges.

(Report on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1932)

There appears to be a feeling on the part of some of the officers of our Lodges that the lodge must justify its existence by engaging in an organized way toward solving local social problems, and I have found it necessary to remind them that the floor of the lodge is not a proper forum for the discussion of problems which do not and should not concern Masonry. There is no place in Masonry for organized action in connection with these matters. The primary business of the lodge is that of making Masons, and if our membership rightly understand the principles upon which Masonry is founded, they will be inspired to exercise the highest ideals of citizenship. From the nature of our Institution, Masons are aligned on both sides of all public problems and, therefore, it is highly improper and a prolific source of discord to introduce such questions for discussion upon the floor of a lodge. It is true that society will doubtless be benefited to the greatest extent where the ideals of Masonry are translated into deeds through organized effort, but the lodge as such, or Masonry as an organization, is not the proper medium through which these ideals are to be translated into Action. Masons will readily find in their several communities other organizations through which they may fulfill their desire to be of greater service to their fellow-men. I am persuaded that the church is the logical medium through which every Mason should seek to translate the ideals of Masonry into deeds, and thereby fulfill his duty to God and to society.

(Report on Correspondence, E. A. Montgomery, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1932).

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

Proposed Regulations Governing the Public Appearance of Masons
as Such in this Jurisdiction.

1. Lodges and Masons shall obey to the letter the provisions of paragraph 171 of the Constitution which reads as follows:

Sec. 10. No Lodge nor any Mason shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession, or at any public meeting place, except for the burial of a brother, or for the performance of some other strictly Masonic duty or ceremony.

2. Masons may assemble, without dispensation, in Masonic clothing, to decorate the graves of deceased Brethren.

3. With reference to funerals, the following provision of paragraph 261 of the Constitution shall be strictly observed:

. . .No Lodge shall attend any funeral or take part in any funeral service or procession unless it is under the direction of the Grand Lodge, the Lodge itself or another Masonic Lodge. . .

If a Mason is buried under the direction of any other society, the members of his Lodge and other Masons attending his funeral shall not wear Masonic clothing.

Unless a Lodge can make a creditable appearance at a funeral as far as the proper exemplification of the ritual and dress are concerned, it shall not attempt to undertake a Masonic funeral service. At all Masonic funerals, the ceremony must be carried through with the proper order, decorum, and dispatch. The white apron placed on the casket, the regalia of the officers, the aprons, and dress in general of the Brethren participating, must be such that there cannot be any just criticism.

4. Public installation shall not be held unless they are put on in such a manner that the Fraternity in general will profit thereby. The dress of the officers must be suitable for the occasion and uniform, if possible. Regalia and aprons must be in irreproachable condition. The place selected for the public ceremony must be a fit one. The installation must be carried through in a dignified and impressive manner. Special care must be taken in the selection of the speakers and nothing must be said or done liable to give offense to any person, class of persons, or religion. The entertainment following the ceremony, if any, must be such as not to bring discredit upon the Lodge or the Fraternity.

5. Picnics and excursions arranged by Lodges are not Masonic affairs, and banners and signs with the name of the Lodge or the emblems of Masonry must be avoided.

6. No Lodge or other Masonic body in this Jurisdiction shall enter any float, or be represented, in any parade, civic procession, pageant, or fair of any kind.

7. Lodges shall not attend divine service in a body in Masonic clothing, as it is customary in certain Grand Jurisdictions where different conditions obtain as far as religion is concerned.

(Report of Grand Master Rafael Palma, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932.)

DEATH OF ANDREW L. RANDELL
Observations on the Subject of Poetry

A special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held in the City of Sherman on March 19, for the purpose of conducting the funeral services of Past Grand Master Andrew L. Randell who was nationally well-known in the Masonic circles of the United States as having been for some years the genial and able Executive Secretary of the Masonic Service Association. He it was who made the collection of educational Masonic writings which he edited under the title of the "Little Masonic Library" so well known throughout the country. He also established the national magazine of Freemasonry known as "The Master Mason" whose publication had to be discontinued recently on account of the great financial depression but which the late Brother hoped to re-establish in a short while. Most impressive services were held at his interment and Bro. Nat M. Washer, P. G. M., made a touching address during the course of which he quoted the beautiful poetry of Tennyson known as "Break, Break, Break" and as "Crossing the Bar."

"Break, break, break,
On the cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

"Oh, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
Oh, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

"And the stately ships sail on
To their haven under the hill,
But oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

"But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;

"For though from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

How much better the quotation of such true poetry and the expression of loving sentiments in such rhythmical lines than the utterance of local poetasters or the ebullitions of Masonic rhymesters. For instance, take the "Requiem" by Stevenson and with what musical cadence does it express the resignation to death of one who immediately faces the inevitable!

"Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

"This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

(Report on Correspondence, John L. Sanford, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1932.)

MASONIC RELIEF

More than ever is this becoming a problem in a number of Jurisdictions. Some are passing stricter laws dealing with applications for financial aid. Some, where the establishment of benevolent funds is not, as it is with us, a systematized duty, have passed legislation requiring subordinate Lodges to set apart certain percentage of dues as a benevolent fund. Others are putting in their proposition forms a recognition of the fact that Masonry is not a life insurance company, and does not promise anything in the event of sickness or death. One Grand Master, dealing with the subject said, there had grown up in his Jurisdiction an exaggerated idea of the material and pecuniary benefits accruing to a Mason by right. An idea, more or less prevalent amongst some Masons and non-Masons was that a Masonic Lodge was pecuniarily liable to its members for doctors' and nurses' bills, also funeral expenses, and likewise the future support of their families. "In view of these facts," said he, "I think it wise to advise all parties concerned that Masonry has nothing for sale, and that no Mason now has or ever has had any pecuniary claim or right on Masonry for himself or his family." Perhaps no better explanation of Masonic philanthropy has been given than in one of the official reports, last year, by Bro. J. M. Lowndes, Grand Secretary of Wyoming, who says: "Masonic benevolence is the admiration of many outside our Order, but Freemasonry is not a beneficial organization in the same sense in which the term is applied to some other fraternities, and every petitioner for the degrees should be so informed. It does not guarantee a stipulated amount in case of sickness, nor does it obligate its initiates to give permanent relief, but it does inspire its members to have a personal responsibility for the welfare of each other, and to help, aid, and assist where necessary. We should always 'live in the house by the side of the road,' for the charity we teach is that which springs from a desire to be of service to others, and it is our duty to relieve those of the Craft who are worthy."

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. D., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1932).

BY-LAW OF THE GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA ON
LODGE RELIEF FUNDS

Sec. 127. Each lodge shall create and maintain a separate and distinct Masonic Relief Fund, which shall be drawn upon for no other purpose than extending relief to Freemasons or their dependents, and all such relief extended by the lodge, as such, shall be drawn from this fund.

When the amount remaining in the Relief Fund drops below an average of twenty-five cents per member, the Lodge shall replenish it from the Lodge General Fund or it may vote an assessment against each member in any amount it deems advisable (but sufficient to raise the Relief Fund to twenty-five cents or more per member), the proceeds of the assessment to be placed directly in the Relief Fund. Failure to pay such an assessment shall be equivalent to the non-payment of dues and shall be dealt with in the same manner and carry the same penalty. Proc. 1930, page 232."

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1932)

One of the greatest sources of misunderstandings and unsatisfactory results in my office during this year has been in the settling of differences between relief boards of other jurisdictions and constituent lodges of this Grand Lodge. Where a member of an Illinois lodge becomes destitute or sick in a foreign state and applies for relief, the board generally wires the lodge officers interested asking what to do. If these officers would be very explicit and plain in stating to what extent relief may be granted, there could be no misunderstanding, but such is not the case in most instances and, as a result, the relief is extended perhaps to a greater amount than the lodge feels it can assume and the Grand Lodge is called upon to either pay the difference or order the lodge to do so. This could all be prevented if the lodge would be prompt in answering and explicit in their response.

In some cases, lodges have not even shown the proper Masonic spirit in being courteous enough to reply. This is wrong. We must always bear in mind that these Relief Boards of other states work under great stress and at times under a great handicap, and we should remember, too, that they are willing to handle our charity at no extra expense to us and we should help them in every way to do this with promptness and willingness. When such a request for information comes to a lodge, we should recognize it as our responsibility and remember our obligation to our brethren and discharge this with promptness, courtesy, and in the proper spirit of Masonry.

(Grand Master G. Haven Stephens, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1932)

In recent years there has grown up a large number of relief associations, clubs, and other similar societies designed for furnishing insurance to Masonic families. Several Lodges appear to have these clubs attached as a sort of side feature, and, in at least two instances, funds

of the organization dissipated to such an extent that charges have been filed against offending brethren. Charges, however, do not relieve the odium attached to the violation of so sacred a trust. There is doubt as to the wisdom of these associations being attached to Masonic Lodges. The principle is exactly the same as that involving Masonic Insurance Societies already condemned by the Grand Lodge. If the policy outlined in these cases is the desire of the Grand Lodge, then certainly the same condemnation would attach to all other benefit societies. It is not wise to permit Lodge circulars or notices to be used in advertising such funds, nor should any officer of a Lodge engage in the collection or disbursement of such funds. If brethren are to be permitted to unite themselves into an association for the furnishing of relief, let it be done, but not as a part of Lodge activities.

(Grand Master, Ray V. Denslow, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1932).

MASONRY AND RELIGION

It is to me a great pleasure and privilege to extend a hearty fraternal welcome to the Brethren who have come to attend this Twentieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

You are delegates of a fraternity engaged in noble work and successors of the men who, in the remote past, built temples and cathedrals and regulated their conduct in such manner that every craftsman was loyal and obedient to those set over him, in order that the work might be carried to a speedy and successful conclusion. Those legendary builders and competent workmen have handed down to us the working tools and symbols of our Institution which teach us those moral, religious, and scientific precepts that constitute a pure and precious legacy to be preserved by us for the edification and benefit of the generations to come.

These precepts, which have withstood the ravages of time and the furies of tyranny and persecution are now, as they were in the beginning, calculated to regenerate humanity and make men happier and better. Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth are, and ever have been, the sublime arts which every master Mason must practice, and they furnish now as ever a prompt and adequate solution for all human conflicts, the source of which is always error and ignorance, sordid selfishness, and lack of charity and benevolence in man.

Throughout the ages, everywhere and at all times, the arts of Masonry have greatly contributed towards banishing harshness from the customs of men and making these realize their common origin and live together in peace and harmony. There is not a nation or community in which Masonry has flourished that has not experienced the salutary influence of the habitual practice of benevolence, charity, tolerance, and circumspection in deed and word. Masonry has been provoked, excommunicated, and persecuted in various lands but has at all times endeavored to keep aloof from religious and political strife and to live up to its determination to reject everything apt to cause dissension or discord among men.

We cannot understand, therefore, how Masonry can be considered the enemy of any church. Masonry does not ask anyone to embrace or shun any determined religion, moral system, or political creed; but so great is its respect for liberty of conscience that it counsels every man to be guided by the light of his own reason, to improve his mind and knowledge, and to seek the truth. Masonry leaves a man free to select any school of religion, morality, or politics that may best suit his own views and ideas. Masonry is not interested in how a man conceives and worships God nor by what rules he governs his conduct as a man and a citizen; it leaves all that to him exclusively. It only insists upon every Mason being a believer in God and the immortality of the soul, as the two basic principles of every school of morality, religion or government.

These cardinal principles of Masonry we must reaffirm from time to time in order to quicken our faith and strengthen us in our loyalty to the obligations that we have taken; to give evidence of our constancy in the face of the lukewarmness and discouragement of some and the defections of others, firm in our conviction that Masonry, far from being the enemy of any religion, is the most efficacious ally and auxiliary of all religions and all moral and political schools, because it teaches reverence for God, love for our neighbor, and obedience to the civil power, as it requires that "when a person belongs to it he must be understood to be a man to whom an afflicted heart can confide its troubles, who is a help to the needy, whose acts are inspired by justice and in whose heart benevolence flourishes."

The Philippines have always acknowledged the immense debt of gratitude which they owe to Masonry, hence the marvelous expansion of its doctrines and ceremonies throughout the Island. You are the heralds and depositaries of the secrets of Masonry and it is incumbent upon you to spread its teachings and uphold its precepts.

I greet you all most heartily and hope that this Communication will afford you an opportunity to work with satisfaction and joy side by side with your Brethren and that you will derive from your deliberations those benefits that emanate from a profound devotion to and interest in the welfare and good name of Masonry in these Islands.

(Grand Master Rafael Palma, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932.)

RITUAL

Revision of.

The recommendation of various Grand Masters, including that of our own, that the Ritual of the present day should be shortened, will as time progresses, we believe, gather momentum and result in positive action. Our present Work has been changed and added to until it bears slight resemblance to the source from whence it came. Originally the Ritual played a small part in Masonry, but at present it has assumed an importance out of all proportion to what it was intended to accomplish through its rendition.

If it could be materially abridged, a time limit placed between Degrees, and the candidate instructed regarding the Fraternity itself as he progresses through the Degrees, benefits would result. That plan would have a tendency to bring us back to the idea that we are a Fraternity with Philosophy and Institutional activities playing minor parts.

(Report on Correspondence, Jesse M. Whited, Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932.)

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Throughout the volumes of Proceedings one is faced with the fact that if our United States brethren and their imitators have buried "Old Man Depression," the corpse is as lively as the subject of Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C." Probably, the lamentations attributed to the great statesman—prophet of Israel—whom an irreverent legislator of this State used to style "Brother Jeremiah,"—could not exceed those of many Grand Masters over the depressed conditions of today, their effect on Lodge revenues and institutionalized benevolence, the piling up of arrears of dues, and the increase of exclusions. Still, the idea is gaining ground that "Old Man Depression" must not be made the "whipping-boy" for all these set-backs. Lodges, through their secretaries, are being regarded as not entirely free from responsibility. To meet this responsibility, committees are suggested to Lodges and encouragement is given to round-table conferences of Lodge secretaries, which include in their agenda the consideration of steps to be taken to hold arrearages down to a minimum. In many cases, too, higher fees for the degrees and higher annual dues figure in the amended by-laws of Lodges in the United States.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. D. Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1932.)

SOJOURNERS

The Grand Lodge at its 150th Annual Communication authorized the setting up of what has come to be known as the "Sojourner Plan." The purpose of the plan was to try, if possible, "to salvage our Brethren who leave the immediate vicinity of their Mother Lodge." A survey had shown that 37% of our Brethren live in the immediate vicinity of their Lodge, and the Board of General Activities, carrying out the instructions of Grand Lodge set up machinery whereby every Brother removing to another Community, in any part of the World whatever, receives a word of greeting from his Grand Lodge, with information as to the name, number, and address of the Lodge nearest to him, the name and address of the Master, and a suggestion that he pay a visit to the Lodge and establish fraternal relations. A letter also is sent to the Master of that Lodge apprising him of our Brother's sojourn in his Community and suggesting that he invite the Brother to visit the Lodge. In some Jurisdictions, at the request of the Grand Masters, names of the sojourning Brethren are cleared through their Grand Secretaries' offices and the letters are received by the Sojourners from the Grand Secretaries of

the respective Jurisdictions, direct. A letter was sent to every regular Grand Lodge in the world and I received 100 per cent of replies offering cooperation.

Putting the plan in operation has entailed the securing of absolutely correct Rosters from each of our Lodges and the setting up of a plan whereby the Grand Secretary receives faithful and regular notices of removals. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Secretaries of Our Lodges, whose generous assistance has made this work possible.

The Plan has attracted wide attention, and other Grand Jurisdictions have begun to send us names and addresses of their Brethren residing in this State, and these Brethren we have helped to make contact with Lodges near their homes. The effect on our own sojourning Brethren has been marked. Hundreds of letters have been received in testimony of the appreciation of the fact that, though they are away from their own Lodge home, yet their Grand Lodge has found time to keep in touch with them and to keep their Masonic enthusiasm alive and to be of service to the Craft. The Plan has inspired two more of our Lodges to hold "Sojourners' Nights." Under the plan the Board of General Activities has been able to furnish them with lists of sojourning Brethren in their Communities. These, the Lodges have invited to their special meetings and with results inspiring both to the Sojourner and the Brethren of the Lodge. In these "Sojourners' Nights" these Lodges have discovered an activity that could well be taken up by other Lodges.

(Address of Grand Master Charles H. Johnson, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1932)

SOLICITING—USE OF ROSTERS

Very clever approaches may be made to you from time to time to secure from you names and addresses of your Brethren by those who desire to use the same for private gain. Such use of our rosters is Masonically unlawful and should not be permitted. All requests of this kind made to me were denied.

(Address of Grand Master, Ira H. Church, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1932)

Grand Lodge has ruled (Digest, Sec. 22a) that Lodge rosters should not be exploited for commercial purposes or other non-Masonic use, and that Masters are obligated to prevent improper use of the list. I believe experience has demonstrated that this is not sufficient protection. Many of our Lodges publish rosters which include the addresses of the members and when these are distributed it is physically impossible to prevent improper use and/or use by unauthorized persons. Numerous instances have come to my attention during the year, and these doubtless represent only a small percentage of the infractions. In several cases such rosters were used as a mailing list for political literature of a highly improper character. In other cases the roster was used for commercial purposes. My attention was called to the roster of one

Lodge in which was listed not only the address, but the telephone number and occupation of each brother, and the roster also contained a classified business directory of the members similar in form to the classified list appearing in the telephone book. The inadvisability, if not the impropriety, of such a roster is obvious. The only effective manner in which to prevent improper use of Lodge roster is to omit all details other than the names. The Secretary is the proper custodian of detailed information regarding the membership, and it may well be that the disadvantages overbalance the benefits of issuing even a list of members without addresses or other details. However, the glaring evil can be eliminated by restricting rosters to a list of membership. I therefore recommend the adoption of appropriate legislation to be framed by the Jurisprudence Committee prohibiting Lodges and their officers from issuing or permitting the issuance or distribution of any roster or other list of members containing addresses, telephone numbers occupation or other details regarding the membership, except addresses and telephone numbers of officers. By the legislation the Secretary should also be prohibited without written permission of the Master from permitting the use or transcription of all or any part of the Lodge's mailing list for any purpose other than the issuance of communications from the Lodge or its officers; such a requirement will fix responsibility for protection of the roster.

(Address of Grand Master, Robert B. Gaylord, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932)

STATISTICS

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Prepared by Albert K. Wilson, Grand Secretary Emeritus and Grand Recorder Emeritus, Kansas Correspondent, February, 1932.

	Grand Lodge	Grand Chapter	Grand Council	Grand Comd'y
Alabama	48,354	11,410	3,468	7,305
Arizona	6,685	1,400	563	766
Arkansas	35,474	7,384	1,236	2,582
California	142,422	26,501	9,574	12,906
Colorado	33,962	7,820	2,285	4,566
Connecticut	46,351	16,463	10,539	6,541
Delaware	6,154	1,860	227	.....
District of Columbia	23,161	6,041	1,399	3,129
Florida	29,892	6,862	1,676	5,029
Georgia	61,859	13,984	5,107	6,885
Idaho	10,296	2,591	.....	1,534
Illinois	289,359	86,965	22,494	34,934
Indiana	129,380	31,564	19,051	12,699
Iowa	85,395	21,196	6,301	11,073

Kansas	78,848	18,221	5,269	13,427
Kentucky	60,760	16,235	4,240	7,808
Louisiana	31,174	7,754	1,464	2,943
Maine	43,885	17,057	8,067	9,261
Maryland	34,215	9,602	4,827	4,731
Massachusetts	124,705	40,110	14,504	.....
Massachusetts and Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	25,066
Michigan	150,107	44,629	13,820	15,302
Minnesota	61,378	16,759	2,981	7,453
Mississippi	33,804	6,683	3,770	3,667
Missouri	111,172	30,207	9,531	15,305
Montana	20,915	4,483	885	2,484
Nebraska	42,027	8,118	3,227	4,346
Nevada	3,105	670	148	303
New Hampshire .....	.....	5,393	3,332	3,128
New Jersey	97,080	19,651	3,737	7,592
New Mexico	7,063	1,968	.....	1,370
New York	345,986	69,087	12,570	36,444
North Carolina	39,466	6,734	1,894	4,986
North Dakota	15,333	3,675	838	2,198
Ohio	209,707	78,558	44,418	33,236
Oklahoma	66,506	11,787	4,320	6,916
Oregon	30,623	6,761	2,033	3,651
Pennsylvania	214,592	60,759	14,754	42,189
Rhode Island	19,060	10,130	5,499	.....
South Carolina	28,092	4,526	3,160	3,236
South Dakota	19,843	5,441	1,104	3,421
Tennessee	49,655	10,020	2,405	4,610
Texas	137,740	41,210	35,955	17,641
Utah	5,196	1,266	477	927
Vermont	19,709	5,811	1,831	3,461
Virginia	48,577	17,314	.....	7,212
Washington	49,135	9,005	2,855	4,948
West Virginia	34,534	11,829	.....	6,764
Wisconsin	62,588	26,284	9,787	11,388
Wyoming	8,477	2,213	.....	1,574
Totals	3,253,901	871,991	307,615	430,937
General Grand Chapter				
Subordinates		2,407		
General Grand Council				
Subordinates			1,546	
Grand Encampment				
Subordinates				2,221
United States Totals	3,253,901	874,398	309,161	433,158
Foreign Totals	1,120,701	167,621	2,256	16,589
Grand Totals	4,374,602	1,042,019	311,417	449,747

FOREIGN GRAND BODIES

	Grand Lodge	Grand Chapter	Grand Council	Grand Comd'y
Alberta	14,226	2,837	.....	.....
British Columbia	15,577	2,847	.....	.....
Canada	116,998	25,004	.....	12,481
Canada (Eastern Jurisdiction) .....	.....	.....	699	.....
Canada (Western Jurisdiction) .....	.....	.....	597	.....
Chile	5,800	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	908	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica, C. A.	343	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	13,178	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	550	.....	.....	.....
England	370,000	*82,000	.....	.....
England and Wales .....	.....	.....	960	4,108
Guatemala	606	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	225	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	50,000	*25,000	.....	.....
Manitoba	12,477	1,812	.....	.....
Mexico (York Grand Lodge)	937	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	6,058	*1,597	.....	.....
New South Wales	71,095	3,725	.....	.....
New Zealand	26,954	4,188	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	9,973	2,473	.....	.....
Panama	394	.....	.....	.....
Peru	630	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	6,452	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	1,248	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	3,880	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	16,114	3,837	.....	.....
Queensland	21,951	3,000	.....	.....
Salvador, C. A.	141	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan	14,941	2,663	.....	.....
Scotland	260,000	.....	.....	.....
South Australia	15,341	.....	.....	.....
Tasmania	3,988	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	50,725	4,834	.....	.....
Western Australia	8,991	904	.....	.....
Totals	1,120,701	167,621	2,256	16,589
United States Totals ...	3,253,901	874,398	309,161	433,180
Grand Totals	4,374,602	1,042,019	311,417	449,769

*Approximate membership.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA

The figures below represent the annual compilation of Masonic membership statistics, as derived from figures submitted by the various Grand Secretaries, or taken from the official publications of Grand Lodges. It will be noted also that of the fifty Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, ten gained in membership, while forty lost. In the Canadian Grand Jurisdictions but two gained in membership while seven Grand Jurisdictions lost membership during the past year. These figures are furnished through the courtesy of the Iowa Masonic Library.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF GRAND LODGES IN THE
UNITED STATES

Year	Lodges	Members	Increase or Decrease*
1927	16,465	3,226,774	60,597
1928	16,536	3,273,495	46,721
1929	16,529	3,303,629	30,134
1930	16,579	3,304,305	676
1931	16,416	3,287,153	17,152*
1932	16,372	3,224,695	62,458*

UNITED STATES 1931-1932

States	Date	Lodges	Membership	Increase or Decrease*
Alabama.....	Sept. 5, 1931	554	43,663	4,691*
Arizona.....	Dec. 31, 1931	38	6,727	42
Arkansas.....	Oct. 1, 1931	511	33,700	4,720*
California.....	July 1, 1931	580	142,422	360
Colorado.....	June 30, 1931	148	33,962	20*
Connecticut.....	Dec. 31, 1931	128	45,795	556*
Delaware.....	June 24, 1931	22	6,123	31*
District of Columbia...	Sept. 30, 1931	44	22,777	384*
Florida.....	Apr. 23, 1932	244	27,522	2,370*
Georgia.....	Aug. 31, 1931	579	62,426	567
Idaho.....	June 30, 1931	81	10,396	6
Illinois.....	June 30, 1931	1,014	289,359	4,652*
Indiana.....	Dec. 31, 1931	555	127,086	2,294*
Iowa.....	Dec. 31, 1931	556	83,401	1,994*
Kansas.....	Dec. 31, 1931	449	78,848	2,090*
Kentucky.....	Aug. 31, 1931	579	58,467	2,293*
Louisiana.....	Dec. 31, 1931	265	28,751	2,427*
Maine.....	Apr. 25, 1932	207	43,250	634*
Maryland.....	Nov. 1, 1931	122	34,165	50*
Massachusetts.....	Aug. 31, 1931	330	124,755	50

Michigan.....	Dec. 31, 1931	508	145,423	4,684*
Minnesota.....	Dec. 31, 1931	310	60,352	1,026*
Mississippi.....	Aug. 31, 1931	368	30,507	3,297*
Missouri.....	Sept. 30, 1931	652	111,172	1,999*
Montana.....	June 30, 1931	135	20,688	225*
Nebraska.....	Dec. 31, 1931	292	41,359	668*
Nevada.....	Apr. 15, 1931	24	3,105	46
New Hampshire.....	Apr. 15, 1931	81	15,323	142*
New Jersey.....	Dec. 31, 1931	276	96,631	417*
New Mexico.....	Dec. 31, 1931	57	7,070	52*
New York**.....	Dec. 31, 1931	1,028	342,189	3,797*
North Carolina.....	June 30, 1931	395	37,584	1,882*
North Dakota.....	Dec. 31, 1931	129	14,866	580*
Ohio.....	July 31, 1931	618	208,559	1,148*
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 1, 1932	450	63,857	2,649*
Oregon.....	Jan. 1, 1932	172	30,114	509*
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 27, 1931	568	212,768	1,832*
Philippine Islands.....	Nov. 30, 1931	104	66,399	53*
Rhode Island.....	Apr. 30, 1931	43	19,060	72*
South Carolina.....	Jan. 1, 1932	284	26,246	1,846*
South Dakota.....	June 1, 1931	179	19,843	5
Tennessee.....	Oct. 31, 1931	447	47,962	1,693*
Texas.....	June 24, 1931	974	134,552	3,188*
Utah.....	Dec. 27, 1931	26	5,103	93*
Vermont.....	May 10, 1931	103	19,706	34
Virginia.....	Dec. 31, 1931	350	47,583	1,000*
Washington.....	Dec. 31, 1931	266	48,159	835*
West Virginia.....	Aug. 31, 1931	166	34,145	389*
Wisconsin.....	Dec. 31, 1931	312	62,298	290*
Wyoming.....	July 1, 1931	49	8,477	4
		16,372	3,224,695	63,572*
				1,114
	Net Decrease			62,458*

**Excluded duplication by Dual Membership.

CANADA

Grand Lodge	Date	Lodges	Membership	Increase or Decrease*
Alberta	Dec. 31, 1931	156	14,226	15
British Columbia	Dec. 31, 1931	116	15,519	58*
Manitoba	Dec. 31, 1931	106	12,414	68*
New Brunswick	Dec. 27, 1930	43	6,035	22*
Nova Scotia	Mar. 31, 1932	82	9,875	98*
Ontario	Dec. 31, 1931	568	116,163	837*
Prince Edward Isle ...	Apr. 30, 1931	15	1,248	6

Quebec	Dec. 31, 1931	93	16,091	23*
Saskatchewan	Feb. 29, 1932	199	14,588	364*
		<u>1,378</u>	<u>206,159</u>	<u>1,470*</u>
				21
				<u>Net Decrease 1,449*</u>

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS OF FOREIGN—JURISDICTIONS
(Gathered from Latest Reports Received by the Committee on
Correspondence of New York, 1932.)

LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Yr's net gain	1 Yr's net loss
Mexico:				
York Grand Lodge	12	937	12	
Costa Rica	7	340		21
Cuba	197	13,700		
Guatemala	19	500		
Panama	9	370		2
Salvador: Cuscatlan	4	230		
Chile	77	5,000		
Colombia: Bogota	5	8,927		
Ecuador	8	603		
Peru	38	2,000		
Venezuela	31			

Reliable up-to-date statistics of other Latin-American countries could not be obtained. Our best judgment is that as far as membership is concerned, the

Total for Latin-America is approximately	45,000
Total for North America	<u>3,467,421</u>
Total for all Americas	<u>3,512,421</u>

AUSTRALIA

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Yr's net gain	1 Yr's net loss
New South Wales	590	71,095	1,580	
New Zealand	299	27,259	305	
Queensland	350	22,196	245	
South Australia	149	15,341	298	
Tasmania	44	3,988		48
Victoria	474	52,054	1,329	
West Australia	142	8,991	94	
Total for Australasia	<u>2,048</u>	<u>200,924</u>	<u>3,851</u>	<u>48</u>

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Membership
England	5,329	340,000*
Ireland	690	54,000*
Scotland	883	85,000*

Total for Great Britain and Ireland.. 6,902 479,000

*Estimated. The total recorded membership of England, Scotland, and Ireland include brethren who belong to more than one Lodge within the Jurisdiction. The estimated figures probably are about correct. There has been noticeable change in recent years.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Membership	1 Yr's net gain	1 Yr's net loss
Austria (G. L. of Vienna).....	25	1,843	37	
Bulgaria	11	455	8	
Czechoslovakia:				
Lessing zu den Drei Ringen.....	24	1,034		
National (Narodni)	11	400 (Est.)		
Denmark	21	7,156		
Finland	5	311	3	
France (National Grand Lodge)....	31	1,146	26	
Germany:				
Bruderkette	10	1,803		48
Drei Weltkugeln	176	22,400		
Eintracht	10	853		28
Eklektischer Bund	26	3,000		
Prussia	108	10,568		406
Grosze Landesloge	177	21,005		819
Hamburg	56	4,500		
Saxony	47	6,461		292
Sonne (Sun)	40	3,744		161
Greece	58	4,000 (Est.)		
Holland	137	7,738		
Jugoslavia	22	835		17
Norway	28	10,500		
Rumania: (Grand Orient)	17	869		
Spain (Grand Lodge)	50	1,800 (Est.)		
Sweden	44	23,101		
Switzerland	39	5,000	52	
Turkey	21	1,800 (Est.)		
Egypt	73	6,500		
Northern China	12	917		49
Syria	7	282		

SUSPENSIONS

While the members of the Fraternity who are able to pay their annual dues, should be compelled to do so, or lose their membership in the Order, my firm conviction is, that under present conditions it would be well for the officers of every lodge to take great pains in ascertaining the financial standing of its members, before they are suspended from membership. If, in the membership of the lodge, there are those who on account of lack of employment or other good and sufficient reasons, are unable to pay their annual dues without distressing themselves and their families, it should become the duty of the lodge to remit the dues of such members for a year or more until they are so situated that they can readily pay the same without distressing themselves. This would save the Fraternity members, whose interest in Masonry may far exceed those who in better financial circumstances are able to meet this annual outlay.

(Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Maine, 1932.)

Again we have to report a decrease in membership, due to the large number of suspensions for non-payment of the dues and the small number of petitions for the degrees. We are faced by the same problem as nearly all the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States. There, too, much poor material was taken into Fraternity during the inflation period of the World War, and the Lodges are now purging themselves of the dross. In most Jurisdictions, the officers of Lodges and special committees appointed by them are endeavoring to prevent the loss of good material together with the poor. This is as it should be. It has been shown in the industrial field that about half of our production is needed to replace actual waste of material. However, that such a large amount of indifferent material was admitted during a certain period seems to us much more alarming than any amount of suspensions for N. P. D. could be. The idea of taking in both the grain and chaff and waiting for a gale of wind such as the present economic depression to come along and remove the chaff appeals to me as ruinous for an institution like Masonry. The Institution may come out on top this time; but I feel that we should exclaim with Pyrrhus: "One more such victory and we are utterly undone."

Let me sound a note of warning to all Lodges of this Jurisdiction: guard the outer door more carefully than ever. Do not lower the bars and admit poor material because the Lodge funds are at an ebb. And above all, do not solieit! Strive instead to reclaim the good material that has been lost through suspension for non-payment of dues and to hold the members you have. Results at the end of this year will show good or poor work on the part of your Master; it is he who must direct this work.

(Report of Grand Master Rafael Palma, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1932.)

THE SHUT-INS

It is generally conceded that we have reached a period in our Masonic development when we must do something of a practical character, if we are going to carry on. We have found out that the mere meeting of lodges, the allowance of bills, and the conferring of an occasional degree are not going to be satisfactory to the future progress of Freemasonry. We are coming to a time when we are going to consider these matters as incidental because if we are going to keep Freemasonry to the fore we are going to have to adopt some new methods of making the fraternity worth while. This year the writer sensed this thought as permeating the reports made by a number of grand masters to their grand lodges, and while definite plans of Masonic reconstruction were wanting, yet one grand master called attention to an idea that had occurred to him of making Freemasonry of practical benefit. This grand master suggested something that he believed Freemasonry could do, and which he believed would be of vital value in bringing the fraternity into a better relationship with the membership. He suggested that the fraternity ought to pay some attention to the shut-ins—those members of the lodge that are unable to get about—those who are sick, and those who for any cause are confined to their homes. He suggested that every lodge should appoint a committee to look after that part of the membership which for any reason comes under the class of shut-ins. Some members are too old to go to lodge. It is unsafe for them to be out at nights. An occasional call or visit to these members would do much toward increasing the value of Masonry. The writer seriously deplores the fact that when a Mason dies, the lodge of which he was a member, forgets all about his family. A widow of a Mason said to the writer recently that it seemed to her that the only interest that Masonry ever had in John was to get his dues. Every lodge secretary should keep a register of the widows and orphans of the deceased members of the lodge. At Christmas time and on other occasions a greeting card should be sent them or perhaps some remembrance or token given in memory of the brother who has passed on. When the lodge has social functions, the members of the family of the deceased brother should be invited to attend. The Masonic tie between a brother and the lodge should be passed on to his family after the brother has gone to his reward. No wonder Freemasonry is charged with being a cold institution, and the writer is inclined to think the charge is justified. Masons have become entirely too self-centered. Too much time has been devoted to ritualistic perfection—to Masonic law, and to mechanical processes, and too little attention has been paid to the heart side of the institution. So this year one grand master recognized this fact, and suggested to his lodge, that from now on they pay some attention to the shut-ins. This writer wants to add the suggestion as to the remembrance of the families of deceased brethren and the assurance to them that the fraternity is still interested in them because of the fact that the husband, or father had been a member of the fraternity. Too many people are looking for something

big to do, overlooking the little things in life that mean so much. Masonic history is going to be written anew. Let the writing be in humanity and loving kindness!

(Report on Correspondence, Delmar D. Darrah, P. G. M., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1932.)

LODGE VISITS

The right of visitation is a privilege of Masonic membership. It is subject to the requirements that the brother must be in good standing and that his presence is personally acceptable. Visiting is constitutionally enjoined upon Masters and Wardens as representing their Lodges, and Masonic etiquette suggests that it should be by invitation. The idea of indiscriminate visitation is not considered to be in good taste. The pernicious custom of what has been known in Society as "gate-smashing" finds its counterpart in the Craft when the number of Lodges visited is excessive and the proportion of visitors drawn from the membership of a Lodge as visitors corresponds. In some Jurisdictions attempts are being made to deal with the question of excessive visiting. Its causes are being inquired into. In some instances, the cause is found to exist in the maintenance of old customs, such as the Junior Warden's inclusive invitation. In others, the responsibility lies with Masters' ambition to put up a record of official visits with a numerous retinue. There is also the frequency with which floor members, responding to the "visitors" toast at the Festive Board for their respective Lodges, invite all and sundry present to their next meeting. As a rule, Lodge visitation in the Mother Grand Jurisdiction is conducted on different lines from those existing in Australia. In some Lodges only a quarterly Festive Board is held, and visiting is strictly by official invitation, or as a guest of the brother who invites the visitor. In some, a brother who invites defrays the cost of entertaining the visitor. In Australia, Masonic hospitality is of a less restricted character, but in some States certain rules are considered desirable, according to inquiries set afoot, some months ago. In New South Wales it is regarded as a distinct breach of courtesy for one Lodge to visit another uninvited. In Victoria an official visit extends only to the Master and Wardens, unless any other brother is especially invited. In Queensland some Lodges, especially at installations, issue tickets to those expected at the banquet; others require the purchase of a ticket by those desiring to attend the Festive Board. In Western Australia the practice varies. In the more popular centres invitations are usually restricted to the three principal officers, but occasionally, the larger invitation of "Wor. Master, officers and brethren" is issued. In the smaller centres a more extended practice is frequently met with. But in few, if any, is the custom of paying for installation banquets observed at the present time—save at Grand Lodge banquets—as it was when this writer was installed. With regard to the term "official visit," it was held here, not long ago, that it applied only to the Master and Wardens of a Lodge. Tasmania seems to have no rule, and it is stated

that on some occasions, visitors to a Tasmanian Lodge have outnumbered its members by three to one. Possibly, so far as Australia is concerned, the matter may come up for consideration at some future Australian Masonic Conference.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. D., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1932.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

It is impossible to read the Proceedings of the United States Grand Lodges and not be struck by the generosity exhibited by donors in their lifetime or in their wills. Of course, the Empire Jurisdictions have experienced similar regard for Masonic works of philanthropy. Empire Masons yield to none in their practical sympathy "for the cause that needs assistance." Some of the gifts, both before and after death, noted in the Proceedings referred to are munificent, and play an important part in providing relief for the sick, the infirm, and the aged in the Craft and their wives and families. On the other hand, there is always a large body of givers, whose means not being large, give cheerfully comparatively small sums—in some cases a sovereign or two, mayhap L5, L10, or L20, quite unafraid of their contributions being despised or themselves, dead or alive, disparaged. It is a fine spirit, enabling institutional or individual relief to be established, whereby indigent Masons and their wives are supported, their children maintained and educated, and taught trades and professions. From the point of view obtaining in most United States Jurisdictions, these efforts are quite legitimately assisted by the members of female societies which associate themselves with their Masonic relatives.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. D., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1932.)

A CZECHOSLOVAKIAN TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

M. W. Grand Master welcomed the delegates from all Czechoslovak Lodges and addressed the meeting as follows:

"Dear Brethren,

Three weeks ago—on the 22nd of February—the whole world with marks of gratitude commemorated the bicentennial anniversary of George Washington's birth. He brought light of Liberty into the darkness of selfishness and was recognized as the Liberator of the American people and Founder of Democracy, which became the model of people's government for all nations. Czech Masons—part of the world's Freemasonry—have their special reasons for admiring the great, historical personality of George Washington. According to Emerson the leading men are the makers of history—"The whole history consists of biographies of a few predominant and prominent persons." Washington is one of the eminent builders of destinies of mankind, and we Masons respect him as one of the most accomplished Brethren, who turned Masonic principles sacred to us into deeds and became in his private and public life an example of a true Brother, who practised all Masonic virtues.

Washington himself once expressed the idea: "Virtues, that improve a man, are taught in Masonic Lodges, where they are cultivated to support man in his family life and to set standards for the highest duties in the State."

Washington was initiated in 1752 in the Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4 of Virginia, while still a youth of twenty years, and during all his life remained faithful to the Order. When appointed commander of the Revolutionary armies, he consolidated the military discipline by fraternal bonds and when raised to the Presidency of the United States, he strengthened his authority by the support, which he willingly received from his Masonic fellow workers. Freemasonry was to him the source, from which he drew fresh inspiration and which influenced deeply his pure character.

George Washington proved by his life and work, that historic greatness is not only based on remarkable actions, which arouse admiration, or on bold conceptions, but reposes on personal qualities determining, how a man will hold firm the position prepared for him by Fate and how he will grasp his duties and fulfill them unto his death. We admire the greatness of George Washington in the purity and firmness of his character, which could be trusted without any reservation. The immortal part of Washington's personality consists in the merit, that he was not only a beloved President of the American people, but that he set an example for all democratic rulers, as he never succumbed to the seduction of imperialism or of demagogy.

He fully realized the Masonic principles of equality of all before God and Law and did not recoil from the problems presented by the diversity of races, when promoting this principle. His proposals to abolish slavery at a time full of prejudices was an act of real advancement worthy of Freemasonry.

His moral authority created in the United States a tradition sacred to every American citizen and not only to every American but to every man, whose heart beats for Justice. It was the spirit of George Washington which led his countrymen into the World War, as soon as its aim became: The Liberation of oppressed nations. And being among the liberated, we only fulfill our duty, when we hail the memory of George Washington.

Faith in wise Democracy and active advancement are the real levers of human development and the secure weapons against reaction. We wish never to lose faith and believe that by safeguarding the Liberty of our nation in harmony with the nations of the whole world, we follow the example given to us by the life of Washington.

It is just that, meeting today, we render homage to George Washington. Glory to Washington!"

All brethren, rising, honoured the memory of George Washington by Masonic sign.

(Address of Grand Master Bro. Karel Weigner, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia, 1931.)

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON BY FRENCH MASONRY

The world-wide regard for the character and attainments of George Washington is illustrated by the following address issued by the Grand Orient of France, and which I feel justifies insertion in full in this report:

ADDRESS

From The Grand Orient De France

To the Free Masonry

Of The United States of America and To The American Nation

On The Occasion of The Second Centenary of The

Birth of George Washington.

The Grand Orient de France, faithful to the lofty ideal of Universal Free Masonry, intends to celebrate those among the eminent Free Masons who, through their great dignity, their unselfishness, the services they rendered to mankind, have made their names an ornament to our Order.

Two centuries have elapsed since, on February the 22nd, George Washington was born in Virginia, who, through the greatness, the splendour of his public action, and the virtue of his private life, is an honour to his land, and has shown himself one of the greatest among great men.

As clever an administrator in peace time as he had been a brave soldier during the war of Independence, he wisely and strongly organized his country after he had liberated her from foreign domination.

His work once accomplished, as modest as he was distinguished, he deliberately left the highest post in the Republic, to retire, in the simplest manner, among his family.

Was there any age or country, where a more wonderful example of abnegation, of disinterestedness, of courage, of higher wisdom is to be found?

Therefore, we, Free Masons of the Grand Orient de France, find our pride in the fact that one of the best who ever was among us, the Brother Lafayette, has had the great honour to fight at his side for the cause of Liberty.

On the occasion of this memorable anniversary, we want to join the American Free Masons, in order to exalt our Illustrious Brother George Washington; and, free citizens of the French Republic, we wish to share with the free citizens of the great Republic of the United States of America, the joy of celebrating the noblest among its sons, and to bow with admiration and respect before the pure glory of his genius.

THE CONSEL DE L'ODRE DU GRAND ORIENT DE FRANCE."

(Report of Grand Master, Robert B. Gaylord, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1932.)

A PART OF AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Delivered in Touro Synagogue, Newport, Rhode Island, on Sunday,
February 21, 1932, by Bro. Hon. Max Levy.

**Worshipful Grand Master, the Governor of the State of Rhode Island,
and Fraternal Guests:**

It is indeed a great pleasure to be present and be permitted to address you on this memorable occasion. I have no words at my command by which I can express to you, Worshipful Grand Master, my sincere appreciation for the honor you have so conferred upon me.

Permit me to thank you for your visitation to this historic edifice at this time. By so doing, you have emulated the example of our illustrious brother, George Washington, whose memory we cherish. You have kept alive the mutual regard and esteem which sprang into life between him and the people of Israel during the darkened days of the struggle for National Independence, and continued to the day when our immortal brother departed in death from the midst of his fellow men.

Those who have failed to acquaint themselves with the historic facts relating to the early settlement of the Jews in our country, of their participation in the founding of its institutions and of their connection with Freemasonry, may properly ask, "Why are we here in this Temple? What contribution did these people make to the cause of the Colonists, and in particular, our National Life? What were their relations with General Washington which induced his frequent public expressions of esteem and goodwill? What racial interest have these people in our Craft?"

There is almost unlimited historical material for thought and expression, but much must be left unsaid at this time. Only a brief sketch can be given of the events connected with the coming of the Jews to these shores, the relations existing between them and their fellowmen, their connection with the birth and growth of our country, and what may be termed "an inherited interest" in Freemasonry.

For seemingly endless generations, the sufferers from the persecutions of Spain and Portugal looked forward to a day of deliverance to a land of liberty where they, like the Pilgrim and Puritan, could worship God according to the dictation of their conscience in peace and harmony with their fellow men. Religion and liberty were integral parts of their daily life. For these they had suffered untold privation and death.

These heroes of old never flinched; fortified in their belief in the righteousness of God, they continued to look forward to deliverance, as did their forefathers from the land of Pharaoh.

With the proclamation of the "livelic experiment" by Roger Williams the preachings of the doctrine of religious liberty by John Clarke, and the declaration of the Assembly of the people of Portsmouth and Newport in 1641, that here on the Island of Aquidneck was a land dedicated to the principle:

"That none Bee accounted a delinquent for doctrine provided it Bee not directly repugnant to ye Government and lawes established."

It is not to be wondered that the religious refugees from Portugal and Spain, and others of their faith in later years, should seek these shores and the protection and goodwill of a people whose signet consisted of a

"Sheafe of Arrows bound up and in the Liess or Bend was the indented motto 'Amor vincet Omina'."

The Jews came here from Portugal and Spain as early as 1658. In 1694 and later on, a number of other families arrived from the Barbados and the West Indies, among them being the families of Lopez, Riveira, Levy, Pollock, Touro, Seixas and others. These pilgrims were a people of culture, refinement, and sterling character. Their loyalty and contribution to the social, educational, mercantile, financial life, and prosperity of the colony gained for them honorable and respectful consideration on the part of their Christian fellow men.

A liberty loving people, and of unbounded loyalty toward their brethren with whom they had much in common, they cast their lot with the cause of the Colonist. Their aid in man power and of financial assistance for the preservation and continuance of General Washington's military forces in the most trying days of the Revolution, it is generally conceded were material contributions to the victory achieved by Washington in the cause of individual liberty and National Independence. Mindful of these attributes and in recognition of the services and aid rendered him, Washington on numerous occasions gave public expression of his appreciation and personal gratitude; the kindly feeling existing between Washington and the people of Israel undoubtedly inspired and prompted his historic visit to this synagogue during his stay in Newport on August 17, 1790.

The land upon which this historic synagogue stands was purchased on June 13, 1759. The building was designed by William Harrison, an eminent architect of his day. The dedication took place on December 2, 1763.

Dr. Ezra Stiles, President of Yale University, and a friend of Rev. Isaac Touro, then Rabbi to the Congregation, gives this inspiring account in his diary:

"The order and decorum, the harmony and solemnity of the music, together with the handsome assembly of people in an edifice, the most perfect of the Temple kind perhaps in America, and splendidly illuminated, could not raise in the mind a faint idea of the majesty and grandeur of the Ancient Jewish world."

Within the walls of this historic structure, surrounded on three sides by its Ionic and Corinthian columns, symbolic of the tribes of Israel, before the Ark of the Covenant in the East, beneath the Commandments of God brought by Moses from Mount Sinai and amid an assembly of people beloved by their fellow men and renowned in the annals of our country stood W. M. Moses Seixas, the Jew, in the pres-

ence and majesty of his Christian Brother, George Washington, on the 17th day of June, 1790, and presented to him the felicitations and welcome of his co-religionists, opening with these words:

"Permit me of the stock of Abraham to approach you with the most cordial affection and esteem for your person and merits, and to join with your fellow-citizens in welcoming you to Newport."

and closing:

"For all the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy, under an equal and benign administration we should send up our thanks to the Ancient of the Days, the great preserver of men beseeching Him that the Angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderness into the Promised Land may graciously conduct you through all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life; and when like Joshua, full of days and full of hours, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the Heavenly Paradise, to partake of the waters of life and the tree of Immortality."

This welcome to Washington was most graciously received; his closing remarks in reply made a deep and lasting impression upon the gathered people; and will so continue with the generations to come:

"May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants; while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the Father of all Mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make us all, in our several vocations, useful here, and in his own one time and way everlastingly happy."

What emotions stir the soul as we witness descendants of these heroic figures rise within the pulpit once occupied by their illustrious ancestors, clasp the hand of friendship before us, and recall the events which so gloriously took place in this edifice on that historic day nearly a century and a half ago!

(Address of Hon. Brother Max Levy of Saint Pauls Lodge, No. 14,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1932.)

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