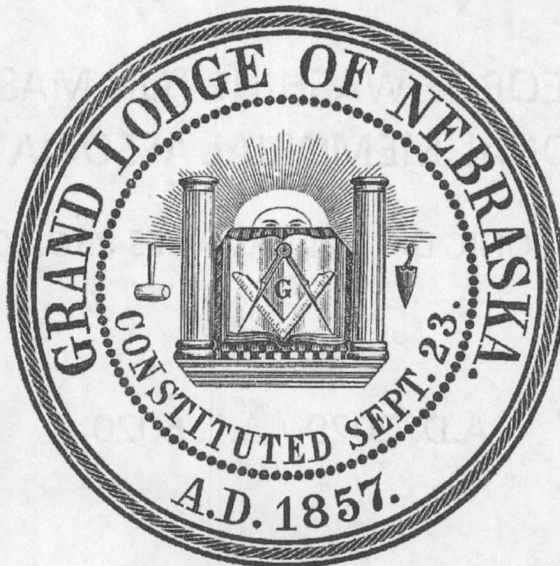


1936
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of
Ancient Free & Accepted
MASONS
of the
STATE OF
NEBRASKA



A.D. 1936 / A.L. 5936

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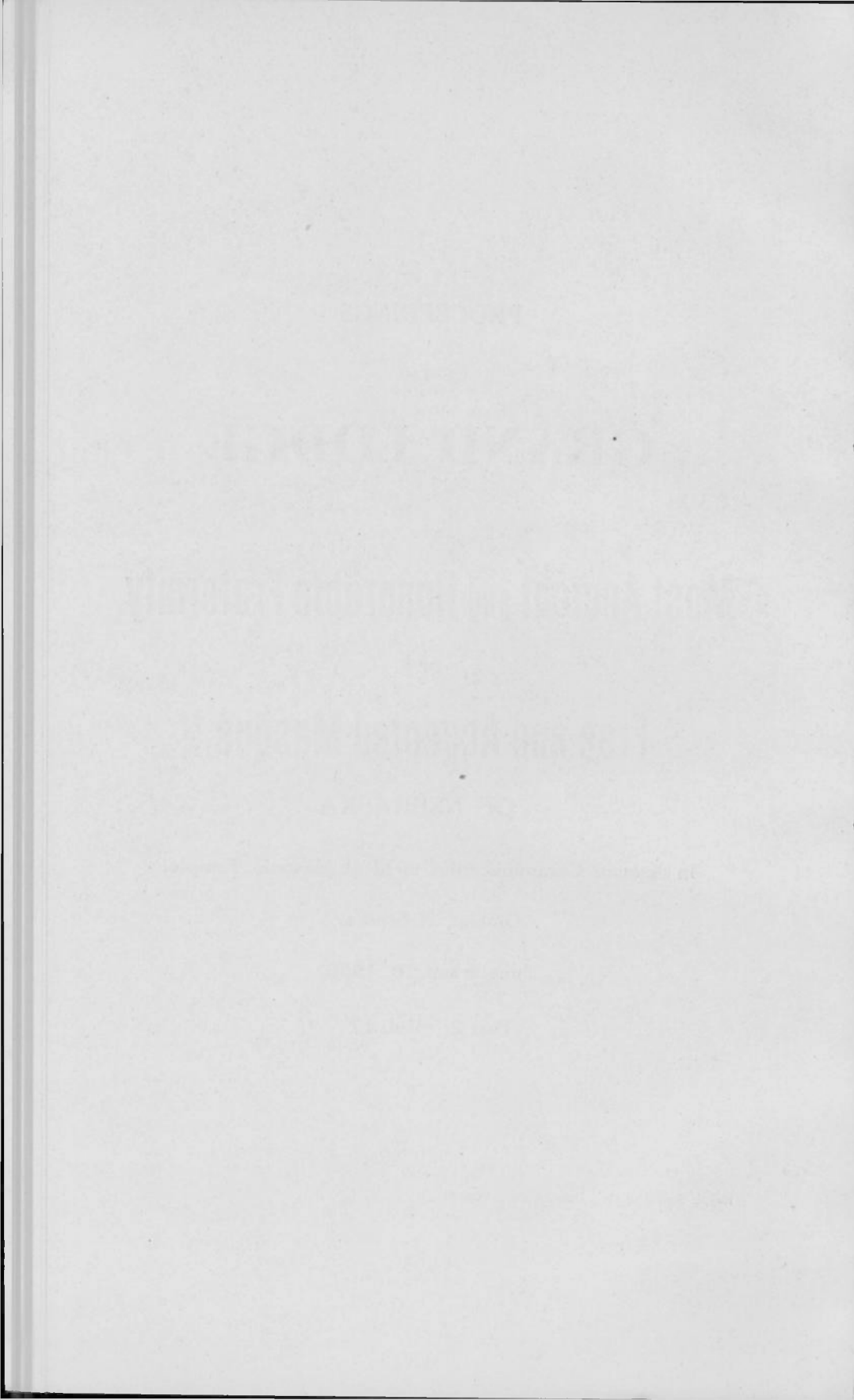
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF THE
Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity
OF
Free and Accepted Masons
OF NEBRASKA

In Annual Communication, held at Masonic Temple,

Omaha, Nebraska.

June 9 and 10, 1936

Part 2. Vol. 17





William C. Ramsey

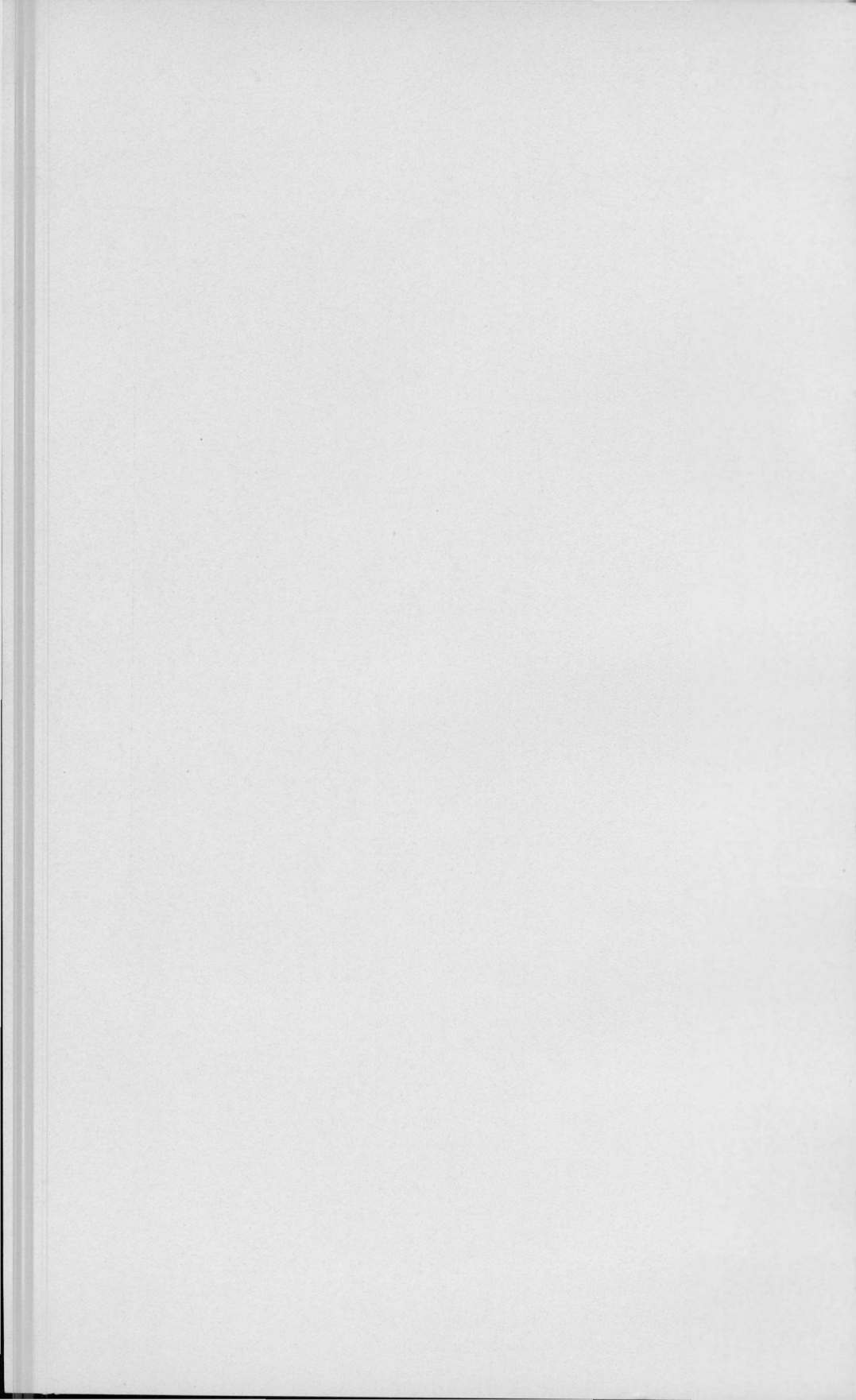
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1935-1936





Chancellor A. Phillips

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1936-1937



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

Held in Omaha, June 9th and 10th, 1936

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION

Tuesday, June 9, 1936.

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 9, 1936, A. L. 5936.

There were present the following:

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. William C. Ramsey, 268.....	Grand Master
R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. William A. Robertson, 6.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Walter R. Raecke, 36.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136.....	Grand Secretary
V. W. George Allen Beecher, 268.....	Grand Chaplain
W. Charles Durden, 3.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage, 3.....	Grand Custodian
W. William J. Breckenridge, 317.....	Grand Marshal
W. Earl J. Lee, 15.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. Edward F. Carter, 201.....	Grand Junior Deacon
W. Stanley P. Bostwick, 3.....	as Grand Tyler

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

Promptly at 9:30, a Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form by R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Deputy 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 things and graces, Thou hast promised that where 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 of knowledge and virtue. And, 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 states are over, be admitted into the Temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. Amen.

Most Worshipful William C. Ramsey, 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-Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, opened in ample form, directing the Grand Marshal to make due proclamation thereof.

RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

W. Earl J. Lee, 15, Grand Senior Deacon, then introduced the following Past Grand Masters, 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
Joseph B. Fradenburg	(55th) ..	1920
Lewis E. Smith	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson	(59th) ..	1924
John Wright	(60th) ..	1925
Frank H. Woodland	(63rd) ..	1928
Ira C. Freet	(64th) ..	1929
Orville A. Andrews	(65th) ..	1930
John R. Tapster	(66th) ..	1931
Archie M. Smith	(69th) ..	1934
Virgil R. Johnson	(70th) ..	1935

M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master:

WELCOME TO PAST GRAND MASTERS

M. W. Brethren:

It is an honor, and my privilege, as your Grand Master, to be permitted to extend to you a sincere welcome to this 79th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska. A formal welcome seems unnecessary, because you know that you are always welcome here and all of you, excepting one, have been welcomed before at past Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge.

I am sure that the Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction appreciate the interest, the time, and the thought, which you have given, and the personal sacrifices which you have made, in your devotion to the tenets and welfare of our fraternity.

As members of the Committee on Jurisprudence, you have been the bulwark of our law. Your labors while you were Grand Masters, and your labors since, as Past Grand Masters, have been our inspiration; you have been the beacon lights on the highway of Freemasonry for all of us.

We regret exceedingly that M. W. Brother Wemple, on account of his age and the condition of his health, and M. W. Brother Epperson, on account of a session of court, which he was obliged to attend, are unable to attend this Annual Communication, but 18 of the 20 living Past Grand Masters is a fine representation, and furnishes unmistakable proof of the attachment which Freemasonry has for you, who have so freely given of your time and talents to help us realize those high ideals upon which Masonry was founded, and upon which it has grown and will continue to exist forever.

You have served this Grand Lodge through sunshine and through storm. It has been your unselfish interest and your kindly guiding influence, which has enabled Freemasonry to progress in Nebraska. You honor us by your presence, and we are glad to be permitted to honor you today. You really need no welcome, but I want you to know that all of the brethren here assembled are glad that you can participate again in our labors, as we know it will be for the best interests of the Fraternity. We are happy to be able to give you this recognition and thus do you just and deserving honor for your distinguished service in the years which have passed. We welcome you sincerely.

M. W. James R. Cain, Past Grand Master, gave the

RESPONSE

In the enforced absence of the Distinguished Brother whose pleasurable task this would have been, had he been permitted to be present in person, in behalf of my associates among the Past Grand Masters permitted to be present at this Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, I desire to thank you most sincerely for your gracious, cordial, and fraternal welcome. You have splendidly indicated the zeal and the loyalty

of these Past Grand Masters for this great Institution that we love so well.

We have attested that in the years that are past and gone by giving to it the very best that we had of our time and talents and such ability as we individually possessed. We continue in our loyalty and our zeal, because we are very strongly of the opinion that this great Institution of ours that has come down through the ages pure and unsullied, was never so greatly needed in the affairs of this old world of ours as it is today, and we believe that you and the other members of the Grand Lodge have shared that view.

We are more than delighted to be with you today. If the contributions we present in the services that we may render as a group, or in our individual capacities, to this Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge will be of the least assistance in continuing to carry high the banner of Freemasonry in Nebraska we shall feel that we are abundantly repaid.

We thank you, and we are looking forward to a great and constructive session of the Masons of Nebraska in this Annual Communication.

Later in the session, the following Past Grand Masters were received and welcomed by M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master:

Edwin D. Crites (61st) ..1926
Ralph O. Canaday (68th) ..1933

GREETINGS AND REGRETS

The Grand Secretary presented letters and telegrams, conveying greetings and best wishes to the Grand Lodge, and regret at their inability to be present, from M. W. John J. Wemple, Senior Past Grand Master; M. W. Ambrose C. Epperson, Past Grand Master; and R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska. Mrs. Margaret McPherson, Junior Past Worthy Grand Matron, Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in Nebraska, also sent a telegram conveying fraternal greetings.

TELEGRAM FROM THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA

Davenport, Iowa, June 9, 1936

Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary,
Omaha, Nebraska.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa opens its Ninety-third annual communication at the same time and with the same objectives as does the Grand Lodge of Nebraska in its Seventy-ninth. May your deliberations continue to reflect the leadership which has dominated the past.

C. C. Hunt, Grand Secretary.

TELEGRAM FROM THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON

June 10, 1936

Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary,
Omaha, Nebraska.

The Grand Lodge of Oregon in Eighty-sixth annual communication sends hearty fraternal greetings to the Craft in Nebraska. May your annual session be most happy and beneficial to the Craft in Nebraska.

D. R. Cheney, Grand Secretary.

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUEST

R. W. Edmund E. Morris, Grand Treasurer and personal Representative of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri, was presented, introduced, and very cordially welcomed by M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, and conducted to a seat in the Grand East. He brought greetings from Missouri and delivered a very interesting and inspiring address.

RECEPTION OF OUR OWN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The following Distinguished Guests from our own Grand Jurisdiction after being presented, introduced, and cordially welcomed by M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, were conducted to seats in the Grand East:

Most Excellent Carl R. Greisen, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

Most Illustrious Paul A. Wilcox, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska.

Right Eminent Edward E. Carr, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

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

W. Brother Millard M. Robertson, President of the Nebraska Masonic Home.

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

W. Carroll D. Evans, Sr., President of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

W. Lewis W. Macdonald, Worthy Grand Patron, Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

W. Brother Alexander McKie, Jr., 25, gave the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

For many years it has been Omaha's privilege to welcome this Grand Lodge to its annual Communication. Masonry came to Nebraska with its very earliest settlers, and year by year the State and the Fraternity have grown and prospered side by side. There have been troubles and prob-

lems within the State and within the Fraternity, but they have been overcome. There have been days of sorrow, but they have passed. And as year has succeeded year, this annual welcome to the Masons of Nebraska has grown warmer and has taken on a deeper meaning, as we realize the extent to which Masonry has contributed to the progress and development of our State and the stability of our Country.

It is pleasant to welcome you to this meeting if for no other purpose than to renew old friendships and to cultivate new ones. Brotherhood is one of the great pillars of Masonry, to be cherished and fostered on every occasion, and this annual Communication presents an unequalled opportunity to renew and strengthen the bonds of friendship which bind us together. It is our hope that in the few days before you, you may make lasting friendships which will remain as happy memories during the years to come.

It is pleasant to welcome you to this meeting for the purpose of considering business affairs of the Order. This gathering, representative of all Nebraska Lodges, is an evidence of the democracy of Masonry and of the privilege and duty resting upon every Mason to consider the business and internal problems of the Order and participate in their solution. I know that each of you will devote your most earnest endeavors to this work.

I welcome you to this annual Communication, however, for another and a greater purpose. Masonry is concerned not alone with its friendships and its internal affairs. The exalted tenets of our institution demand of us a larger duty, a duty to our Country and to our community. Since that day when the Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge in Virginia was elected the first President of a new government and a new nation, Masonry has been closely allied with the progress of American Democracy. The nobler deeds and higher thoughts which have contributed so measurably to the development of our government were inculcated at the altar of Masonry. Those men whose names are cherished in the history of our country were animated by the high ideals which form the foundation of this Order.

The past few years have been troubled ones throughout the world. Unrest and disquiet are prevalent. New conceptions of life and of government, different from any that we have ever known, have appeared, and peoples of all nations are struggling to solve the problems of society and government. In our own Country, disruptive forces are constantly at work, denouncing established traditions and ideals, and seeking the overthrow of the old order.

Change in life and in government is inevitable, and these problems which now confront us must, and will, be solved. But the Masons of Nebraska and of the Country must see to it that their solution is based on the firm and established traditions of American Democracy and in accordance with the great tenets of Masonry. And the real purpose of this Communication must be a re-dedication to the great principles of the Order, and a firm resolve that Masons and Masonry shall contribute, as

they have in the past, to the continued advancement and progress of our Country and our Government.

It is, therefore, my great pleasure to welcome you to this annual Communication on behalf of Omaha and Omaha Masons, to renew old friendships, make new ones, and consider the business of the Fraternity. But most of all, I welcome you to a consideration of the greater duty owing from our Fraternity to all mankind, to a renewal of our pledge of loyalty to the exalted tenets of the institution, and to a determination that the problems of our Country shall be solved with the help of Nebraska Masons and in accordance with the beliefs of the Order.

W. Brother Mainard E. Crosby, 32, gave the

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master, William C. Ramsey, Worshipful Masters, and members of the Grand Lodge:

I indeed feel honored, and feel that great honor has been extended to Platte Valley Lodge No. 32 of North Platte, Nebraska, in this privilege of responding to these gracious words of welcome by W. Brother Alexander McKie, Jr.

The reputation of Omaha as a host city, the hospitality of her people generally, and of Omaha Masons in particular, has been known to us outstate for many years. We gather here, therefore, with an advance certainty of the sincerity and truth in which the welcoming words of W. Brother McKie have been so beautifully and impressively spoken.

Through the past few years that have been so fraught with uneasiness, anxiety, and hardships to our brother Masons generally, and in common with Masonic bodies throughout the State, we have come to look forward, each succeeding year, to Grand Lodge meetings for something of hope, inspiration, and cheer, and we have gathered here, at this time, with that same hungering and longing for the revival of Masonic friendships, that we may become enriched in mind and heart, by those Masonic truths and be enabled to return to our respective Lodges with reports of inspiration that may tend to sustain and strengthen us as Masons for the trying years ahead.

Coming, as we do, from the smaller cities and communities of the State, we join with you in this meeting believing that it may, in the beautiful words of Shakespeare's Ann Hathaway, have

"A way to charm despair, to heal all
grief, and cure all care"

and assist us in girding ourselves for the responsibilities of a better and a brighter day.

Our words of welcome have indeed been kind, and we have the assurance that every word of welcome offered will be matched by a hundred acts of kindness from you here in Omaha.

We are, therefore, grateful for the few words spoken, because, had our brother spoken longer and every word been supplemented by a hun-

dred acts of kindness, we would indeed have been overwhelmed with the hospitality in store for us.

But I do wish, sincerely, to thank you of Omaha for what our brother has said, and for what, in the way of hospitality and kindness, you will offer us.

You will be able to follow your words by act and deed. We can only thank you in advance but we do so with the certainty that our words would be more gracious, if they might have been spoken after we had enjoyed your kindnesses. Our one regret is the impossibility of again thanking you when the Grand Lodge session is over.

In these troubled and momentous days through which we are passing, as in no period of the past, perhaps, have the true principles of Masonry loomed larger on the horizon of an anxious people. Brotherly love, relief, and truth; a consciousness of the weakness of a brother, but with charity for all and malice toward none.

May those principles, exemplified in thought, act and deed throughout the membership of Nebraska Masonry, maintain our order on its high pinnacle of usefulness, and justify its continued existence.

M. W. Brother Grand Master, we realize, I am sure, the seriousness of our responsibilities as Masons and I sincerely trust that, from our intercourse here with you in this Grand Lodge meeting, with those of you whose minds are trained and lives attuned to Masonic truths, there may radiate those influences and inspirations from which we may be given that needed courage and wisdom that will the better qualify us to live our Masonry as we come in daily contact with our fellowmen; that will strengthen and assist us in meeting and solving our daily problems.

The needs of humanity today, are constantly widening and broadening the arc of need, that Masonry is so well fitted to meet. As I look forward to the future, I can see the horizon of Masonic need ever extending, and as the Masons of Nebraska meet here in succeeding years, they better qualify themselves to meet that need.

Permit me to voice this challenge to Nebraska Masonry. That from the inspiration gained here, we go back to our various Lodges throughout the State, and by our word, act, and deed, emblazon upon that great, ever widening, beckoning arc of Masonic usefulness, that is the emblem of our great service to humanity, and in letters that all may read, "Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth."

Most Worshipful Grand Master, representing the delegates in this Annual Communication assembled, I express sincere appreciation for the generous words of welcome extended to us. Thank you.

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

COMMITTEES

Applications for Reinstatement: W. Bernard N. Robertson, 3; W. Charles H. Marley, 1; M. W. Andrew H. Viele, 55.

Board of Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts: Bro. Luther M. Kuhns, 3; W. Harold M. Smith, 92; W. Charles A. Eyre, 268; Bro. J. Marenus Sorensen, 15.

Charters and Dispensations: W. J. Guthrie Ludlam, 19; W. Charles N. Johnson, 15; W. J. Bryan Shepherd, 285; W. James D. Renne, 288; W. Harold C. Kepler, 258.

Credentials: W. Pearl C. Hillegass, 81; W. Fred A. Tripp, 50; W. Lynn E. Heth, 192; W. Elmer H. Jenny, 155; W. Walter S. Peterson, 281.

Codification of the Law: W. Clarence T. Spier, 268; W. Russell A. Robinson, 119; W. Lamont L. Stephens, 106; W. Perry W. Phillips, 150; W. Cloyd E. Clark, 167.

Doings of Grand Officers: W. George R. Porter, 11; W. Charles M. Edwards, 9; W. Leslie E. Sauer, 31; W. William J. Rinehart, 233; W. Roland Ramsay, 38.

Finance: W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158; W. C. Ray Macy, 26; W. William H. Smails, 268; W. John R. Armstrong, 323; W. George W. Pratt, 1.

Foreign Correspondence: M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136; M. W. Edwin D. Crites, 158; M. W. Frederic L. Temple, 61.

Fraternal Dead: W. Paul Turner, 1; Bro. Frank F. Travis, 26; W. Leland H. Evans, 323.

George Washington Masonic National Memorial: Bro. Edward Hwaldt, 318.

Grievances: W. John S. Hedelund, 268; W. Nels Hammer, 56; W. F. Ray Dilts, 83; W. Clarence O. Dawson, 21; W. Gordon F. Gardner, 301.

Jurisprudence: All Past Grand Masters present, M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Chairman.

Masonic Education: W. Robert J. Jones, 288; W. William A. Robbins, 314; W. George Grimes, 268.

Pay-Roll: W. William C. Smith, Sr., 136; W. Carl A. Larson, 211; W. Wayne C. Farmer, 314; W. Leslie Fullerton, 195; W. Daniel O. Porter, 2.

Promotion of the World's Peace: Bro. Glen L. Rice, 33; M. W. Henry H. Wilson, 19; W. John R. Webster, 3.

Relief and Care of Orphans: W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1; W. Benjamin F. Pitman, 158; W. John R. Hughes, 184; W. Edwin C. Yont, 162; W. George A. Kurk, 54.

Returns: W. Otto E. Bullis, 55; W. B. Franklin Aron, 37; W. Harley V. Styer, 54; W. Glen W. Patrick, 183; W. James D. Greenwood, 96.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210; W. Marion E. Shipley, 72; W. Ellis W. Cass, 302.

Unfinished Business: W. Perry M. Wheeler, 184; W. Walter Durkop, 112; W. Albert A. Fenske, 306; W. Charles Marshall, 308; W. Leonard J. Owen, 300.

Committee To Entertain Distinguished Guests: W. Fred B. Dale, 3; W. Benjamin F. Pitman, 158; W. Raymond V. Cole, 303.

Visiting Brethren: The Grand Custodian and the Deputy Grand Custodians.

M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master:

Brethren:

I now take great pleasure in presenting to you Brother Frank A. Cloidt of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, who will favor us with a group of songs. He will be accompanied by Arthur N. Howe.

Brother Frank A. Cloidt sang "Fear Not Ye Oh Israel", and "Danny Boy".

M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, read his address:

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

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

Brethren:

We are here assembled for the SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE, ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NEBRASKA, and, as is required by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, it now becomes my duty to present to you a report, in writing, of my official acts during the past year, with a statement of the general condition of Masonry within this Grand Jurisdiction, and to recommend such legislation as I may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the Fraternity.

Necrology

With the most sincere and humble thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe, I am able to report that not one of our Grand Lodge officers, past or present, has been called from "labor" since our last Annual Communication.

However, during the year, 606 of our brethren have departed for that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns". We deeply regret their loss, but if our faith is well founded, as we profess, we know that we shall meet them again in our Celestial Home above.

Included among the 606, was W. Brother John M. Bennett, Past Master of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, Nebraska, and a Deputy Grand Custodian since July 5, 1929. His death occurred on June 15, 1935, and, at the request of his family, our impressive Masonic funeral service was conducted June 17, 1935, by Lincoln Lodge No. 19 at Lincoln. Until his health failed, he was always ready to give of his time and talents

in improving the work and furthering the activities of our great Fraternity.

Also included among the 606, was W. Brother Othman A. Abbott, a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island, Nebraska, who passed to his reward on June 24, 1935, and who, from December 11, 1930, had been the holder of the Gold Jordan Medal. Your Grand Master accompanied by W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent of The Nebraska Masonic Home, attended the funeral of W. Brother Abbott at Grand Island on June 26, 1935. The Masonic funeral service was conducted at his grave by Ashlar Lodge No. 33, at the request of his family.

APPROVAL OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES

I have approved amendments to the By-Laws of 22 chartered lodges, Nos. 1, 11, 14, 26 (a complete new set), 37, 38(2), 97, 110, 111, 149(2), 163, 183, 203, 211, 236, 262, 286, 294, 302, 312, 313 and 314.

In each instance a certified copy of the approved amendment was forwarded to the Grand Secretary for the records of the Grand Lodge.

Many subordinate lodges, I find, have not complied with Section 78-A of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which provides that:

"The by-laws of each constituent lodge*****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."

As I deem a "**Committee on Membership**" of vital importance to the welfare and success of every subordinate lodge, I recommend that the Grand Secretary examine the By-Laws of every subordinate lodge, copies of which are, or should be on file in his office, and then report his findings to the incoming Grand Master, so the Grand Master can communicate with the Master of each subordinate lodge, which has not complied with Section 78-A of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and direct the amendment of the By-Laws of the subordinate lodge to provide for the appointment of a "**Committee on Membership**" to assist the Secretary of each such subordinate lodge in collecting dues and in endeavoring to secure the reinstatement of brethren who have been suspended for non-payment of dues.

INVADING ANOTHER JURISDICTION

In his address at our last annual communication (Proceedings 1935, page 30), M. W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson reported that, because Acacia Lodge No. 34 at Schuyler had invaded the jurisdiction of Lebanon Lodge No. 323 at Columbus, he had ordered Acacia Lodge No. 34 to pay to Lebanon Lodge No. 323 the fee collected from a candidate, less the fee of \$10.00 due the Grand Lodge, and that he had allowed Acacia Lodge No. 34 to retain the brother as a member.

The Committee on Jurisprudence approved the action of the Grand Master, but recommended that this matter "be referred to the incoming Grand Master only so far as it relates to the failure to impose a penalty

other than the transfer of the fees (Proceedings 1935, page 97, paragraph 25).

I have investigated the case and I believe that Acacia Lodge No. 34 acted in good faith, without any knowledge or any reason to believe that it did not have jurisdiction of the candidate. Therefore, I have remitted any penalty against Acacia Lodge No. 34 for its unintentional invasion of the Jurisdiction of Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

BONDS OF SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES

At our annual communication in 1933 (Proceedings 1933, page 472), Section 59-A of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge was amended to provide for a "Lodge Trust Fund", the object of which was to protect all of the subordinate lodges against loss, resulting from the misappropriation of lodge funds by the secretaries and treasurers, and every subordinate lodge was required to pay annually into this fund, which was to be managed by the Grand Lodge, the sum of 20c for each \$100 of protection to the lodge against the misappropriation of its funds.

During this past year, a claim for \$232.74, against this "Lodge Trust Fund" was made by Delta Lodge No. 230, St. Edward, Nebraska, for an alleged shortage of its treasurer. The books of its treasurer were audited, showing a shortage of \$302.74, of which \$70.00 was recovered, leaving a net shortage of \$232.74, for which amount I approved payment out of the "Lodge Trust Fund". Charges, preferred against the former treasurer of Delta Lodge No. 230, were referred by me to a Trial Commission.

I am glad to be able to report that no other claims have been made against the "Lodge Trust Fund" for misappropriation of lodge funds by the secretary or treasurer of any of the other 290 lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction.

I am also glad to report that a blanket bond, covering the secretaries and treasurers of all of the subordinate lodges, also covering the Grand Secretary, was obtained at a rate of 20c per \$100 for a total coverage of \$322,150, and is now in effect, in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on Bonding of Secretaries and Treasurers, adopted at our last annual communication (Proceedings 1935, pages 73-74).

LODGES NOT REPRESENTED

In his address at our last annual communication, under the chapter on "LODGES NOT REPRESENTED" (Proceedings 1935, pages 18-19), M. W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master, recommended:

"That the incoming Grand Master give the lodges, so listed, Nos. 70, 152, 156, 256, 279, 283 and 299 an opportunity to show their ability to retain their Charters by complying with the Grand Lodge law with respect to representation."

All of those lodges, with the exception of Hickman Lodge No. 256, were reported by the Committee on Credentials as having been repre-

sented at the 78th annual communication in 1935 (Proceedings 1935, page 88).

I have addressed an official communication to the Officers and Brethren of Hickman Lodge No. 256, directing their attention to the provisions of Section 79 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and I have advised them that, unless their Lodge is represented at this 79th annual communication of the Grand Lodge, it will be "sufficient ground for the forfeiture of its charter" by the incoming Grand Master.

The Committee on Credentials, at our 78th annual communication (Proceedings 1935, page 88), reported that 6 lodges, Nos. 101, 140, 212, 230, 243 and 262, were not represented at that annual communication, and had not been represented at the past two annual communications. As Section 79 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge provides that:

"The failure of any lodge **** to be represented at two successive annual communications of the Grand Lodge *** shall be a sufficient ground for the forfeiture of its charter";

I have addressed official communications to the Officers and Brethren of each of those six lodges, directing their attention to the law, and I recommend that the incoming Grand Master require each and every one of those lodges to show cause why its charter should not be forfeited, in accordance with the provisions of our law, if any such lodge is not represented at this 79th annual communication of our Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Credentials also reported that the following 40 lodges were not represented at the 78th annual communication: Nos. 57, 60, 62, 63, 86, 93, 94, 121, 126, 128, 143, 146, 147, 149, 151, 153, 154, 160, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 187, 194, 196, 198, 200, 206, 216, 217, 221, 228, 234, 259, 269, 270, 312, 316 and 321.

I have addressed letters to the Masters, Wardens and Brethren of all those lodges, directing their attention to the requirements of the law in reference to representation "at two successive annual communications of the Grand Lodge."

DISPENSATIONS

The fee of \$10.00 having been paid in each instance, I granted the following dispensations during my term:

To Fremont Lodge No. 15, to install its Senior Warden and Chaplain on April 7, 1936.

To Humboldt Lodge No. 40, to confer the degree of a Master Mason on Fellow Craft Brother Otto Kotoue, Jr., without regard to time.

To Hartington Lodge No. 155, to elect a Master and Secretary, and such other officers as might be necessary, during the month of January, 1936.

To Amity Lodge No. 169, to elect and install a Senior Warden on February 18, 1936.

To Merna Lodge No. 171, to install its Senior Deacon at its regular meeting on February 6, 1936.

- To Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, to elect and install a Secretary at a regular or special meeting to be held during February, 1936.
- To Wood Lake Lodge No. 221, to install its Senior Warden and Junior Deacon on or before March 31, 1936.
- To Swastika Lodge No. 280, to install its officers on or before April 14, 1936.
- To Monument Lodge No. 293, to install its Senior Warden on March 23, 1936.
- To Mizpah Lodge No. 302, to elect and install a Treasurer and install its Senior Steward on February 17, 1936.
- To Bladen Lodge No. 319, to install its Junior Warden at its regular meeting in February, 1936.
- To Harmony Lodge No. 321, to elect and install a Junior Warden on February 12, 1936.

Because of the unusually severe weather conditions which prevailed in January, 1936, or because of illness or unavoidable absence of officers-elect, I recommend the refund to Fremont Lodge No. 15, Wood Lake Lodge No. 221, Swastika Lodge No. 280 and Bladen Lodge No. 319, of the fees which each of those lodges paid for my dispensations.

Good cause having been shown in each instance, and believing that the purpose to be accomplished is the acquisition of knowledge and the resulting proficiency of the brother, and believing that he should be given every reasonable opportunity to become proficient, I granted requests for an extension of time for the examination of brothers as to their proficiency, under Section 66 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, as amended at our last annual communication, to Ord Lodge No. 103, Florence Lodge No. 281, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, and College View Lodge No. 320.

DISPENSATION FOR FORMATION OF NEW LODGE

On January 16, 1936, upon the recommendation of Cement Lodge No. 211 of Wood River, and the payment of the required fee of \$25.00, I granted my dispensation to 30 petitioning brethren to form a lodge at Cairo, Nebraska.

R. W. Brother Walter R. Raecke, Grand Junior Warden, who was requested and deputized by me, with the assistance of W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, instituted Cairo Lodge U. D., on January 24, 1936, since which date the lodge has received three petitions for the degrees, and has conferred the degree of an Entered Apprentice on all three of the petitioners, and the degrees of a Fellow Craft and Master Mason on two of the petitioners, the third petitioner having moved away.

At the last meeting of Cairo Lodge U. D., the members voted to ask the Grand Lodge to continue the dispensation for another year, and W. Brother Lute M. Savage, who visited Cairo Lodge U. D., on April 24, 1936, when the degree of a Master Mason was conferred on the two petitioners, joins in my recommendation that the dispensation be continued until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

DEDICATION

I presided at the dedication of the beautiful New Masonic Temple at Lincoln on September 9, 1935.

At this ceremony, I was very ably assisted by all of the Grand Lodge officers and by the officers and members of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, and Liberty Lodge No. 300. M. W. Brothers Henry H. Wilson, Harry A. Cheney, Lewis E. Smith, John Wright, Ira C. Freet, Orville A. Andrews, Archie M. Smith and Virgil R. Johnson, all Past Grand Masters, were present and participated in the ceremony.

The officers and members of these lodges are deserving of the sincere congratulations of all members of the Fraternity, as their new Temple is one of the most beautiful buildings in Lincoln. It is well worth the time of every person to avail himself of the opportunity of seeing the Temple, particularly the beautiful murals in the smaller lodge room. It is really one of the "show places" of Lincoln.

It is quite likely that the beautiful and well planned William H. Faling Memorial Masonic Temple at Cambridge, which has been completed recently, and is entirely free from debt, will be dedicated by R. W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, when he is Grand Master, and it is my sincere hope and wish that as many of the brethren as can, attend this ceremony of dedication, in the home city of our Deputy Grand Master, who has had so much to do with the planning and erection of the Temple, and who is, and has been, a "pillar of strength" to our Fraternity.

CORNERSTONE LAYINGS

Since our last annual communication, cornerstones for the following buildings have been laid with Masonic ceremonies:

The William H. Faling Memorial Masonic Temple at Cambridge, Nebraska, on August 20, 1935, by R. W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, Deputy Grand Master, at my request, and as my proxy, with the assistance of myself and other Grand Lodge officers and the brethren of Cambridge Lodge No. 150.

The Chappell Library and Art Memorial Building at Chappell, Nebraska, on September 12, 1935, with the assistance of other Grand Lodge officers and the brethren of Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205.

A new **Public School Building** at Lodgepole, Nebraska, on November 13, 1935, with the assistance of other Grand Lodge officers and the brethren of Golden Rod Lodge No. 306.

The new **McGrew High School Building** at McGrew, Nebraska, on March 17, 1936, by R. W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, Deputy Grand Master, at my request and as my proxy, with the assistance of other Grand Lodge officers and the brethren of Minatare Lodge No. 295.

The new **Baker Rural High School Building** at Stapleton, Nebraska, on April 18, 1936, by R. W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, Deputy Grand Master, at my request and as my proxy, with the assistance of other Grand Lodge officers and the brethren of Amethyst Lodge No. 190.

The new **Dawes County Court House** at Chadron, Nebraska, on May 9, 1936, with the assistance of other Grand Lodge officers and the brethren of Samaritan Lodge No. 158.

As quite a number of new school and public buildings have been, and are to be erected, it seems to me that the Fraternity has not been requested to lay the cornerstones, with the Masonic ceremony, of nearly as many buildings as might have been possible had the officers and brethren of all subordinate lodges been awake and alert to the opportunities for this service.

I heartily agree with the remarks of M. W. Brother Edwin D. Crites, in his address as Grand Master at the annual communication of this Grand Lodge in 1927. They are well worth repeating here:

"I believe that no opportunity should be overlooked to conduct these ceremonies under proper conditions and restrictions. Our public appearances are not numerous * * * * but when they do occur should be dignified and of such character not only to elicit the interest, but to command the respect of any person who may witness them. A well executed ceremony of laying a corner-stone invariably results in the quickening of the Masonic spirit and is a benefit to the Masonic organization of the community in which it is laid. Opportunities of this description are too often lost through the negligence of public authorities having the responsibility for the construction of the building, or of the officers of the subordinate lodges in not concerning themselves with the arrangements until it is everlastingly too late to make them. * * * * * Indeed many of the officers of the subordinate lodges do not seem to have the energy necessary to arrange for such a ceremony, notwithstanding the fact the services of the Grand Marshal and the Deputy Custodians are at all times available."

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED

On the recommendations of the Grand Masters in their respective Grand Jurisdictions, I have commissioned the following named brethren as representatives of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, near their respective Grand Lodges:

June 6, 1935. Raymond L. Vaughn, Providence, Rhode Island, near the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Rhode Island.

November 5, 1935. Hugh McKenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba, near the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Manitoba.

December 30, 1935. W. Luiz Carrilho do Rego Barros, Joao, Pessoa, Brazil, near the Grand Lodge de Paraiba, Brazil.

December 30, 1935. W. Luis Alfredo Bernal, Barranquilla, Colombia, near the National Grand Lodge of Colombia, at Barranquilla.

December 30, 1935. Manoel Goncalves Pecego, Rio de Janeiro, near the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro.

January 27, 1936. Ludwig F. Brauns, New York City, near the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of New York.

February 17, 1936. James G. Rast, Birmingham, Alabama, near the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Alabama.

March 21, 1936. John Graham, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico, near the York Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Mexico.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED

It has been my pleasure to recommend the following named brethren for commissions as representatives, near the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

December 31, 1935. W. Byron S. Peterson, Past Master of St. Johns Lodge No. 25, Omaha, Nebraska, to represent the National Grand Lodge of Colombia, at Barranquilla.

January 3, 1936. W. Robert M. Packard, Past Master of Oakland Lodge No. 91, Oakland, Nebraska, to represent the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro.

January 3, 1936. W. Benjamin F. Eyre, Past Master of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha, Nebraska, to represent the Grand Lodge de Par-aiba, Brazil.

THE JORDAN MEDAL

Because of the death of W. Brother Othman A. Abbott, a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 33 of Grand Island, on June 24, 1935, it became necessary to ascertain the oldest living resident Master Mason, in this Grand Jurisdiction, to present to him the Gold Jordan Medal, which had been worn by W. Brother Abbott since December 11, 1930.

An investigation by the Grand Secretary disclosed that Brother Albert E. Baker, a member of Oliver Lodge No. 38 of Seward, and a resident of The Nebraska Masonic Home, was the oldest living resident Master Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction. Arrangements were then made with W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent of the Home, to take Brother Baker to Seward, where the Gold Jordan Medal was officially presented to Brother Baker by your Grand Master in the hall of Oliver Lodge No. 38, on October 11, 1935. Many Grand Lodge officers and several Past Grand Masters were in attendance.

Believing that the ceremony of presentation of the Jordan Medals should be utilized for the purpose of reminding all members of the Craft of the beginning and the development of Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, and to inform them of the sturdy character and boundless energy of our first Grand Master, M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, compiled a short biographical sketch of the life of M. W. Brother Robert Carrel Jordan, and a brief history of the Jordan Medal. This was read for the first time in the presentation of the Gold Jordan Medal to Brother Baker.

Believing also that this biography and historical sketch would be of great interest and value if it were used at all future presentations of Jordan Medals, your Grand Master authorized the Grand Secretary to have it printed, in pamphlet form, and distributed among all of the subordinate lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, so the inspiration of the life and deeds of so great and good a man as our first Grand Master

might be preserved, thus establishing the standard of his character and leadership for every Freemason in the Grand Jurisdiction in the years to come.

Unfortunately, the secretaries of many of the subordinate lodges have neglected to report to the Grand Secretary the name of the member of their lodge who is the holder of the Bronze Jordan Medal. The records of the Grand Lodge are, therefore, incomplete. I recommend that the secretary of each subordinate lodge, when he makes his lodge's annual return to the Grand Lodge, be required to report to the Grand Secretary the name of the member of his lodge who is the holder of the Bronze Jordan Medal, also the date of such member's birth, also the date such member was made a Master Mason, also the date of presentation of the Medal to such member, so the records of the Grand Lodge may be accurate and currently complete.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the year, the Grand Secretary has issued 56 Fifty Year Badges for presentation to members of 36 subordinate lodges. Nothing that the Grand Lodge has done, with the exception of providing for the presentation of Jordan Medals, has been so much appreciated by our elder brethren as this recognition of those Master Masons who have attained more than "three score years and ten," and who, for more than 50 years, have helped in the care of our distressed worthy brethren, their widows and orphans, and, for more than half a century, have set an example of fidelity to the tenets of our great Fraternity.

PAST MASTERS' CERTIFICATES

During the year, 125 Past Masters' Certificates have been issued by the Grand Secretary, and presented to Past Masters of various subordinate lodges. Those Past Masters, who have received these certificates, seem to appreciate them very much, as tangible evidence of their fidelity, loyalty industry and service to Freemasonry. There are lodges which have not presented these certificates to all of their living Past Masters, and I suggest that the Secretary of each of those lodges communicate with the Grand Secretary and get certificates for presentation to all of their living Past Masters. The ceremony of presentation may be made of unusual interest and inspiration to the brethren at the meetings of their lodges.

REINSTATEMENT OF MEMBERS SUSPENDED FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS

I have approved applications for reinstatement of 35 members, who had been suspended for non-payment of dues for 3 or more years. All such applications were approved upon the favorable recommendation of the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements. Only three applications have been disapproved, one on the recommendation of the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements; one because the applica-

tion was not properly completed; and one because the petitioner had not paid in full the dues for which he had been suspended.

In addition to these 35 reinstatements, I am happy to report that 420 suspended members were reinstated before January 1, 1936, by the payment, within 3 years from the date of their suspensions, of the dues for which they had been suspended.

I wish here to record my sincere appreciation of the efficient service of W. Brother Bernard N. Robertson, W. Brother Charles H. Marley and M. W. Brother Andrew H. Viele, who constitute the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements. This Committee has performed its duties faithfully, intelligently, and promptly. Its assistance and recommendations have been invaluable to me.

It seems to me wholly unnecessary to burden the Grand Master with the approval or disapproval of the recommendations of the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements. I think that when this Committee makes investigation, its recommendation should constitute final action, subject only to the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master in the event the Committee disapproves an application for reinstatement.

Therefore, I recommend that Section 213 (Second Paragraph) of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge be amended to vest in the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements the power of final approval or disapproval of all applications for reinstatement of a former member, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues for a period of 7 or more years, subject only to the applicant's right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, or during recess of the Grand Lodge, to the Grand Master, if the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements disapproves the application for reinstatement.

CONFERENCES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

As your Grand Master, it was my privilege and great pleasure to attend the Conferences of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, held in Washington, D. C., on February 20 and 21, 1936. Forty-three of the 49 Grand Jurisdictions were represented. It afforded me an opportunity to meet and know many Grand Masters and other Grand Lodge officers from other Grand Jurisdictions, and to learn something of their problems and the methods which have been used in the solution of their problems. Some of the most distinguished Masons and several of the most brilliant minds, whom it has been my privilege to know, were among the Grand Lodge officers in attendance at these Conferences. The program at the Conference of Grand Masters included papers upon, followed by discussions of, the following interesting and timely subjects:

1. Gambling devices and lotteries.
2. Advantages or disadvantages of a board of General Purposes or Policies in Grand Lodge.
3. The place of the social club in the lodge.
4. The Mason as a citizen.

5. The Masonic attitude toward subversive activities.
6. Conferring degrees.
7. How may Masters of Lodges be trained in advance so that, upon assuming office, they will be better prepared to administer the affairs of the Lodge efficiently.

For many years, it has been customary for the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary to attend these annual conferences. Several other Grand Jurisdictions were also represented by other Grand Lodge officers, and, in some instances, by Past Grand Masters too. Because of the breadth of knowledge and understanding, which one can acquire from such discussions, it seems to me that it would be well worth while for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska to make it possible for others of its Grand Lodge officers, in addition to its Grand Master and Grand Secretary, to attend these conferences. It would result in a better understanding of our problems and a deeper knowledge of Freemasonry, and should produce an improvement in the general condition of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

As I was elected Chairman of the Conference of Grand Masters, it will be necessary for me to return to Washington, in February next year, when the Conference meets again, to convene the Conference and preside until its officers are elected for the next year.

The Conference of Grand Secretaries was really more instructive than the Conference of Grand Masters. There is very good reason for this. Grand Secretaries are usually re-elected from year to year, so their service to the Fraternity generally extends over a much longer period of time, while Grand Masters very rarely hold office for more than one year. Learning and wisdom come with years of experience, which Grand Secretaries possess to a much greater degree than would be possible for any Grand Master in the one or two or three years of his official service to the Fraternity.

At the Conference of Grand Secretaries, the subject discussed, which interested me the most, was the "Lodge of Research", as it exists in the Grand Jurisdictions of New York and Oregon. A "Lodge of Research" might not be practical in a large, rather sparsely settled state, but its general underlying purpose and the benefits to be derived from a "Lodge of Research", at least as it is now operating in Oregon, might well be adapted to our own state, by increasing the number of members, and by broadening the scope and functions, of our Committee on Masonic Education, as I am recommending to this Grand Lodge.

And may I tell you, now, that our own Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, is one of the best known, and most respected and beloved Freemasons in the United States. It was quite a revelation to me to observe the warmth of the greetings which he received from other Masons in attendance at these Conferences, and the requests for his counsel on matters involving the welfare of our Fraternity.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

While at Washington, D. C., for the Conference of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, it was also my privilege to attend the annual meeting of The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, which was held in the auditorium of the Memorial on Shooters Hill, on Washington's Birthday.

Frankly, attendance at this meeting was embarrassing, because of the fact that Nebraska is one of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States, which has not done its part toward the erection and completion of this great Memorial to the Patron Saint of Freemasonry in the United States.

It was hoped that every Mason in the United States would contribute \$1.00 toward the cost of construction and 70c to a fund for the maintenance of the Memorial. Ten Grand Jurisdictions have contributed more than their per capita share. The little Grand Jurisdiction of New Hampshire has already contributed \$3.35 per capita. Delaware, also a small Grand Jurisdiction, contributed \$2.19 per capita. Arizona, another small Grand Jurisdiction, has contributed more than \$1.70 per capita. Our Grand Jurisdiction, thus far, has contributed only \$24,375.99, or 72c per capita, based upon the present membership of 33,817 and not upon the membership of 42,150 as of December 31, 1929.

M. W. Brother Louis A. Watres, Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and President of The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, reported that approximately \$4,000,000 had already been spent for the grounds and building, and that it would require about \$458,000 more, according to estimates obtained, to complete and properly equip the Memorial.

It is a reflection upon the standing and good name of Freemasonry in the United States to allow this Masonic Memorial, so near the beautiful capitol of our Nation, to go unfinished. Visitors at Washington, who are shown the Memorial, are rather shocked to find it in its present unfinished condition. It should be completed with as little delay as possible.

It is my earnest hope that this Grand Lodge will find a way to raise the funds with which to pay at least \$1.00 per capita for each Nebraska Mason, toward the completion of this magnificent Memorial to the Father of our Country.

THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

I have attended almost all of the regular monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees of The Nebraska Masonic Home. These meetings are usually very well attended.

The business affairs of the Home have been handled, with excellent judgment, and with a fine sense of our obligations and responsibility, by the Board of Trustees, and the management of the Home itself by W. .

Brother William F. Evers, the Superintendent, is entitled to the very highest commendation.

Thirty-three applications for admission to the Home were received during the year. Twenty-three applications were approved; 6 were disapproved; 3 were withdrawn; and 1 was denied because the applicant received an old age pension.

Because the capacity of the Home is taxed, it has been necessary to care for 8 of these 23 applicants outside of the Home, so that now there are 39 men and women, from or representing membership in 26 different lodges, whose applications for admission to the Home have been approved, but who, because of lack of room, are receiving care or relief outside of the Home.

I am sure you will be interested to know that on January 23, 1936, which was the end of the Home's fiscal year, there were 50 men, whose average age was 78.7 years, and 48 women, whose average age was 73.95 years, then residing in the Home, and that, during the year, there were 15 deaths, 8 men and 7 women, whose average residence in the Home was 4 years, 2 months and 10 days.

During the past 3 years, there has been an increase in the annual per capita cost of maintaining and caring for those who are dependent on us. In 1933 the per capita cost was \$358.86. In 1934 it was \$377.36. And in 1935 it was \$387.40, or a little more than \$1.00 per day.

This increase in cost is largely because so many of the residents are hospital cases and require medical and nursing care in the Infirmary. Forty-eight of the 98 residents of the Home were in the Infirmary on January 23, 1936, and 8 more, who were then in the dormitory or Home building, were hospital cases and should have received care in the Infirmary, except for lack of room.

It is my recommendation that, if funds for its maintenance can be found or provided, another unit to the Infirmary be erected during the coming year, to relieve congestion and provide the proper hospitalization for those who may need that care. Ample funds for the construction of such a building or unit are available in our Building and Improvement Fund.

The Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association made a very worthwhile contribution to the Home for the specific purpose of providing a moving picture camera, projector and screen, with which to take moving pictures of interesting Masonic events and ceremonies, to show the residents of the Home and at meetings of Masons throughout this Grand Jurisdiction.

I believe this gift, and the purchase of this equipment, will serve a very useful and valuable purpose, not only in entertaining the residents of the Home, but also in informing the Craft about our charitable work.

Of interest, also, is the fact that Brother Albert E. Baker, a member of Oliver Lodge No. 38 of Seward, who is now a resident of the Home, is the present holder of the Gold Jordan Medal. He was 92 years of age on September 18, 1935, and has been a Mason for more than 71 years.

THE MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN

During the year, I have attended five meetings of the Board of Trustees of The Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont.

There has been no change of any consequence in the management of the affairs of this Home since our last annual communication. Certain improvements have been made in the physical equipment of various buildings, for which appropriations were made by the Grand Lodge and by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, thus enabling the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent to better care for the children there.

The Board of Trustees with the capable assistance of the Superintendent, Brother Elmer J. Hartmann, and the matrons of the different homes, have given the children there splendid care, proper education and fine religious training.

On January 1, 1936, there were 57 children living at the Home. During 1935, 10 children entered, and 11 children retired from the Home.

For the maintenance of this Home, the Grand Lodge, at its last annual communication, appropriated \$12,500, of which \$11,500 has been paid. The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star appropriated a like amount for maintenance. I recommend the same appropriation from our Maintenance Fund, for the maintenance of the Home during this next year.

I approved payment of \$1,100 of an appropriation of \$1,200 from our Orphans' Educational Fund for the educational and vocational training of children, formerly residents of the Home, as authorized at our last annual communication. I recommend the same appropriation from our Orphans' Educational Fund, for the same purpose for this next year.

I concur in the opinion expressed by M. W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, in his address at our last annual communication, that the Board of Trustees of this Home should not plan to pay the cost of educating the children beyond their sophomore year in college and that, if it is the desire of any child to complete his or her college education, proper arrangements should be made to permit the child to borrow the money necessary for the completion of his or her college work from the Orphans' Educational Fund, and for repayment of the loan after the child leaves college, so part of our funds may revolve and be useful and available for the education of the children who may enter the Home in future years.

At my visitations of lodges, I have made it a point to describe the Home and the fine work which the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star are doing there, and I have tried to picture for the brethren the results obtained from the 25c which each member of the craft contributes each year, as a part of his lodge dues, toward the support of the children in this Home.

A few subordinate lodges are delinquent in the payment of their obligations to the Home for clothing for the children who have been admitted to the Home upon the recommendation of those lodges. As

each of those lodges made a definite promise to pay \$50.00 per year for clothing for each child admitted to the Home on the lodge's recommendation, I believe that the incoming Grand Master should investigate the condition of those lodges, and require them to explain, or show cause, why the lodge has not paid its debt to the Home, and, if the Grand Master concludes that good reason exists for the failure of any such lodge to pay its debt to the Home, that he so report to the Board of Trustees of the Home, with his recommendation as to the disposition of the balance which any such lodge may then owe the Home.

LODGE VISITATIONS

Because of the vast amount of Masonic work, largely routine and administrative, which I have been obliged to do this past year, it has been impossible for me to visit as many of the subordinate lodges as I would have liked, and had hoped to be able to do. However, I did make the following official visitations:

- June 11, 1935, North Bend Lodge No. 119, at North Bend.
- June 14, 1935, Washington Lodge No. 21, at Blair.
- June 20, 1935, Bancroft Lodge No. 145, at Bancroft.
- June 24, 1935, York Lodge No. 56, at York.
- June 25, 1935, Fremont Lodge No. 15, at Fremont.
- Sept. 27, 1935, Mizpah Lodge No. 302, at Omaha.
- Sept. 30, 1935, Florence Lodge No. 281, at Omaha.
- Oct. 1, 1935, Waterloo Lodge No. 102, at Waterloo.
- Oct. 8, 1935, Riverside Lodge No. 269, at Belgrade.
- Oct. 11, 1935, Oliver Lodge No. 38, at Seward.
- Oct. 18, 1935, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, at Omaha.
- Oct. 19, 1935, Omaha Lodge No. 288, at Omaha.
- Nov. 15, 1935, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, at Omaha.
- Nov. 18, 1935, Capitol Lodge No. 3, at Omaha.
- Nov. 20, 1935, Washington Lodge No. 21, at Blair.
- Nov. 21, 1935, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, at South Omaha.
- Nov. 26, 1935, Lincoln Lodge No. 19, at Lincoln.
- Dec. 9, 1935, Scribner Lodge No. 132, at Scribner.
- Dec. 27, 1935, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, at Lincoln.
- Jan. 8, 1936, Joint installation of the officers of 8 Omaha Lodges, at Omaha.
- Jan. 10, 1936, John S. Bowen Lodge No. 232, at Kennard.
- Jan. 17, 1936, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, at Omaha.
- Jan. 20, 1936, Gilead Lodge No. 233, at Butte.
- Jan. 21, 1936, Fremont Lodge No. 15, at Fremont.
- Jan. 23, 1936, St. Johns Lodge No. 25, at Omaha.
- Jan. 28, 1936, Auburn Lodge No. 124, at Auburn.
- Mar. 12, 1936, Beatrice Lodge No. 26, at Beatrice.
- Mar. 17, 1936, Samaritan Lodge No. 158, at Chadron.
- Mar. 18, 1936, Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265, at Scottsbluff.
- Mar. 25, 1936, Covert Lodge No. 11, at Omaha.

- April 2, 1936, Ashlar Lodge No. 33, at Grand Island.
April 8, 1936, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, at Plattsmouth.
April 21, 1936, Nebraska Lodge No. 1, at Omaha.
April 23, 1936, Hastings Lodge No. 50, at Hastings.
April 23, 1936, Midwest Lodge No. 317, at Hastings.
April 29, 1936, McCook Lodge No. 135, at McCook.
April 30, 1936, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, at South Omaha.
May 4, 1936, Capitol Lodge No. 3, at Omaha.
May 20, 1936, Omaha Chapter No. 19, National Sojourners, at Omaha.
May 28, 1936, Right Angle Lodge No. 303, at Omaha.
June 3, 1936, Wahoo Lodge No. 59, at Wahoo.

OTHER VISITATIONS

On June 12, 1935, accompanied by M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, I visited the annual communication of our neighboring Grand Lodge of Iowa, at Cedar Rapids. It was a most interesting meeting, where I was privileged to meet many prominent Masons, to one of whom I shall make reference later.

On September 17, 1935, again accompanied by M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, I visited the annual communication of our neighboring Grand Lodge of Colorado, at Denver, where I met other outstanding men, who were actively interested in Freemasonry.

On September 24, 1935, again accompanied by M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, I visited the One Hundred Fifteenth annual communication of our neighboring Grand Lodge of Missouri, at St. Joseph. The attendance at that meeting was probably the largest of any visited. It was estimated that there were about 1,000 Masons in attendance. Many of them were among the foremost citizens of Missouri, actively devoting their time and talents to the furtherance of the great principles of our Fraternity. Probably the most welcome distinguished guest at that meeting was our own Grand Secretary, without whom some of the good Missouri brethren said they would be unable to open the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

On October 30 and 31, 1935, I accompanied M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith to Fort Worth, Texas, where he presided, with distinction to himself and great credit to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, as President of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, at its Twenty-first Biennial meeting. A program of unusual interest and value to those who attended from all over the United States and Canada had been arranged by M. W. Brother Smith, and it afforded your Grand Master another opportunity to learn more about our common problems and the objectives of Freemasonry. We Nebraskans may, and should be very proud of the splendid manner in which the meeting of that Association was conducted by our own Brother Lew.

M. W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson referred to me a very cordial invitation from M. W. Brother Walter L. Stockwell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, to attend the Forty-sixth annual

communication of that Grand Lodge, which convened at Grand Forks on June 8, 1935, but I was unable to accept because of another engagement.

I also received a cordial invitation from M. W. Brother John H. Crooker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, to attend the One Hundredth Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas, at Waco, on December 4, 1935, but, because of other engagements, it was impossible for me to accept or attend. However, it was a real pleasure to meet many of the Texas brethren at Fort Worth, at the meeting of The Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada. They were delightful hosts and very active in their Grand Jurisdiction.

As I was unable to attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, held at St. Paul on January 15, 1936, or the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, held at Topeka on February 19 and 20, 1936, I asked R. W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, Deputy Grand Master, to pay a fraternal visit to each of these two neighboring Grand Jurisdictions. This he very graciously consented to do, and thus helped to build and maintain the fine fraternal relations, which should, and do exist between the Masons of our neighboring Grand Jurisdictions.

I accepted the invitation of M. W. Brother Otto B. Roepke, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to attend a special communication of that Grand Lodge, called for the purpose of celebrating the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the organization of that Grand Lodge, the evening of February 19, 1936, which just preceded the opening of the Annual Conference of Grand Masters of Masons at Washington. It was a memorable meeting, attended by the Grand Masters and many other Grand Lodge officers of nearly all of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States.

As Grand Master, I was also invited to pay a fraternal visit, and extend fraternal greetings at the Sixty-Ninth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, held here in Omaha on December 4, 1935, at which meeting W. Brother J. Theodore Brammann presided as Grand High Priest; and at the Sixty-fourth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska, held at North Platte on April 16 and 17, 1936, at which meeting M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith presided as Grand Commander.

As Grand Master, I was also invited to attend and extend fraternal greetings at the Sixty-first Annual Session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star at Lincoln, on May 13, 1936. It was a delightful occasion, attended by between 1,800 and 2,000 members of the Star. The ceremony of initiation was most beautifully conducted by Mrs. Margaret R. McPherson, Worthy Grand Matron, and Brother Harold T. Landeryou, Worthy Grand Patron. Also attending this meeting were M. W. Brothers Lewis E. Smith, John Wright, Ira C. Freet, Orville A. Andrews, John R. Tapster, Archie M. Smith, and Virgil R. Johnson, all Past Grand Masters, and R. W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, Deputy

Grand Master, thus evidencing their approval of the fine cooperation, which the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star is giving to the principles and charitable program of Freemasonry.

As Grand Master, I was invited by Omaha Chapter of the Order of DeMolay to attend, and witness its initiation ceremony on May 22, 1936. And here I want to record my approval of the fine work these boys are doing. They are keenly interested in the better and more abiding principles of life. They are the material upon which Freemasonry must hope to rest its future, after we have gone. They deserve the encouragement, the active support and kindly guidance of all good Masons.

As Grand Master, I was also invited by the Masters' and Wardens' Club of Omaha to accompany a large group of more than 200 Omaha Masons to Des Moines, Iowa, on April 18, 1936, and there witness the exemplification of the Master Mason degree on an Iowa candidate by Nebraska Masons. It was a most interesting and enjoyable occasion. The meeting was held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral at Des Moines, under the authority of the charter of Moingona Lodge No. 63 of Des Moines. M. W. Brother John T. Ames, Grand Master of Iowa, and several other Grand Lodge officers and Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Iowa were in attendance. M. W. Brother Ames informed me that more than 1,000 Masons were present to witness the initiation. I was extremely proud of the character of the work done by the various officers who represented the eleven Omaha Lodges, and who had been selected and assigned by W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and by W. Brother Byron S. Peterson, Deputy Custodian, to confer the degree and deliver the lectures and charge to the Iowa candidate. Reciprocal meetings such as this, if possible to encourage, would do much to renew and stimulate interest in Masonry, and more firmly bind together the Masons of Nebraska and our neighboring Grand Jurisdictions. I recommend a continuance and exchange of such Masonic visitations.

I also attended the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Consecration of our beloved Grand Chaplain, V. W. Brother George Allen Beecher, D. D., Bishop of Western Nebraska, at Hastings, Nebraska, on St. Andrew's Day, December 1, 1935. It was an occasion which I shall long remember; a wonderful tribute to the love and affection with which our dear Brother Beecher is held by the laity, as well as the clergy of his Church. From modest Missions in western Nebraska, from the larger parishes in Omaha and Lincoln, and from Minneapolis as well, including, also, many who were not members of his Church, came friends of our Brother to extend personal greetings and best wishes and show their appreciation of the great service which he has rendered in the ministry of his Church.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW

Because I have been requested to make so many decisions, I have been able to get a fair "bird's eye view" of our By-Laws, as they now

exist, and believing that changes in the law, which I am recommending, will result in the future welfare of our Fraternity, and will simplify the task of succeeding Grand Masters, I submit them to you with the earnest hope that they may be approved and become effective at this session of the Grand Lodge.

1. I recommend the amendment of **Section 8**, by the addition of a new subsection, or an additional sentence, authorizing and providing for the appointment by the Grand Master, upon the recommendation of the Grand Custodian, of not less than 15, nor more than 25 Deputy Custodians, to assist the Grand Custodian in supervising the work, lectures and ritual, and providing for the payment to each Deputy Custodian of a per diem of \$5.00, while conducting schools of instruction, and for the payment of the same mileage and per diem, when they attend annual communications of the Grand Lodge, as other accredited representatives to the Grand Lodge. This is done now, but without authority of law.

2. I recommend the amendment of the **first paragraph of Section 9**, by increasing the Committee on Masonic Education from 5 to not less than 5, nor more than 25 members, as I believe the present weakness of our system of Masonic education is the lack of outstanding Masons who have the ability and willingness to study Freemasonry and then deliver addresses before the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, interpreting to the Craft the real truths and eternal principles symbolized by Freemasonry. Similar committees in other Grand Jurisdictions are called a "Lodge of Research", as in Oregon, or "The Masonic Service Committee", as in Iowa, or the "Board of General Activities", as in New York.

3. I recommend the amendment of **Sections 27 and 27-A**, by enlarging the field of investment of the funds of the Grand Lodge, to conform to the laws of this State, in reference to investment of the trust funds of life insurance companies. In my opinion Section 27-A limits the character of our investments too much, and I believe that it will become increasingly more difficult to invest in the kinds of securities now limited by this By-Law.

4. I recommend the amendment of **Section 36-A**, by substituting the word "calendar" for "lunar" in the fifth line, as it is so much easier to ascertain the right date of a "calendar" month, than of a "lunar" month.

5. I recommend the repeal of **Section 54**, which provides:

"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."

because strict compliance with this By-Laws is impractical and tiresome and is probably breached by almost every Master of every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, year after year. Nor do I believe that the reading of the By-Laws accomplishes the desired purpose. I think it would be far more logical and effective to require all Master Masons to memorize Sections 147 and 148 of the By-Laws, which describe and enumerate the various Masonic offenses, or at least require them to certify on their

honor as Masons that they have read Sections 147 and 148, before they are entitled to receive certificates of good standing or proficiency.

6. I recommend the amendment of **Section 70**, in reference to prohibited "Meeting Places" of Lodges, by substituting for the word "saloon", in the second line, the words "a cafe, restaurant, drug store, liquor store, or any other kind of store where intoxicating liquors are sold by the drink", because the old "saloon", as it was formerly known and termed, no longer exists.

7. I recommend the amendment of **Section 72**, in reference to "Meetings" of a lodge, by inserting the words "or a copy thereof", after the words "or a photostatic copy thereof", because I believe that either the original charter, or a photostatic copy thereof, or a certified copy thereof, is all that should be required of a lodge for a regular meeting. If this recommendation is approved, it will save a number of subordinate lodges the unnecessary expense of having made a photostatic copy of the charter of the lodge.

8. I recommend the amendment of **Section 83**, in reference to "Remission" of dues, by adding thereto the words "before he is suspended", to clarify and reconcile this section with the provisions of Section 213 (both first and second paragraphs), in reference to reinstatement of a brother, suspended for non-payment of dues.

9. I recommend the amendment of **Section 86**, in reference to "minimum fees", by striking the words "admission or" from the eighteenth line, because the inclusion of these two words is in conflict with first paragraph of Section 81, which provides that "Each subordinate lodge shall collect and transmit to the Grand Lodge with its annual returns, Ten Dollars (\$10.00) from each Master Mason affiliating therewith during the year covered by said returns."

10. I recommend the amendment of **Section 89-D**, relating to "Badge for Mason of 50 Years", by adding thereto "and all such Master Masons shall be exempt from the payment of further dues to the Grand Lodge, after they have been Master Masons in good standing for a period of 50 years", because I believe that, when a man has been a Master Mason in good standing for a period of 50 years, and has paid dues for the support of his lodge and Masonic charities for that period, he is entitled to something more tangible than a badge, and, having lived for more than "three score years and ten", he probably has reached an age when his ability to work and earn the money with which to pay dues has about reached the vanishing point.

11. I recommend the clarification of the second paragraph of **Section 101**, relative to "Waiver" of jurisdiction, because it conflicts with the provisions of Section 99, which fixes the "residence required of a petitioner for the degrees". This was involved in the decision, which I rendered the Master of York Lodge No. 56.

12. I recommend the amendment of **Section 104-A**, relating to the official receipt of a petition for initiation or affiliation, by adding the words "either by vote of the members present, or by declaration of the Master if no objection is made by any member present", for clarity.

13. I recommend the amendment of **Section 106**, relating to "Grounds for Disqualification", by substituting the word "manufacture" for the word "sale" in the second line. The word "manufacture" appears in the Editions of our Law, printed in 1906, 1907, 1910, 1912, 1915, 1919 and 1922, but, inadvertently, I am sure, the word "sale" was printed in the Editions of 1929 and 1934. This was clearly a typographical error, as the word "sale" is again used in the third line of this same Section.

14. I recommend the amendment of the **second paragraph of Section 138**, in reference to "Demits, How Obtained", by substituting the words "and if no charges have been, or should be preferred against the petitioner" for the words "and if, after opportunity is given, no charges are preferred against the petitioner", in the second and third lines of the second paragraph, because, in several instances, I was informed that demits had been granted to Masons who were then engaged in the sale of beer or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and no charges were preferred against them even after opportunity was given. If this recommendation is approved, as I hope it will be, it will end the practice of issuing demits to brethren who are guilty of unmasonic conduct, but against whom no charges have been preferred. It will "stop the gap", through which the Masters and Wardens of some lodges have evaded their responsibility to see that our Masonic laws are obeyed and enforced.

15. I recommend the amendment of **Subsection "a" of Section 148**, enumerating certain Masonic offenses, by substituting the words "which the Grand Master decides involve moral turpitude", for the words "and involving moral turpitude" to clarify this subsection and fix responsibility for strict obedience to "the laws of the land".

16. I recommend the amendment of **Subsection "d" of Section 148**, which enumerates "Engaging in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, or the sale of such liquors as a beverage", as a specific Masonic offense, to conform to the decisions, if approved, which I have rendered during the year, and have reported to this Grand Lodge.

17. I recommend the amendment of **Section 149**, relating to the extent of the disciplinary power of a lodge, by striking the words "to try and" from the second line of the first paragraph and from the first line of the second paragraph of this section, as it is the duty of the Trial Commission, not the duty of the lodge, to try a Mason, who has been charged with any Masonic offense.

18. I recommend the amendment of **Section 150-A**, relating to trials of Masons, so it will read: "An Entered Apprentice Mason, a Fellow Craft Mason, a suspended Mason, and an unaffiliated Mason may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason, for any Masonic offense", as this Section needs clarification and should specifically cover the case of a Mason who seeks to avoid his obligation to obey Masonic law by petitioning for, and receiving his demit, before charges of unmasonic conduct have been actually preferred against him, as occurred in several instances during the past year.

19. I recommend the amendment of **Section 160**, relating to "Notice to Accused", to provide that the accused brother may, in writing, accept or waive the service of notice.

20. I recommend the amendment of **Section 171**, relating to "Order of Trial" by striking from lines 17, 18, 19 and 20, the words "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", as this provision is inconsistent with Section 181, which enumerates the various Masonic penalties and vests, in the Trial Commission, the discretionary power of fixing one of four penalties, "adequate to the offense", in the order of their severity: "Expulsion, indefinite suspension, definite suspension, and reprimand", and no others.

21. I recommend the amendment of **Section 209**, relating to "Petition for Restoration" by striking from lines 5, 6, and 7 the words "at which the accused, if a resident member, shall be notified to attend", because the words quoted are contrary to the law, which forbids Masons in good standing from conversing Masonically with a Mason who has been expelled. Furthermore, there is no reason why an expelled Mason should be permitted to attend a meeting of a lodge before which his petition for restoration to membership will be considered.

22. I recommend the amendment of **Section 210**, by substituting the words "if the petitioner is not then violating Masonic law, he", for the words "the petitioner" in the sixth line of this section. If this amendment is approved, as I hope it will be, no lodge can reinstate a brother who has been "indefinitely suspended" for unmasonic conduct because of the sale of beer or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while he so continues in violation of our Masonic law. It will avoid such a situation as arose during the term of M. W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, where a lodge reinstated a brother who had been found "guilty" of unmasonic conduct by a trial commission, which had fixed the penalty as "indefinite suspension", and where the suspended brother continued to sell beer, requiring the preferring of new charges against the reinstated brother, and a second trial by another trial commission, resulting in added expense for the lodge and the Grand Lodge to pay, and loss of time for members of the new Trial Commission.

23. I recommend the amendment of **Section 213 (Second Paragraph)**, relating to Reinstatement of Masons who have been suspended for three or more years, by substituting the word "seven" for the word "three" in the second line, and by substituting the words "upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting", for the words "on unanimous vote" in the fourth line, because I think each subordinate lodge should be encouraged to make every reasonable effort to secure the reinstatement of members, who have been suspended for non-payment of dues within the past seven years, a period during which many Masons felt themselves unable to pay dues because of the financial depression, followed by several years of drought in this agricultural state, and, further, because I can see no logical reason for requiring a

"unanimous vote" in favor of reinstatement of a brother who has been suspended for nonpayment of dues, when a favorable "vote of two-thirds" of the members present at a regular meeting of the lodge is all that is required for the recommendation of a lodge for restoration to membership of an "expelled" Mason, under the provisions of Section 209, and for the reinstatement of a Mason who has been "indefinitely suspended" for any and all other causes except non-payment of dues, under the provisions of Section 210.

24. I also recommend the amendment of **Section 213 (Second paragraph)** of our By-Laws by substituting the words "Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements" for the words "Grand Master" in the fifth line, and such other changes in the subsequent wording of Section 213 (Second paragraph) as may be necessary to vest in the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements the power of approval of applications for reinstatement, subject to the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, or to the Grand Master between annual communications of the Grand Lodge, in case of the disapproval of an application for reinstatement by the Grand Lodge Committee on Reinstatements, conforming to what I have previously stated under the chapter heading: "REINSTATEMENT OF MEMBERS SUSPENDED FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS".

DECISIONS

During the year, I have been asked to render a great many decisions. A large number involved the construction of **Subsection "d" of Section 148** of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which defines and declares to be a Masonic offense:

"Engaging in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, or the sale of such liquors as a beverage."

This has been the law, in its present phraseology and punctuation, since 1906, possibly since 1905 or 1904, but, apparently, was rarely violated by Masons until after the enactment of our present state law, relating to alcoholic liquors, at the 1935 session of the Nebraska legislature.

The requests for such decisions have been so numerous that I shall not undertake to separately state each one.

A Mason may not do indirectly what Masonic law prohibits him from doing directly. The law in this Grand Jurisdiction, forbidding Masons from "engaging" in the manufacture or sale of beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has existed for so many years that it has become a landmark, circumscribing the conduct of all Masons.

The present Nebraska liquor law authorizes the issuance of licenses to sell beer and/or alcoholic liquors by the package and/or by the drink, and on or off the premises, not only by individuals, but also copartnerships, corporations and clubs. I have tried to be fair and just to all Masons, but it has been my duty to perform, with fidelity, the obligation which I solemnly assumed, when I was installed as Grand Master, to see that our Masonic laws were obeyed and enforced in this Grand Juris-

diction. Therefore, with a sincere desire to be fair and just to all, and to show favoritism toward none, I have rendered my decisions, which may be summarized as follows:

1. I have held that no Mason could "engage" in the manufacture or sale, as a beverage, of beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors, without rendering himself liable to answer charges of unmasonic conduct.

2. I have held that a Mason who was a member of a "co-partnership", which applied for and was issued a license to sell beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors, and sold beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was amenable to Masonic prosecution for unmasonic conduct, because our civil courts hold that the acts of a copartnership are the acts of, and are binding upon the partners, and because I believe that a Mason should not be permitted to do indirectly what he is prohibited from doing directly.

3. I have held that a Mason who was a member of the Board of Directors, or a managing officer of a "corporation", which applied for and was issued a license to manufacture or sell beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors, and which manufactured or sold beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was amenable to Masonic prosecution for unmasonic conduct, because, following the decisions of our civil courts, the directors and other managing officers of a corporation are responsible for the acts of the corporation, and because I hold that a Mason may not do indirectly what he is prohibited from doing directly, and I also believe that the formation of a corporation, which is merely a legal association of individuals, should not be made a convenient subterfuge for those who cared so little for their Masonic obligations, and for the principles for which Masonry stands and has stood for so many years, that they were willing to hide behind a "corporation", or form a "corporation", and by means of a "corporation" circumvent their duty to obey our Masonic law.

4. In the case of "clubs", which, as far as I know, are all incorporated, I have held that the same principles apply, with respect to Masons who are members of the Board of Directors or other managing officers of an incorporated club, as I have held in reference to Masons who were members of the Board of Directors or other managing officers of a "corporation", and for the same reasons. With respect to clubs, I have held that the element of "profit" or "loss", resulting from the sale of beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is not the controlling factor, and should not form the basis of a decision as to whether or not there had been a violation of Masonic law, as the law of this Grand Jurisdiction forbids Masons from "engaging" either in the manufacture or the sale of beer, wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, because of the well-known consequences of over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors, not because of the element of "profit" or "loss" resulting from the manufacture or sale of beer or wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

5. In the case of a Mason who is a minority stockholder of a corporation, which manufactures or sells beer, wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, I have held that he is not subject to discipline for unmasonic conduct for the violation of Subsection "d" of Section 148, because the directors and other managing officers of a corporation are the ones legally responsible for the policies and acts of a corporation, and because a stockholder, who is not a director or managing officer of the corporation, usually has little, if anything, to say about the business policies and acts of the corporation, and because I have held that the element of "profit" or "loss", resulting from the manufacture or sale of beer, wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is not the controlling factor.

6. Construing Section 70, which prohibits a lodge from meeting in a "hall over a saloon", I held that it was not a violation of Masonic law for a lodge to meet in a hall over a restaurant or cafe or drug store, in which beer or other intoxicating liquors were sold, unless they were sold, as a beverage, by the drink. However, I have held that a lodge cannot meet in a hall over a "liquor store", in which all, or practically all of the merchandise offered for sale, is intoxicating liquors.

7. I have held that Section 106 prohibits a lodge from initiating a petitioner for the degrees, who was employed as a clerk in a drug store, which was selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, if such clerk, as a part of his duties, actually sells intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

8. Construing Section 106, I have also held that a prospective petitioner for the degrees was disqualified by reason of the fact that he worked in a restaurant, which was operated in connection with a pool hall and a beer parlor, separated only by a sliding door, in which beer was sold, and in which the prospective petitioner served beer when ordered by customers of the restaurant or pool hall.

9. Construing Section 138, I have held that a lodge should not grant a demit to one of its members, who was selling beer, or intoxicating liquors as a beverage, at the time he applied for a demit, notwithstanding the fact that no charges had been preferred, or were pending against the brother when he petitioned for the demit.

10. Construing Subsection "d" of Section 148, early in my term of office, I held that a Mason who was employed as a chemist for a distillery, was not guilty of unmasonic conduct, and, therefore, not subject to Masonic discipline. I now believe that this decision was wrong and should be disapproved.

11. Construing Subsection "d" of Section 148, I held that a Mason, who was working (1) as manager of, or (2) as a pharmacist in, a drug store, which sold intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was subject to discipline for unmasonic conduct, if he actually sold such intoxicating liquors as a part of his duties.

12. Construing Subsection "d" of Section 148 and Section 150-A, I held that a Mason, who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, in December, 1933, and who was actively engaged in the sale of beer,

was subject to discipline for unmasonic conduct.

13. Construing **Subsection "d" of Section 148 and Section 149**, I held that "near beer", if it did not contain 3.2 per cent or more of alcohol by weight, was not an "intoxicating liquor", and that a Kansas Mason, now residing in Nebraska, was not subject to discipline, in Nebraska, for selling "near beer".

14. Construing **Subsection "d" of Section 148**, I held that a Mason, who was a druggist, and who sold intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes only, and not as a beverage, was not guilty of unmasonic conduct, and, therefore, was not subject to discipline.

15. Following the action of the Grand Lodge in 1897, approving Decision No. 34 of M. W. Brother Charles J. Phelps, after inserting the word "knowingly", I held that it is a Masonic offense for a brother to "knowingly" rent a building for a "beer parlor", as there is very little, if any, difference between a "beer parlor" and the old "saloon".

16. Construing **Subsection "d" of Section 148 and Section 213**, in answer to a request for an opinion, received from the Secretary of Seneca Lodge No. 284, I held that charges of unmasonic conduct should not be preferred against a former member, who had been suspended for non-payment of dues for three or more years, and who was now engaged in the sale of beer, because of Section 213 (Second paragraph). I now think that this decision was wrong, because Section 150-A provides that "a suspended Mason" may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason who is affiliated, for any Masonic offense. Therefore, I think this decision should be disapproved.

17. Construing **Sections 149 and 151**, I held that a Nebraska lodge had the power and jurisdiction to prefer charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason, who was a member of a Wyoming lodge, but who resided or sojourned within the territorial jurisdiction of the Nebraska lodge.

18. Construing **Section 106**, and following Decision No. 3 of M. W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, which was approved by the Grand Lodge at its 78th annual communication, I held that a prospective petitioner for the degrees, whose left arm, lost in France was off about five inches below the shoulder, was disqualified for the degrees.

19. Construing **Section 106**, and following Decision No. 3 of M. W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, which was approved by the Grand Lodge at its 78th annual communication, I held that a prospective petitioner for the degrees, who had lost his left hand just above the wrist, and whose right arm was slightly stiff, was disqualified for the degrees.

20. Construing **Section 99**, in answer to an inquiry from the Secretary of James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267, at Overton, as to whether or not a young civil engineer, working for the State of Nebraska, who was born and raised in Overton, who had always claimed Overton as his home, and who desired to become a Mason, could petition James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267 for initiation, I held that the residence or

domicile of the prospective petitioner was at Overton, and that he was entitled to petition James A. Tulleys Lodge for the degrees, unless he had actually claimed some other place as his residence or domicile, by voting at such other place, while away from Overton in connection with his work.

21. Construing **Sections 99, 100 and 104-A**, in answer to an inquiry from the Master of Evening Star Lodge No. 49, at Sutton, in which I was informed that a man at Sutton, about to move to Oregon, wished to petition Evening Star Lodge No. 49 for the degrees, before leaving Sutton, and, if his petition was approved, that he wished to have his degrees conferred by a lodge in Oregon, I held that, if the man left Sutton, with the intention of establishing his permanent residence in Oregon, before his petition for initiation had been "officially received" by Evening Star Lodge, that is, before it had been "read and formally accepted by the lodge at a regular meeting", Evening Star Lodge would have lost jurisdiction.

22. Construing **Sections 99 and 101**, I held that Washington Lodge No. 21 at Blair, could not ballot upon the petition for initiation of a man, who had moved to Blair in September, 1935, and had not resided continuously within the jurisdiction of that Lodge for "twelve months immediately preceding" the receipt of the petition, as the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of North Carolina claimed that Mount Vernon Lodge No. 359, at Oriental, North Carolina, where the man formerly resided, had no jurisdiction over the petitioner after he left the state of North Carolina, and, therefore, could not waive jurisdiction in favor of Washington Lodge No. 21.

23. Construing **Section 99 and the second paragraph of Section 101**, which was adopted as an amendment to Section 101 at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, held in 1928, I held that Exeter Lodge No. 283, could not ballot upon the petition for initiation of a man, who had resided at York long enough to establish a Masonic residence there, who had moved to Exeter, but had not resided at Exeter for "twelve months immediately preceding" the receipt of his petition for initiation, unless York Lodge No. 56 granted a waiver of jurisdiction to Exeter Lodge No. 283.

24. Answering an inquiry received from the Secretary of Harmony Lodge No. 321, I held that a lodge might request a waiver of jurisdiction over a petitioner for the degrees of an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft as often as the lodge requesting such waiver of jurisdiction deemed it advisable, since there was no provision in the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge covering the point in question.

25. Construing **Section 125**, in answer to an inquiry from the Master of Ogallala Lodge No. 159, I held that an objection to advancement of a Fellow Craft Mason remains in effect until it is overruled, or until the objector withdraws it, or dies, or ceases to be a member in good standing of the lodge, or until the objector has been adjudged insane by the proper civil authorities, and remains insane for one year

after such adjudication of insanity, the same as Section 124 now provides. The objecting brother having recently passed away, I also held that the brother should not be permitted to advance, without petitioning anew for advancement and that the new petition must be referred and regularly acted upon, in the usual course, as the last sentence of Section 125 now provides.

26. Construing **Section 66**, in answer to a request from the Secretary of Harmony Lodge No. 321, I held that the required "examination in open lodge" might be made either at a regular, or at a special communication of the lodge.

27. Construing the last sentence of **Section 115**, which provides that "an interval of four weeks shall intervene between the conferring of degrees", and following Decision No. 11 of M. W. Brother Frank H. Woodland, appearing in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1929, page 24, I answered an inquiry received from a brother at Hastings, and held that, if one degree was conferred on Thursday evening, the following degree could not be conferred on the Thursday evening four weeks later. However, if we were to follow analogous provisions of our state statutes, in computing time, by which the first day is excluded and the last is included, an interval of four weeks would have elapsed between the conferring of one degree on Thursday evening, and the conferring of the following degree on Thursday evening four weeks later.

28. Construing **Section 104-A**, which provides:

"A petition for initiation or affiliation has been officially received by a lodge when it has been read and formally accepted by the lodge at a regular meeting."

I held that the words "formally accepted by the lodge" technically required a motion to accept the petition and a vote on the motion by the members of the lodge, who were present at the "regular meeting" at which the petition was read, but I also held that, if the Master asked whether or not there were any objections to the acceptance of the petition, and if no objections were stated by any member present, the Master had the right to declare the petition accepted and then refer it to an investigating committee, without a formal vote of the members of the lodge, because Section 52 provides that "the powers of the Master are absolute in his lodge."

29. Construing **Section 86**, in answer to a request for an opinion, received by the Grand Secretary from the Secretary of Thistle Lodge No. 61, I held that a subordinate lodge cannot waive or remit the fees of a Minister of the Gospel, who desired to petition for the degrees, as our law fixes the "minimum fees" for all of the subordinate lodges, and requires that the fees, fixed by the by-laws of the lodge, at the date the candidate's petition is received, shall be "actually paid" before the degree may be "conferred on any person".

30. Construing **Sections 86 and 115**, in answer to a request for an opinion, received by the Grand Secretary from the Secretary of Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, I held that Section 86 did not conflict with Section

115, and that the fees which might be charged for succeeding degrees must be those in force at the time the petition for advancement is received by the lodge, rather than the fees in force at the time the petition was received for the degree of an Entered Apprentice.

31. Construing the **first paragraph of Section 213**, in answer to a request for an opinion, received from the Secretary of Seneca Lodge No. 284, I held that a brother who had been legally suspended in December, 1934, for the non-payment of his dues for that year, could not be required to pay dues for 1936, before January 1, 1936, as a condition precedent to reinstatement, because Section 85-A provides that the dues for 1936 were not payable until January 1, 1936.

32. Construing **Sections 81, 82, 83, 183 and 213**, in answer to an inquiry, received from the Senior Warden of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, I held that Grand Lodge dues, which were included in the lodge dues of a member of a subordinate lodge who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, and which the subordinate lodge had paid to the Grand Lodge, could not be remitted, because the brother had been suspended for non-payment of those dues.

33. Construing **Sections 80, 82, 138 and 141**, in answer to a request for a ruling, received from the Master of James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267, I held that the words "clear on the books", appearing in Section 138, were intended to mean, and did mean all dues which were delinquent or due "to the end of the month in which he (the applicant for a demit) is demitted", and did not include the full amount of the annual dues to the Grand Lodge, as the subordinate lodge would not have been liable to the Grand Lodge, if a demit were granted, because the demitted brother would not be reported as a member in good standing in the lodge to which he applied for his demit, on the following December 31st. In other words, I held that the petitioner for a demit should only be required to pay his delinquent dues and that proportion of his dues for the current year to the end of the month in which his petition for a demit was received by the subordinate lodge to which he then belonged.

34. Construing **Sections 83 and 213 (Second paragraph)**, in connection with an application for reinstatement of a former member of Craftsmen lodge No. 314, who had been suspended for non-payment of dues for more than three years, where the lodge had accepted payment of Grand Lodge dues for the period of delinquency and dues for the current year, and where the lodge had voted to remit the balance of his delinquent dues, I held that **Section 83** permitted a subordinate lodge, by a majority vote, to "remit all or any part of a member's dues", **only before the lodge voted to suspend the brother for non-payment of dues**, and that **Section 213 (Second paragraph)** required a brother applying for reinstatement, after suspension for three years or more, to pay, or cause to be paid all of the delinquent dues for which he was suspended, as the first paragraph of Section 213 requires a brother, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, to "pay or cause the same to be paid within three years of the date of such suspension."

35. Construing **Section 72**, in answer to a request for a decision received from W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, in which I was informed that the original charter of Grafton Lodge No. 172, is now in the vault in the office of the Grand Secretary, and that a copy of the charter, which had been sent to the lodge when the original was issued, is framed and hangs in the lodge room, and in which I was asked whether such a copy is sufficient authority for the lodge to hold legal meetings, or whether the lodge must have the original charter, or a photostatic copy of the original charter in the lodge room, to hold legal meetings, I held that either "the original charter of a lodge or a photostatic copy thereof, duly certified by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge", must be present in the lodge room at all meetings of the lodge.

36. Construing **Sections 88, 88-A and 89-A**, in answer to a request for an opinion, received from the Secretary of Wisner Lodge No. 114, I granted my permission to the members of that Lodge to sponsor the raising of a fund for the purpose of enabling a little girl at Wisner, to receive treatment for a defect of speech, resulting from an accident when she was a small child, but held that the funds of the lodge could not be used for this purpose, and that the lodge could not become obligated for continuing contributions for the very commendable purpose of helping this little girl.

37. Construing **Section 88**, in answer to a request for an opinion, received by the Grand Secretary from the Treasurer of Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, I held that, however desirable the cause might be, a contribution or donation to "Jobs Daughters" could not be made lawfully, by the lodge, from lodge funds, as such donation would not be for "strictly Masonic purposes".

38. Construing **Section 88**, in answer to a request received from the Secretary of Magnolia Lodge No. 220, I held that the lodge could not contribute lodge funds for the purpose of purchasing uniforms for the Emerson Public School Band, as such a contribution would not be for "strictly Masonic purposes".

39. Construing **Section 88**, in answer to a request received from a member of Wymore Lodge No. 104, I held that the Lodge could not become a member of the Delegate Civic Association of Wymore, which was being organized for the purpose of pushing a community house, organized playgrounds and similar projects, because the By-Laws of the Delegate Civic Association provided that "each organization maintaining a member through a delegate shall be assessed \$1.00 per year to pay current expenses", and such an assessment would not be for "strictly Masonic purposes".

40. In response to a letter, received from the President of the Masters' and Wardens' Club of Omaha, asking whether or not the Masons of Omaha could accept an invitation, received from the Masters' and Wardens' Council of Des Moines, to visit a Masonic lodge in Des Moines,

and there confer the Master Mason degree on an Iowa candidate, I held that the conferring of the degree upon an Iowa candidate by Nebraska Masons would not constitute the violation of Section 130-A of the By-Laws of our Grand Lodge, and I recommended the acceptance of the invitation, because I believed it would encourage the exchange of fraternal visits between the Masons of Iowa and Nebraska, and would stimulate a greater interest in Freemasonry.

TRIALS BY COMMISSIONS

A total of 168 complaints, or charges and specifications against Masons for unmasonic conduct, have been received from 73 lodges, during the year. Trial Commissions were appointed by the Grand Master. Trials resulted in the **expulsion** of 74 brethren, the **indefinite suspension** of 22 brethren, the **definite suspension** of 2 brothers, the administration of a **reprimand** to 1 brother, and the **dismissal** of the charges against 10 brethren. At the time of the preparation of this report, there were 59 cases pending, no reports having been received by the Grand Master from the Trial Commissions or the Secretaries of the lodges of which these 59 accused brethren were members.

The Grand Secretary reports that appeals have been perfected to the Grand Lodge from the findings and judgments of the Trial Commissions in 8 cases. All such appeals have been referred to the Grand Lodge Committee on Grievances, for its consideration and report at this communication.

The charges which were preferred against 6 of the 167 brethren involved the violation of **Subsection "a" of Section 148**, which enumerates as a Masonic offense:

"All acts prohibited by the laws of the land".

The charge preferred against one brother involved the misappropriation of the funds of his lodge.

The charges which were preferred against the other 161 brethren involved the violation of **Subsection "d" of Section 148**, which enumerates as a Masonic offense:

"Engaging in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, or the sale of such liquors as a beverage."

Charges and specifications should be preferred against several other unaffiliated brethren, to whom demits were issued by the lodges to which they formerly belonged, notwithstanding the fact that they were then engaged in the sale of beer, wine or other intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

This has been a most unusual year in the number of complaints which the Grand Master has received. It is to be hoped that there will never be another year like it, but our Masonic laws must be obeyed, or they should be repealed. The work of the Grand Master, particularly his correspondence, has been enormous. A better method should be adopted for the handling of the trials of brethren against whom charges of unmasonic conduct may be preferred.

I believe that a permanent or standing committee, or trial commission, consisting of five or seven members, living in different parts of this Grand Jurisdiction, would be much better than the present method of appointing a trial commission for each case, or a trial commission for the trial of several cases originating in the same lodge. The Grand Jurisdiction of Kansas has a permanent or standing trial commission, and I would like to see the Kansas plan adopted in this Grand Jurisdiction. It would result in the saving of a great deal of time. There would be greater uniformity of trial procedure, and more uniform penalties would be imposed where brethren are found guilty of the same Masonic offense. If the members of such a permanent or standing committee, or trial commission, were selected because of their respective places of residence, as well as their fitness to serve as trial commissioners, it would save expense, trials would be more promptly held, and with better results, than under the present system of trial by the many different trial commissions which I have had to appoint.

If this recommendation meets with favor, it would probably require an amendment of Section 9, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which enumerates the various Grand Lodge Committees, also the amendment of certain sections of the Masonic Trial Code.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. I recommend that the incoming Grand Master be authorized to appoint a special committee, of not less than three nor more than seven, to revise our Ceremony for Dedicating Masonic Halls, which, in my opinion, is altogether too long and so cumbersome that it tends to destroy the effectiveness of that ceremony; also to revise the Ceremony for Laying Corner-stones, in which, for instance, a "Grand Treasurer" is supposed to participate, although the office of Grand Treasurer in this Grand Jurisdiction was abolished in 1912.

2. I recommend that an appropriation be made to purchase a low priced automobile for the use of the Grand Master in traveling over this Grand Jurisdiction on Masonic business. It is quite unfair to expect the Grand Master to drive his own automobile, because he is not only giving his time without remuneration, but he is frequently depriving his wife and family of the use of the family car, while he is away on Masonic business. If a low priced car, such as a Ford, Chevrolet, Plymouth, or Pontiac sedan, were purchased by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master could take other Grand Lodge Officers with him, and this would probably result in a saving of the traveling expenses of the Grand Master as well as other Grand Lodge officers, attending Masonic functions. If such a car were purchased by the Grand Lodge, it could be traded in on a new car at the end of each year, at a much better trade-in value, so each succeeding Grand Master would have a new automobile to use for Masonic business, during his term of office.

GRAND LODGE DUES AND DELINQUENCIES

I am happy to be able to report that the balance of \$114.00, which 3 lodges owed the Grand Lodge for 1933, has been paid in full since our last annual communication.

For 1934, 35 lodges were reported as unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues in full. However, since our last annual communication, 29 of those 35 lodges have paid their balances in full. Only 6 lodges still owe the Grand Lodge for 1934. The amount owing is \$352.00.

For 1935, 31 lodges have not paid their Grand Lodge dues in full. The amount owing the Grand Lodge from those 31 lodges is \$4,227.85, according to the report of the Grand Secretary. Of the 31 lodges which are delinquent in the payment of their 1935 Grand Lodge dues, 14 have paid part, leaving only 17 which have paid nothing to the Grand Lodge.

In this connection, it is my observation that the lodges which are delinquent are usually those which have a secretary who is either indifferent or careless in the performance of his duties, or because the Master of the lodge has not appointed a live, active Committee on Membership "to assist the Secretary in the collection of dues", as required by Section 78 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

A few lodges are in more or less financial difficulty, principally because of a burdensome building debt, incurred before the adoption of Section 89-C, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which prohibits a subordinate lodge from incurring "indebtedness to purchase, or construct, or remodel any building ***** without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master."

Without mentioning the names, numbers, or location of those lodges, which are in financial difficulty, I recommend that the incoming Grand Master investigate, or cause to be investigated, the facts in respect to each of those lodges, and that he be authorized to take such action as may seem to him wise and proper, under the circumstances in each case, to help those lodges retain their buildings and their charters.

APPROVAL OF LODGE BUILDING DEBTS

I have approved the incurring of indebtedness by three lodges, one for the purchase of a new lodge hall, and the other two for the refinancing of existing mortgages on the lodge's hall:

December 11, 1935, Western Lodge No. 140.

January 21, 1936, Blue River Lodge No. 30.

February 13, 1936, North Star Lodge No. 227.

DIRECT RELIEF

W. Brother Benjamin F. Eyre, Chairman of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, will present the report of his Committee, which is one of the most important of this Grand Lodge. There are certain facts, however, in connection with the work of this Committee, to which I wish to direct your attention, principally because of the effect caused by our loss in membership during the past 6 years.

From 47 subordinate lodges, this Committee, during the past year, has handled applications for direct relief in 89 different cases, involving 44 men, 56 women, and 49 children, or a total of 149 who have received emergency or continuing direct relief. The total amount disbursed was \$9,911.54, as compared with \$9,967.95 for the preceding year. Based upon the total membership of our 291 lodges, during each of the past 6 years, the average cost per capita for this relief, to those of us who have maintained our membership in good standing, has increased year by year. For the year ending in June, 1931, it was 14c; in 1932, 16c; in 1933, 22c; in 1934, 27c; in 1935, .284c; and in 1936, .293c.

Of course, if we are able to regain our lost membership by reinstatement of suspended members, or by the initiation of new members, the per capita cost for our direct relief will probably decrease.

An improvement in general economic conditions, which is evident from the fact that only one new application for direct relief has been received by this Committee since January 1, 1936, betokens a lessened total cost, and a lessened per capita cost for our membership to pay.

It is well worthy of comment that the cost of administering our direct relief by this Committee, and by the subordinate lodges interested, has been only 4½% of the total amount expended for relief. Many subordinate lodges, through which applications for direct relief are made to this Committee, have been sharing the cost. All that can be doing so.

We may well be proud of the real charity which Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction are extending to those less fortunate brethren and their families, through the splendid service of this Committee, with the assistance of many of the subordinate lodges.

PROMULGATION OF WORK

I have visited several Schools of Instruction, with the Grand Custodian or Deputy Custodians in charge. It is my observation that the brethren, who attended these schools, were anxious to learn and sincerely interested in the work.

During the year, I signed 261 Certificates of Proficiency for individual brethren, including 37 not previously certified.

Also during the year, I signed Certificates of Proficiency for 45 lodges, 5 of which were new. I am sure it will be of interest to you to know that Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Western Star Lodge No. 2, and Capitol Lodge No. 3, the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge when it was organized in 1857, are now the holders of Lodge Certificates of Proficiency.

These facts clearly indicate the interest of the brethren in maintaining accuracy of ritual and lectures, despite the fact that there have been fewer petitioners for the degrees during the past few years.

All due credit should be given to the Grand Custodian, W. Brother Lute M. Savage, and the very efficient Deputy Custodians, nominated

for appointment by Brother Savage, who have rendered such faithful and loyal service to Freemasonry, during these years of adverse conditions.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

I am very glad that I can report a slow, but gradual improvement in the general condition of the lodges. A study of statistics, however, furnishes adequate reason for my recommendation that the number of members of the Committee on Masonic Education be increased, and that the functions and powers of this Committee be enlarged.

The peak of our membership was on December 31, 1929, when we had a total of 42,150 in good standing. On December 31, 1935, we had dropped to 33,817 members in good standing, a loss of 8,333, according to the returns of the lodges.

The Grand Secretary informs me that the annual dues, charged by all of the 291 subordinate lodges, average less than \$6.00. Thus, it will be seen that the cost of the privilege of membership in our Fraternity averages less than 2c per day, which, it seems to me, almost everyone could pay. A very large proportion of the suspensions were for non-payment of dues. No doubt, there were some brethren, suspended for non-payment of dues, who were actually unable to pay their dues. However, if such be the fact, those brethren are the very ones who could least afford to lose their membership, as they were, or might become, the ones who would most need the help and fraternal assistance which Freemasons, with justifiable pride, have always rendered their distressed worthy brethren. I believe that most of those brethren, who have allowed themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, did so either because of a lack of understanding of our principles and tenets, or because of a lack of interest in **Freemasonry**.

It is for the very purpose of overcoming this regrettable condition, and to make better and more enthusiastic Masons of us all, that I have made my recommendation for the enlargement of the members and powers of the Committee on Masonic Education, as I believe that a strong, active group of good Masonic students and speakers can remedy this deplorable condition.

As soon as funds are available, I strongly urge re-affiliating with The Masonic Service Association of Washington, D. C., which Association was organized to co-ordinate Masonic relief in national disasters, also to collect, digest, and issue Masonic information to the officers of the member Grand Lodges, and to the Masters of each subordinate lodge of each affiliated Grand Jurisdiction. The Masonic Service Association has done more than any other single influence, if Masonic editors and other authorities may be believed, to increase a comprehension of the vital questions which challenge Freemasonry today, and to promote a better understanding of the problems, which confront Freemasonry in the 49 Grand Jurisdictions of this Nation.

DISTINGUISHED GUEST

In September, 1935, Colonel Wentworth A. King-Harman of Newcastle, Ballymahon, Ireland, Past Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, who is our representative near the Grand Lodge of Ireland, accompanied by his secretary, paid this Grand Jurisdiction a fraternal visit. During his stay of a few days, Brother King-Harman was shown The Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, The Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont, our beautiful new State Capitol building at Lincoln, and about Omaha. He was a most charming and entertaining guest and, as tangible evidence of his appreciation of the courtesies shown him, he afterwards sent the Grand Secretary a draft for 10 pounds, to use in purchasing medical supplies for the residents of The Nebraska Masonic Home.

CONCLUSION

This Grand Jurisdiction, like other Grand Jurisdictions, has suffered a severe loss in membership, but the loss for this last year was much less than for any of the preceding 3 years. While our losses in membership should challenge our serious attention, may I remind you that the strength and the power of Freemasonry lies not so much in numbers as it does in active interest and the quality of our membership. If our Fraternity is to continue as an organization of honorable, respected, and God-fearing citizens, who thirst for truth and hunger for service to our brethren, as we are taught, we should examine more carefully the qualifications of those who petition us for membership.

As M. W. Brother John R. Tapster said:

"The history of Freemasonry is written in deeds, not in words. When the outer world comes to recognize a Mason by his deeds, by his daily walk and conversation, instead of by watch-charms and emblems upon his person, then and then only will Masonry have accomplished its purpose."

It is our duty to interpret the symbolisms and reveal the secrets of Freemasonry to those whom we initiate in the years to follow. Many Masons, whom we have already initiated, seem never to have understood the real tenets of our institution, or they have attended meetings so infrequently that they have forgotten what they were taught. It is our privilege, and it is our duty, as Masons, to rebuild that understanding and knowledge of our principles which has enabled Freemasonry, in this Grand Jurisdiction, to grow from the original 3 lodges to 291 chartered lodges and one lodge, now under dispensation, and from a membership of about 100 to a membership of 42,150. We must regain our loss in membership, which is almost 20% of our peak of 42,150, and which has resulted in an annual loss of income to the Grand Lodge of more than \$16,000 per year.

May I take this opportunity of expressing the sincere thanks and appreciation of all members of our Craft to the Trustees of The Nebraska Masonic Home and the Trustees of The Masonic-Eastern Star

Home for Children, for the splendid care which they are giving to our dependent residents of those Homes, and, with the Trustees, I include the superintendents, the matrons and their assistants.

The finances of the Grand Lodge are in splendid condition, for which credit should be given unstintingly to our Grand Secretary. His foresight, his wisdom, and his good judgment in handling the investments of the Grand Lodge are little short of uncanny. To the Grand Lodge and to Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, he is its most valuable Grand Officer.

It is difficult for me to express adequately my appreciation and my gratitude to our very efficient Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, who has been my "pillar of strength" with his kindly counsel and assistance in time of stress, during this very troublous year. His office assistants, Mrs. Richards and Miss Downs, have been ever kindly and helpful to me.

To our Grand Custodian, W. Brother Lute M. Savage, I am sincerely grateful. Not only has he faithfully performed the duties of his office, but he has never failed to respond to any and every request for help, or an investigation, or a report.

To the other Grand Lodge Officers, with whom it has been a real pleasure to serve, particularly R. W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, Deputy Grand Master, I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of their willing compliance with any of my requests to conduct, or assist in conducting, some Grand Lodge ceremony or function which I was unable to attend.

To the many members of the Craft, whom I have appointed as members of the various Trial Commissions, I desire to express my sincere appreciation. They have accepted appointment graciously, and have served promptly, fairly and efficiently in helping to maintain the high standards of moral character and law obedience which Freemasonry demands of all of its members.

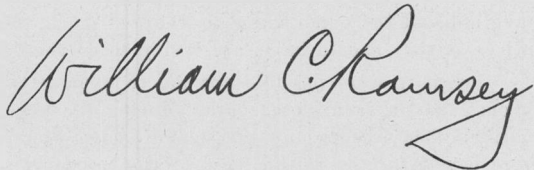
It is quite impossible for me to personally thank all of those brethren who have assisted in the arduous duties of the Grand Master, but I particularly wish to thank the Chairmen and members of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, the Committee on Reinstatements, and the Finance Committee. Without the unselfish sacrifices of the Chairmen and members of these Committees, neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge could have functioned very well.

The one thing we lack and need more than anything else to rebuild and develop Freemasonry, in this Grand Jurisdiction, is a larger and more active Committee on Masonic Education. If no other one of my recommendations is approved, it is my sincere and earnest hope that this Grand Lodge will see the vision that I can see, and make it possible for Freemasons, both present and future, to learn more about the eternal principles upon which Freemasonry was founded, and has grown. This can best be accomplished, I believe, if my recommenda-

tion for the enlargement of the membership and powers of the Committee on Masonic Education is approved.

The record of my year is now before you. I know that I have made mistakes, but they have been of the head, not of the heart. I hope they have been few and harmless, as my trust has been in God, and I have frequently applied to Him for courage and wisdom. But I am human, and humans err. Whatever may be done at this annual communication will, I am sure, be for the best interests of our beloved Fraternity and the continuance of those fundamental principles which mark the highway for human conduct; those principles upon which Freemasonry was founded and will continue to grow and exist forever.

Fraternally submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William C. Ramsey". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

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 hard to give an estimate in a few short sentences, of a year's work.

However, I want to express my own conclusion; that is, that the membership generally, in this Grand Jurisdiction, is taking more interest, and I believe that Freemasonry is on a better foundation than it has been for several years past. In other words, the trials through which we have passed have strengthened the Masonic character of our membership. Generally speaking, the officers are efficient, and many who have not had the opportunity to know as much about the duties of their offices as they should have, are trying to do their best.

I wish it were possible for me to express to the Secretaries, with whom I am in such close contact during the year, my continued appreciation. The Lodges and the Grand Lodge would be in a sorry plight, were it not for the faithfulness of the Secretaries.

RETURNS FOR 1933

Last year's report disclosed 3 Lodges owing balances amounting to \$114.00, for the year 1933. These balances have all been paid in full. The amounts have been credited to the Building & Improvement Fund, which closes all accounts for the year 1933.

RETURNS FOR 1934

This year 35 Lodges were unable to pay all of their Grand Lodge dues. 29 of these Lodges have paid their accounts in full. 6 Lodges have been unable to pay up their balances as yet. Total amount due, \$352.00.

RETURNS FOR 1935.

This year 31 Lodges have been unable to pay all of their Grand Lodge dues, amounting to \$4,227.85.

In passing, I suggest to these Lodges that a carefully worked out budget, together with just a little encouragement and help for the Secretary, will place all of these Lodges back on their feet. A wonderful improvement has been made by several Lodges, under the most adverse circumstances.

14 of the Lodges involved have paid a portion of their dues. 17 Lodges have paid no part of the amounts due.

A complete list of the warrants on hand from the 31 Lodges, is a part of the permanent records of this office. Approval of the Grand Master is also on file, granting an extension of time to these Lodges.

GRIEVANCES

There have been 8 cases appealed to the Grand Lodge. These, together with 1 petition for restoration, have been referred to the Committee on Grievances, of the Grand Lodge, for consideration.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the past year, 57 Fifty Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them. I call attention to the fact that the number of Fifty Year Badges being presented each year is gradually increasing.

CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS

This year the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska has every reason to be proud of its standing among the Grand Lodges of the United States. At the Conference of Grand Masters held in Washington, D. C., February 20, 21, 1936, M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, was elected Chairman of the Conference of Grand Masters, and as such presided over this distinguished assembly with dignity and dispatch. It will be his duty to call the next Conference of Grand Masters to order, and preside until the new Chairman is elected. I am sure that the Freemasons of this Grand Jurisdiction feel a justifiable pride in the fact that our M. W. Grand Master was chosen for this distinction, which can only come to a Jurisdiction once in many, many years.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

1934-1935

Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 4,673.41
Collected from Lodges (warrants on hand)	5,450.09

Total cash on hand and received.....\$ 10,123.50

Credit

Nebraska Masonic Home (special appropriation).....	\$ 4,000.00
Relief Fund (special appropriation)	2,000.00
Building & Improvement Fund	4,123.50

Total

Warrants on hand, May 10, 1935	\$ 5,802.09
Cash collected from warrants paid	5,450.09
1934 Warrants on hand, unpaid (6 Lodges)	352.00

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

Debit

1935-1936

Received from 35,043 members, at \$2.00 each.....	\$ 70,086.00
Received from Supplies sold to Lodges	1,215.65

Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges	644.30
Received from 557 initiations, (2 prior to 1922) at \$5.00 each	2,785.00
Received from 555 initiations, at \$5.00 each	2,775.00
Received from five affiliations, at \$10.00 each	50.00
Total	\$ 77,555.95

Credit

Paid, The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 26,282.25
Transferred to Supply Account	1,215.65
Transferred to Maintenance Fund	10,173.25
Transferred to Surety Bond Account	644.30
Transferred to Relief Fund	5,534.95
Transferred to General Fund	23,532.30
Total cash paid out and transferred	\$ 67,382.70
Due from Lodges, warrants on hand	4,227.85
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand	5,945.40
Total	\$ 77,555.95

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 27,952.08
Unexpended balance, Grand Chaplain	28.82
Unexpended balance, Grand Custodian's expense	35.55
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee	287.00
Unexpended balance, Traveling expense Grand Secretary	100.20
Unexpended balance, Trial Commissions	224.46
Unexpended balance, Other Committees, not otherwise provided for	80.16
Unexpended balance, Pay-Roll Account	36.40
Special Dispensations	130.00
Cash returned by Supply Account	1,000.00
Dividend, State Bank of Omaha	25.78
Dispensation fee, Cairo Lodge, U. D.	25.00
Received from Special Account, Live Stock National Bank...	23,532.30
Return premium, Workmen's Compensation	6.05
Total	\$ 53,463.80

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Credit

Pay-roll, session 1935	\$ 4,103.04
Grand Tyler, session 1935	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1935	10.00

Grand Secretary's clerk hire	2,399.00
Expense, William C. Ramsey, Grand Master	1,700.00
Expense, Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian	1,250.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions	628.88
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	300.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	400.00
Expense, Trial Commissions	500.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for	150.00
Grand Secretary's traveling expense	500.00
Expense Grand Chaplain, 1935-36	75.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary	3,600.00
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian	3,000.00
Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus	1,200.00
Rent, July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936	1,000.00
Transfer to Permanent Reserve Fund	2,000.00
List of Regular Lodges	15.00
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1935	175.22
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00
Audit, Grand Lodge books	100.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc.	821.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests	75.00
Cleaning rugs, curtains, and pictures	67.00
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings	65.00
Premium, Workmen's Compensation, 1934-1935	47.54
Bond for Grand Secretary	100.00
Bond for employees	12.00
Grand Lodge dinner	240.00
Masonic Relief Association of Omaha	300.00
Masonic Service Annuities & Gifts Account	50.00
Furniture and fixtures, cabinet for vault	6.40
Furniture and fixtures, rug, pads, and chair mats	173.80
Jewel for Past Grand Master William C. Ramsey	100.00
Return of five special dispensation fees	50.00

Unappropriated expense:

Typewriter, Grand Custodian	\$ 85.05	
Decorations for Grand Lodge	10.00	
Bar for Gold Jordan Medal	12.00	
Entertaining Grand Representative from Ireland.	140.55	
Printing Jordan Medal booklets	193.30	
Exchange on checks .....	.10	441.00

Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:

Postage	368.60
Incidental items, not regular office expense	365.86
(Less \$140.55 entertaining Grand Representative from Ireland; \$75.00 entertaining Distin-	

guished Guests; \$50.00 cash to Mr. Savage;
\$50.00 Committee on Relief and Care of Or-
phans, total \$315.55)

Stationery and blanks	309.18	
Janitor	85.50	
Incidentals	113.75	
Telephone calls (less amount received from Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery	164.20	
Telegrams	92.91	1,500.00
		<hr/>
Total cash expended	\$ 27,469.88	
Cash on hand Live Stock National Bank	25,993.92	
		<hr/>
Total	\$ 53,463.80	

TRIAL BALANCE

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 1.00	
Stock in Masonic-Eastern Star Home	1.00	
Inventory		\$ 31,611.61
Furniture and fixtures	5,215.69	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	25,993.92	
Lodges, 1934	352.00	
Building & Improvement Fund, 1934		352.00
Lodges, 1935	4,227.85	
Building & Improvement Fund, 1935		10,173.25
Cash, Special Account, 1935-36	5,945.40	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 42,136.86	\$ 42,136.86

INVENTORY

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 1.00	
Stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home	1.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	5,215.69	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	25,993.92	
Lodges, 1934	352.00	
Lodges, 1935	4,227.85	
Cash, Special Account, 1935-1936	5,945.40	42,136.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>

LIABILITIES

Building & Improvement Fund, 1934	\$ 352.00	
Building & Improvement Fund, 1935	10,173.25	\$ 10,525.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets as shown by the ledger		\$ 31,611.61

RELIEF FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 6,660.54
Received from special appropriations (B. & I. Fund)	2,000.00
Received from special account, 1935-1936	5,534.95
Total	\$ 14,195.49

Cash Credit

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	\$ 8,000.00
Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln	6,195.49
Total	\$ 14,195.49

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 11, 1936

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 477.37
Bonds paid or sold	20,944.75
Profit on bonds sold	2,085.00
Interest	1,419.75
Payments received on Relief Notes	408.20
Transferred from General Fund	2,000.00
Total	\$ 27,335.07

Cash Credit

Bonds purchased	\$ 25,012.20
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	197.02
Collection charge on check .....	.10
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand	2,125.75
Total	\$ 27,335.07

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

Bonds on hand

Loan No. 8—\$1,000.00 par value, Province of Alberta, 4½% bonds, cost	\$ 985.00
Loan No. 16—\$2,000.00 par value, Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, cost	1,853.00
Loan No. 19—\$5,000.00 par value, Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, cost	4,987.50
Loan No. 22—\$1,000.00 par value, Washington Water Power Company, preferred stock, 6%, cost	1,030.00
Loan No. 23—\$5,000.00 par value, Southwestern Gas & Elec- tric Company, 4%, cost	4,975.00
Loan No. 24—\$2,000.00 par value, Dominion of Canada, 3¼%, cost	1,917.20

Loan No. 25—\$2,000.00 par value, Pennsylvania Railway Co., 3½%, cost	1,965.00
Loan No. 26—\$1,000.00 par value, Telephone Bond and Share Co., 5%, cost	875.00
Loan No. 27—\$10,000.00 par value, Eastern Gas & Fuel Asso- ciates, 4%, cost	9,250.00
(No delinquent interest on above bonds)	
Total cost of bonds	\$ 27,837.70
Cash on hand	2,125.75
May 11, 1936, Total assets	29,963.45
May 10, 1935, Total assets	24,247.62
Increase in assets for the year	\$ 5,715.83

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 11, 1936

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 1,141.85
Supplies sold to Lodges, 1935	1,215.65
	\$ 2,357.50

Cash Credit

Paid for postage	\$ 40.00
Paid for supplies	611.25
Paid express on supplies	3.95
Cash, advanced to account, returned to General Fund	1,000.00
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank	702.30
	\$ 2,357.50

May 10, 1935, supplies on hand	\$ 3,513.37
May 10, 1935, cash on hand	1,141.85
May 11, 1936, supplies on hand	3,227.39
May 11, 1936, cash on hand	702.30
	3,929.69

Decrease for the year 1935-1936	\$ 725.53
(On account of balance returned to General Fund)	

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 4,245.38
Interest	6,604.15
Balance 1933 Grand Lodge dues paid in full	114.00
Securities sold or paid	17,258.07
Profit on bonds sold	1,043.17

Return part special appropriation, by Masonic-Eastern Star	
Home for Children	7.46
Special Account, 1934-1935, balance per capita tax	4,123.50

Total cash on hand and received during year\$ 33,395.73

Cash Credit

Securities purchased	\$ 26,813.50
Accrued interest on securities purchased	275.40
Premium on bonds purchased	45.00
Exchange on checks	0.20
Special appropriation for cooling plant, Masonic-Eastern Star	
Home for Children	1,000.00
Special appropriation for lighting the grounds, Masonic-	
Eastern Star Home for Children	500.00
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand	4,761.63

Total\$ 33,395.73

TRIAL BALANCE

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 4,761.63
Bonds at cost	136,432.73

Total\$141,194.36

INVENTORY

Cash	\$ 4,761.63
Bonds at cost	136,432.73

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND BONDS

No. 3—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 6%		
par value	\$5,000-Cost	\$ 5,000.00
No. 4—St. Joseph Gas Co., 5%, par value.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 5—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 12—Province of Alberta, 4½%, par value.....	2,000-Cost	1,970.00
No. 13—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value	1,000-Cost	970.00
No. 25—Province of British Columbia, 4½%, par		
value	1,000-Cost	945.00
No. 27—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par		
value	10,000-Cost	9,700.00
No. 28—City of Seattle, 5%, par value.....	25,000-Cost	24,350.00
No. 30—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par		
value	5,000-Cost	4,887.50
No. 31—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par		
value	1,000-Cost	926.50
No. 32—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par		
value	3,000-Cost	2,932.50

No. 34—Province of Alberta, 4½%, par value....	3,000-Cost	2,920.80
No. 36—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value	1,000-Cost	1,000.00
No. 38—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value	30,000-Cost	27,975.00
No. 40—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½% par value	9,000-Cost	8,482.50
No. 42—City of Plattsmouth, 5½%, par value....	1,000-Cost	1,000.00
No. 43—Public Utilities Corporation, 5½%, par value	5,000-Cost	4,634.43
No. 44—City of Vancouver, 5%, par value.....	5,000-Cost	4,925.00
No. 51—Homedale Highway District Refunding, 4½%, par value	8,000-Cost	7,920.00
No. 52—Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 5½%, par value	500-Cost	465.00
No. 53—Little Rock Gas & Fuel Co., 6%, par value	2,000-Cost	1,830.00
No. 54—Continental Roll & Steel Co., 6%, par value	9,000-Cost	7,798.50
No. 55—Telephone Bond & Share Co., 5%, par value	1,000-Cost	875.00
No. 56—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., 4%, par value	5,000-Cost	4,925.00
Total cost of bonds on hand		<u>\$136,432.73</u>
No delinquent interest on above bonds.		

MAINTENANCE FUND

May 11, 1936

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 978.25
Bonds paid or sold	7,745.00
Profit on bonds sold	6.25
Interest	1,120.10
Received from Special Account, 1935-1936.....	10,173.25
Total	<u>\$ 20,022.85</u>

Cash Credit

Maintenance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.....	\$ 11,500.00
Bonds purchased	3,082.50
Accrued interest on above bonds	10.27
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand	5,430.08
Total	<u>\$ 20,022.85</u>

MAINTENANCE FUND BONDS

Loan No. 7—\$10,000.00, par value, British Columbia, 5½%, cost	\$ 10,000.00
Loan No. 9—\$6,000.00, par value, Province of Saskatche- wan, 4½%, cost	5,655.00
Loan No. 11—\$1,000.00, par value, Masonic Temple Craft, 5½%, cost	1,000.00
Loan No. 13—\$3,000.00, par value, Washington Water Power Company, preferred 6%, cost	3,082.50
(No delinquent interest on above bonds)	
<hr/>	
Total of Bonds, at cost	\$ 19,737.50
Cash on hand	5,430.08
<hr/>	
Total Assets, May 11, 1936	\$ 25,167.58

SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

May 11, 1936

Cash Debit

May 11, 1936, Cash on hand	\$ 10.88
Securities paid	2,500.00
Grand Lodge—part of appropriation	50.00
Interest	195.39
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,756.27

Cash Credit

Securities purchased	\$ 2,530.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased	13.77
Paid Dr. David C. Hilton, annuity	125.00
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand	87.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,756.27

TRIAL BALANCE

Surplus Account	\$ 117.50	
Cash, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln.....	\$ 87.50	
Gifts Account		2,500.00
Bills Receivable	2,530.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 2,617.50	\$ 2,617.50

INVENTORY

Cash	\$ 87.50
Bills Receivable	2,530.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,617.50

SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS

Farm Mortgages

Loan No. 3—Catherine O'Grady—160 Acres Colfax County,
5½%\$ 1,700.00

Bonds

Loan No. 4—Elkhorn Valley Power & Light Co.,
5½%, par value\$1,000-Cost \$ 830.00

Total Securities \$ 2,530.00

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand\$ 294.63
Interest 8,720.75
Securities paid or sold 37,300.00
Refund, Students' Loan Fund 25.00
Rent, Weiler farm, No. 5 45.95
Rent Stevens farm, No. 4 134.34
Rent Oliver farm, No. 2 14.03
Profit on bonds sold 822.18

Total\$ 47,356.88

Cash Credit

Securities purchased\$ 42,739.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased 316.16
Farm No. 1, Sandoe, tax 47.38
Farm No. 2, Oliver, tax and repair 97.15
Farm No. 4, Stevens, tax 29.72
Farm No. 5, Weiler, tax, insurance, and expense 175.77
Educational work, Children's Home 1,100.00
McFarland foreclosure, (Loan No. 348) 40.30
Service on Adams loan, No. 317, paid 17.75
Expense inspecting land 17.70
Receipt books 7.75
Kayl foreclosure (Loan No. 305) 16.64
Recording and abstract examination 12.85
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand 2,738.71

Total\$ 47,356.88

TRIAL BALANCE

Inventory 207,841.73
Cash 2,738.71
Sandoe Farm No. 1 6,482.32
Oliver Farm No. 2 5,070.83

Paulson Foreclosure	78.70	
Bills Receivable	184,374.36	
Stevens Farm No. 4	3,168.30	
Lena Kayl Foreclosure	58.89	
Weiler Farm No. 5	5,829.82	
McFarland Foreclosure	40.30	
		<hr/>
	\$207,841.73	\$207,841.73

INVENTORY

Cash	\$ 2,738.71
Sandoe Farm No. 1	6,482.32
Oliver Farm No. 2	5,070.83
Paulson Foreclosure	78.70
Bills Receivable	184,374.36
Stevens Farm No. 4	3,168.30
Lena Kayl Foreclosure	58.89
Weiler Farm No. 5	5,829.82
McFarland Foreclosure	40.30
	<hr/>
Total Assets, May 11, 1936	\$207,841.73
Total Assets, May 10, 1935	199,746.01
	<hr/>
Net Gain for the year	\$ 8,095.72

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Amount
288—	Otto F. Dahms (Christ Hoeck)	160 acres Dixon	5 % \$ 5,000.00
289—	Tony F. Cople	80 acres Thurston	4½% 6,000.00
297—	Michael Foley	99 acres Washington .....	.5 % 6,920.00
305—	Lena Kayl	80 acres Dixon	5½% 3,600.00
306—	Ernest J. Smith	70 acres Dakota	5½% 4,000.00
307—	Ernest J. Smith	127 acres Dakota	5½% 6,500.00
309—	Ingebord E. Paulson	154 acres Antelope .....	.5 % 6,000.00
310—	Earl W. Cumings	124 acres Nemaha	5½% 4,000.00
312—	Otto H. Puls	80 acres Cass .....	.5 % 6,000.00
314—	Roy E. Johnson	28 acres Dixon	5½% 1,600.00
327—	Harry T. DeBolt	56 acres Douglas	5½% 1,200.00
348—	William McFarland	160 acres Boone .....	.5 % 7,000.00
351—	Wallace P. Dixon	80 acres Burt	5¼% 4,500.00
353—	August Pehrson	200 acres Cedar	5½% 9,000.00
354—	Cornelius Colbenson	149 acres Dixon	5½% 2,000.00
357—	Axel Christensen	80 acres Platte	5½% 1,600.00
358—	Theodore A. Henning	120 acres Burt	5½% 4,000.00
367—	Alberic Matthys	60 acres Douglas .....	.5 % 1,900.00

368—Inga C. Bergstrom	271 acres Boyd	6 %	3,900.00
370—Edward Bruce	160 acres Burt	5½%	2,000.00
388—Julius Hirschmann	200 acres Cedar	5 %	4,000.00
393—Frank N. Smith	160 acres Brown	5 %	1,600.00
Total			\$ 92,320.00

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND BONDS

No. 318—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value	\$1,000-Cost	\$ 909.98
No. 319—Council Bluffs Gas Co., 5%, par value...	6,000-Cost	6,000.00
No. 326—Chicago, Northwestern Ry., 4½%, par value	14,000-Cost	13,743.38
No. 364—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value	2,000-Cost	1,935.00
No. 365—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value	8,000-Cost	7,412.00
No. 373—Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, par value	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 375—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value	3,000-Cost	2,827.50
No. 378—City of Vancouver, 5%, par value.....	10,000-Cost	10,000.00
No. 379—Nebraska Power Co. preferred, 7%, par value	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 381—City of Plattsmouth, 4½%, par value....	1,000-Cost	980.00
No. 383—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., 6%, par value	1,000-Cost	555.00
No. 384—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value	1,000-Cost	552.50
No. 385—Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 5½%, par value	1,000-Cost	922.50
No. 386—Province of Alberta, 4½%, par value....	5,000-Cost	4,887.50
No. 387—Dominion of Canada, 2½%, par value....	5,000-Cost	4,887.50
No. 389—Homedale Highway District, 4½%, par value	11,000-Cost	10,890.00
No. 390—Central Pacific Ry., 4%, par value.....	6,000-Cost	4,860.00
No. 391—Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., 4½%, par value	5,000-Cost	5,050.00
No. 392—Continental Roll Steel Foundry Co., 6%, par value	1,000-Cost	866.50
No. 394—Union Stock Yards, 6%, par value.....	5,000-Cost	4,775.00
Total Bonds at Cost		\$ 92,054.36
Farm Mortgages		92,320.00
Total Securities		\$184,374.36
Four Farms at cost		20,551.27
Paulson Foreclosure		78.70

Lena Kayl Foreclosure	58.39
McFarland Foreclosure	40.30
Cash on hand—Omaha National Bank	2,738.71
<hr/>	
Total Assets, May 11, 1936	207,841.73

UNPAID INTEREST

May 11, 1936

Orphans' Educational Fund

No. 326—Chicago & Northwestern Railway bonds. Interest due May 1, 1935, and subsequent interest, has not been paid. This company is reorganizing, and it is hoped that the matter will be closed up within a reasonable time.

PAST DUE INTEREST

May 11, 1936

Orphans' Educational Fund

No. 289—Tony J. Copple, interest coupon, due October 1, 1934, and subsequent coupons have not been paid. (Coupons attached to note)	\$ 540.00
No. 297—Michael Foley, balance coupon, due January 1, 1935, \$53.23; interest coupon, due July 1, 1935, \$173.00; interest coupon, due January 1, 1936, \$173.00	399.23
No. 306—Ernest J. Smith, interest coupon, due May 1, 1936..	110.00
No. 310—Earl W. Cumings, interest coupon, due December 1, 1935	110.00
No. 368—Inga C. Bergstrom, part interest coupon, due November 1, 1935, \$15.00; interest coupon, due May 1, 1936, \$117.00	132.00
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Total	\$ 1,291.23

FORECLOSURES

The following Orphans' Educational Fund loans are in foreclosure:

No. 305—Lena Kayl, 80 acres in Dixon County.....	\$ 3,600.00
No. 309—Ingebord E. Paulson, 154 acres Antelope County...	6,000.00
No. 348—William McFarland, 160 acres Boone County.....	7,000.00

FARMS

The Grand Lodge has title to four farms:

- No. 1—Sandoe farm, containing 320 acres, in Boyd County, Nebraska.
- No. 2—Oliver farm, containing 160 acres, in Valley County, Nebraska.
- No. 4—Stevens farm, containing 40 acres, in Colfax County, Nebraska.
- No. 5—Weiler farm, containing 80 acres, in Otoe County, Nebraska.

The above farms are rented for 1936.

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

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 972.07
Interest	4,798.04
Securities paid and sold	36,402.50
Profit on bonds sold	1,740.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 43,913.21

Cash Credit

Securities purchased	\$ 33,913.75
Accrued interest on securities purchased	138.90
Exchange on checks .....	.48
Premium on bonds purchased	30.00
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand	9,830.08
	<hr/>
	\$ 43,913.21

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

TRIAL BALANCE

May 11, 1936

Securities on hand	\$ 91,614.22	
Inventory		\$ 96,617.90
Bequests		4,826.40
Cash	9,830.08	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$101,444.30	\$101,444.30

INVENTORY

Securities on hand	91,614.22	
Cash on hand	9,830.08	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$101,444.30	\$101,444.30

LIABILITIES

Bequest Account		4,826.40
		<hr/>
Net Assets		\$ 96,617.90
Add Bequest account as it is only a book liability		4,826.40
		<hr/>
Total Assets, May 11, 1936		\$101,444.30

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND BONDS

Loan No.

7—Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha.....	5½% , par \$10,000-Cost	\$ 10,000.00
21—Western Newspaper Union, Omaha.	6 % , par 4,000-Cost	3,639.93
23—Province of Saskatchewan.....	4½% , par 3,000-Cost	2,910.00
34—Province of British Columbia.....	5 % , par 2,000-Cost	1,935.00
36—Province of British Columbia.....	5 % , par 5,000-Cost	4,650.00
37—Province of British Columbia.....	4 % , par 11,000-Cost	10,323.50
38—Province of Saskatchewan.....	4½% , par 6,000-Cost	5,559.00
40—Province of Alberta.....	4½% , par 2,000-Cost	1,947.20
41—Council Bluffs Gas Company.....	5 % , par 2,000-Cost	1,988.34
42—Province of British Columbia.....	4½% , par 1,000-Cost	977.50
46—Nebraska Power Company, 10 shares preferred	6 % , par 1,000-Cost	970.00
48—Washington Water Power Company, preferred	6 % , par 4,000-Cost	4,120.00
49—Telephone Bond & Share Company.	5 % , par 6,000-Cost	5,100.00
50—Skelly Oil Company.....	4 % , par 5,000-Cost	4,937.50
51—Telephone Bond & Share Company.	5 % , par 3,000-Cost	2,625.00
52—N. Y. C. Ry. Company Bonds.....	3¾% , par 5,000-Cost	4,900.00
53—National Dairy Products Associa- tion	3¾% , par 10,000-Cost	10,231.25
Total		\$ 76,814.22

FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Amount
9—	Anna Prochnow.... 80 acres	Douglas County	.....5 % . \$ 5,800.00
10—	Frank L. Frink....160 acres	Madison County	.....5 % . 3,000.00
14—	J. F. Joyce.....160 acres	Knox County	.....5 % . 1,300.00
28—	Rosa Reese..... 80 acres	Douglas County	.....5½% . 1,500.00
29—	Otto Heiden..... 80 acres	Platte County	.....5 % . 2,000.00
*30—	Gilbert F. Sandritter 80 acres	Washington County	...6 % . 1,200.00
Total			\$ 14,800.00
Farm Mortgages			\$ 14,800.00
Bonds at cost			76,814.22

\$ 91,614.22

*Interest coupon Loan No. 30, due April 1, 1936, unpaid.
All other interest paid.

SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 1,315.60
Received from Lodges, premium on bonds	644.30
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	\$ 1,959.90

Cash Credit

July 1, 1935, Schedule bond, on Secretaries and Treasurers...	644.30
Delta Lodge No. 230, St. Edward, loss	232.74
May 11, 1936, cash on hand, First National Bank	1,082.86
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,959.90

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
RECEIVED SINCE LIST WAS PUBLISHED
IN GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS
. . . . 1935

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand	\$ 27.27
Receipt No. Lodge	Amount
459—Gavel No. 199	\$ 1.00
460—Fremont No. 15	4.00
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand and received	\$ 32.27
May 11, 1936, Cash on hand, United States National Bank, Savings Department	\$ 32.27

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, cash	\$ 25,993.92
Relief Fund, cash	6,195.49
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash	2,125.75
Permanent Reserve Fund, bonds	27,837.70
Building & Improvement Fund, cash	4,761.63
Building & Improvement Fund, bonds	136,432.73
Maintenance Fund, cash	5,430.08
Maintenance Fund, bonds	19,737.50
Supply Account, cash	702.30
Service Annuities & Gifts, cash	87.50
Service Annuities & Gifts, securities	2,530.00
Orphans' Educational Fund, cash	2,738.71
Orphans' Educational Fund, securities	184,374.36
Orphans' Educational Fund, four farms	20,551.27
Children's Home Endowment Fund, cash	9,830.08
Children's Home Endowment Fund, securities	91,614.22
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund	400.00
Surety Bond Account	1,082.86
Due from Lodges, 1934	352.00
Due from Lodges, 1935	4,227.85
Special Account, 1935-1936, cash	5,945.40
	<hr/>
Total	\$552,951.35

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 59, PROCEEDINGS 1935

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Number
		Master Mason's Degree	Lodge	
479	Burlingame Walker.....	June 10, 1885....	North Bend	No. 119
480	John P. Cobb.....	April 4, 1885....	Covert	No. 11
481	Henry P. Haze.....	April 14, 1885....	Covert	No. 11
482	William B. Vance.....	May 18, 1880....	Rob Morris	No. 46
483	William Pugh.....	May 28, 1885....	Lone Tree	No. 36
484	Charles H. Mullin.....	May 13, 1885....	Capitol	No. 3
485	Alexander D. Marriott....	Feb. 16, 1885....	Capitol	No. 3
486	Matthew A. Priestley.....	June 11, 1885....	Fremont	No. 15
487	George E. See.....	Dec. 26, 1883....	Rob Morris	No. 46
488	Daniel J. Drebert.....	May 12, 1885....	Globe	No. 113
489	William Kelly.....	May 22, 1884....	Washington	No. 21
490	Henry Wehner.....	April 7, 1885....	Fremont	No. 15
491	Levi C. Reichard.....	April 30, 1885....	Siloam	No. 147
492	Horace Shank.....	Aug. 11, 1885....	Siloam	No. 147
493	Steadman P. Beebe.....	May 7, 1881....	Fremont	No. 15
494	Chauncey L. Wattles.....	Aug. 15, 1885....	Trowel	No. 71
495	James F. Davis.....	July —, 1884....	John J. Mercer	No. 290
496	John J. Cole.....	Sept. 22, 1885....	St. Johns	No. 25
497	William E. Efner.....	Mar. 9, 1869....	Minnekadusa	No. 192
498	William M. Karr.....	Oct. 16, 1885....	James A. Tulleys	No. 267
499	Badge replaced.			
500	Charles Slattery.....	Mar. 6, 1880....	Lincoln	No. 19
501	Samuel M. Ewing.....	Oct. 23, 1882....	Justice	No. 180
502	James R. Smith.....	Nov. 10, 1885....	Washington	No. 21
503	Ellet G. Drake.....	May 10, 1885....	Beatrice	No. 26
504	Edwin J. Spaulding.....	Nov. 17, 1885....	Gothenburg	No. 249
505	William H. Reader.....	Sept. 7, 1881....	York	No. 56
506	Adolph C. Lichtenberger..	Oct. 17, 1883....	Covert	No. 11
507	Bruce E. Jolls.....	Mar. 26, 1883....	Ashlar	No. 33
508	George J. Spohn.....	July 1, 1885....	Superior	No. 121
509	Harry H. Mauck.....	July 11, 1884....	Superior	No. 121
510	Franklin D. Fales.....	Jan. 6, 1886....	Ponca	No. 101
511	Wesley T. Wilcox.....	Dec. 13, 1885....	Platte Valley	No. 32
512	Matthew A. Hall.....	Jan. 12, 1886....	Geo. W. Lin'ger	No. 268
513	Hudson H. Nicholson.....	May 12, 1885....	Lincoln	No. 19
514	Eugene M. Tyler.....	Aug. 24, 1885....	Auburn	No. 124
515	William J. Sears.....	Dec. 8, 1884....	Creighton	No. 100
516	Stewart W. Lee.....	Jan. 2, 1886....	Rawalt	No. 138
517	Edward S. Bottom.....	Mar. 13, 1886....	Edgar	No. 67

518—Will J. Scoutt.....	Feb. 11, 1886....	Rob Morris	No. 46
519—William H. McCoy.....	April 17, 1886....	Fairbury	No. 35
520—Henry E. Goodrich.....	July 10, 1886....	Nelson	No. 77
521—Ephraim R. Bee.....	—, 1879....	Fairbury	No. 35
522—Joseph G. Woodman.....	Jan. 3, 1885....	Oasis	No. 271
523—Frank H. Fowler.....	April 10, 1886....	Fremont	No. 15
524—J. Edwin Smith.....	Oct. 16, 1885....	York	No. 56
525—Charles A. McCloud.....	Mar. 19, 1886....	York	No. 56
526—William F. Rankin.....	July 7, 1885....	York	No. 56
527—Rosecrans R. Root.....	May 7, 1886....	Cement	No. 211
528—Charles H. Sloan.....	April 20, 1886....	Geneva	No. 79
529—James A. Rice.....	April 30, 1886....	Siloam	No. 147
530—Robert M. Taggart.....	April 14, 1886....	Western Star	No. 2
531—Luther M. Kuhns.....	May 13, 1886....	Capitol	No. 3
532—Charles W. Brininger....	Mar. 4, 1886....	Ashlar	No. 33
533—Henry M. Campbell.....	Sept. 17, 1885....	Ashlar	No. 33
534—James H. Roberts.....	Aug. 21, 1886....	Valley	No. 157
535—Pearl E. Wolcott.....	Aug. 21, 1882....	Zeredatha	No. 160

RETURNS

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

The following Lodges do not report whether they carry any insurance or not: Nos. 140, 197, 209, 231, 233, and 278. Franklin Lodge No. 264, and Antelope Lodge No. 276, report carrying no insurance. All other Lodges report carrying insurance on buildings or personal property.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 1, 11, 54, 82, 100, 111, 126, 165, 210, 223, 258, and 312, a total of twelve, one more than last year. Of these twelve, the following had no delinquent dues for 1934: Nos. 1, 11, 82, 126, 165, 210, 258, and 312.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 8,626, as compared to 9,469 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$86,588.74, as compared to \$96,449.75 for 1934, \$107,323.52 for 1933, and \$101,807.80 for 1932.

The average for each delinquent is \$10.03, which is fifteen cents less than last year.

RETURNS

Number of Chartered Lodges	291
Number of Lodges under dispensation	1
<hr/>	
Total number of Lodges	292
Number initiated during the year	557
Number passed	543
Number raised	539
Number affiliated	272

Number reinstated	433	
Number gained by other causes	22	
		<hr/>
Total Gross Increase		1266
Number demitted during the year	379	
Number deceased	606	
Number suspended	1478	
Number expelled	22	
Number lost by other causes	7	
Total Loss		2492
Net Loss for the year ending December 31, 1935.....		1226
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1934.....		35,043
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1935.....		33,817

Fraternally submitted,



A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lewis E. Smith", written over a horizontal line. Below the line is a small, stylized flourish or mark.

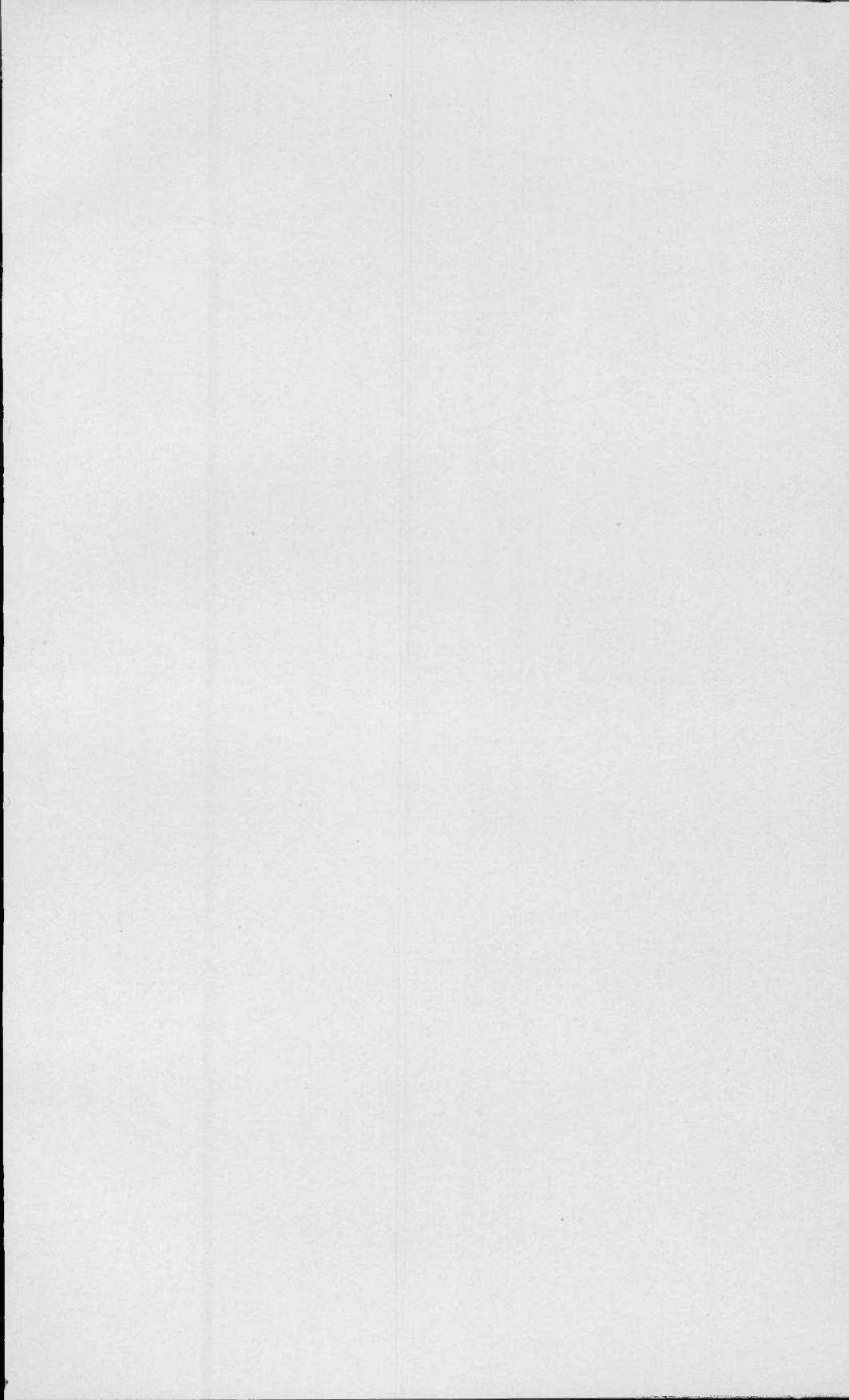
Grand Secretary.

ROLL OF HONOR

Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues for the year 1935.

Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha.
Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.
Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln.
Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, Saint Paul.
Creighton Lodge No. 100, Creighton.
DeWitt Lodge No. 111, DeWitt.
Stromsburg Lodge No. 126, Stromsburg.
Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.
East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, Lincoln.
Eminence Lodge No. 223, Giltner.
Anselmo Lodge No. 258, Anselmo.
Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312, Lynch.

Right Angle Lodge No. 303, was placed on the Honor Roll, for the reason that it is the only Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction that has never shown a loss in membership from the date it received its charter.





Lute M. Savage

GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

APRIL 9, 1927 TO DATE

REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

Complying with the Law in regard to the activities of this office, the following report is made.

Acting under the direction of the Grand Master regular schools were held in the following numbered Lodges:

40, 86, 99, 102, 108, 127, 137, 144, 147, 156, 157, 163, 167, 168, 172, 173, 175, 177, 180, 191, 193, 196, 212, 223, 232, 234, 236, 237, 241, 251, 254, 274, 277, 284, 292, 294, 304, 308.

Central meetings have been held at Beatrice, Scottsbluff, Hastings, and McCook, where all of the work was covered and practically all of the Lodges in the surrounding district represented.

M. W. William C. Ramsey, and other Grand Lodge officers were present at all of these meetings and their presence and inspiration have done much to make the meetings a success.

DEPUTY CUSTODIANS

Word was received on June 15, 1935 that W. Brother John Bennett, Deputy Custodian, of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, had passed to the Great Beyond. I attended his funeral on June 17, 1935, at which there was a large turnout of Masons to testify to his standing in the Craft in Lincoln.

Brother John Bennett was very active in the work with the Lodges in Lincoln, and his passing left a place that will be hard to fill.

CERTIFIED LODGES

Five Lodges have been added to the Certified List this Masonic year.

- Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City.
- Waterloo Lodge No. 102, Waterloo.
- Arcana Lodge No. 195, Gordon.
- Gavel Lodge No. 199, Carleton.
- George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, Omaha.

CERTIFIED BRETHREN

The following have been added to the list of 337, already reported in previous years and these brethren are all doing a fine work in keeping their Lodges in proper condition in the work.

- Malcolm N. HolmCapitol Lodge No. 3
- Louie MeyerCapitol Lodge No. 3
- Ralph C. BatieCapitol Lodge No. 3
- Wade H. GreeneCapitol Lodge No. 3
- Austin A. PhelpsCapitol Lodge No. 3
- Edwin Otto BrewerCapitol Lodge No. 3
- Guy M. HoweLincoln Lodge No. 19

Theodore J. Roeder	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
Mark Simons	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
Alvin H. Miller	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
Albert S. Johnston	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
Harold D. Eitzen	Beatrice Lodge No. 26
S. William Beck	Hebron Lodge No. 43
John J. Wilson	Lancaster Lodge No. 54
Wayne W. Reese	Lancaster Lodge No. 54
Paul D. Fleming	Beaver City Lodge No. 93
Dewey S. Heidloff	Beaver City Lodge No. 95
Roy Hickson	Waterloo Lodge No. 102
William B. Rushlau	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Edward B. Bratton	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Arthur C. Swanson	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Perry M. Wheeler	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
F. Plummer Martin	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
T. Ross Magowan	Arcana Lodge No. 195
Ernest C. Purdy	Arcana Lodge No. 195
Charles Versaw	Arcana Lodge No. 195
Robert O. Bates	Gavel Lodge No. 199
James S. Baker	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Curry W. Watson	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Louis C. Anderson	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Glenn Poore	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Charles N. Perry	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Wayne W. Reese	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
John E. Buckley	Pilot Lodge No. 240
Clarence P. Fox	Oasis Lodge No. 271
Roy V. Hull	Oasis Lodge No. 271
Horace G. Schaller	Omaha Lodge No. 288
Perry J. Caldwell	College View Lodge No. 320

NEW LODGES

A number of Brethren at Cairo have for some time contemplated asking for a Dispensation, and thirty-one of these, feeling that the time was opportune, made their request. They were instituted as Cairo Lodge U. D. by R. W. Walter R. Raecke, on January 24, 1936.

In the short time that they were authorized to work, they have done a fair amount of work in a very creditable manner. If conditions are such as to bring in a number of new members during the coming Masonic year and they continue in their enthusiasm there will be good reason to think that the Lodge may be made a regular one.

CORNER STONES AND DEDICATIONS

I have attended and taken part in the following Grand Lodge activities during the year:

Corner Stone Laying Masonic Temple, Cambridge, August 20, 1935.

Dedication New Masonic Temple, Lincoln, September 9, 1935.

Corner Stone Laying, Chappell Memorial Library, Chappell, September 12, 1935.

Corner Stone Laying, Lodge Pole High School Building, November 13, 1935.

Corner Stone Laying, McGrew High School, March 17, 1936.

Corner Stone Laying, Baker High School, Stapleton, April 18, 1936.

Corner Stone Laying, Dawes County Court House, Chadron, May 9, 1936.

Meetings for anniversaries, Fifty-Year Button presentations, Installation and Jordan Medal presentations have been attended in a number of Lodges; and the checking of membership, began last year has been completed in the twenty-seven Lodges.

Special work has been attended to in a number of Lodges under the direction of the Grand Master.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Although there are many Lodges that are having a struggle to keep up their membership to the safety point, yet there is an earnest effort being made to do their part in seeing that the widow and orphan are given consideration and aid in the time of need.

There are some that are working against heavy odds on account of the changes that come with the good roads and other fast changing conditions and who eventually will have to meet the issue with consolidation or surrender of Charters. These are being assisted as far as possible and with the true Masonic spirit will be worked out for the good of all concerned when the proper time comes.

Every consideration has been shown by the Craft in all my travels and I deeply appreciate the many courtesies that have been extended to me and the kindly support that has been given me by all of the Grand Lodge Officers.

Fraternally submitted,

Pete M. Savage

Grand Custodian.

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

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Tuesday, June 9, 1936

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

W. Brother Leslie E. Sauer, 31, presented the report of the Committee on Doings of the 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 William C. Ramsey, 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 "Approval of By-laws of Lodges."

The last paragraph of the Chapter on "The Jordan Medal."

The Chapter on "Invading Another Jurisdiction."

The Chapter on "Reinstatement of Members Suspended for More than Three Years," in conjunction with recommendation No. 14.

The Chapter on "Recommendations for Amendments to the Law," with the exception of Recommendation No. 10.

The Chapter on "Decisions."

The Chapter on "Trials by Commissions."

The first paragraph of the Chapter on "General Recommendations."

To the Committee on Finance:

The Chapter on "Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers of Subordinate Lodges."

The next to the last paragraph of the Chapter on "Dispensations."

The eighth paragraph of the Chapter on "The Nebraska Masonic Home" pertaining to the erection of another unit at the Infirmary.

Paragraphs five and six of the Chapter on "The Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children."

Recommendation No. 10, of the Chapter on "Recommendations for Amendments to the Law."

Paragraph two of the Chapter on "General Recommendations."

The Chapter on "Conferences of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries."

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The Chapter on "Dispensation for Formation of New Lodges."

- To the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:
 - The Chapter on "Grand Representatives Appointed."
 - The Chapter on "Grand Representatives Recommended."
- To the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial:
 - The Chapter on "The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association."
- To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans:
 - The Chapter on "The Nebraska Masonic Home," with the exception of paragraph eight.
 - The Chapter on "The Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children," with the exception of paragraphs five and six.
 - The Chapter on "Direct Relief."
- To the Temple Building Advisory Committee:
 - The Chapter on "Dedication."
- To the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:
 - The Chapter on "Past Masters' Certificates."
- To the Incoming Grand Master:
 - The Chapter on "Grand Lodge Dues and Delinquencies," with special reference to the last paragraph."
 - The Chapter on "Lodges not Represented."
- To the Grand Lodge for its careful consideration, the
 - Chapter on "Conditions."
 - The Chapter on "Promulgation of Work."

It must be clearly apparent to our members, after hearing this detailed report of our Grand Master, that he has given most liberally of his time and energy, and labored most conscientiously to fulfill the obligations of his high office, and further the interests of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

It is human nature to shrink from unpleasant duties, but although our Grand Master has been confronted with many serious problems he has courageously met and faced each as it arose, and has put forth every effort to make a fair, impartial, and conscientious decision. It is evident that each conclusion was arrived at after a most minute and careful study of each individual case.

He has given unsparingly of his time in visitations, not only among our local Brethren and Lodges, but has taken part in many Masonic activities throughout the state. He has also visited several other Grand Jurisdictions, some at considerable distance, in his desire to bring us into closer fellowship with other jurisdictions.

He appeared, with distinction, on the program of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, which met at Fort Worth, Texas, in October, 1935.

He was signally honored in being elected Chairman of the Conference of Grand Masters at Washington, D. C., in February of this year. This is an honor that comes but seldom to any one jurisdiction, and was

significant of his ability and brought honor and credit to the Masons of this state.

His sincere interest in the affairs of the subordinate lodges, and his friendly and cordial personality have endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact. He has been zealous and untiring in his efforts on behalf of Masonry throughout the entire year, and is entitled to our commendation for his faithful service.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY

As usual this report pertains almost entirely to the financial affairs of our Grand Lodge. We urge the members to consider this report carefully, as only by so doing will they become familiar with this very important and necessary part of our institution. It will be noted that the finances of our Grand Lodge are in excellent condition. Considering the difficulty of keeping large sums safely invested during the present times, our present financial condition is a splendid tribute to our Grand Secretary, upon whom rests almost the entire responsibility for the investment of funds.

Our Grand Secretary continues to be very active in the activities of Freemasonry generally, having completed during the past year his term of office as President of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, and also that of Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Nebraska. Both offices he filled with distinction to himself and honor to this state.

We call especial attention to the high tribute paid our Grand Secretary in the Grand Master's Address, particularly the high esteem in which he is held by Grand Officers of other jurisdictions. It reflects honor to our Grand Lodge. As in the past, he continues to give much time and helpful suggestions to individual officers and members.

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.

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Grievances."

To the Committee on Returns:

All Chapters pertaining to "Returns."

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN.

The report of this Officer shows he has been active and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

Regular schools were held in a large number of Lodges and several Central Schools held. Five additional Lodges were added to the Certified List, and his report contains a long list of newly Certified Brethren. This would indicate that he has been able to stimulate an interest among the members to improve their work, even though they do not have the encouragement of many new candidates.

In addition to his regular duties, this Officer has assisted at numerous Grand Lodge activities throughout the state. His report indicates that many of the Lodges have increased their efficiency and bettered their condition through his efforts.

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.

Fraternally submitted,

George R. Porter, Covert No. 11,
Charles M. Edwards, Falls City No. 9,
Leslie E. Sauer, Tekamah Lodge No. 31,
William J. Rinehart, Gilead No. 233,
Roland Ramsay, Oliver No. 38,

Committee.

M. . W. . William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, introduced
W. . Brother Charles Durden, Grand Orator, who delivered the

ORATION

M. . W. . William C. Ramsey, Grand Master :

Brethren:

One of the pleasures that the Grand Master has in serving you is the privilege of his own selection for appointment of the Grand Orator. It was my privilege this year to appoint as Grand Orator, not the Pastor of my church, but the Pastor of one of the largest churches here in Omaha, one of the finest speakers, and the finest man that it has been my privilege to know.

At this time I want to present to you our Grand Orator, Brother Charles Durden.

ORATION

ISLANDS OF SAFETY

Worshipful Grand Master, Officers, Guests and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

I am deeply sensible of the fact that the Grand Master has already confessed that he has made some mistakes this year, and I humbly submit to you that whatever in his kindness he may have thought about it, I did not receive his appointment with elation, but with a great deal of personal concern. I should like to be able not to disgrace him in the address this afternoon. Yet I cannot forget that when our Grand Secretary made the announcement of a very attractive function for this evening he remarked "there will be no speeches in it."

I listened a week ago to a gentleman who came out of a great city in the middle west, a professor in a great University; a man who knew thoroughly the subject with which he was dealing, as far as a man

could know a subject so full of speculation. He talked of the origin of man. He was dressed with all the regalia of the Academic processional, at a University Commencement and as he speculated about what we were like 500 thousand years ago, and then became modern in his application, and talked of only 50 thousand years ago, I thought the audience looked somewhat muddled and worried; those who could hear,—and not all of them could, fortunately—expressed a good deal of puzzlement and difficulty in their faces. Then at the end of the address, without any announcement of any sort, four young men walked to the platform and rendered a musical number, and at the end of that amazing address on what we were like 50 thousand years ago, these young men sang: "Lead Kindly Light Amid the Encircling Gloom, Lead Thou Me On."

As I turn to the address that I should like to bring you this afternoon on the subject, "Islands of Safety" I cannot refrain from sharing some of the uneasiness, without pessimism, so finely expressed by our Grand Master this afternoon. If in this jurisdiction we have lost in the last few years 20 per cent of our membership, may I say to you that almost every character-building, spiritually functioning organization in this country has matched that decrease.

I had in my hands a few days ago a very careful analysis of the matter of child training in this difficult day, showing a minimum of 18 million boys and girls not receiving any sort of direct or indirect religious instructions, no preparation for the business of living or the problems of citizenship that these boys and girls must carry in a few years, Sunday Schools decreasing, churches discovering difficulty in maintaining their maximum of membership, in an hour when, if ever, a force of character and the power of spirituality is needed, this is the hour.

Without being pessimistic I want you here to think with me this afternoon of what I am calling "Islands of Safety." It is a time of change; that, I grant. On every side one hears expressions that parallel this: "We are in a time of transition," or "Things are in a state of flux," or, "it is chaos," "it is confusion," "it is difficult on every side," or "this is a new era, and we are in the birth-pangs of a new day, therefore we must suffer." While these statements are true in part, let us never forget that every day has been a new day since this world was born. This body in or about which this personality of mine lives and revolves is not the body I had some years ago; as a matter of fact you and I know that every man who is healthy is getting a new body, an altogether new body every seven years. What is true of the body in which or about which our personalities are living is also true of the generation to which we belong. Every generation is a new generation, with vexing problems that never arose before. One can only hope that as other generations have faced the problems that harrassed and sometimes well-nigh brought them to destruction, and yet were able to overcome them with a spiritual force, and spiritual power and character—one can well hope that this generation possesses the same amount of vision and spiritual force and energy to bring to pass whatever changes must come and safeguard the liberties we hold so dear.

Islands of Safety. The reason I chose this title: I was in New York, bewildered by the mass of traffic one day, and it was necessary for me to go across the street, and quickly, and as I dashed between that never-ending traffic I landed on a little island in the middle of the street where I caught my breath, waited a moment until the stream thinned out again, and made my dash to the other sidewalk, from sidewalk to island to sidewalk, Islands of Safety.

A world traveler these days discovers this: That while in transition from one country to another dangers altogether unexpected arise, and the passage on transition must be made as rapidly as possible through some countries, there are some borders on which he may stand in safety, get a breathing spell and prepare to move again, very much as the traveler across the desert plods over the vast desert in danger of famine and exhaustion, but finds spread by the Almighty Himself across that immutable desert, the oasis in which he may find rest and refreshment before he continues his journey. So I have a feeling in all the flux, the change, the confusion, the difficulties of our time there are some things on which we may safely put our feet and stand secure, and before I am through I shall call your attention to some of these Islands of Safety, but may I first indicate to you some occasions and sum up the great problems that present themselves and make the need for these Islands of Safety.

I have a friend who spends his vacations in New England, on the New England coast, usually in a sailing boat, and he goes from port to port seeking the quiet bays and where he finds a town tucked away, delights to anchor his bark in the quiet waters of the bay and explore the old hamlets. He told me once of a little place to which he came, with very great interest. At the center of that old-fashioned town there was a building that evidently occupied the principal place in the affection of the people, and after looking at it rather curiously he entered its door to find it was one great room, with an old whaling ship built in the center, and around it a balcony where men could sit and look at it, inspect the architecture that belonged to the whaling days, and if imagination served them tarry and visit with the old weather-beaten captain of other days. So he sat beside the captain, and somewhat led him along until at last he dared to put the question: "What was the most remarkable experience you ever had in your whaling days?" And without any hesitation the old captain related this incident. He told of a wearisome week that he had in quiet waters, with not a breath of wind stirring, with a full load of canvas on the ship, but scarcely moving, so little breeze was there, the pitch oozing out of the seams of the deck, the men lying lazily, and almost ready to rebel, taking no interest in the situation. Day after day it had continued, when all at once something went by them, his eye caught it, and still another one. The captain sounded the call, "All hands on deck," and gave orders to the first mate to take down every inch of canvas. The first mate looked at the captain when he gave the order, and then looked to the brazen skies

that were like molten brass, muttered to himself, "The old man has gone crazy," and turned to the captain, and said: "You mean, sir, to take in all sail." And he said, "I gave you the order, get these men to work, and get it done quickly." The crew muttered beneath their breath that the old man had lost his mind from the heat, but at last every inch of canvas was furled, and then something began to happen, and within an hour they were in the teeth of a raging storm, a storm that lasted for three days. It had come apparently from nowhere like a bolt out of the blue. When the mate said to the captain—in that old day instruments were not so complete that scientific ways could be found to measure the weather—"How did you even suspect there was any wind coming?" He replied, "I saw a thistle seed float past me in the breeze, then I saw another, and I knew, though everything was calm, and there was not a cloud in the sky, somewhere this far out to sea, blowing those thistle seeds so many hundred miles, there was a strong wind." Well, I am suggesting to you that you look at some of the thistle seeds a moment, they are blowing around us while the storm perhaps is not apparent, that you use your own judgment as to what those thistle seeds mean.

You know, it has been commonly supposed that the only confessional to be found in the world is among our Catholic friends. That is not true. I do not share the doctrine that any good is done to the soul of a man merely because a priest says "Absolve te". Every Protestant minister worthy of the name shares with me the feeling that the most valuable part of all our work, next, perhaps to that part where we proclaim the gospel of salvation as it is in Jesus Christ, is when, in the quiet of the minister's study, a young man, or a young woman, more often a young woman, comes in, and after a little fencing, and a little difficulty in getting the conversation started, starts to pour out a burden from his or her soul that reveals something of what has been going on in his life, and as a minister with a confessional in constant use I want to say to you that the stories that are coming to us as ministers these days, and to some of you as friends of youth, make us feel that we are living in an exceedingly difficult time. I cannot repeat the stories—you would not want me to—the minister receives them and takes them to the Throne of God and then forgets them—except to say this to you, that there is more ruin back of the pleasant faces and the dancing, smiling eyes that you are meeting on the streets than you could dream. In this day of the defective spiritual ideals, in this day of the throwing out of the old conventions, in this day of the new morality, or immorality, call it which you will, that has come to us from across the waters, in this day, when the experiences are new, and young people are entering into alliances they had not dreamed they would ever enter, and the results of which they do not yet sense, I say to you the thistle-seeds are blowing around telling us that there are some bulwarks that need rebuilding, or to use my figure, some islands of safety that still need safe-guarding.

Flaming youth! Flaming youth, caught by the enemies of decent society, and marshaled for other purposes than character-building. Flam-

ing youth, preyed upon by every propaganda group in this country, oh, yes, in this world. Flaming youth, the tool of the nations of the earth, who may have or not have, I leave you to judge, every design upon them for the control of things.

Flaming youth appeals to Masons, to churches, to every character-building agency for the help that will save it from that into which it is being led. Let me go a little further. It is a very dangerous and difficult day in this personal relationship about which I am first speaking in the matter of the thought of the home, the marriage relationship, the conventionality that safe-guards us yet. I know whereof I speak. I am speaking out of some bitter experiences of late. When I came to Omaha I was able to make the statement that never as long as I had been a minister had I been called upon to face the difficulties of broken homes among people who were active church members. I made that statement a week ago, and a friend and I talked it over afterwards, because I had said in the nearly seven years in which I have been in Omaha I have been called upon to share in the solution of at least twelve broken family relationships among church members who apparently were doing very well. My friend questioned it. Since that conversation a week ago I have faced two wives whose marriage relationships are dissolving because of the immorality and the unconventionality of this hour. We have lost something, and I say to you, as I think of these Islands of Safety in this generation, when spiritual force seems to be losing something of its energy and its power to transform, that it is the business not only of churches, but of every Masonic Lodge worthy the name to see to it that every ounce of trust in God and spiritual power that can be contributed to the generation in which we live should be contributed. Will you pardon if I am over-zealous in this matter. I say to you I do not think a man is worthy the name of Mason who does not put God first in his life and see to it that he makes that spiritual contribution to the men and women and especially the boys and girls with whom he has to deal.

But I think not only of these personal relationships, I think of some other relationships that are greatly troubling us in these days. The great Einstein made the statement recently that is a terribly shocking statement, if it is true. Speaking of the matter of war, he said, "if two per cent of the people in our world, in the nations of the earth, believed that war could be abolished it could be done." That is a terrible indictment. If it is true, with the world preparing for war, with nations building armaments without regard to treaty relationships, with all the great treaties between the nations on that matter being scrapped, it is a very dangerous and difficult day, and it constitutes one of the problems that you and I as Masons have to face. No man could live in respectable society and believe in war, but the question arises as to what is the solution of the problem for this hour. Let us be careful to exercise tolerance and brotherly love in this matter. One believes that by throwing down arms war can be ended. Another believes that he still needs a

front door with a lock upon it. One believes that altruistic United States might lead the rest of the world into a movement for peace; while another eyes with uneasiness the changes in other nations, the growing power of dictators, the lessening of Democracy across the World, and feels that he must have the utmost protection for defense in our own land.

What is Nationalism? Is it the over-praising on the part of American influence, of American pride in possession, of American delight in American traditions, or is it that proper love for country, which every bird has for its nest, every man for his home, and every patriot for his flag? I can easily concede how, if there walked into this room this afternoon a delegation of Masons—they can still be found—from Germany, with a delegation of Masonic Brethren—and they can still be found, despite the persecutions—from Italy, that all thought of Nationalism on our part would disappear and we would recognize our Brethren who were kindred with us in the ideals we have and in the love we possess for tenets of the Fraternity to which we belong. We should not make a border about ourselves and shut these out. I do not concede that to be an evil cry, which cries in these days when the world is on fire, that America must see to it that her defences are sound and that she is ready to take care of any emergencies that may arise, but I pray God never will. That constitutes for us the difficulties these days, because of several things: First, that beyond question the nations across the world that are arming desire nothing better than to see America totally disarmed. It constitutes for us a menace, because beyond question a greater advantage can be taken of a defenseless country, than of a country well defended. A man who cries for unpreparedness does not understand what he is asking, and has never read the history of America in her wars. Our greatest losses have come out of our unpreparedness, and when one tells me that the armed man is the only man who fights, I answer, "not when both are armed."

Islands of safety are needed in a day when subversive movements of that type are on foot, but there is a second I shall mention briefly and pass on. We are living in a day when there are a great many injustices in our economic order. He would be a very blind man who does not recognize and freely admit that there is much that must be settled. There are inequalities of opportunities around us that ought not to exist; there is stark poverty in this country that cannot long exist in America. There are sufferings of women and children that are very difficult for men to tolerate.

Now, the question arises as to whether or not we can make changes within the economic order that will relieve the injustices and change the inequalities without destroying that which is at the base of our present American life, the opportunity for every individual to walk the pathway of his own choice, and the absence of that regimentation that will always be distasteful to liberty-loving people. We are being told repeatedly, freely in many quarters, that we are facing a revolutionary change in the economic order.

I speak for myself—whatever your opinion may be—I am exceedingly uneasy about these changes in the economic order, when I see how far extremists can go, when I see what unholy use they can make of the house of God, when I see the utter perversion of the preaching of the Gospel, when I see the mistaken notion of what is Christian teaching. There is no new world to come that is not based on spiritual power in Jesus Christ. In my judgment the social teachings of Jesus Christ are based absolutely on the regenerated heart of the individual.

I do not think there is any hope of a whole society while there are not whole men. There can be a Russia, yes, but Russia cannot long endure on its present basis. There can be a Germany, yes, but Germany will be a shining example in a few years to come, of what dictatorship can mean. There can be an Italy, yes, but anyone who knows the inside life of Italy, with its utter loss of all personal liberties, knows that that cannot be tolerated in America. I do not believe a new economic order can be socialistic and remain American. And, therefore, I say to you that we face a very difficult day, with the voices that are calling on every side to the mistaken men, and women who are lending themselves to what they call "bringing a new social order."

And I turn briefly to the part of my subject "Where are the islands of safety?" The individual liberty of conscience that America enjoys is the first of the islands of safety to which I make reference. No Priest, no Preacher, no Church, no person has a right to wrest from another person that individual liberty of conscience, but liberty of conscience has gone by the board across the water in most of the countries.

A friend of mine related this conversation to me only three days ago. He said: "I sat on the train with a Minister, a Priest of another denomination, and he said to me, 'Let us visit a while.' He said I was sitting across the aisle and I accepted the invitation and sat in the seat with him. The priest asked concerning his religious persuasion. And my friend said, 'I am a Baptist.' The Priest named his Church, and said, 'Let's talk about religious things.' Said the Baptist, 'I wouldn't have any chance whatever with a man of your education and training in arguing about any question.' He said 'We are not going to argue, but let me suggest a topic on which we shall both agree. As you are a Baptist, would you tell me why it is that the President of the United States has not yet made an effort to obtain religious liberties for Catholics, and some measure of justice in Mexico?' And my friend said he replied, 'Will you tell me why it is that the Pope at Rome has never said anything about what they are doing to Masons in Italy?' It was a body blow. I am not criticising any particular church. I say to you that one of the islands of safety on which we stand is this matter of the right of the individual conscience. You have a right to serve God or not serve God, state or no state. You have a right to follow Jesus Christ, or not follow Jesus Christ, as your individual conscience dictates. Brother Masons ought to be ready, and most of them are, to die for that tenet of their order. We believe in liberty of conscience.

But I touch the second. It seems to me it is one of the proper out-growths of it, the absolute separation of Church and State is one of the islands of safety on which we put our feet. Until Roger Williams, a Baptist preacher, three hundred years ago separated himself from his fellow Christians and went out and formed for himself a community, there was no community on all this earth where Church and State were separated. If you feel like contradicting that, let me remind you, without offense to any particular denomination, that Presbyterians in Geneva exercised the right of choosing many years ago, that Lutheran Germany turned loose all the power of the State upon Ana-Baptists who would not agree to a State Church; that those who believed in the separation of Church from State and declined to accept the authority of the State in the Churches were put to death by thousands in Holland. The story goes on the world over until you find three hundred years ago Roger Williams established that state in our own midst in spite of the actions of congregational Puritan New England, and said, "In this land we will not tolerate a State and Church joined." And it was a group of men who believed with him, who later sought out George Washington and presented their request. George Washington himself presented the matter of separation of Church and State, and saw to it, that there was written into the Constitution of the United States of America that article that forever will keep Church and State separated in America.

Now then, we are in a day when that is being broken down. We are in a day when the test of a man's religious faith is a test of his political rights. We are in a day when one great Church reaches out to get its grip upon everything that it can grip for itself. We are living in a day when even relief has been administered in many places with regard to religious distinction. We are living in a time when public funds are being spent for Parochial schools, and when denominations of various sorts are asking for governmental money for schools. It is time for us to hold aloft the standard that in America Church and State are separate. It is one of the islands of safety that will deliver us from complications or troubles that would wreck this Republic.

But there is a third island of safety to which I make reference, and I recognize that my reference is not so popular in some quarters—the Constitution of the United States is the instrument upon which we are governed, in which our liberties are safeguarded, and where the arrangements are made for any change by due process of law through the electorate of the United States. If everything else fails, and that Constitution holds, we shall still have the right of private judgment, the benefits of private initiative, and the right of private property. When that Constitution fails, private judgment will be regimented, private property will disappear, and individual opportunity will be a thing of history. It behooves us in these days of threatened change, of dangers within and without, of subversive movements in our own country and failure of democracies and governments across the world,

to see to it that this, the greatest bulwark of the liberties of the people of all the world is defended, so that when we come out of the frightful fever of this present day, with all its madness and its changes, there will be a land to which men may turn for an example of a Democracy that still lives.

Not because I am a Preacher, though as a Preacher I have a feeling that everything I hold dear in religion is safeguarded by that Constitution, but because I am a Mason, and more, if I may say it, because I am a citizen of the United States, I am ready to the last ditch to stand by that Constitution, and permit its changes only in the regular way. My voice may not mean much, my power may not help, but as long as I live I shall continue to believe—unless my mind changes greatly—that American safety lies in the safeguards of that Constitution.

Fellow Masons, I would not want to close this without reference to the thought expressed in both the welcome address and the response this morning. That which you and I can best do in this matter is not so much public acclaim as private living. A Mason who does not exemplify the vision, the spiritual teachings, yea, the spiritual force resident in Masonry, is failing not only in his opportunity but in his duty. In this day of rush and hurry, in this day when men talk so much of economic adjustment that we begin to think that the Kingdom of God consists in material prosperity in spite of all that Jesus said about it, let us in this day when men forget high things and run to the low levels, take some time for God in our busy lives. We have been forgetting. There is no safeguard I can conceive, that will do so much for yourself, your home, your community and your country as walking in fellowship with God. Masons cannot be irreligious and remain Masons. Not only let us take time for God, but let us take time for our fellow man.

I could have wept with joy as I listened to the part of the report today, that I think impressed me so much more than the rest, though I was greatly interested in all of it, where reference was made to our relief work among the needy.

Take time for man, remember your fellow man, and translate in your own life all your reverence to God, that your fellow man may catch it from you and himself find the light.

We do have work to do. You cannot have a twenty per cent reduction without that meaning something serious.

I close by asking you the question, as I asked myself: "What does it mean? Not that the Order has failed, not that the Lodge has been wanting, no; what does it mean?" It means that in my heart and your heart there is something missing of the spiritual ideals necessary if this thing is to be done. Have faith in God, and take time for Him. Have Faith in God and take time for man.

MOTION

M. . W. . James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master, moved that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to Brother Durden, Grand Orator, for his magnificent, and inspirational address. Motion was unanimously adopted.

PRESENTATION

Brother Albert E. Baker, a member of Oliver Lodge No. 38, 92 years of age, the oldest Master Mason residing in this Grand Jurisdiction, having been made a Master Mason on May 11, 1865, and who has the honor and distinction of wearing the Gold Jordan Medal, at this time, was conducted to the Grand East, at the request of M. . W. . William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, who presented him to the Grand Lodge, and requested that he sit in the Grand East during the remainder of the session.

M. . W. . William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, presented the following brethren, who are wearing the Bronze Jordan Medal, they being the oldest Master Masons of their respective Lodges:

Brother Irving C. Wood, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.

Brother Sol L. Degen, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.

Brother Bartley F. Maywood, Mizpah Lodge No. 302.

M. . W. . William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, presented the following brethren who had been presented with Fifty Year Badges, by the Grand Lodge, A. . F. . & A. . M. . of Nebraska:

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

Brother Matthew A. Priestley, Fremont Lodge No. 15.

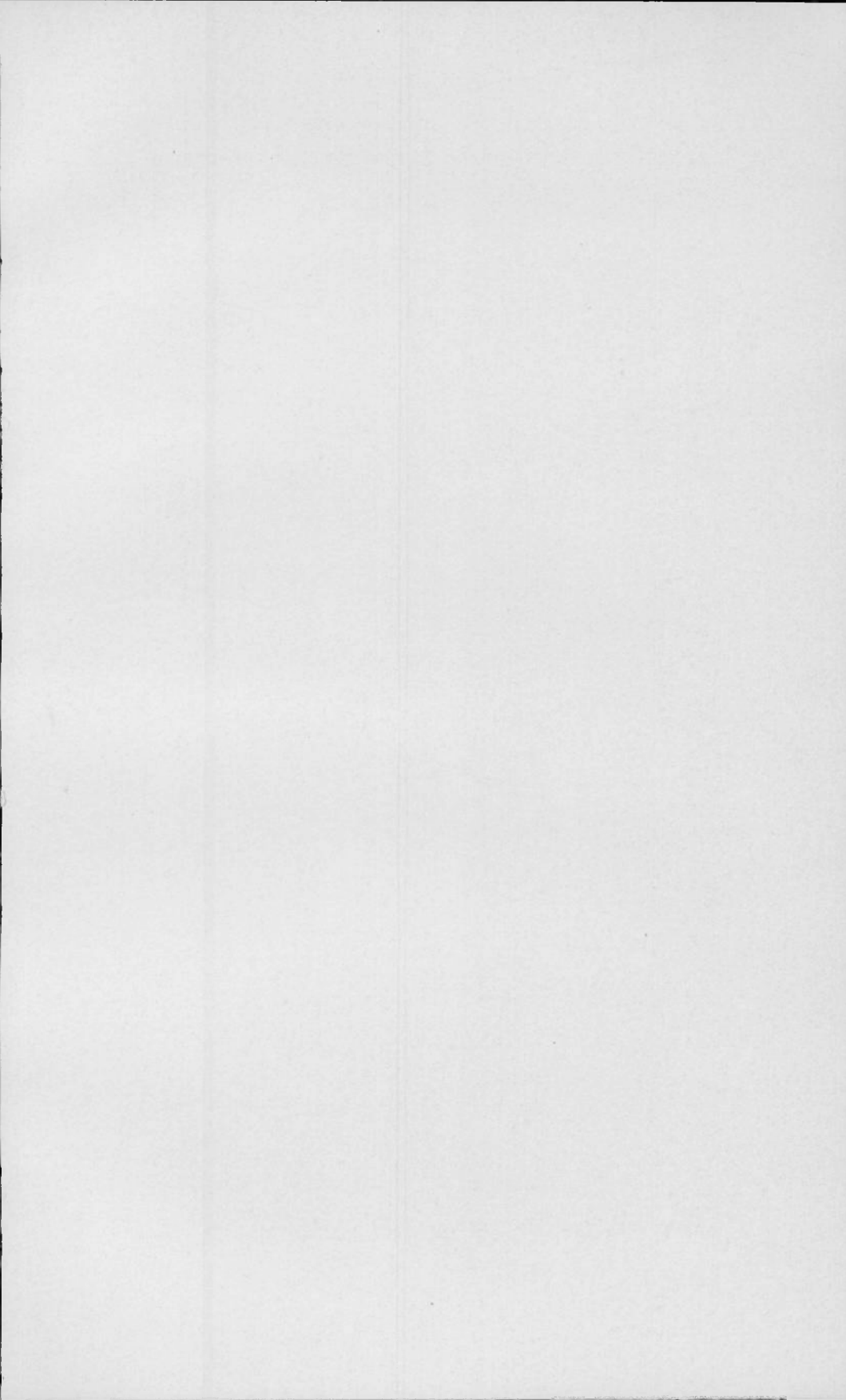
Brother Sol L. Degen, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.

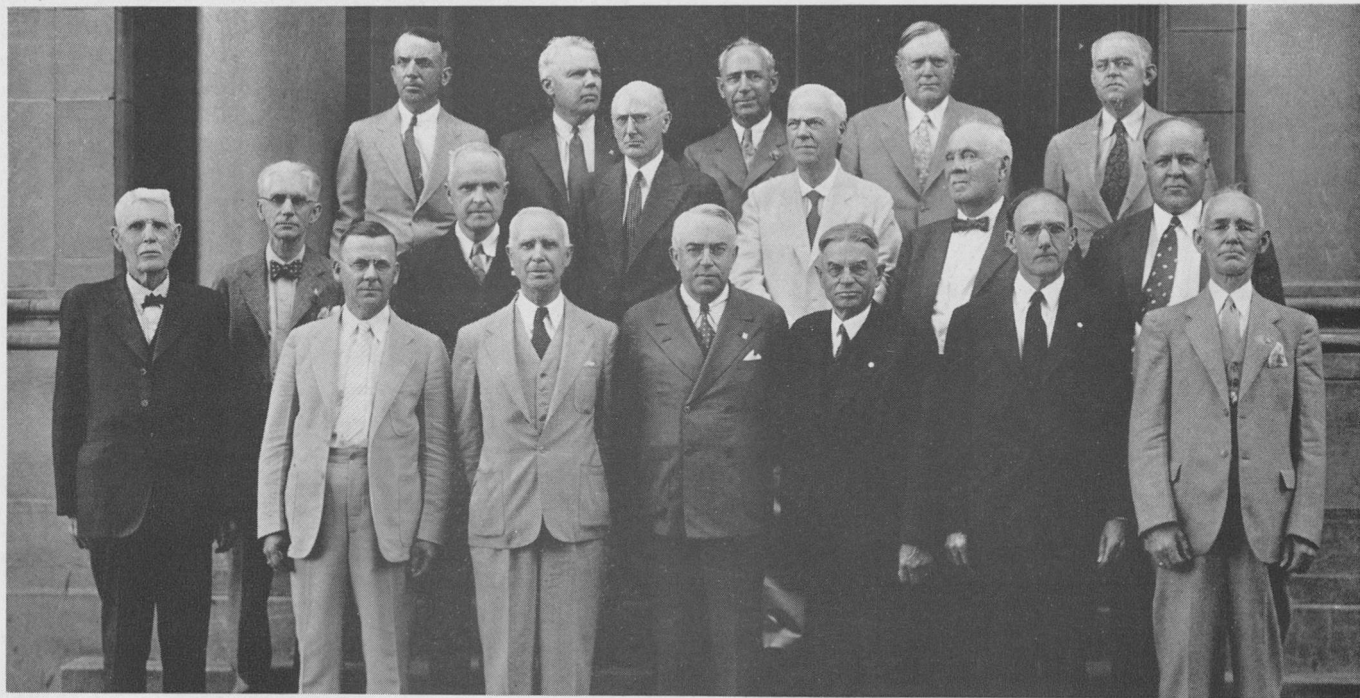
Brother Irving C. Wood, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.

M. . W. . William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, requested the Grand Senior Deacon to present Brother William J. Mettlen, member of Wayne Lodge No. 120, to the East, and requested M. . W. . Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, to present a Fifty Year Badge, to Brother Mettlen. Brother Mettlen was made a Master Mason in Wayne Lodge No. 120, on December 14, 1884, and has retained his membership in that Lodge, although he has been a resident of Omaha for many years. The Fifty Year Badge was presented to him at the request of his Lodge.

RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. . W. . William C. Ramsey, 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 extended a sincere and fraternal welcome.





Past Grand Masters, Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska
present at the Past Grand Masters' dinner, June 8, 1936

Back row (left to right):

Archie M. Smith—Edwin D. Csites—John R. Tapster—
Robert R. Dickson—Virgil R. Johnson

Middle row:

Lewis E. Smith—James R. Cain—Frank H. Woodland—Henry H. Wilson—
Frederic L. Temple—Joseph B. Fradenburg

Front row:

Andrew H. Vialle—Ira C. Frost—John Wright—William C. Ramsey (Grand Master)—
Orville A. Andrews—Charles A. Chappell—Harry A. Cheney

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Alberta.....	Earl M. Bolen
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba.....	Benjamin F. Eyre
British Columbia.....	John Finch
Chile.....	Ralph O. Canaday
Colombia.....	Byron S. Peterson
Connecticut.....	Chancellor A. Phillips
Delaware.....	Carroll D. Evans, Sr.
Ecuador.....	Millard M. Robertson
Egypt.....	Harry A. Cheney
England.....	John R. Tapster
Georgia.....	Frank H. Woodland
Illinois.....	William A. Robertson
Ireland.....	Ira C. Freet
Jugoslavia.....	C. Ray Macy
Kentucky.....	William C. Ramsey
Maine.....	Archie M. Smith
Manitoba	John Wright
Massachusetts.....	Clendenen W. Mitchell
Mexico.....	Earl J. Lee
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 South Wales.....	Frederick M. Weitzel
New York.....	George R. Porter
Nova Scotia.....	Henry H. Wilson
Panama.....	Walter R. Raecke
Philippine Islands.....	John S. Hedelund
Prince Edward Island.....	Frederic L. Temple
Quebec.....	Edwin D. Crites
Rhode Island.....	Robert E. Bosworth
Rio de Janeiro.....	Robert M. Packard
Scotland	William Cosh
South Australia.....	Joseph B. Fradenburg
South Carolina.....	James R. Cain
South Dakota.....	Charles A. Chappell
Texas.....	Robert R. Dickson
Vienna.....	David C. Hilton
Washington.....	Andrew H. Viele

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

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master of Nebraska:

We, the Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions, bring you the salutations of Masons throughout the world; and we also bring a personal message to you as the Grand Master of Nebraska from well-informed Masons wherever they may be, giving our approbation to the outstanding and successful upholding of the laws of your Grand Jurisdiction, particularly in respect to that which chiefly wrecks manhood—the American liquor traffic.

We are here, bearing with us the spirit of brotherly love, which cements us into one common band of friends and brothers.

We, standing before you, are a token of the perpetual life of Ancient Craft Masonry throughout the world. Some of us who should know better may claim that when all the subordinate lodges die, the Grand Lodge which governs them also dies. This is a preposterous heresy of the major sort. Sovereignty and competency inhere in the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and reside in the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge is not a mass meeting or a delegation. All the subordinate lodges may die, and yet Masonic sovereignty and competency persist in the Most Worshipful Grand Master and in the Grand Lodge. Nay, more, if we conceive a cataclysm that would wipe out all subordinate lodges and all Grand Lodges as they now exist, and one Most Worshipful Grand Master with six regular Masons were to remain, he, convening an occasional Grand Lodge, could create Masons by sight, organize lodges by dispensation, and recreate a Grand Lodge in perpetuity of Ancient Craft Masonry. The perpetuity of Ancient Craft Masonry is akin to that underlying principle of everything, the principle of Truth. Truth, the primordial attribute of the Grand Architect of the Universe, for God is Truth—blessed be the God of Truth!

Furthermore, we stand before you as a token of universality of Masonry. On the Grand Jurisdictions with which your Grand Lodge is in friendly relations, the sun never sets. The Universality of Masonry is akin to that principle which binds us all together—the principle of Love. Love, another attribute of the Grand Architect of the Universe, for God is Love—blessed be the God of Love!

Finally, Most Worshipful Grand Master, we standing before you, are a living symbol of the loving-kindness of universal Freemasonry; of the kindly impulses and deeds, sea sands for number, which constitute the woof and warp of the mantle of Masonic charity; of the myriad sacrificial actions that make life worth living—the loaves and fishes that feed the multitude—evidences of the Divine from within these our frail tenements of clay. Loving kindness, another attribute of the Grand Architect of the Universe, for God is the chief Good; blessed is

He who goeth about doing good—Blessed be the God of the INCARNATION!

Most Worshipful, we thank you for this privilege.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. William C. Ramsey, 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 Grand Officers were elected:

Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.....Grand Master
 Brother William A. Robertson, 6.....Deputy Grand Master
 Brother Walter R. Raeeke, 36.....Grand Senior Warden
 Brother William J. Breckenridge, 317.....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 Ernest B. Perry, 150.....Grand Orator
 Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian
 Brother Earl J. Lee, 15.....Grand Marshal
 Brother Edward F. Carter, 201.....Grand Senior Deacon
 Brother George A. Kurk, 54.....Grand Junior Deacon
 Brother John W. Disbrow, 11.....Grand Tyler

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE

Codification of the Law: Brothers Norris Chadderdon, 146; Perry W. Phillips, 150; Cloyd E. Clark, 167.

Committee on Fraternal Dead: Brothers Paul Turner, 1; Motier C. Bullock, 135; Paul C. Johnston, 314.

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

Committee on Applications for Reinstatement: Brothers Bernard N. Robertson, 3; Charles H. Marley, 1; Mainard E. Crosby, 32.

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, (1941); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1937); George A. Kurk, 54, (1938); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1939); John R. Hughes, 184, (1940).

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

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Henry H. Wilson, 19; Alexander McKie, Jr., 25; Andrew H. Viele, 55.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: Brothers Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, (1937); Marion E. Shipley, 72, (1938); Ellis W. Cass, 302, (1939).

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts: Brothers J. Marenus Sorenson, 15, (1937); Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1938); Harold M. Smith, 92, (1939); Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1940); Raymond C. Pollard, 246, (1941).

Committee on Masonic Education: Brothers William C. Ramsey, 268; William A. Robbins, 314; Ira C. Freet, 56; Virgil R. Johnson, 26; Robert J. Jones, 288.

W. Paul Turner, 1, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD

In the past Masonic year in other Grand Jurisdictions, 33 Past Grand Masters, 3 Deputy Grand Masters, 2 Senior Grand Wardens, 1 Grand Treasurer, and 5 Grand Secretaries have passed to their eternal reward.

In this Grand Jurisdiction there have passed from our lodges in death 606 brethren.

There is always the possibility that this pause in our deliberations to consider our fraternal dead may become perfunctory. But to the thoughtful and considerate Mason such a temptation is easily dismissed. For at least three considerations command our immediate thought:

I. The Dead

Once they sat beside us in the lodge; heard and gave counsel; presided in the chairs; demonstrated the frailties and the strength of men, over the first of which we draw the mantle of forbearance and charity, the second of which blesses us in all our days. In memory we see their faces and hear their voices, and we become tender once more, and thank God that he gives us memories to bless.

Of course we miss these men, but not every part of them has departed from us. The best of them remains. Once we clasped them in Masonic embrace. Now our fellowship is spiritual, and, if we will, eternal.

We salute these dead for whom the strife of life is over! We hold their memory in our hearts! We thank God for what good they shared with us!

II. Their Immediate Families Also Concern Us

By the very nature of our order there are some things confined to Masons alone, but charity, sympathy, friendliness, learned in the lodge and elsewhere, knows no bounds, and leaps from us to these who mourn a husband, a father, a brother.

At the request of a brother we may have conducted a funeral service for him, with all our ancient ceremonies. But it is the continuing evidence of concern and affection for the broken family that marks a good Master and his brethren, and causes that family to love and honor the Craft. Those families are very much in our minds today!

III. Then There Is the Gift of Immortality

Strange to say, immortality is not thrust upon us. It is offered us. It is like any gift offered from a person to a person. It is offered; it may be refused or accepted. Someone has said, "Those who have not known immortal longings, are not wronged, if that is not granted which they have never sought!" It is not only a gift, it must be sought.

After we seek it and desire it, how can we know that we are immune against spiritual death? "We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren." "He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." "He that loveth knoweth God, for God is love."

Eternal life is life with the Eternal Father. It is life with God, therefore it cannot die.

We do not prove immortality. We confront ourselves with life eternal. We choose this pearl of great price.

There is a fragment of a poem which has it well:

"Are there not, Festus . . .
Two points in the adventure of the diver—
One, when a beggar, he prepares to plunge;
One, when a prince, he rises with his pearl
Festus, I plunge!"

W. Pearl C. Hillegass, 81, Chairman, 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. 30, 44, 70, 73, 82, 87, 105, 111, 139, 164, 168, 175, 191, 218, 231, 237, 239, 255, 270, 274, 276, 279, 284, 309, 312, and 320.

Total number of Lodges 291. Number represented 265. Number not represented 26. The following Lodges have not been represented for the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 270 and 312.

GRAND OFFICERS

- M. W. William C. Ramsey.....Grand Master
- R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips.....Deputy Grand Master
- R. W. William A. Robertson.....Grand Senior Warden
- R. W. Walter R. Raceke..... Grand Junior Warden
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith..... Grand Secretary
- V. W. George Allen Beecher..... Grand Chaplain
- W. Charles Durden Grand Orator
- W. Lute M. Savage.....Grand Custodian
- W. William J. Breckenridge.....Grand Marshal
- W. Earl J. Lee.....Grand Senior Deacon
- W. Edward F. Carter..... Grand Junior Deacon
- W. Stanley P. Bostwickas Grand Tyler

Past Grand Masters: Henry H. Wilson, Harry A. Cheney, James R. Cain, Andrew H. Viele, Frederic L. Temple, Joseph B. Fradenburg, Lewis E. Smith, Charles A. Chappell, Robert R. Dickson, John Wright, Edwin D. Crites, Frank H. Woodland, Ira C. Freet, Orville A. Andrews, John R. Tapster, Ralph O. Canaday, Archie M. Smith, and Virgil R. Johnson.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
NebraskaNo. 1	Arthur A. Gustafson	Ernest E. James..	L. A. Schneiderwind.
Western Star. " 2	Daniel O. Porter...	Charles Ott	Karl F.Hobbie
Capitol " 3	C. Walter Blixt....	.....	.....
Nemaha Valley " 4	J. Homer Hardwick .....	.....	*Don Lawrence
Omadi " 5	Harry L. Heikes..	.....	.....
Plattsmouth . . " 6	Lester W. Meisinger .....	.....	*Leslie W. Niel
Falls City..... " 9	Charles M. Edwards .....	.....	*William B. Wanner
Solomon " 10	Carl C. Rohwer .....	.....	.....
Covert " 11	Herbert T. White...	Ralph H. Scherer..	Lon R.Carter.....
Orient " 13	John A. Hall.....	.....	.....
Peru " 14	*Spencer W. Haeker..	.....	.....
Fremont " 15	Charles N. Johnson..	*Charles N. Johnson.	*Charles N. Johnson
Tecumseh " 17	Harold Sapp .....	.....	*Harry S. Villars
Lincoln " 19	J. Guthrie Ludlam..	*J. Guthrie Ludlam..	*J.Guthrie Ludlam
Washington . . " 21	Fred I. Krogh.....	*Clarence O. Dawson	.....
Pawnee " 23	.....	*Howard W. Deems..	A. Gaylord Wilson..
Saint Johns... " 25	Alexander McKie, Jr.	.....	Robert Galt
Beatrice " 26	Herman A. Zieg....	*Herman A. Zieg....	*Herman A. Zieg
Jordan " 27	Arvid D. Johnson..	Herman F. Meyer...	*Arvid D. Johnson
Hope " 29	Everett E. Larimore	.....	.....
Blue River..... " 30	.....	.....	.....
Tekamah " 31	Leslie E. Sauer.....	.....	.....
Platte Valley. " 32	Mainard E. Crosby..	*Carl R.Griesen.....	*Edward E. Carr
Ashlar " 33	Erick G. Holmes...	Wm. D. Thuernagle	*Alfred U. Hannan
Acacia " 34	Carroll K. Longacre	Proctor Richards..	.....
Fairbury " 35	.....	Wm. C. Sutherland..	George T. Boone
Lone Tree..... " 36	Henry F. Greving..	John W. Mathieson.	.....
Crete " 37	B. Franklin Aron..	.....	*Carl Aron.....
Oliver " 38	Roland Ramsay .....	.....	.....
Papillion " 39	William J. Claire..	.....	*Horace D. Patterson
Humboldt " 40	Halley M. Fishwood	.....	Clay C. Nemechek
Northern Light " 41	Harold Demaree .....	.....	.....
Juniata " 42	Neal R. Sergeant..	.....	.....
Hebron " 43	Elmer G. Ray.....	.....	.....
Harvard " 44	.....	.....	.....
Rob Morris... " 46	*Dan C. Anderson...	*Dan C. Anderson...	*Dan C. Anderson
Fairmont " 48	*Arthur D. Atwood...	Arthur D. Atwood...	*Arthur D. Atwood
Evening Star.. " 49	George Schwab.....	Guy E. Swanson....	*William A. Stewart
Hastings " 50	Fred A. Tripp.....	Alfred D. Mooney...	*Fred A. Tripp
Fidelity " 51	Charles E. Baker...	Frank B. Davenport.	*Charles E. Baker
Hiram " 52	*H.C.Van Valkenburg	.....	Elmer Boschult
Charity " 53	William Hensman...	*William Hensman...	*William Hensman
Lancaster " 54	Harley V. Styer....	John J. Wilson.....	Merle M. Hale
Mosaic " 55	Otto E. Bullis.....	.....	.....
York " 56	Wm. F. Flickinger..	Ross L. Clark.....	.....
Mount Moriah. " 57	Oscar M. Sasseen...	Russell M. Joyce....	*Roy Wiles
Wahoo " 59	Clyde R. Worrall...	*Lauren W. Walther.	William G. Putney
Melrose " 60	*Charles H. Gourley..	*John D. Hamilton..	.....
Thistle " 61	Elmer F. Zimmerman	Leon High.....	.....
Keystone " 62	*Didrick Sorenson...	.....	.....
Riverton " 63	*George W. Thompson	.....	.....
Blue Valley . . . " 64	Otto Novak.....	.....	.....
Osceola " 65	.....	.....	*I. Donald Huston

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Edgar No. 67	Cecil J. Harvison . . . . .	.....	.....
Aurora " 68	*Claude A. Rennan . . . . .	.....	.....
Sterling " 70	.....	.....	.....
Trowel " 71	Uen S. Harrison	*Uen S. Harrison	*Uen S. Harrison
Hooper " 72	Reinbart H. Schurman	*Marion E. Shipley	Clarence H. Dahl
Friend " 73	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria " 74	Benjamin F. Headrick . . . . .	.....	.....
Frank Welch " 75	Isaac L. Pindell . . . . .	.....	Carl H. Hutchison
Nelson " 77	Warren C. Hall . . . . .	.....	.....
Albion " 78	Albert N. Lamb . . . . .	.....	*Frank E. Clark
Geneva " 79	.....	.....	James B. Barber
Composite " 81	Howard Pierce	*Pearl C. Hillegass	*Howard Pierce
Saint Paul " 82	.....	.....	.....
Corinthian " 83	Henning Hallin . . . . .	.....	*F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield " 84	LeRoy H. Griswold . . . . .	.....	.....
Tyre " 85	.....	*John W. Webb . . . . .	.....
Doniphan " 86	Marlin A. Hall . . . . .	.....	.....
Ionic " 87	.....	.....	.....
Star " 88	Russell Langley	Donald Ehlers	*Charles M. Ashley
Cedar River " 89	John M. Pattison . . . . .	.....	.....
Elk Creek " 90	.....	Rudolph A. Kovanda . . . . .	.....
Oakland " 91	John A. Backstrom	*Robert M. Packard	*Robert M. Packard
Hubbell " 92	*Harold M. Smith . . . . .	.....	.....
Beaver City " 93	Frank E. Van Cleave . . . . .	.....	.....
Bennett " 94	.....	.....	*Dale C. Cameron
Garfield " 95	*Roy M. Sauers	Roy M. Sauers . . . . .	.....
Utica " 96	James D. Greenwood . . . . .	.....	.....
Euclid " 97	Dein D. Wainseott	Ray E. Norris . . . . .	.....
Republican " 98	.....	.....	Peter Rolland
Shelton " 99	.....	Donald C. Smith . . . . .	.....
Creighton " 100	Arthur L. Kragh . . . . .	.....	.....
Ponca " 101	*C. Virgil Gee	*Joe Phillips . . . . .	.....
Waterloo " 102	Curtis E. Moore . . . . .	.....	*William E. Moor
Ord " 103	Fred Kuehl, Jr. . . . .	.....	.....
Wymore " 104	*Robert P. Glenn	*Robert P. Glenn	*Robert P. Glenn
Stella " 105	.....	.....	.....
Porter " 106	Orville H. Lilley . . . . .	.....	.....
Table Rock " 108	*Floyd M. Ritchie . . . . .	.....	.....
Pomegranate " 110	Byron H. Baer . . . . .	.....	.....
DeWitt " 111	.....	.....	.....
Springfield " 112	Walter Durkop	Scott McGrew . . . . .	.....
Globe " 113	*William McVittie	*William McVittie	William McVittie
Wisner " 114	Ira M. DeWalt . . . . .	.....	.....
Harlan " 116	*Clarence T. Mahn . . . . .	.....	.....
Hardy " 117	*George B. McDowell . . . . .	.....	.....
North Bend " 119	.....	.....	*William Pospisil
Wayne " 120	*George W. Fortner . . . . .	.....	.....
Superior " 121	Emmett H. Ross	*Emmett H. Ross	*Emmett H. Ross
Auburn " 124	*Fred G. Bosshammer	Robert C. Carson	*Ernest R. Reynolds
Mount Nebo " 125	Erie O. Ericson . . . . .	.....	.....
Stromsburg " 126	*William J. Marquis	*William J. Marquis	*William J. Marquis
Minden " 127	.....	.....	John C. Tarkington

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Guide Rock .. No. 128	Carl S. Baldwin.....	*Carl S. Baldwin.....	.....
Blue Hill " 129	*Fred J. Mohlman.....	.....	.....
Tuscan " 130	.....	.....	*Earl M. Bolen
Scribner " 132	Lester G. Ehlers...	Elrod M. Harris.....	Waldemar Peters
Elm Creek..... " 133	*Roy J. Ulrich.....	*Roy J. Ulrich.....	*Roy J. Ulrich
Solar " 134	Willard L. Copeland.	.....	.....
McCook " 135	William J. Russell..	.....	.....
Long Pine " 136	*William C. Smith, Sr.	*William C. Smith, Sr.	William C. Smith, Jr.
Upright " 137	*William Ulrich.....	*William Ulrich.....	*L. Donovan Dinnis
Rawalt " 138	Claude Rhynalds..	.....	.....
Clay Centre.. " 139	.....	.....	.....
Western " 140	Edward Timmel.....	.....	.....
Crescent " 143	*Harry P. Hansen...	.....	.....
Kenesaw " 144	.....	*Niels Mikkelsen.....	.....
Baneroft " 145	August Zuhlke.....	.....	.....
Jachin " 146	*Norris Chadderdon..	Norris Chadderdon..	*Norris Chadderdon
Siloam " 147	*Dennis A. Criss.....	.....	.....
EmmetCrawford" 148	Glenn Linder.....	.....	.....
Jewel " 149	*Robert W. Mastin..	.....	.....
Cambridge " 150	Perry W. Phillips..	.....	.....
Square " 151	Arsene F. Loofe.....	Dale M. Gray.....	.....
Parallel " 152	*Barton N. Maxwell..	.....	.....
Evergreen " 153	Peter Bele.....	.....	.....
Lily " 154	Guy H. Portwood...	.....	.....
Hartington " 155	Elmer H. Jenny.....	Dwight W. Burney..	.....
Pythagoras " 156	.....	.....	Leland F. Knudsen
Valley " 157	Lewis L. Skiles.....	.....	.....
Samaritan " 158	E. Fletcher Eberly..	*George A. Stevens..	*Benjamin F. Pitman
Ogalalla " 159	B. Russell Anderson.	.....	Hans A. Peterson
Zeredatha " 160	*Joseph A. Mosher..	.....	*Vincent A. Jay
Mount Zion " 161	C. Guy Anderson...	.....	.....
Trestle Board.. " 162	Henry E. Renken...	*Edwin C. Yont.....	*Edwin C. Yont
Unity " 163	Ira C. Snyder.....	.....	.....
Atkinson " 164	.....	.....	.....
Barneston " 165	*Charles Weyer.....	Charles Weyer.....	*George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie..... " 166	Roy Barkdoll.....	.....	.....
Elwood " 167	Cloyd E. Clark.....	.....	.....
Curtis " 168	.....	.....	.....
Amity " 169	Martin Stava.....	.....	.....
Mason City " 170	*William D. Redmond	.....	.....
Merna " 171	George E. Kennedy..	.....	.....
Grafton " 172	.....	Charles S. Hubbard..	.....
Robert Burns.. " 173	C. Alvin Porter.....	.....	.....
Culbertson " 174	*Osborne P. Simon..	*Osborne P. Simon..	*Osborne P. Simon
Temple " 175	.....	.....	.....
Gladstone " 176	Harold M. Knapp...	Ralph Porter.....	Milton B. Childs
Hay Springs.. " 177	Roy T. Stiehl.....	*Roy T. Stiehl.....	*Roy T. Stiehl
Prudence " 179	*Charles M. Warner..	.....	.....
Justice " 180	Wilbur F. Wood.....	.....	.....
Faith " 181	*Walter O. Barnes..	.....	.....
Incense " 182	*Richard Poch.....	.....	.....
Alliance " 183	*Clifford E. Sward..	.....	.....
Bee Hive " 184	Perry M. Wheeler...	Ross Van Sickle...	Fred C. Drexel
Boaz " 185	*Robert A. Jeffrey..	.....	.....
Israel " 187	*Clement Baker.....	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Meridian No. 188	William T. Thompson		
Granite " 189	*Ira A. Kirk		
Amethyst " 190	*Bert H. Smee	*Bert H. Smee	*Bert H. Smee
Crystal " 191			
Minnekadusa " 192	Lynn E. Heth		
Signet " 193	*Oliver W. Fleming		
Highland " 194	William O. Boesiger		*John A. Bonebright
Arcana " 195	Leslie Fullerton		
Level " 196	Louis M. Hovey		
Morning Star " 197			*Gordon A. Hartman
Purity " 198			*Herman W. Dettman
Gavel " 199	Robert O. Bates	*Robert O. Bates	*Robert O. Bates
Blazing Star " 200	Bernard A. Rose		
Scotts Bluff " 201	Jefferson D. Fugate	*Chester R. Barton	*Jefferson D. Fugate
Golden Sheaf " 202	*Anton B. Helms		
Roman Eagle " 203			*Archie M. Smith
Plainview " 204		Charles L. Scanton	
Golden Fleece " 205	Enon Nelson	*Enon Nelson	
Napthali " 206	*Charles E. Waggoner	*Charles E. Waggoner	*Charles E. Waggoner
Parian " 207	*Julius I. Christiansen		
Gauge " 208	Claris A. Bellinger	Floyd E. Bossen	
Canopy " 209	Roger Reeve	Clarence Bucknell	
East Lincoln " 210	Charles N. Perry	Lindon S. Crain	Louis C. Anderson
Cement " 211	Carl A. Larson		
Compass&Square " 212	*Albert A. Scoville	*Albert A. Scoville	*Albert A. Scoville
Plumblin " 214	*Joseph L. Bowes		
Occidental " 215	Robert C. Fleming	Carl O. Petersen	
Palisade " 216	*Floyd W. Rice	Roscoe L. Guthrie	
Wauneta " 217	Howard C. Brown	*Howard C. Brown	*Howard C. Brown
Bloomfield " 218			
Relief " 219	*Chris Hansen		
Magnolia " 220	*Dell Dohrman		
Wood Lake " 221	Roy R. Krasch	Joe E. Kreycik	
Landmark " 222	Victor Skov	Tom Wakefield, Jr.	*Wilbur H. Lowe
Eminence " 223	*Lloyd B. Campbell		
Silver Cord " 224	*Frank R. Galbraith		Frank R. Galbraith
Cable " 225	Ernest W. Marrs	*John Finch	*George Rath
Grace " 226	Fred H. Romig		
North Star " 227	Charles G. Frost		*Harlan W. Cane
Bartley " 228	*W. Lloyd Miller		
Comet " 229	Clarence Johnson	Coit Hunter	Willard G. Johnson
Delta " 230		Forrest B. Long	*William A. Buchtel
Mount Hermon " 231			
John S. Bowen " 232	Nic Fredricksen		*Lillard S. Jensen
Gilead " 233	William J. Rinehart	William P. Wills	*William K. Whitla
Zion " 234	Clay B. Ogle		
Fraternity " 235	*Henry Rathman		
Golden Rule " 236	Charles W. Herrick	William L. Byers	
Cubit " 237			
Friendship " 239			
Pilot " 240	Harry O. Stone		
Geo. Armstrong " 241	*Charles E. Gill	Charles E. Gill	
Tyrian " 243	Walter E. Ren		
Hampton " 245	Erwin E. Hilligas		

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nehawka No. 246	Eldon C. Stimbart	Charles D. Adams	Lester Shrader
Corner-Stone " 247	Clarence O. Ericson	*Alfred N. Lundstrom	Everett Huddleston
Laurel " 248	Henry C. Booker, Jr.	*Henry C. Booker, Jr.	*Henry C. Booker, Jr.
Gothenburg " 249	Emanuel K. Anderson	*Harry N. Densmore	*Peter H. Peterson
Geo. Washington " 250	*Alonzo L. Beck	Clarence A. Pierson	Oliver H. Arnett
Wausa " 251	John R. Smith	John R. Smith	John R. Smith
Hildreth " 252	*Marion J. Denman	Harold C. Kepler	*James A. Scott
Beemer " 253	*Calvin W. Noxon	*Vac J. Sedivy	*Vac J. Sedivy
Bassett " 254	Vac J. Sedivy	*George A. Rawson	*George A. Rawson
Bradshaw " 255	*George A. Rawson	*A. Victor Bryan	A. Victor Bryan
Hickman " 256	*William S. Yates	*Roy J. Witschy	*P. Cooper Ellis
Holbrook " 257	P. Cooper Ellis	William P. Harris	Eugene C. Dinsmore
Anselmo " 258	*E. Delmar Long	Edward J. Phelps, Jr	Gust F. Malander
Bec " 259	Edward J. Phelps, Jr	Gust F. Malander	Roy V. Hull
Ornan " 261	Roy V. Hull	Will H. Griepenstroh	James L. Money
Endeavor " 262	Will H. Griepenstroh	William B. Money	*William B. Money
Mitchell " 263	William B. Money	Neil C. Shreck	Neil C. Shreck
Franklin " 264	*John A. Davis	*John A. Davis	*John A. Davis
Rob't W. Furnas " 265	Martin H. Burtner	Harry M. Bentley	Arthur M. Herring
Silver " 266	Harry M. Bentley	Walter S. Peterson	*Arthur G. Humphrey
James A. Tulleys " 267	Walter S. Peterson	*Arthur G. Humphrey	*Arthur G. Humphrey
Geo. W. Lininger " 268	*Arthur G. Humphrey	J. Bryan Shepherd	*J. Bryan Shepherd
Riverside " 269	J. Bryan Shepherd	J. Percy Woolery	*J. Percy Woolery
Huntley " 270	Arthur J. Lamborn	*Arthur J. Lamborn	*Arthur J. Lamborn
Oasis " 271	James D. Renne	*Charles E. Allen	Horace G. Schaller
Lee P. Gillette " 272	Clarence Majer	George J. Storms	George J. Storms
Crofton " 273	John Britton	Edmund E. Bright	*Ernest Bruce
Olive Branch " 274	Edmund E. Bright	Ernest H. Davis	*Ernest H. Davis
Ramah " 275	Ernest H. Davis	Merton D. Horton	Merton D. Horton
Antelope " 276	*John A. Davis	Soren Sorensen	Soren Sorensen
Sioux " 277	Martin H. Burtner	Erich H. Klemke	Erich H. Klemke
Litchfield " 278	Harry M. Bentley	Elmer S. Wilson	Ralph E. Adams
Wallace " 279	Walter S. Peterson	Harry H. Bowers	*Sterling H. Hill
Swastika " 280	*Arthur G. Humphrey	Walter E. Hackbarth	Walter E. Hackbarth
Florence " 281	J. Bryan Shepherd	Leonard J. Owen	Leonard J. Owen
Mullen " 282	J. Percy Woolery	Otto Nelson	Otto Nelson
Exeter " 283	*Arthur G. Humphrey		
Seneca " 284	J. Bryan Shepherd		
Camp Clarke " 285	J. Percy Woolery		
Oshkosh " 286	*Arthur J. Lamborn		
Union " 287	James D. Renne		
Omaha " 288	Clarence Majer		
Lotus " 289	John Britton		
John J. Mercer " 290	Edmund E. Bright		
Diamond " 291	Ernest H. Davis		
Wolbach " 292	Merton D. Horton		
Monument " 293	Soren Sorensen		
Kimball " 294	Erich H. Klemke		
Minatare " 295	Elmer S. Wilson		
Cowles " 296	Harry H. Bowers		
Cotner " 297	Walter E. Hackbarth		
Chester " 298	Leonard J. Owen		
Sutherland " 299	Otto Nelson		
Liberty " 300			

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Bayard No. 301	*Willard E. Davenport	Willard E. Davenport	*Willard E. Davenport
Mizpah " 302	Kenneth H. Becktell	Leslie E. Smith	John T. Tillery
Right Angle " 303	Hartward T. Hansen	Francis M. Casey . . . . .	.....
Ruskin " 304	Virgil Sykes . . . . .	.....	.....
Newman Grove " 305	Frederick H. Price . . . . .	.....	.....
Golden Rod " 306	Albert A. Fenske	*Albert A. Fenske	Homer J. Handley
William E. Hill " 307	Harry D. Abker . . . . .	.....	*Raymond R. Ruge
Perkins " 308	Charles H. Marshall . . . . .	.....	.....
Winnebago " 309	.....	.....	.....
Victory " 310	Warner W. Miller . . . . .	.....	.....
Polk " 311	.....	Orlie Adelson . . . . .	.....
Oak Leaf " 312	.....	.....	.....
Potter " 313	*G. Lloyd Rogers . . . . .	.....	.....
Craftsmen " 314	Wayne C. Farmer . . . . .	.....	*Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer " 315	Harold C. Rice . . . . .	.....	Buren P. Wells
Alpha " 316	*Joseph T. Artman . . . . .	.....	.....
Mid-West " 317	Samuel W. Snell	*Lewis H. Stover	*Robert E. Musick
Grand Island " 318	*Albert W. Boecking	Albert W. Boecking	*Albert W. Boecking
Bladen " 319	.....	.....	*Henry Erickson
College View " 320	.....	.....	.....
Harmony " 321	Paul Mortensen	*Paul Mortensen	*Paul Mortensen
Pioneer " 322	Clarence B. Jones	*Clarence B. Jones	*Clarence B. Jones
Lebanon " 323	Earl W. Shrove	Herman P. Johannes . . . . .	.....

At 5:30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

GRAND LODGE DINNER

M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master of Masons, arranged for a dinner to be tendered by the Grand Lodge, to the representatives of the Subordinate Lodges, Distinguished Guests, Grand Officers, and Past Grand Masters. The entire membership of the Grand Lodge was present, and it was a very informal and delightful occasion. Tangier Temple Shrine Chanters entertained with a fine musical program, during and following the dinner. There were no addresses; just an evening of good fellowship among the brethren.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, June 10, 1936

At 9:00 o'clock A. M., June 10, 1936, the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master:

Brethren:

I received a letter from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Rhode Island, which is self-explanatory, and I shall ask the Grand Secretary to read it to you now.

LETTER FROM THE GRAND MASTER OF RHODE ISLAND

Providence, Rhode Island,
May 29, 1936.

Mr. William C. Ramsey,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Bro. and M.'W.'.Grand Master:—

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your services as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska and send you greetings for your annual communication which occurs on June 9th, 10th, and 11th.

It was my privilege to be elected Grand Master on May 18th and at that time I presented to the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, a Holman altar Bible, which was dedicated by the Grand Chaplain of this Grand Lodge and which is to be sent, together with a Masonic message, to such Grand Lodges in these United States and elsewhere as would be pleased to have it rest upon their altar at the annual communication of their Grand Lodge, the booklet accompanying the Bible and carrying the message to be signed by the present M.'W.'.Grand Master, the Junior Past Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and the Grand Chaplain with the request that this sacred book of the law be re-dedicated by your Grand Chaplain on that occasion. This Bible is sent as a reminder of the Tercentenary of the founding of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations by Roger Williams, that stalwart pioneer of civic and religious freedom. Would you like to have such a privilege for your Grand Lodge Communication? Your courteous reply will be awaited with some interest in order that we might have you share in this privilege which we hope will be of great Masonic importance in these United States. If these books are received by you from the Grand Lodge of Iowa on June 10th, would it be possible for you to send them to the Grand Lodge of Nevada at Reno, by June 11th? Such expense as is involved for shipment by express will be taken care of, if you will forward the bill to me.

Assuring you of our interest in your behalf, and with sincere and fraternal greetings, I am

Courteously yours,

Albert Knight,
Grand Master.

M.'W.'.WILLIAM C. RAMSEY, GRAND MASTER

Brethren:

I have asked our Grand Chaplain to dedicate this Bible which is now on our Altar.

Brother Grand Marshal, will you conduct Brother Beecher to the Altar?

V.'W.'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, offered the

DEDICATORY PRAYER

In the name of the Supreme Being in whom all Masons believe.
Amen.

Almighty God, we bless this Holy Bible in Thy Holy Name. Thou hast caused all Holy Scriptures to be written for our learning. Grant therefore, we beseech Thee, that we may obey the law of Masonry, and observe its teachings; grant us always so to read, hear, and see and turn to Him and inwardly digest these Holy truths, that by Thy Holy Spirit we may live righteous and holy lives, and may we exemplify in our daily conduct, without fear and without apology, our responsibility and leadership as representatives of this Divine Book of Law.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

W. J. Guthrie Ludlam, 19, Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

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

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations has carefully considered all matters referred to it and respectfully submits the following:

I. WINNEBAGO LODGE No. 309, A. F. & A. M.

1. The Grand Custodian reports to the Grand Master that Winnebago Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., Winnebago, Nebraska, finds it necessary to vacate its present quarters and an investigation by the Grand Custodian develops that there is no meeting place available at Winnebago fulfilling Masonic requirements, within the ability of the Winnebago Lodge, as respects rent.

The Grand Custodian further reports that at Homer, Nebraska, which is seven miles from Winnebago and connected by a good gravelled highway, there is available a hall used by the Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs, located on the second floor of a two-story building, the first floor of which is used for banquet and party purposes.

Your committee recommends in this connection as follows:

(a) That the temporary moving of Winnebago Lodge No. 309 from Winnebago, Nebraska, to Homer, Nebraska be approved by the Grand Lodge.

(b) That there be no change in the jurisdiction of said Winnebago Lodge or any other Lodge holding adjoining jurisdiction.

(c) That serious consideration be given by all concerned to the question of the advisability of consolidation of said Lodge with some nearby Lodge.

II. CAIRO LODGE, U. D., CAIRO, NEBRASKA

Petition for a Dispensation to form a new Lodge at Cairo, Hall County, dated October 7, 1935, A. L. 5935, was submitted the Grand Master, who issued to thirty brethren a dispensation expiring April 30, 1936.

The minutes of this Lodge show weekly meetings from January 27, 1936 (fifteen) to April 27, 1936, inclusive, and degrees conferred as follows:

Entered Apprentice	3
Fellowcraft	2
Master Mason	2

The Treasurer's statement covering the period from February 8, 1935 to April 24, 1936 shows as follows:

Receipts	\$340.00
Disbursements	\$231.88
Balance April 24, 1936	108.12
	\$340.00

This Lodge now makes application (April 30, 1936) to continue under dispensation for one year.

Your committee recommends that dispensation be continued for the year, ending April 30, 1937.

Brother Luther M. Kuhns, 3, presented the Report of the 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:

Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge in its 78th Annual Communication, the general financial condition throughout the country has had its effect upon this work. No applications for annuities have been received. The statement of the Grand Secretary will show the interest paid on the annuities now in our possession.

The officers of the Board have been re-elected.

For reserves under existing contracts and for the expenses and work of the Board during the current year, as further amplified hereinafter, we are asking the Committee on Finance of the Grand Lodge to allow us 200.00.

As provided by the Grand Lodge in the establishment of this Board, 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 the corporation, the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska; and to distribute funds without the specific appropriation by the Grand Lodge.

We offer the following recommendation:

First: That in view of the adoption of our previous recommendation of discontinuance of annuities based on existing tables and by reason of the fact that prevalent interest rates appear to continue indefinitely, we request that the Board be authorized to employ actuarial

counsel in the preparation of new and revised tables at a minimum of expense, and that this Board be authorized to accept annuities upon terms acceptable to this Board at these new interest rates.

Second: That wherever practicable the Trust Officer of this Board be authorized by the Grand Master to visit the Schools of Instruction where numbers of our brethren from different lodges are assembled, and to have afforded him the opportunity of explaining the purposes, the workings, and the advantages of this Board; and, for so doing, he shall receive the per diem accorded the custodians of the Grand Lodge.

W. Otto E. Bullis, 55, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your Committee on Returns wish to submit the following report:

We have carefully reviewed all correspondence pertaining to the returns from subordinate Lodges for the year 1935. We find that all returns have been received and carefully checked.

Fourteen Lodges have paid only a part of their Grand Lodge dues. Seventeen have not paid any of their 1935 dues. The total amount the subordinate Lodges owe the Grand Lodge is \$4,227.85, which is a slight improvement over 1934. However, we find that in the 292 Lodges in the state, the majority of the Secretaries are prompt in making their returns.

Sixty per cent of all correspondence on returns through the Grand Secretary's office, is due to failure on somebody's part. Failure to fill out the reports completely, failure to get the reports back on time, failure to report initiations, deaths, suspensions, and additions by transfer, etc.

Surely the report required by the Grand Lodge is specific. The date that this report is required to be in the Grand Secretary's office is definite. Every Secretary of every subordinate Lodge knows that an annual report is required, and is given ample time to complete this report. Every Secretary should know that this report is based on the year just past. The Grand Secretary is not expected to write two, three, or four letters and occasionally be obliged to resort to telegrams or expensive telephone calls to extort these reports from the Secretaries.

Grand Lodge dues should be paid promptly and in full. If not paid in full, at least in part. If no money is available, the report should and must be sent in to the Grand Secretary's office to complete his report. We find that the Grand Lodge is very lenient with any subordinate Lodge, that is financially embarrassed.

One thousand four hundred and seventy-eight suspensions have been reported in the last year for non-payment of dues. This is not as it should be, when once a Mason, we should always be Masons.

The terrible loss in membership due to suspensions, may or may not be, due to neglect on the part of the officers of subordinate Lodges. If a member assumes an office, he should also assume the responsibility connected with that office. Lodges should be managed in a business-like manner.

Dues are not always paid promptly and often times require two, three, or even four attempts to collect them but it is the duty of the officers to do this very thing. One year's dues are easier collected than two, and two years' dues are more easily collected than three. Many times when a member is behind three years, rather than pay this large amount, he permits himself to become suspended.

Many good members are lost because the officers did not make the proper effort to collect their dues. Many members could be reinstated if a systematic effort was made on the part of the officers.

We recommend a more business-like administration for some of the subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Secretary and his assistants should be commended for their sincere and earnest efforts to keep the records of the Grand Lodge complete and for their leniency toward subordinate Lodges.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

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

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence offers the following resolution and moves its adoption, viz.:

"WHEREAS, it appears to the satisfaction of the Committee that this Grand Lodge has heretofore extended recognition to the National Grand Lodge of Sweden, of which His Majesty, King Gustaf V, is Grand Master, Admiral Arvid Lindman now Grand Chancellor, and Yngve G. Wisen, whose address is Frimurarlogen, Stockholm, Sweden, is now Grand Secretary, but that no record thereof appears among the records of our Grand Lodge, and

WHEREAS, it further satisfactorily appears to the Committee that it is proper and beneficial so to do,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska hereby extends recognition to, and hereby does authorize the establishment of fraternal relations and an exchange of representatives with said National Grand Lodge of Sweden."

Dated, Omaha, Nebraska, June 9, 1936.

The Report of the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace was presented by M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master.

I asked to be excused. The Grand Master compromised with me, put another in as Chairman, but put me further down. I have heard

nothing from the other members of the Committee, and since I came here I have been almost constantly in the Committee on Jurisprudence, so we will have to beg the indulgence of the Grand Lodge. We have no report so far as I know.

V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain :

I don't want to impose upon our good Brother Wilson, but I would like, through you, to ask him to talk about anything he would like to say to us, if there is a vacant moment before us to be improved.

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

In the life of a nation as in the life of an individual there are likely to be crises that test to the very utmost the strength of the nation as it tests the strength of the individual. I cannot imagine that any nation can wisely ever break entirely with its past. Our feet should be guided by the light of our history. We have for one hundred and fifty years had a marvelous history, we have given to the world the model of a government that has challenged the admiration of thinking men in every country. When we formed this government we set limits to its powers, in order to preserve the rights, the liberties, for which our forefathers fought. We adopted a government with limited powers. Our forefathers were not so weak brained as to put limits on the power of their government and yet leave it to that same government to determine whether or not they would obey the limits. When they said Congress shall have no power to make any law restricting free speech or the freedom of the press, they were not so weak-minded as to leave it to Congress to say whether they would obey that limitation. They had suffered under the omnipotence of the British Parliament. When they put limits on the powers of the American Congress, they established an independent tribunal to protect the individual citizen of America against the violation of that Constitution by the legislative power. That was something entirely new in jurisprudence, it was new to the world, but in the fundamental law of this country they established a tribunal whose duty is to compare every law passed by Congress, with the fundamental law adopted by the people in the form of the Constitution, and if they find that there is no power given in the Constitution to pass the law under consideration, it is their duty, imposed by their oath of office, to hold the Constitution of the people superior to the law of Congress, and hold the congressional enactment void. That was a new doctrine in constitutional law given by America to the world.

The critics of our system are saying three things: First, that the people have never given the Courts the power to declare laws void as unconstitutional, and that therefore the Supreme Court of the United States is usurping powers that were never given it by the people.

Second. They say that on four separate occasions it was proposed in the Philadelphia convention to give that power to the Courts and that it was four times voted down.

Third. That the Courts of no other civilized country in the world are permitted to exercise that power.

All three of these propositions are plainly erroneous.

The first ten Amendments to the Federal Constitution were really the price paid of its ratification. The critics of the Constitution objected that there was no bill of rights expressly guaranteeing the liberties and rights of the individual citizen. The friends of the Constitution said: "Join with us in the ratification and we will join with you at once in bringing into the Constitution a Bill of Rights." Therefore, the very first Congress that convened after the ratification of the Constitution proposed the amendments that have become the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Every one of them contains a restriction upon the powers of the Federal Government. And lest there should be any controversy about the nature of the Government, the Tenth Amendment provided that all powers not by this Constitution granted to the Federal Government, or denied to the States, are reserved to the States and to the people thereof; that says in plain English language that Congress has no power to pass any law upon any subject unless you can find that power in the language of the Constitution.

Then the Second Section of the Third Article of the Constitution defines the judicial powers of the United States, which means the power of the Courts, and it was in this language; "The Judicial power shall extend to all classes, in law or equity, arising under this Constitution."

Let me illustrate: Suppose Congress should pass the law that no newspaper should be published unless its contents were approved by some agent of the United States; in other words, restricting the freedom of the press. Here is a Constitution that says that Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of the press. An editor or manager is arrested and brought before the Court. Which principle shall prevail; shall it be the principle that has been adopted by the people themselves, saying that Congress shall pass no law upon that subject, or shall the law of Congress be declared the law of the land notwithstanding the Constitution? Is that a case arising under the Constitution of the United States? There cannot be a doubt about it, that the Constitution itself in plain, ordinary English, gives the Court the power and puts upon it the duty to preserve the Constitution and hold the law of Congress contrary thereto, void.

The second proposition, the thing that was four times proposed and voted down, is not an extension of judiciary power; it was a provision to associate the Judges of the Supreme Court with the President of the United States in the exercise of the veto power. As you know, the veto power exists whether the Constitutionality is raised or not. The President may veto a measure, not because it is unconstitutional, but it is unwise. That was the power that they were proposing to give to the President and to the Judges jointly. And it was argued in the convention that so far as the Constitution was concerned they did not need to associate the Judges with the President, because the Judges would have the power to declare the law void if contrary to the Constitution, when the law came before them as a Court. Why anybody should mistake the proposal to give pure political powers to the Judges to participate

in the veto power which is not restricted to constitutional grounds, why that should be confounded with the judicial powers of the Court, is beyond my understanding.

The third proposition is equally false, that the Courts of no other country exercise that power. In the Dominion of Canada, ever since 1867, the date of the passing of the North American Act, that became at once an act of British Parliament and a constitution of Canada, both the Dominion and the Provincial Courts of Canada have been declaring laws unconstitutional that were contrary to the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada. Ever since the first day of this Century, when the new Constitution of Australia went into effect, establishing the Australian Commonwealth, their courts have been holding both Commonwealth and Provincial laws unconstitutional, because contrary to their Constitution.

This power is also exercised by the courts of New Zealand. The last Federal government organized by Englishmen, the Union of South Africa, has a written constitution granting limited powers, and already their courts have held laws void that are not authorized by their constitution.

So instead of no other country adopting our doctrine of judicial review, every member of the outlying portions of the British Commonwealth of nations has followed the American constitutional doctrine and looks to Washington, and not to London, for guidance in constitutional law.

Now, today there are men in high places, newspapers of large circulation, misleading the ordinary American citizen who has not the time or inclination to read for himself and form his own judgment. These false leaders assume great responsibility. If the time ever should come when the majority of the American people should be convinced that the Supreme Court of the United States is usurping powers that never were given to them by the people, when they are convinced that the nine men of that Court stand between them and what they conceive to be their rights, we will have cultivated a fertile soil for revolution, because men will not long endure what they feel is usurpation and oppression, if they are convinced that they are being denied their rights.

What is our duty as Masons? One of the first things we learn is to be guided by our reason, rather than by our emotion. Every patriotic American, every one who has the love of his country at heart, every one who looks forward to giving our liberties unimpaired to our children and grandchildren has a solemn duty to perform, and that is to see to it that his less-informed neighbor is put right on this fundamental doctrine of American liberty.

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

Upon my arrival, the Most Worshipful Grand Secretary informed me that I was not to make a report.

I have just this to say, that the Committee on George Washington National Memorial has been inactive since the advent of the depression in Nebraska. It has seemed advisable during these trying years not to solicit funds from our Brethren and remit them to Virginia. I think the subject has been very nicely covered by the Most Worshipful Grand Master as it appears in the advance copy of the proceedings, which is in the hands of the Brethren.

Since my original appointment in 1928 there have been some changes. At that time there were 42,000 Brother Masons in Nebraska. We were expected to collect \$1.00 from each of the 42,000. \$24,000.00 was collected and remitted when we ceased our activities. Now there are approximately 33,000 Master Masons in Nebraska. It would appear since we have remitted \$24,000.00 that \$9,000.00 additional would make Nebraska one hundred per cent.

As the Most Worshipful Grand Master has said in his report, it is embarrassing for our Grand Master to go back to Washington each year, and hear the reports from the other Jurisdictions, many of them no better situated than Nebraska, that have completed the task. He mentioned the little Jurisdiction of Arizona.

I do not know what the wishes of the Most Worshipful Grand Master-elect will be during the year, but it seems to me that the time has arrived when we should resume our efforts, and without delay complete the task which is undoubtedly Nebraska's.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT

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

Your Committee on Applications for Reinstatement respectfully reports that during the term of our present Most Worshipful Grand Master, thirty-nine petitions for reinstatement have been referred to your Committee. The average age of these petitioners was forty-six years, the ages ranging from thirty-three to sixty-two years. Eight were between thirty and forty, nineteen between forty and fifty, ten between fifty and sixty, and two between sixty and seventy. Sickness was assigned by five brethren as reason for suspension. One reason was "A threat of suspension," and one brother's reason was on account of his wife's objection to secret society. Depression was assigned by the rest.

W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, which was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE RELIEF AND
CARE OF ORPHANS

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

Brethren:

In submitting our report to this the 79th Communication of this Grand Body, we bring you only a brief synopsis of our activities during the past year. Time and space would not permit of a detailed statement because of the complex and varying circumstances. We desire to call your attention to the fact that this report differs in no degree whatsoever from preceding reports. It is in every sense a repetition of facts and figures, with the principals in the picture changing as the "Seythe of Time" cuts the Brittle Thread of Life and Launches Them into Eternity, and as the ranks are broken, others step in and take their places. It has always been, and in our humble judgment, will always continue to be so. Brethren of subordinate Lodges, look well to the future and plan your finances so that when the call for assistance comes from a brother in distress, his widow or orphan, you will be prepared to meet that call and not be found wanting. It is only by anticipating and preparing for these emergencies that we are enabled to meet them, and quoting from that Great Light of Masonry which forever rests on our Altar, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of these, you have also done it unto Me."

During the past year, we handled 89 different cases involving 44 men, 56 women, and 49 children, or a total of 149 who have received direct relief through this Committee, at a cost of \$9,911.54, as compared with \$9,967.95 for the preceding year. These disbursements have been supervised primarily through the subordinate Lodges, this Committee handling but very few cases in a direct manner. Brethren, this is as it should be, because it is the duty and responsibility of each subordinate Lodge to take care of the relief for its individual members, this Committee being here to assist and supplement your work. We are always prepared and happy to counsel with you on your relief problems, but in the final analysis it must be your application and your recommendation upon which we make our decision and I am sure you will always find us willing and ready to go the extra mile. Many of the Lodges are doing a wonderful work in caring for relief without even presenting their cases to this Committee for assistance. The Grand Commandery, Scottish Rite, and Grand Chapter O. E. S. are, without exception, assisting with their full share, where their membership is involved.

We desire to call your especial attention to the following facts. From the permanent cases on our books there are 31 recipients of direct relief ranging from 70 to 97 years of age and most of whom are permanent residents of this jurisdiction. We, also, have in effect on the Statute Books of this State, laws providing for Old Age Assistance

and Widows Pensions. No doubt, some of these whom I have just mentioned are already receiving assistance from these sources. We suggest where you have not already done so, that you take immediate steps to qualify these cases and thereby relieve your Lodge and this Committee of expense which should legally be carried by other agencies.

Attached is a detailed statement of expenditures for the year together with a comparative statement showing relation of membership to total revenues and expenses for 1931-1936, inclusive. This latter statement is self-explanatory and we recommend that each subordinate Lodge review it carefully upon receipt of copy of annual proceedings.

Brother Millard M. Robertson, who was a member of this Committee for years found it necessary to resign because of his increased duties and responsibilities as President of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home. We shall miss his counsel and advice.

On Sunday, June 7th, your Committee visited the Home at Plattsmouth, inspecting the buildings and property and spending considerable time in visitation with the residents. Truly this Home and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont are other Masonic agencies of relief of which the Craft can well be proud.

A complete account of all records and accounts maintained by this Committee has been made by McConnell & Greenfield, C. P. A., and their report is attached and made a part of this record.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF
MEMBERSHIP 1931-1936 TO TOTAL REVENUES AND
EXPENSES OF SAME PERIOD**

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	
MEMBER-SHIP	41,359	39,264	37,092	35,043	33,817	Net Loss 8,210
Percent to 1931 total	98.4%	93.4%	88.2%	83.5%	80.4%	—19.76%
INITIATES	808	451	319	469	557	
REVENUES:						
M. M. Initiates	\$6,203.00	\$5,889.00	\$ 5,563.00	\$5,256.00	\$5,073.00	
	404.00	225.00	159.00	235.00	278.00	
TOTAL REV.	\$6,607.00	\$6,114.00	\$ 5,722.00	\$5,491.00	\$5,351.00	
Percent to 1931 total	98.7%	91.4%	85.5%	82%	79.8%	—20.2%
EXPENDED	\$6,586.00	\$8,681.00	\$10,013.00	\$9,968.00	\$9,911.00	
Percent to 1931 total	111%	149%	172%	171.6%	170.6%	
EXPENSE PER						
CAPITA	16 cents	22 cents	27 cents	.284 cents	.293 cents	

RECAP EXPENDITURES FROM RELIEF ACCOUNT

June 1, 1935 to May 29, 1936

Nebraska Lodge No. 1.....	\$ 660.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	561.47
Covert Lodge No. 11.....	73.36
Fremont Lodge No. 15.....	575.00
Tecumseh Lodge No. 17.....	100.00
Lincoln Lodge No. 19.....	285.00
Jordan Lodge No. 27.....	300.00
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.....	540.00
Ashlar Lodge No. 33.....	72.00
Fairbury Lodge No. 35.....	120.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36.....	375.00
Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.....	225.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50.....	630.00
Friend Lodge No. 73.....	240.00
Alexandria Lodge No. 74.....	120.00
Euclid Lodge No. 97.....	95.45
Ord Lodge No. 103.....	480.00
Scribner Lodge No. 132.....	72.00
McCook Lodge No. 135.....	180.00
Long Pine Lodge No. 136.....	124.85
Crescent Lodge No. 143.....	95.00
Hartington Lodge No. 155.....	300.00
Mason City Lodge No. 170.....	180.00
Alliance Lodge No. 183.....	90.00
Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192.....	60.00
Arcana Lodge No. 195.....	190.00
Scottsbluff Lodge No. 201.....	120.00
East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.....	120.00
Wauneta Lodge No. 217.....	120.00
Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 231.....	60.00
Laurel Lodge No. 248.....	90.00
Crofton Lodge No. 273.....	240.00
Sioux Lodge No. 277.....	60.00
Florence Lodge No. 281.....	60.00
Mullen Lodge No. 282.....	108.00
Seneca Lodge No. 284.....	45.00
Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285.....	168.50
John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.....	120.00
Mizpah Lodge No. 302.....	381.42
Right Angle No. 303.....	36.00
Mid-West Lodge No. 317.....	57.50
Bladen Lodge No. 319.....	179.80

 \$8,782.35

Miscellaneous	755.98
Emergency	373.11
Transit Item Charge.....	.10
	<hr/>
	\$9,911.54

RECAP EMERGENCY CASES HANDLED

	Dr.	Cr.
No. 1 Van Dorn	\$ 71.98	\$ 36.00
No. 3 Thompson	15.00	
No. 25 Christine Hall	85.50	42.75
No. 36 Mrs. Ada Nielson	5.00	
No. 55 Carpenter	15.00	
No. 73 Howell	57.00	
No. 171 Jacquot	44.63	22.35
No. 234 Howard		50.00
No. 273 Elizabeth Jones	15.00	
No. 288 Van Every	7.00	
No. 288 Noble	57.00	28.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$373.11	\$179.10

MISCELLANEOUS

American Red Cross	\$350.00	
Sojourners Club	25.00	
Nevabel Edwards	71.00	30.00
Mrs. Wilder (c/o L. E. S.)	184.03	158.00
Mrs. Elsie F. Clarke	65.80	
Mrs. Lula Mae Perry	50.15	
Mrs. Marie Lorimer	10.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$755.98	\$188.00

W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, Chairman, presented the Report of the Temple Building Advisory Committee, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Your Building Committee, advisory to M. W. Grand Master William C. Ramsey, beg leave to submit the following report:

According to the report rendered one year ago before this body, regarding the New Masonic Temple at Lincoln, Nebraska, in which they were granted permission to erect a Temple, we are now reporting the completion of the edifice. According to the report of the M. W. Grand Master, the building was dedicated by him on September 9th, 1935. He was ably assisted by all of the Grand Lodge Officers, and by the officers and members of the three lodges connected with the New Masonic Temple

Association, viz.—Lincoln Lodge No. 19; Lancaster Lodge No. 54; and Liberty Lodge No. 300, A. F. & A. M. of Lincoln, Nebraska. M. W. Brothers Henry H. Wilson; Harry A. Cheney; Lewis E. Smith; John Wright; Ira C. Freet; Orville A. Andrews; Archie M. Smith; and Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Masters, were present and assisted in the Dedication ceremonies.

Your committee, like the M. W. Grand Master, wishes to congratulate these lodges on the final consummation of their beautiful Temple dedicated to the three Cardinal Virtues.

We also note that the William H. Faling Memorial Temple, at Cambridge, Nebraska, has recently been entirely completed, free from any encumbrances, and we are likewise confident that R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Grand Master-Elect, will take great pleasure in dedicating this Temple in the near future for the use of Masonry present and future, in his home city where he has been such a bulwark of the Fraternity.

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted item by item, and adopted as a whole, excepting:

- Recommendation No. 2.
- Recommendation No. 4.
- Recommendation No. 18.

The action of the Committee on Jurisprudence was not concurred in by the Grand Lodge, regarding the three above numbered recommendations.

MOTION

Brother Lawrence O. Schneiderwind, Junior Warden of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, moved that Recommendations Nos. 2, 4 and 18, which had been disapproved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, in which the Grand Lodge did not concur, be, and the same are hereby approved by this Grand Lodge. Motion was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

June 10, 1936.

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

We, the Committee on Jurisprudence, submit the following report on those portions of the Grand Master's address which have been referred to us:

1. Under the heading "Approval of By-Laws," we approve the recommendation of the Grand Master that the Grand Secretary examine the by-laws of subordinate lodges to see if a committee on membership is provided for, and report same to the Grand Master.

2. Under the heading, "Invading Another Jurisdiction," we approve the action of the Grand Master.

3. Under the heading, "The Jordan Medal," we approve the recommendation of the Grand Master in the last paragraph under this heading.

4. Under the heading, "Re-instatement of members suspended for more than three years," in conjunction with Recommendation No. 23 (incorrectly stated as No. 14 in the Report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, page 72 of the preliminary copy of proceedings) we disapprove the recommendation of the Grand Master.

5. Under the heading, "Recommendations for amendments to the Law," we report as follows: As to recommendation Number 1, we recommend the addition of a new subsection or an additional sentence to Section 8, authorizing and providing for the appointment by the Grand Master of not more than twenty-five assistant custodians to assist the Grand Custodian in supervising the work, lectures, and ritual, and who shall receive the sum of five dollars per day while conducting schools of instruction, and who, when attending Grand Lodge, shall receive the same mileage and per diem as the duly accredited representatives to the Grand Lodge, all of which shall be paid by warrants drawn in the regular manner; mileage and local expenses for schools of instruction to be paid by the lodge for which the school is held.

6. We disapprove recommendation No. 2.

7. We ask that recommendation No. 3 be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the incoming Grand Master for further study.

8. We disapprove recommendation No. 4.

9. We approve the recommendation to repeal Section No. 54.

10. We ask that recommendation number 6 be laid over until the next annual communication.

11. We disapprove recommendation No. 7.

12. We disapprove recommendation No. 8, as being unnecessary legislation.

13. We disapprove recommendation No. 9.

14. Recommendation No. 10 was referred to the Committee on Finance by the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

15. We disapprove recommendation No. 11, for the reason that this subject is already covered by the law.

16. We disapprove recommendation No. 12, as the law is sufficiently clear.

17. We approve recommendation No. 13.

18. We disapprove recommendation No. 14, as the power of discipline still continues under the present law.

19. We disapprove recommendation No. 15.

20. We disapprove recommendation No. 16, for the reason that existing law, as interpreted by decisions, already covers the points involved.

21. We approve recommendation No. 17.

22. We disapprove recommendation No. 18.
23. We approve recommendation No. 19.
24. We disapprove recommendation No. 20.
25. We approve recommendation No. 21.
26. We disapprove recommendation No. 22, for the reason that it is already covered by existing law.
27. We approve the recommendation No. 23, for allowing reinstatement, by a two-third vote, of a member suspended for non-payment of dues; and disapprove the recommendation for a change from three to seven years.
28. We disapprove recommendation No. 24.
29. Under the heading, "Decisions," we approve Decision No. 1.
30. We approve Decision No. 2.
31. We approve Decision No. 3.
32. We approve Decision No. 4.
33. We approve Decision No. 5.
34. We recommend that Decision No. 6 be laid over until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.
35. We approve Decision No. 7.
36. We approve Decision No. 8.
37. We approve Decision No. 9.
38. We disapprove Decision No. 10.
39. We approve Decision No. 11.
40. We approve Decision No. 12.
41. We disapprove Decision No. 13.
42. We approve Decision No. 14.
43. We approve Decision No. 15.
44. We disapprove Decision No. 16.
45. We approve Decision No. 17.
46. We approve Decision No. 18.
47. We approve Decision No. 19.
48. We approve Decision No. 20.
49. We approve Decision No. 21.
50. We approve Decision No. 22.
51. We approve the holding that Exeter Lodge could not accept the petition, but disapprove the inference that York Lodge had authority to grant a waiver, for the reason that the candidate had moved from York without petitioning the York Lodge, and York had no jurisdiction over him.
52. We approve Decision No. 24.
53. We approve Decision No. 25.
54. We approve Decision No. 26.
55. We approve Decision No. 27.
56. We approve Decision No. 28, if the clause beginning with the words, "because Section 52," is stricken out.
57. We approve Decision No. 29.
58. We approve Decision No. 30.

59. We approve Decision No. 31.
60. We approve Decision No. 32.
61. We approve Decision No. 33.
62. We disapprove Decision No. 34, for the reason that the subordinate lodge should have the same right to remit the dues of a suspended brother that it has to remit the dues of an unsuspended brother.
63. We approve Decision No. 35.
64. We approve Decision No. 36.
65. We approve Decision No. 37.
66. We approve Decision No. 38.
67. We approve Decision No. 39.
68. We approve Decision No. 40.
69. Under the heading, "Trials by Commission," we recommend that this matter be deferred until the next annual communication.
70. Under the heading, "General Recommendations," we disapprove Recommendation No. 1.
71. On unfinished business, referred to in paragraph 10, of the Report of this Committee, shown on page 96, of the 1935 proceedings, we recommend that action on dual membership be deferred until the next annual communication.
72. As to Paragraph No. 5 of the Grand Master's Decisions, page 36 of the 1935 proceedings, as to which the Jurisprudence Committee of 1935 recommend that no action be then taken, (as shown in paragraph 11 of the 1935 report) we recommend that the incoming Grand Master appoint a committee of three to consider and report on the Megeath Home for boys.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

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

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

1. Application for restoration from a former member of Acacia Lodge No. 34 A. F. & A. M. of Schuyler, Nebraska.

Your Committee approves the action of the Lodge in voting to restore this Brother to good standing as a Mason, and offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the petition of the former member of Acacia Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M. for restoration to good standing as a Mason, be granted.

2. Appeal from Siloam Lodge No. 147 A. F. & A. M. from a sentence of definite suspension given to an offending Brother; the statement of the lodge being that sentence was not adequate, in view of the continued offences of this Brother since the time of the trial, and the action of the Trial Commission:

Your Committee recognizes that the conduct of this Brother is such as to warrant the Lodge in making its appeal, and believes, that for the good of Masonry, the former sentence should be set aside. Your Committee, however, wishes to call attention of the Lodge to the fact that it elected this man to membership and made him a Mason, thereby assuming a brotherly responsibility for him. He is evidently of weak will; unable to properly regulate his appetites and habits, and he is in need of the assistance of better citizens of his community, but much more so of the Masonic brethren of his Lodge. In offering its resolution, the Committee asks that when its decision is transmitted to the Lodge, there shall go with it the expressed statement that the Brethren shall make it their special duty to give such counsel and assistance to this man as may enable him to amend his ways and become a creditable citizen of the community, whether or not he ever again is restored to good standing as a Mason.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sentence of the Trial Commission in the case of a member of Siloam Lodge No. 147, giving definite suspension for a period of six months, be set aside, and that this Brother be given a sentence of indefinite suspension.

3. Petition from a former member of Culbertson Lodge No. 174 A. F. & A. M., appealing from sentence of expulsion given by Trial Commission for violation of Section 148-D of Masonic Law.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the findings of the Trial Commission were in accord with Masonic Law and the evidence submitted, and offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission in the case of the former member of Culbertson Lodge No. 174 A. F. & A. M., be sustained.

4. Papers in appeal of three Brethren of McCook Lodge No. 135 A. F. & A. M., from sentence of definite suspension for violation of Section 148-D of Masonic Law:

Petitions for appeal, and papers in connection with the trial of these brethren constitute one file, and there is no need of separation in their disposal. Definite suspension for a period of five months was given on May 29th. Appeal was not filed until October 14th; and the appeal, therefore, was not properly made within time limits prescribed under Masonic law. The Committee, therefore, has no jurisdiction, and offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of these appeals.

5. In the report of the Grievance Committee for 1935, as shown on page 99 of the proceedings; the Committee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the petition for restoration of a former member of Mt. Zion Lodge No. 161 A. F. & A. M., be laid on the table, and referred to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge for consideration and action.

It was the expressed desire of the Committee to have further investigation made, and to contact this petitioner before taking action. The Chairman of your Committee talked with this man by telephone yesterday, asking if he could find it possible to appear before the Committee, and was told that this could not be done on such short notice.

The Committee asks that this petition be again laid on the table, referred to the Grievance Committee of the next Grand Lodge for consideration, and that this man be notified in advance of Grand Lodge as to appearance before the Committee.

The Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the petition for restoration of a former member of Mt. Zion Lodge No. 161 A. F. & A. M., be again laid on the table and referred to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge for consideration and action.

6. Appeal from a former member of Nebraska Lodge No. 1 A. F. & A. M., from sentence of expulsion for violation of section 148-D of Masonic law:

Under decision No. 3, of the Grand Master, the findings of the Trial Commission were just and lawful. Your Committee concurs heartily in that decision, commending the very definite statement that "a Mason may not do indirectly what he is prohibited from doing directly". The license to sell liquor was taken in the name of the Corporation of which this petitioner was President, and the sale is made by virtue of that license. Sub-leasing of space for a liquor store, and management of that portion of the business of the Corporation by another person does not relieve this petitioner from his responsibility, nor alter the fact that he has done "indirectly, that which he might not do directly."

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission in the case of the former member of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., be sustained.

7. Appeal made by a Past Master of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., from the decision of a Trial Commission, which rendered verdict of "not guilty" in the case of a member of that Lodge, a Director of a Country Club, engaged in the sale of beer.

Under Decision No. 4, of the Grand Master, your Committee believes that this Brother is a party to violation of Masonic Law. Your Committee concurs heartily in the decision of the Grand Master as stated, and offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the verdict of the Trial Commission in the case of a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., wherein the Brother was found "not guilty" of violation of Masonic Law, be set aside, and that this Brother be given a sentence of indefinite suspension.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

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

W. Perry M. Wheeler, 184, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

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

Your Committee on Unfinished Business has examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1935, and beg leave to report:

That paragraph No. 11 (Decision No. 5 of the Grand Master, relative to the use of the name "Masonic Home for Children"), which was laid over by the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, be referred back to the Committee on Jurisprudence, for further study.

That there is no further unfinished business to be considered.

W. William C. Smith, 136, Chairman, 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 amount due for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, is: Mileage \$3,063.42; per diem, \$1,414.00; total, \$4,477.42.

W. Robert J. Jones, 288, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

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

As one glances back along the record of years and tries to measure the vast ocean of Masonic Tradition and knowledge it would seem a superhuman task to learn all that Masonry has to teach.

In the beginning of our relation to the Fraternity, each of us has offered our reasons for asking admittance into its ranks "because of our favorable opinion of the institution—our desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to our fellow creature."

Whoever enters the bosom of Freemasonry assumes the obligation to give part of his time, his energies, and of his resources for the good of his brethren.

One of the greatest benefits that comes from Masonry's activities is the association of its members, one with another. The gathering together of brethren is what "fraternal" means, and when we speak of Masonry as a fraternal institution, we mean it is an association of brothers, all members of one great family.

The work of providing speakers has been continued. We appreciate the assistance of the brethren who have given of their time and effort in delivering the addresses.

Wide-spread interest was displayed in a series of lectures from October to April, on Masonic Subjects, sponsored by the Masters and Wardens Club of Omaha.

The speakers were outstanding Masonic orators and Masonic scholars.

Harold L. Reader, Grand Senior Warden of Missouri.

Carl H. Claudy, Executive Secretary, Masonic Service Association, Washington, D. C.

Walter L. Stockwell, Past Grand Master, and present Grand Secretary, North Dakota.

William Mosceley Brown, Past Grand Master of Virginia.

Judge Grover C. Niemeyer, Past Grand Master of Illinois.

Rev. Charles Durden, Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Invitations were extended to sister Lodges within a radius of 50 miles. The attendance at each lecture was between five and six hundred. The reaction from these meetings is of a very satisfactory nature. A large number of the Lodges have observed the anniversary of George Washington's birthday by suitable educational and patriotic services.

Masons are today in the vanguard of those who seek to establish for us a national department of education. You may feel that you are discharging a Masonic duty when you endeavor to raise the standard of education in your Lodges and communities.

W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted, section by section. The report was then adopted as a whole.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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

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

We have examined the books of accounts of the Grand Secretary and various and sundry committees and other units of the Grand Lodge which have to do with any part of the financial program of the Grand Lodge. We have, also, carefully reviewed the Auditor's report submitted by the John M. Gilchrist Company, certified public accountants; we have, also, carefully examined all matters of finance which have in any way been referred to us by the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, any committees or any individual member of the Grand Lodge, and we report our findings herewith and our recommendations for your consideration.

GENERAL FUND

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

	Budget	Expended	Over-Expen- Savings ditures
Payroll, 1935 session	\$ 4,103.04	\$ 4,103.04	
Grand Tyler, 1935	15.00	15.00	
Organist, 1935	10.00	10.00	

Entertainment of distinguished guests, 1935 session	75.00	75.00	
Reporting and Transcribing 1935 session	75.00	65.00	\$ 10.00
Printing Proceedings, 1935 sessions..	800.00	821.00	\$21.00
Grand Master's Travel expense	1,500.00	1,700.00	400.00
Grand Master's Clerk hire	600.00		
Grand Secretary's travel expense....	500.00	500.00	
Grand Chaplain's Travel expense....	75.00	75.00	
Expense, Committee on Foreign cor- respondence	300.00	300.00	
Expense, Committee on Masonic Serv- ice, Annuities and Gifts	50.00	50.00	
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	400.00	400.00	
Expense, Committee on Masonic Edu- cation	300.00	300.00	
Expense, Miscellaneous Committees not otherwise provided for	150.00	150.00	
Expense, Other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master	500.00	553.11	53.11
Expense, Grand Officers' travel 1934 in excess of 1934 appropriation...	128.88	128.88	
Expense of Trial Commission	500.00	500.00	
Printed List of Regular Lodges.....	15.00	15.00	
Salary, Grand Secretary Emeritus ..	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Salary, Grand Secretary	3,600.00	3,600.00	
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire	2,450.00	2,399.00	51.00
Grand Secretary's Office expense	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Office Equipment, Grand Secretary's Office	200.00	180.20	19.80
Cleaning rugs, curtains, pictures, in Grand Lodge offices and library...	67.00	67.00	
Salary, Grand Custodian	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Expense, Grand Custodian and deputies	1,400.00	1,250.00	150.00
Grand Lodge office rent to June 30, 1936	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Certified Public Accountant, 1935....	100.00	100.00	
Workmen's Compensation and Em- ployer's Liability premium	70.33	47.54	22.84
Bond, Grand Secretary, \$50,000 @ 20c	100.00	100.00	
Premium for bond, other grand offi- cers and committee chairman hand- ling Grand Lodge moneys	20.00	12.00	8.00
Reserve for payment under contract, Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts	100.00		100.00

Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau	300.00	300.00		
Jewel for retiring Grand Master, 1936	100.00	100.00		
Dues to the Masonic Relief Association of the U. S. and Canada for 1935	175.22	175.22		
Dispensation fees to be returned....	50.00	50.00		
Grand Lodge Dinner, 1935	240.00	240.00		
Unauthorized incidental expense under direction of Grand Master	500.00	441.00	59.00	
Transfer to Permanent Reserve	2,000.00	2,000.00		
	\$28,269.52	\$27,522.99	\$820.64	\$74.11
	\$27,522.99		\$ 74.11	
	\$ 746.53		\$746.53	

GENERAL FUND

The above tabulation shows a gross savings of \$820.64 as between the established budget of a year ago and the expense under that budget, from which gross amount must be taken the one item where the expense exceeded the budget of \$74.11, leaving a net savings of \$746.53.

When you consider that last year in order to stay within the available General Fund moneys we had to cut practically every corner possible and still upon that basis our Grand Officers saved approximately \$750.00, we cannot pass in this report without giving a word of praise for the endeavors of the various members of the Grand Lodge, who handled these moneys, in their efforts to continuously hold down the expenses that have made this \$750.00 savings possible.

REFUND TO BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

We respectfully refer the officers of Grand Lodge to paragraph on pages 107 and 108, under the above captioned title, in last year's report of the Finance Committee, and again request the proper officers of the Grand Lodge to make formal request for the refund due from the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star.

AUTHORITY TO INVEST SURPLUS MONIES

In conformity to the practice of recent years we again request the following recommendation:

"We recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, and the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden be empowered and authorized to invest surplus monies of any Grand Lodge funds."

NEBRASKA DROUTH RELIEF NOTES

It seems to this Committee that more of the members who were recipients of this relief money, back in 1932, could possibly have already started payments on these obligations. A letter was out not long ago by our Grand Secretary requesting a payment of at least \$10.00 on their obligations so that the money would be made available for emergency relief to other people. He obtained very little response. It is our suggestion that a contact be made with the officers of Hartington Lodge No. 155, Crofton Lodge No. 273, Ionic Lodge No. 87, Creighton Lodge No. 100, Diamond Lodge No. 291, Pythagoras Lodge No. 156 and Ornan Lodge No. 261, looking to the assistance of these officers in an effort to begin liquidation of each and every one of these notes. We recommend that this be referred back to these lodges for personal attention, because there was a moral obligation created at the time these notes were made, that the lodges would give their moral support to the repayment of these obligations.

It is our further recommendation that unless there is a distinct drouth or crop failure in the territory represented by these Lodges that the active Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge arrange for personal contacts this fall with each and every borrower to ascertain the exact facts pertaining to the accounts, to encourage payment at least in part, and to ascertain with as reasonable certainty as possible, when the accounts may be fully liquidated. We feel that pressure should be brought to bear in these matters, because these brethren of N. E. Nebraska received nearly \$17,000 in relief as an emergency proposition which practically depleted the monies available for emergency relief; and the result, to the financial structure of the Grand Lodge, has been that there have not been necessary funds available for the work of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, for three years past, from their own income, but they have had to receive monies for relief from other sources of the Grand Lodge. This condition has undoubtedly handicapped the relief program and other programs of the Grand Lodge, and the lodges and brethren in N. E. Nebraska receiving relief in 1932 can well make an extra effort to make repayment so that somebody else who needs relief badly can obtain it in a proper way from Grand Lodge funds, as the emergency arises from time to time.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS FROM LODGES

We have checked the warrants unpaid from 1934 to 1936, inclusive, and have found the list to agree with the report made by the Grand Secretary.

This Committee has laid stress, on at least two occasions this past year, on the fact that \$2.00 out of every year's dues of every Master Mason belonging to a Nebraska Lodge should be considered by the Lodge to which he belongs and the officers thereof, as a trust fund, that they should be in no way used for the local expense of the lodges,

for any local emergency, or for the payment of any debts of the local lodge; and we have urged the Masters and Secretaries of the lodges to make remittances monthly or quarterly towards the ultimate payment of their annual per capita due the Grand Lodge. We urged the continued practice along this line, and we urge other lodges who have not adopted this plan to give consideration to it.

As we have followed the matter of delinquencies of lodges for a number of years past now, we recognize that many lodges are chronically delinquent, and that there are two particular reasons which are applicable to the majority of cases. The first one is the apparent neglect of the collection of dues by the secretary of the local lodge; and we can point to a number of cases where, while we have not specifically contacted the Secretaries, the records show conclusively that at least a large part of the reason for the delinquencies comes from the lack of attention to the proper collection of annual dues by the secretaries. Second: In many instances, chronic delinquencies are mixed up with overbalanced building programs.

We recommend that each and every delinquent lodge, showing a delinquency as of Sept. 1st, 1936, be visited by the Grand Master or his representative, that a personal audit be made of the financial affairs of that lodge to determine the exact status relative to the delinquency; and that these facts be the basis for developing necessary steps to bring these lodges out of the delinquent column.

The reason we are so desirous for this checkup is centered around the fact that if the local lodge is using the money due the Grand Lodge for local obligations or for local expenditures, we believe the Grand Lodge ought to know it so that encouragement can be given by the Grand Lodge for the discontinuance of that practice.

NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

There has been referred to this Committee for its attention the recommendation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master as shown in paragraph 8 of that part of his annual report headed "The Nebraska Masonic Home."

This Committee has carefully reviewed the whole proposition. We consider that there is money available to build the proper additions to the Infirmary at Plattsmouth from the Building and Improvement Fund; but we, also, unanimously recognize that there is no ability at this time to maintain the additional units if they were built.

Fourteen years ago the per capita revenue accruing to the Nebraska Masonic Home from the annual dues of the Master Masons throughout the State represented an income to the Nebraska Masonic Home of a little over \$28,000. The expense of operation of the Masonic Home in the way of maintenance, which includes repairs and such things, was about \$22,500. Today the direct revenue accruing to the Masonic Home from the membership through the annual dues amounts to about \$26,000 and the expense of maintaining the Home

at Plattsmouth is approximately \$38,000. Last year, there was (and this applies generally for the last two or three years) a deficit as between the per capita income and actual maintenance expense of \$12,000. Next year our income from the same source will be cut about \$1,000. There is no reason to indicate that the expense can be cut to offset that \$1,000 item.

The next question is, how have we maintained the loss as between income and expense the last several years? It has been maintained because the Nebraska Masonic Home has used the interest derived from its General Fund investments, amplified by a special appropriation, from outside sources, other than per capita tax, of \$4,000.00. The real facts of the case are, that in spite of the additional income, the General Fund of the Home cannot help but show a small loss.

Careful figuring on the part of those who know more about the details of maintenance expense than we do, has indicated to us that an additional cost of between \$8,000 and \$10,000 would be involved in the maintenance of this additional unit of the Infirmary, if built.

We think that this whole matter as briefly presented, indicates very plainly that the present setup represented by \$2.00 annual dues to the Grand Lodge paid by every Master Mason in Nebraska, amplified by such other funds as we can amplify it with, does not make it advisable to give authority for the building of the additional wing or wings of the Infirmary; and we suggest that this matter be laid over for a few years.

There is another reason why we believe that the matter should be deferred, and that centers around this idea—At this time there are 94 residents at the Home and the Home itself is taking care of 38 older people out in the State. The indications are that these people who are being taken care of out in the State are successfully taken care of at a less cost per person per month than they are taken care of at the Plattsmouth Home and many of them are apparently more satisfied to remain among their friends and relatives with a little money given them for assistance than they would be if they were in the Home proper.

The fact that the Home Board is supporting these people out in the State has, as a matter of fact, brought the cost per person of maintenance very materially below what it would be if we had these same number of people living as residents in the Home at Plattsmouth; and if they are satisfied, it appears to us that the trend of the program, of the Home Management, to take care of these people outside, is not only beneficial to them in their own satisfaction, but also beneficial to us in our financial program.

There is still one other proposition which has a material effect upon this whole thing and which has been presented to us in a number of ways and by different people. That is, that there seems to be in the background a definite demand and insistence upon the part of the Government of the Nation and the State to establish some sort of an

Old Age Pension or some sort of Social Security for people after they come to a certain age. What may be the result of this public demand, in the next several years, is an unknown question. It may be that the result of the legislation, whatever it is and whenever it comes, will be reflected in our organization by less necessity for the care of older people either in the Plattsmouth Home or out in the State, and when that comes it may result in less cost of operation and maintenance at Plattsmouth or by the Home Board.

With this picture in our minds, and not knowing in any way what the change will be, it seems advisable to wait a few years before we invest \$150,000 in new buildings at Plattsmouth and before we take upon ourselves an increased cost of maintenance.

We, therefore, recommend that the building be not built, or wing added to the Infirmary at Plattsmouth, at this time, and that no appropriation be considered involving a building program.

THE EXEMPTING OF DUES

Recommendation No. 10, of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, appearing in the advance Proceedings of 1936 has been referred to this Committee. The recommendation centers around an addition to Section 89-D relating to "Badges for Masons of Fifty Years", and by adding to that law, "and all such Master Masons shall be exempt from payment of further dues to the Grand Lodge after they have been Master Masons in good standing for a period of fifty years."

This Committee has tried, carefully, to weigh this proposition from all angles. We understand that there are approximately 500 members of the Fraternity in Nebraska who have fifty-year badges. The Grand Lodge dues are \$2.00 per member. That represents approximately \$1,000 now accruing to the Grand Lodge annually which would be eliminated if the above proposed amendment became a law.

There has been presented to us, by several people, during this Grand Lodge session, the opinion that probably the majority of these men who are wearers of the Fifty-year Badges are not only amply able, but more than willing to pay the dues.

It has, also, been pointed out to us that the question of life membership has been discussed in this Grand Lodge in the past and that our Law at the present time, as represented by Section 67-A, is as follows: "Hereafter life memberships shall not be issued by a subordinate lodge".

The matter of life membership and the exemption of dues of those holding Fifty-year Badges are not identical but are very similar and the arguments, that have caused this and other Jurisdictions to exempt the question of life membership, from a financial standpoint, are just as apparent and just as applicable to the question of exemption of dues for people holding Fifty-year Badges as they were at the time that the question of life membership was settled.

Another point comes to our attention, namely: each Lodge has the privilege and always had the privilege of exempting from dues such of its members as it sees fit; the purpose of which was not to exempt from payment of dues the man who could afford to pay them, but exempt from dues the man who through misfortune of one kind or another was unable to pay his dues, who was honest and honorable and whom the membership wanted to keep on the rolls of the local lodge.

It seems to us that it is well to leave the matter of exemption of dues on the older members to the subordinate lodges, where the knowledge of the circumstances of the individual member is well known, rather than for this Grand Lodge to exempt them from dues or any part of their dues by Law.

In passing on this question we must, also, bear in mind the fact that if by adopting this amendment we would lower our per capita income by approximately \$1,000 we would at the same time lower our appropriation to so-called charities represented by our established relief programs by \$700 out of every \$1,000.

This Committee, after careful consideration, therefore, recommends that no change be made at this time in Section 89-D of the Law.

AUTOMOBILE FOR GRAND MASTER'S USE

There has been referred to this Committee general recommendation No. 2 of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, which recommendation is found on page 33 of the advance copy of the 1936 Proceedings.

This Committee has weighed this question quite carefully. It suggests that this matter of purchase of an automobile be deferred for at least another year, because the incoming Grand Master has suggested a try-out of the matter of the use of a car on a mileage basis, said car to be owned by an automobile dealer, garageman or operator and available for himself and others of the Grand Lodge, under his direction, as necessity demands, upon a mileage basis.

With this idea in mind, we believe that it would be well to try this plan out for a year, and suggest that the subject be again brought up for consideration at the next annual communication.

CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

There has been referred to this Committee the chapter on "Conference of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries," which is a portion from the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master on pages 10, 11, and 12 of the advance Proceedings.

It has been the usual custom for the retiring Grand Master to submit his expense account immediately at the conclusion of his year as Grand Master, to be eventually reviewed by the Finance Committee and report made thereon.

This year, in recognition of the honor that has come to our Grand Master and our Grand Lodge in the Grand Master's election to the chairmanship of the conference of Grand Masters, we suggest that he leave his expense account open until after he returns from Washing-

ton, D. C., next spring, and that the expenses of that trip, to fulfill his duties in that connection, be included in his expense as Grand Master.

BUDGET

We recommend the following appropriations, or as much thereof as may be necessary, from the various funds designated for the ensuing fiscal year of the Grand Lodge:

GENERAL FUND

Pay Roll (session 1936)	\$ 4,477.42
Grand Tyler (session 1936)	15.00
Grand Organist (session 1936)	10.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire	2,450.00
Grand Secretary's Office expense	1,500.00
Expense, Chancellor A. Phillips, Grand Master	2,000.00
Expense, Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian	1,200.00
Other Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge Functions.....	500.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	150.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	450.00
Expense, Trial Commissions	300.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for	100.00
Grand Secretary's traveling expense	500.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain, 1936	75.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, salary	3,600.00
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, salary	3,000.00
Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, salary	1,200.00
Rent, July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937	1,000.00
Masonic Relief Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada, 1936	169.09
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00
Audit, Grand Lodge Books, certified public accountant	100.00
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings, Advance copies, etc.....	875.00
Entertaining Distinguished guests	75.00
List of Regular Lodges	15.00
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge Proceedings	75.00
Premium Workmen's Compensation 1936-37	53.90
Bond of Grand Secretary	}
Bond for employees of Grand Lodge	
Grand Lodge Dinner	225.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau, Omaha.....	300.00
Expense Com. Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts	200.00
Jewel for Past Grand Master, Chancellor A. Phillips	100.00
Special Dispensation Fees returned:	
Fremont Lodge No. 15	10.00
Wood Lake Lodge No. 221	10.00
Swastika Lodge No. 280	10.00
Monument Lodge No. 293	10.00
Bladen Lodge No. 319	10.00

Refund to Lodges who have made duplicate payments of Initiation Fees	15.00
Office Equipment, Grand Secretary's Office	250.00
Unauthorized Incidental expense under direction of Grand Master	500.00
Special appropriation for overdraft, Grand Lodge officers attending Grand Lodge Functions	53.11
Total	<u>\$25,993.52</u>

MAINTENANCE FUND MASONIC-EASTERN STAR
HOME FOR CHILDREN

Estimated maintenance for the coming fiscal year including necessary repairs and replacements of heating plant or refrigerating units, furniture and fixtures.....\$11,000.00

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

Appropriated for educational and vocational training of children formerly residents of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont.....\$ 1,100.00

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue for use of Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....\$ 1,500.00
 Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund, Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth.... 2,000.00
 Special appropriation, if needed before the end of the coming fiscal year, to amplify existing revenue for use of Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, to be specifically approved by the Grand Master during the present fiscal year. 1,800.00
 Special appropriation, if needed before the end of the coming fiscal year, to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund of the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, said appropriation to be specifically approved by the Grand Master during the present fiscal year..... 2,000.00
 Special appropriation for new laundry equipment at Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth 3,500.00

SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

For payment of premium under blanket position bond subordinate secretaries and treasurers\$ 600.00

CONCLUSION

We advise you that the Budget of all funds has been balanced, that there are no appropriations offered without funds available, and that the accounts throughout all the funds of this Grand Lodge are in order for the usual run of business of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. Clarence T. Spier, 268, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, which was adopted section by section, and as a whole.

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

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

1—Amend Section 57, by adding:

“He shall also report the name of the member of his Lodge who is the holder of the Bronze Jordan Medal; also the date of such member's birth, the date such member was made a Master Mason, and the date upon which such Medal was presented.”

2—Amend Section 8, by adding:

“The Grand Master may appoint not more than 25 Assistant Custodians, to assist the Grand Custodian in supervising the work, lectures, and ritual, and who shall receive the sum of Five Dollars per day, while conducting Schools of Instruction, and who, when attending Grand Lodge, shall receive the same mileage and per diem as the duly accredited representatives to the Grand Lodge, all of which shall be paid by warrants drawn in the regular manner. Local expense and mileage for Schools of Instruction shall be paid by the Lodge for which the School is held.”

3—Amend Section 9 (18) to read as follows:

“(18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of not less than 5, nor more than 25 members, to be appointed by the Grand Master, who shall designate its Chairman.”

4—Amend Section 36:

By substituting the word “Calendar” for the word “Lunar”, in the fifth line of said section.

5—Repeal Section 54 of the By-Laws.

6—Amend Section 106:

By substituting the word “manufacture” for the word “sale”, in the second line of said section.

7—Amend Section 149:

By striking out the words, “to try and”, as such words appear in the second and fourth lines of said section.

8—Amend Section 150-A, to read as follows:

“Entered Apprentice—Fellow Craft—Suspended Mason—Unaffiliated Mason, Trial of—An Entered Apprentice Mason, a Fellow Craft Mason, a suspended Mason, and an unaffiliated Mason, may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason, for any Masonic offense.”

9—Amend Section 160, by adding:

“However, the accused Brother may, in writing, accept or waive the service of notice.”

10—Amend Section 209:

By striking from lines 5, 6, and 7 of said section, the words: "at which the accused, if a resident member, shall be notified to attend."

11—Amend Section 213 (Second paragraph):

By striking from line four, the words: "on unanimous vote", and substitute therefor the words: "upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting."

With reference to the approved decisions of the Grand Master: These decisions require no legislative acts, being merely administrative interpretations of existing law.

Remarks by W. Earl J. Lee, 15, Grand Senior Deacon:

No doubt many others have missed that lovable old character that we usually find around here in the Grand Lodge, and I have looked in vain for the smiling face of W. Brother John B. Lichtenwallner. I have been advised that he is ill. Therefore, I offer this resolution:

RESOLVED, that words of greeting be forwarded by this Grand Lodge to Brother Lichtenwallner, Deputy Custodian, expressing our regret in his absence from this Communication, extending him our sympathy, and wishing him a speedy recovery.

(Seconded and carried).

MOTION

V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, moved that the Grand Lodge send a message of greeting and regret at his inability to be present, to W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler, with the hope that he would soon be restored to full health and strength. Motion unanimously carried.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Past Grand Master Lewis E. Smith, assisted by Past Grand Master, Charles A. Chappell, acting as Grand Marshal, installed all the Grand Officers, for the ensuing year, except the Grand Chaplain, Grand Junior Deacon, and Grand Tyler, who were unable to be present.

MOTION

Past Grand Master Charles A. Chappell moved, that the Grand Master be given authority to install the Grand Junior Deacon, at such time and place as he might elect. Motion carried.

PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master:

My first acquaintance with our Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, Brother Ramsey, was during my term as Deputy Grand Master. At that time, being very anxious to specialize all I possibly could regarding vari-

ous activities of the Grand Lodge, I very gladly accepted an invitation to be present at a meeting of the Masonic Home Board, of which Brother Ramsey was a member. His work on that Board so impressed me that I began to make inquiry as to his fitness for an appointment in the Grand Lodge line, an appointment that I would in all likelihood be called upon to make. Suffice it to say that I found that Will measured up, yes, more than measured up to what I had considered a necessary requirement for the office, and after I was elected Grand Master I was very happy to appoint him Grand Junior Deacon. Brethren, I have never for one moment regretted the choice, and you Brethren who have advanced him along the line from year to year, last year raised him to the highest position in the Grand Lodge, that of Grand Master. The strenuous and wonderful year of work that he has given us, and his masterful conduct of this session is ample evidence that he is a real Mason and a zealous one.

Brother Ramsey, you have had a strenuous year, you have devoted most of your time and talents to the office, you have had many perplexing problems to face, but you have faced them with real Masonic zeal and with the wisdom and dignity of a Grand Master. This Grand Lodge is proud of you and of your accomplishment, and they appreciate sincerely your year's service as Grand Master.

In token of their appreciation I deem it a great privilege to pin upon your breast, and present to you in their behalf, the Jewel of a Past Grand Master.

Now, Will, this does not signify that your services to the Craft are at an end, because this Jewel is the passport into this group of men who comprise the committee on Jurisprudence, where you will find a greater work perhaps than you have in the past.

Remarks by M. W. William C. Ramsey, Past Grand Master:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:

To tell you that I am appreciative of this honor is to express myself mildly, very mildly. It has not been so many years ago that I had a good friend at Plattsmouth who loaned me the money with which to take my degrees, and many months after that two good Brothers, who are sitting here, are the ones who raised me. Little did I think at that time that I ever would attain to what I call the highest honor in Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

My good Brother, Most Worshipful Brother Tapster, will never know how much I appreciate the fact that he gave me the opportunity to serve in the Grand Lodge. I have tried to merit his confidence, although I feel that perhaps I have fallen down on the efforts that I have made during this year. It has been one of the toughest years that any Grand Master ever had, and my greatest wish for my good Brother Chancellor Phillips, Most Worshipful Brother Chancellor Phillips, is that neither he nor any one who follows him will have to do with half the grief, the trouble, the criticism, the complaints, everything to discourage

a person, that I have had this year. I have done the best I could, my Brethren, and as I told you, were it not for the fact that I have appealed to Him who gives strength and wisdom, I never in the world would have been here today. I am appreciative of all that Masonry has done for me, and I believe that with the education that I have had during this last year, and with the kind cooperation of my Brother Masons, that from now on, while I am not holding the official position, I ought to be of some value and a little more service to Freemasonry.

To you, may I say, I thank you.

THE NEW GRAND MASTER

M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Grand Master:

Brethren:

The hour is late, very late, and were I so disposed and capable of making any extended remarks, I would certainly refrain from attempting it at this hour, but I do have a few things that I want to say.

I am perfectly aware of my limitations, and I am making that statement without any hope of building up an alibi for mistakes that I might make in the future. I am ready to rise or fall upon my judgment after I have consulted the Brethren who have preceded me.

We have all heard many times the little poem about the aged man, who, after he had crossed the chasm, decided that he would build a bridge, and you know the story; another man came that way and asked him why he had built the bridge, saying, "You are old now, and you are across the chasm." The story is that he reported his reason for building was that he wanted to make it easier, for those who came after, to cross. I look upon the Past Grand Masters, and particularly Brother Bill, as the bridge builders for me. I know they will support me, and with the support of the loyal crew of my associates who have been installed this evening, together with this body of zealous and loyal members, and I refer particularly to you Brethren who have weathered the storm and stayed for this ceremony, and with the hovering presence and power of the Great Architect of the Universe, I hope to serve you well and faithfully.

I perhaps will be criticized for being over-cautious or conservative; that is my nature, but Brethren, no matter what the criticism is, I must rise or fall on my own judgment, and I shall continue to be cautious and conservative. My caution will be this: I do not expect to make promises that I cannot fulfill. I shall endeavor to be conservative in the use of the money that is set apart to me for my expenses. My reasons for making those statements are these; I may change my mind before my year is over, and I don't want you to be disappointed, seriously, if I should seem to be too negligent in the matter of paying visitations to you on every occasion.

Brethren, Bill's administration here is evidence to me that there is a tremendous call upon the Grand Master for time. The affairs of this institution have become so large and so much involved, particularly during the last few years, that the Grand Master has an enormous

amount of work to do without making visitations for purely social purposes. I shall hope to take care in some way of every service required by the ritual, and I hope you will bear with me. I ask the loyal support and the kind consideration of the Brethren of this great institution.

M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master:

Perhaps enough has been said of a complimentary nature as to our outgoing Grand Master. Nevertheless some of the Brethren sitting around me thought that in view of what has been said, another word might be added without hurting anything.

Now, Most Worshipful Brother Ramsey, I know perhaps a little more of what he has been through than some of you. Brother Lew Smith, when he was Grand Master, had a tough job, but that of Brother Ramsey has been many times worse. I know that it has cost him not only time and money, which we all expect to lose when we take the job and think nothing of it, but many friends and many sleepless nights, worrying about it. He has taken the right road that the Grand Lodge has so willingly backed him up and supported him on, which will be a wonderful benefit to us all in many years to come. It is not time for an extended talk; I am not going to try to make one, but I quote a few lines that I can remember that go like this:

"For every man there openeth a high way and a low."

"And every man decides the way his soul shall go."

Our Most Worshipful Brother decided the way the Grand Lodge should go, and he translated for the world's soul, the world's spirit, the things that we all can have. He placed our feet on the high road and not the low road, and as time passes on you will be thankful to him for it, to a greater degree than I can possibly express.


THANKS

Past Grand Master Archie M. Smith moved that the very appreciative thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the Shrine Chanters of Tangier Temple, for the delightful music rendered at the Grand Lodge dinner; also to Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent of the Nebraska Masonic Home, for showing the motion pictures taken of the residents at the Home. Motion carried.

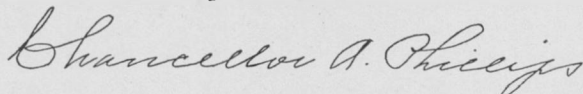
GRAND LODGE CLOSED

At 6:30 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, after prayer by W. Luther M. Kuhns, Acting Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.

Attest:



Grand Secretary.



Grand Master.

ADDENDA TO THE LAW

Including amendments adopted since the publication of the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, edition of 1934.

Sec. 8, second paragraph:

The Grand Master may appoint not more than 25 Assistant Custodians, to assist the Grand Custodian in supervising the work, lectures, and ritual, and who shall receive the sum of five dollars per day, while conducting Schools of Instruction, and who, when attending Grand Lodge, shall receive the same mileage and per diem as the duly accredited representatives to the Grand Lodge, all of which shall be paid by warrants drawn in the regular manner. Local expense and mileage for Schools of Instruction shall be paid by the Lodge for which the School is held.

Section 9.—Enumeration and Appointment.—The committees of this Grand Lodge shall consist of the following: (1) Jurisprudence, (2) Codification of the Law, (3) Foreign Correspondence, (4) Fraternal Dead, (5) Relief and Care of Orphans, (6) Grievances, (7) Doings of Grand Officers, (8) Finance, (9) Charters and Dispensations, (10) Credentials, (11) Grand Lodge Office, (12) Pay-Roll, (13) Visiting Brethren, (14) Unfinished Business, (15) Promotion of the World's Peace, (16) Children's Homes, (17) Temple Building Advisory Committee, which Committee shall consist of three members, each to serve for a period of three years, and who shall be appointed for such terms as shall retire one member thereof annually, (18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of not less than 5, nor more than 25 members, to be appointed by the Grand Master, who shall designate its chairman.

The committee numbered (1) above shall consist of all the Past Grand Masters in attendance, with the junior as chairman. Each of the other committees except (5) and (16) shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, and shall be appointed by the Grand Master as follows: The committees numbered (2) to (5) above, inclusive, the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace numbered (15) and the Committee on Masonic Education numbered (18) shall be appointed within ten days after his installation, and the remaining committees at least twenty days before each annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master shall appoint from time to time such committees for the purpose of conducting Masonic trials as in his judgment shall be deemed advisable; each committee shall consist of not less than three nor more than five disinterested Master Masons. Said committee shall be styled "Trial Commission."

Section 36.—Petition for Dispensation.—A petition for a dispensation for a new lodge must be presented for the recommendation of the nearest chartered lodge, or lodges if in a city having more than one lodge, and must be presented to the lodge at a regular meeting, be referred to a committee, lie over one calendar month, and be acted upon at a subsequent regular meeting of the lodge. A brother who signs a petition for a dispensation may not vote in his lodge on the question of recommending the petition. The action of the lodge or lodges shall be

advisory only, and the Grand Master shall issue the dispensation only when a thorough investigation shall satisfy him that it will be for the best interest of the Fraternity.

Section 54 is repealed.

Section 57.—Returns to Grand Lodge.—The Secretary of each chartered lodge shall include in the annual returns, which shall be made out and transmitted to the Grand Secretary, on or before the tenth day of February, a statement of all work done during the preceding Masonic year, including the names of all those elected, initiated, passed, raised, affiliated, suspended, expelled, reinstated, rejected, and deceased, with the dates of same; also the name, number, and location of the lodge from which each member may come by affiliation. The Secretary shall also report to the Grand Secretary the names of all members of his lodge who have been called to military service in the army or navy of the United States, and the names of such Brethren shall be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge under the title of the Roll of Honor. Each name shall be written with one given name in full. The returns shall also show the amount of the delinquent dues and the number of members who are delinquent, and shall also show the amount of insurance on real and personal property belonging to the lodge, the names of the companies in which the insurance is carried, with the amount in each and the date to which the premiums are paid. Dues shall be reported as delinquent when they remain unpaid after the end of the Masonic year in which they are assessed.

He shall also report the name of the member of his Lodge who is the holder of the Bronze Jordan Medal; also the date of such member's birth, the date such member was made a Master Mason, and the date upon which such Medal was presented.

Sec. 59-A, 11th paragraph:

Provided that the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Senior Warden, and the Grand Junior Warden, may determine the advisability of obtaining a surety bond, from a company legally issuing such bonds, for any one year, and, in the event of the obtaining of such bond, payment of the premium therefor shall be made from this trust fund, such premium not to exceed the rate of 20 cents for each One Hundred Dollars, or portion thereof, of the face amount of such bond, said bond so furnished to be conditioned for the full protection of the Grand Lodge and the several subordinate Lodges.

Sec. 66.—All those, hereinafter initiated, passed, and raised, shall become proficient in each degree, and shall give proof thereof by examination in open Lodge. After such examination, the Master may declare the brother proficient. Such declaration and the recording of the proficiency of the brother shall be made in the degree in which the examination is made, providing no objection is raised; if objection is made and it becomes necessary to put the question to a vote the ballot shall be determined in a lodge of Master Masons. Whereupon the Master shall put the question: "Is the brother proficient?" and this question shall be decided by a majority vote of the members present.

2—Examination of all those hereafter raised to the degree of a Master Mason shall be had not later than ninety days following the conferring of said degree, but the lodge may for good cause shown extend the time, but not for more than six months after the degree is conferred; provided, that the Grand Master may extend the time for good cause shown.

3—An unaffiliated Master Mason in good standing in the Fraternity is entitled to be instructed and examined in any lodge as to his proficiency in the degree of a Master Mason, and upon being found proficient, this fact should be certified to the lodge electing him to membership.

4—Provided, that in exceptional cases, for good cause shown, the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this section.

Section 106.—Grounds for Disqualification.—A lodge cannot initiate anyone who is engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, nor one who is engaged in the sale of such intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor one who cannot read or write, nor one having physical imperfections which impair his ability to support himself and family, or by reason of which he is unable to conform to all of our peculiar rites and ceremonies. Provided, however, the provision last above named, referring to such physical imperfections, shall not apply to a candidate to be initiated in a lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction, at the request of and for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of any other Grand Jurisdiction; the matter of the qualifications of such candidate being exclusive with such other Grand Jurisdiction of such candidate. But a physical disability occurring after initiation, to any candidate, under this Grand Jurisdiction, will not prevent advancement.

Section 149.—Extent.—A Lodge has the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any member thereof, wherever he may reside, for any Masonic offense he may have committed anywhere.

It is also the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any other Mason, whether affiliated or not, resident of or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any Masonic offense committed within its jurisdiction, unless he is a member of another Lodge in its concurrent jurisdiction, in which case his own Lodge shall have that power and duty.

When charges are filed against an officer of a Lodge, the Grand Master may arrest the jewel of any such officer, and suspend him from the exercise of the duties of his office, particularly in cases where he is charged with a Masonic offense involving scandalous conduct tending to bring the fraternity into disrepute.

Section 150-A—Entered Apprentice—Fellow Craft—Suspended Mason, Trial of.—An Entered Apprentice Mason, a Fellow Craft Mason, a suspended Mason, and an unaffiliated Mason, may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason who is affiliated, for any Masonic offense.

Section 160.—Notice to Accused.—Such notice to the accused, if he is in the jurisdiction of the lodge in which charges are filed and his residence is known, shall be served upon him personally at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing and trial. If he is not in

such jurisdiction the notice may be served by mailing the same to him in the United States mail, addressed to him at his last known residence at least twenty days before such date, if his last known residence is within the State of Nebraska, or at least thirty days before such date if such residence is without the State of Nebraska, but in the United States, or at least ninety days before such date if such last known residence is in a foreign country; and a copy of the notice shall be likewise served upon the accuser; and if the residence of the accused be unknown, the commission may proceed to examine the charges *ex parte*. Any notice served by mail shall be registered, with request for return of registry receipt. Proof of service of the foregoing notices must be made and filed with the trial commission before it acquires jurisdiction to take testimony or proceed with the trial; or, if the residence of the accused is unknown, proof of that fact must be filed in the form of an affidavit of the Secretary of the lodge. However, the accused Brother may, in writing, accept or waive the service of notice.

Section 209.—Petition for Restoration.—An expelled Mason seeking restoration shall petition the lodge from which he was expelled for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge for his restoration. Said petition shall be referred to a committee, lie over for a report for one month, and be acted upon at a regular meeting. If such petition be concurred in by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting of the lodge, the same shall be so endorsed under seal, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least ten days before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Provided, that in case such lodge has become extinct, said petition may be made directly to the Grand Lodge, with a statement of the facts, and upon favorable action thereon, the brother shall have the status of a non-affiliated Mason.

Section 213.—(Second paragraph).—If the dues for which the brother shall have been suspended shall not be paid within three years from date of suspension, reinstatement shall not be had except upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, of the subordinate lodge and approval by the Grand Master. Each application for such reinstatement shall be accompanied by a statement showing the financial and physical condition of the applicant and of his immediate family. It shall be the duty of the lodge in which such applicant shall have been suspended, to carefully inquire into and ascertain all the facts in connection with such application and submit the same to the Grand Master with such application, so that as far as possible he may arrive at a full understanding whether such applicant will probably become a charge on the fraternity. To assist the Grand Master in arriving at such understanding, he shall appoint a standing committee of three, advisory to the Grand Master to which the application and all matters pertaining thereto shall be referred, and such committee shall secure such other information as in its discretion may be deemed advisable, and report to the Grand Master its recommendation.

In Memoriam

To the Distinguished Dead

of other

Grand Jurisdictions

This page is

Fraternally and Affectionately

Dedicated.

In Memoriam

This page is fraternally and affectionately dedicated
to the memory of
Six Hundred and Six
Beloved Brethren
of this Grand Jurisdiction
who will be seen on earth no more.

*“Light rest the ashes upon thee and may
the sunshine of Heaven beam bright at thy waking.”*

VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 57 Years.	1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88- 89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03- 04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31-32-35.
Henry H. Wilson, 41 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- 27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36.
John Finch, 38 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- 30-31-32-33-34-35-36.
Benjamin F. Pitman, 37 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- 31-32-33-34-35-36.
Edwin C. Yont, 35 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- 33-34-35-36.
James R. Cain, (Jr.) 35 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- 33-34-35-36.
Lewis E. Smith, 34 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- 34-35-36.
Harry A. Cheney, 33 Years.	1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29-31-32-33-34- 35-36.
Andrew H. Viele, 28 Years.	1907-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22- 23-24-25-26-28-29-30-32-33-34-35-36.
Ambrose C. Epperson, 24 Years.	1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24- 26-27-28-29-31-32-33-35.
Charles A. Chappell, 24 Years.	1912-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36.
George Allen Beecher, 23 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-21-22-23-28- 29-30-31-32-33-34-36.
Frederic L. Temple, 23 Years.	1906-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-22-24- 26-28-32-33-34-35-36.
Robert R. Dickson, 23 Years.	1912-13-15-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-33-34-35-36.
Edwin D. Crites, 23 Years.	1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33-35-36.
Harry S. Villars, 22 Years.	1913-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-34-35-36.

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
JOHN J. TOOLEY.....	Died July 31st, 1934.....	(54th) ..1919
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
1928 E St., 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
Postoffice Bldg., Omaha		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th).....	1920
200 Union State Bank Bldg.		
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
1735 Euclid Ave., Lincoln		
JOHN R. TAPSTER	(66th).....	1931
North Bend		
RALPH O. CANADAY.....	(68th).....	1933
Hastings		
ARCHIE M. SMITH.....	(69th).....	1933
Pender		
VIRGIL R. JOHNSON.....	(70th).....	1934
Beatrice		
WILLIAM C. RAMSEY.....	(71st).....	1935
816 Omaha National Bank, Omaha		

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	Woodleif A. Thomas	Little Rock.
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro.	Daniel C. Trindade.....	Rio de Janeiro, Box. 2215.
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Joao Pessoa	Paraiba, P. O. Box 3.
British Columbia ..	William A. DeWolf-Smith.	New Westminster.
California	John Whicher	Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
Canada	William M. Logan	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile	R. Castro Oliveira	Santiago.
Colorado	Charles A. Patton	Masonic Temple, Denver
Colombia National Grand Lodge	Allen Gomes Casseres, Apt. 333	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	Dr. C. Alcivar Z.	Masonic Temple, Guayaquil.
Egypt	Hassan Husni Fahmi.....	P. O. Box 148, Cairo.
England	Philip Colville Smith ..	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	J. S. B. Moyer	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	Al. E. Orton, Shubert Bldg.	Louisville.
Louisiana	D. Peter Laguens, Jr.	Masonic Temple, New Orleans.
Maine	Convers E. Leach	Portland.
Manitoba	J. H. G. Russell	Masonic Temple, Winnipeg.
Maryland	Harry C. Mueller	Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick W. Hamilton ..	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico, (YorkGr.Ldg)	Fred T. Berger, Apt. 1986.	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	Masonic Temple, Reno.
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	H. A. Lamb	P. O. Box 1684, Wellington, 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	Tomas Paredes	Box 350, Panama.
Pennsylvania	John A. Perry	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands ..	Newton C. Comfort	P. O. Box 990, Manila.
Prince Edward Island	Charles M. Williams	Charlottetown.
Puerto Rico	F. G. Perez Almiroty.....	San Juan.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES
OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES—(Concluded)

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	P. O. Box 3172, Montreal.
Queensland	Leslie P. Marks	Brisbane.
Rhode Island	Harold L. McAuslan	Freemasons Hall, Providence.
Saskatchewan	William B. Tate	Masonic Temple, Regina.
Scotland	Thomas G. Winning	Freemasons Hall, 96 George St. Edinburgh.
South Australia	Charles R. J. Glover	Freemasons Hall, Adelaide.
South Carolina	T. Alex Heise	Columbia.
South Dakota	W. D. Swain	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

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	Date Appointed
Alabama	Theophilus C. Wilson, 33.	Grand Island	Feb. 10, 1933
Alberta	Earl M. Bolen 130	Ulysses	May 2, 1924
Arizona	Charles E. Gallagher, 219.	Coleridge	Aug. 22, 1906
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage, 3.	Omaha	Sept. 14, 1928
Brazil, Gr. Lodge of Rio de Janeiro	Robert M. Packard, 91.	Oakland	Jan. 3, 1936
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Benjamin F. Eyre, 1.	Omaha	Jan. 3, 1936
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.	Byron S. Peterson, 25.	Omaha	May 16, 1936
Colorado	Edgar F. Snavely, 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	Luke H. Cheney, 135.	McCook	June 13, 1936
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of.	Charles A. Smith, 166.	Lincoln	Feb. 15, 1930
Delaware	Carroll D. Evans, Sr., 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	William A. Robertson, 6.	Plattsmouth	Oct. 12, 1934
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	Earl J. Lee, 15	Fremont	Apr. 9, 1934
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 E. Johnson, 26.	Beatrice	Oct. 10, 1931
New Jersey	Edwin G. Whitford, 9	Falls City	Mar. 21, 1921
New So. Wales	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78.	Albion	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, 1929
Ohio	B. Frank Butler, 150.	Cambridge	June 13, 1936
Oklahoma	Verne M. Tyrrell, 203.	Pender	July 6, 1933
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre, 268	Omaha	Nov. 18, 1925
Panama	Walter R. Raecke, 36	Central City	Apr. 8, 1935
Philippine Islands	John S. Hedelund, 268.	Omaha	Sept. 10, 1934
P. Edward Island	Frederic L. Temple, 61.	North Platte	July 13, 1933
Puerto Rico	Seward E. Cogswell, 36.	Central City	April 7, 1928
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites, 158	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Queensland	Charles C. McEndree, 36.	Central City	July 1, 1936
Rhode Island	Robert E. Bosworth, 15.	Fremont	July 12, 1931
Saskatchewan	Oliver C. Dovey, 6.	Plattsmouth	June 16, 1936
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. Davisson, 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	James G. Rast.....	Birmingham	Feb. 17, 1936
Alberta	Frank Barnhouse	Edmonton	May 2, 1921
Arizona	Stanley Wilcox Coon	Duncan	Dec. 3, 1928
Arkansas	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29, 1928
Brazil, Gr. Lodge of Rio de Janeiro	Manoel Goncalves Pecego.	Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 30, 1935
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Luiz Carrilho do Rego Barros	Joao, Pessoa	Dec. 30, 1935
British Columbia.	Edward B. Paul	Victoria	Oct. 26, 1908
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...	Luis Alfredo Bernal.....	Barranquilla	Dec. 30, 1935
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	Ibrahim F. K. Pacha.....	Alexandria	Oct. 10, 1933
England	Basil Blackett	9 Seymour St., London	June 7, 1934
Florida			
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	Alfred M. Glosbrenner..	Indianapolis	Mar. 29, 1934
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	Hugh McKenzie	Winnipeg	Nov. 5, 1935
Maryland	William F. Broenning	Baltimore	July 25, 1919
Massachusetts	Roscoe Pound	Cambridge	May 1, 1929
Mexico	John Graham	Monterrey, N. L. ..	Mar. 21, 1936
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.	John O. Lovejoy	Bristol	April 14, 1934
New Jersey	Robert J. Hanna	Clifton	Oct. 25, 1916
New So. Wales	E. Gillman Moon	Masonic Hall, Sydney	Aug. 9, 1934
New York.....	Ludwig F. Brauns	55 John St., New York	Jan. 27, 1936
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	George W. Joseph	Portland	Dec. 4, 1933
Panama	Theodore Thompson	David	Apr. 5, 1935
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila	Nov. 14, 1913
P. Edward Island	George S. Sharpe	Charlottetown	May 22, 1933
Puerto Rico	F. G. Perez Almiroty	San Juan	June 7, 1934
Quebec	Alex Nickle	Montreal	Jan. 31, 1934
Queensland	Harry Hill	Brisbane	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island.....	Raymond L. Vaughan	Providence	June 6, 1935

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Saskatchewan . . .	Mark Musk	Prince Albert	July 1, 1936
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 . .	Albert Ohman	13 Havelock St., West Perth	Aug. 10, 1934
West Virginia . . .	Charles E. Bailey	Sisterville	June 17, 1910
Wisconsin	Frank E. Noyes	Marinette	Dec. 23, 1904

NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

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 Pawnee, 23.
 Perkins, 308.
 Peru, 14.
 Pilot, 240.
 Pioneer, 322.
 Plainview, 204.
 Platte Valley, 32.
 Plattsmouth, 6.
 Plumbline, 214.
 Polk, 311.
 Pomegranate, 110.
 Ponca, 101.
 Porter, 106.

- Potter, 313.
Prudence, 179.
Purity, 198.
Pythagoras, 156.
- Ramah, 275.
Rawalt, 138.
Relief, 219.
Republican, 98.
Right Angle, 303.
Riverside, 269.
Riverton, 63.
Robert Burns, 173.
Robert W. Furnas, 265.
Rob Morris, 46.
Roman Eagle, 203.
Ruskin, 304.
- Saint Johns, 25.
Saint Paul, 82.
Samaritan, 158.
Scotts Bluff, 201.
Scribner, 132.
Seneca, 284.
Shelton, 99.
Signal, 193.
- Siloam, 147.
Silver, 266.
Silver Cord, 224.
Sioux, 277.
Solar, 134.
Solomon, 10.
Springfield, 112.
Square, 151.
Star, 88.
Stella, 105.
Sterling, 70.
Stromsburg, 126.
Superior, 121.
Sutherland, 299.
Swastika, 280.
- Table Rock, 108.
Tecumseh, 17.
Tekamah, 31.
Temple, 175.
Thistle, 61.
Trestle Board, 162.
Trowel, 71.
Tuscan, 130.
Tyre, 85.
Tyrian, 243.
- Union, 287.
Unity, 163.
Upright, 137.
Utica, 96.
- Valley, 157.
Victory, 310.
- Wahoo, 59.
Wallace, 279.
Washington, 21.
Waterloo, 102.
Wauneta, 217.
Wausa, 251.
Wayne, 120.
Western, 140.
Western Star, 2.
William E. Hill, 307.
Winnebago, 309.
Wisner, 114.
Wolbach, 292.
Wood Lake, 221.
Wymore, 104.
- York, 56.
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.
 Blue Hill, 129.
 Blue Springs, 85.
 Bradshaw, 255.
 Bridgeport, 285.
 Brock, 162.
 Broken Bow, 148.
 Brownville, 4.
 Burchard, 137.
 Burwell, 200.
 Butte, 233.

 Callaway, 207.
 Cambridge, 150.
 Carleton, 199.
 Cedar Bluffs, 215.
 Central City, 36.
 Ceresco, 229.
 Chadron, 158.
 Chapman, 239.
 Chappell, 205.
 Chester, 298.
 Clarks, 134.
 Clay Center, 139.
 Coleridge, 219.
 College View, 320.
 Columbus, 323.
 Cook, 231.
 Cortland, 194.
 Cowles, 296.
 Cozad, 188.
 Craig, 241.
 Crawford, 181.
 Creighton, 100.
 Crete, 37.
 Crofton, 273.
 Culbertson, 174.
 Curtis, 168.

 Dakota City, 5.
 Dalton, 321.
 Danbury, 185.
 Davenport, 154.
 David City, 51.
 Decatur, 88.
 DeWitt, 111.
 Diller, 206.
 Doniphan, 86.
 Douglas, 237.
 Dunbar, 272.

 Edgar, 67.
 Elgin, 276.
 Elk Creek, 90.
 Elm Creek, 133.
 Elmwood, 209.
 Elwood, 167.
 Emerson, 220.
 Ewing, 156.
 Exeter, 283.

 Fairbury, 35.
 Fairfield, 84.
 Fairmont, 48.
 Falls City, 9.
 Filley, 175.
 Florence, (Omaha), 281.
 Fort Calhoun, 10.
 Franklin, 264.
 Fremont, 15.
 Friend, 73.
 Fullerton, 89.

 Gandy, 190.
 Geneva, 79.
 Genoa, 125.
 Gering, 201.
 Gibbon, 189.
 Giltner, 223.
 Gordon, 195.
 Gothenburg, 249.
 Grafton, 172.
 Grand Island, 33, 318.
 Grant, 308.
 Greenwood, 163.
 Gresham, 197.
 Guide Rock, 128.

 Hampton, 245.
 Hardy, 117.
 Harrison, 277.
 Hartington, 155.
 Harvard, 44.
 Hastings, 50, 317.
 Havelock, 250.
 Hay Springs, 177.
 Hebron, 43.
 Herman, 222.
 Hickman, 256.
 Hildreth, 252.
 Holbrook, 257.
 Holdrege, 146.
 Hooper, 72.
 Hubbell, 92.
 Humboldt, 40.
 Huntley, 270.
 Hyannis, 234.

 Imperial, 198.
 Indianola, 262.

 Juniata, 42.

 Kearney, 46.
 Kenesaw, 144.

 Kennard, 232.
 Kimball, 294.

 Laurel, 248.
 Leigh, 193.
 Lexington, 61.
 Liberty, 152.
 Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227,
 250, 297, 300, 314, 320.
 Litchfield, 278.
 Lodgepole, 306.
 Long Pine, 136.
 Loup City, 106.
 Lyman, 322.
 Lynch, 312.
 Lyons, 240.

 Madison, 113.
 Mason City, 170.
 McCook, 135.
 Merna, 171.
 Milford, 30.
 Minatare, 295.
 Minden, 127.
 Mitchell, 263.
 Morrill, 271.
 Mullen, 282.

 Nebraska City, 2.
 Nehawka, 246.
 Neligh, 71.
 Nelson 77.
 Nemaha, 29.
 Newman Grove, 305.
 Niobrara, 87.
 Norfolk, 55.
 North Bend, 119.
 North Platte, 32.

 Oak, 243.
 Oakland, 91.
 Ogallala, 159.
 Ohiowa, 182.
 Omaha, 1, 3, 11, 25, 184, 268,
 281, 288, 290, 302, 308.
 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.

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|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Republican City, 98. | Stanton, 41. | Valley, 310. |
| Reynolds, 160. | Stella, 105. | Valparaiso, 151. |
| Rising City, 81. | Sterling, 70. | Wahoo, 59. |
| Riverton, 63. | Stockville, 196. | Wakefield, 83. |
| Rulo, 13. | Stratton, 173. | Wallace, 279. |
| Rushville, 169. | Stromsburg, 126. | Walthill, 274. |
| Ruskin, 304. | Stuart, 147. | Waterloo, 102. |
| | Sumner, 212. | Wauneta, 217. |
| Saint Edward, 230. | Superior, 121. | Wausa, 251. |
| Saint Paul, 82. | Surprise, 130. | Wayne, 120. |
| Sargent, 280. | Sutherland, 299. | Weeping Water, 97. |
| Schuyler, 34. | Sutton, 49. | Western, 140. |
| Scotia, 191. | Syracuse, 57. | West Point, 27. |
| Scottsbluff, 265. | | Wilber, 64. |
| Scribner, 132. | Table Rock, 108. | Wilcox, 226. |
| Seneca, 284. | Tecumseh, 17. | Wilsonville, 157. |
| Seward, 38. | Tekamah, 31. | Winnebago, 309. |
| Shelby, 161. | Tilden, 166. | Winside, 235. |
| Shelton, 99. | Tobias, 149. | Winer, 114. |
| Sidney, 75. | | Wolbach, 292. |
| Silver Creek, 266. | Ulysses, 187. | Wood Lake, 221. |
| South Side, (Omaha), 184 | University Place, 227. | Wood River, 211. |
| South Sioux City, 316. | Utica, 96. | Wymore, 104. |
| Spencer, 261. | | |
| Springfield, 112. | Valentine, 192. | York, 56. |

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

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|---|--|--|
| Adams, 42, 50, 144, 317. | Gage, 26, 85, 104, 152, 165, 175, 194, 214. | Otoe, 2, 57, 237, 272, 287, 307. |
| Antelope, 71, 276, 291. | Garden, 286. | |
| Boone, 78, 143, 230. | Garfield, 200. | Pawnee, 23, 108, 137. |
| Box Butte, 183. | Gosper, 167. | Perkins, 308. |
| Boyd, 233, 261, 312. | Grant, 234. | Phelps, 146, 275. |
| Brown, 136, 224. | Greeley, 191, 292. | Pierce, 153, 204, 247. |
| Buffalo, 46, 99, 133, 189, 289. | Hall, 33, 86, 211, 318. | Platte, 323. |
| Burt, 31, 88, 91, 240, 241. | Hamilton, 62, 68, 223, 245. | Polk, 65, 126, 161, 311. |
| Butler, 51, 81, 130, 187. | Harlan, 60, 98, 116, 270. | Red Willow, 135, 185, 228, 262. |
| Cass, 6, 97, 163, 209, 246. | Hitchcock, 173, 174, 216. | Richardson, 9, 13, 40, 105, 254. |
| Cedar, 155, 202, 219, 248. | Holt, 95, 147, 156, 164. | |
| Chase, 198, 217. | Hooker, 232. | Saline, 37, 64, 73, 111, 140, 149. |
| Cherry, 192, 221. | Howard, 82. | Sarpy, 39, 112. |
| Cheyenne, 75, 306, 313, 321. | Jefferson, 35, 160, 206. | Saunders, 59, 110, 151, 215, 229. |
| Clay, 44, 49, 67, 84, 139. | Johnson, 17, 70, 90, 231. | Scottsbluff, 201, 263, 265, 271, 295, 322. |
| Colfax, 34, 193. | Kearney, 127, 226. | Seward, 30, 38, 96, 179, 259 |
| Cuming, 27, 114, 145, 253. | Keith, 159. | Sheridan, 169, 177, 195. |
| Custer, 148, 170, 171, 176, 207, 225, 258, 280. | Kimball, 294. | Sherman, 106, 278. |
| Dakota, 5, 316. | Knox, 87, 100, 218, 251, 273. | Sioux, 277. |
| Dawes, 158, 181. | Lancaster, 19, 54, 94, 210, 227, 250, 256, 297, 300, 314, 320. | Stanton, 41. |
| Dawson, 61, 188, 212, 249, 267. | Lincoln, 32, 279, 299. | Thayer, 43, 74, 92, 154, 199, 298. |
| Deuel, 205. | Logan, 190. | Thomas, 284. |
| Dixon, 83, 101, 220, 236. | Madison, 55, 113, 166, 305. | Thurston, 203, 274, 309. |
| Dodge, 15, 72, 119, 132. | Merrick, 36, 134, 239, 266, 315. | Valley, 103, 208. |
| Douglas, 1, 3, 11, 25, 102, 184, 268, 281, 288, 290, 302, 303, 310. | Morrill, 285, 301. | Washington, 10, 21, 52, 222, 232. |
| Dundy, 180. | Nance, 89, 125, 269. | Wayne, 120, 235. |
| Fillmore, 48, 79, 172, 182, 283. | Nemaha, 4, 14, 29, 124, 162. | Webster, 53, 128, 129, 296, 319. |
| Franklin, 63, 252, 264. | Nuckolls, 77, 117, 121, 243, 304. | York, 56, 197, 255. |
| Frontier, 168, 196. | | |
| Furnas, 93, 138, 150, 157, 257, 293. | | |

EXTINCT NEBRASKA LODGES, U. D. OR CHARTERED

- Adams, U. D., (extinct).
 Adoniram, 159, (extinct).
 Ainsworth, U. D., (131).
 (extinct).
 Allen, U. D., (236).
 Anchor, 142, (extinct).
 Arapahoe, 109, (extinct).
 Ark and Anchor, 131, (ext).
 Armada, U. D., (extinct).
 Ashland, 18, (extinct).
 Bannack City, U. D.,
 (extinct).
 Battle Creek, U. D., (ext).
 Beaver, U. D., (179).
 Beaver Valley, U. D.,
 (230).
 Belgrade, U. D., (269).
 Bell Creek, U. D., (241).
 Benkelman, U. D., (180).
 Benson, U. D., (290).
 Blue Springs, U. D., (85).
 Brainard, 115, (extinct).
 Bromfield, U. D., (ext).
 Bromfield, U. D., (223).
 Burchard, U. D., (137).
 Burnett, U. D., (166).
 Butte, U. D., (233).
 Carleton, U. D., (199).
 Cedar, U. D., (13).
 Cedar Bluffs, U. D., (215).
 Cedar Rapids, U. D.,
 (143).
 Central City, U. D., (ext).
 Ceresco, U. D., (229).
 Chadron, U. D., (158).
 Chapman, U. D., (239).
 Columbus, U. D., (ext).
 Columbus, U. D., (58).
 Columbus, 8, (extinct).
 Crab Orchard, U. D.,
 (238), ext.
 Crawford, U. D., (181).
 Cuming City, U. D., (21).
 Custer, U. D., (148).
 Dakota, (5).
 Danbury, U. D., (185).
 Davenport, U. D., (154).
 Decatur, 7, (extinct).
 Doric, 118, (extinct).
 Douglas, U. D., (237).
 Eureka, 16, (extinct).
 Ewing, U. D., (156).
 Exeter, U. D., (extinct).
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).
 Firth, U. D., 66 (ext.)
 Fortitude, 69 (ext.)
 Genoa, U. D., (125).
 Gibbon, (see 46).
 Gibbon, U. D., (189).
 Giddings, (2).
 Grant, U. D., (34).
 Grant, U. D., (186).
 Greenwood, U. D., (163).
 Gresham, U. D., (197).
 Hamilton, U. D., (68).
 Harmony, U. D., (ext).
 Hermon, U. D., (231).
 Hesperia, 178, (ext).
 Hillsdale, U. D., (29).
 Holdrege, U. D., (146).
 Hyannis, U. D., (234).
 Idaho, U. D., (extinct).
 Imperial, U. D., (198).
 Indianola, 123, (extinct).
 Ithmar, 238, (extinct).
 Jasper, 122, (extinct).
 Jephtha, U. D., (264).
 Johnson, U. D., 141, (ext).
 *Joppa, 76, (Consolidated)
 Lafayette, 24, (extinct).
 Lebanon, 58, (extinct).
 Leigh, U. D., (193).
 Liberty, U. D., (152).
 Livingstone, 66, (ext).
 Loup Fork, U. D., 8, (ext.)
 Mackey, U. D., (242).
 Macoy, 22 (extinct).
 Magic City, U. D., (184).
 Miller, 213, (ext).
 Monitor, U. D., (ext).
 Morrill, U. D., (271).
 Nebraska City, 12 (ext).
 Norfolk, U. D., (55).
 North Loup, U. D., (142),
 extinct.
 Odell, U. D., 122, (ext.)
 Ohiowa, U. D., (182).
 Orion, 242, (ext.)
 Overton, U. D., (267).
 Oxford, U. D., (138).
 Pacific, U. D., (310).
 Palestine, U. D., (ext.)
 Palmyra, 45, (ext.)
 Pawnee City, U. D., (23).
 Peru, U. D., (ext.)
 Plumb, 186, (ext.)
 Reynolds, U. D., (160).
 Rising, U. D., (31).
 Rising Star, U. D., 20,
 (extinct).
 Rock Bluff, 20, (ext.)
 Rocky Mountain, 8,
 (transferred).
 Salem, 47, (ext.)
 Saline, U. D., (73).
 Saline, U. D., (101).
 Saline, U. D., (118).
 Samuel W. Hayes, U. D.,
 (287).
 Scotia, U. D., (191).
 Seward, U. D., (38).
 Shelby, U. D., (161).
 Shickley, U. D., 178,
 (extinct).
 Silver Creek, U. D., (ext.)
 Sincerity, 244, (ext).
 Square & Compass, 213, ext.
 Stanton, U. D., (41).
 Steele City, 107, (ext.)
 Stockville, U. D., (196).
 Summit, 7, (transferred).
 Summit, 141, (extinct).
 Syracuse, U. D., (57).
 Talmage, U. D., (162).
 Temple, U. D., (5).
 Tobias, U. D., (149).
 Trenton, U. D., (ext).
 Trilumular, U. D., (210).
 Ulysses, U. D., (187).
 Valentine, U. D., (113).
 Valparaiso, U. D., (151).
 Waco, 80 (ext.)
 Weeping Water, U. D., (97)
 Wilcox, U. D., (226).
 Winside, U. D., (235).
 Winter Creek, U. D., (265)
 Wyoming, 28 (transferred)
 Zeredatha, U. D., (98) (ext.)

*Joppa Lodge No. 76, consolidated with Franklin Lodge No. 264.

EXTINCT NEBRASKA LODGES

NAME	LOCATION	DATE OF BECOMING EXTINCT
Decatur No. 7.....	Decatur	June 18, 1873
Columbus No. 8	Columbus	June 25, 1868
Nebraska City No. 12....	Nebraska City	March 10, 1903
Eureka No. 16	Arago	December 23, 1875
Ashland No. 18	Ashland	August 17, 1881
Rock Bluff No. 20	Rock Bluff	July 16, 1884
Macy No. 22	Plattsmouth	December 31, 1877
Lafayette No. 24	Lafayette Pet. (later Grant) ..	March 27, 1877
Palmyra No. 45	Palmyra	November 20, 1901
Salem No. 47	Salem	June 18, 1891
Lebanon No. 58	Columbus	June 6, 1928
Livingstone No. 66	Firth	June 5, 1907
Fortitude No. 69	Ulysses	July 14, 1887
*Joppa No. 76	Bloomington	October 18, 1934
Waco No. 80	Waco	January 31, 1885
Steele City No. 107.....	Steele City	August 13, 1902
Arapahoe No. 109	Arapahoe	June 8, 1904
Brainard No. 115.....	Brainard	September 5, 1903
Doric No. 118.....	Dorchester	June 4, 1930
Jasper No. 122	Odell	April 24, 1901
Indianola No. 123.....	Indianola	June 8, 1904
Ark & Anchor No. 131....	Ainsworth	September 26, 1890
Summit No. 141	Johnson	February 5, 1900
Anchor No. 142	North Loup	June 5, 1901
Hesperia No. 178.....	Shickley	September 9, 1905
Plumb No. 186	Grant	November 15, 1897
Square & Compass No. 213.	Miller	June 6, 1918
Ithmar No. 238	Crab Orchard	February 9, 1903
Orion No. 242	Ravenna	July 6, 1904
Sincerity No. 244	Battle Creek	June 6, 1928
Springview No. 260	Springview	August 6, 1920

*Joppa Lodge No. 76, Bloomington, was consolidated with Franklin Lodge No. 264, under name, number, and title of Franklin Lodge No. 264, Franklin, Nebraska, October 18, 1934.

LODGES ORGANIZED IN TERRITORY OTHER THAN NEBRASKA

NAME OF LODGE	LOCATION
Summit No. 7	Parkville, Colorado...Instituted May 6, 1861. Chartered June 5, 1861. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado, August 2, 1861.
Rocky Mountain No. 8....	Gold Hill, Colorado..Instituted May 21, 1861. Chartered June 5, 1861. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado, August 2, 1861.
Central City, U..D'.....	Central City, Colorado.Instituted 1860 or 1861.
Bannack City, U..D'.....	Bannack City, Idaho..Instituted April —, 1863, or June 21, 1863.
Monitor Lodge, U..D'.....	United States Army..Instituted July 30, 1863. Became extinct, prior to 1867.
Idaho Lodge, U..D'.....	Nevada City, Idaho....Instituted November 17, 1863. Became extinct June 23, 1864.
Wyoming Lodge No. 28....	South Pass City, Wyoming.....Instituted No- vember 24, 1869. Chartered June 23, 1870. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Wyoming, December 15, 1874.

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	Arthur A. Gustafson	Harry E. Koontz
	Western Star	" 2 Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	Daniel O. Porter	Henry W. Carson
	Capitol	" 3 Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	C. Walter Blixt	Stanley P. Bostwick
	Nemaha Valley	" 4 Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before O	J. Homer Hardwick	Abraham Lawrence
5	Omadi	" 5 Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	Harry L. Heikes	Raymond H. Ream
	Plattsmouth	" 6 Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Lester W. Meisinger	Leslie W. Niel
	Falls City	" 9 Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Charles M. Edwards	William B. Wanner
	Solomon	" 10 Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Carl C. Rohwer	J. Howard Beales
	Covert	" 11 Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Herbert T. White	George R. Porter
10	Orient	" 13 Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	John A. Hall	John O. Shepherd
	Peru	" 14 Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Charles G. Kingsolver	N. Stephen Harajian
	Fremont	" 15 Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Charles N. Johnson	Matthew A. Priestley
	Tecumseh	" 17 Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	Harold Sapp	Dale E. Bush
	Lincoln	" 19 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	J. Guthrie Ludlam	John Wright
15	Washington	" 21 Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	Fred I. Krogh	Ernest A. Schmidt
	Pawnee	" 23 Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	Chester C. Dorrance	Fred H. Barclay
	Saint Johns	" 25 Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Alexander McKie, Jr.	Frank E. Underwood
	Beatrice	" 26 Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Herman A. Zieg	James B. High
	Jordan	" 27 West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Arvid D. Johnson	Arthur S. Alexander
20	Hope	" 29 Nemaha	Nemaha	Friday on or before O	Everett E. Larimore	Samuel C. Lawrence
	Blue River	" 30 Milford	Seward	First Thursday	Richard B. Samuelson	Thomas Swearingen
	Tekamah	" 31 Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	Leslie E. Sauer	William T. Poucher
	Platte Valley	" 32 North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Mainard E. Crosby	Carl R. Greisen
	Ashlar	" 33 Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	Erick G. Holmes	Arthur A. Wilson
25	Acacia	" 34 Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Carroll K. Longacre	Harold E. Tagg
	Fairbury	" 35 Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	Thomas E. Johnson	J. Lyndon Thornton
	Lone Tree	" 36 Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Henry F. Greving	Seward E. Cogswell
	Crete	" 37 Crete	Saline	First Thursday	B. Franklin Aron	Claude R. Davenport
	Oliver	" 38 Seward	Seward	First Friday	Roland Ramsay	Clifton McGrew
30	Papillion	" 39 Papillion	Sarpy	First Saturday	William J. Claire	Horace D. Patterson
	Humboldt	" 40 Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Halley M. Fishwood	J. Frank Snethen
	Northern Light	" 41 Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	Harold Demaree	Charles W. Frampton
	Juniata	" 42 Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before O	Neal R. Sergeant	Tim N. Cannon
	Hebron	" 43 Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Elmer G. Ray	John R. Sutton
35	Harvard	" 44 Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	Ira F. Fishback	George M. Porter

JUNE, 1936]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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	Bert R. Borland	Edward F. Reed
Fairmont	48 Fairmont	Fillmore	Second Tuesday	Willard E. Goodrich	James A. Rose
Evening Star	49 Sutton	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	George Schwab	William A. Stewart
Hastings	50 Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Fred A. Tripp	Walter A. Knicely
40 Fidelity	51 David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Charles E. Baker	Eldon B. Johnson
Hiram	52 Arlington	Washington	Second Thursday	Vernon Marshall	Vernon G. Wager
Charity	53 Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	William Hensman	Marion Bloom
Lancaster	54 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	Harley V. Styer	Victor Seymour
Mosaic	55 Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Otto E. Rullis	James T. Myers
45 York	56 York	York	Last Friday	William F. Flickinger	Leno C. Herfordt
Mount Moriah	57 Syracuse	Otoe	Second Thursday	Oscar M. Sasseean	Dennison P. West
Wahoo	59 Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	Clyde R. Worrall	Lauren W. Walther
Melrose	60 Orleans	Harlan	Second & Fourth Wednesdays	Earl L. Craig	Eddie M. Olson
Thistle	61 Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Elmer F. Zimmerman	Hanford D. Smith
50 Keystone	62 Phillips	Hamilton	Second Monday	Alexander S. Gilbert	Earl F. Arnold
Riverton	63 Riverton	Franklin	Monday on or before O	George I. Hopkins	Fred C. Taylor
Blue Valley	64 Wilber	Saline	First and Third Tuesdays	Otto Novak	Louis J. Bouchal
Osceola	65 Osceola	Polk	First and third Fridays	Albert L. Timm	Joel Hanson
Edgar	67 Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Mondays	Cecil J. Harrison	Charles H. Merrill
55 Aurora	68 Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesdays	Otto J. Newman	Albert R. Wolcott
Sterling	70 Sterling	Johnson	First Wednesday	William Christline	Edward T. Zink
Trowel	71 Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Uen S. Harrison	John W. Lamson
Hooper	72 Hooper	Dodge	First Friday	Reinhart H. Schurman	Herbert T. Ring
Friend	73 Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	Ernest Craig	Alexander McFarlane
60 Alexandria	74 Alexandria	Thayer	Second and fourth Mondays	Benjamin F. Headrick	Guy B. Averill
Frank Welch	75 Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Isaac L. Pindell	Leslie Neubauer
Nelson	77 Nelson	Nuckolls	First Thursday	Warren C. Hall	Homer D. Mercier
Albion	78 Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Albert N. Lamb	Frank E. Clark
Geneva	79 Geneva	Fillmore	First and Third Tuesdays	Fred Schreiber	William M. Sloan
65 Composite	81 Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	William H. Pierce	Fredolph C. Chalquist
Saint Paul	82 Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	Louis H. Peterson	Fred R. Haggart
Corinthian	83 Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Henning Hallin	F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield	84 Fairfield	Clay	First and third Mondays	LeRoy Griswold	Harrie L. Troughsb
Tyre	85 Blue Springs	Gage	Second Tuesday	Llewellyn W. Duncan	Robert S. Rice
70 Doniphan	86 Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Marlin L. Hall	Arthur H. Miller

*And two weeks thereafter

†And June 24th each year.

	Ionic	" 87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before O...	Richard B. Schroeder	Claude Hargan
	Star	" 88	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	Russell Langley	John G. Maryott
	Cedar River	" 89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	John M. Pattison	Frank G. Frame
	Elk Creek	" 90	Eik Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Henry Gobber	F. Guy Eversole
75	Oakland	" 91	Oakland	Burt	Second and fourth Thursdays	John A. Backstrom	Robert M. Packard
	Hubbell	" 92	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Tuesdays	David W. Brown	Odes F. Brown
	Beaver City	" 93	Beaver City	Furnas	Second Monday	Frank E. Van Cleave	Duard E. Goble
	*Bennett	" 94	Bennet	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Penry Davies	Elmer D. Wiley
	Garfield	" 95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	Hubert G. Kruse	Chauncey W. Porter
80	Utica	" 96	Utica	Seward	Second Wednesday	James D. Greenwood	Fred H. Pieper
	Euclid	" 97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	Dein D. Wainscott	Chris Rasmussen
	Republican	" 98	Republican City	Harlan	Second Wednesday	William Chapman	William F. West
	Shelton	" 99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before O...	Kenneth W. Merdinger	George C. Gumprecht
	Creighton	" 100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Arthur L. Kragh	Harry A. Cheney
85	Ponca	" 101	Ponca	Dixon	Thursday on or before O...	Thomas Y. Jones	C. Virgil Gee
	Waterloo	" 102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	Curtis E. Moore	Julius C. Moore
	Ord	" 103	Ord	Valley	First Wednesday	Fritz H. Kuehl, Jr.	Bert C. Boquet
	Wymore	" 104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesday	Elwin T. Closs	Samuel R. Youds
	Stella	" 105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	J. Samuel Robinson	William A. Pearson
90	Porter	" 106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Orville H. Lilley	Robert Lewis
	Table Rock	" 108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Orval O. Johnson	Charlie J. Wood
	Pomegranate	" 110	Ashland	Saunders	First Friday	Byron H. Baer	Paul I. Eaton
	DeWitt	" 111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before O...	Edgar Safarik	James M. Norton
	Springfield	" 112	Springfield	Sarpy	Second Tuesday	Walter Durkop	William A. Ward
95	Globe	" 113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	Cecil E. Murphy	Harry O. Hobbs
	Wisner	" 114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ira M. DeWalt	Neil D. Saville
	Harlan	" 116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	Thomas C. Rogers	John W. Starr
	Hardy	" 117	Hardy	Nuckolls	First Thursday	Merrill W. Tucker	Oscar W. Hansen
	North Bend	" 119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	Harold C. Diffey	Leon J. Cherny
100	Wayne	" 120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	George W. Costerisan	J. Murray Cherry
	Superior	" 121	Superior	Nuckolls	Wednesday on or before O...	Emmett H. Ross	Joseph W. Boyd
	Auburn	" 124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	Arnold R. Hall	Fred G. Bosshammer
	Mount Nebo	" 125	Genoa	Nance	Second Tuesday	Eric O. Erierson	Roy W. Bruce
	Stromsburg	" 126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	Arthur W. Bedell	Willard D. Wickham
105	Minden	" 127	Minden	Kearney	Second Wednesday	Alfred I. Petersen	John G. Chambers
	Guide Rock	" 128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before O...	Carl S. Baldwin	John H. Crary
	Blue Hill	" 129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and fourth Mondays	John Otzen	Oliver H. Martin
	Tuscan	" 130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Lee G. Way	W. Frank Payne
	Scribner	" 132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	Lester Ehlers	William C. Ehlers
110	Elm Creek	" 133	Elm Creek	Buffalo	First Tuesday	David Stubblefield	Allen A. Wright

*From last report.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Solar	" 134	Clarks	Merrick	Second Tuesday	Willard L. Copeland	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
McCook	" 135	McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	William J. Russell	Russell B. Somerville
Long Pine	" 136	Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	Frank W. Miller	William C. Smith, Sr
Upright	" 137	Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	Wilber E. Kramer	Earl I. Yarpe
115 Rawalt	" 138	Oxford	Furnas	Thursday on or before O	Claude A. Rhynalds	William F. Bendler
Clay Centre	" 139	Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Charles E. Hughes	S. Wayne Moger
Western	" 140	Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Edward Timmel	Fred Winter
Crescent	" 143	Primrose	Boone	Second Thursday	Harry H. Carpenter	Harry P. Hansen, Act.
Kenesaw	" 144	Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before O	Howard W. Long	Niels Mikkelsen
120 Bancroft	" 145	Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	August Zuhlke	Ross E. Cates
Jachin	" 146	Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Forrest G. Perry	Kenneth Krasomil
Siloam	" 147	Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before O	Merrell M. Stuart	Philip E. Johnson
Emmet Crawford	" 148	Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	W. Glen Linder	Ray S. Kuns
Jewel	" 149	Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Harry A. Trobough	William E. Kresl
125 Cambridge	" 150	Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	Perry W. Phillips	Dorance Miller
Square	" 151	Valparaiso	Saunders	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Arsene F. Loofe	Harry L. Mosgrove
Parallel	" 152	Liberty	Gage	First Thursday	Caryl H. Spargus	W. Gordon Smith
Evergreen	" 153	Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	Peter Bele	Alfred L. Brande
Lily	" 154	Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before O	Guy H. Portwood	Melvin M. Jennings
130 Hartington	" 155	Hartington	Cedar	Thursday on or before O	Elmer H. Jenny	Rudolph H. Jenny
Pythagoras	" 156	Ewing	Holt	First Friday	Harold V. Miller	Harvey R. Porter
Valley	" 157	Wilsonville	Furnas	Second Tuesday	Lewis L. Skiles	J. Edwin Loar
Samaritan	" 158	Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	E. Fletcher Eberly	Duncan McMillan
Ogallala	" 159	Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	B. Russell Anderson	John M. Creamer
135 Zeredatha	" 160	Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Thursdays	Edward E. Cerveny	George E. Warren
Mount Zion	" 161	Shelby	Polk	Second and fourth Mondays	C. Guy Anderson	Henry C. Burritt
Trestle Board	" 162	Brock	Nemaha	First Saturday	Henry E. Renken	Almon C. DePue
Unity	" 163	Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Ira C. Snyder	Benjamin P. Howard
Atkinson	" 164	Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Carroll C. Raymer	Harry A. Snyder
140 Barneston	" 165	Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Charles L. Willey	William A. Wildt
Mystic Tie	" 166	Tilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Roy Barkdoll	Albert J. Skrivan
Elwood	" 167	Elwood	Gosper	Second Monday	Cloyd E. Clark	Charles A. Yeoman
Curtis	" 168	Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Earl F. Bobbio	Leon S. Wetzel
Amity	" 169	Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	Martin Stava	Albert L. Barnum
145 Mason City	" 170	Mason City	Custer	Second Tuesday	William V. Dorsett	William D. Redmond

	Merna	** 171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	George E. Kennedy	John L. Hipsley
	Grafton	** 172	Grafton	Fillmore	First and third Wednesdays	George C. Casten	William A. Stuckey
	Robert Burns	** 173	Stratton	Hitchcock	Second and fourth Mondays	C. Alvin Porter	Leonard L. Rook
	Culbertson	** 174	Culbertson	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesdays	John W. Miller	Arvenc C. Eisenhart
150	Temple	** 175	Filley	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	James W. Ferris	Harry H. Burbank
	Gladstone	** 176	Anselv	Custer	Thursday on or after O	Harold Knapp	Bert Knapp
	Hay Springs	** 177	Hay Springs	Sheridan	Second and fourth Mondays	Roy T. Stiehl	Leo A. Gabriel
	Prudence	** 179	Beaver Crossing	Seward	Tuesday on or before O	Sidney E. Ransom	Robert L. Downing
	Justice	** 180	Benkelman	Dundy	Friday on or before O	Wilbur F. Wood	William C. Hanson
155	Faith	** 181	Crawford	Dawes	Second and fourth Thursdays	Ernest O. Powell	Walter O. Barnes
	Incense	** 182	Ohioa	Fillmore	First and third Thursdays	Joe Kuska	Earle L. Hill
	Alliance	** 183	Alliance	Box Butte	Thursday on or before O	Glen W. Patrick	Wm. E. Edwards, Act.
	Bee Hive	** 184	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Perry M. Wheeler	John R. Hughes
	Boaz	** 185	Danbury	Red Willow	First Wednesday	Cecil F. Stilgebouer	Charles E. Furman
160	Israel	** 187	Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Peter Smith	Carl E. Diers
	Meridian	** 188	Cozad	Dawson	Third Tuesday	William T. Thompson	Henry Peden
	Granite	** 189	Gibbon	Buffalo	First and third Tuesdays	William J. East	Calvin A. Gordon
	Amethyst	** 190	Gandy	Logan	First and third Wednesdays	Nicholas Lehmkuhler	Raleigh B. Jov
	Crystal	** 191	Scotia	Greeley	Second Thursday	Louis Jensen	John V. Maddox
165	Minnekadusa	** 192	Valentine	Cherry	Third Tuesday	Lynn E. Heth	Luke M. Bates
	Signet	** 193	Leigh	Colfax	Friday on or before O	Adolph E. Vitek	Oliver W. Fleming
	Highland	** 194	Cortland	Gage	Second Monday	William O. Boesiger	John A. Bonebright
	Arcana	** 195	Gordon	Sheridan	First and third Mondays	Leslie Fullerton	William A. Morey
	Level	** 196	Stockville	Frontier	Tuesday on or before O	Louis M. Hovey	Arlo J. Lindsey
170	Morning Star	** 197	Gresham	York	First Friday	William H. E. Strate	Earl K. Husbands
	Purity	** 198	Imperial	Chase	First Friday	Giles J. Smith	Siegfried L. Jacks
	Gavel	** 199	Carleton	Thayer	First Tuesday	Robert O. Bates	James H. Bryant
	Blazing Star	** 200	Burwell	Garfield	First Thursday	Bernard A. Rose	Luther D. Pierce
	Scotts Bluff	** 201	Gering	Scotts Bluff	First and third Fridays	Jefferson D. Fugate	Chester R. Barton
175	Golden Sheaf	** 202	Randolph	Cedar	Monday on or before O	Marvin M. Bowles	Henry F. Hayward
	Roman Eagle	** 203	Pender	Thurston	First Tuesday	William H. Hahlbeck	Archie M. Smith
	Plainview	** 204	Plainview	Pierce	First Tuesday	Samuel B. Shively	Martin Sorenson
	Golden Fleece	** 205	Chappell	Deuel	First Thursday	Enon Nelson	Arthur J. Bracken
	Napthali	** 206	Diller	Jefferson	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John D. Steiner	Walton I. Filley
180	Parian	** 207	Callaway	Custer	First Thursday	Harley E. Van Cleave	Julius I. Christiansen
	Gauge	** 208	Arcadia	Valley	First and third Tuesdays	Claris A. Bellinger	Harold D. Weddel
	Canopy	** 209	Elmwood	Cass	Saturday on or before O	Roger Reeve	Earl Horton
	East Lincoln	** 210	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	Charles N. Perry	Lorenzen P. Ronne
	Cement	** 211	Wood River	Hall	Thursday on or before O	Carl A. Larson	Edward B. Persson
185	Compass & Square	** 212	Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	John Schroeder	Albert A. Scoville

*And two weeks thereafter

†South Side Station

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued

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LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Plumblin	" 214 Adams	Gage	Monday on or before O	Alvin O. Jones	Joseph L. Bowes
Occidental	" 215 Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	Robert C. Fleming	Alonzo Fenstermacher
Palisade	" 216 Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	Frederick M. Karrer	Isaac O. Premer
Wauneta	" 217 Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Howard C. Brown	C. Robert Carlson
190 Bloomfield	" 218 Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Arthur E. Herman	Fred C. Wiese
Relief	" 219 Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	Clarence S. Hansen	George R. Stone
Magnolia	" 220 Emerson	Dixon	First Tuesday	Edwin G. Anderson	George H. Haase
Wood Lake	" 221 Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Tuesday	Roy R. Krasch	Henry Lausen
Landmark	" 222 Herman	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Victor Skov	Charles R. Gray
195 Eminence	" 223 Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	William E. Cutts	Charles F. Able
Silver Cord	" 224 Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	William W. Thomas	John K. Cassel
Cable	" 225 Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Ernest W. Marrs	Alonzo L. Leland
Grace	" 226 Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	Fred H. Romig	Ferdinand V. Hulquist
North Star	" 227 Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Charles G. Frost	Leslie A. Thomas
200 Bartley	" 228 Bartley	Red Willow	Second Tuesday	Leslie E. Moore	Daniel L. Mitchell
Comet	" 229 Ceresco	Saunders	First Thursday	Clarence Johnson	William D. Heflin
Delta	" 230 Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Fred B. Rengler	Max J. Wilson
Mount Hermon	" 231 Cook	Johnson	Second Tuesday	Floyd L. Chase	William B. McIntyre
John S. Bowen	" 232 Kehnard	Washington	Third Thursday	Nic Friedrichsen	Lillard B. Jensen
205 Gilead	" 233 Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Mondays	William J. Rinehart	Stephen A. Richardson
Zion	" 234 Hyannis	Grant	First Wednesday	Clay B. Ogle	William A. Kommers
Fraternity	" 235 Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	Clifford L. Imel	Erwin T. Warnemunde
Golden Rule	" 236 Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	Charles W. Herrick	Oliver W. Money
Cubit	" 237 Douglas	Otoe	First Thursday	Arthur B. Kirby	Forrest R. Johnston
210 Friendship	" 239 Chapman	Merrick	Second and fourth Fridays	Paul Cornelius	Osborne Ruben
Pilot	" 240 Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Harry O. Stone	William E. Snehlen
George Armstrong	" 241 Burt	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	George A. Swanson	Ray H. Thurber
Tyrian	" 243 Oak	Nuckolls	First Monday	Walter E. Ren	Claude C. Corman
Hampton	" 245 Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	Erwin E. Hilligas	John Faber
215 Nehawka	" 246 Nehawka	Cass	Second Wednesday	Elden C. Stimbirt	Robert H. Chapman
Corner Stone	" 247 Osmond	Pierce	Second Friday	Loyd West	Alfred N. Lundstrom
Laurel	" 248 Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Thursdays	Clarence O. Ericson	Joseph H. Artman
Gothenburg	" 249 Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	H. Clark Booker, Jr.	Homer C. Loutzenheiser
George Washington	" 250 Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second Thursday	Thurman J. DeLunger	Robert Kennedy
220 Wausa	" 251 Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	Emanuel K. Anderson	Earl R. Poole

*And two weeks thereafter.

†University Place Station.

‡Havelock Station

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

10MARA

	Hildreth	" 252	Hildreth	Franklin	Second and fourth Thursdays	Albertus Anderson	George M. Myers
	Beemer	" 253	Beemer	Cuming	First and third Tuesdays	Clarence Pierson	Theron G. Fried
	Bassett	" 254	Bassett	Rock	Second Thursday	Oliver H. Arnett	John Abart
	Bradshaw	" 255	Bradshaw	York	First and third Mondays	Alfred V. Welch	Edward Hickey, Act.
225	Hickman	" 256	Hickman	Lancaster	Third Thursday	John R. Smith	Garrett Walvoord
	Holbrook	" 257	Holbrook	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays	Ernest H. Strickland	Marion J. Denman
	Anselmo	" 258	Anselmo	Custer	Second Tuesday	Harold C. Kepler	James A. Scott
	Bee	" 259	Bee	Seward	First Thursday	Clifford Westerhoff	Calvin W. Noxon
	Ornan	" 261	Spencer	Boyd	First Monday	Vac J. Sedivy	William D. Spicknall
230	Endeavor	" 262	Indianola	Red Willow	First and Third Thursdays	Francis Powell	John F. Kirkwood
	Mitchell	" 263	Mitchell	Scotts Bluff	Second Monday	Edward Sadek	Vernard C. Anderson
	Franklin	" 264	Franklin	Franklin	Second Monday	Carleton Hutchins	James A. Kennedy, Jr.
	Robert W. Furnas	" 265	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Mondays	P. Cooper Ellis	John M. Finley
	Silver	" 266	Silver Creek	Merrick	Second and fourth Thursdays	William P. Harris	Floyd Buchanan
235	James A. Tulleys	" 267	Overton	Dawson	Fourth Monday	Arthur R. Transue	Joseph R. Wilson
	Geo. W. Lininger	" 268	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	Edward J. Phelps, Jr.	William McCormack
	Riverside	" 269	Belgrade	Nance	First and third Fridays	Gust F. Malander	E. Earle Nickerson
	Huntley	" 270	Huntley	Harlan	Monday on or before O	Harry E. Richman	Marshall H. Richman
	Oasis	" 271	Morrill	Scotts Bluff	Thursday on or before O	Roy V. Hull	James S. Tarr
240	Lee P. Gillette	" 272	Dunbar	Otoe	Monday on or before O	William B. Griepenstroh	Melbourne F. Westcott
	Crofton	" 273	Crofton	Knox	First Tuesday	William B. Money	John Hammerback
	Olive Branch	" 274	Walthill	Thurston	Second Monday	Adelbert P. Coleman	William H. Plummer
	Ramah	" 275	Bertrand	Phelps	Second Thursday	Neil C. Shreck	Ward F. Dobbin
	Antelope	" 276	Elgin	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	William W. Graham	Charles H. Stockdale
245	Sioux	" 277	Harrison	Sioux	Second Monday	John Tangen	Francis H. Wallace
	Litchfield	" 278	Litchfield	Sherman	Second Thursday	Martin H. Burtner	Russell W. Curry
	Wallace	" 279	Wallace	Lincoln	First Tuesday	Loren Spencer	Will H. Daly
	Swastika	" 280	Sargent	Custer	Second Tuesday	Harry M. Bentley	Willard F. Abbott
	Florence	" 281	Omaha †	Douglas	First Monday	Walter S. Peterson	Theodore R. Jacobson
250	Mullen	" 282	Mullen	Hooker	Tuesday on or before O	Thomas L. McCully	Arthur G. Humphrey
	Exeter	" 283	Exeter	Fillmore	First and third Fridays	James Biba	Holliett R. Knapp
	Seneca	" 284	Seneca	Thomas	Second Wednesday	Thomas E. Webber	Edgar T. Lay
	Camp Clarke	" 285	Bridgeport	Morrill	First Tuesday	J. Bryan Shepherd	Z. Harold Jones
	Oshkosh	" 286	Oshkosh	Garden	First Monday	J. Percy Woolery	Robert Quelle
255	Union	" 287	Palmyra	Otoe	Wednesday on or before O	Arthur J. Lamborn	Guy C. Burton
	Omaha	" 288	Omaha	Douglas	First Saturday	James D. Renne	B. Edwin Oviatt
	Lotus	" 289	Ravenna	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Clarence Majer	Archie A. Meek
	John J. Mercer	" 290	Omaha †	Douglas	First Tuesday	John Britton	Earl W. Dean
	Diamond	" 291	Orchard	Antelope	Second Thursday	Edmund E. Bright	James L. Withee
260	Wolbach	" 292	Wolbach	Greeley	First and third Wednesdays	Ernest H. Davis	Edwin L. Johnson

†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
Monument	"	293 Arapahoe	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	Merton D. Horton	C. Vernon Evans
Kimball	"	294 Kimball	Kimball	First Monday	Soren Sorensen	Irving S. Walker
Minatare	"	295 Minatare	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Fridays.	Erich H. Klemke	George N. Webb
Cowles	"	296 Cowles	Webster	First and third Wednesdays.	Elmer S. Wilson	Frederick N. Mason
265 Cotner	"	297 Lincoln ‡	Lancaster	First Friday	Harry H. Bowers	Irvin B. Slattery
Chester	"	298 Chester	Thayer	First and third Mondays	John C. Sell	Elbert L. Brown
Sutherland	"	299 Sutherland	Lincoln	First Wednesday	Walter Hackbarth	John F. Fleak
Liberty	"	300 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	Leonard J. Owen	Ralph S. Moseley
Bayard	"	301 Bayard	Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lee A. Whipple	Yale H. Cavett
270 Mizpah	"	302 Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	Kenneth H. Becktell	Anson L. Havens
Right Angle	"	303 Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Hartward T. Hansen	Henry M. Edwards
Ruskin	"	304 Ruskin	Nuckolls	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Virgil Sykes	Chauncey O. Hull
Newman Grove	"	305 Newman Grove	Madison	Second and fourth Mondays.	Frederick H. Price	Alexis R. Gustavson
Golden Rod	"	306 Lodgepole	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Albert A. Fenske	George E. Minshall
275 William E. Hill	"	307 Otoe	Otoe	Third Tuesday	Harry D. Abker	Raymond R. Ruge
Perkins	"	308 Grant	Perkins	First Monday	Charles Marshall	Alvin Eckberg
Winnebago	"	309 Winnebago	Thurston	First Thursday	Albert C. J. Kellow	Lawrence A. Kibbee
Victory	"	310 Valley	Douglas	Second Wednesday	Warner W. Miller	Howard E. Armstrong
Polk	"	311 Polk	Polk	First Friday	Willard Adelson	William A. Wurtz
280 Oak Leaf	"	312 Lynch	Boyd	Second Thursday	Carl B. Campbell	William T. Alford
Potter	"	313 Potter	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Roy L. Jacobson	Elmer H. Seyfang, Act.
Craftsmen	"	314 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Wayne C. Farmer	Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer	"	315 Palmer	Merrick	First and third Mondays	Harold C. Rice	Henry H. Golden
Alpha	"	316 SouthSiouxCity	Dakota	Fourth Thursday	Kenneth C. Hitt	Mell A. Schmieid
285 Mid-West	"	317 Hastings	Adams	First Monday	Samuel W. Snell	Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island	"	318 Grand Island	Hall	First Tuesday	Earle G. Johnson	Raymond W. Smith
Bladen	"	319 Bladen	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Earl McIntire	William H. Vankirk
College View	"	320 Lincoln†	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Perry J. Caldwell	Ralph W. Sloucm
Harmony	"	321 Dalton	Cheyenne	Second Wednesday	Paul Mortensen	Verna C. Ankeny
290 Pioneer	"	322 Lyman	Scotts Bluff	Second Tuesday	Clarence B. Jones	John F. Demel
Lebanon	"	323 Columbus	Platte	Second Wednesday	Earl W. Shrove	Carl H. Hoge
Cairo	.. U. D. †	Cairo	Hall	Second Monday	Dean Hinkson	Wesley E. Sorenson

‡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, 1935

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

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, 1935		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	
			No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes
Nebraska.....	1	4	74	5	13	64	495	1175	5	6	26	1212	9	16	64	...	89	1123	1
Western Star.....	2	7	31	8	11	2	96	237	10	8	3	258	2	3	2	...	7	251	2
Capitol.....	3	13	71	11	23	16	382	904	10	8	1	923	5	18	16	...	39	884	3
Nemaha Valley...	4	1	5	1	1	...	49	36	1	...	...	37	1	...	...	...	1	36	4
Omadi.....	5	2	21	1	4	5	58	93	2	...	9	105	2	6	5	...	15	92	5
Plattsmouth.....	6	3	28	2	3	4	40	242	2	1	...	245	...	3	4	...	7	238	6
Falls City.....	9	2	23	1	4	4	113	182	3	...	6	191	2	1	4	...	7	184	9
Solomon.....	10	...	6	...	1	...	11	59	...	...	1	60	...	1	...	...	1	59	10
Covert.....	11	13	73	13	25	29	311	1200	13	5	27	1245	9	18	29	...	56	1189	11
Orient.....	13	1	5	...	2	...	36	43	...	...	1	44	...	1	...	...	1	43	13
Peru.....	14	...	8	...	3	4	33	90	...	1	...	91	1	...	4	...	5	86	14
Fremont.....	15	3	14	3	2	19	104	493	4	6	...	503	5	11	19	...	35	468	15
Tecumseh.....	17	2	17	1	6	...	49	139	1	...	1	141	2	2	...	...	4	137	17
Lincoln.....	19	11	79	12	14	43	458	865	11	4	8	1889	13	42	43	...	100	789	19
Washington.....	21	8	4	8	5	...	39	128	7	1	1	137	...	1	...	...	1	136	21
Pawnee.....	23	...	11	...	5	...	51	119	...	1	...	120	1	...	...	...	1	119	23
Saint Johns.....	25	5	92	5	21	30	458	985	4	3	7	999	8	16	30	...	54	945	25
Beatrice.....	26	...	53	...	17	8	218	279	...	3	1	283	3	...	8	...	11	272	26
Jordan.....	27	...	9	...	2	...	39	70	...	3	...	73	...	3	...	...	3	70	27
Hope.....	29	...	9	...	...	...	29	43	...	...	...	43	1	1	...	...	2	41	29
Blue River.....	30	...	7	...	1	4	51	68	...	...	...	68	3	1	4	...	8	60	30
Tekamah.....	31	5	3	5	3	12	41	139	5	...	...	144	1	1	12	...	14	130	31
Platte Valley...	32	11	43	10	12	14	94	365	11	2	3	382	5	8	14	...	27	355	32
Ashlar.....	33	2	40	2	12	24	292	511	3	...	12	526	4	16	24	...	44	482	33
Acacia.....	34	1	8	2	...	3	49	129	4	...	...	133	1	1	3	1	6	127	34
Fairbury.....	35	1	28	1	6	10	84	215	...	1	...	216	3	6	10	...	19	197	35
Lone Tree.....	36	1	6	1	5	8	62	201	1	2	1	205	2	5	8	...	15	190	36
Crete.....	37	1	15	2	6	13	73	166	2	...	4	173	3	4	13	...	20	153	37
Oliver.....	38	...	13	4	...	25	91	159	8	...	...	167	9	7	25	...	41	126	38
Papillion.....	39	1	11	3	4	4	37	98	1	...	...	99	...	...	4	...	4	95	39
Humboldt.....	40	1	12	1	4	...	10	101	1	2	1	105	1	1	...	...	2	103	40
Northern Light..	41	...	7	...	1	2	24	106	1	...	...	107	2	4	2	...	8	99	41
Juniata.....	42	...	8	1	2	9	43	36	1	...	1	38	...	...	9	...	9	29	42
Hebron.....	43	1	15	...	3	2	77	77	...	2	1	80	...	2	2	...	4	76	43
Harvard.....	44	...	8	...	1	4	27	61	...	...	1	62	1	2	4	...	1	8	44
Rob Morris.....	46	2	47	2	7	17	194	260	1	5	...	266	1	6	17	...	24	242	46
Fairmont.....	48	1	13	1	1	5	44	83	1	...	...	84	...	...	5	...	5	79	48
Evening Star....	49	...	4	...	2	6	41	94	...	...	1	95	1	1	6	...	8	87	49
Hastings.....	50	4	39	3	6	23	203	400	2	1	6	409	7	4	23	...	34	375	50
Fidelity.....	51	...	15	...	4	3	46	160	...	...	...	160	1	1	3	...	5	155	51

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

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, 1935		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	GAIN			Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	
			By Raising	By Affiliation		Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death		By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes		Total Loss					
Hiram	52	1	8	2	6	2	35	79	4	2	79	4	2	85	2	3	2	5	80	52	
Charity	53	2	18	4	5	7	57	125	7	7	125	7	7	132	2	1	7	10	122	53	
Lancaster	54	10	70	11	13	39	344	739	10	2	14	10	2	765	8	9	39	61	704	54	
Mosaic	55	12	34	14	3	7	117	265	14	14	5	14	5	298	4	6	7	17	281	55	
York	56	2	8	2	1	28	79	304	2	3	1	2	3	310	4	5	28	2	271	56	
Mt. Moriah	57	19	1	1	48	73	1	73	1	1	74	1	1	74	1	1	1	1	73	57	
Wahoo	59	1	10	1	2	54	213	1	2	1	213	1	2	217	3	1	1	4	213	59	
Melrose	60	3	14	1	1	22	88	2	1	2	88	2	1	91	3	2	1	5	86	60	
Thistle	61	1	8	2	4	8	65	126	2	1	3	2	1	132	2	1	8	11	121	61	
Keystone	62	4	1	6	24	47	1	47	1	1	48	2	1	48	2	6	1	8	40	62	
Riverton	63	8	5	42	32	1	5	32	1	5	38	1	5	38	1	5	1	5	33	63	
Blue Valley	64	6	8	2	4	30	71	1	1	1	71	1	1	73	1	1	1	1	73	64	
Osceola	65	4	6	4	6	2	40	101	2	1	101	2	1	103	4	2	2	8	95	65	
Edgar	67	4	5	4	1	6	19	108	4	3	115	4	3	115	4	6	1	10	105	67	
Aurora	68	19	9	10	104	135	1	135	1	1	137	1	1	137	1	10	1	13	124	68	
Sterling	70	1	13	1	2	1	67	37	1	1	38	1	1	38	1	1	1	1	37	70	
Trowel	71	2	12	2	6	42	96	2	1	1	99	2	1	99	2	5	1	7	92	71	
Hooper	72	2	12	2	1	4	25	99	1	1	101	2	2	101	2	4	1	8	93	72	
Friend	73	1	2	1	4	1	21	94	1	4	100	3	4	100	3	4	1	8	92	73	
Alexandria	74	4	1	1	23	44	1	44	1	1	45	1	1	45	1	1	1	2	43	74	
Frank Welch	75	3	16	2	8	3	112	201	3	5	209	2	3	209	2	3	3	8	201	75	
Nelson	77	1	6	1	3	46	65	1	2	1	68	4	1	68	4	1	1	5	63	77	
Albion	78	5	12	4	8	4	50	129	1	1	131	1	2	131	1	2	4	7	124	78	
Geneva	79	5	11	6	3	1	46	154	6	1	164	6	1	164	5	4	1	10	154	79	
Composite	81	5	4	2	36	55	1	55	1	1	57	1	2	57	1	2	2	5	52	81	
Saint Paul	82	12	3	3	56	187	1	187	1	1	187	1	1	187	2	3	1	5	182	82	
Corinthian	83	3	7	2	25	54	2	54	2	1	57	1	1	57	1	1	1	1	56	83	
Fairfield	84	13	2	1	41	70	2	70	2	1	72	1	1	72	1	1	1	3	69	84	
Tyre	85	11	1	3	33	33	1	33	1	1	33	1	1	33	1	3	1	4	29	85	
Doniphan	86	8	1	2	27	50	3	50	3	1	54	2	2	54	2	2	1	5	49	86	
Ionic	87	2	23	3	4	7	53	93	2	1	96	2	1	96	2	7	1	10	86	87	
Star	88	4	15	1	2	40	73	2	1	1	75	1	1	75	1	1	1	1	74	88	
Cedar River	89	1	9	1	2	2	63	86	1	1	89	1	1	89	3	2	1	5	84	89	
Elk Creek	90	1	3	1	5	25	51	1	1	1	52	1	1	52	1	5	1	7	45	90	
Oakland	91	3	5	3	2	4	34	117	2	1	120	2	1	120	2	4	1	6	114	91	
Hubbell	92	7	4	0	8	28	1	28	1	1	28	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	28	92	
Beaver City	93	1	10	1	3	1	62	95	1	4	100	1	4	100	1	1	1	1	99	93	
Bennett	94	7	1	0	52	34	1	34	1	1	35	1	1	35	1	1	1	35	94	94	
Garfield	95	1	7	1	23	55	87	1	1	1	88	1	1	88	1	23	1	24	64	95	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

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, 1935	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Utica.....	96	1	7	1	2	4	31	89	1	1	3	94	1	1	4	6	88	96			
Euclid.....	97	2	8	2	1	6	51	74	2	2	..	78	..	1	6	7	71	97			
Republican.....	98	1	8	..	2	5	24	58	..	..	..	58	..	1	5	6	52	98	
Shelton.....	99	..	14	..	1	5	27	72	..	..	..	72	..	3	5	8	64	99	
Creighton.....	100	1	12	2	..	10	46	107	2	2	..	113	1	1	10	12	101	100			
Ponca.....	101	2	8	2	2	..	38	85	2	1	..	88	..	3	..	3	85	101			
Waterloo.....	102	..	9	..	1	14	52	113	..	1	2	116	1	14	..	15	101	102			
Ord.....	103	..	13	..	4	33	95	121	..	..	..	121	1	2	33	36	85	103	
Wymore.....	104	3	10	3	6	1	53	142	1	1	2	146	5	1	1	0	7	139	104		
Stella.....	105	2	7	1	3	..	18	65	1	1	1	68	..	2	..	2	66	105			
Porter.....	106	..	8	..	..	10	24	67	..	1	..	68	..	10	..	10	58	106	
Table Rock.....	108	2	1	1	2	..	27	53	1	..	..	54	1	2	..	3	51	108	
Pomegranate.....	110	2	7	2	7	12	49	165	..	3	..	168	2	2	12	0	16	152	110		
DeWitt.....	111	1	11	1	1	12	44	80	1	..	2	83	1	2	12	..	15	68	111		
Springfield.....	112	1	19	1	5	4	43	81	..	..	..	81	..	1	4	..	5	76	112
Globe.....	113	..	8	..	..	..	44	52	..	..	..	52	..	1	..	1	51	113	
Wisner.....	114	..	11	..	1	6	48	98	..	1	1	100	1	2	6	..	9	91	114		
Harlan.....	116	1	4	..	1	6	26	87	..	1	1	89	4	6	1	..	11	78	116		
Hardy.....	117	..	5	..	1	10	30	40	..	..	..	40	3	10	..	13	27	117	
North Bend.....	119	..	1	..	2	..	20	106	..	..	1	107	2	1	..	4	103	119	
Wayne.....	120	5	9	4	1	4	32	179	4	2	2	187	3	8	4	..	15	172	120		
Superior.....	121	2	16	3	2	..	56	160	3	2	1	166	1	1	..	3	163	121			
Auburn.....	124	3	8	3	1	2	41	125	2	..	2	129	3	1	2	..	5	123	124		
Mt. Nebo.....	125	1	8	..	3	8	54	98	..	..	1	99	1	4	8	..	13	86	125
Stromsburg.....	126	1	2	1	1	9	41	94	1	1	4	100	2	2	9	..	13	87	126		
Minden.....	127	..	9	..	4	..	23	78	1	1	..	80	..	4	..	4	76	127			
Guide Rock.....	128	1	6	1	..	..	8	49	1	..	..	50	..	2	..	2	48	128	
Blue Hill.....	129	..	5	..	1	8	25	66	..	..	..	66	2	..	8	..	10	56	129
Tuscan.....	130	..	2	..	..	..	17	61	..	1	..	62	..	1	..	1	61	130	
Scribner.....	132	..	3	..	3	7	28	78	..	..	..	78	1	1	7	..	9	69	132
Elm Creek.....	133	..	11	2	2	4	43	51	5	1	..	57	3	2	4	..	9	48	133		
Solar.....	134	..	7	..	1	14	87	87	2	1	..	90	1	3	1	1	6	84	134		
McCook.....	135	3	22	4	2	10	75	253	4	2	..	259	4	4	10	..	18	241	135		
Long Pine.....	136	..	10	..	1	5	34	78	..	1	..	79	..	1	5	2	8	71	136		
Upright.....	137	1	8	2	..	1	19	68	2	..	..	70	1	..	1	..	2	68	137
Rawalt.....	138	..	1	..	2	25	77	77	..	1	..	78	..	1	2	..	3	75	138		
Clay Centre.....	139	1	6	1	1	6	25	101	..	..	..	101	1	1	6	..	8	93	139
Western.....	140	..	5	..	..	..	30	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	42	140	
Crescent.....	143	..	8	1	2	3	60	68	2	..	..	70	1	5	3	..	9	61	143

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

NAME OF LODGE	E. A. A.			F. O. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge	
	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	GAIN			Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes
Kenesaw	144	12	1	1	2	50	56	2	4	62	2	5	2	9	53	144			
Bancroft	145	16		5	3	48	53	1		54	2	2	3	7	47	145			
Jachin	146	14		2	4	65	160	1	1	162	3	4		7	155	146			
Siloam	147	12		1	2	24	42			43	1	2		3	40	147			
Emmet Crawford	148	3	21	7	8	53	166	2	1	169	5	8		13	156	148			
Jewel	149	2	3	1	1	14	55	2	1	58	1			1	57	149			
Cambridge	150	4	8	4	4	21	104	2	1	107	1			1	106	150			
Square	151	4	13	3	7	7	47	51		51	1	7		8	43	151			
Parallel	152	1	9	1	6	5	59	30	1	31	1	5		7	24	152			
Evergreen	153	2		2	2	23	61	1		62				62	153				
Lily	154	6		1	1	30	66			66	1			1	65	154			
Hartington	155	3	24	2	3	37	92	2	1	96	2			2	94	155			
Pythagoras	156	2	18	4	5	4	33	64	5	71	3	4	1	9	62	156			
Valley	157	3			2	33	52			52	1	2		3	49	157			
Samaritan	158	6	14	6	4	3	56	217	9	233	1	3	7	226	158				
Ogalalla	159	2	21	4	8	25	61	154	4	160	2	4	25	31	129	159			
Zeredatha	160	3	2	2	2	13	35	1		36	1			1	35	160			
Mt. Zion	161	6		1	1	38	46	1		47					47	161			
Trestle Board	162	1	2	1	1	4	26	90	1	91		4		4	87	162			
Unity	163	4	13	3	3	9	45	55	1	57	1	9		10	47	163			
Atkinson	164	8				27	43		1	44	3			3	41	164			
Barneston	165	1	3	2	2	14	56	2		58	1	2		4	54	165			
Mystic Tie	166	6				24	60		1	61	3			3	58	166			
Elwood	167	5		2	2	25	66			66	2			2	64	167			
Curtis	168	10		2	12	113		1		114	2	2		4	110	168			
Amity	169	2	11	3	2	27	76	4	1	84	4			4	80	169			
Mason City	170	2	4	1		40	53	1	1	55					55	170			
Merna	171	18		3	7	52	78		2	80	1	3	7	11	69	171			
Grafton	172	9			6	29	50			50	1	6		8	42	172			
Robert Burns	173	3	6	3	1	21	51	3	2	56	1	1		2	54	173			
Culbertson	174	5		1	5	22	63			63		5		5	58	174			
Temple	175	8		4	5	40	58	1	1	60	1	5		6	54	175			
Gladstone	176	2	9	1	3	3	49	104	1	111	1	3		4	107	176			
Hay Springs	177	4			2	24	66			66		2		2	64	177			
Prudence	179	11		1	2	51	50			50	1	2		3	47	179			
Justice	180	1	6			38	100	2	1	104	2	2		4	100	180			
Faith	181	15	1	1	11	101	134	1	5	140	2	11		15	125	181			
Incese	182	9		1	1	21	52			52	1			1	51	182			
Alliance	183	5	43	4	11	10	156	220	4	238	1	6	10	17	221	183			
Bee Hive	184	14	19	12	5	24	153	509	11	526	2	17	24	43	483	184			

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A.		F. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS												
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	GAIN				LOSS				Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. of Lodge	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Boaz	185	1	6	1	4	1	21	75	1				76					1	75	185
Israel	187		3		2	2	40	42					42	2	1			5	37	187
Meridian	188	6	9	6	2		25	120	6	2			128	3	3			6	122	188
Granite	189	3	8	3	2	5	47	64	3	1	2		70		1	5		6	64	189
Amethyst	190		6				14	56	2				58		2			2	56	190
Crystal	191		15		1		43	64					64		3			3	61	191
Minnekadusa	192	2	11	4	5		66	113	3	3			119					119	192	
Signet	193		11	1	2	2	35	74	2	1	1		78	1	4	2		7	71	193
Highland	194	1	7		3		23	43					43		1			1	42	194
Arcana	195	7	12	6	4	3	45	121	7		1		129	3		3		6	123	195
Level	196		3				8	31					31						31	196
Morning Star	197		6		2	5	20	64		2			66	2		5		7	59	197
Purity	198	1	15		3		27	90					90		1			1	89	198
Gavel	199	1	1	1		2	13	45	1				46	2	2	2		6	40	199
Blazing Star	200	1	3	1	1		11	118	2				120	2	3			5	115	200
Scotts Bluff	201	1	18	1		6	67	93	1		3		97			6		6	91	201
Golden Sheaf	202	1	19	1		11	60	103	1	2	2		108	3	2	11		16	92	202
Roman Eagle	203	2	15	1	2	1	21	56					56		1	1		2	54	203
Plainview	204	1	6	2	1	5	46	77	2		2		81	1	1	5		7	74	204
Golden Fleece	205	1	7	1	5		13	116		1			117	1	1			2	115	205
Naphthali	206		4	1		1	38	60	3				63	2	1	1		4	59	206
Parian	207		5			5	39	77		1	1		79	1		5		6	73	207
Gauge	208	3	12		3	3	45	42			1		43			3		3	40	208
Canopy	209	2	10	2	5		60	102	2		4		108		1			1	107	209
East Lincoln	210	19	31	21	8	22	324	519	21	3	17		560	10	5	22	3	40	520	210
Cement	211		3			6	24	100	2				102	2	2	6		10	92	211
Compass & Square	212	3	11	2	2		33	70	2				72	1	1			2	70	212
Plumblin	214		2			4	27	58			2		60	1		4		5	55	214
Occidental	215	1	3	1	1	4	31	77	1				78			4		4	74	215
Palisade	216	1	6	1	3	2	45	67			1		68			2		2	66	216
Wauneta	217	2	5	2	2		31	52	2	1			55	1				1	54	217
Bloomfield	218	1	20	1	2	10	54	97	1		1		99		1	10	0	11	88	218
Relief	219		8				19	60			2		62	1	3			4	58	219
Magnolia	220	2	4	2	1		21	80	1		1		82		6			6	76	220
Wood Lake	221		8		4		15	57			3		60		1			1	59	221
Landmark	222		1			5	38	104			3		107			5	1	6	101	222
Eminence	223		4		3	12	32	59					59		3	12		15	44	223
Silver Cord	224	4	9	2	1	3	25	118	2	2			122	3	1	3		7	115	224
Cable	225	1	7	1	2	9	35	79					79	1	2	9		12	67	225
Grace	226		3		2		21	47					47		2			2	45	226

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	GAIN			Total	LOSS				Total Loss			
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
North Star.....	227	3	17	5	2	8	107	229	5	2	5	241	2	1	8	11	230	227		
Bartley.....	228	1	1	1	1	3	16	61	1	1	1	61	1	1	3	3	58	228		
Comet.....	229	1	2	1	3	3	36	89	1	1	1	91	1	1	1	1	91	229		
Delta.....	230	1	12	1	7	17	59	59	2	2	2	61	1	7	8	53	230			
Mt. Hermon.....	231	6	2	13	59	1	59	59	1	1	1	60	3	3	3	57	231			
John S. Bowen.....	232	3	1	3	1	3	26	51	3	2	2	56	3	3	3	3	53	232		
Gilead.....	233	4	18	4	8	6	30	49	1	1	1	50	2	6	8	42	233			
Zion.....	234	2	13	2	3	9	46	92	2	2	2	96	4	9	14	82	234			
Fraternity.....	235	1	4	1	1	25	53	53	1	1	1	55	2	2	2	53	235			
Golden Rule.....	236	13	1	2	15	60	3	2	1	1	1	66	1	1	1	65	236			
Cubit.....	237	4	1	22	55	4	59	59	4	4	4	59	2	2	2	59	237			
Friendship.....	239	3	3	11	78	1	79	79	1	1	1	79	2	2	2	77	239			
Pilot.....	240	2	3	27	92	1	93	93	1	1	1	93	1	1	1	92	240			
George Armstrong.....	241	9	17	71	71	1	71	71	1	1	1	71	1	1	1	70	241			
Tyrian.....	243	5	17	31	31	1	31	31	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	30	243			
Hampton.....	245	1	10	14	75	1	75	75	1	1	1	75	1	1	1	75	245			
Nehawka.....	246	2	4	1	12	90	1	92	1	1	1	92	1	1	1	91	246			
Corner-stone.....	247	1	17	1	2	54	31	37	6	6	6	37	1	1	1	36	247			
Laurel.....	248	5	17	4	3	14	63	102	3	3	1	109	11	14	26	83	248			
Gothenburg.....	249	1	7	1	1	31	83	83	1	2	7	93	4	1	5	88	249			
George Washington.....	250	8	14	8	1	9	123	186	8	6	6	200	3	3	9	185	250			
Wausa.....	251	1	2	1	1	36	51	51	2	2	2	54	1	1	2	52	251			
Hildreth.....	252	1	5	1	2	28	32	32	1	1	1	33	1	2	5	28	252			
Beemer.....	253	1	2	1	1	14	46	46	1	1	1	47	1	1	1	46	253			
Bassett.....	254	8	1	8	30	64	1	65	1	1	1	65	2	8	10	55	254			
Bradshaw.....	255	5	1	5	14	40	1	41	1	1	1	41	3	5	8	33	255			
Hickman.....	256	5	29	45	45	2	47	47	2	2	2	47	1	1	1	46	256			
Holbrook.....	257	4	1	13	48	1	49	49	1	1	1	49	1	1	2	47	257			
Anselmo.....	258	3	10	3	10	1	46	75	1	18	18	94	1	1	3	91	258			
Bee.....	259	3	1	4	11	33	33	33	1	1	1	33	4	4	4	29	259			
Ornan.....	261	10	2	24	79	79	79	79	1	1	1	79	1	1	1	78	261			
Endeavor.....	262	3	16	52	52	1	53	56	3	3	3	56	3	1	4	52	262			
Mitchell.....	263	3	7	2	1	4	41	107	2	3	3	112	1	3	4	104	263			
Franklin.....	264	2	16	2	59	101	101	101	1	1	1	101	1	1	1	100	264			
Robert W. Furnas.....	265	3	19	3	3	18	86	193	3	2	4	203	3	1	18	181	265			
Silver.....	266	7	2	3	17	62	1	63	1	1	1	63	3	3	3	60	266			
James A. Tulleys.....	267	4	3	25	64	1	64	65	1	1	1	65	3	3	6	59	267			
George W. Lininger.....	268	2	7	2	3	8	64	254	2	3	2	261	1	5	8	14	247	268		
Riverside.....	269	4	13	24	54	54	54	54	2	13	13	54	2	13	15	39	269			
Huntley.....	270	1	11	33	33	33	33	33	1	1	1	33	1	1	1	33	270			

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

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, 1935		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		GAIN				Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission	By Death		By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			
																			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		
Oasis	271	2	7	1	2	50	99	99	99	99	1	1	99	1	1	1	1	1	98	271	
Lee P. Gillette	272	2	3	2	1	30	58	2	60	1	1	60	1	1	1	1	1	59	272		
Crofton	273	3	8	2	1	12	24	2	74	2	2	74	3	12	15	61	273				
Olive Branch	274	2	9	4	6	9	39	60	4	3	2	69	5	1	9	54	274				
Ramah	275	1	2	3	2	6	43	1	44	1	1	44	1	1	1	43	275				
Antelope	276	7	4	9	11	60	60	1	60	1	1	60	1	1	9	49	276				
Sioux	277	1	3	1	6	9	48	1	48	1	1	48	1	6	7	41	277				
Litchfield	278	1	3	1	20	46	1	47	2	2	1	47	2	2	2	45	278				
Wallace	279	2	12	1	4	24	32	1	34	1	1	34	1	4	5	29	279				
Swastika	280	9	1	29	55	55	1	55	1	1	1	55	1	1	1	54	280				
Florence	281	14	11	13	4	25	103	387	15	11	3	416	2	5	25	32	384	281			
Mullen	282	4	2	29	51	51	1	52	1	1	1	52	1	2	3	49	282				
Exeter	283	1	1	20	45	45	1	45	1	1	1	45	1	1	2	43	283				
Seneca	284	4	12	2	6	3	33	77	1	1	1	78	1	1	3	73	284				
Camp Clarke	285	2	13	3	2	1	22	142	3	3	3	151	1	2	1	147	285				
Oshkosh	286	10	3	14	116	116	3	119	1	1	1	119	1	1	1	118	286				
Union	287	4	9	65	65	65	1	65	1	1	1	65	1	1	2	63	287				
Omaha	288	12	20	12	2	18	187	513	12	2	6	533	1	8	18	27	506	288			
Lotus	289	2	14	1	2	1	18	182	3	1	1	186	1	3	1	5	181	289			
John J. Mercer	290	21	9	21	20	133	320	21	4	5	350	3	1	20	24	326	290				
Diamond	291	2	2	11	33	57	57	57	2	1	11	57	2	1	11	43	291				
Wolbach	292	2	1	2	1	7	57	1	59	1	1	59	1	1	1	58	292				
Monument	293	1	2	1	1	24	64	1	65	1	1	65	1	1	1	64	293				
Kimball	294	2	8	54	92	92	1	93	1	2	8	93	1	2	8	82	294				
Minatare	295	5	2	19	69	69	2	69	2	2	2	69	2	2	2	67	295				
Cowles	296	1	2	1	2	3	16	29	29	3	3	29	3	3	3	26	296				
Cotner	297	6	12	6	2	13	61	96	7	1	1	104	1	1	13	89	297				
Chester	298	2	2	2	3	42	2	1	45	1	2	45	1	2	3	42	298				
Sutherland	299	3	8	2	1	16	65	2	68	1	1	68	1	1	1	67	299				
Liberty	300	6	11	6	7	27	133	243	6	2	1	252	2	27	2	31	221	300			
Bayard	301	4	1	3	21	68	1	1	70	1	1	70	1	1	1	69	301				
Mizpah	302	14	23	11	12	10	226	656	10	9	16	691	4	2	10	16	675	302			
Right Angle	303	14	13	15	8	11	76	414	12	2	1	429	2	1	11	14	415	303			
Ruskin	304	1	4	2	1	28	26	2	29	1	1	29	1	2	1	4	25	304			
Newman Grove	305	2	1	1	24	45	45	45	45	1	1	45	1	1	2	43	305				
Golden Rod	306	11	11	2	4	40	9	1	50	1	1	50	1	1	1	50	306				
William E. Hill	307	3	1	34	32	32	2	32	4	1	1	32	4	1	5	27	307				
Perkins	308	5	1	20	58	58	2	60	0	1	1	60	0	1	1	59	308				
Winnebago	309	1	5	2	11	3	18	37	37	1	1	37	1	1	3	32	309				
Victory	310	6	2	8	43	103	103	103	104	1	1	104	1	1	8	95	310				

JUNE, 1936

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1935

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. S.		F. O. S.		SUSP.	MASTER MASONS					LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. of Lodge			
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1935		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	GAIN			Total	LOSS							
								By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss		
Leaf.....	311	...	4	1	1	3	18	42	1	1	...	44	1	...	3	...	...	4	40	311
Leaf.....	312	...	2	...	1	...	14	26	...	1	...	27	...	2	...	...	...	2	25	312
Leaf.....	313	...	2	...	...	...	13	74	...	...	...	74	3	1	1	...	...	5	69	313
Leafmen.....	314	...	4	6	1	5	51	204	6	6	5	221	5	3	3	5	1	14	207	314
Leafmen.....	315	...	2	...	...	...	5	39	...	1	...	40	1	...	...	...	...	1	39	315
Leafmen.....	316	...	6	3	6	3	10	85	6	5	...	96	1	2	3	...	...	6	90	316
Leafmen.....	317	...	2	8	1	7	24	195	1	13	...	209	2	2	7	...	...	11	198	317
Leafmen.....	318	...	1	5	...	13	74	105	1	2	6	114	...	1	13	...	...	14	100	318
Leafmen.....	319	...	2	4	1	3	16	47	...	...	1	48	1	...	3	...	...	4	44	319
Leafmen.....	320	...	2	2	2	6	8	59	3	...	...	62	2	...	6	...	...	8	54	320
Leafmen.....	321	...	2	1	1	...	1	39	1	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	321
Leafmen.....	322	...	4	2	4	5	7	45	3	1	...	49	...	1	3	...	...	4	45	322
Leafmen.....	323	...	3	6	1	...	38	130	1	4	6	141	2	2	...	...	...	4	137	323
Totals.....	557	3154	543	781	1478	14772	35043	539272	433	22	36309	379606	147822	72492	33817					

MASONIC REVIEW

1936

**REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT
AND REVIEWER**

Prepared for

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

by

Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand MasterTo the M. W., the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of
Nebraska:The annual report on correspondence is herewith frat-
ernally submitted:**SUBJECT INDEX**

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LODGE ACTIVITIES

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota believes in a policy of making a distinct contribution to the efforts being made to ameliorate social conditions. There is one page in this book that is really thrilling. It is the page which begins the reports of the activities of lodges. One lodge provides entertainment for the high school boys one week and the high school girls the next week. Another cares for crippled children. Still another cares for Boy Scouts, cares for a sick brother and contributes to his funeral. Forty lodges are interested in Boy Scouts. Thirteen lodges put on scholarship contests. The Grand Lodge itself sponsors a state-wide oratorical contest. And the Grand Lodge has just dedicated a recreation-center, a seven-acre island in Lake Metigoshe. Rainbow girls were introduced to Grand Lodge and presented flowers. The Grand Master changed the date of the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge a week so that it would not conflict with the big Shrine gathering at St. Paul-Minneapolis. And Grand Lodge was opened for its Annual Communication at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock on Monday morning, June 18th. There's more but we can't tell it here.

(J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer,
Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1935.)

ADVERTISING THROUGH MASONRY

My attention has been called repeatedly through the year to the practice of advertising through Masonry. This is done for business purposes, political purposes, and even for meetings of churches. Various means and devices are resorted to and the practice has become so prevalent as to be decidedly objectionable and should be stopped. I believe our present laws are sufficient to cover the matter and should be enforced, but if not, further penalties should be provided against individual members who resort to this misuse of the fraternity.

(From message of M. W. Randolph V. Whiting, Grand Master,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, 1935.)

ANTI-MASONRY

The world-wide unrest caused by conflicts between various new kinds of governmental organizations has led men to hunt for what is at the bottom of it all. In the search for the culprit, prejudices of every sort have been fanned into white heat by men trying to profit thereby. Freemasonry has been found the most convenient victim on which to foist the guilt.

Right after the Great War, Hungary outlawed the Lodges in her territory and confiscated their properties. Italy followed the example. Soviet Russia did the same. The fever spread. Hitler only finished what the racial-nationalist scions of the old German nobility started about ten years ago. Finland, Spain, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Holland, Switzerland, almost every country in Continental Europe had its anti-Masonic excitement. Japan made a try at it, too. In the Latin

Americas it almost has become a settled habit, and in southern Ireland too.

Anti-Masonry—like anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism, Atheism or combinations of any two of these isms—is a peculiar kind of frenzy which breaks out periodically, and occasionally affects large sections of the world at the same time. What distinguishes anti-Masonry from kindred insanities is that it involves no material disadvantage to those who propagate it. This is one feature which has made it quite popular with political adventurers practiced in the art of manipulating popular sentiment for personal advantage. Dense ignorance of the masses concerning the objects and character of Freemasonry can be counted upon in most countries. But what if there are Masons who themselves had no understanding of such matters?

There is prevalent an erroneous idea that where the Roman Catholic Church represents the majority, as in Belgium, for instance, Freemasonry is “under great disadvantage,” whatever that means. It is said further that the men of such a country, chiefly intellectuals who have become identified with Freemasonry, “hardly can escape the temptation of antagonizing the Church.” Why? Such conclusion certainly is wholly at variance with the spirit of the Craft. Meeting injustice by a like course is contrary to Masonic teachings. The simple answer would be that, if there are no men who consistently will exemplify the spirit of our principles in their lives then Masonry better keep out of that country.

(From Report on Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

That dictatorship would not look with favor on Freemasonry could have been foreseen, the principles of the two institutions being opposed to one another. Moreover Italian Masonry, contrary to Masonic law, often had taken sides officially in political matters, besides carrying on a more or less open warfare against the Roman Catholic Church. The case is different in Germany. That being practically a Protestant country, the regular Masonic Grand Lodges cooperated to greater or less extent with the Churches of that persuasion and strictly avoided engaging in political activities. But—our German Brethren were fighting among themselves and occasionally excommunicated one another. In other words, the Craft was divided. Under such conditions it was easy for demagogues to picture Masonry as a world-wide conspiracy using nefarious schemes of every kind to achieve supreme power. A fierce-looking bugaboo was created, alarms were sounded, and the battle was won. The general populace applauded the death-defying warriors who then took possession of things. Similar schemes have been tried in Finland, in Switzerland, and in other countries with greater or less results for the Fraternity, and they are still at work in many places.

(From Report on Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1935).

APPENDANT ORGANIZATIONS

In Illinois, as elsewhere, there are many organizations whose membership is predicated upon membership in Masonry. Illinois has never given official recognition to them. Nevertheless, they are regarded by the public as Masonic, and rightly so, since they are made up exclusively of Masons, organized as such, without objection from the Grand Lodge, which, like every other voluntary association, has the power to determine the qualifications of its members and the conditions upon which they shall remain members even to the extent of arbitrarily denying them the privilege of joining other organizations.

With the wisdom of exercising this power in respect to all or any of such organizations we are not now concerned, although it is a question that Grand Lodges which have not done so, must seriously consider in the near future.

It is impossible in public opinion to separate these organizations from Masonry. Therefore Masonry has a responsibility to the public and to itself in respect to them. We are concerned with that responsibility.

No fault can be found with the purposes of these organizations. They offer possibilities for effective civic and moral service and for fellowship. The majority of their members are sincere Masons imbued with high ideals and commanding the respect of their fellow-men. If this majority always controlled and regulated the action of their organizations and their members, Masonry could rest secure in the belief that nothing but good would come from them. However, it frequently happens that these organizations as with Masonry that they are discredited and their legitimate influence prostituted by the irresponsible acts of a small percentage of their members who are not Masons in fact.

In fraternities as in governments, disciplinary and regulatory measures must be taken to curb the comparatively small minority of perverse and refractory. For the good and wise such measures are never needed.

With the internal affairs of these organizations Masonry does not care to interfere. Supervision or regulation of their management, ritual, ceremonies, meetings or social activities is neither practical nor desirable. Masonry, however, has the right to insist and must insist that these organizations and their members shall not violate the fundamentals of Masonry, the ancient landmarks, the long established principles and practices, and those regulations of more modern times adopted in deference to prevailing public opinion in matters religious, moral, or social in order that Masonry might continue to hold the respect and good opinion of mankind. Illustrative of the latter I cite the prohibition against Masons appearing in public drinking saloons in Masonic clothing and the Masonic rule of Sunday observance.

Masonry teaches temperance, not total abstinence. Hence it is permissible for a Mason to enter a saloon. However, the saloon is

disapproved by the better element of society and Masonry refuses to associate or identify itself with it. As a consequence the individual is denied the right to take Masonry as an institution into the saloon by appearing therein while clothed as a Mason. To the public, the red fez of the Shriner and the uniform of the Knight Templar is as much the badge of a Mason, although of a particular kind of Mason, as is the white apron, and therefore the right and duty of Masonry extends to prohibiting the Mason from entering the public drinking saloon while clothed as a Shriner or Knight Templar. The Grand Lodge of Nevada applied this principle in disciplining a potentate for drunkenness at the San Francisco convention of the Shrine in 1932.

Similarly Sunday observance or non-observance is a matter for the conscience and religious belief of the individual with which Masonry does not interfere. Masonry does recognize the fact that Sunday is the Sabbath of practically all the people of the nation and that the great majority of Masons having church affiliations are connected with the Protestant churches. In deference to the Protestant conception of Sunday observance the grand lodge and constituent lodges refrain from all activity on Sunday except that connected with funeral services. This regulation becomes a nullity if Masons are permitted to associate themselves in groups, however large, composed solely of Masons and carry on picnics and other activities generally regarded as non-observance of the Protestant Sunday, and thus do indirectly in the name of Masons if not of Masonry what the lodge will not do.

Accordingly, for some years, my predecessors have protested against Sunday picnics held annually by a certain grotto in the state. The public press of the community invariably referred to them as Masonic picnics. As hereinafter stated under the title "The Shrine lottery" the picnic was not held this year. Unfortunately, as I later learned from a Masonic publication, a joint Sunday picnic was held in another part of the state by two grottos in the name of their group of Masons.

The questions here discussed are not peculiar to Illinois. They are being considered in many other grand jurisdictions. The need for a definite statement of the position of Grand Lodges in respect to these appendant organizations and their activities is everywhere recognized. The position taken is not designed to interfere with the legitimate purposes and activities of any appendant organization or of any individual. It is designed to protect the good name of Masonry, to preserve its standards and ideals, and to prevent, through the simple device of assuming a different name, the creation of a class of Masons independent of or superior to the principles, practices, and regulations of ancient craft Masonry.

(From Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemeyer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1935).

MINORITY REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA

From the proceedings of the M. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Arkansas, 1935, page 60:

(It appears that the Grand Master, pursuant to a resolution therefor at the preceding communication of the Grand Lodge, appointed a special committee to make a study of atheistic propaganda in the state. The committee had never been called together, had made no attempt to carry on its work and did not have a report other than the minority report quoted from. It further appears that the Legislative Assembly of the State of Arkansas had conducted an inquiry on the subject, resulting in the report made the day before the Legislature adjourned sine die, and which consequently received scanty publicity. After reciting the facts of which the above is a condensation, the minority report is as follows):

"A member of that legislative committee has since stated that the delay in completing and filing the report was caused principally by a majority of the committee who wanted to make a much more drastic report than was filed, and the solicitation of the others that a more conservative report be filed. There was no disagreement in the committee as to the iniquities uncovered at that institution.

The legislative action resulting, as it did, in an apparent approval or, at least, apparently not a disapproval of Commonwealth "College" and its teachings, was calculated to do that institution a vast amount of good and, actually to give the impression that it had been approved by the Legislature of Arkansas. Such a claim has frequently—and falsely—been circulated by the radicals in the country since.

Such a result was intolerable to those who knew the actual facts. Therefore a group of citizens assumed the task of seeing that this legislative report was given true and wide-spread publicity. Excerpts, containing the salient facts and, principally, omitting only the formal parts, were drafted and mimeographed and thousands of copies of these were sent all over the United States.

Much of the Legislative report had to do with the subversory and revolutionary teachings of that school. The committee found that it is a school to teach teachers of subversion and communism and that it is honey-combed with atheists, defiant and active and that atheism is a regular part of the curriculum.

And that immoral practices of the grossest type are common among the teachers and students of both sexes in that institution.

Every good citizen, of course, is interested in the locating and suppression of such things. But as the field for the work of our Masonic special committee was limited to the subject of atheism this account will deal only with that part of the Legislative findings. Enough of that will be shown here to give the Brethren a good idea of what is already going on in Arkansas and what must be actively fought against—right now—in this state.

It is a satisfaction to know that the disclosures made by the Legislative committee already have resulted in wide-spread steps throughout the country to exterminate these radical vermin, and that the sources of revenue of this so-called "college" already have been considerably dried up.

To give you an idea of the atheism rampant in Commonwealth, here is a part of the testimony of the president, Lucien Koch, and of the secretary of that school, who also is one of the teachers and the wife of Raymond Koch brother of the Lucien Koch who was until very recently, the head of the school.

This woman goes by the name of Charlotte Moskowitz. The present head of the school, who goes by the name of Post, is really named Postowsky, Russian, who "left" that country many years ago and now turns up here as a teacher of the form of government we should adopt. It is illuminating to notice how very many of these "liberals," who have so generously devoted themselves to rescuing us from the mistakes and dangers of our own particular form of government bear such outlandish (literally alien) names as these.

The president of Commonwealth is an OWSKY, and the Secretary an OSKOWITZ.

Testimony of Lucien Koch

All of the teachers and many of the pupils of Commonwealth were summoned to testify before the legislative committee and were called on to take the usual oath of a witness to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, SO HELP ME GOD."

Each of such witnesses, without exception, advised the committee that he or she did not believe in God, though some of them, after that statement did take the oath. Such testimony is, to say the least, open to skepticism.

LUCIEN KOCH, the head of Commonwealth College, was the first witness called. He testified:

"I taught Greek Sociology in the University of Wisconsin". . . .

His predecessor, as head of the "college" was Dr. E. W. Zeuch, "who is now chief of the Planning division of the Subsistence Homesteads in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, one of the 'brain trust.'" That "the Federal Emergency Relief Association is financing four scholarships in Commonwealth and some are being provided by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. . . . We present the position of the Communist Party along with the position of all others."

He was further asked:

Q. Why did you quit the Presbyterian Church?

A. My interest . . . was substituted by other and compelling interests.

Q. Do you believe in the Bible?

A. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Bible . . . I believe however, that I would have many disagreements . . . with the Bible.

Q. Do you believe in a God?

A. No . . .

Q. Do you respect the American flag?

A. I refuse to answer without advice of counsel.

CARL PARKER, a teacher at the college, testified:

Q. Do you believe in a Supreme Being.

A. No sir.

Testimony of Charlotte Moskowitz Koch

CHARLOTTE MOSKOWITZ, the secretary of the college and one of the teachers, took the stand but refused to take the oath and was "affirmed." Like most Communists she was arrogant and defiant, it seeming to be a part of their practice to show active disrespect for any governmental function.

Here is her testimony:

Q. Do you believe in a Supreme Being?

A. What do you mean by "a Supreme Being?"

Q. God.

A. What do you mean by God?

Q. As referred to in the Bible.

A. I'm sure I haven't read the Bible. My religion is my own code of conduct. I have a code of ethics, a code of conduct, and a code of ideals.

Q. Do you believe in God, as taught in the Bible?

A. I told you that I didn't read the Bible.

Q. Do you know what the common definition of God is?

A. No, my religion would be much more social.

Q. Do you respect that flag up there?

A. I do not respect any symbol.

Q. What do you think that flag is for?

A. I don't know.

Now note how this cancerous growth from Arkansas is spreading and infecting the rest of the country, reaching even into very high governmental places.

A short time after the legislature adjourned Lucien Koch gave up his position as the head of Commonwealth and went to Washington, where he now occupies an important executive position in the welfare work of the Federal Government. The man who was head of Commonwealth before Koch, has been an official in Washington for about two years and was recently promoted and given an allotment of fifty million dollars to spend in the work of rehabilitation settlements.

It is disturbing to think of the kind of people he may place in these government-built communities.

So much for a look into a little of the organized spreading of atheism by institution in this state.

Infiltration Into the Churches

We now come to a much more delicate and embarrassing part of the subject—the insidious attempt to undermine the belief of God

through the facilities—unsuspected by them—of our evangelical churches.

Whenever it can possibly be done, these radicals, subversionists and atheists, get themselves invited to address prominent congregations of religious and God-fearing people from the pulpits of their own churches.

Some of the pastors of such churches, carried away by their emotions, deeply aroused by the woes and sufferings of our neighbors and brethren, give special attention to "The Brotherhood of Man", and are apt to slight, for the moment, "The Fatherhood of God." As the former takes up more and more of their time the latter is apt—let it be hoped temporarily, only—to be less vocal than the former.

Far too often, however, has it been found that as interest in social welfare grows a tendency becomes more and more apparent of a shift toward actual Socialism. Unwittingly, many men of the Gospel are being inveigled into the paths of active Socialism.

Therefore let those ministers who are so inclined to do that take deeply into their hearts the declaration of the head Socialist of them, Joseph Stalin, that—

"Religion and Socialism are Incompatible."

The definition, coming from such supreme authority as it does, can not be argued with or denied.

Stalin thus proclaims, from the seat of Socialism itself, that Religion and Socialism cannot—ever—occupy the same pulpit. Nor does he want them to do so. Except for the one purpose of driving religion out and substituting for that "opiate of the people" the worship of Lenin and of the other peculiar "isms" of Soviet Russia.

Except in their own churches, and coming from their own pulpit, very few of these good, church-going people would listen for a minute to these soft-spoken, much disguised blasphemies. The atheists thus get a hearing from the very best people in the country for things that, outside of the church, they would not be listened to.

As these few—we hope—pulpits become, in the words of Charlotte Moskowitz, "much more social" religion more and more takes a minor place. These propagandists industriously seek to substitute the worship of man for the worship of God.

Since you are compelled to accept the fact that—

"Religion and Socialism are incompatible."

How can you reconcile:

The acts of the pastor of a very large and influential evangelical church in Little Rock in inviting to occupy his pulpit on a Sunday morning, one of the most notorious Socialist-Communists in the country, subversionist author of many books that are listed by the Comintern, the world head of Communism, as suitable reading for members of that cult.

And how can you reconcile:

The actions of another pastor in the same city, the leader of another large evangelical church there, in appearing before a legislative committee to defend Commonwealth against the threat of a curtailment of its seditious activities and pleading with that committee that they be left undisturbed.

And in this same pastor appearing on the public platform with Norman Thomas, the head of the Socialist Party in this country, giving him a flattering introduction and urging the large gathering—gathered there largely, possibly, out of curiosity—to give this Norman Thomas, a nominee for President of the United States, of the Socialist Party, a careful and sympathetic hearing.

It is utterly impossible to estimate the harm already done and still, increasingly, being done by such ministers and in this manner, ministers who have, as Charlotte Moskowitz described it, become “much more social” than, it is to be feared, religious.

Must we do nothing about it and only sit quietly and pray—“Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.”

As was said at the start, this part of the subject is a most delicate and ungrateful one to handle. But it is vital and must not be ignored. It is a far worse danger than that of merely some little “college,” that could, if need be—to use their own words—“liquidated” at almost any time.

It is delicate because no one wants, in any way, to do injustice to the undoubtedly good intentions of most of these too sympathetic pastors, nor, in the slightest degree weaken their influence for good that all of them undoubtedly have, to some extent, at least.

In bringing this matter to public notice and discussion there is also the danger of doing just exactly what the purpose of the radical is—to undermine the influence of the church.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

There is one thing that we can unceasingly do. Hold rigidly to the certain fact that—

THERE CAN BE NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE PULPIT THAT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH RELIGION.

There is another, and highly practical thing we can do. When you know that such a creature as has been described is to preach at your church either stay at home, go to some other church, or—a most effective though possibly too dramatic and offensive action for a church—quietly get up and walk out on the visiting radical. And always be very suspicious of any strangers advertised to speak in your church; the more they are spoken of as “famous” and “well-known authors” the more careful you must be as to what they really are famous for and what kind of books have made them so famous.

This danger is worst in the larger cities, but there is hardly a community, no matter how small, that is not threatened by such things.

These trained leaders of the Radicals are not the dirty, dull-witted scum that we once were accustomed to designate as anarchists. Of the rank and file this may still be true to a great extent. But the men who are put forward to teach, the ones who are slipped into our pulpits, are shrewd, highly trained and educated men, most of them graduates of colleges, as are both Zeuch and Lucien Koch.

These men have a goal to which they are carefully and unceasingly working. That goal is the overthrow of our form of government and the substitution of the Communist theories of the Soviet dictators.

Atheism is merely a step toward that goal. For these shrewd men know thoroughly that there remain plenty of lamp-posts in this country that would welcome as decorations their carcasses should they be caught red-handed openly advocating the overthrow of the government by violence.

Knowing that this would be suicidal they are working at this time to overthrow the belief in God.

For when they succeed in doing that, they destroy everything. We cannot go to sleep on this proposition.

We cannot and must not continue in the belief that "such things could not happen here." For they are happening already all around us.

These radicals say that religion is "the opiate of the people." Socialism appears to be the opiate by which the people are being deadened to the dangers of Communism.

This insidious work already has attained a dangerous foothold in the larger cities, including Little Rock. You men from out in the state must help us to destroy it.

It has been often, and wisely, said "the country Mason is the best Mason. And every good Mason hates atheism as he does its creator, the Devil.

We do not want our institutions harmed. **THEY MUST NOT BE HARMED.**

We do not want our churches undermined. **THEY MUST NOT BE UNDERMINED.**

We do not want Masonry destroyed at its source. **IT SHALL NOT BE DONE.**

Therefore it is the solemn duty of each one of us, here and now, to dedicate himself to a part in this fight. To fight untiringly and constantly against these powers of Evil.

And let us—"Do with our might what our hands find to do."

"Toiling on" unceasingly.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

DURAND WHIPPLE,
of the Committee.

Following the reading of this report, and some discussion, a motion was made, seconded and carried "That the incoming Grand Master, should he deem it best, appoint a new committee to continue this work, and that they be allowed their expenses."

AUDITS

A number of instances have come to my attention wherein more or less serious trouble would have been avoided had proper audits of the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer been made. Committees sometimes make a perfunctory and incomplete audit, and when this neglect persists over a period of years, complications are likely to ensue. Both officers should, for their own protection, insist that their accounts have a thorough audit annually. I regard this of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation that the Grand Secretary be instructed to prepare and distribute to all lodges an audit form which may be used in the annual review of such accounts, and I have prepared a resolution to that effect. It can be thorough without being at all complicated.

(From Address of Grand Master Burton H. Saxton, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

PRESENTATION OF BIBLES

Presentation of Bibles. The presentation of a copy of the Holy Bible to a newly made Brother at the conferring of either the First or Third Degree is a practice adopted by an increasing number of Lodges each year. How fitting it is that as the Brother begins his Masonic journey, seeing light and ever more light, he should receive at the hands of the Master of his Lodge the rule and guide for his faith and practice, the Great Light in Masonry, the Holy Bible. I would be greatly pleased were this custom in vogue among all the Lodges of the Jurisdiction.

(From Address of M. W. Robert Elliott Owens, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE

I have observed with chagrin in the past few months some evidence of bigotry and intolerance in some members of the craft. This spirit is foreign to the teachings and precepts of Masonry, which has no creed and opposes no creed. Masonry stands upon the broad fundamental principle of a belief in, and reverence for, God, and support of religion in general as a human institution for the education of mankind in moral principles and as an elevating influence in matters spiritual. It must be remembered that one of the fundamental ideas upon which our country was founded was that of religious liberty and the right of every individual to worship God in such manner as his conscience shall dictate. Masonry has always stood for human liberty and liberty of conscience, and nothing could be more detrimental to it than a spirit of intolerance and bigotry, which would inevitably breed inharmony and discord in

our ranks. I, therefore, urge the craft to discourage at all times any tendency in this regard.

(From Message of M. W. Randolph V. Whiting, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, 1935.)

BURIAL SERVICE

The most intimate knowledge of Masonry is obtained by many of the profane by listening to the burial service at a Masonic funeral. I have often heard comments about Masonry, especially from women, shortly after the funeral of a Mason.

The burial service in our Code is very dignified and impressive. For many years, however, I have felt that it might be improved and should be more sympathetic. Since I have been a Grand Lodge officer, I have found that many others were of the same opinion. I have learned also that a great many Lodges give a burial service with either deletions or additions to the one in our Masonic Code or a service entirely different. To my mind this is not as it should be. I believe that the Burial Service used at a Mason's funeral should be in the largest part, at least, as ritualistic as in the work of the three degrees. Moreover, I believe the Burial Service should not only be dignified and beautiful, but that it should extend sympathy and consolation to the bereaved in a far greater measure than do the services in our code.

(From address of Grand Master, Bertram S. Adams, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1935.)

COMMUNISM UN-MASONIC

The following is an official circular sent out by Grand Master Ezra M. Wilson of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, under date of August 2, 1934, to the Brethren of that Jurisdiction:

"Patriotism is not only love of country but devotion to the ideals and service to the institutions of our National Government. Patriotism is reverence for and observance of every governmental law. Masons the world over are taught to respect and obey the laws of the country in which they live and to oppose revolutionary and despotic tendencies that confuse and divide a people whose moral, spiritual, and political union should be strengthened.

"Our American government is an ideal of human liberty and equality brought to us by our forefathers and to be inherently protected if these ideals are to endure. Ours is not an experiment but a government of, for, and by the people and which has endured for a century and a half and so will continue.

"But enemies there are and America today is being undermined by foreign communistic propoganda and sinister influences, a condition forcibly brought to American minds during recent strike disturbances throughout the nation. The Communist Party of the U. S. A., after several efforts since 1919 under various titles, has been operating as such since 1928. This is the American section of the Communist Internationale. It is not necessary to here detail the objects of the organization,

as authentic literature and daily reports of communistic activities is all that is necessary to convince American minds of its unpatriotic influences.

"It has developed that within the body of the Masonic Fraternity may be found a few individuals promulgating communistic doctrine and it is to such that this circular directs attention. Communistic doctrine is decidedly un-American and un-Masonic and the application of such doctrine is without question a Masonic offense destructive to the harmony that prevails within the ranks of our Fraternity, and to the social, economic and political institutions of the nation. Therefore:

"I call upon the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of each and every Masonic Lodge within the Jurisdiction of Oregon to use every effort at their command to purge the membership of any and all persons adhering to or promulgating the doctrine of Communism. To this end is pledged the aid and support of all honest patriots and lovers of liberty that the upbuilding and strengthening of all our American institutions may prevail.

"That the honor and dignity of our Fraternity may be preserved I submit this message and direct that it be read at the first stated meeting after its receipt, also at the meeting of the next annual election of officers, and that a record of such reading be incorporated in the minutes of the Lodge."

This is signed by M.'W.'.Bro. Ezra M. Wilson, the Grand Master.

(From Report on Correspondence, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

CONSOLIDATIONS

Economic depression and modern transportation are taking their toll of the small country lodges, even in some of our metropolitan centers the loss of membership has compelled lodges to consolidate in order to supply financial independence.

A committee of the Grand Lodge of California said:

"A matter that has occasioned considerable debate has to do with the consolidation of lodges. One may say that the general expression of authority is on the side of consolidations, where the bodies are too weak to stand alone, in a manner creditable to the fraternity and of worth to the memberships. In the cities it has been found that lodges were multiplied beyond need. Some of these are living precariously, and some in sheer desperation have openly solicited candidates against all Masonic rule, bringing themselves into disrepute and working injury to the good name of the Craft.

"The present ease of travel and the abundant means of transportation, even in the rural districts, have been almost fatal influences upon the small and isolated lodges. Many of these exist only on sufferance of the authorities, no longer having force or influence in their communities. It would be to advantage of all concerned if such bodies can be induced to consolidate at some central and ac-

cessible point, with a membership sufficient for real self-support and able to make Masonry respected and beneficial to the communities they represent.

It must be acknowledged, however, that there is a very real argument presented by some of these small bodies, in that they have a long and honorable history, in some cases extending from the earliest pioneer period. The few members cling to the old name and number, which the fathers made meaningful. This natural pride must be taken into account in any general plan for consolidation. But, as already proven in many places, a happy adjustment of conflicting claims is possible if the particular situation is approached with knowledge and sympathy."

The Grand Master of Louisiana declined to issue a dispensation for a new lodge in the City of New Orleans, believing it was an inopportune time. He believed the fraternity would succeed better if there were a consolidation of some of the lodges already formed.

A study of small lodges in Wisconsin showed that the automobile and facilities for rapid travel had eliminated the importance of distance and that "we no longer consider distance in the strict terms of miles, but rather in minutes and hours. It is far more simple and comfortable to travel thirty or forty miles today than it was three decades ago to travel five or six."

In the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the Grand Master stated:

"I would again call your attention to a matter which I have discussed on a former occasion, and that is the subject of lodge consolidation. It has lain near my heart and I have spread the propaganda on every opportune occasion. I believe this is one of the big and important things for Maryland Masons to consider. I do not think the issue should be forced, but that the reasons for it should be urged until the membership of the lodges in the smaller towns and rural districts will see that it is best for them as individuals and best for Masonry as a whole. In union there is strength, and when the small, weak lodges multiply their financial strength and leadership by consolidation it will place them in a position to do those necessary things they have never been able to do before."

The Grand Master of Tennessee said:

"I have requested that some of the smaller lodges consolidate, and some effort has been made in West Tennessee to bring about consolidation. This must be done or we will lose many of our small lodges. The consolidation of lodges must be considered in the development of the educational program in Tennessee. It is unnecessary and unfair to those who have this work under their supervision, that they be held responsible for the efficiency of the officers of these almost lifeless lodges. New conditions have arisen which make unwise the small lodge, and which require that larger lodges be established. Good roads, automobiles, telephones, mail delivery, have brought about a decrease in both time and distance and have eliminated largely the isolation of our mem-

bers, and have brought all in much closer contact. The small lodge cannot provide the same opportunity as is found in the larger lodge. The results secured in the small lodges during the past several years have compared unfavorably with similar results in larger lodges. The buildings, equipment, libraries, and sanitary conditions of the small lodges do not at all compare with the similar advantages provided in the larger lodges. All of these conditions have an important bearing on the future development of the fraternity in Tennessee. I do not know of any adequate method by which the efficiency of the smaller lodges can be increased and maintained. The alternative, then, is to establish a system of consolidated lodges throughout the State which will bring the gradual elimination of the smaller lodges and the formation of relatively larger lodges without the unnecessary establishment of large and costly buildings. I understand that such a system of consolidated lodges would be confronted with at least four outstanding problems; formation of sentiment favorable to consolidation; the necessity in many cases of erection of a centralized building or at least the enlargement of a building already in existence; the disposal of abandoned buildings and other property. The members in the vicinity of a lodge which is to be abandoned regret losing their lodge. They must be shown that the life of their lodges will not only be prolonged, but will be greatly enhanced through the proposed consolidation."

Practically the same situation holds true in North Dakota, the Grand Master stating:

"Your Grand Master has given much consideration to the various problems affecting this Grand Lodge, but to none of them have we given more than to the difficulties which confront our small lodges in the communities of three hundred to five hundred people. Two lodges have decided to surrender their charters, the first in the forty-five years of this Grand Lodge. We have tried to secure the transfer of resident membership to other neighboring lodges with indifferent success in one case. A lodge need not be a large lodge to be a good, active lodge, but there is a certain overhead expense which must be considered. There is Masonic charity to be dispensed, there is some entertainment which should be provided. It therefore must be plain that no lodge can properly function when it has a membership of much less than forty and those able and willing to pay their dues. We make this as a general statement fully realizing that we have excellent lodges in North Dakota whose membership does not much exceed thirty. We know of several outstanding examples of small lodges doing particularly fine Masonic work and this suggestion would in no way affect such lodges.

"Present means of travel and good roads no longer make the lodge at the crossroads necessary. The success of any lodge depends upon the element of leadership more now than in other days, because the lodge is no longer the center of community life as it once was. We are living in an exceedingly complex age with a multitude of distracting interests. It naturally follows that the organization and planning of a lodge is no

longer a matter of chance. A severely limited membership means that the number from which leaders can be chosen is small.

"We have reluctantly reached the conclusion that the time is here for this Grand Lodge to make a careful survey of conditions relating to our lodges in small communities with a view to understanding fully the conditions surrounding lodges occupying the same general and somewhat restricted territory. We therefore recommend the appointment of a committee to make such a survey and report its findings one year hence with any possible suggested consolidations."

In the Philippine Islands we find many of the smaller lodges making a desperate effort to exist, some have already given up the struggle and others must follow. The Grand Master of that jurisdiction sympathizes with the brethren in their desire to maintain the individuality of their respective lodges, but stated:

"After all, does this enhance the good name and promote the best interests of our fraternity as a whole? My opinion must be in the negative. Many of these lodges, in addition to their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge, owe considerable sums for rent and other miscellaneous items. Their membership is small, the lodge treasuries empty, and as a result they cannot take proper care of their distressed members, widows and orphans. In their anxiety over depleted funds, laxness in the admission of new members will inevitably creep in. Furthermore, such lodges are in no position to shoulder their part in any humanitarian or charitable project that the Grand Lodge may wish to undertake. And worst of all, they are no longer that important leaven in the social order of their respective communities, which we in this Grand Jurisdiction expect our lodges to be. It would be far better for the reputation of our ancient and honorable institution that such lodges pass quietly out of existence.

"In centers where there are several lodges or in those sections where lodges are situated within a short distance of each other it would be preferable if two or more weak lodges should consolidate to form a strong and active unit. They would then be able to take on a new lease of life and be a credit to the fraternity. Such a course of action will sooner or later be inevitable for many. The improvement in means of transportation and the still greater fundamental changes that have taken place in the social organization of the country during the last quarter of a century have made the existence of many small lodges superfluous. In many respects, this is to be regretted, but we cannot stay the march of progress; we must mold our institution to conform to its changing requirements. This we can do without the sacrifice of a single one of our fundamental tenets. They are so broad and so eternal that we can readily keep pace with the evolution of human society. The weight of numbers is not an essential attribute of greatness nor is it absolutely needful to have numerous lodges in order to be a living force on the side of progress and enlightenment. I believe that one of Freemasonry's most glorious epochs in this country was lived about

forty years ago, when, though persecuted and driven from place to place, the small band of brethren carried on with fervency and zeal and even yielded up their lives for the immortal principles of our fraternity."

(From "The Masonic World," by Ray V. Denslow, P.'G.'M.',
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

In recent years the question of consolidation has been a recurring one. The situation of some small lodges appears almost hopeless. Deaths, demissions and suspensions have cut their membership and therefore their income, and this has proved a losing game because new petitions have not kept pace with the losses. Some are carrying a burden of debt on a hall or temple which was an unwise venture; a few are heavily indebted to the Grand Lodge for dues, which was not only unwise, but wholly unnecessary if proper segregation of funds had been made.

The idea of consolidation has come with a shock to many of the brethren in such lodges, and their first impulse is promptly to reject it. I can understand why they object to losing their lodge identity, and I honor them for it. But if it becomes a choice between loss of identity through consolidation or through disintegration, the former is infinitely to be preferred. In the one case, both groups are strengthened; in the other the weaker lodge loses everything and gains nothing—and the individual members are, in a sense, cast adrift.

(From address of Grand Master Burton H. Saxton, Proceedings
of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

THE CRADLE OF FREEMASONRY

Located at the eastern edge of the Black Forest, in a valley surrounded by hills of gentle slope and watered by the limpid Nagold, Hirsau today is a charming little town built around the ruins and occupying the property of what in its heyday was one of the most famous monastic foundations in Europe. The old military road, leading from Paris via Strassburg through the region of the Black Forest, passes right by the Abbey.

The foundation of Hirsau dates from 830. In that year the Archbishop of Milan had allowed the body of St. Aurelius to be transferred there. Count Erlafried, who owned all the country around about, had a church and monastery built to receive the sacred relics. The first monks installed there were drawn from the monastery of Fulda, founded by St. Boniface, the great Apostle of the Germans.

But the real history of the new foundation began with the coming, in 1069, of Abbot William, Palatinate Count, scientist, musician and a man of literary renown, who had been the prior of the Benedictine monastery of St. Emmeram near Ratisbon, in Bavaria. Finding that the County of Calw claimed the rights of a Patron by reason of donations and general provision for the maintenance of the foundation, William insisted upon complete independence as an absolute condition for his going on with the work. There was to be no division

of authority. He himself wrote out the deed conveying the property to the abbey and, in 1075 the royal seal was attached by Henry IV, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and independence was assured.

The very next year began the historic struggle between the Emperor and Pope Gregory VII as to the right of investing bishops.

That William of Hirsau should range himself on the side of the Pope was to be expected. But while firm in his stand for ecclesiastic independence, he, at the same time, held that bishops who exercised temporal as well as spiritual rule should "render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's," and suggested some such compromise as after his death, in 1122, was incorporated in the Concordat of Worms.

Hirsau now became "a haven of refuge in which a multitude of mighty men of the clergy and the laity gathered," as Trithem reports. Among them was Rudolf of Swabia, the elected anti-King, who came to share in the observance of the Feast of Pentecost, in 1077. The Legate of the Pope arrived a few months later and remained almost a year. Thereby the abbey virtually was turned into headquarters of Henry's opposition.

The Legate was Bernard, Abbot of Marseilles. He persuaded William to get in touch with the great Abbey of Cluny, in Burgundy, and thereby obtain valuable suggestions for the organization of the Hirsau community, as well as plans for needed new buildings. Two monks were sent to Cluny to familiarize themselves with the Clunian way of doing things and then return and report.

Cluny then was the most influential monastic center in Christendom. In fact it was the head of a new "Order" with over two hundred religious houses absolutely subject to its Abbot, in all parts of Europe, including England and Scotland, and even in Palestine. But its polity was a distinct departure from the Rule of St. Benedict which required that six hours be devoted to manual work. At Cluny manual labor was abandoned and relegated to hired help, and farms and woods were leased out on shares. The beautifying of buildings kept hundreds of artisans busy, and in this respect Cluny excelled everything in Western Christendom, excepting only Rome itself.

What appealed to William in the Cluny scheme was the independence of the abbey of all outside authority except that of the Pope. The minute regulation of the daily program, the liturgical features, the ceremonial usages, the splendor of the processions, the pageantry of the great feast tides, and many other customs were taken over by him. On the other hand, he was opposed to the acceptance of small boys into monastic life although—or perhaps because—he himself had been entered into an oblate at St. Emmeran's in early life, preferring to supply them with good schooling while staying with their home folks till mature enough to decide for themselves what vocation to choose.

William started under way in and around Hirsau a number of innovations, the news of which had brought him many interested

visitors and monks desiring to come under his rule. An increase of housing facilities became an urgent necessity. What he needed were men skilled in the mechanics of building and stone hewing. To achieve this end he put in operation a scheme whereby laymen could become part of the religious community and practice for the benefit of the abbey and the glory of God the crafts in which they were skilled.

The plan was not altogether new. It had originated in the monastery of St. Blaise, in the Black Forest, probably between 1025 and 1035, if not earlier. Nevertheless the organization and application of the idea and the general spirit of its development at Hirsau were original with Abbot William.

Ardent missionary that he was, he had traveled on muleback over the greater part of the country around about to persuade the families in the nearby small communities to regulate their lives by the Benedictine Rule, in a manner adapted to their condition. With the thought in mind of getting needed craftsmen and laborers, he urged unmarried men of this sort to become Lay Brothers in his monastery. The response was almost immediate. The restoration of the small ninth-century Church of St. Nazarius on the brow of the hill and the new church of St. Aurelius at the bottom of it was completed by their aid.

The advent of the lay brothers started a movement of vast importance. They were designated *fratres barbati*, bearded brothers, because in distinction from the shaved choir monks they were allowed to raise a beard. They had assigned to them a special refectory for refreshment and meals, a particular place in church, and separate sleeping quarters. But cooperation was assured between them and the "choir monks," who dug out for them from ancient works on the architecture whatever might be of help. Cluny supplied many suggestions.

William himself, as already mentioned, had acquired a vast fund of information relating to building construction and decoration. A contemporary record tells of his having measured and staked out the ground and to have drawn the working plans for the monastery at Zwiefalten in Wurtemberg, and then to have supervised the construction. Mention is made also of his having sent out expert builders and sculptors to instruct the lay brothers in the monasteries affiliated with Hirsau. The beautiful Minster of Schaffhausen-on-the-Rhine was built by lay brothers sent there from Hirsau.

William trusted in the religious fervor of the artisans who had joined his community and, being at all times considerate of their physical needs, had no difficulty in keeping them obedient to the rules established for their particular governance. Special dispensations were granted them, such as being excused from certain fasts and vigils, allowing them nourishment suited to outdoor occupation, etc.

From William's organization of the Masons and other building operatives developed the famous Hirsau School for the training of skilled craftsmen and master builders who, in the course of time, be-

came chief factors in the establishment of independent fraternities of Masons.

The Hirsau idea spread to Alsace, Switzerland, Lorraine, Bohemia, Austria, most parts of Germany, and to Great Britain.

The gain for the artisan and society in general was incalculably great. Manual labor was raised to a dignity it had never been accorded before. In an age when monasteries were the keepers of the best that civilization had wrought and what was done therein was dedicated to the glory of God, all who were an integral part shared the respect universally accorded to those institutions. Developing under such auspices, laboring not for material gain, but as an act of divine worship, the lay brothers derived a satisfaction from their work, the memory of which survived among the building crafts even beyond the evil days which overtook most of the monasteries where worldliness entered and set at naught the Rule of St. Benedict of Nursia.

The story has not been completed. What is submitted must do for the present. The continuation will be offered next year, if so be.

In a succeeding report is to be given an account of the regulations observed, and the activities and peculiar organization of the Hirsau School of Builders, supplemented by examples of the scheme as worked out at neighboring centers, more particularly at the Cistercian monastery at Maulbroun, not many miles away from Hirsau.

Fraternally submitted,

OSSIAN LANG,
Grand Historian.

(From Grand Lodge Proceedings of New York, 1935.)

DECISIONS

No. 5. Question: Can such a Legion Post, composed exclusively of Masons, use a Masonic name for their post?

Answer: Yes: This answer is qualified with the statement that the Legion Post must do nothing which would tend to bring disrepute to the Masonic Fraternity.

The Masonic Fraternity in effect has a property right in its nomenclature and has a just right to regulate the use of Masonic names by members of the fraternity, and to forbid the use of Masonic names by outsiders. To date, the Grand Lodge has only restricted the use of Masonic names "for commercial or other business enterprises" many times. See the thorough discussion in Grand Master's Address, 1930 Proceedings, page 21, and a special report of the Jurisprudence Committee, page 120.

The Law itself and all of the decisions go to the question of using Masonic terms for commercial purposes. The American Legion professes high ideals and it cannot be said that its purposes are commercial.

I am not attempting to pass on the American Legion question as to

whether or not the requirement of Masonic affiliations violates its constitution. The American Legion's only requirements for eligibility for membership is that an applicant shall have an honorable discharge from one of certain branches of the military establishment, from service rendered during a particular period of time. The Preamble to the Constitution of the American Legion is as follows:

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together, for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

American Legion Posts are prohibited from entering into political controversies.

I am not attempting to pass on the wisdom of such a Legion Post being organized, but I am merely saying that the Masonic Law does not prohibit the forming of such a post and that our Masonic Law does not prohibit a Masonic term in connection therewith.

(From address of Grand Master, Du Val Smith, Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

MASONIC DRESS—WHITE VESTS

Following the recent publication in England of the decision of the M. W. Grand Master, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K. C., etc., giving his approval to the proposal that permission be granted by Worshipful Masters for the wearing of white waistcoats with evening dress when they think it desirable, the Board, with the approval of the Pro Grand Master, resolved to leave the question similarly to the discretion of Worshipful Masters of our own Grand Lodge.

(From Report of the Board of General Purposes, Grand Lodge of South Australia, 1935.)

DELINQUENT DUES

This is a most vexatious subject in many Lodges. If our Lodges had lived up to the plainly stated requirements as set forth in Section No. 367 of the Book of Constitutions, we would not today be harassed with a situation such as now exists in far too many Lodges. Laxity on the part of Masters, Secretaries, and Treasurers in the collection of dues works an injustice both to the delinquent Brother and to those who are prompt in their payments, as well as a hardship to the Lodge. I recommend that the officers of every Lodge having delinquents on its rolls either themselves, or through a special committee

appointed for the purpose, divide their delinquents into the two classes into which they naturally fall: First, those who can but because of lack of interest or some other alleged reason do not keep up their dues; second, those who, as is evident after thorough investigation, cannot meet their Lodge obligations, but do not wish to be unaffiliated. Against the first class summary action should be taken. They should make prompt payment of all arrearages or be unaffiliated. To those in the second group every consideration and all possible leniency should be shown. In some cases remission of all back dues is justifiable. But a brother thus set square on the books should see to it that his current obligations are promptly paid. In the case of others, provision should be made for partial payments, weekly or monthly, which in time will clear up the arrearage. All such delinquencies can be wiped out in time if they are given intelligent and constant attention.

(From Address of M. W. Robert Elliott Owens, Grand Master,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

Since income is necessary if a lodge is to function, the collection of dues is of supreme importance. In many cases no criticism could justly be made; in others, failure to give proper attention to collections has resulted in serious embarrassment.

In direct connection with this subject, may I recall to your minds the principle that as the dues of each member are collected, the portion (\$1.75) to be remitted to the Grand Lodge should invariably be segregated and under no circumstances used for any other purpose whatever. Such portion should be treated exclusively as a Trust Fund, and the lodge should administer this, be it much or little, with the integrity and rigid supervision demanded of any trustee. A review of the financial statements of a large proportion of our lodges convinces me that failure here and there to segregate this amount due the Grand Lodge has eventually sunk the lodge into debt so deeply that years will be required to regain solvency, if, indeed, their charter is not finally revoked. This unfortunate condition is usually the result of carelessness and improvidence on the part of one or more past administrations, all of which could have been prevented by the simple observance of ethical business methods. The fact that there are many lodges which have managed their affairs with scrupulous care, and have thereby set a brilliant example of efficiency, is clear evidence that it can be done.

(From Address of Grand Master Burton H. Saxton,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

OPERATING WITHOUT THE COLLECTION OF DUES

Holyrood Lodge No. 167 of Tampa, Florida, has the distinction of operating without the collection of dues. It was organized with twelve charter members. Each petitioner who is elected by the lodge pays a

membership fee of three hundred dollars. One hundred dollars of this is for the degrees and two hundred dollars is placed in a permanent fund, the income of which takes care of the dues question.

(From Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1935.)

MASONIC EDUCATION

To the question, "To attract young men to Freemasonry, do you think we should have more entertainment in Lodges?," 86% answered "yes" and 14% answered "no."

To the question, "To attract young men to Freemasonry, do you think we should have less frequent meetings?," 100% answered "no."

To the question, "To attract young men to Freemasonry, do you think we should have more Masonic education?," 100% answered "yes."

To the question, "To increase the interest of older Masons, do you think we should have less frequent meetings?," 100% answered "No."

To the question, "To increase the interest of older Masons, do you think we should have more entertainment in the Lodges?," 90 % answered "yes" and 10% answered "no."

To the question, "To increase the interest of older Masons, do you think we should have more Masonic education?," 100% answered "yes."

In light of the above answers the committee set about to provide programs of entertainment. Two programs were mimeographed and mailed to Lodges upon request. Only thirty-eight Lodges requested this material. The programs consisted of a play, "The Greatest of These," and a "Surprise Program of You Can't Do It." Most encouraging reports came from Lodges which used these programs. The chairman of your committee organized a cast from members of Delaware Lodge No. 46 and Muncie Lodge No. 433 and presented the play, "The Greatest of These." This group presented this play in six different Lodges, traveling at times more than two hundred miles to do so. It was most gratifying to see the way in which members of the Lodges received this production.

(From Report of Committee on Masonic Libraries, Education and Research, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1935.)

One of the most outstanding pieces of Masonic education undertaken and carried to most gratifying success during the year was the presentation by the members of Union Lodge No. 7, Dover, of Brother Carl H. Claudy's one act play, "The Greatest of These," P.:G.:M.: Woodford, a member of this committee, undertook the responsibility of selecting and rehearsing the cast for this Masonic drama. * * *

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The success which this first venture in this kind of educational entertainment has met has encouraged Brother Claudy to prepare another play, this time in two short acts, entitled, "He That Believeth." The Committee would like to have some other Lodge in the Jurisdic-

tion volunteer to present this new play, or perhaps two Lodges, one in the northern and one in the southern part of the state. No more entertaining and effective plan of teaching real Masonic lessons has yet been devised. It follows the dramatic method already well known in Masonry, and requires no other stage setting than the Lodge itself, and no costuming, other than that which any member already possesses.

(From Report of The Masonic Service Committee, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Delaware, 1935.)

PUBLIC EDUCATION

My next theme follows naturally the one upon which I have just spoken, I desire to speak briefly upon the subject of public education. These two go together, democracy and education. Our forefathers saw the risk of intrusting the government with all the people, when so many were lacking in the qualifications necessary for that high office. There was long and earnest debate over the question before the step was finally taken, and having taken that dangerous step, they saw there was only one way to make it safe, and that was to provide for the education of all the people. Hence came the public school system, eventually, by which the opportunity for a liberal education is brought within the reach of every citizen. And now we have the compulsory school law requiring every child to attend school. As we contemplate the situation of the country today the need for general education is more imperative than ever. Soon after the Civil War an increasing tide of immigration set in, they came by the millions from all parts of Europe and Asia. They continued to come until America began to be called "The Melting Pot of the World." Today we have multitudes of citizens who hardly can speak our language, and who know little of our government, or of the duties of citizenship. It will require generations for them to learn these lessons. For them and their children the public schools are indispensable. Besides these, we have multitudes of citizens who have not the intelligence to exercise the duties of citizenship. Also we have a large and growing criminal class. These, all, furnish the raw material for every form of political corruption. Of this we have seen no little in recent years, enough to alarm every patriotic citizen. Many of our cities have become infested with bosses and corrupt rings. Everywhere there are numbers of men and women who have no sincere interest in the welfare of the nation. Within a few weeks a state capitol building was the scene of the murder of a United States Senator and it was reported that when the body of the assassin was examined there were sixty-one bullet wounds in it. It is not an accident that Masons have for more than a hundred years championed the cause of public education, they understand its fundamental necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They see in the public schools the one and only means we have of Americanizing the nation, that is, by gathering the

children together there and under the direction of the government, training them in the fundamental knowledge of the government and the duties of citizenship. They believe that this is the primary duty and necessity of a Democracy. They do not believe the government should surrender this function to any other power whatsoever. How else are its citizens to come into the possession of the American idea of society? Many Masons believe there should be a Federal Department of Education with a secretary in the President's cabinet, and federal aid for public school purposes, under the absolute control of the states. "They believe that this is the only way to safeguard the unity of the nation under the federal government, in the practice of the Constitution, and in carrying out and finishing the work laid out for us by our Fathers. Nothing is more important these days than that there be everywhere educated, patriotic, earnest citizens who see that it is their primary duty to protect their communities, and the nation, from every danger to the cause of truth and liberty.

(From Address of Rev. C. M. Chilton, Grand Orator,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

PLUMPING AT ELECTIONS OF GRAND LODGE

The question of plumping for candidates at elections of Grand Officers has been considered by members of the Board, who have clearly expressed the opinion that the practice should be discouraged as one detrimental to the best interests of the Craft.

The Board leaves the matter thus to the wise discrimination of the members of Grand Lodge, hoping that it will not be necessary to amend the Constitution to prohibit it.

(From Report of the Board of General Purposes, Grand Lodge
of South Australia, 1935.)

It has been asked if it is proper for a brother to solicit support for election to an office in the Grand Lodge or a subordinate lodge or to allow brethren to solicit for and on his behalf. The reason for this question is the fact that in some of our lodges brethren have actually been engaged in soliciting votes for certain candidates. My attention has also been called to the fact that on the night of the annual election in one of our lodges, a few brethren printed ballots containing the names of candidates for various offices and distributed them among the brethren.

I would also say that it was a regrettable experience at about the time of our last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge to receive from a number of brethren and from some of the lodges, petitions requesting the appointment of certain brethren for positions in the Grand Lodge. Being convinced of the ill effect of solicitation for Masonic office, I was obliged to ignore these petitions and recommendations.

Having spent some time looking up and reading what has been said about this matter in other Jurisdictions, I found much comment on the subject in one phase or another. In some of these it was the subject matter of a resolution, but in all cases it was without question found to be unmasonic and very improper.

Without any hesitation, we must say that such practices are not Masonic and should not be countenanced. A Masonic office should come as a reward for merit and faithful service and not as a matter of political preferment, or as a result of solicitation. The privilege of free, voluntary, and intelligent choice must always be the rule and guide without electioneering. To allow such practice to continue will tend to create discord and ill feeling.

(From Address of Grand Master James A. Cassler, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Kansas, 1934-35.)

ENTERTAINMENTS IN LODGES

I am advised that entertainments are permitted in social activities of Lodges, of an indecent character, and that frequently risque and even vulgar stories are told on such occasions. This, of course, is absolutely unmasonic and should not be tolerated under any circumstances. The Master of a Lodge should strictly forbid any such occurrences and scrupulously insist upon a proper adherence to this rule. Considering the high moral purposes of our fraternity, it is unthinkable that such things are permitted or countenanced in a Masonic Lodge. The Master should be held to a strict accountability in these matters.

My attention has also been called to the fact that even athletic activities outside the Lodge precincts are patronized and in some cases paid for out of Lodge funds. Such practice, in my opinion, is not within the domain of Masonic activity and might involve financial liabilities resulting from injuries, which would fall upon the Lodge; nor should Lodge funds be devoted to any such purpose.

(From Message of M. W. Randolph V. Whiting, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, 1935.)

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN MISSOURI

“POWERS AND DUTIES: The Council shall be empowered to act for the Grand Lodge between Annual Communications in the same manner as the Grand Lodge itself might act, provided that no changes in the By-Laws shall be considered as an action of the Grand Lodge beyond the next Communication of the Grand Lodge, unless such changes are approved at such succeeding Communication. Provided further that the Grand Lodge may at its next Communication disapprove any action of the Executive Council unless vested rights in property have arisen by reason of the action of such Executive Council.

"HOW COMPOSED: The Council shall be composed of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, and a Councilman for each Congressional District of the State; such councilman shall represent the Lodges located within his Congressional District.

"HOW CHOSEN: The Councilman shall be selected by the representatives of the Lodges present at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge at District Meetings to be held immediately following the call from labor of the first session of each Annual Communication. The Grand Master shall announce the place in the hall or ante-room where each District shall meet and designate a Grand Lodge officer or other appropriate member to preside over each District meeting.

"Where the lines of two or more Congressional Districts extend into the same City or County the District Meeting shall be held jointly and the representatives of the Lodges within any of such Congressional Districts shall participate in the election of all of the Councilmen.

"Vacancy in office of District Councilmen shall be filled by appointment from the Grand Master.

"MEETINGS: The Council shall hold three regular meetings each year—the first immediately following the adjournment of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge; the second meeting shall be called by the Grand Master at an appropriate time and place approximately midway between the Communications of the Grand Lodge; and the Third meeting on the day preceding the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

"Special meetings may be called by the Grand Master and shall be called upon written request of seven members of the Council.

"DISTRICT MEETINGS: The District Councilman may call a meeting of representatives of the constituent Lodges of his District during the session of the Grand Lodge by notice read from the East one hour prior to such meetings. He may call, without expense to the Grand Lodge, a meeting of representatives of the constituent Lodges within his District at any time between the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge."

(From Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

REDUCTION IN FEES AND DUES

I view with some concern the fact that a number of the lodges have thought it well to effect a reduction in some cases in the fee for initiation, in others in the amount of the annual dues and in some instances in both. I have never been able to subscribe to the doctrine that to make a thing cheap is to increase its attractiveness. Emphatically this theory does not hold true of Freemasonry. The members of this Grand Lodge will not misunderstand me when I state that we should

proceed on the assumption that membership in a Masonic lodge is a luxury and one that should not be indulged in if by so doing one is using money that is required for family purposes. If an applicant is so circumstanced financially that a difference of twenty or thirty dollars in the initiation fee means the difference between coming in and not coming in, surely the luxury of Masonic membership cannot really be afforded at all or at least should be deferred until time brings easement in the financial situation.

(From address of Grand Master Frank A. Copus, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ontario, 1935.)

FOUNDERS OF MODERN MASONRY

By Bro. G. R. Dolan, M. A.

In this discussion we deal with a very unique period of Freemasonry describing the transition from the Guild Masons to the new organization, founded upon the forms and traditions of the old, but with new interpretations which interested the scholar, and which culminated in a national order, united under the Grand Lodge to which all classes were eligible.

SIR C. WREN: The Civil Wars, the Great Plague and Fire in 1666 and the Revolution of 1668 must have hurried on this process. For we find the members of the Craft at a very low ebb under the Mastership of Sir Christopher Wren, the Great Architect. It appears from all the authentic records that he was never attracted to any operative guild. But in his later years, he became an accepted member of the Fraternity in London. He was probably the oldest and most distinguished Mason at that time, and evidently the four Lodges meeting occasionally in London appreciated their distinguished member. But he did not take much interest in their meetings for they complained that he seldom summoned them. Dissatisfied with his lack of interest, some of the most interested members decided to call the four Lodges together and to organize them on a more attractive basis, which would stimulate the interest of the speculative members from whom they must now recruit their numbers.

ELIAS ASHMOLE: Probably the first distinguished non-operative member to join the Craft was Elias Ashmole. Born in 1617 at Lichfield, he studied for the profession of law. Soon after he entered the army and took part in the Rebellion on the side of Cromwell. At its close he studied botany, chemistry, physics, alchemy, and astrology. Then he collected many curios, became a Fellow of the Royal Society, turned to medicine and was made a Windsor Herald. Naturally such a genius for sciences and hidden mysteries was attracted to the leading Guild with its secrets and ritual. In his diary in 1646 appears the interesting item that he was made a Free Mason at 4:30 October 16th. However, he did not show any great interest in the Craft, for thirty-six years passed away before another item in his diary appears. On March 10th, 1682, he was summoned to appear at

a Lodge held in London the next day. In obedience to the summons he appeared and was admitted into the Fellowship of Free Masons with six others. Evidently they had only two degrees; the Apprentice and Fellowcraft. After the ceremony all adjourned to the Half-Moon Tavern in Cheapside where they dined at the expense of the New-Accepted Mason. Here his spasmodic interest in Masonry ends; probably due to the fact that the order under the despotic rule of James II and his Catholic advisors was forced to remain very inactive. Thus the life of Ashmole closes the period of the operative Mason which was marked by quarrels among the conservative mechanical members and the newly accepted craftsmen who wished to find a sphere to develop their speculative philosophies.

ANTHONY SAYER: The new movement culminated in the formation of the First Grand Lodge in 1717 with Anthony Sayer as the first Grand Master. He was not the Grand Master of all England, but only of the four Lodges then in operation in London. He was chosen from the list of available candidates and must have previously been a master of one of the Lodges. His selection was a compromise as it was known that he was popular with the operative Masons even though he was a man of means. He held the office for one year, and in 1719 was appointed Grand Warden. He soon became dissatisfied with the new order, and began to institute new Lodges, largely among the operatives. This was contrary to the constitution of Grand Lodge and he was taken to task and reprimanded. Later he became Tyler for Lodge No. 28, and was supported by this Lodge. He died in 1742 and even though he had fallen on very lean days was buried with the highest honours.

GEORGE PAYNE: Though Sayer carried off the honours as the First Grand Master, the new organization gained rapid ground under the succeeding officers who were actually interested in its speculative character and gave new life and interpretations to the ancient forms and usages. George Payne, Secretary of the Tax Office and well acquainted with leading public men, was the second Grand Master. He appears to have had a great deal of tact, for he chose as his wardens a stone cutter and a carpenter, operative members, and at the same time appears to have attracted men of influence into the order. But he and his brethren decided that there must be greater unity and strength to the operations of the Grand Lodge. So with the assistance of Dr. Desaguliers and Dr. Anderson, a system of Regulations, known as Payne's Regulations, 1720, was compiled and adopted as the constitution embodying the rites and powers, of the individual Lodges in relation to Grand Lodge. Payne's interest in Grand Lodge did not wane; in 1720 he was again selected as Grand Master; at the close of his year he selected John, Duke of Montague, as his successor, and this office has ever since been held by either a member of nobility or of royalty.

DR. DESAGULIERS: But the first Grand Master received most of his inspiration from Dr. John T. Desaguliers, who has been termed the Father of Modern Speculative Masonry. He was the son of a French Protestant clergyman, who was educated at Oxford, specialized in Experimental Philosophy, lectured before the King, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, joined the Masonic Order and displayed great oratorical powers in conferring the Degrees. He held the office of Grand Master in 1719 and was especially interested in shaping the ritual to embody the old forms with new interpretations. He worked in close co-operation with Payne and attracted to the order men of learning, who were naturally interested in its philosophic and ethical teachings. He was Deputy Grand Master in 1722, 1723, and 1725, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of Grand Lodge till his death in 1744. During these years he had a share in every undertaking or function. He introduced the practice of having the brethren properly vouched for; attacked pamphlets or exposures which now appeared, and proposed regulations to guard the secrets of the Craft. He organized the Committee on Charity, which later became one of the most important branches of the order. By unanimous consent of the brethren he was selected to act as Grand Master in 1731, when Francis, Emperor of Germany, was made a member, and in 1737 acted in a similar capacity when the Prince of Wales joined the order. Some writers ascribe to him the drafting of the Third Degree, but it is likely that it grew gradually, and developed into a third Ceremony. There is no doubt that in collaboration with Sayer and Dr. Anderson he rearranged a great deal of the old ritual, co-ordinated its parts, gave it a definite meaning, and reinterpreted the former language of operative Masonry, giving it new moral and ethical meanings so that it would attract the higher classes. Masonry still attracts the better classes in the community, through the beauty of its language, the depth of its philosophy and its unusual ethical teaching.

DR. JAMES ANDERSON: While Masonry is indebted to Sayer for many of its laws and regulations and to Desaguliers for much of its unique ritual, it is indebted for its records to a Scottish minister, Dr. James Anderson, a native of Aberdeen, who was educated in that city, and moved to London about 1710. He preached in one of the centrally situated churches, but was soon attracted into Masonry. Though he was closely associated with Desaguliers and Payne, in the development of Grand Lodge, his contribution is that of a recorder or historian. He published in 1723 the Book of Constitutions in which is described in detail the steps which led to the formation of Grand Lodge on St. John the Baptist's Day in 1717. He traced its history noting the growth in its constitution and the increasing interest among the higher classes in the order. Every important step and the work of the chief officers are clearly summarized. He noted the hostility displayed by operative Lodges, and also the fact that the growth of the Lodges was hampered by the vagueness of its regulations. So he

was empowered by Grand Lodge to draw up a new Book of Constitutions, which was revised by a committee of fourteen and published under the name of Dr. Anderson in 1723. This was his crowning achievement. It contained, first a history of the Craft as already sketched, second the charges of a Free Mason—evidently the work of Desaguliers—then followed the Regulations drawn up by Payne, which contained the Constitution and By-laws of Grand Lodge. It concluded with the Master's Song. This document has been called the Magna Charta of Speculative Masonry, as its publication signified that the new type of Masonry was solidly organized, had superseded the operative and that in future all Lodges must look to it for their authority and ritual. The historical accounts met with considerable opposition from the conservative or operative Masons, and the Regulations and By-laws were not unanimously received. But despite these objections Masonry flourished; in 1728 the Constitution and By-laws with various additions were set out in a second edition by Anderson. In 1735 he was authorized to edit a third edition, which should contain lists of all the chief officers. In November, 1738, he informed Grand Lodge that the book, approved by a large number of the chief officers, was ready for the press. It was published just a few months after Pope Clement excommunicated all Free Masons, but without much effect in England. Anderson's work had been well done. He passed away next year and the funeral was attended by many of the chief officers, the last Masonic rites being administered by twelve of the brethren, one of whom was his lifelong friend and colleague—Dr. Desaguliers.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1935.)

FREEMASONRY IN AFRICA

By Herman Bauling, 32°

As the eyes of the entire world are centered upon the African continent, where a fierce and much regretted war is raging between Mussolini's troops and the descendants of the Queen of Sheba, it may be interesting to the brethren to know a little about Freemasonry on the African continent. There is a claim which fails to be substantiated that the Falashas, a religious sect in Ethiopia, have brought with them certain hieroglyphics resembling to some extent Masonic symbols. These Falashas, black in color as the African negroes, differ from the other Ethiopian Jews in that they observe the major Jewish holidays only, for the reason, as they claim, that their forbears emigrated from Palestine before the destruction of King Solomon's Temple. Some theologians are inclined to believe that the Falashas are a lost tribe of Israel, but neither this belief, nor their origin can be substantiated even by the Jewish Encyclopaedia, and they are therefore regarded by the other Ethiopian Jews as step-brothers.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there are no Masonic Lodges in Ethiopia, and if there are any Masonic Lodges, so called,

such not being recognized by any Masonic Grand Jurisdiction, they would be classed as clandestine.

Freemasonry dates back to antiquity, pointing decidedly to Egypt. In this connection, Rev. Joseph Fort Newton, 33°, in his splendid work, *The Builders*, states the following:

If future proof of antiquity is needed, it has been preserved for us in the imperishable stones of Egypt. The Obelisk in Central Park of New York City, the expenses for the removing of which were paid by W. H. Vanderbilt, was examined by the Grand Lodge of New York, and its emblems pronounced to be unmistakably Masonic. The famous Obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, the gift to our nation from Ismail, Khedive of Egypt in 1878, is a mute but eloquent witness of the antiquity of the symbols of the Mason. Originally it stood as one of the forests of obelisks surrounding the great temple of the Sun God at Heliopolis, so long a seat of Egyptian learning and religion, dating back, it is thought, to the 15th Century B. C. It was removed to Alexandria and re-erected by a Roman architect and engineer named Pontius, at B. C. 22. When it was taken down in 1879, to be brought to America, all the emblems of the builders were found in the foundation. The rough Cube and the polished Cube in pure limestone, the Square cut in syenite, an iron Trowel, a lead Plummet, the arc of a Circle, the serpent symbols of Wisdom, a stone Trestle-Board, a stone bearing the Master's Mark, and a hieroglyphic word meaning Temple—all so placed and preserved to show beyond doubt, that they had a high symbolic meaning. Whether they were in the original foundation, or were placed there when the obelisk was removed, no one can tell. Nevertheless, they were there, concrete witnesses of the fact that the builders worked in the light of mystical faith, of which they were emblems.

So much for the connection of Masonic antiquity with the African continent.

It was in the year 1657, when the Dutch began to colonize Africa. Mackey's *History of Freemasonry* records the following:

Prior to the acquisition of the Cape Colony by England, two Dutch Lodges were organized at Cape Town: in 1772, the Lodge of Good Hope, and in 1802 the Lodge of Good Trust. While these Lodges still survive, several other Lodges under the same jurisdiction passed away. The Ancient and the Modern Grand Lodges of England established at Cape Town, in 1811, and 1812, two lodges: the Cape of Good Hope Lodge, and the British Lodge No. 629. A pioneer band of English settlers arrived in 1820; in 1821 another Lodge was instituted by the Grand Lodge of England, called Hope No. 727. Another Lodge was organized bearing the same name, by the Grand Orient of France, on November 10, 1824. The official records of the United Grand Lodge of England show that the brethren of the two Lodges received the English brethren with open arms, and with great satisfaction. When English Freemasonry had increased, Sir John Truter

was selected Provincial Grand Master. He happened to serve also as Deputy Grand Master of The Netherlands, and continued to hold these two offices until his death. In 1801, Richard Blake was appointed to the same office. Between 1828 and 1850, Masonry did not make much progress in Africa. In the latter year a revival set in and Lodges began to increase decidedly and spread over the African continent.

There are today on the African continent a total of 389 Masonic Lodges—all recognized by the United States Grand Jurisdictions—of which 254 Lodges are working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, 103 under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, 31 Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and one Lodge in Belgian Congo, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of Belgium; however, I am not quite certain whether the Grand Orient of Belgium is recognized by our jurisdictions.

Of the 389 Lodges above mentioned, some contain as few as 25 members, and some as many as 300. All are quite active, the ritualistic work, with few variations, as may be expected of different countries, is similar to the English, Scotch, and Irish Lodges, the substance is based upon the same legend as the world over, and the Ancient Landmarks are strictly adhered to.

I thus find, that of these 389 Lodges; Egypt and the Soudan has a total of 22 Lodges, of which 8 are located in the City of Cairo, 5 in Alexandria, 3 in Khartoum, and the remaining Lodges are located in Atbara, Port Said, Suez and Tantah. The Province of Natal has a total of 46 Lodges; of which the City of Durban has 9, Pietermaritzburg, 4, The City of Natal, 2, and the remaining Lodges in 31 other towns. The Union of South Africa and Transvaal has a total of 228 Lodges; of which Johannesburg has 31; the City of Cape Town, 12, Kimberley, 7, Pretoria, 6, Port Elizabeth, 5, Jeppesburg, 4, Aliwal, 4, Simmonstown, 3, Woodstock, 3, Barkly, 2, Somerset, 2, Breyton, 2, Vereeniging, 2, and the remaining 145 Lodges are located in as many towns. Nigeria has a total of 21 Lodges; of which 8 are in Lagos, Port Harcourt has 2, Calabar, 2, and the remaining 12 in as many towns. Rhodesia has a total of 24 Lodges; of which Salisbury has 4, Bulawayo, 3, Broken Hill, 2, and the remaining 15 in as many towns. In West Africa there are a total of 17 Lodges; of which Freetown, Sierra Leone, has 6, Accra, 4, and the remaining 7 in as many other towns. East Africa has 11 Lodges; of which Nairobi has 3, Mombasa, 2, Zanzibar, 2, Nakuru, 2, and the remaining in two other towns. The Tanganyika Territory has 6 Lodges, of which Dar Es Salaam has 4, and Tange 2. The Cape Colony has 9 Lodges, of which Grahams-town has 2, and 7 in as many other towns. Orange Free State has a total of 2 Lodges, one in Vrede, and the other in Zastrow. Uganda has only one Lodge, in Kampala. Morocco has one Lodge, in Tangier, and there is a very active Lodge in Phoenix, Mauritius Island which is at the extreme east of the African continent.

(From The New Age.)

MASONRY IN SHANGHAI, CHINA

Shanghai, China, offers a most unique opportunity to the Masonic sojourner. It is a city of about three and a half million people of which about 75,000 are foreign and perhaps it is the only city in the world where so many foreign Masonic constitutions are represented. There are three lodges working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, six, under England, three, under Scotland, one, under Ireland, one, under Vienna and one, under the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

(From Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1935.)

BRIEF SURVEY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GRAND
NATIONAL LODGE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Grand National Lodge of Czechoslovakia held a reunion at Prague in the form of an extraordinary general assembly, which took place on the 27th of October in the hall of the Lodge, and which was attended by representatives of all the Czechoslovakian lodges. The Grand Master reminded those present that the General Assembly had been called together on the eve of the national festival at which, on the 28th of October of each year, is celebrated the anniversary of the memorable day of the proclamation of the independence of the Czechoslovakian State.

The Assembly listened to a report on the foundation of the Lodge "Centrum Securitatis" at Uzhorod, a town in Subcarpathian Russia, which is the most easterly region of Czechoslovakia, in the neighborhood of the Rumanian and Russian frontiers. The new Lodge chose this name inspired by the title of an important work by Jan Amos Komensky, the great Czech pedagogue and religious writer (1592-1670), who was forced to fly the country on account of his faith, and who compiled thereafter on foreign soil his great works on education and religion. Before leaving his mother-country, he sought refuge near the frontier, and constructed a philosophical system in which he explained the dependence of man in relation to the general world-order. The center of the world is to him the Supreme Being of the Great Architect of the World, and therefore his work received the appellation of "Centrum Securitatis."

Czech Freemasonry sees in Komensky the precursor of its efforts, and it would be impossible to deny that his works exercised an influence on the promulgators of Masonry during the early years of the eighteenth century. On account of this, Komensky is revered by Czech Masons as their patron, and his name was given to the first Czech Lodge, whilst two other Lodges were called, after two of his books, "Via Lucis" and "Lux in Tenebris."

The regularization of the reception into the bosom of the Grand National Lodge of Czechoslovakia of four Lodges answering to the

name of "Most" ("Bridge") occupied the most important part of the Reunion. These four lodges had up to then been working separately at Prague, Brno, and Bratislava, and had formed themselves into a new organization of more important character under the title of Grand Orient of Czechoslovakia. This Association had moreover been unable to obtain the recognition of international Masonry, since on Czech soil authority is in the hands of the Grand National Lodge of Czechoslovakia alone. These Lodges had been founded under the direction of the German Grand Lodge of the Rising Sun, and they were the work of brothers who had left the German Lodges of Prague. The purpose of the designation "Most" is to show that these Lodges aim at breaking down the barriers of nationalism and racialism, and that they accept as official language any tongue which is spoken within the borders of the Czechoslovakian Republic. These Masons looked for support to the Grand Orient of France, which granted them their Constitution and their Rituals. Nevertheless, it was impossible for these Lodges to be integrated into the framework of international Masonry, owing to the cordial relations existing between the latter and the Grand National Lodge of Prague.

Finally, these four Lodges turned to the Grand National Lodge of Czechoslovakia, and demanded, in readiness to submit themselves unreservedly to the constitution of this Grand Lodge, their regularization. Having heard detailed reports tracing the history and development of the four Lodges, the General Assembly approved the regularization of the "Most" Lodges, which, in the near future, will be transformed into regular Lodges, and thus integrated into the International Masonic Organization.

In this manner the Grand National Lodge of Czechoslovakia has extended the sphere of its activities to include twenty-one Lodges, to which must be added several Masonic Circles which will lose no time in converting themselves completely into Lodges when their turn comes.

(From Bulletin of Czechoslovak Free Masons, Vol. III.)

ENGLISH FREEMASONRY

Judging by the number of new lodges that were officially announced for the year 1934, seventy-five in all, English Freemasonry has made its greatest advance since 1931, when there were eighty-nine new lodges warranted. The total number of active lodges under the English constitution is 4,829. It has five lodges which have the distinction of being active for over two hundred years. Three hundred and sixty lodges have associated with their titles the names of Saints. The lodges were so named more to associate them with a locality such as a church parish.

(From Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1935.)

ANTI-MASONRY IN FRANCE

We have indicated elsewhere that Masonic conditions in Continental Europe are far from satisfactory. The following clipping from a recent number of *The Masonic News*, Peoria, Illinois, is interesting in this connection:

Anti-Masonic Movement in France Intensified

An organization styling itself the Interparliamentary Group of Defense against Masonic Activities, met recently in Paris and decided to intensify its work by creating the Anti-Masonic Union of France. This organization will be managed provisionally by a directing or managing committee composed of all of the interparliamentary group, with Dr. Cousin, deputy from Paris, as the general delegate (chairman).

The above item, appearing in *Le Matin*, Paris, January 12, 1935, supports information obtained from Dr. William Moseley Brown, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who visited England and some countries of Continental Europe a few months ago. He stated:

"It goes without saying that the Freemasons of the Continent are being subjected to more and more persecution and opposition on the part of their political and ecclesiastical enemies. There is hardly a book-store of any consequence in Paris which does not display in prominent places books purporting to be exposes, critiques, and diatribes on the subject of Freemasonry, all having but one purpose in view, namely, to discredit the Fraternity and its adherents in every possible way. In fact, it is astounding to note the interest taken by the public at large in this subject, some people reading this pabulum from idle curiosity, others consuming it with avidity as adding fuel (to change the metaphor) to flames of their deepest prejudices and 'pet aversions.'"

The persecution of Freemasons in Continental Europe within the past decade appears to be spreading. First in Italy, where 136 members of a lodge were slain in one night of bloody orgy, and where Torrigiani, a Grand Master of one of the two Grand Lodges, was confined in a dungeon on a penal island of that country, then in Germany where 10 Grand Lodges were wiped out and their property confiscated, and now in Switzerland and France.

(Review of J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1935.)

FREEMASONRY IN IRELAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(From the address of Dr. William Moseley Brown, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who visited England and certain countries of Continental Europe some months ago, copied from the Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Texas, 1935.)

"In Ireland our Brethren are holding their own against considerable opposition, both political and religious. The Grand Lodge of Ire-

land is still intact, though the Irish Free State has separated itself from Northern Ireland, the latter retaining its integral adherence to Great Britain. In Scotland and England the situation seems more encouraging than among any other European countries, though hostile forces are beginning to manifest themselves here and there. Co-Masonry, moreover, is spreading itself over the British Isles from the continent and meeting place of several co-Masonic bodies was pointed out to me in London. It has been estimated that there are a thousand co-Masonic Lodges in the United States and we should give heed to conditions existing in our own country.

"Freemasonry is under the ban, of course, in Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and some other countries. In the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, together with the Netherlands, legitimate Freemasonry exists without particular objection, but the number of members in these countries is largely restricted due to local conditions and the care with which new members are selected. France is a hotbed of anti-Masonic sentiment, but I am glad to say, that, in spite of opposition of many kinds, our Brethren are holding their own, at least, and I believe that, in some places, they are making considerable progress in their attempt to interpret the principles of Freemasonry as we know them, to outstanding Frenchmen.

"At the moment Switzerland presents the gravest problem. In recent advices from some of our Brethren there I have been informed that our enemies have obtained more than 56,000 signatures to a petition asking for a referendum on the proposed addition of an amendment to the Swiss constitution to prohibit Freemasonry in all its forms in the Swiss Confederation. It is difficult for us to conceive of such a situation as actually existing in this country, which has been for centuries the stronghold of Protestantism and liberty. It is to be hoped that, if a referendum on the subject of Freemasonry is held there, the results will show an overwhelming victory for our Brethren and act as an effective deterrent to further efforts in this direction for many years to come."

SECRET SOCIETIES IN JAPAN

Many secret societies flourish in Japan. They are founded largely on the 'patriotic' motive and bear such names as 'Blood Brotherhood,' 'Guardian of the Country's Welfare,' 'Love of Country Association,' etc. Members of such societies, it is said, are pledged to assassinate public men who are regarded by the particular association as 'un-patriotic.'

Strangely enough, the member of a society who plans and executes such an assassination is regarded highly by the public, and if he loses his life in the act or because of it, he is 'martyred' and a shrine is erected to him. Even the victim of an attempted assassination, as was evidenced in a recent noted case, will sometimes help provide a shrine to the 'martyr.'

The case in point is that of the attempted assassination of one of Japan's 'Grand Old Men,' Marquis Okuma. He was thought to be too considerate of the wishes of foreign diplomats by a certain body of 'patriots,' one of whom attempted his assassination by throwing a bomb at him. Marquis Okuma lost a leg, and the young would-be assassin gained a shrine, to the erection of which Marquis Okuma himself subscribed. Moralizing a bit in the matter, the Grand Old Man stated that the motives of the young man were commendably patriotic, even if his judgment was faulty.

This strange doctrine of patriotism accounts for the numerous assassinations which have occurred in Japan in recent years. Upon what grounds a civilized people will encourage 'patriotic' violence on the part of the individual is not often discussed. Some explain that since tyranny to the social order usually focalizes in a small group headed by a dictator, it were better that one of another small group do away with the offender than to endure social injustices which ultimately result in civil war.

But the extreme to which a few groups in Japan carry their 'patriotic' motives borders on the ridiculous. By way of illustration, a publisher in Tokyo who sponsored Babe Ruth's tour in Japan in 1935 was stabbed because his praise of the American ball player resulted in the 'unpatriotic' spending of Japanese money outside Japan.

As was revealed by the Japanese police a few years ago, a 'patriotic' society had planned to assassinate Charlie Chaplin, thinking thereby, it was said, to provoke a war between Japan and the United States.

Although secret societies thrive in Japan, the Imperial Japanese Government does not allow its citizens to become Masons or to become members of other occidental fraternities. However, Masonic Lodges composed of citizens of other countries are not molested. Five Blue Lodges obedient to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England conducted under a District Grand Lodge of Japan, and likewise two Blue Lodges operate under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Four Chapters are conducted in Japan under the Grand Chapter of England, and a Consistory of our Southern Supreme Council is located in Yokohama.

Dispensations apparently have been made to a few Japanese Diplomats to become Masons while in foreign lands, and these Masons have been permitted by their government to attend Lodges of foreign Jurisdictions in their own country, as instanced by the late Viscount Hayashi, first Ambassador from Japan to England, who became a Mason in Empire Lodge No. 2108, London, Eng., in 1903.

(New Age Magazine, page 201, issue of April, 1936.)

THE SWEDISH SYSTEM

The so-called Swedish System began, in 1735, with seven Degrees received from France and has been continued, essentially unchanged, ever since in the Scandinavian countries. The founder of the system was KARL FREDERICK ECKLEFF, later Counsellor of the Chancelry. In 1756 he established the first St. Andrew's Lodge in Stockholm, (corresponding to our Royal Arch Chapter), and, three years later, the Chapter of the Order over which he presided as Vicar Salomonis. In 1761 the Grand Lodge of Sweden was formed, and he became its Deputy Grand Master. KING GUSTAVUS III joined and accepted the protectorate of the Lodges.

The Ramsey legend of the connection of Masonry with the Knights of St. John, Hospitalers, was adopted. Later were added three further Degrees continuing the legend in the order of Knights Templar. KING CHARLES XIII became the head of the system, and since then the King of Sweden always has been Master of the Order, while the Crown Prince has the title of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

The system was introduced in Germany in 1766, but soon was changed and afterwards reformed, making the National Grand Lodge of Germany in practice a strictly Protestant organization.

When Norway was united with Sweden, in 1814, the Swedish System was introduced. In 1891 the Independent Grand Lodge of Norway was established.

In 1855 the Swedish System was adopted in Denmark, and on it was established the present National Grand Lodge of Denmark.

(From Report on Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

FREEMASONRY IN SYRIA

It is very interesting to note that Freemasonry fits into the situation among the people of far away Syria, which is so closely related to the country of the early traditions of Freemasonry, just as well as it fits into the life of the people of the United States of America.

Our Brethren take their Freemasonry very seriously. The Lodges are not large. Some of them are located in villages away up in the mountains, very difficult of access, for the roads are very dangerous; nevertheless these Brethren make a point of coming to Lodge every meeting. If a man is absent from a Lodge meeting, he is called up the next day to find out what happened to him, because they look upon Lodge meetings as just as essential a part of their life as perhaps going to a Rotary club among Americans.

They are very careful whom they take into their organization. They are very proud of the fact that they belong to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York; and they have tried in every way to preserve the integrity of their organization, so that the Lodges may be of such a nature and calibre that the Grand Lodge of New York may exhibit them with pride.

Only one of the Lodges is an English-speaking Lodge. The other Lodges have their ritual in the Arabic language. Some of our Lodges have the Koran on the Altar as their volume of the Sacred Law. Others have the Holy Bible and the Koran, so the man may take whichever book is sacred to him when he takes his obligation.

These, our Brethren, are far away geographically, living under circumstances and conditions quite foreign in many respects to ours; and it is thrilling and inspiring to realize that in the mountains of Lebanon, among the Druses, in Damascus, the oldest city in the world, in a city right near the grave of Hiram of Tyre,—in all that section so rich in history, so wonderfully inspirational in all its association with the history of the Bible,—that in that country there are our Brethren who look to us for inspiration and guidance and the desire to be a source of pride and joy to us.

(From Message of M. W. Charles H. Johnson, Grand Secretary, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

MASONRY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

While the American Grand Lodges have suffered to a certain extent during the last few years, I am convinced that our own conditions are the height of prosperity when compared with those of our brethren in many countries. My visit to Europe during the past Summer enabled me to observe many of these situations at first hand and to discuss them with scores of the Masonic leaders in half a dozen countries. I believe it is our duty, as members of an institution universally known and respected, to keep ourselves informed of what is going on in other parts of the world as far as Freemasonry is concerned.

In Ireland our brethren are holding their own against considerable opposition, both political and religious. The Grand Lodge of Ireland is still intact, though the Irish Free State has separated itself from Northern Ireland, the latter retaining its integral adherence to Great Britain. In Scotland and England the situation seems more encouraging than among any other European countries, though hostile forces are beginning to manifest themselves here and there. Co-Masonry, moreover, is spreading itself over the British Isles from the continent and the meeting place of several co-Masonic bodies was pointed out to me in London, also their French headquarters in Paris. It has been estimated that there are a thousand co-Masonic lodges in the United States and we should give heed to conditions existing in our own country.

Freemasonry is under the ban, of course, in Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and some other countries. In the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, together with the Netherlands, legitimate Freemasonry exists without particular objection, but the number of members in those countries is largely restricted due to local conditions and the care with which new members are selected.

France is a hotbed of anti-Masonic sentiment, but I am glad to say, that, in spite of opposition of many kinds, our brethren are holding their own, at least, and I believe that, in some places, they are making considerable progress in their attempt to interpret the principles of Freemasonry, as we know them, to outstanding Frenchmen.

At the moment Switzerland presents the gravest problem. In recent advices from some of our brethren there I have been informed that our enemies have obtained more than 56,000 signatures to a petition asking for a referendum on the proposed addition of an amendment to the Swiss constitution to prohibit Freemasonry in all its forms in the Swiss confederation. It is difficult for us to conceive of such a situation as actually existing in this country, which has been for centuries the stronghold of Protestantism and liberty. It is to be hoped that, if a referendum on the subject of Freemasonry is held there, the results will show an overwhelming victory for our brethren and act as an effective deterrent to further efforts in this direction for many years to come.

Surely our interests extend beyond the bounds of our own and other American jurisdictions. I ask you to join me in extending the right hand of fellowship and in speaking words of encouragement to our brethren in their fight against religious and political bigotry and oppression.

(From Address of Dr. William Moseley Brown, Grand Master,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Virginia, 1935.)

Masonic conditions in Continental Europe. Needless to say Freemasonry there is at low ebb. Hitler has abolished all Masonic lodges in Germany. The lodges in Italy were abolished several years ago by Mussolini. An attempt is being made in Switzerland to drive the fraternity out of that country. Attacks are being made and scandalous publications are being issued in France in an attempt to incite the populace of France against us. A similar condition exists in Finland, where the Grand Master of New York, a few years ago, organized a Grand Lodge. American jurisdictions are loath to recognize a newly organized Grand Lodge in Lebanon because of the existence of other Grand Lodges in that territory. A serious condition exists in China, where the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands recently organized two lodges over the objection of Massachusetts, England, Scotland and a few other jurisdictions. Some few jurisdictions have withdrawn recognition from the Philippine Islands because of this so-called invasion. It is hoped the situation may be saved by a conference of the parties involved. Scotland is to observe its Bicentenary in 1936. Conditions are somewhat improved in Spain. In Sweden, conditions are extremely favorable because of the support given the fraternity by the royal family.

(From "The Masonic World," by Ray V. Denslow, P.G.M.,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

FREEMASONRY AS A WORLD-WIDE INSTITUTION

But Freemasonry as a world-wide institution is today involved in a struggle for its very survival. In much of Europe, where formerly it flourished, it is now proscribed and its adherents are persecuted, even to the death. Recent events have demonstrated that the enemies of Masonry are making titanic efforts to wreck the institution. England, though threatened, still stands firm. Her people are temperamentally fitted to appreciate the Masonic philosophy, as such, free from political entanglements and religious interferences. Canada is not free from the same menace. We of Nordic antecedents and traditions must be vigilant to guard and maintain the art, for ourselves and posterity, as a beautiful system of morality which "opens the sources of knowledge and widens the sphere of human happiness." It behooves us to cherish and defend the splendid heritage which is ours.

The foregoing is offered as a further argument, if any be needed, for an active educational policy in every Lodge.

(From Report of Committee on Masonic Education and Research,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1935.)

WORLD SITUATION

In connection with the thought of this world situation I desire to call your attention to some of the things which Masonry stands for, and some of the duties which are pressing upon us, as Masons. First I turn to the question of public and private morals, and upon this question, I feel that I may speak with confidence since Masonry is, above everything else, a teacher of morals. By every word of the ritual, and every sacred symbol, it teaches its adherents that they must be clean and upright morally. It holds its moral standards high, and in a day like this becomes a moral bulwark for society. Not long ago I had occasion to review the legislation of the Grand Lodge upon the liquor question, particularly upon the sale of alcoholic liquors. My heart was stirred with pride as I read its uncompromising stand against that great evil, not only against the sale of alcoholic liquors, but against the renting of property for its sale, and any complicity with the traffic whatsoever. God grant that that standard may never be lowered. Masonry is too great an Order to take a weak stand upon any moral issue. While individual Masons, in their human frailty, may trail the noble name of the Order in the dust, they should never be willing to tarnish its ideals or drag down its standards. Our day has been scandalized by reports of graft, dishonesty, and crime in high places. Political corruption has flourished not only in our cities, and state capitals, but it has invaded the sacred precincts of our National Capital at Washington. What a sad travesty if Masons should be found implicated in these scandals? Out from the walls of our Lodges there should go continually increasing numbers of men who are completely fortified against dishonesty and every form of uncleanness of every

kind. Above all others the young men should feel the chastening influence of the moral lessons which they learn here.

In this connection I want to say a word upon the subject of free government. During the latter half of the eighteenth century a wave of revolution swept over the Western World. It was a popular awakening among the people of those lands as to their right to govern themselves, and their capacity to do so. "Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality" were their battle cries. Old governments were set aside and new forms of government were established in their places. It was thought by many to be the dawn of the long looked for Golden Age. Out of these upheavals came our Modern Europe and America. In all of this long conflict I think I am not untrue to the record when I say that Masonry from the first took its stand on the side of liberty and has continued to support that cause to the present hour. This was especially true in America. Many of the Fathers who wrote our Constitution and established our government were Masons. President Washington was a Mason, the most distinguished of them all. For a hundred and forty-eight years Masons have upheld the Constitution and loyally supported its provisions. It was only natural that Masons should espouse the cause of liberty, there is that in the very spirit of Masonry which allies it with that cause. Remember the words "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons." Masons have always stood for liberty. What, then, shall be our attitude towards the rising tide of doubt concerning popular government in all parts of the world? What, towards the organized enemies of democracy? What shall be our attitude towards the dictator? One has only to cast his eyes across Europe to realize the seriousness of these questions. Russia. Italy. Germany. Three great nations in which the foundations of liberty have been swept away. Sherwood Eddy in a recent article in the *Christian Century* writes about conditions in Russia: "Of political liberty there is almost none, in the denial of free thought, free speech, free press, association, and assembly, to any but that portion of the Communist party—even though it be a majority—which follows Stalin." Think of living in a country where one's freedom hangs upon the will of one man, or party, or class. What I am saying now, has no reference to the current discussion in this country as to how and in what interpretation we shall have our Constitution, but to the larger question of whether we shall have a constitution at all, the issue, that is, between constitutional and other forms of government, between conducting our own affairs and being ruled by force, between a nation where there is the largest possible degree of liberty consistent with the general welfare, and one in which liberty has been reduced to a form or destroyed altogether. Upon such an issue there is but one ground on which to stand. With all of its shortcomings, and it must be admitted that they are many, free self-government is infinitely to be preferred to any other form of government that has ever been devised. The last thing that we, the people of the United States,

should think of is the surrender of our liberties, or any part of them, to any individual, class, or power. God grant that those great words: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America," shall never be blotted out or annulled. One of the tasks of Masonic Lodges everywhere is to cultivate in men the love of liberty in its noblest meanings, and the determination that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

(From Address of Rev. C. M. Chilton, Grand Orator,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENSHIP, MATTERS OF WHICH ARE FUNDAMENTAL IN MASONIC PHILOSOPHY

One of the chiefest concerns of the Masonic fraternity is good government. The philosophy of Masonry is vibrant with love of country, its teachings stress the duties of citizenship, and its obligations hold the rights of man to be inviolably sacred. Masonry has ever been in the forefront of the hottest battle for human rights.

In that period of time preceding the colonization of America Masonic Lodges in Europe were the centers of the movement for political reform. In Masonic Lodges was nurtured the spirit which resulted in the constructive phases of the French Revolution, and this same Masonic activity on behalf of democratic forms of government resulted in more peaceful reforms in other countries of Europe and fanned the flame of liberty which finally burst into a conflagration on the shores of a new world.

It is possible that Washington, Franklin, and the forefathers could not have succeeded had it not been for the sympathy and support which was so pronounced in the Masonic fraternity of that day. Certainly the work of Benjamin Franklin in European capitals, the vital importance of which to the establishment of American independence upon a firm basis few of us even yet fully appreciate—certainly this vital work would not have been accomplished had it not been for the active support of Masonic Lodges of that day in Europe.

Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, a keen student of society and an astute observer of the trend of events, in an address delivered some months ago, made a statement which should stir the thought of every Mason. He said: "In times of stress we are apt to think in terms of expediencies rather than in terms of fundamentals." Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, there never was a time in the history of the world when it has been so urgent that we look clear through expediencies to the fundamentals which lie behind them and to see clearly the fundamentals of the political and economic situation which confronts the civilization of today.

During the last twelve months in my journeyings up and down the state with the Grand Master I have seized the opportunity to stress to you some of these fundamentals, which are large, and it is my purpose today to repeat and slightly to amplify a central, fundamental thought which, it seems to me from my experience and observation, is vital to the continued existence of democracy and the very life of our present-day civilization.

In the year 1917 the world resounded to the swashbuckling phrase of Woodrow Wilson that America intended to make the world safe for democracy, and in January, 1919, with our rejoicings at the successful end of the World War still on our lips, Jacob N. Nichol森, Grand Orator, said in this Grand Lodge, to the applause of the assembled Masons of the state, "Thank God, that the world has today been made safe for democracy."

That very moment the world was beginning to be unsafe for democracy. For a whole decade it was, perhaps, not apparent to us, and then the storm broke. Its fury has not yet abated. Indeed our peril today is greater than ever, and we begin to question when the storm shall reach its height and whether we shall be able to survive it.

In every quarter of the world democracy is today in dire peril.

There appears to be no place in all the world that is safe for democracy. Sovietism rules ruthlessly, Nazism tolerates no will but its own, and Fascism is a mailed fist supreme in its sphere. The Chinese people, weak and divided, are the prey of all nations while national fanaticism makes Japan a growing giant, an ogre to whom men are but pawns in the game of world imperialism. The influence of the French Revolution still has some force in France where the French Republic totters from one crisis to another, maintained alive not so much by democracy in action as by fear of powerful foes from without. Britannia, the most soundly democratic of them all at heart, nevertheless still rules the wave and her far flung empire with a strong hand.

Here in America representative democracy has achieved a world resounding success, yet today on every hand it is dinned in our ears that it is a failure. If its avowed enemies are numerous, those who are subtly hostile are far more numerous. For five years the people have wallowed through the most terrible Slough of Despond that modern civilization has ever fallen into, until today they are hard put to it to tell what is terra firma and what is quagmire. They are beset by siren voices on every hand until they know not where to turn or what to tie to.

One hundred and fifty years ago our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation. It was conceived in liberty, the liberty of the individual to act. It was dedicated to the proposition that all men have an equal right to exercise their powers.

That new nation did not spring fully armed and panoplied with liberty from the Jovian heads of the forefathers. It was the flower of a plant of slow growth. Men had striven for it for centuries. The seeds of it were planted in the Black Forests of Germany more than 2,000 years ago, the Barons of England watered it at Runnymede where they wrested from King John the Great Charter, and God himself gave the increase on the shores of the new world.

What was the result? The world turned its eyes to America and new hope sprung up in its heart. Men and women set their faces toward America. They flocked to our shores from every land and from the isles of the sea, here to enjoy a well being, a prosperity, a contentment unmatched anywhere else in all the world. Even in these days of depression, when millions can find no useful, no gainful thing to do, the lot of the common man in this country, under the representative democracy here set up, is so superior to the lot of the common man anywhere else in the world, that all the world still knocks at our gates for admission.

Yet today, because we have fallen upon lean years and want and misery are all too much our portion, we are told that this noble structure of a representative democracy, which, for one hundred and fifty years, has been the most satisfying dwelling place that man has ever known, must be torn down and something else must be erected in its place.

The house of representative government has developed a leak in the roof; the rain seeps in and makes many of the rooms damp and uncomfortable. Some clapboards have been torn off and the wind whistles through in places making the quarters of some of us cold and cheerless. The masonry has crumbled, stones have been displaced in the basement; rats have got in and are devouring our substance. The prudent householder would repair the roof and keep out the rain; he would put on new siding and sit cozily at home while the wind whistles without; he would drive out the thieving rats, wall up his basement, and make all secure again. All these things he has done before, when time and the weather have eaten into his pleasant dwelling and thieving rodents have stolen into the bins in his basement and wasted his substance unawares.

But today many tell us that we should not attempt to repair this great and noble structure, but that we should level it to the ground so that not one stone remains upon another, and that we should erect upon its ruins another and a different dwelling place.

Young men and young women equip themselves in our schools for life and go out into the world to do its work, only to find that there is no work to do, no jobs to be had, nothing at which to employ their energies, nothing whereby they may eat and be clothed withal while they strive to win on to the vision of better and nobler things which they had so gloriously hoped to make reality. Old men find that the occupations which once yielded them ease, comfort and contentment,

no longer exist. They are skilled, but there is nothing to employ their skill upon. The world, apparently, is alike stonily indifferent to the glowing hopes of youth and the reasonable expectations of age.

The economic system of today is full of gross evils and inequalities. Let us not attempt to cure those evils and iron out those inequalities. Let us destroy it and set up some other, untried economic system in its place. Representative democracy has failed; let us cast it into the limbo of discarded governments of the past, and try something else.

Those who thus advise us paint beautiful pictures of the new structure which they propose to erect. They offer tempting plans and specifications. When it is completed and man steps across the threshold, all his selfseeking and his shortcomings, which have so messed up his world for him today, will fall from him and he shall live there happy forever after. They do not promise quite thus flatly, of course, but this is the hope they seek to plant in the hearts of man.

Truly we have fallen upon lean years. Truly the world is out of joint. In our distress and despair, in our sore perplexity and our reasonable resentment, we wonder what it is best to do. Thousands upon thousands are wondering today. Is there no solid fundamental, firm and broad and eternally stable upon which we may confidently take our stand, there to clearly decide what is clearly right?

It seems to me there is such a fundamental, and I will briefly attempt to point out what it is.

In all the history of man on this planet there have been but two ideas as to what government exists for. One is that government exists for the benefit of those who govern. This is the old idea, the idea upon which most of the great empires and civilizations of the past were founded. The other is that government exists for the benefit of those who are governed. This is the idea that struggled upward toward the light out of the Black Forests of Germany 2,000 years ago, it is the idea that dictated Magna Charta to King John, it is the idea that conceived a new nation in a new world.

In all the history of time as we know it there have been but two principles upon which the work of the world has been done. One of these is the principle of force to which kings and princes, tyrants and despots have appealed, and upon which they have relied, from time immemorial. The other is the principle of free initiative, the right of the individual to exercise those powers with which God has endowed him without dictation from his fellows and without restraint, except such reasonable minimum restraint as shall be necessary for the common good. This is the principle for which our Anglo-Saxon ancestors struggled and sacrificed down through the centuries. This is the principle upon which our forefathers brought forth a new nation some one hundred fifty years ago. This is the principle upon which that new nation has thriven and prospered and yielded to man contentment in such measure as no country, no peoples, no civilization in all the history of the globe have ever before known. This is the principle, Most

Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, which it is now proposed to discard and to destroy that we may return once more to the old, the cruel, the ruthless theory that might makes right.

Men must choose; if they will not make up their minds, the progress of events will choose for them. There are these two alternatives, and these two only, by which the world has been governed, by which it can be governed—the principle of force by which men may be governed for the benefit of those who govern, or the principle of free initiative, for which our forefathers fought and bled and died, which has blessed us so abundantly in the past, and upon which all that we have or hope for today is founded.

A tyrant is a tyrant, a despot is a despot no matter under what name he cloaks himself. The rule of force produces the same results no matter what form it takes. We survey the past and we reject the divine right of kings with abhorrence; we look to the future and wonder if man must submit to be ruled and regimented by a dictator. The two are the same; both are apostles of force; both deny and put down liberty; both set up government as the Master and the men as its Slaves.

Russia threw off the yoke of the Tzars only to bend its neck to the yoke of Sovietism. Both systems of government are applications of the principles of force. Serfdom was the lot of the peasant under the Tzars. Today his rights and privileges are less than those of the serf, for he lives a regimented life, every minute detail of which is dictated by a power which is just as despotic and even more ruthless than the one from which he escaped.

Men must either govern themselves or submit to be governed. If we acknowledge that we are incapable of governing ourselves, then we must surrender the right of free initiative, we must give up liberty, we must go when we are told to go and come when we are commanded to come, we must submit to the government of force.

Those who demand that we go back to the old order, the rule of force, urge the return on the ground that democracy has failed, that men have made mistakes in governing themselves, that the exercise of the individual liberty, the right of free initiative, has resulted in evils and injustices. Abuses have crept in. The roof leaks, rats infest the basement. Shall we tear down the house or shall we repair it? Shall we weakly surrender man's fee estate, won after an age long struggle, because imperfect man has not, and cannot ever, perfectly govern himself? Or shall we highly resolve to give more thought and more devotion to the task of governing ourselves?

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, we of the Masonic fraternity are free men and we shall never surrender that estate. What shall we as Masons do in this critical hour in the world's history, these days when everywhere in the world democracy is in danger, this period of stress and distress when the very foundations of the most beneficent civilization that the world has ever known are shaken

and we almost fear that the great and noble structure, erected at such great cost, may fall in ruins about us?

Let us remember our duty as citizens of a country we love, our duty as men devoted to the principles of freedom which Masons have ever maintained as one of the chiefest landmarks of the fraternity, a duty which even the best of us, perhaps, have all too much neglected.

What is it that constitutes good citizenship? It is that devotion to the general welfare that constitutes at once our duty and our happiness. It is that comparatively trifling sacrifice of self to the common good. It is those qualities of mind and heart, and that urge to action, which makes us say of another that he is a public spirited citizen.

May I again today, as I have in company with the Grand Master, many times throughout the state during the last twelve months, call your attention to that great and good citizen, Sir Christopher Wren, who lies buried in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, that noble structure, one of the world's most beautiful buildings, of which he was the architect and the master builder. There over his remains in St. Paul's Cathedral is a marble slab bearing this inscription: "Here lies Sir Christopher Wren, who lived nearly ninety years, not for himself, but for the general good."

Democracy will survive only if we, its devotees, we who wish to be good citizens, continuously sacrifice something of self to the common good. Again I say that I would not urge any man to undue sacrifice, for the first and most important duty of citizenship is to be an independent, self-sustaining member of society. In no other way can any man contribute so largely, so effectively to the common good as to be independent in society. This is the first and foremost duty of citizenship. I care not how humble a man may be, if he earns his own living, he is a worthy member of society, he is worthy to lie there, when his time shall come, in St. Paul's Cathedral beside Sir Christopher Wren. There is no more worth while dignity, there is no more useful honor than the dignity and honor of an independent, self-sustaining life, and day by day there is no way in which man may more surely contribute to the welfare of his country, and to the common good of all than this.

But independent living is not the whole of good citizenship. It is only the most fundamental element. There must be some giving up, also, for the common good. Government is nothing but the sum of those portions of his right of free initiative which man surrenders for the common good of society. Even with that surrender it is not enough that man should live to himself. The government is his government and he must give time and thought to it if it is to be a good government and serve him usefully.

Next to being an independent, self-sustaining member of society, man's chief duty as a citizen is to take an active interest in his government. Man cannot become an independent member of society without giving thought and effort to it; neither can his government sue-

ceed unless he gives thought and effort to that. His private business comes first, but the good citizen must in no wise neglect his public business. Government is the business of all citizens, and the common business of all citizens is politics. That is the original meaning of the word politics—"the business of the citizens." Next to being an independent, self-sustaining member of society it is the duty of good citizenship to be a politician, for a politician is one who attends to politics which is nothing but the business of the citizens.

It is almost shocking to think that to be a good citizen one must be a politician. The politician is in politics for his own selfish interest, we are apt to think. Gradually the original meaning of the word politician has been corrupted and has taken on a more or less evil significance. Many today who think themselves good citizens look askance at politics and politicians. "Politics," we say, "is rotten. We will have none of it." If politics is rotten, who made it rotten? Those good citizens who have neglected it have made it rotten. If we as citizens will not attend to the business of the citizens, others will certainly attend to it for us, and quite naturally they will attend to it primarily for their own benefit, and only secondarily, if at all, for the benefit of those who so shamefully neglect our own affairs.

The survival of democracy depends upon the attention which the citizens give to the business of the citizens. It is not enough that we attend competently to our own affairs. The citizen must yield something of his right of free initiative for the common good by the way of the organization of government. That government is his business and we must attend to it. He must sacrifice something of his time and his substance, something of his individual, personal effort as well, to politics, to the business of the citizens, to government. Otherwise others will do it and do it for themselves, and otherwise eventually others will take it over completely and will in their own interest, destroy free initiative and set up in its place a government of force designed primarily for their own benefit.

If we will all be politicians, politics will cease to be rotten, there will be fewer leaks in the roof and fewer rats in the basement. Then the House of Democracy will stand and stand forever.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, may I in conclusion retell to you the old story of the building of a cathedral. A visitor chanced one day upon the works and after a time he said to a workman:

"My friend, what are you doing?"

"Why," replied the man, "I am making six shillings a day."

Then he asked another:

"What are you doing here?"

"Oh, I am a mason, sir. I am laying bricks and mortar."

Again, he asked another:

"What are you doing here?"

"Well, I am in charge of this part of the building."

Meditating on these answers, and not being entirely satisfied, the visitor approached a fourth workman and repeated his question:

"What are you doing here?"

The man straightened up, looked his questioner in the eye and replied:

"Sir, I am building a cathedral."

Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity, what shall we make of our citizenship? Shall we use it to make six shillings a day? Shall we merely lay bricks and mortar? Or, shall we build a cathedral?

(From Address of Grand Orator, W. Bro. Rufus W. Hitchcock, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1935.)

GRAND HONORS AT PUBLIC CEREMONIES

The Board of Custodians also recommend the abolition of so-called public Grand Honors from the Grand Lodge ceremonies in connection with the laying of corner-stones and public dedication of temples, monuments, etc. My own opinion is that there should be neither public Grand Honors nor private Grand Honors but simply Grand Honors to be given only within tiled Lodges.

Should the Board's recommendation be adopted, the ceremonies of dedication, corner-stone laying, etc., will be revised and appropriate substitution made where Grand Honors have customarily been given.

The omission of public Grand Honors appears to be advisable and to be consistent with the dignity and solemnity of a Grand Lodge ceremony when publicly conducted.

(From Message of M. W. R. Elliott Owens, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

INDIVIDUALISM

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

—Bailey.

* * *

The reader of the printed proceedings of Grand Lodges in these days must have noted, and possibly have been impressed by the frequency with which Grand Masters have called attention to the unsettled, changing—shall we say, chaotic, condition of things in the political and economic world and their disturbing, disastrous effects upon our institution, as evidenced by the steadily mounting losses in membership, decreasing revenues, and persistent decline in the numbers of those who are knocking at our doors for admission. And this situation is used, by not a few Grand Masters, as a basis for harmless generalizations and exhortations on the duty of Masons in view of the principles which undergird our Fraternity. Rarely is there to be found in those hortatory remarks anything specific relative to the character of the duties alluded to, or any intimation as to what is to be done about it.

Occasionally, a Grand Master is to be met who pursues a different course. Here, for example, is the Grand Master of one of the New England Jurisdictions who had something definite to suggest. Said he:

"The world has seen many changes since we met one year ago. A new order of things seems to be popular. Men are surrendering their individual liberty and casting it aside for something entirely different. I wonder if we fully realize how far we have gone. . . . We need to cultivate the thought of individual independence, individual responsibility, and the rugged individualism of those who have preceded us."

You may ask: "Is not this rank heresy?" Have we not heard that "rugged individualism" no longer has a place in our orthodox vocabulary, or in the social and economic life of the day? "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new," we are asked to believe.

And, "those who have preceded us," to whom the Grand Master alluded—should one of those worthies return to the scene of his former activities would he not find himself.

"Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo!"

* * *

And here is something else that heartened us in this year of grace, now about to close. It is not the voice of Masonry but it is that of a portion of our citizenry who dared to strike a discordant note and to give expression to thoughts which have been in the minds of many. This took the form of a "Declaration of Freedom"—a petition signed by 1200 citizens of the little town of Lexington, Massachusetts, and presented to the delegation in Congress from that state. In this, they manifested somewhat of the spirit of those who, in colonial days, protested against the Stamp Act. This "Declaration" was read as a part of the ceremonies at the tomb of the Minute Men on Lexington Green, commemorating the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

There are five specifications in this petition—too long to be reproduced here—each one of which is a protest, and they are followed by these words:

"We are resolved that the individual's rights of private enterprise and its rewards must continue, free from unreasonable interference by the Federal Government and we demand their preservation at your hands."

Does that smack of rebellion against the present order of things? So be it! For one, we are thankful that, in spite of appearances, there is one group of citizens in this land of ours, who did not hesitate to raise their voices against what they conceived to be wrongs, and incidentally to notify the world by this act, that they did not favor a general use of the "rubber stamp," popular as its use, in high places, appears to be.

* * *

Now and again in these reports we have taken occasion to refer to the Congressional Record—said to be the most expensive daily published—and to acknowledge our indebtedness for information found therein. This admission, however, does not extend to the body of the publication named (save in occasional instances when we have wished to check the present attitude on certain questions by the pre-election promises of some of those who sit in seats once occupied by statesmen). Our reference here is to the "Appendix" of the Record, where is to be found a great variety of articles on the issues of the day, many of them taken from the leading newspapers and magazines of the country and from radio addresses and other sources. Of course there are included speeches prepared by members of the two Houses of Congress.

As time permits we turn the pages of this Appendix for the purpose of obtaining at least a partial view of the swirling, kaleidoscopic condition of things to which Grand Masters very generally refer in their addresses and which, in part, at least, appear to be due to the experimentation and uncertainty of those who trim the sails and stand at the wheel of our Ship of State.

Sometimes as we have turned from such reading, there has come to mind certain words spoken by Daniel Webster in his "Reply to Hayne." It seems that the disposition of the public lands was up for discussion in the Senate at the time referred to, and that there had been spirited debates, in which speakers had wandered far from the subject of the resolution being considered, when Webster rose to address the Senate. His first sentence was in these words:

"When the mariner has been tossed for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest gleam of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course."

Then the speaker followed with the application in these words:

"Let us imitate this prudence," said he, "and before we float further, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now are."

He then called for a reading of the resolution that was before the Senate.

That was certainly a sensible suggestion, under the circumstances, and we have wondered if those words—spoken more than a hundred years ago—could have any significance of value concerning a course to be pursued by those in whose hands have been placed unparalleled powers, and the destiny of this great people for years to come. As to that, we do not know, but we can affirm with confidence that there are many anxious spirits—citizens and Masons—who greatly desire to "be able to conjecture where we now are," and whither we are bound!

(From Report on Fraternal Correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Utah, 1935, by Sam Henry Goodwin, P. G. M.)

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

The liquor question is probably as old as mankind. From the earliest records we learn that drunkenness occurred and was the cause of trouble among very primitive people. The old accounts of the operative stone Masons of the Middle Ages have frequent reference to the use of wines and liquors, and they were exhorted to pay their bills for drinks and to be moderate in their drinking. To my mind nothing shows so plainly that Masonry is progressive in moral habits as well as in science as the names of the original four Lodges that united together in 1717 to form the first Grand Lodge of Masons: The Lodge that met at the Goose and Gridiron Ale House, the one that met at the Crown Ale House in Parker's Lane, the one that met at the Apple Tree Tavern in Chatham Street, and the one that met at the Rummors' and Grape Vine Tavern in Channel Row, Westminster. That historic meeting was at the Goose and Gridiron Ale House. Comparing those names and associations with the strict regulations of our Masonic Code shows what a long way Masonry has progressed during the past two centuries.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Lodge that an interim committee be appointed to report on the sale of intoxicants, (Proceedings, page 193, 1934), I appointed the following committee: Past Grand Masters Elmer A. Kling, Guy F. Streater, Montreville J. Brown, and Past Masters Henry C. Bolthouse of Canisteo Lodge No. 271 and Homer B. Annis of Lynnhurst Lodge No. 317. This committee has done a great deal of work and study and has also obtained answers from nearly every lodge to a questionnaire sent out by them. Their report will show that the number of members engaged in the liquor business is surprisingly small.

The liquor business has always been recognized as demoralizing and degenerating. Liquor dealers have ever been noted as law breakers, and the liquor business has constantly been associated with disregard for law, decency, and morality, and a tendency to lower all the finer and better instincts and habits of those connected with it. I do not know of a single uplifting attribute connected with either the liquor business or the use of liquor. All people admit the evils thereof.

With such a picture, and I think I am not exaggerating, can we as a Fraternity afford to take any backward step in our principles declared for over half a century because a very few have placed themselves outside the pale of our rules? To do so would be disastrous. If Masonry is to prosper and remain a strong and effective force for character building, morality, and patriotic devotion to the best interests of our nation, we must continue to be progressive and to stand strong and united for all that goes to make men better, nobler and more useful and determined in our opposition to all that tends to degenerate and deprave. As Most Worshipful Grover C. Niemeyer, Grand Master of Illinois, said in his annual report last October:

"The fact that the business is again lawful does not alter the position of the Masonic Fraternity because in all countries and at all times, the business is, and has been recognized as subject to the police power of the state and demanding regulation as a protection to the public. Vice and gambling are its inevitable companions, and its success is in direct ratio to the debauchery of its customers. An institution upholding temperance as one of the four cardinal virtues cannot consistently give recognition to a business which encourages and promotes intemperance."

During the past year many inquiries have come to me as to the standing of a Mason engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. In each instance I have quoted our Masonic Code, both from the Grand Lodge Constitution and from the General Regulations, which definitely prohibits such business and makes any Mason so engaged subject to trial for unmasonic conduct. Both our Grand Lodge Constitution and our General Regulations are so specific and so definite that there can be no doubt of the meaning. Therefore, any Mason engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should resign or be expelled.

(From Address of Grand Master, Bertram S. Adams,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1935.)

In discussing this subject at the last session of the Grand Lodge attention was called to the opposition of Masonry to the liquor business. At that time I said in part:

The fact that the business is again lawful does not alter the position of the Masonic fraternity because in all countries and at all times the business is and has been recognized as subject to the police power of the state and demanding regulation as a protection to the public. Vice and gambling are its inevitable companions and its success is in direct ratio to the debauchery of its customers. An institution upholding temperance as one of the four cardinal virtues cannot consistently give recognition to a business which encourages and promotes intemperance. Neither can it receive or retain as members those in whose places of business Masons in Masonic clothing are prohibited from appearing, or whose product cannot be used in lodge premises or at lodge ceremonies or functions."

Concerning this, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported saying: "We therefore approve of what the Grand Master says and of what he has done under this heading."

The report was adopted unanimously, but within less than an hour separate amendments were proposed to strike out and repeal sub-paragraph A of Code 281 rendering persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage ineligible to membership and sub-paragraph A of Code 484 directing that persons entering into any of the businesses enumerated in Section (sub-paragraph) A of Code 281 after October, 1918, the date of its adoption, should be placed on trial and if found guilty adequately punished.

The first amendment barely received the necessary second of twenty representatives. Because of the disapproval of that second manifested by those present, the other amendment failed to receive the second required by the constitution.

It is not believed that any considerable number of Masons in Illinois favor such a backward and inconsistent step as adoption of the proposed amendment. However, it is thought advisable to clear up what appears to be a misunderstanding on the part of a few as to the adoption of the codes mentioned and the attitude of Masonry as to legalized business.

These codes were not adopted during the prohibition era. Neither were they the work of the reformer, bigot, or fanatic. They had the open support and recommendation of cool headed, experienced, and practical men of affairs, temperate but not total abstainers.

The two codes were presented, as amendments, in 1916, by a representative of the Granite City Lodge No. 877, and under the provisions of the constitution came up for adoption in 1917. At that session, upon recommendation of the Committee on Legislation of which Bro. Alexander H. Bell was chairman, the first code, now sub-paragraph A of Code 281, was adopted. Consideration of the second code was postponed to the next session of the Grand Lodge, because of proper objection to the language which might have permitted disciplinary action against and expulsion of members who had engaged in the business at the time when there was no prohibition against it. In 1918, the language of the amendment having been changed to apply only to those who should thereafter enter the liquor business, it was adopted upon the recommendation of the Committee on Legislation, of which Bro. Owen Scott was then chairman, denouncing the business as "evil in all its aspects."

The liquor business was then lawful. Subsequently it became an outlaw. It has again been legalized, and the saloon with all its viciousness and the added evil of the intermingling of the sexes has returned.

With the legality or illegality of the business, Masonry does not have and never has had any concern. Legislatures cannot determine the qualifications of candidates for membership in the fraternity by making lawful a business opposed to good morals and inconsistent with the principles of Masonry. As said by Bro. G. W. Speth, a most distinguished craftsman of Western Australia about fifty years ago,

"* * * the follower of any degrading occupation even though perfectly legal * * * would be an impossible candidate because his presence would dishonor the craft and he would be unfit to associate with gentlemen."

Recent legislation affords ample proof of the impossibility of accepting standards fixed by legislatures. Several states, including Illinois, have legalized gambling upon horse races if conducted within the race track enclosure and thereby made lawful the business of the race track tout and the taker of bets. The legislature of Illinois attempted

to make legal the licensing of handbooks in Chicago. Public indignation and the governor's veto prevented the bill from becoming a law. The reasons advanced for this legislation were the reasons urged for the return of the liquor traffic, viz., inability to prohibit the evil, corruption of public officials under prohibitory laws and the raising of revenue by license fees for worthy governmental purposes—and equally applicable to all other forms of gambling and to commercialized prostitution, which governments have never been able to prevent.

Although improbable, legalized gambling and prostitution is not impossible. Should they come to pass those who would accept, as qualified, men engaged in lawful occupations may expect some lodge indifferent to the standards of Masonry to receive as members not only the keeper of the saloon, but the proprietor of the gambling den and the brothel.

(From Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemeyer,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1935.)

MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was a Missouri Mason and because of this fact I think it proper that the Grand Lodge should erect a suitable memorial at Hannibal, his boyhood home, in connection with the Centennial celebration now in progress. I suggest that a resolution be introduced for this purpose, providing for the necessary appropriation and a Committee to prepare the memorial. Sixty dollars perhaps will cover the expense.

(From Address of Grand Master Du Val Smith, Grand
Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS TO ADMISSION TO MASONIC HOME

While we are dwelling upon this subject of the Home, it is well for us to consider a few of the abuses that have been perpetrated upon it by the lodges who do not understand the rules governing admission, or else ignore them. As a protection against over-expenditure and the increase of dues, the rules governing admission to the Home have limited its advantages to those brethren whose sanity is not questioned and whose physical health is such that they are able to look after their own personal wants; in other words, so that they do not need attendants or nurses.

Mental and physical conditions of the home members have given the greatest concern to the management as well as to the Committee on Admission and Discharge. When forwarding to a lodge applications for membership, special attention is always called to the rules governing mental and physical condition of all applicants, and there can be no excuse for any error. It may be surprising to you, yet it is a fact, that regardless of information and instructions, lodges have sent to the Home those whose mental condition has been such that

they have had to be immediately sent to a sanitarium for treatment, and also others whose physical disability necessitated an attendant. In a comparatively short time nine mental cases and three physically unfit were brought by their lodges to the Home.

To allow these persons to remain in the Home requires someone to constantly look after them. It means additional expense, and a necessary increase in the cost of the maintenance of the Home. We cannot successfully operate a hospital with our present revenue. True it is, that we have an infirmary, but that must be maintained for those who have come into the Home under the strict interpretation of the rules. All human kind is subject to sickness, but especially is that true of elderly people. The average life of the adult members of the Home is three years; the death rate about three per month. The infirmary is always crowded to its full capacity under the best of conditions, and for mental cases our State Institutions are the proper place, for these cases are always in need of special care and medical attention; besides their presence in the Home causes disruption and creates discontent among our wards.

Why lodges should insist upon sending people to this institution such as is herein recited, is strange, but this is not all; they even present affidavits, doctors' certificates, and statements of brethren to the effect that these applicants are physically and mentally sound.

The members of this Grand Jurisdiction will do a good turn, beneficial to all concerned, if they will carry back to their respective lodges and to the brethren that our Home has certain rules and regulations which must be strictly adhered to; and certainly the lodges violating these rules in making an application for admittance of a brother such as I have herein set forth, should be subject to the penalty of paying the unnecessary cost that they have caused the Home.

(From Address of Grand Master James A. Cassler, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Kansas, 1934-35.)

"MEET ME AT THE ALTAR"

From time immemorial, the altar has been a symbol of profound significance. It came into being so long ago that it was probably ancient when the first temple was erected. Upon it, incense has been burned and sacrifices have been offered up to a thousand gods. It had its place in Egypt 6,000 years ago; it served the savage purposes of the Aztec priests in their human sacrifices; in ancient Greece the pagan gods and goddesses were addressed with entreaty, pledges, and gratitude from its myriad altars; at the dawn of the Christian era, Rome, likewise, was offering up its sacrifices; and, as Paul records, one Athenian altar was inscribed "To the Unknown God"—an inscription as dramatic as it was honest.

The altar of Freemasonry is not one of sacrifice, nor is the incense of entreaty burned thereon, nor of fear, nor of propitiation. In its simplicity lies its greatness, and in its purity, strength. It is an altar

of obligation and of dedication—the highest purpose to which an altar could be put. It most fittingly supports our three Great Lights: the Holy Bible, Square, and Compass.

The Holy Bible represents the sacred Book of the Law, and has not exclusive rights as such on the altar of Freemasonry, for the supremely sane reason that no one religion has exclusive rights with the Fraternity. The Vedas of the Brahman, the Zend-Avesta of the Parsee, the Koran of the Mohammedan, have, among Masons of these faiths, as rightful a place upon our altar as the Holy Bible. In any faith, however, the sacred Book of the Law is the symbol of man's acknowledgment of and his relation to Deity. And in this universality of Masonry we find one of our greatest lessons: Toleration.

The Square, with its compelling and directing influence upon our lives, and the Compass as a continual reminder of limitations, are worthy to complete the trinity of Great Lights—all of them supported by the symbol of the spiritual heart of Masonry: its altar.

I have repeatedly said in recent months that the principles of our Fraternity are at one with the qualities of good citizenship; that in these days of "confusion in the temple" only in clear thinking and independence of spirit can we steer a safe course. The lessons held by our Great Lights point with unwavering directness to the paths of sanity and justice and intelligent patriotism.

Lincoln, in his unforgettable tribute to reverence for law, gave us this final sentence: "And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

So, upon the even broader altar of good citizenship may we stir again into flaming incense any smouldering ideals, or bits of conscience, or measures of courage, or neglected principles, or forgotten wisdom; and may we in this clearer light re-discover the fact that the altar of good citizenship, like that of Freemasonry, is an altar of obligation and of dedication.

(Burton H. Saxton, Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Life Memberships. At all the area meetings I have attended during the last three or four years, the question of life memberships has been a subject for protracted discussion. It is a serious question. Some Lodges, in which life memberships have been too freely bestowed, are actually threatened with bankruptcy, while in others the paying members feel that they are carrying too great a burden because of the great number of life memberships. There appear to be two types or kinds of these: One, the investment form of life membership, to which no serious objection can be raised provided the original

sum paid is sufficient to produce an income equivalent to the Lodge dues, or at least to the Grand Lodge dues; the other, the honorary life membership, and in some cases when the Brother has arrived at a certain age. It is to the latter type that exception must be taken. Such life memberships, in many instances, constitute a detriment, if not an injustice, to the Lodges. However, the Lodges concerned brought about the situation, and they alone can remedy it. It is suggested that such Lodges give this matter very careful consideration, and that in as tactful a manner as possible pressure be brought to bear upon the beneficiaries of these life memberships to the end that they voluntarily relinquish their rights in this regard and thus relieve their Lodges of this great handicap. Further, it is recommended that Lodges seriously consider the advisability of rescinding or conservatively amending such of their by-laws as provide for these honorary life memberships, thus safeguarding the future of the Lodges affected against the continuance of a custom which to some extent at least has become almost vicious in its effect.

(From Address of M. W. Robert Elliott Owens, Grand Master,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

Washington Life Membership Plan

1. Any member in good standing in this Grand Jurisdiction whose dues are paid to date may purchase a life membership and be thereby relieved from the further payment of dues subject to the provisions set forth in this section.
2. The purchase price for Life Membership shall not be less than:

Age 21 to 35, inclusive.....	\$150.00
Age 36 to 50, inclusive.....	125.00
Age 51 and over.....	100.00
3. All sums collected by the Lodges for Life Membership shall be immediately transmitted to the Grand Secretary.
4. The Grand Secretary shall place all moneys so received in the Life Membership Fund.
5. The Grand Secretary shall immediately issue to the member paying the required fees a Life Membership Certificate, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, signed by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary, and shall also issue to the Lodge a Certificate declaring that the Life Membership so received is held by the Grand Lodge in trust for the Lodge transmitting the same. The Secretary of his Lodge shall issue to the Life Member on the first day of January each year a card or certificate the same as to non-life members except that it will designate the holder as a life member.
6. Upon the holder of a life membership certificate transferring to another Lodge within the Grand Jurisdiction, the Grand Secretary shall upon notice thereof transfer on the books of the Life Membership Fund the fees received for such life membership to the credit of

the Lodge transferred to, and such Lodge receiving the transfer shall pay to the Grand Secretary the sum of \$5.00 as a transfer fee, which the Grand Secretary shall deposit in the Life Membership Fund, and such transfer fee shall not be collected from the life member. Provided, however, that life memberships granted by a Lodge to its members are not transferable.

7. Upon the holder of a life membership certificate demitting from this jurisdiction to any other and/or taking a withdrawal certificate from his Lodge, or upon the death of a member holding a life membership certificate, or as otherwise hereinafter provided, then in that case the amount then being to the credit of said life membership certificate shall at the option of the Lodge depositing the same be withdrawn, or said Lodge may continue to receive their benefits therefrom.

8. In case of the withdrawal of the funds by a Lodge under its option, or upon distribution of the funds as hereinbefore provided the account as to said life membership shall be closed upon the books of the Grand Lodge.

9. Lodges are prohibited from donating and/or selling life memberships in any other manner than provided in this section; except a Lodge may by vote, purchase from its funds a life membership certificate for a member thereof, paying the fee provided in subdivision 2 of this section.

10. All life memberships and/or honorary voting memberships existing previous to the adoption of this section of the Code shall remain in statu quo, and upon request the Grand Secretary shall issue a special life membership certificate setting forth the standing of such member, provided, however, this shall not be necessary if a life certificate has heretofore been issued to such.

11. When two or more Lodges consolidate, all money in the Life Membership Fund to the credit of such Lodges shall be transferred to the credit of such consolidated Lodge.

12. Upon the dissolution of any Lodge, holders of Grand Lodge certificates who hold life membership certificates affiliating with another Lodge shall have such life membership transferred as provided for in subdivision 6 of this section, and any funds remaining to the credit of such dissolved Lodge shall be credited to the Life Membership Fund.

13. Holders of Life Membership Certificates are subject to all the laws, rules and regulations provided in the Masonic Code of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and loss of membership by suspension or expulsion shall automatically abrogate his life membership and any claim to any portion of any fees for such life membership. But the Lodge of which he was last a member shall continue to receive the income from such funds until five years from the date of suspension, when the fund remaining to the credit of the suspended member shall be disbursed as provided in paragraph 7.

14. Life Membership Fund—The Life Membership Fund shall consist of all money, bonds and securities accruing thereto from the sale

of life memberships by the Lodges as provided herein. The principal of this fund shall never be transferred to any other fund nor expended. It shall be invested by the Grand Lodge as follows, with the approval of the Grand Master:

First 25%—Cash; Government Bonds of U. S. A.; Government Bonds of foreign countries (limited to 5% and with a AAA, (highest rating only); time certificates; and savings accounts. Bonds with short term maturities preferable.

Second 25%—State Bonds; general obligations and those issued against tax and gasoline. County Bonds; general obligations, except that the population of said county issuing said bonds must be over 15,000 people. City Bonds; general obligations, except that the population of said city issuing said bonds must be over 10,000 people. Short term maturities preferable; be guided by past performance and present conditions.

Third 25%—State Warrants; county warrants, county must have 15,000 population; City Warrants, city must have 10,000 population. Be guided by past performance and present conditions. County warrants will include school warrants.

Fourth 25%—First Mortgages: Improved business property in cities of over 50,000 population. No loan to be over 50% of fair appraisal value of property. Maturity of loan not to run over three years. Monthly payments allowed but loan must mature in any case in three years. No loan to any Lodge. And in bonds having an AAA (highest rating) according to Moody's Investors Service or according to the Fitch Bond Record.

15. The interest derived from the investment of the principal of this fund shall at the end of each calendar year be disbursed to the Lodges of this Jurisdiction pro rata according to the amount of money each Lodge shall have to its credit in this fund, and said proceeds shall be applied by the recipient Lodge as follows: First, to the payment of Grand Lodge per capita tax; and second, for General Lodge purposes.

16. That Section 1402 of the Code be amended by adding thereto: "Honorary membership can only be conferred upon non-members of a Lodge."

(From Report of Special Committee on Life Membership,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Washington, 1935.)

MASONRY'S APPEAL TO MILITARY MEN

Masonry of course teaches loyalty and so approves of men serving in the defense of their country. Now Masonry has appealed strongly to military men and I suggest that military men have done much for Masonry. It is perhaps unnecessary to enumerate any authority for this but without discussing it at length I would remind you that in the "Royal Somerset and Inverness Lodge" one of the original four Lodges which formed The Grand Lodge of 1717, there were amongst its membership, two generals, ten colonels and four officers of lower rank out

of a total of 71 and that Lodge still carries on. Also that there were Masonic Lodges in nine of the Regiments under General Wolfe when he conquered the French under Montcalm at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, which led to the conquest of Canada, and that the first Provincial Grand Master in Canada was Colonel Simon Fraser who commanded the 78th Highlanders in that fight. He was installed at Quebec on St. John's Day in June, 1760, by that very celebrated Mason, Most Wor. Bro. Dunckerley. He afterwards became Lieut. Gen. Sir. Simon Graser. And so on down to our own time for example Lords Wolsley, Roberts, Kitchener, and Haig were all Past Grand Lodge Officers, also Admiral Lord Jellicoe.

(From Address of R. W. Brother W. S. Buell, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of British Columbia, 1935.)

The military played a foremost part in introducing Free Masonry into Canada. The British controlled the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, from about 1714, and it would appear as if Ensign James Phillips acting under a Boston warrant instituted a Lodge of Free Masons at that point some time between 1737 and 1749. The organization of a Lodge at Chebucto, afterwards Halifax, in 1749 is the first of which there is authentic record. It was around this Lodge as around Grand Master Phillips that the early history of the Craft in the Maritimes centered. (From "Some Early Beginnings of Freemasonry in Canada," by M. W. Bro. D. S. Woods, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Manitoba, 1935.)

MISSION OF MASONRY

Masonry indeed has a mission in such a time as this. Organized society upon a democratic and representative basis of government has to depend upon the contributions of such forces as Masonry for its safety and perpetuation. Viewing matters negatively, we point out that Italy does not tolerate Masonry: what does this fact suggest? Germany has outlawed Masonry: what was the reason? Russia has never permitted Freemasonry, either under the Czars, or under the proletarian order of "Down with God." Japan ruled by the Son of Heaven and dominated by a clique of militarist men who stop at nothing, not even multiple assassinations, to gain their ends, permits none of its subjects to be Freemasons. Can any deduction be made from that fact? There are more Freemasons in the United States than in all the rest of the world together: can that fact be significant? Masonry is strong in the British Empire: does that suggest anything? Masonry is flourishing in Mexico today as it never has flourished before there: what is the reason for this? There are more Freemasons in the United States of Brazil than in all the rest of South America and Central America combined, does this condition in the Brazilian Republic bring to mind anything?

Free people want Freemasonry and get it: men shackled by tyranny do not have it, no matter whether that tyranny be that of dic-

tator, of hierarchy, of proletarian communistic governing oligarchy, or of militaristic bureaucracy.

Masonry is a philosophy of life and of living. Being such, it is sorely needed today, and one of the joyful things to contemplate is the fact that after the trying ordeals of the past few years, it is strong and vigorous.

(J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer,
Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1935.)

COMMENTS ON NEBRASKA PROCEEDINGS

The state of NEBRASKA has enacted a law providing a moratorium on farm mortgages and similar debts. This is for the relief of debt ridden farm owners, of whom there are many. But it does not assist in solving the problem of the Grand Lodge which has loaned money on real estate mortgages and is in need of money. Grand Lodge will lend no more money on real estate until the law is repealed. A prominent figure, whose picture is in the book, is Bishop George Allen Beecher of the Episcopal Church, Grand Chaplain, descendant of Henry Ward Beecher and Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga, which would make him kin to us. Conspicuous in the book is the report of the Committee on the Promotion of the World's Peace. It is a nice report but we doubt whether it has made a vastly important contribution to the perpetuation of peace. This Grand Lodge has A. M. Smith as Grand Master and L. E. Smith as Grand Secretary.

(J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer,
Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1935.)

From the Grand Secretary, we learn that no bonds of the Grand Lodge have been defaulted or been delinquent in payment of interest coupons. This is quite in contrast with many other Grand Lodges and is an excellent example of financial efficiency.

(Ashley A. Smith, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Maine, 1935.)

The Report of the Committee on the Promotion of the World's Peace was adopted. Who says that Masonry is not supposed to dabble in controversy of affairs! Our hat comes off to Nebraska.

(John Milne, Foreign Correspondent, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1935.)

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has a committee known as the "Committee on Promotion of World's Peace." They rendered a report which deals principally with the League of Nations and the World Court. Both the League of Nations and the World Court have been political issues and there is a great diversity of opinion concerning them. Personally we do not think that the Masonic institution should present for discussion or consideration questions which verge so close to politics nor do we feel that Masonry as an institution should attempt economic or political reforms. If we concern ourselves with making good

Masons and good men of our members we will accomplish much more and will be doing work the wisdom of which no man can question.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence,
Proceedings Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1935.)

This Grand Jurisdiction has a Trial Commission. This method of settling disputes, among Masons, seems to be growing in popularity.

(H. C. Yawn, Correspondence Reporter, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Mississippi, 1935.)

It is our humble conviction that there is more hokum about Masonic Education than any single subject in the Annual Proceedings of the Grand Lodges. We must and do agree that every Mason should know something about the origins of his affiliation, but the costly rattling among the dry bones which features reports year after year, as compared with its visible effect, suggests to this reviewer, at least, much ado about nothing. We are not aiming this comment at Nebraska which is only one of the five states whose Proceedings we have the pleasure of reviewing.

(From Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, 1935.)

The report of the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace as presented by Most Worshipful Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, is interesting and informative. We wondered, when we saw the title of this committee how it could function and not become enmeshed in politics, but Brother Wilson made it clear that World-Peace and Politics have no affinity for each other.

(From Correspondence Report by Wallace R. Cheves, P. G. M.,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1935.)

In the address of welcome delivered by the Grand Master, reference is made to the fact that the South Carolina Representative, named above, (M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master), was in his attendance upon the thirty-third consecutive session of the Grand Lodge. South Carolina is happy indeed to be represented by so loyal and devoted a Mason as Brother Cain.

* * *

So far in this year's reviews this is the first report of a Committee on the Promotion of World Peace. The Brethren of Nebraska are to be congratulated for their interest in this field. Surely this is a work that should appeal to an organization that calls itself a brotherhood without bounds, of race, color, or creed. If Masonry is not a brotherhood it is nothing. If it is a brotherhood it should not only teach but practice brotherhood.

(By Henry Collins, Fraternal Correspondent, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of South Carolina, 1935.)

The Grand Master ruled that a P.M., who has not served as Master of a Nebraska Lodge is not entitled to the honors of a P.M.. This is contrary to the views of this scribe, even though the decision was approved by the jurists.

* * *

The three-page report of Committee on Promotion of World's Peace resolves itself mostly into advocacy of the World Court and of the League of Nations and urging that the latter have power to enforce its mandates. A rather sizable entering wedge to the introduction of politics into Masonry as an organization, not to mention "special pleading" on the part of the Committee.

Report of Committee on Masonic Education would seem to show that it wisely confines its functions mostly to teaching novitiates and members in Masonic history and in interpretation of the three degrees. (From Review of Other Grand Lodges by George A. Kies, P.G.M., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Connecticut, 1935.)

A lengthy and especially interesting report was submitted by the Committee "On Promotion of the World's Peace." Well written, full of interest, it supplies meat for thought, and our only hope and trust is that the wishes, the aspirations of the Committee will be forthcoming. To every word that was written we heartily say "Amen."

(From Report on Fraternal Correspondence by James C. Jones, Grand Secretary, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, 1935.)

Grand Lodge wired "Fraternal Greetings" to the President of the United States, and, incidentally, offered a few very sound and wholesome admonitions.

(Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. M. Fly, P.G.M., Chairman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Texas, 1935.)

Reviewing its activities over a considerable period, the Committee on the Care and Relief of Orphans presents a summary which we believe is typical of what Masonic bodies are doing universally. It shows that since 1931, memberships have decreased 11.8 per cent, and incomes, 14.5 per cent, yet expenditures for benevolences have increased 72 per cent. Does not such a showing demonstrate that Masonry is more nearly reaching its practical ideals than ever before? The authorized relief dispensed by this committee amounted to \$8,279.00. \$1,733.00 was spent in emergency items. The lodges individually spent approximately \$17,000.00 for relief. It is evident to the most casual reader that our brethren in Nebraska are meeting the unusual demands of the times with sympathy and generosity.

* * *

Nebraska has a standing committee on the Promotion of World Peace. Its report is a distinctive feature of the proceedings. This year's committee submitted an interesting summary on the activities of the three great agencies for the promotion of peace: The League of Nations, The World Court, The Development of International Treaties.

We were particularly impressed with the Committee's views on Disarmament. As we undertsand it, the Committee feels that lack of preparation is no hindrance to war; and quite properly the Committee points to the unpreparedness of the United States at the beginning of each of the wars in which our country has participated. From the days when the fowling-piece from behind the kitchen door formed the chief armament of the embattled farmers of Lexington and Concord, to the time when the presence of strong, friendly nations standing between us and our adversary for fifteen long months until we prepared to make a showing in France, there has always been a large element of unpreparedness.

(From Report on Foreign Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1935.)

The idea of the Grand Lodge starting a fund for the protection of Lodges in case of misappropriation of funds by Secretaries or Treasurers was set up and certain rules promulgated for the Finance Committee to act on. It seems the sensible thing to do. Why should an outside bonding company be paid premiums for nothing but a law suit in case they are asked to pay out a dime on a bond?

* * *

M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, reported the business of his office in detail and from its proportions he has plenty to do all the time.

(From Report on Fraternal Correspondence, by V. M. Henderson, P. G. M., Grand Secretary, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Nevada, 1935.)

Nebraska has a most active Grand Secretary in the person of Brother Lewis E. Smith, P. G. M. (1921). He is known personally in nearly every Grand Lodge in the west as well as many in the south and east. He attends Grand Secretaries' Conference every year, and his advice and information is always helpful. We hope to meet him again in February, '35.

(From Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, James M. Clift, Chairman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Virginia, 1935.)

We are of the opinion that many of our Masonry brethren are not ready for the lecture system. We believe that knowledge comes from individual effort.

* * *

A careful reading of the proceedings convinces one that Nebraska Grand Lodge knows where it is going and is on the way.

(From Report on Correspondence, Arthur W. Davis, Fraternal Correspondent, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Washington, 1935.)

The Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace present an admirable report.

(From Fraternal Correspondence and Reviews, by William Nisbet Ponton, P.'G.'M.', Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ontario, 1935.)

A committee on Promotion of World's Peace" reported:

"The three great agencies for the Promotion of the World's Peace are:

FIRST, the League of Nations,

SECOND, The World Court, and

THIRD, the development of International Treaties."

From the first item of which the United States have carefully dissociated themselves. Vox et praeterea nihil.

(From Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. A. De Wolf-Smith, Grand Secretary, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of British Columbia, 1935.)

Nebraska is evidently paving the way for rejoining the Masonic Service Association, and if we had our way about the matter, Iowa would follow suit.

(Fraternal Review by Louis Block, P.'G.'M.', Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

THE NEWLY-INSTALLED MASTER

The newly-installed Master is upon unfamiliar ground so far as actual responsibility is concerned. He has learned much from observation, but not until he assumes the gavel of authority does he face the real test of his administrative abilities. His advancement may be, and often is, a recognition of faithful and intelligent service; but in a larger sense it delivers into his charge for the time being the affairs of the lodge, for better or for worse. The soundness of his judgment, the breadth of his knowledge of Masonry, the depth of his loyalty to its principles, the clearness of his perception of immediate and continuing needs, and his ability to win the cooperation of his associate officers and to hold the confidence of the membership—these will largely determine the degree of success in his administration. If these qualities are possessed in reasonable measure, and to them are added initiative and energy, his lodge may well be proud of his leadership. How vitally important, therefore, is discrimination in the selection of every officer—for as a rule most of them are potential Masters.

(From Address of Grand Master Burton H. Saxton, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

MASONIC OFFENSES

There is, I have found among some, a mistaken notion that since it is the province of the Grand Lodge to try members of the Fraternity upon such charges as may be preferred, it is the duty of this body to bring the charges in the first instance. This is not so. The

obligation for doing so rests upon the particular Lodges and the individual Brethren composing them. Unfortunately, however, experience has shown that in the performance of this duty there is, on occasions, a regrettable laxity.

It should never become necessary for the Grand Master to order the Master of a particular Lodge to prefer charges against an offending Brother whose conduct has been highly injurious to our reputation. Nor should a mistaken idea of charity toward an erring Brother lead us into silence and inaction. Charity is indeed a virtue which we are taught to exercise toward all mankind; but it is a virtue which may be perverted into a vice if it serves as a cloak to excuse inactivity when the fair name of the Craft is imperiled.

Again, there are those who feel that charges and a Masonic trial reflect upon the Order itself and who believe that by remaining silent, further scandal may be avoided. But a room is not the cleaner because the dirt is brushed under the sofa, nor is there any scandal equal to that of seeming to condone reprehensible conduct. Unpleasant as the duty may be, it must be met if we would maintain the high position which this Institution of ours has attained.

But more often I have found that laxity in this respect is occasioned by a failure to recognize just what constitutes a Masonic offense. Contact with many of my Brethren during the past three years, both within and without this Grand Jurisdiction, has shown me that there is a wide variance of thought as to what constitutes unworthiness on the part of an erring Brother to be continued as a member of our Fraternity. Some there are who believe that only acts or omissions in violation of Masonic obligations should be considered Masonic offenses. If by the word "obligations" is meant those few and simple ties which our Order exacts from its initiates prior to membership, I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe this too low a standard. If, however, the word is broadly construed to include all those moral duties which we owe to God and our fellow men, I might be willing to accept this interpretation. On the other hand, there are some who feel that even if this construction is adopted, it should nevertheless be limited to such acts as might be punished in the courts of politically organized society. Still others believe such a construction is too narrow and any lapses from a high standard of business ethics should be included, whether such breaches are recognized in the civil courts or not.

* * * * *

Indeed, I am inclined to agree with the judgment of certain of our sister Jurisdictions, who prohibit Masonic trials on charges which merely involve the settlement of business transactions.

Nor do I believe that every act which might subject a Brother to criminal prosecution is necessarily a Masonic offense. To say that a member who has been adjudged guilty of a traffic violation in the use of his automobile is therefore unworthy to be continued as a member

of our Order would, I believe, strike all of us as preposterous. On the other hand, there are many offenses which render the offender amenable to the civil law which should properly, from their very nature, be considered offenses against Masonic law.

In this Jurisdiction Masonic law is of two kinds—the written law; namely, the Grand Constitutions, and the unwritten law; that is, the common law of Masonry. This Grand Lodge has never attempted to set up a written code defining what is or what is not a Masonic offense, except for certain acts or omissions mentioned in the Grand Constitutions. Many Masonic Jurisdictions have such codes. Doubtless they have certain advantages, but there is always the inherent danger that a written code may be considered as all-inclusive and consequently inflexible. The virtue of the common law lies in its adaptability of changing conditions, and I believe that the Masonic common law is now, as it always has been, a sufficient and safe guide for us to follow in determining what is or what is not a Masonic offense.

Our Grand Constitutions, in Section 100, affirms that

“The common law of Masonry is to be learned from the ancient usages of the Craft as developed and interpreted from and after A. D. 1721. It is the foundation of Masonic jurisprudence.”

Thus, for example, the Ancient Charges say, “A Mason is obliged by his Tenure to obey the Moral Law.” This is a part of the common law of Masonry. The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma has a code which quotes this sentence, and continues—“In addition . . . any offense against the laws of God and man involving moral turpitude, is an offense against Masonry.”

The Code of South Carolina includes “the commission of any felony, the doing of any act, or neglect of any duty involving the violation of some moral principle, . . . the violation of any of the obligations or teachings of the Institution, which would impair its usefulness or degrade it in the estimation of good people.”

The Code of Texas says that every violation of the established laws, usages and customs of Masonry, and every violation of municipal law involving moral turpitude, is a Masonic offense.

There is merit in all of these statements, and I have quoted these few of many in the hope that they may help illuminate our problem. The difficulty, however, is not so much in the phrasing of a general principle as in its application to particular and specific cases. I have already indicated certain matters which seem to be insufficient upon which to base Masonic charges. I am convinced that private piques and quarrels arising out of purely business transactions should not be made the basis of Masonic charges. If the element of a wilful intent to defraud is not present, the mere failure to pay a debt will not ordinarily warrant the preferment of charges, and even violations of statutory law are not sufficient if such offenses involve no moral obliquity and turpitude.

On the other hand, there are certain classes of acts and conduct which must clearly be considered Masonic offenses and which impose upon the particular Lodges and the individual members the solemn duty to bring them to the attention of this Grand Lodge for trial and judgment. These do not admit of easy classification or definition, yet I yield to the temptation to attempt briefly to consider them.

Masonic offenses may be of two kinds:—first, those which are purely Masonic in origin and character, and, secondly, those which are quite unrelated to Masonry except as they may tend to lower the Order in the estimation of the world at large.

Masonic offenses which are purely Masonic in origin and character are those which violate the written law of Masonry. A wilful or habitual violation of the Grand Constitutions, or the Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or By-Laws of a Particular Lodge, are clearly Masonic offenses. A deliberate breach of the Landmarks of Masonry—as, for example, the disclosure to the uninitiated of the secrets or the private business of a Lodge, is also a Masonic offense. Failure to comply with the sacred ties of our obligations, using that word in its narrower sense, fall within the class of offenses of which this Grand Lodge must take cognizance. None of these offenses, it will be observed, necessarily involve a crime against the public. Nevertheless good order and decorum require that those who are no longer willing to abide by the fundamental principles or regulations of the Craft should withdraw therefrom by enforced severance from membership therein. As to these acts, proof of their wilful commission will suffice.

As to those offenses which are not Masonic in origin and character but which tend to degrade our Institution in the estimation of the world at large, a further element enters. Here the cardinal principle is the safeguarding of the fair name of the Order. It has nothing to do with the internal management thereof. If the act be one which shocks the enlightened conscience of right-minded persons, then it violates the moral law, whether or not it be also a crime, and it is a Masonic offense. It would be impossible to state specifically all of the acts which might fall within this category. Many will readily suggest themselves, while others may not be so obvious; but the tests to be applied in all cases are the same:—Are the acts of a member such as may properly be considered reprehensible in the opinion of all fair and decent minded citizens in the community? And, if so, are such acts of such a character that they tend to reflect upon the good name of the Order if, by silence and inaction, we permit the offending Brother to continue in good standing? If these two questions fairly admit of an affirmative answer, then such acts constitute a Masonic offense and it becomes the duty of this Grand Lodge to take such action as may protect and preserve its integrity.

It may seem to some that I am expressing mere commonplaces, yet my experience has been such that the exact nature of a Masonic offense is not as clearly understood as it should be. Charges have fre-

quently been preferred where the acts upon which they are predicated are clearly not within the limits of Masonic jurisprudence. On the other hand, Lodges and members, on occasion, fail to prefer charges where the acts, although not necessarily Masonic in origin and character, nevertheless reflect most seriously upon our Institution.

If I seem to over-emphasize the effect which our activities may have upon the outer world, I offer no apology. He is foolhardy indeed who believes he may pursue his daily life in utter disregard of the opinions of others, and certainly no Institution such as ours may safely ignore them. Lofty ideals, noble principles are not sufficient. Our practices must square with our precepts, else is our usefulness impaired and our very existence as a worth-while organization imperiled.

For these reasons, I have deemed it proper and desirable to bring this matter to your attention. I hope that this discussion, brief and incomprehensive as it may be, may help illumine a subject frequently imperfectly understood.

(From Address of Grand Master, Curtis Chipman, Grand Lodge
Proceedings of Massachusetts, 1934.)

* * *

The Grand Lodge of the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has a regulation which, adopted in 1930, makes it a Masonic offense for any member of its lodges to belong to, or aid in forming, any organization based upon Blue Lodge membership except such as the Grand Lodge approves. This stops the formation of new organizations, the most of which try to break in at Washington city early in their careers. This place is where the Negroes attempted to get Congress to charter the "National Ethiopian Supreme Council of the Universal Order of Free Masons (Ethiopian Rites inclusive)." But the thing was sidetracked after some protests were made. Here in North Carolina we let the Negro Masonic organizations alone and as a result they had nothing to fight them, fell out among themselves and one hears very little of them now.

(Review of J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer,
Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1935.)

THE OLDEST LIVING MASON IN THE WORLD

The disputed question as to who is the oldest living Mason in the world is again brought to the fore by Brother Harold B. Voorhis, an enthusiastic student of Masonry, who lives at Red Bank, New Jersey. Brother Voorhis presents the claim to that distinction of Cyrus E. Hull of Los Angeles, California. On March 23, 1935, Brother Hull had been a Master Mason for eighty-two years. He was born October 23, 1830, and was made a Master Mason on March 23, 1853, in Hampden Lodge, Springfield, Massachusetts. He became a charter member of

East St. Louis Lodge No. 504, East St. Louis, Illinois, by which lodge he was awarded an eighty-year button.

(From Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1935.)

OLDEST MASONIC LODGE MINUTES

We are told that the honor of having the oldest Masonic lodge minutes belongs to Scotland, where the lodge at Edinburgh, Marys Chapel, No. 1, has books beginning with the entry of December 28, 1598. With the exception of nine or ten years, scattered between 1604 and 1668, inclusive, the minutes of this lodge are complete from 1599 down to the present day.

(Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1935.)

PAST MASTERS' ASSOCIATION

Even before the State-wide observance of St. John's Day, the Grand Master had begun to call back to the colors the Past Masters of Georgia Lodges. These brethren, in the opinion of the Grand Master, are the foundation stones of Masonic Lodges. It was and is the belief of the Grand Master that if Masonry could be re-sold to these Past Masters, they could re-sell it to the brethren of the Craft. Many Past Masters' Associations have been organized and in every instance a renewed interest has been manifest and many benefits have resulted. The Grand Master has been able, to a large degree, to go on with his work because of the knowledge that the Past Masters are active and organized and on guard, knowing that because of their leadership the laymen are following on.

(From Address of Grand Master E. D. Thomas, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1935.)

MASONIC PLAYS

That curious novelty—I had almost said anomaly—The Masonic drama, as a means of Masonic education, is gradually making its way into jurisdictions in Canada and the United States. The novelty is not, however, so recent as some may imagine. For years past catalogues of certain Masonic publications have listed quite a number of plays, most of them a regrettable travesty on Masonic ceremonies or burlesques on Masonry of one kind or another, and it causes pain to think that any Lodge should patronize such buffoonery by purchasing the plays for performance, even though it may be intended for festive board entertainment. Probably, the motive underlying the preparation of plays of a higher character is a desire to create a less uncultured taste for dramatic production, and this, in itself, is commendable. Still, one cannot but wonder why the more justifiable course is not taken of placing all Masonic plays, good, bad, and indifferent, under a ban. The travesty and burlesque certainly deserve such condemna-

tion and prohibition. As for those of the higher type, notwithstanding that they may encourage Lodge attendance on the nights they are given and possess educational features of value, it is to be feared that they may engender a love of sensationalism which, associated with the duty of attending Lodge, may operate against the performance of that duty when such sensationalism is not present. While one might hesitate to describe it as an innovation (in the Masonic sense), it is difficult to conceive that it can be legitimately associated with the teachings of pure and unsullied Masonry, the practice of our solemn rites and ceremonies, and the lessons of that beautiful system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols which we have inherited from our predecessors. It is with these that the great Masonic writers have concerned themselves. It is by their writings that they have caused the light of knowledge to penetrate the darkness of ignorance. And it is with these that they have rendered our Working Tools better adapted to perform the purposes and carry on the work of character-building. Why descend to the use of inferior tools when the superior ones are ready to hand for such a noble undertaking?

(From review prepared by James W. E. Archdeacon, P.'S.'G.'W.',
Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1935.)

It is with satisfaction that I announce that this evening a Masonic Play will be presented by the brethren of the Medicine Hat Committee on Masonic Research and Education, under the direction of R.'W.'Bro. John McCandie, P.'D.'D.'G.'M.'. The title is "The Turn of the Tide" and the author is M.'W.'Bro. Reginald V. Harris, K. C., Grand Master of Masons in Nova Scotia. Having witnessed this play by these performers, I can confidently promise you profit and pleasure when you attend this evening.

(From Address of Grand Master V. A. Bowes, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Alberta, 1935.)

Reference should be made to the increasing number of so-called Masonic plays that are presented on our lodge programmes. I welcome this development as another evidence of the growing interest in the study of our history and our traditions, and I feel that the brethren who are devoting time and attention thereto should be commended. At the same time a situation with somewhat disturbing possibilities may be created and for that reason I feel that there must be some measure of control set up in these matters. That control must vest in Grand Lodge. With this view in mind I would lay down three basic regulations in connection with the future presentation of dramatic representations of Masonic history or traditions: First, these plays must not be presented while the lodge is in session; second, because these plays are of a quasi-Masonic nature and presented under Masonic auspices, steps must be taken to see that the entrance doors are adequately tyled so that none but Masons attend; and third, be-

fore the plays are put into rehearsal a copy must be forwarded to the Grand Secretary for approval.

(From Address of Grand Master, Frank A. Copus, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ontario, 1935.)

MASONIC PROGRAMS FOR LODGES

From past experience we have come to the conclusion that programs based upon the following principles are sound, interesting and have a permanent value:

- (1) To translate into everyday living the Masonic lessons upon the subject in question.
- (2) To spread the participation as much as possible among a large group of our members.
- (3) To present an exhibit or display of objects or pictures to the theme selected.
- (4) To use properly selected music wherever possible.
- (5) To include one historical program in each winter's series.

We are at present considering for this winter some of the following:

- (1) Cornerstone laying—
 - (a) Origin of the Masonic custom.
 - (b) How laid and by whom.
 - (c) Historical examples of the laying of famous stones.
 - (d) Commemorating the Thirtieth Anniversary of Elyria Masonic Temple, November 10, 1905-1935.
- (2) The Third Degree. Its origin and significance.
- (3) Light. The development of light. The Masonic significance of light.
- (4) The Holy Bible.
- (5) Andrew Jackson.
- (6) John Hancock.
- (7) Oaths.
 - (a) Origin of.
 - (b) Famous Oaths.
 - (c) How given.
 - (d) Why given.
 - (e) Violation of.
 - (f) Punishment for.

(From Report of the Committee on Masonic Service and Information, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1935.)

POLITICS IN MASONRY

In 1926, M. W. William A. Rowan said in his Annual Address, "Masons as citizens in politics, yes. The institution of Masons in politics, never!"

I have had numerous requests for an opinion as to whether or not it was proper for a Lodge to pass a resolution to the effect that the Public Schools should teach Ethics and Morals, or a resolution to be sent to a State Senator or Assemblyman urging support of, or opposition to, certain proposed legislation.

I have held that the powers and privileges of a Lodge are limited to the conferring of the three degrees of Masonry and to the conduct of its affairs according to the Constitutions, Laws, Rules, and Edicts of the Fraternity.

In 1926, the Judge Advocate rendered an opinion in which he stated: "I am of the opinion that a Chartered Lodge, as such, has no right or power to engage in any enterprise, for any purpose, however laudable, not connected with the purposes of Grand Lodge and its corporate body, The Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, or expressly granted by its Charter."

With this opinion I am in full agreement. No resolution, no action taken by a Lodge, no part of the minutes of a Lodge Communication, should ever be given publicity of any kind outside the Lodge. On the contrary, the records of Lodge Communications in their entirety should always be kept within the precincts of the Lodge. Strict adherence to this principle will prevent Lodges from venturing into forbidden fields.

(From Message of M. W. R. Elliott Owens, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

In a few Grand Lodges, during the year, a few speakers delivered speeches, which, to view them in the most liberal and charitable light, were skirting the twilight-zone of partisan politics.

One such speech brought a motion in one Grand Lodge, which was adopted, felicitating the President, and expressing the Grand Lodge's "heartfelt thanks for his 'New Deal.'"

(From Foreword, Correspondence Report, Wallace R. Cheves, Chairman Committee on Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Florida, 1935.)

One of the few regrettable instances that occurred during the administration was the action of a Master and a Secretary of a Lodge in preparing an appeal, which they signed as individuals on Lodge stationery bearing their names and titles, for an executive clemency for a brother who had been convicted in the courts. Fortunately and undoubtedly unintentional violation of Masonic laws was discovered in time to prevent the letter from being mailed. The Grand Master brought the error to the attention of both of the brothers, fraternally directing that they read to the brethren of their Lodge their letter. This incident is mentioned solely to acquaint more fully the Craft with the fact that Masonry can not be used for such a purpose.

(From Address of Grand Master E. D. Thomas, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1935.)

RE-DEDICATION NIGHT

The Master of each lodge was ordered to hold a special communication, on September 18, for the purpose of re-dedicating our lives to the service of God, our fellow men, and of Masonry. Each Master was urged to have as large an attendance as possible. At this meeting the brothers were asked to renew their obligations for the first, second, and third degrees. Although this was new for Minnesota, it has been carried out in some other Grand Jurisdictions with reports of great benefit. The attendance at Re-dedication Night, in many lodges, was most gratifying. In many others, however, the attendance was poor, and at least two lodges held no meeting for lack of quorum. On the whole, the reports of the Masters and the secretaries of the lodges were most enthusiastic, and it is my opinion that such a meeting should be held again. The fact that every lodge in the state is meeting at exactly the same hour should in itself be an inspiration and an impetus to follow more closely the teachings of our Order. Although such a meeting entails much work on the part of the Grand Master and the Masters and secretaries of the individual lodges, I believe the results are of incalculable value and worth the effort involved.

(From address of Grand Master, Bertram S. Adams, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1935.)

IS MASONRY A RELIGION?

The questions are often asked: "Is Masonry a Religion?" If not a religion, what then is the difference between Freemasonry and natural and revealed religion? Freemasonry is not a religion, nor is it a system of religions. Masonically we know not, nor do we care, whether our brother be Christian, Jew, or Gentile; but we do require that he believe in a Supreme Ruler of the Universe—in God; and we respect his faith whatever it may be, as he has a right to demand of us, and we demand of him. While it is true that, in one sense, all Masons—true Masons, truly good men—are Christians, it is not true that all Christians are Masons. Or to state it more broadly or plainly, a man cannot be a true Mason and not be a Christian, yet he can be a Christian and not be a Mason. Masonry helps a man in the enjoyment of his life, and teaches him that there is a life to come. Masonry is not a religious sect. It has no creed save a belief in God—and in the final day of resurrection, in which all good Masons agree. It selects for no man the manner in which he shall worship his Maker; designates no particular church in which we must offer up our devotions; erects no form of altar upon which he must place his offering, but leaves his religious principles a matter for his own conscience to determine—to be settled between his God and himself. Masonry points to the hope and expectations of a future and a better world, to a Celestial home above, and to the Eternal Lodge, where the Supreme Grand Master presides. It directs us how to reach the beautiful City in the beyond and reminds us of that Faith which should never waiver, of that Hope that should never grow weak,

and of that Charity that should never become weary in well doing.

While there are many religions, there is but one Masonry. And while we would not be understood as endeavoring to elevate Freemasonry above Christianity, we offer no apology for saying that, while religion has caused many tears of sorrow to flow; made millions of widows and orphans, imprisoned disbelievers, tortured them upon the rack, and burned them at the stake; has devastated cities and swept them from the face of the earth, and blotted out nations; Masonry has done none of these things. Masonry has no armies, no navies, nor implements of war or death. On the contrary, if all men were good and true Masons, there would be no more war. Its sons are the hosts of peace; its aims, good deeds; its banner, Love; and its battle cry, "Peace and good will upon earth." At the same time, Masonry is not and cannot be a substitute for religion. It helps religion by enabling men to lead a religious life. That, indeed, is the object of Freemasonry, and we must not lose sight of it.

Whenever we bring a candidate for Masonry into the Lodge for the first time, we invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe, and pray he may so conduct himself and devote his life to the service of the Most High, that he may become a true and faithful brother among us. There is no misunderstanding those words; they mean that only a religious man can be a true and faithful brother. After it is all said and done, we are all just men, all made of the same kind of clay, and we are all marching through the world on a level, and attempting to do our little bit to further the interests of Masonry, and the older I grow in Masonry, the more forcibly is impressed upon me the answer to the question: "What came you here to do?" "To learn to subdue my passions and improve myself in Masonry." The more I think of it, the more I see the necessity of improving ourselves in Masonry each and every day that we live.

(From address of Grand Master George W. Livingston,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1935.)

THE RELATIONS THAT SHOULD EXIST BETWEEN MASONRY AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF RELIGION

Now, for a few final words as to the relations that should exist between Masonry and the institutions of religion. There is no reason why there should not be the most complete understanding and cooperation between these two great activities. Though they are different in kind, and occupy different fields of service, their objectives lie in the same general direction. Masonry is a purely fraternal order, it does not profess to be a religion. Yet, while it is not a religion, it is distinctively religious, in both its teachings and character. It points men to God and teaches them to revere His word. It throws about them an atmosphere of friendliness and good will. It opens its doors to men of all faiths. I do not see how any man can take the degrees and not be stimulated religiously, nor do I see how one can continue to frequent the

Lodge meetings long and not find himself seeking a place within the fold of the religion of his faith. One day, many years ago, I was talking with a friend about his duty to the church, and he told me about his long faith in Masonry. I called his attention to the open Bible upon the altar, and the symbols indicating that the Mason is to direct his life according to its teachings. Then I said to him earnestly, "Have you thought what it will lead to, if you sincerely undertake to follow that teaching?" It was not long till I saw him coming up the aisle to give his heart to God. Masonry meets a need in the lives of millions of men and that is its justification. Religion is different from Masonry, as it is different from all of the other activities of men. I would say it is higher and ministers to a higher need. Religion seeks its authority in the will of God. It stands directly between God and men. It undertakes to serve and satisfy men's souls, and to show them the way of Eternal Life. Masonry and Religion are two great allied activities. There is another and larger reason why there should be a friendly relation between Masonry and Religion, and not only between them, but between all of the great constructive forces of civilization, and that is our common task, educating the human race, and building a society in which men and women shall have found the secret of true happiness.

(From address of Rev. C. M. Chilton, Grand Orator,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

RELIEF

Investigation should trace every source of possible legitimate relief before Lodge funds are used, such as Old Age Assistance, if eligible, and family support.

When a claim for relief is favorably met by the Lodge, every effort should be made to secure co-operation from collateral Masonic bodies, other church and fraternal groups, as well as family interest if available.

While every appeal for financial help for a member or his dependents should be considered on its individual merits, it ought to be well known that Masonic relief should be considered as a last resort and that Masonic funds should not be used for loans on property, or business, or for the payment of taxes or interest on mortgages.

Masonic funds cannot legitimately be used in the relief of others than a Mason in good standing, the wife or widow of such a member, and his dependents. Collateral relations and adult children, unless dependency is clearly shown, should not be considered.

Every effort should be made to dispel the opinion which seems to have gained great headway, that Freemasonry has a pension system or is a sort of insurance against misfortune. Our benevolent funds should be used with discretion and justice in all worthy cases but it must be remembered that no promises are made or contracts entered into having reference to money consideration when a person joins a Lodge.

A Lodge is expected to assume the responsibility for its members until such time as its funds become endangered, in which case application may be made to the Board of Masonic Relief for assistance.

The Home and Hospital are maintained for the support and care of our members whose situation is such that no other solution of their problems can be found. Consideration of an application for either should not be the first step in solving a problem, but the last.

More frequently than not, it is the kindest act toward an unfortunate member to find the means of keeping him among familiar surroundings and among the friends with whom he has been associated through life, rather than to transplant him in the fulness of years to a location which, however beautiful and comfortable it may be, is miles away from anyone he knows, to place him in residence in a group of people, however kindly they may be disposed, but who are strangers for a time at least.

The accommodations at the Home are limited and should be reserved for those for whom no other form of support can be found.

* * * * *

The general qualifications for admission to the Masonic home to be considered are:

First: The worthiness of the applicant. The sole fact of membership in good standing does not establish the worthiness of the applicant. Habits of intoxication or the use of narcotics, offensive personal habits, incompatible temperament, addiction to foul or profane language, reputation in the community as an undesirable person, or affliction resulting from vice or immorality, should constitute a very definite objection to admission.

One unworthy or undesirable resident may mar the happiness of the entire family group and the Masons of Massachusetts do not support our Home for the comfort of those whose misfortunes are the result of their own evil living or impossible dispositions.

Second: The inability of the applicant to earn a livelihood. If the applicant is of good bodily health and can possibly get the opportunity to support him or herself, assistance should be given to this end and application discouraged.

Third: Financial disability. This condition is a prerequisite for admission to the Home or Hospital. If sufficient income can be secured to support the applicant, even if the appropriation of cash in reasonable amount is necessary, it is in most cases a better solution of the problem than residence at the Home. In the event that property of any kind or nature is possessed by the applicant, which may or may not be productive of income, it will be necessary for the applicant to assign all such to the Master, Wardens, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts as well as to execute a will in favor of the Grand Lodge on standard forms furnished.

* * * * *

Applicants suffering from mental trouble or infectious disease cannot be admitted.

Fifth: Family support. The sons and daughters of an applicant are morally and legally bound to support the parents, and the law of the State can be invoked to force unnatural children to do their duty.

Masonry ought not to be called upon to support those for whom family support is obtainable.

(From Address of M. W. Curtis Chipman, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1934.)

A fund of \$10,000 was set aside by the Grand Lodge at its 1933 communication to be used in matching funds paid by subordinate lodges for the support of dependent widows who had applied to, and been accepted by, the Board of Directors for admission to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home until they could be admitted. There is now a waiting list of thirty-three widows, but only 12 lodges have taken advantage of the fund during the past year for the benefit of thirteen of these. This fund has been drawn upon for \$930.75. The lodges from which twenty of the thirty-three widows come have not taken advantage of the fund, which indicates that these lodges have either been unable to supply relief to these dependent widows by matching money from this fund, or they are taking care of them out of their own treasuries without our assistance.

(From Address of Grand Master, Hebbert Henderson, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1935.)

Occasionally a brother calls my attention to the prevalence of misconceptions in some quarters—both within and without the fraternity—with reference to Masonic charity. Much could be written on this subject, of course, but I desire to re-emphasize here only the basic principles on which Masonic charity is founded.

The Masonic fraternity is **not** a charity organization in the ordinary sense of this term. Nor does it profess to operate eleemosynary institutions as such. Nor is it in any sense a group, which dispenses public benevolences and to which the general public has the privilege of making an appeal except in times of national disaster and worldwide disturbance. Every lodge and every Grand Lodge have from time immemorial reserved the right to promote such charitable enterprises as seemed desirable and feasible—nothing more. We do not operate an insurance company. We are **not** a fraternal benefit society in any sense of the word. No promise, either express or implied, is ever made to a petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry to the effect that he will be taken care of in his old age or that his dependents will be provided for in case of necessity as an inducement for him to become a member of the fraternity. It is contrary to the landmarks of our ancient and honorable institution even to suggest to a non-member, that it

would be wise for him to present his petition to some lodge, much less to offer him inducements for so doing.

(From Address of Dr. William Moseley Brown, Grand Master,
Grand Lodge of Virginia, 1935.)

LOUISIANA RELIEF LODGE NO. 1

The General Regulations of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana legislate upon this subject of practical relief in two very important directions. * * * It has provided for, maintains and conducts a lodge unique in Masonic annals, Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, which I shall briefly refer to as follows:

Organized in the year 1848 in New Orleans to administer relief during an epidemic of yellow fever, one of the principal sad duties of a band of Masons during that time was to bury the dead. Created in emergency, it was immediately recognized that Relief and Masonry are perpetually joined in act as well as in thought, and, in the year 1854, on the first day of July, there was granted a Charter to this noble group, and Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, the oldest Masonic Relief Organization in the world, and the only Chartered Relief Lodge, came into being to endure in great and noble work, to increase in importance and to make its mark in Masonic history even unto the present moment.

Composed of Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of New Orleans Lodges, this Relief Lodge administers aid to indigent, sojourning members of the Fraternity and their helpless relatives; succurs the sick and afflicted, buries the dead, and attends to all of the many things that may properly come under the head of Masonic Relief. As long as two constituent lodges in New Orleans desire to maintain it, that long will the Charter of this Relief Lodge endure. Its sole and only purpose is the raising of funds to be expended for the noble purposes herein described. It does not have the right to confer degrees.

(From Address of Grand Master Philip Lieber, Proceedings of
Grand Lodge of Louisiana, 1935.)

OLD AGE PENSIONS

A new source of revenue having appeared for the Home this fall in the form of old age pensions your Trustees decided this money should be placed in the Home Maintenance Fund. Several counties, however, are refusing to grant this pension to members of the Home family, giving as their reason that they were being cared for in a charitable institution. In all probability a definite decision will have to be given by the Attorney General on the point as to whether or not pensions should be paid to members of the Home family. To date 33 members are receiving pensions from 8 counties and this has

amounted to \$276.00 per month, total amount received from this source for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1935, \$3,007.31.

(From Report of Grand Lodge Trustee, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1935.)

LODGES OF RESEARCH

While five additional Lodges of Research have been established, making a total of 50, it is the abiding hope of the Commission that others shall be formed. Most constructive work has been accomplished by the Research Lodges.

(From Report of the Masonic Educational and Historical Commission, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1935.)

"THE SOUL OF FREEMASONRY"

On July 19, 1933, the United Grand Lodge of England dedicated the Freemasons Hall in London, a structure commonly known as The Masonic Peace Memorial.

It was an epochal ceremony of worldwide Masonic significance.

On this occasion the Illustrated London News, cast about for some one who could write authoritatively on "The Soul of Freemasonry." The choice fell upon Brother J. S. M. Ward, M. A., one of the notable English Masonic scholars of today. That the choice was a wise one was quickly clear to those of us who had read his memorable Masonic books "Freemasonry and the Ancient Gods," "Freemasonry,—Its Aims and Ideals," and above all that altogether fascinating and lovely volume called "Told Through the Ages," a book every Mason's family should own and read.

(They are all in our Masonic Library.)

What he wrote has been published all over the world and quoted over and over again, and it runs like this:

"THE SOUL OF FREEMASONRY"

"A young man in England asked this question:

"What is the secret which has enabled such a strange society to grow and prosper till even Kings and princes have joined it, as did Edward VII and the present Prince of Wales?—What is the magic charm which enables the son of a cobbler and of a king to meet on the level and part on the square?—It is not the refreshments after labor, nor the wonderful system of charities; it's not the antiquarian interest of the ceremonies, nor the high moral and mystical teaching hidden under its symbols; each of these plays its part and to some, one aspect appeals, and to others, another; but the real secret lies in that most intangible of all things—the SOUL OF FREEMASONRY. It is that SOUL which is the great reality, and enables Englishmen, Hindu, Jew, Christian, and Mohammedan, to join as one in ceremonies where GOD is invoked and men pledge themselves to lead the straight and upright life, to help the weak, and aid the helpless, to be loyal subjects to the king and treat as equals rich and poor."

We have seen that Soul of Freemasonry in service for now more than forty years. We have felt its actions, re-actions, and inter-actions coming to us from the uttermost parts of the earth, from China, from India, from South Africa, from the Philippine Islands, from Sweden, from Australia, from Alaska, in fact from all over the civilized world. We could tell you intimate stories of the working of the blessed covenant in all of these far away lands,—things we have ourselves heard, and seen, and felt.

(From the "Afterword," by Louis Block, P.G.M., Fraternal Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

REVOLVING STUDENT LOAN FUND

The adoption of a new policy in connection with student loans has resulted in only eight loans, totaling \$1,650.00, being granted.

Through the untiring efforts of the Grand Secretary, \$3,948.27 principal and \$642.88 interest has been collected during the past year. As of December 31, 1934, there were loans of \$8,637.20 due and payable, maturity dates running as far back as 1925.

(Grand Master William H. Duckworth, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1935.)

LODGE SECRETARIES

Information has reached me unofficially, that some Secretaries neglect to present communications of interest to the Lodge. Especially do I want to emphasize the importance of informing the membership of the contents of communications under the signature of the Grand Master or the Grand Secretary. These communications are not sent out for the purpose of being pigeon-holed. When a Secretary fails to present these communications to his Lodge, he is not only derelict in his duty, but is also violating his obligations to this Grand Lodge.

(From Address of Grand Master, Marshall W. Miller, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, 1935.)

On the lodge secretary, more than on anyone else in the lodge, devolves a great responsibility in collecting dues. An active, energetic secretary will collect dues where one with less initiative will fail. My observation has been that a real good secretary is the most valuable man in the lodge, but a poor or indifferent secretary is like a millstone around the neck. It is unfortunate that our finances will not permit an annual meeting of Lodge secretaries. Such a meeting would be of inestimable value, and I hope it can be made possible in the near future. On the Master and other officers depends very largely the success of any lodge, and this, of course, applies to the collection of dues as to other matters. Many Lodges have a special committee to aid the secretary in making personal contact with those who are delinquent. This system has been apparently successful. I believe a Lodge should make very definite efforts and personal contacts before

suspending members for non-payment. It is surprising how much can be accomplished by a well-organized campaign for collecting dues.

(From Address of Grand Master, Bertram S. Adams, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1935.)

The Secretary has an importance which is not duplicated by any other officer—he is in a class by himself. A good Secretary can be immensely helpful in most difficult situations, but a poor one can make two difficulties grow where one grew before. Oftentimes delinquent lodge returns are chargeable to the latter sort, and persistent neglect of correspondence is typical. The lodge should be extremely critical in its selection of a Secretary, and should refuse re-election to any who fall short of a reasonable standard.

(From Address of Grand Master Burton H. Saxton, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1935.)

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

Go to Church Sunday. The custom instituted by Most Worshipful Brother Johnson in 1931 of having a Masonic Church Sunday when the Masons of New York State attend church either collectively as Lodges, or individuals, is becoming more prevalent with the succeeding years. The date this year will be November 4th, and for our Jewish Brethren November 2nd, and I sincerely hope that in the matter of attendance we will surpass the fine record of last year. In this connection I suggest that you request the Lodge Secretaries to endeavor to make up as complete a record as possible of their attending members, forwarding the record to the Grand Secretary's office in order that we may have definite information as to just how religious we Masons really are. It is a splendid custom—I am sure it has the endorsement of everyone present—let us keep it up.

(From Address of M.'W.'.Robert Elliott Owens, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1935.)

THE FORTY-SEVENTH PROPOSITION OF THE FIRST BOOK OF EUCLID

For those interested in a technical discussion of the Forty-seventh Proposition of Euclid from the point of view of a mathematician and geometrician, we refer to the discussion appearing on page 469 of the Proceedings of the M.'W.'.Grand Lodge, F.'&A.'.M.'. of Arizona, 1935, prepared and presented by Heman Burr Leonard, Grand Orator.

* * * * *

Parenthetically, we note from the proceedings of this Grand Jurisdiction, page 484, that the Report of the Committee on Necrology was written by V. R. J. Rockwood Jenkins, Grand Chaplain, Chairman of the Committee. Brother Jenkins was formerly a member of Samaritan Lodge No. 158, A.'F.'&A.'.M.'. of Chadron, Nebraska, at the time the Priest in charge of the Local Mission Church at Chadron, of the

Episcopal Church, and then very highly thought of by his Nebraska brethren.

A WARNING TO FREEMASONRY

The Grand Orator of California (name not attached to oration), gave a warning to the Freemasonry of that Jurisdiction:

"At this point a word of warning must be spoken. The craft must never become entangled with purely local and temporary issues. Any endorsement by the fraternity of political or industrial movement would not only be disloyalty to its sacred tradition, it would be a violation of its very nature. It has never exalted any dynasty, preached the propaganda of any man's glory, nor loaned its holy banners to the crusaders of any temporary political panacea or social regime. Such action would be contrary to its very genius, and would be disruptive of its influence and destructive of its power.

"Freemasonry stands for certain fundamental principles, certain timeless ideals, certain profound spiritual truths, too transcendent to be used as slogans for any localized crusader, worthy though it may be in itself. When Emerson was once chided because he did not espouse some particular reform he declared, 'My reform includes all others.' So with Masonry. Its power lies in its aloofness from partisan strife and sectarian rancor, lies in its eternal declaration of universal truth. This it does by the instruction of its members, by baptizing them with a consecrated enthusiasm, by sending them out into the world of darkness and error to declare the truth of the living God by word and deed....

"The warfare of Freemasonry is not against men or institutions, not against government or churches, but against the tyranny that would reduce men to mere automatons, standardized, repressed, regimented; against the superstition that would befog men's minds with lies and corroding fear; against the spiritual thralldom that would shrink a band of iron around the brow of man and forbid the thought of man to expand, to develop, to grow; against the despotism that would prevent the freest expression of the human spirit; against slavery of every kind, whether it be to an autoerat, to an industrial overlordship, to a soulless bureaucracy, to false doctrines, or to craven, self-created terror; against ignorance, prejudice, hatred, materialism, Phariseeism, and all the black brood of shams and pretensions that have weighed like an unutterable anguish upon the soul of man.

"It is a glorious war. A war for human rights, for the cause of righteousness, for little children yet unborn. It is the warfare of Socrates, of Martin Luther, of Wilberforce, of Washington, and, I say it reverently, of that Divine man who gave His life upon the cruel cross that men might be free."

(From "The Masonic World," by Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M.,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1935.)

STATISTICS

In the preparation of the accompanying review of the proceedings of some 66 Grand Lodges, the writer's attention has been attracted to the fine statistical tables prepared for our study, notably those of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina; these and other such, are extremely useful and valuable, but after all, do they convey at a glance, the comparative strength of Freemasonry, as compared with the population of the State which the Grand Lodge represents?

One constantly hears a speaker make the statement that he is a member of a Grand Lodge which is comprised of say any large number of Masons; but without an understanding of the population, the statement conveys but little meaning; if however, the statement is made in terms of the population of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge mentioned, then comparison can at once be made.

The writer recalls to his mind, a remark made sometime back, that the Grand Lodge of Maine, had the largest number of Masons per capita of its population, than any other State; today, according to the writer's figures, the Grand Lodge of Maine, with its 40,721 Masons and a population 797,423, shows that 5.10 per cent of the population are Masons, whereas Arkansas with a population of only 435,573 and its 26,461 Masons shows a percentage of 6.10.

Working upon the above basis, the writer finds, that there are in the United States:

- 3 Grand Lodges whose membership is under 1% of the population.
- 11 Grand Lodges whose membership is 1% and under 2%.
- 16 Grand Lodges whose membership is 2% and under 3%.
- 9 Grand Lodges whose membership is 3% and under 4%.
- 1 Grand Lodge whose membership is 4% and under 5%.
- 1 Grand Lodge whose membership is 5% and under 6%.
- 1 Grand Lodge whose membership is 6% and under 7%.

The largest membership of any of these Grand Lodges, is that of New York, with its 312,229 Masons, representing 2.48% of the population. Massachusetts has 118,816 Masons, giving a percentage of 2.79, the least membership is that of Nevada, with its 3,045 Masons, yet they represent 3.34% of the population.

The figures for the Dominion of Canada are as given below:

	Population	Members	
Alberta	731,605	13,063	1.78%
British Columbia, including the Yukon..	698,493	14,716	2.11%
Canada in Ontario.....	3,431,683	108,887	3.11%
Manitoba	700,139	11,699	1.67%
New Brunswick	408,219	5,925	1.45%
Nova Scotia	512,846	9,263	1.81%
Prince Edward Island.....	88,038	1,145	1.30%
Quebec	2,874,255	15,243	0.53%
Saskatchewan	921,785	13,559	1.47%

From the above figures, attention is at once directed, to those Grand Lodges, whose membership is under 1% of the population, viz.: Arizona, 0.35%; Utah, 0.95%; North Carolina, 0.96%, and Quebec, 0.53%. There is no doubt that a satisfactory reason can be assigned for these low figures; that for Quebec is simple, but, in order to arrive at a full and complete understanding of the situation, the following explanation is necessary.

The population of the Province of Quebec, is as stated, viz.: 2,874,255; of this number 2,458,283 are of the Roman Catholic religion, or 85.52%, and as is well known, since the year 1738 Roman Catholics are strictly forbidden by their Church, under penalty of excommunication, to enter Societies of Freemasons; the writer has before him a recent publication authorized by the above Church, which states, "Masonic Bodies are really sectarian Bodies, having their formulas of belief about God, the soul, conscience, etc., and have their own secret, as well as public ritual, so that a Catholic may not consistently belong to them, any more than he may be a member of any other Church than his own."

Under the above circumstances, and from the above figures, there are left, 415,972 people, to form the population from which Masonry could draw, and as there are 15,243 Masons in the Province, the percentage to population becomes 3.55 as against the 0.53% when Roman Catholics are included.

If you go further into the population of the Province of Quebec; it can be ascertained, from the Statistical Year Book, 1932, published by the Government, that there are within the Province but 107,758 males between 20 and 69 years of age, other than those of the Roman Catholic religion; this, then, is the real and actual material, from which Masonry in Quebec can draw, of which 14.14% are already members of the Order.

(Edward A. Evans, P. G. M., Chairman Foreign Correspondence)

Note—The figures for the population of the various United States are taken from the Review of Foreign Correspondence in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, 1933, those for the Dominion of Canada are from the most recent Census of 1931.

(The Grand Lodge of Quebec, 1935.)

In the four years between January 1st, 1930, and January 1st, 1934, the 58 Jurisdictions in the United States and Canada lost 403,863 members or about 11½% of the total membership. The loss in the 49 Jurisdictions of the United States was almost 12% while that in Canada was about 4½%. Despite the discouragements, however, a spirit of optimism prevails, many Grand Masters expressing the view that the tide has turned and that the future holds much hope for the return of more normal conditions with a resultant benefit to Masonry.

(W. M. Martin, Chairman of Committee of Foreign Correspondence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1935.)

The following statistical tables were prepared by Bro. J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and taken from the 1935 Proceedings of said Grand Lodge:

TABLE 1.—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF
WORLD-WIDE MASONRY

1. MASONRY RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

A.—English-Speaking Grand Lodges: Lodges Members Lodges Members

Continental United States of America 15,967 2,849,973

The Philippine Islands 105 5,791

Canada (See Canadian Table)..... 1,381 193,500

British Isles (Estimates)

Lodges Members

England 5,340 315,000

Scotland 883 75,000

Ireland 690 45,000

6,915 435,000

Australia:

New South Wales 594 64,254

New Zealand .. 304 26,618

Queensland 360 21,111

South Australia 150 14,590

Tasmania 44 3,843

Victoria 481 51,769

Western Australia 137 8,840

2,070 184,256

Mexico: York Grand Lodge..... 15 785

Grand Total English-Speaking Masonry

26,453 3,669,305

70 Grand Lodges Recognized.

B.—Other Masonic Bodies Recognized:

Western Hemisphere

Lodges Members

Mexico, Del Pacifico,

Sonora 10 500

Mexico, Valle de..... 15 1,500

Chile, Grand Lodge.... 77 5,000

Cuba, Grand Lodge

Isle de 197 11,786

Costa Rica 6 363

Panama 9 370

Venezuela, U. S. of.... 24 1,600

Colombia, at Barran-

quilla 11 810

Colombia, at Bogota... 8 200

Colombia, at Cartagena. 7 250

Guatemala 19 500

Peru, Grand Lodge of..	25	519		
Ecuador, Grand Lodge..	8	603		
Salvadore, Gr. L.				
Cuscatlan	5	136		
Honduras	7	300		
Nicaragua	6	150		
Porto Rico	50	3,800		
Santo Dom. (Prov. Rec.)	13	1,000		
Brazil:				
Grand Lodge of				
Bahia.....	22	3,004		
Rio de Janeiro....	9	400		
Sao Paulo	28	1,000		
Parahyba	5	200		
Minas Gereas	11	400		
Para	8	300		
Ceara	5	150		
Amazonas e Acre..	15	600		
			581	35,441
C.—Egypt:				
National G. L...			73	4,000
D.—Europe:				
Czechoslovakia,				
National	13	678		
Lessing z. d.				
Drei Ringen	31	1,430		
Austria, Vienna ...	26	1,860		
Denmark , G. L. ..	22	7,200		
Finland	5	293		
France, National				
G. L.	29	1,034		
Bulgaria	11	478		
Spain, G. L.				
Barcelona	50	1,800		
Poland, G. L.....	17	500		
Greece, G. Orient..	58	4,000		
Holland, G. O.				
Netherlands	143	7,851		
Jugoslavia	23	835		
Norway, G. L.	27	10,143		
Sweden	51	23,291		
Switzerland, Alpina	39	5,000		
Turkey	21	1,800	566	68,192
Total Using Language Other than English,				
Recognized by North Carolina			1,143	106,212
Grand Total, 103 Grand Lodges Recognized.....			27,673	3,776,939

2. MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

The figures below are in most cases approximations; in no case entirely reliable. There may be other Masonic Grand Bodies not known to us.

A.—Europe:	Lodges	Members	Lodges	Members
France: Grand Orient.....	462	40,000		
France: Grand Lodge.....	136	8,000		
Spain: Grand Orient.....	28	3,200		
Luxembourg: Supreme Council...	1	200		
Norway: Polarstjernen	5	804		
Roumania: Confederation	50	1,250		
Portugal: Grand Orient Lusitania	50	3,000		
Belgium: Grand Orient.....	28	4,000		
Denmark: Symbolic	5	400		
Ukraine: G. L.	8	400		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total in Europe.....	759	61,764		
B.—Asia and Africa:				
Liban, Syria-Lebanon	10	500		
Palestine	15	800		
Germany, Symbolic in Exile at				
Jerusalem.....	8	400		
Liberia	9	250		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total in Asia and Africa.....	42	1,950		
Total, Eastern Hemisphere			801	63,714
C.—The Americas:				
South America:				
Uruguay	18	600		
Paraguay	10	500		
Venezuela: G. L. East.....	6	500		
Argentine Republic	115	4,000		
Brazil: Rio Grande Do Sul.....	39	2,500		
Brazil: Grand Orient.....	253	10,000		
Colombia, Medellin	3	150		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total South America.....	449	18,250		
West Indies: Haiti, G. O.....	19	2,000		
Mexico: See List in Reviews.....	150	7,500		
Total Grand Lodges Not.....	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Recognized, Americas	618	27,750		
Western Hemisphere			618	27,750
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total All Bodies Not Recognized			1,416	91,464
Add, Total Recognized Masonry			27,673	3,776,939
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total, All Masonry in World			29,089	3,868,403

TABLE 2. NUMBER MASTER MASONS IN EACH GRAND LODGE
OF THE UNITED STATES ARRANGED IN ORDER
OF THEIR SIZE

Rank		Rank		
1.	New York	312,229	26. Maryland	31,613
2.	Illinois	244,161	27. West Virginia	31,034
3.	Pennsylvania	201,637	28. North Carolina	30,365
4.	Ohio	182,238	29. Alabama	29,407
5.	California	136,694	30. Oregon	27,112
6.	Michigan	130,157	31. Arkansas	26,461
7.	Massachusetts	118,816	32. Mississippi	24,195
8.	Indiana	117,680	33. Louisiana	24,016
9.	Texas	110,136	34. Florida	21,728
10.	Missouri	97,266	35. South Carolina	21,485
11.	New Jersey	89,994	36. District of Columbia.	20,669
12.	Iowa	74,820	37. Montana	18,777
13.	Kansas	69,280	38. Vermont	18,520
14.	Wisconsin	58,378	39. Rhode Island	17,969
15.	Minnesota	56,084	40. South Dakota	17,431
16.	Oklahoma	51,533	41. New Hampshire	14,337
17.	Kentucky	46,865	42. North Dakota	13,435
18.	Washington	44,111	43. Idaho	9,462
19.	Virginia	43,795	44. Wyoming	7,977
20.	Georgia	41,931	45. Arizona	6,169
21.	Connecticut	41,639	46. New Mexico	6,071
22.	Maine	40,721	47. Delaware	5,816
23.	Tennessee	38,933	48. Utah	4,803
24.	Nebraska	37,092	49. Nevada	3,045
25.	Colorado	31,886		

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE OF NET LOSS IN EACH GRAND LODGE DURING THE LAST MASONIC YEAR

Rank		Rank		
1.	Oklahoma	1.100	26. Ohio	4.264
2.	Mississippi	1.393	27. Missouri	4.288
3.	Wyoming	2.267	28. Virginia	4.495
4.	Colorado	2.403	29. Tennessee	4.597
5.	Rhode Island	2.575	30. Alabama	4.915
6.	New Hampshire	2.688	31. Washington	4.941
7.	California	2.803	32. North Dakota	5.214
8.	Utah	3.009	33. Texas	5.316
9.	Delaware	3.067	UNITED STATES	5.460
10.	Massachusetts	3.112	34. Michigan	5.483
11.	Nevada	3.118	35. Nebraska	5.535
12.	Arkansas	3.197	36. Iowa	5.712
13.	Montana	3.201	37. Connecticut	5.717
14.	Pennsylvania	3.335	38. Georgia	5.790
15.	Maryland	3.374	39. New York	6.047
16.	Maine	3.395	40. Arizona	6.317
17.	Vermont	3.411	41. Kentucky	6.429
18.	Minnesota	3.775	42. Kansas	6.569
19.	Wisconsin	3.827	43. Oregon	6.707
20.	Idaho	3.968	44. Illinois	7.568
21.	West Virginia	4.009	45. South Carolina	8.141
22.	Indiana	4.074	46. New Mexico	8.633
23.	District of Columbia..	4.133	47. Louisiana	8.851
24.	New Jersey	4.245	48. North Carolina	9.800
25.	South Dakota	4.262	49. Florida	10.180

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