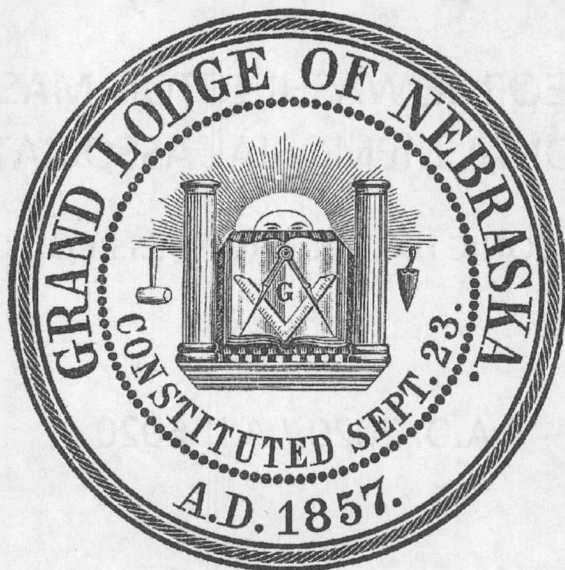


1940
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of
Ancient Free & Accepted
MASONS
of the
STATE OF
NEBRASKA



A.D. 1940 / A.L. 5940

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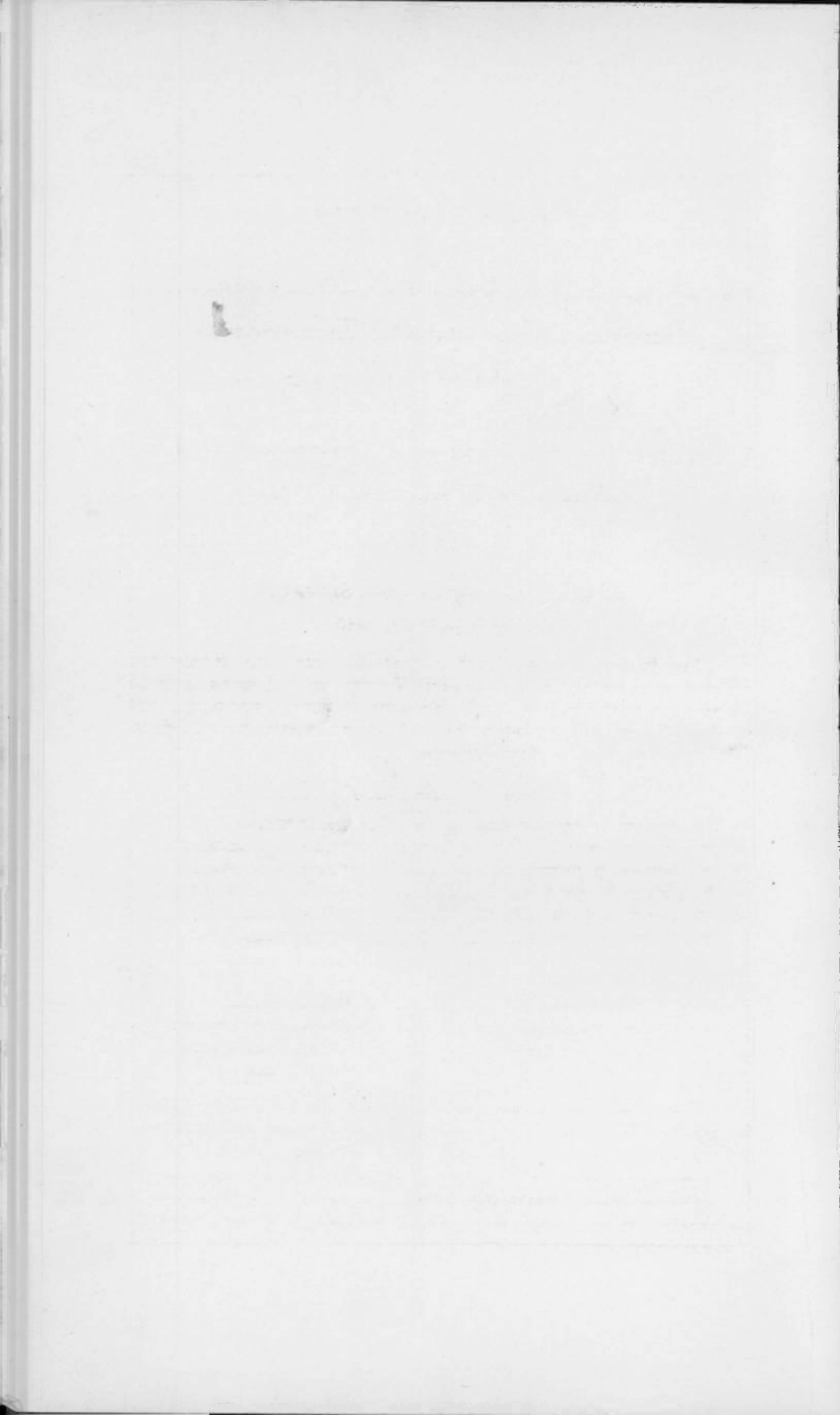
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE

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



*In Annual Communication, held
at the Masonic Temple, Omaha,
Nebraska, June 4 and 5, 1940*

PART III - - - VOLUME 18

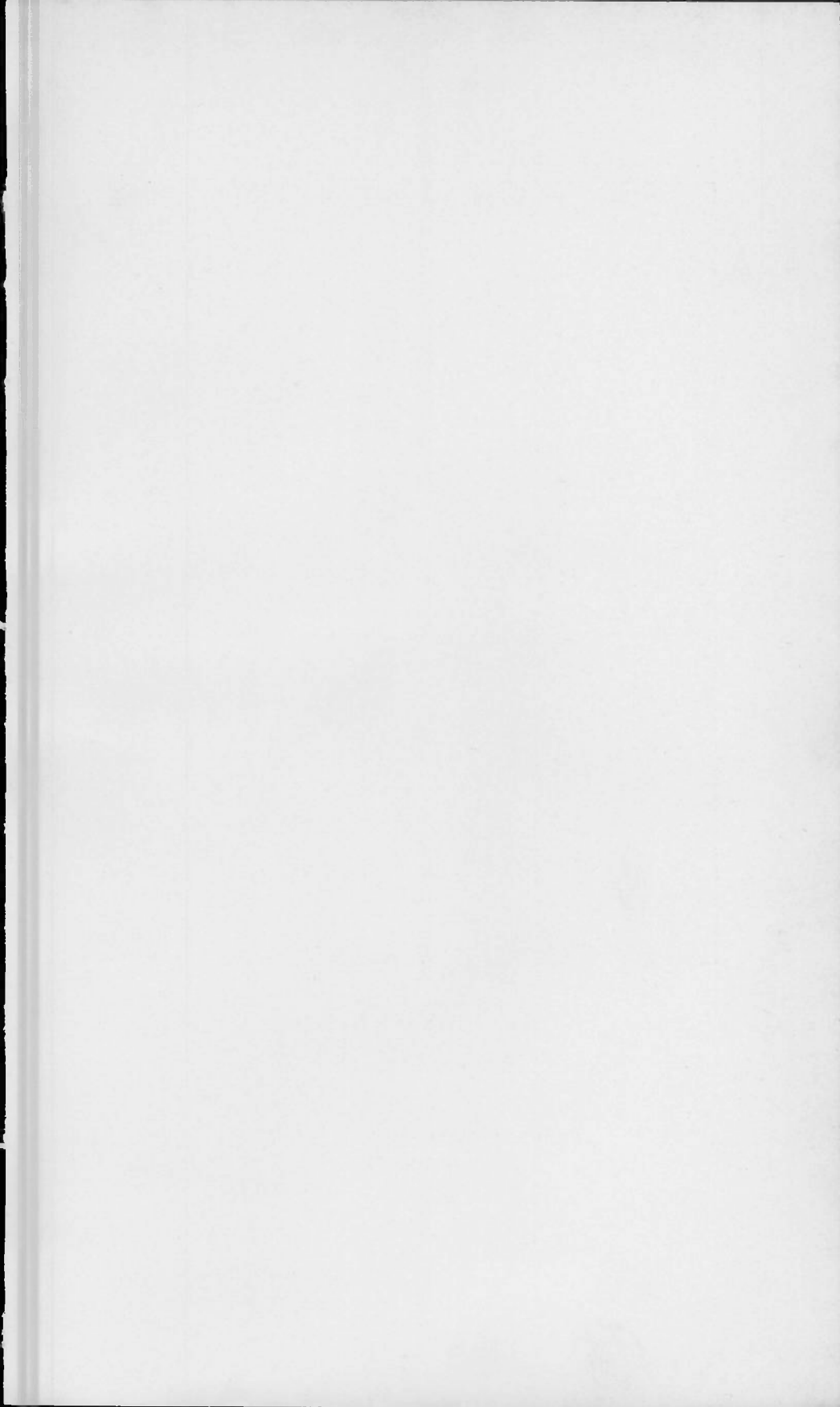


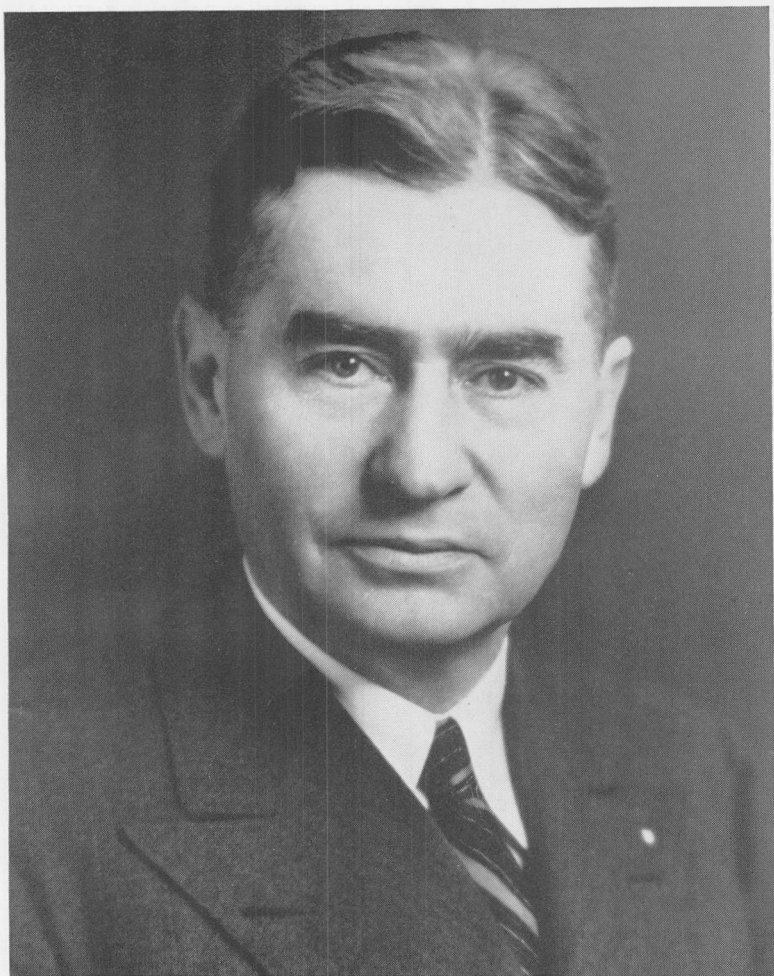


William J. Breckenridge

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA

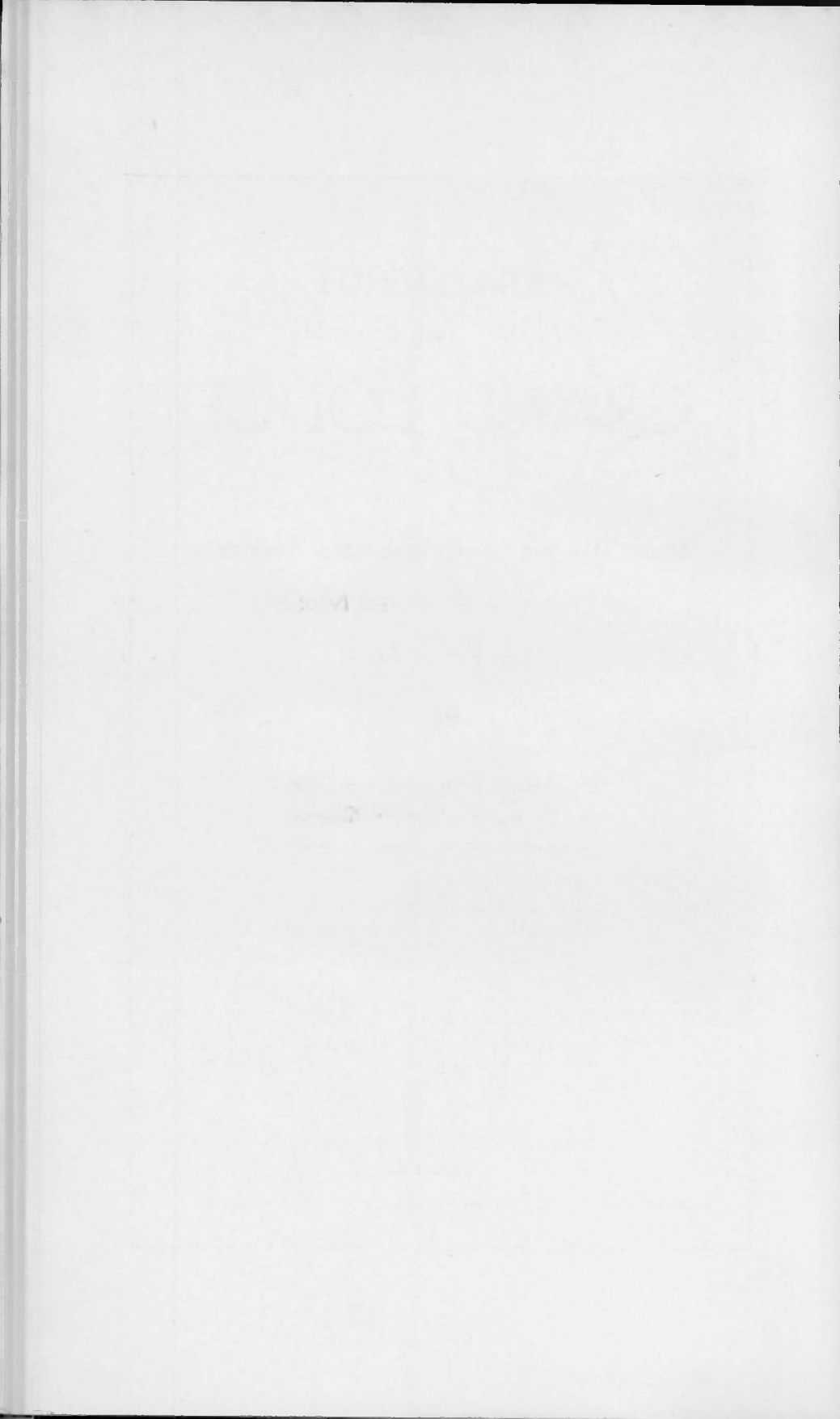
1939-1940





Earl J. Lee.

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1940-1941



PROCEEDINGS

of the

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

at the

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

Held in Omaha, June 4 and 5, 1940



FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION

Tuesday, June 4, 1940.

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 4, A. D., 1940, A. L. 5940. There were present the following:

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. William J. Breckenridge, 317	Grand Master
R. W. Earl J. Lee, 15	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. Edward F. Carter, 201	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. George A. Kurk, 54	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136	Grand Secretary
W. Thomas A. Barton, 36	as Grand Chaplain
W. Alfred V. Hunter, 317	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage, 3	Grand Custodian
W. William B. Wanner, 9	Grand Marshal
W. William C. Schaper, 148	Grand Senior Deacon
W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1	Grand Junior Deacon
W. Henry W. Carson, 2	Grand Tyler

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

Promptly at 9:30 a Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form by R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master, the Invocation being given by Brother Thomas A. Barton, Acting Grand Chaplain.

Most Worshipful William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, was then introduced, given the Grand Honors, and escorted to his station in the Grand East.

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

M. W. William J. Breckenridge: Brethren:

I hope that this 83rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. & A. M. will be dedicated to Him who is our strength and our refuge. May our deliberations be guided by the spirit of brotherly love, and our prayers be for peace—the gift of God's love.

Many of you are attending Grand Lodge for the first time. I can well remember my first visit to this Grand Lodge, just twenty-three years ago, and realize how lost I seemed in this large gathering; I was rather bewildered at the business taking place. So I want to assure you that after all this Grand Lodge is the Masters and Wardens of each of our Lodges, or their representatives, together with the Grand Officers, and as each of you are a part of this group I trust you will feel at home and take part in our deliberations.

In our haste to transact so much business in two days we trust if you are particularly interested in any certain problem you will confer with the proper committee to which it has been referred, or express yourself when it is brought upon the floor. I know each of us officers want to know all of you better and trust at the close of this session, in spite of the haste, that you will feel better acquainted with each of us, and that Nebraska Masonry may be one good natured, friendly family of Brethren.

RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

W. William C. Schaper, 148, Grand Senior Deacon, then introduced the following Past Grand Masters, according to their seniority.

Henry H. Wilson	(30th) ..1895
Andrew H. Viele	(51st) ..1916
Ambrose C. Epperson	(53rd) ..1918
Joseph B. Fradenburg	(55th) ..1920
Lewis E. Smith	(56th) ..1921
Charles A. Chappell	(58th) ..1923
Robert R. Dickson	(59th) ..1924

Edwin D. Crites	(61st) ..	1926
Frank H. Woodland	(63rd) ..	1928
Ira C. Freet	(64th) ..	1929
John R. Tapster	(66th) ..	1931
Ralph O. Canaday	(68th) ..	1933
Archie M. Smith	(69th) ..	1933
Virgil R. Johnson	(70th) ..	1934
Chancellor A. Phillips	(72nd) ..	1936
William A. Robertson	(73rd) ..	1937
Walter R. Raecke	(74th) ..	1938

were received and presented to the Grand Lodge.

Welcome by M. .W. .William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master:

Most Worshipful Brethren: One of the most pleasant duties of a Grand Master is to welcome the Past Grand Masters to their Annual Communication, because we have a real feeling of gratitude for what each of you has meant to Nebraska Masonry.

It is a privilege to welcome you at this time and to have so many Past Grand Masters present at this opening session to assist us with your timely counsel and advice gained from years of experience in Masonic service.

I think it is particularly noteworthy this morning that we have present seventeen of our twenty-one Past Grand Masters; three other Past Grand Masters are at distant points in the United States, and one other Past Grand Master who is not in the best of health, is unable to be with us this morning.

Your labors in the interest of this Grand Jurisdiction have continued over a long period of time, and we know your presence here indicates your interest in this meeting, and your help in our deliberations will be marked with a spirit of kindness and forbearance, the spirit so necessary to our welfare and happiness.

Brethren, I appreciate greatly the presence of so many of you on this occasion, and we would like to hear a word from Most Worshipful Brother Edwin D. Crites.

M. .W. .Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, gave the

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master:

It gives me great pleasure, as the representative of the Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, here assembled, to respond to your kind and gracious welcome this morning. We thank you for it and feel that we are welcome, for we are in our Father's House. We are here to enjoy ourselves, but more than that, we are here to render such assistance as we may, at this Grand Communication.

We realize, and all of us here should realize that Grand Lodge, as stated truly by another, among other things, is the power by which local lodges exist, not only in the sense that it issues their charters, but also that it brings to each lodge the strength of the whole Craft. The Grand Lodge is a guarantee of Masonic regularity; without it, each lodge would fall a victim to its own local conditions. The Grand Lodge, expressing as it does the sovereign power of the Craft as a whole, is the source of our laws, sovereign and just. The Grand Lodge is that which constitutes us as a fraternity so that because of it a brother, made a Mason here, will find friends if he is traveling elsewhere, or a Masonic home if he moves to another part of the country. The Grand Lodge is the center of distribution through which the Craft in general can render service to each individual lodge or member,—an agency through which the means and ability of all are brought to meet the needs of each. The Grand Lodge is the custodian and preserver of our traditions, our customs, our ritual, and the rich inheritance of the past. The Grand Lodge is everywhere within the jurisdiction.—wherever a Lodge meets, or a brother, perhaps, is isolated and is trying to live out the Masonic life. It is not a thing apart, but rather is the whole membership organized to preserve its traditions, protect its interests, and satisfy its needs.

Such counsel as we have in the promotion of these functions, we give you the benefit of, freely.

Such help as we can afford, we afford willingly.

Some of us have passed three score and ten, others three score. Some of us are not so old, but all of us are veterans. All have endeavored to serve faithfully. We hope that we may all be spared to serve as faithfully for a long time in the future.

If, sometimes, we appear to say too much, and to be too long in doing it, do not be too impatient with us, for our object is solely the welfare of our Ancient Craft as we see it.

In closing I paraphrase some lines written by another, on behalf of the Past Grand Masters:

“Deal gently with them, Time! Their lives and years
 Have brought more smiles with them than tears;
 Lay not thy hand too harshly on them now,
 But trace decline so gently on their brow
 That, as the sunset in the southern clime
 Where twilight lingers in the summer time,
 And fades at last into the silent night
 Ere one may know the passing of the light,
 So may they pass, since 'tis the common lot,
 As those who, resting, sleep and know it not.”

Again, Most Worshipful Grand Master, we thank you most humbly, and express every good wish for your success and welfare, that of the

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska and of each and every member and visitor at this Grand Communication.

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

M. W. Karl M. Vetsburg, Grand Master of Masons of Missouri.

M. W. Homer A. Benjamin, Grand Master of Masons of Iowa.

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

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

W. Sumner G. Davis, District Deputy Grand Master of Idaho, representing M. W. W. Wade Wilson, Grand Master of Idaho.

PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG

M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, announced the presentation of the United States Flag.

After the ceremony, the Most Worshipful Grand Master presented Major Maxton H. Flint, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Omaha, Past Master Clinton Lodge No. 155, F. & A. M. Plattsburgh, New York, who had arranged and directed the ceremony.

RECEPTION OF OUR OWN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

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

Most Excellent Thomas J. Aron, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

Most Illustrious W. Carleton Rector, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska.

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

M. W. William A. Robertson, President of The Nebraska Masonic Home.

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

W. Noah M. Ryan, President of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

Brother Wilbur Morris, Worthy Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska.

W. Bro. William F. Evers, Superintendent of our Masonic Home, and President of the Masonic Home Executives Association of the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES

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

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

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

Charters and Dispensations: W. Joseph P. Young, 51; W. J. Lloyd McMaster, 300; W. Charles A. Taylor, 33; W. Hans Holst, 154; W. Charles J. Kreyeik, 221.

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

Credentials: W. Pearl C. Hillegass, 81; W. R. Stanley Hughes, 188; W. Claude W. Thurber, 67; W. Edward L. Curtiss, 169; W. Claude L. Thompson, 27.

Doings of Grand Officers: W. Herbert T. White, acting for W. George R. Porter, 11; W. Luke H. Parker, 50; W. Brisben J. Hofer, 135; W. George E. Childs, 224; W. Luther G. Andrews, 314.

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

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

Fraternal Dead: Bro.—Thomas A. Barton, 36; Bro. Motier C. Bullock, 110; Bro. Charles B. Hankins, 317.

George Washington Masonic National Memorial: W. Edward Hualdt, 318; W. Arthur A. Smith, 317; M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.

Grievances: W. John S. Hedelund, 268; W. Nels Hammar, 56; W. F. Ray Dilts, 83; W. Gordon F. Gardner, 301; W. A. Dale Moomey, 50.

Jurisprudence: All Past Grand Masters present; M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Chairman.

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

Pay Roll: W. William C. Smith, Sr., 136; W. Lewis H. Stover, 317; W. Earl H. Bullock, 189; W. Chancey B. Palmer, 255; W. Sylvester A. Wassum, 31.

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

Relief and Care of Orphans: W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1; W. Edwin C. Yont, 162; W. Benjamin F. Pitman, 158; W. John R. Hughes, 184; W. Alvin H. Miller, 19.

Returns: W. John J. Wilson, 54; W. Francis C. Calhoun, 23; W. Russell O. Adams, 317; W. Bernard B. Harris, 265; W. Raymond S. Brown, 183.

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

Unfinished Business: W. Curry W. Watson, 210; W. Cleo M. Newell, 42; W. Roy Percival, 286; W. Hugh L. Slawson, 75; W. Walter Andersen, 100.

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

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

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

W. Brother Robert J. Hanks, 302, on behalf of the eleven Masonic Lodges of Omaha, gave the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Distinguished Guests and Brethren:

It is an honor to welcome you to this the 83rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska on behalf of the eleven Omaha Lodges.

There have been many times in my life when I wished for the powers of silver tongued oratory, and this morning that wish is uppermost in my mind. I wish it were possible for me to put into words and expression the feeling, I have today, of gratefulness to God that we can meet here thus together—that we are free to call each other brother, and that we can confide our most innermost thoughts to each other.

With this feeling of closeness that all Masons have one for the other I wonder if an address of welcome from one Mason to another isn't perhaps more or less superfluous.

I do not believe that it is necessary that I tell you that we Omaha Masons are glad to see you—glad to have you meet in our city, proud that we can be hosts to you. We hope that you will enjoy your stay with us.

It is not necessary that I tell you that America is among the last few nations left in the world where Masons can openly meet and conduct their affairs without the fear of arrest and imprisonment merely because they are Masons.

The mere fact that we have all met here together intent upon a common purpose, and with the same heartfelt desire for peace, harmony, and the pursuit of happiness indicates to me that there is an understanding among Masons which needs no words to convey it.

And so, Brethren, in the most simple manner I bid you welcome. May you have a successful and harmonious meeting and when you have finished your work in Omaha may you have a safe and pleasant journey back to your homes and families.

W. Brother Paige L. Hall, 79, gave the

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers and Brethren:

The very fact that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has, for so many years, met in the City of Omaha, is ample proof of the hospitality extended by the brethren of the Masonic Lodges of Omaha.

Accepting your warm welcome this morning is, indeed, a pleasure many of us brethren from outstate lodges will long remember as one of the kindnesses so typically a part of the Omaha lodges. It has been the good fortune of many of those present to have attended Nebraska Grand Lodge meetings for many years. To these men go the recollections and personal relationships of a work well done. Remembrance is the one sure immortality we know.

While the fundamental purpose of this state-wide meeting is to summarize and review the achievements of the past year together with the laying of the foundation of another year's activities and all that it implies, it would seem to me that while we commune here, being ever mindful of the moral, fraternal, and religious aspects of the obligations we have assumed, we should be as equally aware and mindful of the blessings we are enjoying. As we almost daily follow the tragic events of peoples in European countries, our freedom should be evaluated often.

You men and I have come from all parts of Nebraska. Our life's work is probably as varied as the localities from which we travel. Isn't it an inspiring consolation to stop and realize that we are privileged to an extent that we can lay aside the engrossing affairs of our daily lives and attend with eager hearts and receptive minds the program that has been so well planned?

Despite man's progress in so many different vocations, he has not yet been able to eliminate war, the most devastating of forces that tend to impoverish and destroy the human race. There is great concern these days over the threat of disturbance from certain organized groups espous-

ing some form of fantastic leadership. In the midst of the social and economic chaos in the old world, the slogans of revolution again flare up and the democratic peoples fear for the future of self-government.

I believe we should realize more forcibly today than ever before that it is the deliberation of the people in an atmosphere of freedom on problems concerning their welfare which is the heart of the democratic process. It would seem that we, as Masons, who, by our very presence, exhibit our interest in the advancement of not only our own society, but the welfare of all, should, in the exercise of our truths and teachings, find consolation in the realization that through increasing the understanding of the vital issues confronting us, we hope to find solutions that will work in time to prevent the disintegration of democratic civilization.

No man can draw a free breath who does not share with other men a common ideal. Life has taught us that love does not consist of looking at each other, but looking outward together in the same direction. There is no cooperation except through union in the same high effort. Even in an age of material well-being, this must be so, else how explain the happiness we feel in helping a needy brother.

It may be true that many of us have much less to live on than we had a year ago, but it is certainly just as true that we have just as much as ever to live for. The real values of life are unshaken and solid. The deepest satisfactions of life—those which come from sharing and serving, remain secure.

Together, Masons have braved the common hazards, drought, depression, and flood. Together we have swung along the road of progress, a long and toilsome road at times, to test the fibre of the young travelers; but now, well-marked with our milestones of Masonic achievements. We have seen the desolate prairie transformed into a happy homeland, embracing complete communities, and, as contemporaries, neighbors, friends, and brothers, we have played a dual role in the fashioning.

Brother Hanks, and to all the brethren of the Omaha lodges, in my representation of the visiting Masons from the other lodges of Nebraska, I should like to express our sincere appreciation for the splendid way in which you have received us here this morning. We do appreciate your fine hospitality and you may rest assured that we will strive to be the kind of guests that same hospitality warrants.

To the visiting brethren from Nebraska lodges, let me say just this: "The story of advancing civilization is mainly the record of mankind's enlarging capacity to cooperate." Let's you and I make our presence at every session these two days be one of appreciation for the privileges and welcome extended by these Omaha brothers. We gather here for a purpose, for—as the bees hive and the birds flock, so Nebraska Masons assemble in Omaha for this Eighty-third Grand Lodge session. May the years ahead be good ones, measured as in the past by imperishable standards of good will and good faith.

SELECTIONS BY QUARTETTE, MID-WEST LODGE No. 317

M. W. William J. Breckenridge presented the members of a quartette, members of his own lodge, who, accompanied by Brother Arthur N. Howe, Grand Organist, rendered several selections for the entertainment of the members of the Grand Lodge.

M. W. William J. BRECKENRIDGE, Grand Master, read his address.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

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

Brethren:

“Oh dear Old Yesterday! What store
Of joys for men you hold!
I'm sure there is no day that's more
Remembered or extolled.”

My year of Yesterday's has passed; days short because they were busy ones, but days of pleasure for me because I was serving this Grand Lodge, which you entrusted to me just one short year ago.

As another Masonic year draws to its close, I return to you with this report of my stewardship.

In assuming the office of Grand Master of this Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, I had as my aims, the reclaiming of membership, the restoration of as many subordinate lodges as possible to good standing in this our Nebraska Grand Jurisdiction, and to visit as many subordinate lodges as possible, especially those who have not received such visitations in past years.

The field of labor was large and the time of active duty was too short to accomplish all I had hoped.

It is gratifying, however, to report that some progress was made and will be herein reported.

“To err is human, to forgive divine,” and I trust that whatever errors I have committed during this past year, will be enshrouded in the broad mantle of charity.

At this the opening of the Eighty-third Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, I pray that the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe may rest upon us, to guide and guard us in all our deliberations.

NECROLOGY

“There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in Heaven's Jeweled Crown,
They shine forever more.”

We lift our hearts in gratitude that our Grand Lodge line has remained unbroken during the past year.

We humbly bow before the Divine Master in submission to His Will in calling from this earth our brother John W. Disbrow, Past Grand Tyler, Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. in Nebraska, February 1925 to June 1937.

Brother Disbrow was born in Haddenham, England, August 6, 1858. He came to the United States when he was sixteen years of age. He moved to Omaha in 1879. He entered the mail service in 1887. He was the first President of the Letter Carriers' Association. He retired in 1927.

At the time of his death he was the oldest member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Omaha.

He was initiated in Covert Lodge No. 11, May 30, 1888, was passed December 26, 1888, and was raised January 30, 1889. He served as Master of this lodge 1922-1923, and served many years as Chaplain of the lodge. In 1938 he received his Fifty Year Masonic Button.

He passed away at his home in Omaha, September 7, 1939, at the age of 81 years. He was a familiar figure about Nebraska Grand Lodge Sessions, and his kindly smile will long be remembered.

Being unable to attend W. Brother Disbrow's funeral, I requested M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith to attend as personal representative of the Grand Master, and the large gathering at St. John's Episcopal Church on Saturday afternoon, September 9, 1939, expressed the high regard so many held for this smiling personality.

We extend sympathy to our neighboring Jurisdiction The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Minnesota, at the loss of their M. W. Milo B. Price, Grand Master who passed away enroute to the Grand Masters' conference in Washington, D. C.

Brother Lorenzen P. Ronne is another whose presence will be missed at these Annual Communications. He served as Secretary of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210 for over twenty years. Had been on our Temple Building Advisory Committee for several years, and of recent years, a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

On July 8, 1939, many of us Masons who had enjoyed Masonic fellowship with Brother Ronne for years, attended his last rites in Lincoln, Nebraska, with deep regrets that he would be with us no more.

Someone has said, we share each others joys and sorrows thereby understanding one another better, so today I trust I may be able to extend my sympathy to the relatives and friends of the five hundred Brothers of this Grand Jurisdiction who have passed beyond the veil since we last met, as my Masonic activity has been somewhat clouded by the grim reaper also.

Is it a challenge to us to carry on where those dear to us must leave off?

IN MEMORIAM

Into my Masonic experiences are woven tender memories—memories of two fathers both of whom were devoted Masons.

Because my father was a Mason, I was eager for the time when I, too, would be the required age to receive the degrees of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

It was his hope and expectation to assist in the conferring of the degrees upon me, in the lodge at Edgar, Nebraska, but only a few weeks previous to that appointed time, death intervened, he was stricken with a heart attack, and James McNaught Breckenridge was removed from this earth to a Land That Is Fairer Than Day. But from that Fair Land no traveler returns.

During the past twenty years, my father-in-law has been interested in my advancement in Masonry, and in my Grand Lodge activities. He has been present on many occasions, and in his quiet way enjoyed with me whatever success I may have attained. I was looking forward to this occasion, when he would be present and I would preside over Nebraska Grand Lodge, but again the Grim Reaper came and only a few weeks ago Cary Judson McConnaughey, of Granite Lodge No. 189 of Gibbon, was likewise stricken with a heart attack, and he too rests from earthly cares in that City Four Square.

W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, conducted Masonic Funeral service in Gibbon, April 14, 1940.

Cherishing their memory, we may truly say,

“To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die.”

“They never quite leave us, our friends who have passed

Through the shadows of death, to the sunlight above

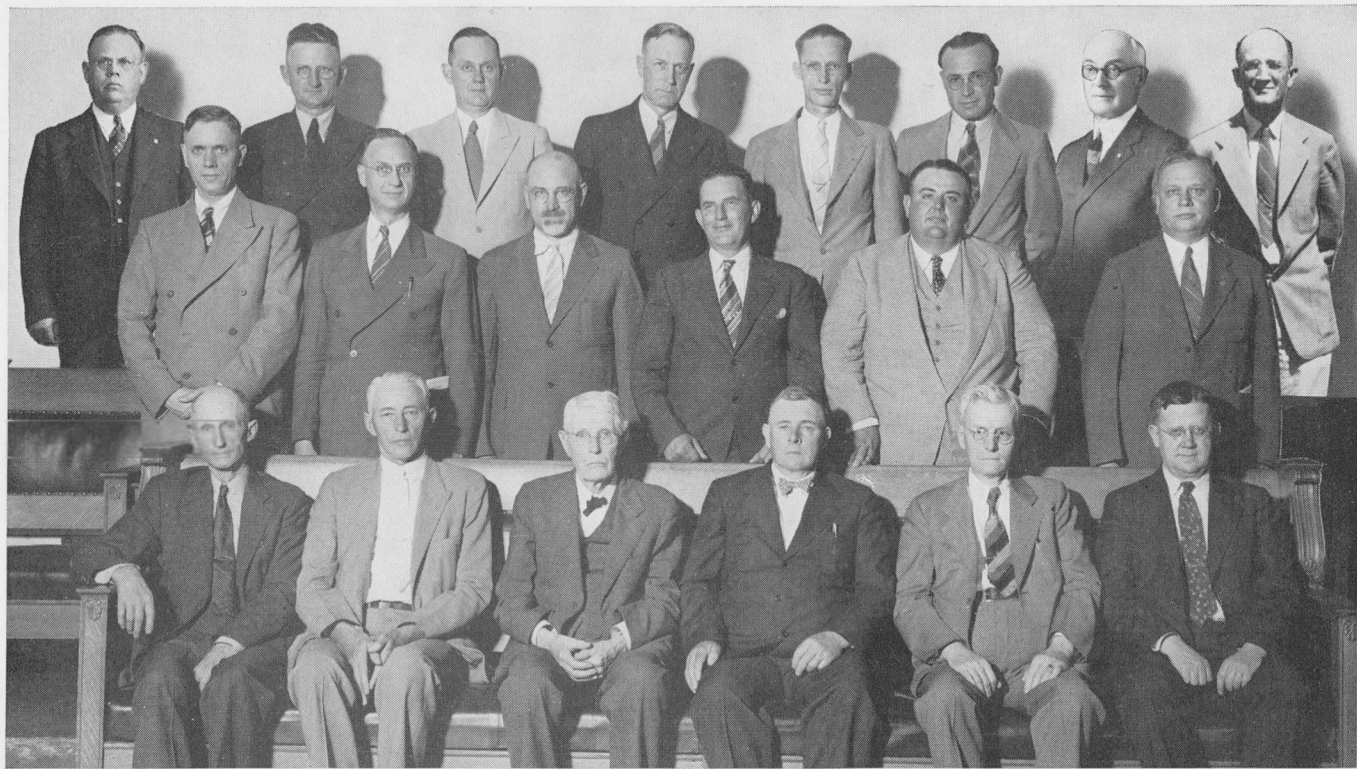
A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast

To the places they blessed with their presence and love.”

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS

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

Earl M. Bolen, 187, Ulysses.....	First appointed 1914
George A. Stevens, 158, Chadron.....	First appointed 1916
Andrew H. Viele, 55, Norfolk.....	First appointed 1917
Jesse Lowther, 219, Coleridge.....	First appointed 1919
Stanley P. Bostwick, 3, Omaha.....	First appointed 1924
Edwin H. Gerhart, 305, Newman Grove....	First appointed 1926
I. Donald Huston, 65, Osceola.....	First appointed 1928
Elmer Surber, 95, Omaha.....	First appointed 1929
Osborne P. Simon, 174, Culbertson.....	First appointed 1930
Doc. L. Redfern, 300, Lincoln.....	First appointed 1930
Austin F. Whitmire, 306, Sunol.....	First appointed 1931
Ward B. Shrack, 46, Kearney.....	First appointed 1933



ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS, 1939-1940

Front row, left to right:

Earl M. Bolen—George A. Stevens—Andrew H. Vicle—Jesse Lowther—Edwin H. Gerhart—I. Donald Huston

Second row, left to right:

Elmer Surber—Doc L. Redfern—Austin F. Whitmire—Ward B. Schrack—Raymond C. Cook—Wallace E. Linn

Back row, left to right:

Osborne P. Simon—Jesse P. Entrekin—Harold D. Weddel—Cecil C. Gates—Ross Van Sickle—S. William Beck
Stanley P. Bostwick—Stanley B. Fryar

(Note—Fred G. Christensen, Assistant Custodian, was not present.)

- Raymond C. Cook, 6, Plattsmouth.....First appointed 1934
- Wallace E. Linn, 1, Omaha.....First appointed 1934
- Jesse P. Entrekin, 201, Gering.....First appointed 1937
- Harold D. Weddel, 208, Arcadia.....First appointed 1937
- Cecil C. Gates, 227, Lincoln.....First appointed 1938
- Ross Van Sickle, 184, Omaha.....First appointed 1938
- Fred G. Christensen, 33, Grand Island.....First appointed 1938
- Steven William Beck, 43, Hebron.....First appointed 1940
- Stanley Fryar, 139, Clay Center.....First appointed 1940

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

The following Brothers were recommended as Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions, near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and commissions were duly issued to them by the Grand Masters of said Jurisdictions.

	Date	Name and Lodge	For
June	9, 1939	Ellis W. Cass, No. 302	New Brunswick
Nov.	2, 1939	Herman W. Aspegren, No. 50	Rhode Island

REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

At the request of the M. W. Grand Masters of other Grand Jurisdictions, I gladly issued commissions to the following Brothers as Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, near other Grand Jurisdictions:

- October 5, 1939. Major General G. A. E. Lagerfelt, Stockholm, Sweden, near the Grand Lodge of Sweden.
- October 25, 1939. Rev. James T. Kneen, Merrimac, Wisconsin, near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.
- February 7, 1940. William Malling, Copenhagen, Denmark, near the National Grand Lodge of Denmark.
- February 17, 1940. Charles Randolph Keith Swetman, Prescott, Arizona, near the Grand Lodge of Arizona.
- April 24, 1940. Joseph F. Boomer, Manila, Philippine Islands, to represent our Grand Lodge near that Grand Jurisdiction.

BY-LAWS APPROVED

I have approved amendments to By-Laws and new By-Laws as follows:

Name of Lodge	Location	Date
Harmony, No. 321	Dalton	approved June 20, 1939
Bee Hive, No. 184	Omaha	approved June 26, 1939
Union, No. 287	Palmyra	approved July 20, 1939
Osceola, No. 65	Osceola	approved Aug. 8, 1939
Emmet Crawford, No. 148	Broken Bow	approved Aug. 29, 1939
East Lincoln, No. 210	Lincoln	approved Oct. 28, 1939

Silver, No. 266	Silver Creek	approved Dec. 16, 1939
Porter, No. 106	Loup City	approved Jan. 31, 1940
Lone Tree, No. 36	Central City	approved Mar. 5, 1940
Juniata, No. 42	Juniata	approved Mar. 20, 1940
Craftsmen, No. 314	Lincoln	approved Apr. 15, 1940
Faith, No. 181	Crawford	approved Apr. 26, 1940
Western Star, No. 2	Nebraska City	approved May 31, 1940

CHANGE OF LOCATION OF LODGES

June 7, 1939. Granted Wymore Lodge No. 104, Wymore, Nebraska, permission to move to Masonic Hall at Blue Springs, Nebraska, same being occupied by Tyre Lodge No. 85, Blue Springs, Nebraska.

June 21, 1939. Granted Creighton Lodge No. 100, Creighton, Nebraska, permission to purchase and remodel Baptist Church, and move into same.

October 9, 1939. Granted Wauneta Lodge No. 217, Wauneta, Nebraska, permission to move temporarily, present building being torn down.

November 2, 1939. Granted Hildreth Lodge No. 252, Hildreth, Nebraska, permission to move to temporary location.

November 19, 1939. Granted Trestle Board Lodge No. 162, Brock, Nebraska, permission to build.

January 27, 1940. Granted Crete Lodge No. 37, Crete, Nebraska, permission to move to their newly purchased building.

March 12, 1940. Granted Wymore Lodge No. 104, Wymore, Nebraska, permission to move to hall at 214½ S. 7th Street, Wymore, Nebraska, until their new building is built.

March 20, 1940. Granted Wauneta Lodge No. 217, Wauneta, Nebraska, permission to move to former Church building after I had inspected same. Eastern Star Auxiliary having bought said building.

APPROVAL OF LODGE FINANCING

November 18, 1939. Granted permission for Trestle Board Lodge No. 162, Brock, to build a new building as per plan submitted.

December 18, 1939. Granted permission for Evening Star Lodge No. 49, Sutton, Nebraska, to borrow \$1000 from its members for the purpose of remodeling hall on which they had been given a ninety-nine year lease.

January 8, 1940. Approved financial plan of North Star Lodge No. 227, Lincoln, Nebraska.

March 21, 1940. Approved financial plan of Amity Lodge No. 169, Rushville, Nebraska.

April 1, 1940. Approved financial plan of new building for Wymore Lodge No. 104, Wymore, Nebraska.

May 17, 1940. Approved financial plan for Friendship Lodge No. 239, Chapman, Nebraska, to purchase building.

DISPENSATIONS

Dispensations to Elect and Install Officers.

January 30, 1940. I issued a Special Dispensation to Exeter Lodge No. 283, Exeter, Nebraska, to install their Senior Warden during the month of February, 1940. Sickness and bad roads having made it impossible for him to be installed at the proper time. The regular fee of \$10.00 was paid.

March 25, 1940. I issued a special dispensation to Cement Lodge No. 211, Wood River, Nebraska, to install the Senior Deacon elect and Steward prior to April 1, 1940. Sickness and unavoidable circumstances prevented installation at the proper time. The regular fee of \$10.00 was paid.

April 16, 1940. I issued a special dispensation to Hooper Lodge No. 72, Hooper, Nebraska, to install the Senior Warden elect, prior to May 1, 1940. Sickness and unavoidable circumstances prevented installation at the proper time. The regular fee of \$10.00 was paid.

DISPENSATIONS TO CONFER DEGREES

July 1, 1939. Granted Hay Springs Lodge No. 177, Hay Springs, Nebraska, dispensation to confer Fellow Craft Degree, examine, and confer Master Masons Degree without regard to time on Dean S. Marey, M. D., an Entered Apprentice Mason, called into Naval service at Naval Hospital in San Francisco, California. Hay Springs Lodge No. 177 voted to make this request at their regular meeting June 26, 1939. Fee remitted under Section 131 of the law.

August 9, 1939. Granted Crete Lodge No. 37, Crete, Nebraska, dispensation to examine in Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, and confer those degrees without regard to time on Frank J. Kobes, Jr., who had recently graduated from West Point and would enter Army service during the month of August. Fee remitted under Section 131 of the law.

October 24, 1939. Granted Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha, Nebraska, dispensation to confer Fellow Craft and Master Masons degree without regard to time on Clarence W. Schmidt, who was in Military Service, and was being transferred. Request was made by W. M. Frank L. Burbridge. Fee remitted under Section 131 of the law.

May 24, 1940. Granted John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, Omaha, Nebraska, dispensation to confer Master Mason's degree without regard to time, on Wyman Burdette, a Fellow Craft Mason who was doing Navy recruiting duty in Omaha, and had been ordered transferred. Fee remitted under Section 131 of the law.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PROFICIENCY

Time for examination as to proficiency in the Master Masons Degree was extended for the following brothers upon proper request being made, and good cause shown:

December 5, 1939. Brother Myron Springer, Hastings Lodge No. 50, Hastings, Nebraska.

December 28, 1939. Brother R. O. Weimer, Cambridge Lodge No. 150, Cambridge, Nebraska.

April 26, 1940. Brother Russell W. Ellingwood, Mizpah Lodge No. 302, Omaha, Nebraska.

INVADING TERRITORY

Oakland Lodge No. 91, Oakland, Nebraska, having invaded the territory of Jordan Lodge No. 27, West Point, Nebraska, and conferred two Fellow Craft degrees, I ordered them on December 11, 1939, to proceed no further until arrangements had been made, satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Request for waiver of Jurisdiction on each candidate was made by Oakland Lodge No. 91. After lying over the required length of time, and these lodges agreeing that Jordan Lodge No. 27 should receive \$25.00 net for each candidate, the Waivers of Jurisdiction were duly granted, and on February 29, 1940, I released the order stopping work and gave Oakland Lodge No. 91 permission to complete the work on the two Brothers.

REINSTATEMENTS

It was my good fortune to reappoint and retain the same personnel on the Advisory Committee on Reinstatements.

The members of this committee are W. Charles H. Marley, Nebraska Lodge No. 1; W. Henry M. Edwards, Right Angle Lodge No. 303; W. George Grimes, Geo. W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.

This committee has been most helpful and efficient. Approval has been given to one hundred and forty applications for reinstatement after suspension for more than three years for non-payment of dues.

TRIAL COMMISSIONS

It was with regret that I found it necessary to appoint a number of Trial Commissions.

They performed their duty according to the Laws of our Order and the reports of all trials have been filed with the Grand Secretary.

To date, the various trial commissions report seven expulsions and seven suspensions, fourteen in all.

Of these, ten were found guilty of 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 liquor as a beverage." This is a decided change from reports of some previous years, and there is, we trust, assurance that 'ere long, no Master Mason will be engaging in this business.

Much credit is due the various members of Trial Commissions, for their efficiency and promptness, in performing the duties assigned to them.

BRONZE JORDAN MEDALS AND FIFTY YEAR BADGES

Many Bronze Jordan Medals and Fifty Year Badges have been presented, but I will not be able to give a detailed report regarding same, as many have necessarily been presented without the presence of the Grand Master, and truly more effectively, when presented by old friends and associates.

When I presented them, I considered it a real privilege. The faith of so many of our older brethren furnished continued inspiration to the younger members to follow in their footsteps and to continue in the search for light.

As I recall my visitations of the past year, and my lodge associations the past twenty-six years, I can remember that in practically every lodge there is one, or perhaps there are a few faithful members who do much in keeping things going year after year, and who can always be depended on to be present and help keep up the interest. Frequently they are Past Masters but not now holding office, and being eligible for neither the Fifty Year Badge nor the Jordan Medal, I have at times wondered if some suitable way might be developed to show recognition to these faithful few who assume responsibility, promote interest, and carry on the lodge activities.

THE MASONIC HOME AT PLATTSMOUTH

I attended five meetings of the Home Board as follows: June 5, 1939; December 5, 1939; January 5, 1940; Annual meeting, January 23, 1940; and March 6, 1940.

The Home is being directed by a competent board of trustees who understand fully the business management; and who also are interested and concerned in the physical and mental comforts of its members.

Superintendent William F. Evers is a capable director and a friend of every member of the Home. He and his assistants are contributing much to the happiness and well being of the members.

"Here is relief from worry, toil and care,
They live, and with each other share
These comforts; Our Masonic Home
Brings peace and rest to troubled hearts
And in this Home, each Mason has a part."

The Home is crowded and arrangements are made for assistance outside the Home when necessary.

The outstanding ability of W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent, brought credit to our Grand Jurisdiction this year when he was elected President of the Masonic Home Executives' Association at their annual convention in Portland, Oregon, last July.

MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME AT FREMONT

I attended the following meetings of the Masonic-Eastern Star home board at Fremont, August 8, 1939; November 2, 1939; January 2, 1940; and February 6, 1940. Also the Annual meeting in Omaha January 23, 1940.

The Masonic-Eastern Star Home is a concrete example of the Purpose of Masonry; to care for the orphan and to promulgate the principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

The children live happy normal lives. They learn to live with each other, and to share the responsibilities of a home.

Their work in the Fremont Public School merits special commendation.

Under the efficient supervision of Superintendent Elmer Hartman, and the matrons in charge of the several cottages, the children live in a delightful atmosphere.

THE CHILD SPEAKS

"I am the future, for in me there lies
What through the ages our land shall be;
Yet what I am is what you are to me—
I am the question to which you make replies."

The Nebraska Masons and Eastern Stars are truly developing some of the fine citizens of tomorrow as well as many who have already made their places in the world as a credit to Masonry.

Members of the Home board and especially its President, M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master, are faithful to their important trust and are most willing to aid in every possible manner.

I had the pleasure of having the moving pictures in technicolor, of the children of the Fremont Home at its first public showing, which was April 19, 1940, in Hastings, at a meeting sponsored by Mid-West Lodge 317. Brother and Sister Hartman were present at this meeting, the pictures were enthusiastically received, and a better idea conveyed as to the children, their achievements, and our part in this worth while project. Every Mason and Eastern Star should see these pictures, or better still, visit the home. Sister Cora Lyden, as chairman of the committee, is entitled to considerable credit for these fine pictures, and Superintendent Hartman presents them in a very capable manner.

JAMES G. MEGEATH MASONIC HOME FOR BOYS

September 23, 1939, in response to a telegram from the President of this home which now seems to be operating under the name of Masonic Home for Children, I did grant permission for the usual local Omaha campaign for their annual drive.

It is not my purpose to criticise the work of this home or what they are doing for boys, but the manner in which they are using the Masonic

name is embarrassing to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, as their circulars soliciting funds seem to have gone into even other Grand Jurisdictions and Grand Secretaries have written to inquire about this Masonic Home in Omaha solely supported by public contributions. One Grand Secretary states, "All Masonic Homes in the United States that I know anything about are supported by their own Grand Lodge and many of them together with a large endowment fund." Even Nebraska Masons have wondered why the appeal for a Nebraska Masonic Home.

We, as Nebraska Masons, are doing a nice job of operating our Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont without appeals for help.

Under date of November 10, 1939, I notified the President of this Omaha Home that as long as they used the name "Masonic" they should comply with Section 89A of our law which provides, "No solicitation of lodges for financial aid shall be carried on by lodges or Masons, except upon approval in advance by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master."

In spite of this notice to the President of the Omaha Home on at least three occasions since, circulars soliciting assistance have been generally distributed over the state under the name "Masonic Home for Children."

Therefore, I recommend that this organization either comply with the Grand Lodge Law A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, or discontinue the name "Masonic". Because of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Masons of Nebraska has no part in this home, it seems we should not have them use our Masonic name.

MASONIC EDUCATION

The committee on Masonic Education has been active and willing, but I believe Masonry in Nebraska would be in much better condition if this committee were called on more for their services.

When a lodge is having very little work, appropriate observance of St. John's Day, Washington's Birthday, Anniversary Celebrations, Past Masters' night, and other occasions, with an informed Masonic speaker, will do much toward maintaining the knowledge there should be of Masonry. Let us make the committee on Masonic Education work more.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

It was indeed a pleasure to attend the Twenty-third Biennial Meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, held in New York City, September 19-21, 1939, in company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, who is Treasurer of the Association, and one who has the love and esteem of its members.

This Association brings together representatives of most of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States and Canada.

Masonry has been tampered with in all of Europe, and our Masonic Association on this side of the water is trying in every way possible to

assist the brothers there, who are in distress, as well as to give relief where needed and of the nature deemed advisable in Canada and these United States.

"Our hearts are united with the hearts of our Brethren in Canada, as perhaps no other two neighbors in the world today are united. Between us, is over 3000 miles of boundary without fortification or armed forces, and yet I know none of us have any fear, as we think alike, live alike, and believe in each other.

We appreciate the associations we have had. Our minds are joined together in brotherly companionship, and our hearts beat together in devotion to one common cause—the Liberty that is ours; and we are happy that we can walk together, work together, think together, and labor for Masonry together."

And well may we sing together:

Canada—America

"Two Empires by the sea
Two Nations great and free
One Anthem raise,
One race of Ancient fame
One tongue, one faith, one claim,
One God whose Glorious Name
We love and praise."

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Its purpose: "To erect and maintain in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, a suitable Memorial Temple to George Washington, the Mason; one which will express in durability and beauty the undying esteem of the Freemasons of the United States, for him in whose memory it shall stand throughout the coming years."

The annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association was held in the auditorium of the Memorial Temple, February 22, 1940.

The forty-nine Grand Lodges of the United States are the active members of this association of which M. W. Elmer R. Arn, Past Grand Master of Ohio, is president.

I attended this meeting in company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master.

The Memorial is as yet incomplete since the work progresses only as the money is available. During the year 1938, the steps leading to the Memorial were completed. During the year 1939, work has progressed on the entrances and these entrances together with the steps, have added much to the beauty.

In 1939, certain landscape work was recommended and the executive committee deemed it wise to expend a part of our funds for plants and

trees which would grow and develop as the building progresses. \$2500 was authorized for such work, and this landscaping has been done.

The architects have submitted sketches for the completion of the Lodge Room. However, funds are not at present available and this association follows the wisdom of never contracting an obligation until money is on hand to pay for the construction.

During the past year, \$61,589.57 has been received for the building fund.

At this annual meeting, representatives of Grand Lodges present, presented \$58,970.77 of above amount to the Secretary-Treasurer.

For many years, Nebraska Grand Lodge had contributed nothing, so it was indeed gratifying to me to be able to present \$540.00 from Nebraska Grand Lodge, to this fund.

In erecting this Memorial to George Washington, it is my humble opinion and I quote: "That we are here engaged in setting up a living, breathing exhibition of loyalty to the very tenets of the Democracy which we hold so dear. For this Memorial is not to George Washington, the man. It is verily a consecration of the principles of civil and religious liberty on which our nation is founded and which today are being challenged as never before.

It is a day when multitudes of men, women and children—even as you and I, and even as yours and mine—are draining the cup of bitterness; in a day when in too many countries of the world, human beings are beneath the level of the common animal. The more we ponder on this unthinkable situation, the more we reflect that whenever a dictator comes into the picture, Free Masonry goes out, the more we are stirred to find ways to show our gratitude for the blessing of living on American soil.

This building is a symbol of American Free Masonry. If ever there was a time when we as Free Masons were under compulsion to show the world that Masonry is not dead, and is not dying, that Free Masonry is not passe or out-moded, this is the particular time. With the dictators knocking away right and left and getting a very good score against us, with the depression putting its terrific claws into our system and drawing our blood, now is the time, if ever there was a time, to prove to the passer-by that this stands as a symbol of living, militant Twentieth Century Free Masonry, and that this building can be completed, and that it will be looked upon by the people who pass by, of whom there are millions, as evidence that Free Masonry can put the job across, in spite of dictators, in spite of depression, in spite of adverse circumstances around about."

Elsewhere in this report I offer a recommendation as to our part in this work.

CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS OF MASONS
IN THE UNITED STATES

The Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in the United States, met at the Willard Hotel, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, February 23, 1940. M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master, were present with me at this Conference. Brother Lewis E. Smith also attended the Grand Secretaries' Conference.

Forty-two of the forty-nine Grand Masters of the United States were present. Forty-six of the Grand Lodges were represented, together with a representative from Ontario and one from Finland.

Several interesting and instructive papers were presented. These, together with the discussions which followed, gave us food for thought and deliberation on such subjects as "The Latest Developments in Freemasonry in Foreign Lands"; "Lodge Attendance"; "Physical Qualifications"; "Social Security Taxes"; "Persons Engaged With Sale or Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors"; "Can We Create a National Masonic Statesmanship"; "Freemasonry's Attitude Toward Present World Conditions"; "Youth and Organization of Youth". Truly a school of Masonic education.

Following the recommendation of M. W. William A. Robertson and M. W. Walter R. Raecke, that the Deputy Grand Master of Nebraska attend this Conference, our R. W. Earl J. Lee had the privilege of being present and benefiting by this conference while yet Deputy Grand Master. I believe it is well worth while and think this plan should be continued, as I trust the Deputy Grand Master, on such a trip, received more knowledge of Nebraska Masonry from the Grand Master and Grand Secretary as well as other Grand Jurisdictions, to prepare him for his year ahead.

DISTRICT 54 MEETING IN WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

On February 24, 1940, District 54, Virginia, met in the auditorium of the George Washington Memorial Temple, Alexandria, to receive their M. W. Grand Master Thomas Jay Traylor, and other distinguished guests.

This Memorial to the distinguished Mason who claimed Virginia as his home, was a fitting meeting place for Masons assembled from all parts of the United States.

Many Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, Past Grand Masters as well as other Grand Officers were welcomed.

The Grand Masters present were called upon and each spoke briefly. I was especially happy to be present at this most colorful Masonic meeting, as I am the Grand Representative of Virginia near the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska.

It is by such occasions as this that the spirit of Unity, which the Father of Our Country lived and taught, is being kept alive and permeated to the farthest corners of the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

MOST WORSHIPFUL JOHN J. WEMPLE

On my return from attending the Grand Masters' conference in Washington, D. C., I spent a day in Cleveland, Ohio, where I visited Most Worshipful John J. Wemple, Past Grand Master of Nebraska, and Mrs. Wemple.

Brother Wemple, although ninety years of age, still enjoys fairly good health, and his mind is keen and alert. It was a pleasure to visit with him and his kind, hospitable wife.

We feel we have much in common as M. W. Brother Wemple holds his lodge membership in Hastings, being a member of Hastings Lodge No. 50; my membership is in Hastings, I being a member of Mid-West Lodge No. 317. Brother Wemple is the oldest living Past Grand Master, not only of Nebraska but of the United States, as he has been a Past Grand Master of Nebraska since 1884; and I am soon to be the Junior Past Grand Master of Nebraska.

We spent several happy hours talking over Nebraska Masonic History, as well as recalling Hastings History and our mutual Hastings friends.

It was one of those enjoyable visits I will long remember, an inspiration from the only other Grand Master a Hastings Lodge has ever had, and he served nine years before I saw the light of day.

BISHOP GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER

Priest and Bishop
Citizen and Pioneer

To the Masons of Nebraska who are so well acquainted with our Grand Chaplain, it is not necessary to explain further why the Kiwanis Medal for Distinguished Service was so well presented at Lincoln, Nebraska on December 15, 1939, when it was received by our loved, respected and honored V. W. Bishop George Allen Beecher.

It also seemed very suitable that M. W. Henry H. Wilson, our senior resident Past Grand Master should write the appreciation for V. W. Bishop George A. Beecher as contained in the program. Brother Henry H. Wilson received this award in 1937, and knows the Bishop well through long years of service they have both given to Masonry in Nebraska. Brother General John J. Pershing and Bess Streeter Aldrich are also past recipients of this honor.

Congratulations, Brother Beecher. We all rejoice in seeing one so deserving, honored, and appreciate the consideration shown to our Grand

Chaplain. Those of us who have had the pleasure of traveling with you over Nebraska in the performance of some of the duties of Masonry, know the high esteem in which you are held by your fellow citizens in all parts of Nebraska, and traveling with you has been a pleasure and a privilege.

MRS. JEAN E. HILL, LEGACY

As reported last year by M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, this splendid gift from the widow of M. W. William E. Hill, who served this Grand Lodge in 1871-1872 as Grand Master, has been received in the net amount of \$8,842.02.

The interest of our late Brother and his good wife during their lifetime in Nebraska Masonry, is certainly well shown by the will of Mrs. Hill, and may this money do much good in the way it was intended.

Our M. W. Brother Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, in his usual dependable and trustworthy manner, has also contributed considerable to this gift by attending to the estate this year, at the request of your Grand Master, and refusing to take as much as the postage for his services. Another example of the way many men work in Masonry, and so typical of the type of man I have found Brother Walter R. Raecke to be, as we have worked together for the past seven years in the Grand Lodge line. Friendships developed such as this, are the grand pay we receive by really becoming friends as we travel the Masonic road together.

CORNER STONE LAYINGS

At the request of the Board of Education of Rushville, Nebraska, the corner stone of the High School Building at Rushville was laid June 23, 1939 by M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, at my request, and as my proxy, with the assistance of: W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Alfred V. Hunter, Grand Orator as Grand Chaplain; W. William C. Schaper, Grand Senior Deacon; and M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master; and the Brethren of Amity Lodge, No. 169, visiting Brethren, and local organizations. W. Brother Dwight Griswold was Grand Orator.

At the request of the City Council of Kearney, Nebraska, the corner stone of the City Hall of Kearney, Nebraska was laid September 6, 1939. I was assisted by R. W. Edward F. Carter, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Alfred V. Hunter, Grand Orator; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal; W. William C. Schaper, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, and the Brethren of Rob Morris No. 46, visiting Brethren, and local organizations.

At the request of Mr. John Ostrander, Mayor of the City of Beatrice, Nebraska, the corner stone of the City Auditorium of Beatrice was laid September 14, 1939. I was assisted by: R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand

Master; R. W. Edward F. Carter, Grand Senior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; W. Cloyde B. Ellis as Grand Orator. Assisted by the Brethren of Beatrice Lodge No. 26, visiting Brethren and local organizations.

At the request of Wymore Lodge No. 104 of Wymore, Nebraska, the corner-stone of their new Masonic Temple was laid May 2, 1940. I was assisted by R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Alfred V. Hunter, Grand Orator; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master, and the Brethren of Wymore Lodge No. 104, visiting Brethren, High School Band, High School Cadets, and Ladies Chorus.

At the request of Amity Lodge No. 169, of Rushville, Nebraska, the corner-stone of their new Masonic Temple was laid May 27, 1940.

I was assisted by R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; Brother Eddy C. Newland, as Grand Orator; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal; and Brother Robert M. Herre, as Grand Senior Deacon.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC TEMPLE

"Free Masonry Builds Its Temples in the Hearts
Of Men and Among Nations."

November 29, 1939, I presided at the dedication of the new Masonic Hall at Scribner, Nebraska. I was assisted by:

R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master
R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary
W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian
W. Alfred V. Hunter, Grand Orator
W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal
W. William C. Schaper, Grand Senior Deacon
W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler.

INVITATIONS AND VISITATIONS TO OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

June 13, 1939. Attended South Dakota Grand Lodge at Mitchell, South Dakota. I was accompanied by W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler.

July 14, 1939. Attended Iowa Grand Lodge at Sioux City, Iowa. M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, accompanied me.

June 19-20, 1939. M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master, represented me at the 50th Anniversary of North Dakota Grand Lodge

at Grand Forks. He was accompanied by W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, and M. W. Henry C. Chiles, Grand Master of Missouri.

June 30, 1939. Declined invitation to attend installation of Duke of Kent as Grand Master of England, July 18-21, 1939. Sent greetings and felicitations. M. W. Henry C. Chiles, Grand Master of Masons of Missouri, attended this ceremony and acted also, as my representative.

July 7, 1939. Declined invitation to attend the 150th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of New Hampshire at the City of Portsmouth.

August 11, 1939. Attended the laying of the corner stone of the Court House at Bethany, Missouri, by M. W. Henry C. Chiles, Grand Master of Missouri. M. W. H. A. Benjamin, Grand Master of Iowa, and M. W. W. Herman Chapman, Past Grand Master of South Dakota were also present.

August 28, 1939. R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master, attended the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, at Casper, as my proxy. He was accompanied by W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler.

September 19-20, 1939. R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master, attended the Grand Lodge of Colorado, at Denver, as my representative. He was accompanied by W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler.

September 26, 1939. Attended Grand Lodge of Missouri, at St. Louis, accompanied by M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler.

October 10, 1939. Attended Grand Lodge of Illinois, at Chicago. A special privilege since Chicago was my birthplace.

February 14-15, 1940. M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, represented me at the Grand Lodge of Kansas, at Topeka.

Courteous consideration was shown the Grand Lodge of Nebraska by all these other Grand Jurisdictions and the finest Masonic relationships exist with our neighbors. It was also a Masonic education to know more about Masonry as it exists in other states. I appreciate the cooperation of the other officers who assisted in these Fraternal visitations.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

During the past few years I have attended many Central Schools and after attending 18 more this year on at least the last evening, I feel it has been a privilege to become better acquainted with the work of W. Brother Lute M. Savage and his assistants; most of whom I have seen work.

Particularly under present day conditions, I believe this is the most satisfactory way to promulgate the work with the least amount of expense. Our Grand Custodian and his assistants are doing good work and I believe all who come in contact with them, soon realize their desire is to help and assist the less informed Brother and in no way criticize or find fault. Thanks a lot, custodians! I admire the work I have seen you do, and the way you are doing it.

The following are the Central Schools I have attended during the past year:

September 29, 1939, Crystal Lodge No. 191, Scotia.
 October 4, 1939, Anselmo Lodge No. 258, Anselmo.
 October 13, 1939, William E. Hill Lodge No. 307, Otoe.
 October 20, 1939, Tecumseh Lodge No. 17, Tecumseh.
 October 27, 1939, York Lodge No. 56, York.
 November 1, 1939, Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Central City.
 November 7, 1939, Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, North Platte.
 November 16, 1939, Crete Lodge No. 37, Crete.
 November 22, 1939, Globe Lodge No. 113, Madison.
 January 19, 1940, Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265, Scottsbluff.
 January 24, 1940, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, Sidney.
 January 26, 1940, Thistle Lodge No. 61, Lexington.
 February 7, 1940, Palisade Lodge No. 216, Palisade.
 February 14, 1940, Boaz Lodge No. 185, Danbury.
 March 13, 1940, Shelton Lodge No. 99, Shelton.

March 15, 1940, Hastings Lodge No. 50, Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings.

March 20, 1940, Charity Lodge No. 53, Red Cloud.

March 22, 1940, Edgar Lodge No. 67, Edgar.

The following Central Schools of Instruction were visited by Past Grand Masters, or by Grand Officers as proxies of the Grand Master:

September 15, 1939, Creighton Lodge No. 100, Creighton, Nebraska, M. W. Harry A. Cheney, Past Grand Master.

September 22, 1939, Magnolia Lodge No. 220, Emerson, Nebraska, M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master.

September 27, 1939, Mason City Lodge No. 170, Mason City, Nebraska, W. William C. Schaper, Grand Senior Deacon.

October 11, 1939, Peru Lodge No. 14, Peru, Nebraska, W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal.

October 18, 1939, Upright Lodge No. 137, Burchard, Nebraska, M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master. Also W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal, attended.

October 25, 1939, Hebron Lodge No. 43, Hebron, Nebraska, M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master.

November 3, 1939, Pilot Lodge No. 240, Lyons, Nebraska, R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master.

November 15, 1939, Washington Lodge No. 21, Blair, Nebraska, R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master.

November 29, 1939, Fidelity Lodge No. 51, David City, Nebraska, M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master.

February 9, 1940, Curtis Lodge No. 168, Curtis, Nebraska, M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master.

February 16, 1940, Monument Lodge No. 293, Arapahoe, Nebraska, M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master.

March 16, 1940, Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island Lodge No. 318, Grand Island, M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master.

LODGE VISITATIONS

June 22, 1939. Bee Hive Lodge, No. 184, Omaha, Fiftieth Anniversary.

June 22, 1939. Alliance Lodge, No. 183, Alliance, Fiftieth Anniversary. M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master was my representative.

June 23, 1939. Lancaster Lodge, No. 54, Lincoln. Sixty-fifth Anniversary.

July 3, 1939. Mid-West Lodge, No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting. Presented a Proficiency Certificate.

July 10, 1939. Oshkosh Lodge, No. 286, Oshkosh, Nebraska. Twenty-fourth Anniversary. Dinner 6 P. M.

July 11, 1939. Valley Lodge, No. 157, Wilsonville, Nebraska. Regular meeting.

August 3, 1939. East Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, Lincoln. Regular meeting.

August 7, 1939. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

August 18, 1939. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Fellow Craft Degree.

August 30, 1939. Grand Lodge Office, Omaha.

September 4, 1939. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

September 5, 1939. Harvard Lodge No. 44, Harvard. Regular meeting.

September 6, 1939. Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, Kearney, Nebraska. Following corner stone laying, dinner was served at 6:30. At a special meeting the Master Masons Degree was conferred by certified Masons from several Nebraska Lodges. Other distinguished guests present were; M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master; M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master; R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal; W. William C. Schaper, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler. The attendance of Kearney brethren and those from other towns was gratifying.

September 15, 1939. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Entered Apprentice Degree.

October 2, 1939. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

October 24, 1939. Cambridge Lodge No. 150, Cambridge. Presented four, Fifty Year Badges. Brother Charles N. Barber. Brother Edward Elverud. Brother Sherman J. Jones. Brother William P. Bennett.

October 26, 1939. East Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, Lincoln. Dinner and Past Masters night. Present also and participating were: R. W. Edward F. Carter, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden; W. Alfred V. Hunter, Grand Orator; W. Benjamin F. Eyre, Grand Junior Deacon; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler.

October 27, 1939. Mid-West Lodge, No. 317, Hastings. Master Masons Degree.

November 6, 1939. Mid-West Lodge, No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

November 21, 1939. Meridian Lodge, No. 188, Cozad. Dinner 6:30. Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lodge. Presented 50 year badge to Brother Charles Allen.

November 24, 1939. John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, Omaha. Dinner and Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Grand Lodge Office all day.

November 28, 1939. Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln. Past Masters night. Proficiency certificates presented to sixteen brothers. Among distinguished guests present were: M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master; M. W. Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master; M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master; R. W. Edward F. Carter, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden; W. William C. Schaper, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler.

December 1, 1939. Blue Hill Lodge No. 129, Blue Hill. Degrees conferred by East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.

December 4, 1939. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

January 1, 1940. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

January 3, 1940. Joint meeting of Juniata Lodge, No. 42, Hastings Lodge No. 50, and Mid-West Lodge No. 317, at Hastings. Installation of officers.

January 4, 1940. Nelson Lodge No. 77, Nelson. Installation of officers.

January 5, 1940. Grand Lodge Office, Omaha.

January 9, 1940. Joint meeting of Ashlar Lodge No. 33, and Grand Island Lodge No. 318, at Grand Island. Installation of officers. M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, assisted me.

January 16, 1940. Fremont Lodge No. 15, Fremont. Installation of officers. Other guests present were: M. W. John E. Tapster, Past Grand Master; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master.

January 16, 1940. Aurora Lodge No. 68, Aurora. Installation of officers. M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, was my proxy.

January 19, 1940. Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265, Scottsbluff, was the meeting place for installation of officers of nine Lodges; Pioneer Lodge No. 322, Lyman; Oasis Lodge No. 271, Morrill; Alliance Lodge No.

183, Alliance; Mitchell Lodge No. 263, Mitchell; Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201, Gering; Bayard Lodge No. 301, Bayard; Minatare Lodge No. 295, Minatare; Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285, Bridgeport; Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265, Scottsbluff. I was assisted in this installation by W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and Brother Jesse P. Entekin, Assistant Custodian. R. W. Edward F. Carter, Grand Senior Warden was the speaker of the evening.

January 30, 1940. Fidelity Lodge No. 51, David City. Installation of officers.

February 5, 1940. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

February 9, 1940. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Entered Apprentice.

February 14, 1940. Boaz Lodge No. 185, Danbury. Fiftieth Anniversary.

March 4, 1940. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Fellow Craft Degree.

March 7, 1940. Hastings Lodge No. 50, Hastings. Entered Apprentice Degree.

March 8, 1940. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Fellow Craft Degree.

March 18, 1940. Gothenburg Lodge No. 249, Gothenburg. Fortieth Anniversary.

March 19, 1940. Geneva Lodge No. 79, Geneva. Dinner. Two Master Mason Degrees; Presented Fifty year badge to Brother Walferd Peterson.

March 20, 1940. Culbertson Lodge No. 174, Culbertson. Fifty year badge to Brother John A. Kirk. M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master was my representative.

March 29, 1940. Grand Lodge Office, Omaha.

April 24, 1940. Minden Lodge No. 127, Minden. Special meeting for Grand Master. M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, was also present.

April 30, 1940. Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, Lincoln. Dinner. Master Mason Degree.

May 6, 1940. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Regular meeting.

May 8, 1940. Perkins Lodge No. 308, Grant. Host to neighboring lodges, Grand Master and W. Lute M. Savage.

May 9, 1940. Alliance Lodge No. 183, Alliance. Master Mason's Degree. District meeting.

May 21, 1940. Solar Lodge No. 134, Clarks. Fifty year badge.

May 22, 1940. Tuscan Lodge No. 130, Surprise. Fifty year badges.

Visiting Brothers were usually present at all the meetings listed so I feel that really many contacts were made with other lodges too numerous to mention.

In addition to the visitations listed, I have called on many Brother Masons, especially Masters and Secretaries in various towns through which I have passed, particularly where I felt some problem existed or a contact should be made.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS WITH NEBRASKA MASONS

June 27, 1939. Granite Lodge No. 189, Gibbon, Nebraska. 50th Anniversary. Enjoyable occasion.

June 28, 1939. St. Paul Lodge No. 82, St. Paul, Nebraska. Annual Picnic.

October 12, 1939. Hastings Lodge No. 50, Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Scottish Rite, York Rite, and Shrine. This was an outstanding event when the Masonic bodies joined in a meeting in my honor. M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, was Master of Ceremonies. Brother Reverend Jerome Fritche of Kearney gave the address of the evening. Talks were also given by Past Grand Masters present, M. W. Lewis E. Smith; M. W. Ira C. Freet; M. W. Ralph O. Canaday; M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips; also by W. Alfred V. Hunter, Grand Orator; Brother Lester B. Stiner, No. 50, and Brother Arthur A. Smith, No. 317. Brother Arthur A. Smith presented me with a gavel of Olive Wood which he had purchased in Jerusalem. Other Grand Officers present were, R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Marshal, and W. Henry Carson, Grand Tyler. Brother Harry Russell of Hastings Lodge No. 50, presented me with a beautiful Past Grand Master's Ring, in behalf of Hastings Lodge No. 50, Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Scottish Rite and York Rite bodies, Tehama Shrine and Acacia Chapter O. E. S. Masonic Brothers from many Nebraska lodges attended, the largest delegation being over 60 from Grand Island, and 20 from my former lodge, Edgar No. 67. Following the Masonic meeting, refreshments were enjoyed in the dining room. The officers of Acacia Chapter O. E. S. served.

December 8, 1939. Edgar Lodge No. 67, Edgar, Nebraska. Dinner, program and social evening. Masons and wives.

January 23, 1940. Vamaflont Club O. E. S., Omaha. Dinner.

March 21, 1940. Nebraska Grand Lodge officers, A. F. & A. M. hosts to Grand Lodge Officers I. O. O. F., Omaha Athletic Club.

March 22, 1940. Edgar Lodge No. 67, Edgar, Nebraska. Dinner, School of Instruction, and Reception for Grand Master who was made a Master Mason in this Lodge.

March 29, 1940. Eleven Omaha Lodges. Dinner and reception in Shrine Auditorium. Attendance 500. Forty Knights Templar as an escort. Twenty Sojourners in uniform presented colors in impressive ceremony. Band of James G. Megeath, Masonic Boys Home, played. Hon. Robert G. Simmons, Chief Justice of Nebraska Supreme Court was the speaker. All Grand Lodge officers were present except two. A most spectacular and enjoyable affair.

April 4, 1940. Ashlar Lodge No. 33 and Grand Island Lodge No. 318, Grand Island. Dinner and reception. Grand Officers present, R. W. Earl J. Lee, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. George A. Kurk, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. William C. Schaper, Grand Senior Deacon, and W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler. A most friendly and brotherly interest exists between our neighbor Lodges in Grand Island and Hastings, and my associations with them have been most delightful.

April 19, 1940. Mid-West Lodge No. 317, Hastings. Sponsored "Ladies" night. All Masonic bodies, wives, and members of O. E. S. and husbands were invited. Address was given by Dr. A. V. Hunter, Grand Orator, "Think or Sink". Brother Elmer Hartman, Superintendent of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont, and Mrs. Hartman were present. Mr. Hartman showed moving pictures of the children and their daily life at the home. These pictures were in technicolor.

PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS OF BODIES OF MASONIC AFFILIATION

In each instance due courtesy was shown the Office of Grand Master of Masons.

August 14, 1939. Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S. Stated Meeting.

August 28, 1939. Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S. Initiation.

September 29, 1939. Dixon County Masonic Association, Emerson, Nebraska. M. W. Walter R. Raecke, P. G. M. was my representative.

October 17, 1939. Mt. Nebo Commandery No. 11, Hastings. Inspection.

October 18, 1939. Mt. Lebanon Commandery No. 6, Grand Island. Inspection.

October 23, 1939. Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S. Dinner and meeting, honoring the Grand Chapter Officers and Grand Master.

October 31, 1939. Geneva Chapter No. 180, O. E. S. Dinner and meeting, honoring the Grand Chapter Officers and Grand Master.

November 23, 1939. Grand Island Bethel, Job's Daughters. Dinner and party, honoring Dads. Address by Grand Master.

November 7, 1939. Aurora Chapter No. 93, O. E. S. Meeting honoring Grand Officers. Dinner guest of Sister Ruby Coggins, Past Grand Matron, preceding meeting.

November 14, 1939. Gauge Lodge No. 208, Arcadia, Nebraska. Annual dinner and program honoring widows of Masons with wives and members of the Eastern Star, also as guests.

November 15-16, 1939. Scottish Rite Reunion, Hastings.

November 20, 1939. Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S. Supper and social evening, husbands as guests.

November 23, 1939. Tehama Shrine Ceremonial. Also dinner and Shrine Circus.

November 29, 1939. Royal and Select Masters of Hastings Council No. 8. Initiation.

December 2, 1939. K. C. C. H. meeting in Lincoln.

December 5, 1939. Royal and Select Masters of York Rite in Omaha.

December 6, 1939. Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Omaha. Annual meeting Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

January 15, 1940. Andrew Chapter No. 41, O. E. S., Grand Island. Installation of officers.

January 29, 1940. Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S., Hastings. My wife retiring as Worthy Matron, and I was installed as Sentinel.

February 2, 1940. Tehama Shrine, Hastings. Installation of officers.

March 1, 1940. Mt. Lebanon Commandery No. 6, Grand Island. Grand Commander William T. Albrecht present.

March 3, 1940. Scottish Rite "Relief and Educational Association," Lincoln.

March 11, 1940. Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

March 14, 1940. Mt. Shiloh Commandery No. 25, Broken Bow. Sir Knights and Ladies dinner and entertainment.

March 29, 1940. Square and Compass Club, Omaha, Nebraska. Lunch.

April 1, 1940. Adah Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., Auburn, Nebraska, honoring Worthy Grand Matron, Worthy Grand Patron and Grand Master of Masons.

April 5, 1940. Spring Party. Dinner Dance, honoring Imperial Potentate, A. A. O. N. M. S.

April 10, 1940. Hiram Club, Lincoln. Luncheon.

April 16, 1940. National Sojourners, Omaha. Honorary Membership. Impressive ceremony.

April 18, 1940. Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

April 23, 24, 1940. Scottish Rite Reunion, Hastings, Nebraska.

April 25, 1940. Scottish Rite Reunion, Omaha. Honorable Frank C. Patton, 33^o, Grand Prior of Supreme Council, and Sovereign Inspector General in Nebraska, was also a guest. An outstanding address was given by Brother George W. Rosenlof, 32^o, speaker of the evening.

May 13, 1940. Acacia Chapter No. 39, O. E. S. Stated meeting.

May 14, 1940. Grand Chapter O. E. S. Lincoln.

May 29, 1940. Andrew Chapter No. 41, Grand Island. Reception, Worthy Grand Patron.

DECISIONS

I have answered many questions regarding Masonry that were well covered by our law or previous decisions, so do not feel it is necessary to list them here in detail.

1. I held that any book or paper containing the secret work of Masonry whether typewritten, longhand, or any other form and only containing a letter or character for a word, and supposed to be known only to the holder of same, was unlawful. It is not for us to judge another's intelligence as to whether such keys, ciphers, or whatever they may be called, can be read by others. Legibility even to the holder of same, is sufficient to make them unlawful if they contain the Nebraska Masonic ritual even close to its correct form.

Nebraska Masonry, it seemed to me, was plain regarding any type of written code containing our work, and books thought to be legible to the holder of same only were demanded in one city from Brothers and destroyed, but upon surrendering of said books I did not bring charges under Section 148-M of our law deeming the Brothers had gained a wrong impression and were willing to stand corrected.

2. June 10, 1939. I held that John W. Farrand be credited as Master's proxy at Grand Lodge for Eminence No. 223, of Giltner, Nebraska. Brother Farrand being present, a member of said lodge, and not registered.

3. June 10, 1939. I approved reinstating Brother William H. Field in Globe Lodge No. 113, Madison, and held that he had been suspended through error and illegally. More money was due this Brother for flowers than the amount of his dues and it was supposed to have been credited against same.

4. October 5, 1939. In response to action taken by Hartington Lodge No. 155, regarding reduction of fees and dues, I held their action was unlawful and illegal and declared it null and void as the motion had not lain over until the next regular meeting. However, I approved fee reduction for a candidate upon whom they had conferred two degrees, he being an innocent party in this case.

5. November 17, 1939. Approved action of York Lodge No. 56, York, in dropping name of petitioner from books, as party had taken sick immediately after petitioning and needed money so his check was not cashable and Committee had never reported on petition.

6. November 29, 1939. I held that amendment to By-Laws of Cedar River Lodge No. 89, Fullerton, in changing dues was null and void until it had lain over and been balloted on at a later meeting.

7. December 11, 1939. Arrested Jewel of Junior Warden of Wallace Lodge No. 279, Wallace, Nebraska. This Brother having entered into the liquor business, he conceded the arrest of his Jewel without my calling on him. Charges were entered after his term of office expired and the Trial Commission held hearing on March 30, 1940 and ordered indefinite suspension. Record of case is on file in Grand Secretary's Office.

8. January 8, 1940. To inquiry of John Stevens, Beaver City Lodge No. 93, Beaver City, I held that, "It is necessary for a candidate to have one year's residence in the Jurisdiction before petitioning for membership. It cannot be waived by jurisdiction from whence he came." Based on decision No. 13 of M. W. William A. Robertson, 1938.

9. February 1, 1940. To inquiry presented to Grand Secretary as to use of Post Cards for sending notices of dues. I held that Post Cards could not be used for that purpose, believing it was also contrary to Postal regulations.

10. March 5, 1940. To the request of Lotus Lodge No. 289, Ravenna, that they be permitted to meet in a different hall to confer work on one evening in order to accommodate visitors. I granted this permission as this hall met the requirements having formerly been used by this lodge, but generally I question the advisability of the conferring of degrees in different halls.

11. March 25, 1940. Regarding the amendment of College View Lodge No. 320, Lincoln, to discount dues if paid before a certain date. I declined to approve such an amendment, based on previous ruling. However, I believe a slight discount before a certain date might assist in dues collections and it might be advisable for this Grand Lodge to approve such action.

12. March 27, 1940. To the inquiry of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, as to the eligibility of a member for Scottish Rite May 7, 1940 who became a Master Mason May 23, 1939. I held that a Master Mason cannot become a member of Scottish Rite until one year has elapsed.

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS

13. January 29, 1940. To an inquiry from Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, Lincoln, as to the eligibility of an applicant who has the third and fourth finger of right hand missing and the second finger to the first joint, I held, according to previous decisions, applicant could not be made a Mason.

14. March 25, 1940. To the request of College View Lodge No. 320, Lincoln, as to the possibility of receiving the petition of a man who had lost his right foot several years ago, I held according to previous decisions, applicant could not be made a Mason.

15. April 25, 1940. To the question of the Master of an Omaha Lodge regarding taking the petition of a man with one leg shorter than the other, due to spinal meningitis years ago, and being informed he could comply with our requirements, I instructed the lodge it would be all right to take his petition. (Based on decision No. 9 of M.'W.'William A. Robertson, 1938.)

These physical disqualifications have been listed here together as I notice this is an item commented on by many of our recent Grand Masters, so I believe this is a matter deserving of considerable study as few Grand Jurisdictions are as strict as Nebraska. When we see capable, bright, and intelligent men being deprived the privileges of Masonry through some slight physical defect or accident, and men who are not likely to become charges on the Fraternity, one wonders if we are as considerate of our fellow man as we should be, as many of these men are the finest kind of material. One Grand Master states he felt a cork leg

was a whole lot better than a cork head. Men becoming Masons around the age of fifty and after, are more likely to become charges than those with slight physical defects. See recommendation No. 7.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. I recommend the appointment of a Service Committee by the Grand Master, consisting of three members whose terms shall consist of one, two, and three years respectively, and beginning next year each appointment for a three year term.

This committee to be advisory to the Grand Master similar to our Committee on Reinstatements or Temple Building Advisory Committee, which I have found render a real service to the Grand Master and are also of exceptional value through their experience.

Such Service Committee to keep in touch and assist in figuring out ways and means under direction of the Grand Master, for creating greater Lodge activity and particularly for weak or troubled lodges.

Part of a Grand Master's year is over before he becomes familiar with some of these problems; and circumstances and abilities are so different in each lodge. With changing conditions in Nebraska, we are bound to have these problems for some time, and they require watching, experience, and study beyond the time a Grand Master can give them.

2. Our present method of Trial by Commission is very satisfactory but it can be improved in one respect to simplify our procedure and quiet outside concern as well as assist the Grand Master in his strenuous duties.

I recommend the addition to Section 166 of our law providing that the Grand Master shall at the beginning of his term, appoint an Annual Trial Commission consisting of at least five members. When defendant pleads guilty in writing and waives trial, such plea together with the charges, shall be referred to at least three members of such Annual Trial Commission who shall determine the penalty.

In a big majority of our cases, the defendant pleads guilty and the method recommended would eliminate securing many Trial Commissions and these Commissions making arrangements and traveling for a hearing at which defendant is frequently not present or represented.

3. I recommend the printing of a supplement to the Grand Masters' Opinions which were printed up to and including 1928. Frequent reference to these decisions makes it advisable that they be grouped together and retained in the fine way they have been up to the edition of 1928.

4. I recommend that we strike from Section 148 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, all of paragraph "O". This would eliminate the one year requirement before a Mason could petition for the York or Scottish Rite degrees and in view of present day conditions, I believe these cooperating bodies are entitled to this consideration.

5. I recommend that while Nebraska Masonry does not sponsor DeMolay, Job's Daughters, Order of Rainbow, etc., they are permitted to meet in our Masonic Halls and should be subject to the same restrictions regarding Sunday meetings and other activities that apply to Masonic lodges meeting in said buildings.

6. I recommend that DeMolay Chapters meeting in a Masonic Hall cannot be sponsored by non-Masons.

7. I recommend the appointment of two members of the Jurisprudence Committee to decide with the Grand Master on candidates eligible for Masonry with slight physical defects that do not interfere with their earning a living or where physical defects are supplied by artificial means. They, to have power to approve such petitions for initiation, subject to the proper ballot by the Lodge.

8. I recommend that One Dollar (\$1.00) from the fees of each Master Mason's degree be paid to the Grand Secretary with the annual returns; said money to go toward our quota for the George Washington Masonic Memorial together with the \$500.00 per year pledged by this Grand Lodge at its last session.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM LAST YEAR

In accordance with the approved recommendations of M.'W.'.Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master:—

No. 1. We purchased a set of Grand Lodge Officers' aprons which we trust meets with your approval.

No. 7. Regarding the Lodges in this Jurisdiction reported as having serious financial difficulties and making very little progress. As recommended, this matter was given considerable attention and I am glad to report surprising progress has been made in getting lodges on a current basis and the cooperation of many lodges is greatly appreciated. This will be reported more in detail by the Grand Secretary, and certain lodges referred to the Finance Committee and incoming Grand Master for a little further action which seems unnecessary to mention here in detail.

HUNTLEY LODGE NO. 270

As recommended by the committee on Charters and Dispensations and approved by this Grand Lodge last year, I took up the Charter of Huntley Lodge No. 270, at Huntley, Nebraska, on July 10, 1939, and all Books, Records and Papers pertaining to this lodge, have been turned over to the Grand Secretary's office. Settlement has been made with most of the Brothers, demits obtained and placed in other lodges. The roof had been off most of the building for some time, so what furniture was left had little value. I am glad to report that many of these Brothers are again enjoying the fraternal bond of Masonry by belonging elsewhere and participating in lodge meetings of which they had been so long deprived.

CHARTERS

Have signed a number of photostatic copies of Charters for lodges. Am glad to know so many lodges are using this method of having a copy of their Charter to use, and yet preserving their old Charter which could never be replaced if burnt or destroyed.

PROCLAMATION

BE IT KNOWN, that conditions as to membership, jurisdiction and revenue have changed to such an extent that Parallel Lodge No. 152 A.F.&A.M. of Liberty, Nebraska cannot continue to function properly and as Barneston Lodge No. 165 A.F.&A.M. did on December 5, 1939 vote to accept a consolidation with said lodge and;

Parallel Lodge No. 152 A.F.&A.M. of Liberty, Nebraska did on December 7, 1939 vote to consolidate with Barneston Lodge No. 165 at Barneston, Nebraska, all of which action was taken after due notice had been sent to the members of both lodges, as provided in Section 46-B, Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska,

THEREFORE, in view of this action by both lodges and deeming it for the good and best interests of Masonry and all Brothers concerned, I hereby declare Parallel Lodge No. 152 of Liberty, Nebraska, consolidated with Barneston Lodge No. 165 at Barneston, Nebraska, and to be known as Barneston Lodge No. 165.

This consolidation to take place on January 2, 1940 and the members of Parallel Lodge No. 152 to be known as members of Barneston Lodge No. 165 on and after said date and I further direct that W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian go to Liberty, Nebraska and see that the effects, books, furniture and equipment are transferred to Barneston, Nebraska and the necessary part thereof to the Grand Secretary's Office in Omaha, Nebraska.

Given at Hastings, Nebraska this 11th day of December, 1939.

WILLIAM J. BRECKENRIDGE,

Grand Master.

FIELD MAN FOR FARMS

After two years observation, I am convinced that the work of Brother Robert M. Herre, in looking after our farms and farm mortgages under control of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, has been an economical procedure and very much worthwhile in the service to our farms. Eventually, I believe we will profit greatly by this method.

CONCLUSION

To M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, a grand friend and a grand man, I extend my most sincere thanks and appreciation for your assistance.

Being so thoroughly familiar with the details of Nebraska Grand Lodge, your wealth of knowledge and unusual business ability is most helpful to a Grand Master.

This has been an especially trying year for you. We realize that your concern for Mrs. Smith in her serious illness, would naturally make your work as Grand Secretary, seem burdensome, but through it all you neglected nothing, and I appreciate the effort you made. We rejoice with you that your good wife is making rapid progress toward complete recovery.

Nebraska Grand Lodge may rest assured that our Lewis E. Smith is a valuable asset, and a truly Grand Secretary.

To W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, I extend my thanks for your arduous labor.

The welfare of our subordinate lodges is in good hands. It is impossible to visit each lodge, but each lodge has access to at least one of the many Central Schools conducted by Brother Savage, and an opportunity to become and remain proficient, as a lodge or as individuals.

I appreciate your assistance and cooperation in our common desire to promote interest and proficiency in Masonry in Nebraska.

You have been not only the friend and counsellor of Masonic Lodges in Nebraska, but you have been a true friend to me.

To the Grand Officers, I proffer my sincere thanks for your faithfulness in performing your respective duties.

Your brotherly cooperation and your attendance at special Communications have helped to make my year a happy one.

To all Committees, I say "thank you" for your promptness and willingness in the performance of your duties. Your work is not so much in evidence, but throughout the year and at this Grand Lodge Communication, you are the silent helpers who keep in action all phases of Nebraska Masonry.

To all Brothers in Nebraska Grand Jurisdiction, I want to express my thanks for permitting me to serve you as Grand Master.

While the problems were many and the work arduous at times, it has been a year of delightful associations.

Let us all uphold our Venerable Order; let us labor in behalf of Masonry; let us build an order that will ever withstand the ravages of time.

"I watched them tearing a building down,
A gang of men in a busy town,
With a ho-heave-ho and a lusty yell
They swung a beam, and the side wall fell.
I asked the foreman, 'Are these men skilled,
The men you would hire, if you had to build'?"

He gave a laugh and said, 'No, indeed,
Just common labor is all I need,
I can easily wreck in a day or two,
What Builders have taken a year to do.'
I thought to myself as I went my way,
Which of those roles have I tried to play?
Am I a builder who works with care,
Measuring life by the rule and square?
Am I shaping my deeds to a well made plan,
Patiently doing the best I can?
Or am I a wrecker, who walks the town
Content with the labor of tearing down?"

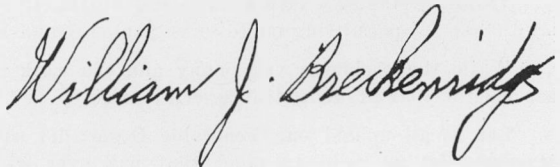
In an era when Masonry is being defiled, Masons persecuted and even executed by the hand of Dictatorships, let us enjoy the privilege that is ours, and show our appreciation by laboring untiringly in building Masonry in Nebraska, and building "Masonry in the hearts of Men and Nations".

While our membership shows a slight loss again this year it is less than any year since we have been showing a decrease. However, the number of the degrees conferred has steadily been increasing for the past five years, so I doubt not that before long our number will again be showing gains particularly if each lodge membership committee will do its part in reclaiming members.

You have conferred on me the greatest honor a Mason can receive and I want to sincerely thank you. It has been my privilege to meet some of the finest men in Nebraska among Masons and I trust I may yet be of some service to Masonry in order to show in a small way my appreciation for the opportunity that has been mine.

May we ever be guided by that Great Light in Masonry in all our transactions and may the blessing of Him in whom we all trust be upon each of us.

Fraternally submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William J. Breckinridge". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the text "Fraternally submitted,".

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:

Each year, for the past seven years, I have tried to give a brief outline of conditions. This year, suffice to say, our loss is the smallest, and the collection of Grand Lodge dues has been the best of any year during that period.

SPEAKING OF RECORDS

On January 20, I attended the installation of officers of Wayne Lodge No. 120, Wayne, at which time Brother J. Murray Cherry retired as Secretary of the Lodge, after 35½ years of continuous service. Following the installation, a reception for Brother Cherry was held, at which time he was presented with a beautiful Morris chair, in which he can sit in the lodge room and be comfortable. A large number of Brethren were present, and I feel sure that each one present was deeply impressed by the proceedings. It was the most delightful, spontaneous pouring out of affection of a group of men for one of their Brethren, that I have ever seen any place. This inspirational meeting caused me to wonder about some of our other Secretaries, and I find the following Brethren have had long terms of service:

Brother Irving S. Walker was appointed Secretary of Kimball Lodge No. 294, Kimball, on June 21, 1915, was elected Secretary at the time the Lodge was chartered in July, 1916, and has served continuously since that date. Brother Walker will have served as Secretary of Kimball Lodge No. 294, for 25 years, on June 21, 1940.

Brother Arthur G. Humphrey was elected Secretary of Mullen Lodge No. 282, Mullen, in June 1915, and has served continuously for a period of 25 years.

Brother Luke M. Bates was elected Secretary of Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192, Valentine, in 1915, and has served continuously for a period of 25 years.

Brother Henry Lausen was elected Secretary of Wood Lake Lodge No. 221, Wood Lake, in 1910, and has served continuously for a period of 30 years.

Brother J. Frank Snethen was elected Secretary of Humboldt Lodge No. 40, Humboldt, in 1907, and has served continuously for a period of 33 years.

Brother James H. Bryant was first elected Secretary of Gavel Lodge No. 199, Carleton, in June, 1897. He has not served continuously, but he has served this Lodge, at different periods, for 33 years, his last period of service being for the last 9 years.

Brother George H. Haase has been Secretary of Magnolia Lodge No. 220, Emerson, for 38 years. He was first installed as Secretary on June 24, 1898, and has served continuously since that date, excepting the

period when he served as Junior and Senior Warden, and two years as Master of the Lodge.

Brother Leslie Neubauer, who retired as Secretary of Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, Sidney, in January, 1940, was first installed Secretary of that Lodge in 1896, and while not serving continuously, he had served as Secretary for 40½ years.

Now, I want to pay tribute to one of our very dear Brethren who left us on April 28, 1940. Brother Almon C. DePue was installed as Secretary of Trestle Board Lodge No. 162, Brock, in June, 1892, and served in that office continuously until the date of his death, a period of almost 48 years. Brother DePue, in addition to this, had served as Secretary of New Salem Lodge No. 270, of Missouri, for a period of 12 years, before affiliating with our Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.

To all of these Brethren, also, I want to pay my tribute of affection. I know each of them personally, know the sacrifices which they have made, and the care they have given to have the records of the Lodges in fine condition. Many of the Lodges do not appreciate what they owe such stalwarts as these Brethren. Space does not permit me to enumerate the accomplishments of these loyal craftsmen, and what they have done for their Lodges. I want to emphasize what I have said before, that the continuing success of every Lodge rests largely upon the shoulders of its Secretary.

Owing to the tremendous pressure of business this last year, I have been unable to search the records thoroughly, and there may be other Brethren who deserve to be mentioned in this list of those who have served 25 or more years as Secretaries of their Lodges. If any of our Lodges have a Brother who can qualify, please notify me, so that I can check the record and give him due credit next year.

RETURNS

Last year on page 310 of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, in my report under this same heading, I made a synopsis of the entire situation. This year, I want to bring the record up to date.

For 1938, there were 21 Lodges owing \$2,000.51. Of this number, 19 Lodges have paid in full. Two Lodges owe \$277.00, which I believe will be paid.

For 1939, 15 Lodges could not pay their Grand Lodge dues in full. Of this number, 7 Lodges have paid no part of their Grand Lodge dues, and 8 Lodges have paid a portion of the amount due. The balance due amounts to \$1,112.85, but we have approximately \$900.00 less outstanding warrants than we have had in any year since we permitted the Lodges to make such settlements.

All of these warrants will be paid by early fall, with the exception of the two Lodges that owe for 1938. These two Lodges will probably have to carry these amounts over for another year.



BROTHER ALMON C. DEPUE

TRESTLE BOARD LODGE NO. 162, BROCK, NEBRASKA

*Secretary of the Lodge continuously from June 24, 1892,
to date of death, April 28, 1940.*



RELIEF NOTES

Every borrower from the Relief Account who lives in Nebraska, has been contacted this year, with the exception of one Brother. Quite a large number of these Brethren have removed from the state, and several of them have been suspended. We are using every effort, but it is going to take time to get the matter worked out. Over a period of years, I believe, we are going to collect many of these notes. The collections this year amounted to \$510.00. One payment has been received since the books were closed.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

Following the instructions of the Grand Master, the consolidation of Parallel Lodge No. 152, Liberty, with Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston, was consummated as of January 2, 1940.

Returns for Parallel Lodge No. 152 were made by the Secretary of the Lodge, as of December 31, 1939. All cards and records were transferred from Parallel Lodge No. 152 to Barneston Lodge No. 165. The charter of Parallel Lodge No. 152 has been cancelled, and placed among the records in the vault in the Grand Secretary's office.

HUNTLEY LODGE No. 270

The Grand Lodge having revoked the charter of Huntley Lodge No. 270, the Grand Master very kindly gathered up the records and sent them to this office. Upon careful checking, we found 28 members on the rolls in good standing. Of this number, the dues of three members were paid in full. Of the 25 remaining, the amount of dues owing, ran from \$10.00 to \$40.00.

On account of all the conditions surrounding this Lodge, and the territory in which it was located, the Grand Master instructed me to notify these Brethren that if they would pay \$5.00 each, Grand Lodge demits would be issued to them. Thirteen Brethren paid \$5.00 each, and the dues of three Brethren were remitted, and demits issued without cost, for good and sufficient reasons, under instructions of the Grand Master. This made a total of 19 demits issued, leaving 9 Brethren who have not applied for demits. These Brethren were first notified on September 15, 1939. A second notice was sent on February 15, 1940. On May 4, 1940, these 9 Brethren were summoned to appear before the Grievance Committee of the Grand Lodge, and show cause why they should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, in accordance with Section 68, Chapter IX, page 40, by-laws of the Grand Lodge. The Secretary of Huntley Lodge could not furnish the addresses of several of the Brethren. We have found all of them, after a great deal of investigation, with the exception of one Brother, whom we have been unable to locate. The Grand Master sent to this office \$21.00 which he had received from the Secretary of the Lodge. Thirteen brethren paid \$5.00 each, a total of \$65.00 making the total received \$86.00. \$58.40 was paid for the 1938 Grand Lodge dues, leaving a balance of \$27.60 in the Exchange Account of the

Grand Lodge, to the credit of Huntley Lodge No. 270, which will be transferred to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge following this session of the Grand Lodge, as some of the Brethren may yet conclude to pay for a demit, and all of the funds should be transferred at one time.

GRIEVANCES

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

Petitions for restoration have been received from six Brethren, all apparently in proper form, and have been referred to the Committee on Grievances. One petition for restoration of a former member of Composite Lodge No. 81, which was considered by the Committee on Grievances last year, and laid over until this Annual Communication, has again been presented to the Committee.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the year, 71 Fifty Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them, twenty more than were presented the previous year.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Brother Robert M. Herre, Farm Manager, will make a detailed report of his activities during the year, to the Committee on Finance. One farm has been added to our list.

271 acres in Boyd County, Nebraska, (Loan No. 268, O.E.F., \$3,900.00) were deeded to The Nebraska Masonic Home. There was very little delinquent interest, and only half a year's taxes unpaid. We tried to persuade the borrower to carry on, but we did not succeed in doing so. Under the instructions of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, the deed was accepted, and the mortgage released.

The collection of interest, and management of our farms requires constant supervision and effort. With the exception of two loans, we have practically no past due interest on any of our farm mortgages. We are trying to work out a sale of these farms, and have hopes that this may be accomplished by early fall, provided the growing season is all that we hope for.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

1938-1939

Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 5,585.24
Collected from Lodges (warrants on hand)	1,589.61
Cash received from 2 Lodges, which did not send in warrants..	133.90
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand and received	\$ 7,308.75

Credit

Maintenance Fund	\$	7,308.75
Total	\$	7,308.75

May 10, 1939, Warrants on hand	\$	1,866.61
Two Lodges owing, no warrants sent in		133.90
Total	\$	2,000.51

Cash collected from warrants paid	\$	1,589.61
Cash collected from 2 Lodges which did not send in warrants	133.90	1,723.51

1938 warrants on hand, unpaid (2 Lodges)	\$	277.00
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At the Grand Master's direction, \$277.00 has been charged off. Warrants on hand in this office, but not carried as an asset.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

1939-1940

Debit

Received from 31,708 members, at \$2.00 each	\$	63,416.00
Received from supplies sold to Lodges		1,350.46
Received from premium Surety bonds, on Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges		621.50
Received from 685 initiations, at \$10.00 each		6,850.00
Received from 1 old initiation, at \$5.00		5.00
Received from 17 affiliations, at \$10.00 each		170.00
Total	\$	72,412.96

Credit

Paid, The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$	28,537.20
Transferred to Supply Account		1,350.46
Transferred to Maintenance Account		8,000.00
Transferred to Surety Bond Account		621.50
Transferred to General Fund		24,040.20
Transferred to Relief Fund		8,224.10
Total cash paid and transferred	\$	70,773.46
Due from Lodges, warrants on hand		1,112.85
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand		526.65
Total	\$	72,412.96

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 24,811.47
Unexpended balance, Trial Commissions	117.13
Unexpended balance, other Committees	64.17
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee	595.88
Unexpended balance, Grand Secretary's traveling expense....	2.44
Unexpended balance, Grand Master's expense	289.56
Refund premium, Workmen's Compensation	1.46
Over payment on Pay-roll	80.76
Building & Improvement Fund, Special appropriation	1,500.00
Dividend, State Bank of Omaha	4.46
Special Dispensations	40.00
Received from Special Account, 1939-1940 per capita tax	24,040.20
Total	\$ 51,547.53

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash credit

Pay-roll, session 1939	\$ 4,535.26
Grand Tyler, session 1939	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1939	10.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire	2,390.00
Expense, William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master.....	2,000.00
Expense, Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian	1,400.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions....	500.00
Expense, Trial Commissions	100.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for.....	100.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	650.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	600.00
Grand Secretary's traveling expense	500.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain	100.00
Grand Lodge exchange account	200.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary	3,600.00
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian	3,000.00
Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus	1,200.00
Rent, July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940	1,000.00
Grand Lodge dinner, 1939	200.00
Audit, Grand Lodge books	100.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests, and expense Grand Lodge session	161.60
List of Regular Lodges	15.00
To cover overdraft, Grand Officer's expense account.....	17.21
To cover overdraft, Grand Chaplain's expense	26.09
To cover overdraft, Grand Custodian's expense	4.29
Special Dispensation fees returned to 5 Lodges	50.00

Premium, Workmen's Compensation, 1939-1940.....	45.26
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings.....	50.00
Bond for Grand Secretary, Committees and Employees.....	100.80
Masonic Relief Association of Omaha	300.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc.....	934.60
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1939	158.68
Public Address System, session 1939	15.00
Decorations for Grand Lodge session, 1939	10.00
Liability insurance for Grand Master's car	19.64
Furniture and fixtures, repairing 3 chairs in Grand Master's office and work room	45.50
Furniture and fixtures, linoleum for office table.....	7.11
Jewel for Past Grand Master, William J. Breckenridge.....	85.00
Aprons for Grand Officers, and carrier for Grand Master ...	200.00

Unassigned expense:

Flowers for funeral	\$ 5.00	
Finnish relief	50.00	
Book for library	25.00	
200 Pershing brochures	41.00	
750 copies correspondence report	72.55	193.55

Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:

Postage	324.29	
Incidental expense, not regular office expense (less \$161.60 entertaining Distinguished Guests)...	312.42	
Stationery and blanks.....	296.38	
Janitor	77.25	
Incidentals	196.51	
Telephone calls (less amount received from Grand Commandery and Grand Chapter)	236.82	
Telegrams	56.33	1,500.00

Total cash expended \$ 26,439.59

Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank, Omaha.... 25,107.94

Total \$ 51,547.53

TRIAL BALANCE—GRAND LODGE

May 10, 1940

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 1.00
Stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children	1.00
Inventory	\$ 25,710.94

Furniture and fixtures	1.00	
Grand Lodge Expense Account	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	25,107.94	
Maintenance Account		1,639.50
Grand Lodge Exchange Account	200.00	
Lodges, 1939	1,112.85	
Special Account, 1939-1940	526.65	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$27,350.44	\$ 27,350.44

INVENTORY

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 1.00	
Stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children		1.00
Furniture and fixtures	1.00	
Grand Lodge Expense Account	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	25,107.94	
Grand Lodge Exchange Account	200.00	
Lodges, 1939	1,112.85	
Special Account, 1939-1940	526.65	\$ 27,350.44

LIABILITIES

Maintenance Account, 1939	\$ 1,639.50	\$ 1,639.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets as shown by the ledger		\$ 25,710.94

RELIEF FUND

May 10, 1940

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 8,148.89	
Received from Special Account, 1939-1940, per capita tax	8,224.10	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 16,372.99	

Cash Credit

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	\$ 8,148.89	
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand, Stock Yards National Bank, Omaha		8,224.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 16,372.99	

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 10, 1940

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 1,807.33	
Interest	1,588.38	
Payments on relief notes	510.00	

John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, payment on note	300.00
Securities paid	1,418.50
Profit on bonds sold	27.50

Total\$ 5,651.71

Cash Credit

Securities purchased	\$ 4,772.50
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	42.92
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	836.29

Total\$ 5,651.71

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND BONDS

Loan No.

8—Investors Telephone Co., 3%, par \$1,000, cost	\$ 942.03
16—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$2,000, cost	1,853.00
19—Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, par \$5,000, cost	4,987.50
22—American Rolling Mills Co., 4½% pfd., par \$1,000, cost...	955.39
27—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, 4%, par \$10,000, cost.....	9,250.00
28—Downey Water Bonds, 4%, par \$4,000, cost	4,000.00
33—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$3,000, cost	2,910.00
34—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$6,000, cost	5,559.00
36—Province of Manitoba, 5%, par \$3,000, cost	2,962.50
37—Rio Grande Valley Gas Co., 5%, par \$2,000, cost	1,810.00

Total cost of bonds\$ 35,229.42

Loan No. 32, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, 4% note

900.00

Total securities\$ 36,129.42

Cash on hand 836.29

May 10, 1940, total assets\$ 36,965.71

May 10, 1939, total assets 34,882.75

Increase in assets for the year\$ 2,082.96

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 10, 1940

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 1,194.50
Supplies sold to Lodges, 1939	1,350.46

Total\$ 2,544.96

Cash Credit

Paid for postage	\$ 110.00
Paid for supplies	1,095.95
Paid for 350 Pershing brochures, (not yet delivered)	122.50

Paid for express on supplies	4.06
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	1,212.45
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 2,544.96
May 10, 1939, Supplies on hand	\$ 2,876.67
May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	1,194.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 4,071.17
May 10, 1940, Supplies on hand	\$ 2,812.29
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	1,212.45
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 4,024.74
Loss for the year 1939-1940	\$ 46.43

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

May 10, 1940

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 10,466.64
Interest	9,521.50
Profit on bonds sold	1,380.24
Securities paid or sold	33,542.65
Received from past due Grand Lodge dues	439.15
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand and received during the year.....	\$ 55,350.18

Cash Credit

Securities purchased	\$ 49,270.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased	539.73
Special appropriation for cemetery lot at The Nebraska Masonic Home	1,000.00
Special appropriation, General Fund	1,500.00
Special appropriation, the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association	500.00
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	2,540.45
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 55,350.18

TRIAL BALANCE

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 2,540.45	
Bonds at cost	170,224.23	172,764.68
	<hr/>	<hr/>

INVENTORY

Cash	\$ 2,540.45	
Bonds at cost	170,224.23	172,764.68

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND BONDS

No. 5—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par \$5,000, cost.....	\$ 5,000.00
No. 12—Investors Telephone Co., 3%, par \$2,000, cost.....	1,884.06
No. 13—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$1,000, cost....	970.00
No. 31—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$1,000, cost....	926.50
No. 34—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par \$3,000, cost.....	2,920.80
No. 38—Rio Grande Valley Gas Co., 5%, par \$10,000, cost....	9,325.00
No. 38½—Dominion Gas & Electric Co., 6½%, par \$10,000, cost.	8,661.92
No. 38¾—Seattle Gas Co., 5%, par \$10,000, cost	8,464.02
No. 40—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$9,000, cost ...	8,482.50
No. 43—Province of Saskatchewan, 4%, par \$5,000, cost	4,634.43
No. 44—Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, 5½%, par \$5,000, cost	4,925.00
No. 51—Homedale Highway District Refunding Bonds, 4½% par \$7,000, cost	6,930.00
No. 52—Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 5½%, par \$500.00, cost....	465.00
No. 59—National Gas & Electric Corporation, 5%, par \$25,000, cost	24,510.00
No. 60—Union Stock Yards Co., 4%, par \$10,000, cost.....	8,080.00
No. 61—Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par \$6,000, cost	6,000.00
No. 64—American Hair & Felt Co., 6%, pfd., par \$5,000, cost.	4,562.50
No. 67—General Machinery Corporation, 4½%, pfd., par \$5,000, cost	5,212.50
No. 69—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par \$5,000, cost	4,500.00
No. 70—Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, par \$5,000, cost.....	4,500.00
No. 71½—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par \$9,000, cost.....	8,370.00
No. 72—Province of Manitoba, 4½%, par \$10,000, cost.....	9,650.00
No. 73—Province of Manitoba, 4½%, par \$8,000, cost.....	7,440.00
No. 74—Province of Manitoba, 5%, par \$4,000, cost.....	3,950.00
No. 75—Rio Grande Valley Gas Co., 5%, par \$5,000, cost.....	4,400.00
No. 76—Rio Grande Valley Gas Co., 5%, par \$6,000, cost.....	5,460.00
No.77—Province of British Columbia, Agricultural Credit Commission Bonds, 4½%, par \$10,000, cost	10,000.00
Total cost of bonds.....	\$170,224.23

MAINTENANCE FUND

May 10, 1940

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 648.16
Securities sold, Loan No. 14	9,105.00
Profit on sale, Loan No. 14	45.00
Interest	1,138.31
Received from Special Account, 1938-1939	7,308.75
Received from Special Account, 1939-1940	8,000.00
Total	\$ 26,245.22

Cash Credit

Maintenance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.....	\$ 11,000.00
Securities purchased, Loan No. 17	7,000.00
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	8,245.22
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 26,245.22

MAINTENANCE FUND BONDS

May 10, 1940

Loan No.

9—Los Angeles Pacific Co., 4%, par \$6,000, cost	\$ 5,506.95
15—Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 4%, par \$1,000, cost	1,000.00
16—American States Utilities Corporation, 5½%, pfd., par \$4,050.00, cost	2,916.00
17—American States Utilities Corporation, 5½%, pfd., par \$10,000, cost	7,000.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of bonds	\$ 16,422.95
Cash on hand	8,245.22
Due from Grand Lodge, per capita tax, 1939	1,639.50
	<hr/>
Total assets May 10, 1940	\$ 26,307.67

SERVICE, ANNUITIES AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

May 10, 1940

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 445.27
Interest	95.65
Securities paid or sold	1,394.31
Profit on securities sold	105.69
Error, check No. 25	63.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 2,103.92

Cash Credit

Paid, Dr. David C. Hilton, annuity	\$ 125.00
Loan No. 6, purchased	1,600.00
Accrued interest on Loan No. 6	18.61
Error, check No. 25	63.00
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	297.31
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 2,103.92

TRIAL BALANCE

May 10, 1940

Cash on hand	\$ 297.31	
Gifts		\$ 2,500.00
Bills receivable	2,430.00	
Surplus		227.31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 2,727.31	\$ 2,727.31

INVENTORY

Cash	\$ 297.31
Bills receivable	2,430.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 2,727.31

SERVICE, ANNUITIES, AND GIFTS BONDS

May 10, 1940

Loan No.		
4—Elkhorn Valley Power Co., bond, 5½%, par \$1,000, cost.....	\$ 830.00	
6—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates bond, 4%, par \$2,000, cost...		1,600.00
		<hr/>
Total bonds at cost	\$ 2,430.00	

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

May 10, 1940

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 2,376.88
Interest	9,288.59
Profit on bonds sold	2,101.79
Securities paid and sold	38,868.14
Farm No. 1, cash receipts.....	13.50
Farm No. 2, cash receipts.....	15.13
Farm No. 4, cash receipts.....	72.13
Farm No. 5, cash receipts.....	38.04
Farm No. 6, cash receipts.....	332.08
Farm No. 7, cash receipts.....	305.76
Farm No. 8, cash receipts.....	131.20
Farm No. 9, cash receipts.....	40.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 53,583.24

Cash Credit

Farm No. 1, taxes	\$ 84.13
Farm No. 2, taxes and repairs	137.54
Farm No. 4, taxes	25.40
Farm No. 5, taxes and repairs	376.39
Farm No. 6, taxes and repairs	174.71
Farm No. 7, taxes	43.60
Farm No. 8, taxes and repairs	249.22

Farm No. 9, taxes	104.70
Securities purchased	44,506.75
Accrued interest on securities purchased	503.24
Half cost of field work	1,520.62
Exchange on checks	1.02
Educational work, Children's Home	900.00
Abstract examination, revenue stamp and supplies.....	21.78
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	4,934.14
Total	\$ 53,583.24

TRIAL BALANCE

May 10, 1940

Inventory		\$227,088.54
Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$ 4,934.14	
Farm No. 1.....	6,975.55	
Farm No. 2.....	5,409.46	
Farm No. 4.....	3,085.85	
Farm No. 5.....	6,397.23	
Farm No. 6.....	6,254.12	
Farm No. 7.....	3,450.23	
Farm No. 8.....	6,814.36	
Farm No. 9.....	3,964.70	
Bills receivable	179,802.90	
Total	\$227,088.54	\$227,088.54

INVENTORY

May 10, 1940

Cash	\$ 4,934.14
Farm No. 1.....	6,975.55
Farm No. 2.....	5,409.46
Farm No. 4.....	3,085.85
Farm No. 5.....	6,397.23
Farm No. 6.....	6,254.12
Farm No. 7.....	3,450.23
Farm No. 8.....	6,814.36
Farm No. 9.....	3,964.70
Bills receivable	179,802.90
Total assets, May 10, 1940.....	\$227,088.54
Total assets, May 10, 1939.....	229,388.20
Loss in assets for the year.....	2,299.66
Total bonds at cost	\$103,882.90

Farm mortgages	75,920.00
Total securities	\$179,802.90
Eight farms, at cost	42,351.50
Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	4,934.14
Total assets May 10, 1940.....	\$227,088.54

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND FARM LOANS

May 10, 1940

No.	Borrower	County	Rate	Amount
288—	Otto F. Dahms.....160 acres	Dixon	.....5 %	\$ 5,000.00
297—	Michael Foley	99 acres	Washington..5 %	6,920.00
327—	Harry T. DeBolt	56 acres	Douglas	5½% 1,200.00
351—	Wallace P. Dixon	80 acres	Burt	4½% 4,500.00
358—	Theodore A. Hennig	120 acres	Burt	4½% 4,000.00
367—	Alberic Matthys	60 acres	Douglas	5 % 1,300.00
388—	Julius Hirschmann	200 acres	Cedar	5 % 4,000.00
393—	Frank N. Smith	160 acres	Brown	5 % 1,600.00
402—	Jesse Saathoff	80 acres	Saunders	4 % 2,000.00
404—	Amile J. Bejot	144 acres	Brown	5 % 4,100.00
406—	William H. Miners	160 acres	Saunders	4 % 5,500.00
411—	Cornelius Colbenson	149 acres	Dixon	5½% 2,500.00
417—	Frans Hedell	40 acres	Madison	4½% 1,600.00
419—	Ernest J. Smith	197 acres	Dakota	5 % 9,400.00
422—	Myrta M. Goll	240 acres	Burt	4½% 4,000.00
426—	Bohumil Smaus	160 acres	Saunders	5 % 3,500.00
427—	Ruth S. Swanson	40 acres	Saunders	4 % 800.00
429—	John Styskal	80 acres	Saunders	4½% 3,000.00
430—	Levi Erickson	80 acres	Saunders	4½% 3,000.00
431—	Claus Kuehl	137 acres	Douglas	4½% 6,000.00
437—	Francis Mehrens	80 acres	Washington..4½%	2,000.00
Total				\$ 75,920.00

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND BONDS

May 10, 1940

No.		
318—	Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par \$1,000, cost.....	\$ 909.98
365—	Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$8,000, cost.....	7,412.00
373—	Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, par \$5,000, cost.....	5,000.00
375—	Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par \$3,000, cost.....	2,827.50
378—	Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, 5½%, par \$10,000, cost	9,679.94
386—	Seattle Gas Co., 5%, par \$5,000, cost	4,597.78

389—Homedale Highway District Refunding Bonds, 4½%, par \$8,000, cost	7,910.00
390—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, 4%, par \$6,000, cost....	5,830.59
399—New York Water Service Corporation, 5%, par \$5,000, cost	5,000.00
405—Seattle Gas Co., 5%, par \$3,000, cost	2,933.61
407—Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par \$2,000.00, cost	2,000.00
410—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par \$1,000, cost	930.00
412—Province of Manitoba, 4½%, par \$6,000, cost.....	5,388.00
413½—Province of Manitoba, 6%, par \$5,000, cost	4,900.00
416—Union Stock Yards Co., 4%, par \$5,000, cost.....	4,000.00
*418—Phillips Carey Manufacturing Co., 5%, pfd., par \$1,700, cost	1,538.50
420—Wood River Valley Irrigation District Refunding Bond, 6%, par \$1,500, cost	1,500.00
434—Seattle Gas Co., 5%, par \$5,000, cost	3,150.00
436—Texas Public Service, 5%, par \$8,000, cost.....	7,720.00
#439—Ashton, Idaho Water Bonds, 6%, par \$9,000, cost.....	6,570.00
442—County of Canyon, Idaho, Drainage District No. 3, Refunding Bonds, 4%, par \$2,500, cost	2,450.00
443—Seattle Gas Co., 5%, par \$5,000, cost	3,650.00
444—City of Vancouver, (Point Grey) British Columbia, 5%, par \$3,000, cost	2,985.00
445—City of Vancouver, British Columbia, 4½%, par \$2,000, cost	1,970.00
446—Colgate Palmolive Peet Co., 4½%, par \$3,000, cost.....	3,030.00
Total bonds at cost	\$103,882.90
*Cumulative interest passed.	
#Interest delinquent.	

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

May 10, 1940

Loan No. 326—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Bonds. No change from last year. Have charged this loan off to profit and loss. These will be held as non ledger assets until the reorganization is completed.

PAST DUE INTEREST

Loan No. 297—Past due interest to date is \$765.39, an increase of \$40.00 over last year. All crops raised on this farm were sold, taxes paid, and all of the balance was applied on the interest account. We again have a mortgage on all crops planted on this farm, for the year 1940.

Loan No. 430—Levi Erickson, due February 1, 1940, unpaid.\$ 135.00

Loan No. 431—Claus Kuehl, due May 1, 1940, unpaid..... 142.50

Total past due interest

No farms are in foreclosure.

The Grand Lodge has title to eight farms:

FARMS

- No. 1—Sandoe farm, containing 320 acres, in Boyd County, Nebraska.
- No. 2—Oliver farm, containing 160 acres, in Valley County, Nebraska.
- No. 4—Stevens farm, containing 40 acres, in Colfax County, Nebraska.
- No. 5—Weiler farm, containing 80 acres, in Otoe County, Nebraska.
- No. 6—Paulson farm, containing 154 acres, in Antelope County, Nebraska.
- No. 7—Kayl farm, containing 80 acres, in Dixon County, Nebraska.
- No. 8—Cople farm, containing 80 acres, in Thurston County, Nebraska.
- No. 9—Bergstrom farm, containing 271 acres, in Boyd County, Nebraska.

Loan No. 368—Now Farm No. 9. This borrower had taken the farm over last year, had paid part of the interest and first half of the taxes, but became discouraged and offered to deed the farm to the Grand Lodge. After consideration, the Trustees of The Nebraska Masonic Home decided to accept the deed. Amount of the loan was \$3,900, or about \$14.40 per acre. The farm was in need of some repairs, which have been completed, and the farm is rented to a very good, young farmer.

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

Cash Debit

May 10, 1940

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 1,201.53
Interest	5,897.11
Securities paid or sold	30,124.28
Profit on bonds sold	64.60
Profit and loss, received from farm (Loan No. 30)	103.16
Total	\$ 37,390.68

Cash Credit

Securities purchased	\$ 30,410.00
Profit and loss, Permanent Reserve Fund, to correct error, Loan No. 34	441.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased	243.70
Profit and loss, examination of abstracts	30.00
Profit and loss, supplies	5.00
Profit and loss, taxes paid on farm, (Loan No. 30)	21.61
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand	6,239.37
Total	\$ 37,390.68

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

TRIAL BALANCE

May 10, 1940

Securities on hand	\$120,368.13	
Inventory		\$116,781.10
Cash	6,239.37	
Bequests		9,826.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$126,607.50	\$126,607.50

INVENTORY

Securities on hand	\$120,368.13	
Cash on hand	6,239.37	126,607.50

LIABILITIES

Requests		9,826.40
		<u>\$116,781.10</u>
Add request account as it is only a book liability		9,826.40
		<u>9,826.40</u>
Total assets May 10, 1940	\$126,607.50	

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND BONDS

Loan No.

21—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par \$4,000, cost.....	\$	3,639.93
40—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par \$2,000, cost.....		1,947.20
48—American Rolling Mills Co., 4½%, pfd., par \$4,000, cost		3,821.53
57—Downey, Idaho Water Bonds, 4%, par \$1,000, cost....		1,000.00
58—Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 4%, par \$10,000, cost.		10,000.00
59—Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par \$5,500, cost		5,500.00
68—Province of Manitoba, 4½%, par \$5,000, cost.....		4,643.75
79—Canyon County Drainage District No. 3, 4%, par \$4,000, cost		3,960.00
82—Province of British Columbia, 6%, par \$10,000, cost....		10,000.00
		<u>44,512.41</u>
Total cost of bonds	\$	44,512.41

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Rate	Amount
9—Anna Prochnow	80 acres	Douglas	5 %.	\$ 5,800.00
10—Frank L. Frink	160 acres	Madison	5 %.	3,000.00
14—J. S. Joyce	160 acres	Knox	5 %.	1,300.00
28—Rosa Reese	80 acres	Douglas	5 %.	1,500.00
29—Otto Heiden	80 acres	Platte	4½%.	1,000.00
54—Anton G. Christensen..	80 acres	Platte	4½%.	3,000.00
64—James E. Bednar	160 acres	Gage	4½%.	3,500.00
67—Martin Swanson	200 acres	Saunders	4 %.	8,000.00
70—Louis J. Siekmann	160 acres	Hall	4½%.	4,500.00
71—John H. Smith	80 acres	Saunders	4 %.	2,500.00
72—Prudence Lodge No. 179	Masonic Temple, and lease...		5 %.	1,805.72
73—Josephine Johnson ...	160 acres	Saunders	4 %.	7,500.00
74—Henry G. Osterloh...	238 acres	Dodge	4 %.	7,000.00
75—Emma McCord	150 acres	Saunders	4 %.	7,000.00
76—Anton G. Christensen..	80 acres	Platte	4½%.	2,000.00

77—Edward Niebaum160 acres Washington4½%.	2,000.00
78—Henry Bleyhl101 acres Dodge4½%.	3,550.00
80—Albert A. Robbins80 acres Saunders4 %.	2,500.00
81—Mrs. Catherine O'Grady 240 acres Colfax5 %.	4,600.00
83—Edward NiebaumJoint with Loan No. 77.4½%.	2,000.00
84—Gustav Pelster160 acres Brown5 %.	1,800.00

Total	\$ 75,855.72
Farm mortgages	\$ 75,855.72
Bonds at cost	44,512.41
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Total securities	\$120,368.13

Delinquent interest:

Loan No. 9, balance September, 1938 coupon, \$100.00, and to March 1, 1940, total \$ 535.00

All other farm loan interest paid in full.

Loan No. 48, current interest is paid, and back interest being paid—unpaid \$2.12½ per share.

Loan No. 30—Gilbert E. Sandritter, \$1,200, on 80 acres of land in Washington County, Kansas, is carried as a non-ledger asset. Last year charge was \$1,254.54, is reduced this year to \$1,172.99, a reduction in cost of \$81.55.

SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

Cash Debit

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand	\$ 1,272.71
Received from St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Co.	190.00
Received from St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Co., return premium, Chapters	3.15
Received from premium on bonds, from Lodges.	621.50
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Total	\$ 2,087.36

Cash Credit

Paid, premium, Schedule bonds, for Lodges	553.95
Paid, premium, Schedule bond, for a Chapter.	1.80
Paid, premium, increase for Lodge No. 210.	4.30
Paid, half expense audit books of Lodge	190.00
Paid, Grand Lodge, (Building & Improvement Fund) for loss.	36.00
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand, First National Bank, Omaha.	1,301.31
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Total	\$ 2,087.36

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, RECEIVED
SINCE LAST LIST WAS PUBLISHED IN GRAND LODGE
PROCEEDINGS, 1939

May 10, 1939, Cash on hand.....	\$	44.27
February 8, 1940, Building and Improvement Fund, Special Appropriation, Grand Lodge		500.00
Total cash on hand and received.....	\$	544.27
Paid to J. Claude Keiper, Secretary-Treasurer.....		540.00
May 10, 1940, Cash on hand, United States National Bank, Savings Department	\$	4.27

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, cash	\$	25,107.94
Relief Fund, cash		8,224.10
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash		836.29
Permanent Reserve Fund, securities		36,129.42
Building and Improvement Fund, cash		2,540.45
Building and Improvement Fund, bonds		170,224.23
Maintenance Fund, cash		8,245.22
Maintenance Fund, bonds		16,422.95
Supply Account, cash		1,212.45
Service, Annuities and Gifts, cash		297.31
Service, Annuities and Gifts, bonds		2,430.00
Orphans' Educational Fund, cash		4,934.14
Orphans' Educational Fund, securities		179,802.90
Orphans' Educational Fund, 8 farms		42,351.50
Children's Home Endowment Fund, cash		6,239.37
Children's Home Endowment Fund, securities		120,368.13
Grand Lodge Expense Account, cash		400.00
Surety Bond Account, cash		1,301.31
Grand Lodge Exchange Account, cash		200.00
Due from Lodges, 1939		1,112.85
Special Account, 1939-1940, cash		526.65
Total	\$	628,907.21

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 329, PROCEEDINGS 1939

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Lodge	Number
		Master Mason's	Degree		
738—	William Gold	May 9, 1889	9, 1889	Lancaster	No. 54
739—	William Porter	April 12, 1889	12, 1889	Lancaster	No. 54
740—	Charles A. Tucker	Oct. 12, 1889	12, 1889	Lancaster	No. 54
741—	Owen W. Barnes	July 8, 1889	8, 1889	Geo. Wash- ington	No. 250
742—	Badge sent to North Carolina.				
743—	Daniel J. Fink	July 31, 1889	31, 1889	Jachin	No. 146
744—	John W. Farrand	Nov. 22, 1888	22, 1888	Eminence	No. 223
745—	Sherman J. Jones	Aug. 30, 1887	30, 1887	Cambridge	No. 150
746—	William P. Bennett	Apr. 30, 1886	30, 1886	Cambridge	No. 150
747—	Edward Elverud	Mar. 8, 1887	8, 1887	Cambridge	No. 150
748—	Charles Barber	Apr. 23, 1888	23, 1888	Cambridge	No. 150
749—	William H. McDonald	June 21, 1889	21, 1889	Platte Valley	No. 32
750—	William H. Gardner	July 20, 1889	20, 1889	Tecumseh	No. 17
751—	John D. Tallmadge	Feb. 21, 1888	21, 1888	Platte Valley	No. 32
752—	Arthur McNamara	June 18, 1889	18, 1889	Platte Valley	No. 32
753—	James A. Edwards	July 7, 1880	7, 1880	Platte Valley	No. 32
754—	George H. Thorley	Sept. 7, 1889	7, 1889	Silver Cord	No. 224
755—	William Berry	Mar. 11, 1888	11, 1888	Geo. Wash- ington	No. 250
756—	Charles J. Hibben	July 23, 1889	23, 1889	Mosaic	No. 55
757—	Horace H. Judd	Nov. 24, 1887	24, 1887	Composite	No. 81
758—	George Willetts	July 19, 1889	19, 1889	McCook	No. 135
759—	Walter J. Slate	Oct. 23, 1889	23, 1889	Bee Hive	No. 184
760—	John M. Hanna	Oct. 12, 1889	12, 1889	Seneca	No. 284
761—	Rollin S. Rising	Oct. 12, 1889	12, 1889	Silver Cord	No. 224
762—	James H. Adams	June 13, 1889	13, 1889	Capitol	No. 3
763—	William B. Frymire	Nov. 7, 1889	7, 1889	Bloomfield	No. 218
764—	Norris E. Pender	May 8, 1889	8, 1889	Mosaic	No. 55
765—	David C. Gideon	Mar. 16, 1889	16, 1889	Doniphan	No. 86
766—	William Van Buren	May 23, 1889	23, 1889	St. Johns	No. 25
767—	Charles E. Allen	Nov. 22, 1889	22, 1889	Meridian	No. 188
768—	William McCraith	Nov. 27, 1889	27, 1889	Bee Hive	No. 184
769—	George F. Randall	Nov. 26, 1889	26, 1889	Beatrice	No. 26
770—	Edwin M. Smith	May 16, 1889	16, 1889	Bee Hive	No. 184
771—	Hiram W. Parker	Apr. 27, 1889	27, 1889	Boaz	No. 185
772—	Thomas B. Wilson	July 31, 1886	31, 1886	Relief	No. 219
773—	John Copeland	Mar. 7, 1887	7, 1887	Bloomfield	No. 218
774—	Badge sent to Grand Junior Warden of Indiana.				
775—	Charles M. Williams	Feb. 2, 1886	2, 1886	Fremont	No. 15

776—John F. Zeilinger	June 18, 1889....	Fidelity	No. 51
777—Charles Meacham	June 22, 1889....	Fidelity	No. 51
778—William F. Downing	Sept. 9, 1889....	Fidelity	No. 51
779—James Gill	Apr. 17, 1884....	St. Johns	No. 25
780—Warren T. Chase	Apr. 26, 1883....	Porter	No. 106
781—John M. Brunner	May 14, 1889....	Waterloo	No. 102
782—George H. Hodges	Apr. 9, 1890....	Fremont	No. 15
783—George F. Wolz	Sept. 3, 1889....	Fremont	No. 15
784—Lewis W. Baldwin	Jan. 15, 1890....	Fremont	No. 15
785—Badge replaced			
786—Edward A. Sipple	Feb. 9, 1884....	Ord	No. 103
787—Aleri A. Tharp	May 20, 1889....	Tuscan	No. 130
788—Amasa S. Chapman	Feb. 3, 1890....	Tuscan	No. 130
789—Thomas B. Rogers	Mar. 13, 1889....	Elk Creek	No. 90
790—John Jenkin	Apr. 1, 1890....	Falls City	No. 9
791—Thomas F. Jenkin	Mar. 7, 1890....	Falls City	No. 9
792—Forister G. Stilgebouer...Feb.	15, 1890....	Bartley	No. 228
793—Samuel S. Joice	July 21, 1890....	Arcana	No. 195
794—William W. McCombs ...Feb.	15, 1890....	Covert	No. 11
795—Fred Michael	Jan. 27, 1890....	Tekamah	No. 31
796—Walferd C. Peterson ....Mar.	15, 1890....	Geneva	No. 79
797—William H. Bradley	Aug. 4, 1888....	York	No. 56
798—Charles Graff	Mar. 1, 1890....	Bancroft	No. 145
799—George B. Miles	May 7, 1890....	Grafton	No. 172
800—Noah M. Ryan	Mar. 31, 1890....	Beatrice	No. 26
801—John A. Kirk	Dec. 19, 1888....	Culbertson	No. 174
802—Ralph A. Hagberg	Jan. 11, 1890....	McCook	No. 135
803—Edgar F. Wallace	Feb. 17, 1890....	Capitol	No. 3
804—Archibald Davidson	Nov. 30, 1887....	Endeavor	No. 262
805—William Manning	Apr. 26, 1890....	Geneva	No. 79
806—Henry A. Atherton	Apr. 15, 1890....	Geneva	No. 79
807—Andrew Dow	Sept. 14, 1889....	Elwood	No. 167
808—Herbert A. Senter	May 3, 1890....	George W. Linger	No. 268

RETURNS

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

The following Lodges report that they carry no insurance: Nos. 187, 252, 269, 276, and 278.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 2, 11, 54, 82, 111, 185, 312, 314, and 324, a total of 9, one more than last year. Of these 9, the following had no delinquent dues for 1938: Nos. 2, 11, 54, 82, 111, and 314.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 7,260 as compared to 7,552 for the previous year.

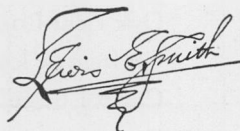
The amount delinquent is \$71,283.76, as compared to \$74,400.68 for 1938, \$76,974.96 for 1937, and \$87,648.48 for 1936.

The average for each delinquent is \$9.81, which is four cents less than last year.

RETURNS

Number of chartered Lodges reported last year	292
Less Huntley Lodge No. 270 (charter revoked)	1
	291
Total number of Lodges	291
Number initiated during the year	686
Number passed	671
Number raised	668
Number affiliated	263
Number reinstated	352
Number gained by other causes	11
	1294
Total Gross Increase	1294
Number demitted during the year	343
Number deceased	500
Number suspended	851
Number expelled	5
Number lost by other causes	1
	1700
Total Loss	1700
Net Loss for the year ending December 31, 1939.....	406
Number of Master Masons on rolls, December 31, 1938.....	31,736
Number of Master Masons on rolls, December 31, 1939.....	31,330

Fraternally yours,



Grand Secretary.

Roll of Honor

Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues for the year 1939.

Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City.

Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.

Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln.

Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, St. Paul.

DeWitt Lodge No. 111, DeWitt.

Boaz Lodge No. 185, Danbury.

Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312, Lynch.

Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, Lincoln.

Cairo Lodge No. 324, Cairo.

Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Omaha, is on the Honor Roll, for the reason that it is the only Lodge, in this Grand Jurisdiction, that has never shown a loss in membership from the date it received its charter, June 21, 1920.

REPORT OF GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

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

CENTRAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

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

Gilead Lodge No. 233, Butte.
Creighton Lodge No. 100, Creighton.
Relief Lodge No. 219, Coleridge.
Magnolia Lodge No. 220, Emerson.
Mason City Lodge No. 170, Mason City.
Crystal Lodge No. 191, Scotia.
Anselmo Lodge No. 258, Anselmo.
Mullen Lodge No. 282, Mullen.
Peru Lodge No. 14, Peru.
William E. Hill Lodge No. 307, Otoe.
Upright Lodge No. 137, Burchard.
Tecumseh Lodge No. 17, Tecumseh.
Hebron Lodge No. 43, Hebron.
York Lodge No. 56, York.
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Central City.
Pilot Lodge No. 240, Lyons.
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, North Platte.
Oshkosh Lodge No. 286, Oshkosh.
Washington Lodge No. 21, Blair.
Crete Lodge No. 37, Crete.
Globe Lodge No. 113, Madison.
Delta Lodge No. 230, Saint Edward.
Fidelity Lodge No. 51, David City.
Silver Cord Lodge No. 224, Ainsworth.
Arcana Lodge No. 195, Gordon.
Faith Lodge No. 181, Crawford.
Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265, Scottsbluff.
Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, Sidney.
Thistle Lodge No. 61, Lexington.
Palisade Lodge No. 216, Palisade.
Curtis Lodge No. 168, Curtis.
Boaz Lodge No. 185, Danbury.
Monument Lodge No. 293, Arapahoe.
Shelton Lodge No. 99, Shelton.
Charity Lodge No. 53, Red Cloud.
Edgar Lodge No. 67, Edgar.

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

Ashtar Lodge No. 33	}	Grand Island.
Grand Island Lodge No. 318		
Hastings Lodge No. 50	}	Hastings.
Mid-West Lodge No. 317		
Samaritan Lodge No. 158,		Chadron.
Alliance Lodge No. 183,		Alliance.
McCook Lodge No. 135,		McCook.
Olive Branch Lodge No. 274,		Walthill.

And one evening at Lincoln for the Joint School for Lincoln lodges. Arrangements have been made for two more evening schools at Lincoln.

Weather conditions have been in our favor for most of the schools, although road conditions were bad for the last three or four, and attendance was somewhat cut down on these. As a whole, attendance for the year was practically ten per cent better than the previous year. Practically half of the Lodges have been checked and assisted in the matter of keeping records. Appreciation is expressed for the attendance of the Grand Master at a number of these schools and for his endeavor to arrange for some member of the Grand Lodge to be present and add inspiration to the Brethren as well as commendation for their efforts and activity.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS

On March 22, I recommended the appointment of S. William Beck of Hebron Lodge No. 43 at Hebron, and Stanley B. Fryar, Clay Centre Lodge No. 139 at Clay Center, as Assistant Custodians. Recommendations were approved by the Grand Master, M. W. William J. Breckenridge, and commissions were presented at the Central School held at Edgar, Nebraska, on March 22. Both of these Brethren are active in the work and should make valuable additions to the staff of workers.

CERTIFIED BROTHERS

The following names have been added to the list of those who are endeavoring to be of assistance to their Lodges in preserving our ritualistic work as required by the Law. These are listed in the order of issuance:

Robert E. Musick	.....	Mid West Lodge No. 317
Arthur P. Abendschein	.....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Emmett L. Pope	.....	Cable Lodge No. 225
Floyd D. Lucas	.....	Cable Lodge No. 225
Henry E. Rogers	.....	Sterling Lodge No. 70
Henning Hallin	.....	Corinthian Lodge No. 83
LeRoy H. Armstrong	.....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184

Walter L. Will	York Lodge No.	56
Dan Smith	York Lodge No.	56
Claude A. Rennau	Aurora Lodge No.	68
Pryor C. Woodward	Lone Tree Lodge No.	36
Charles L. Kouba	Liberty Lodge No.	300
Mathias E. Mauel	Lincoln Lodge No.	19
N. Lyle Thomas	Lincoln Lodge No.	19
Emery E. Davis	John J. Mercer Lodge No.	290
Howard D. Andrews	John J. Mercer Lodge No.	290
Alfred F. Walter	John J. Mercer Lodge No.	290
Ivan H. Cunningham	Liberty Lodge No.	300
John S. Burley	Liberty Lodge No.	300
Edwin McNulty	Bee Hive Lodge No.	184
Fred S. Rutt	McCook Lodge No.	135
M. H. Pollard, Jr.	Craftsmen Lodge No.	314
Jesse H. George	Craftsmen Lodge No.	314
William L. Walker	Craftsmen Lodge No.	314
Joy M. Bergquist	Craftsmen Lodge No.	314
Edward F. Dvorak	Lancaster Lodge No.	54
A. Birchard Carter	Geneva Lodge No.	79
Lewis H. Stover	Mid-West Lodge No.	317
Chester W. Turner	Clay Centre Lodge No.	139
Francis W. Albrecht	Liberty Lodge No.	300
Bryan Tatman	North Star Lodge No.	227
Robert E. Lund	Lebanon Lodge No.	323
J. A. Frye	Nebraska Lodge No.	1
George W. Miller	Bee Hive Lodge No.	184
Clarence A. Holsten	Capitol Lodge No.	3
Willard E. Cooper	Capitol Lodge No.	3

CERTIFIED LODGES

Practically all of the lodges who have been certified have been keeping up the work and are encouraging others. One new lodge has been added to the list,—Geneva Lodge No. 79, at Geneva, Nebraska.

GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS

Have attended and assisted at the following ceremonies:

Corner stone Elementary School, Rushville, Nebraska, June 23, 1939.

City Hall, Kearney, Nebraska, September 6, 1939.

Dedication of Masonic Hall, Scribner Lodge No. 132, Scribner, Nebraska, November 27, 1939.

Corner stone Masonic Temple, Wymore, Nebraska, May 2, 1940.

Corner stone Masonic Temple, Rushville, May 27, 1940.

Also many fine meetings for presentation of fifty year badges and Jordan Medals, and anniversaries, as well as receptions for the Grand Master at Omaha, Grand Island, Lincoln, and Alliance. One of the outstanding meetings of the year was at the last session of Central School held at Scottsbluff when the officers of the nine lodges in the North Platte Valley were installed by the Grand Master.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Hearty appreciation is expressed for the fine assistance given by the Assistant Custodians who are not only loyal in their assistance at the Central Schools, but are giving abundantly of their time and talent at all times for the betterment of the work.

To Most Worshipful William J. Breckenridge and the officers of the Grand Lodge, I extend hearty appreciation for the cooperation and encouragement given. It is evident from the response given during the year, the extra effort that is being made for reinstatements, and the sincerity and whole-heartedness of the Craft in general, that Masonry in Nebraska is distinctly on the up-grade. We can all join in saying

"God Bless America."

Fraternally yours,

Lute M. Savage

Grand Custodian

RECEPTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

M. W. William J. Breckenridge, 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 semicircle around the Altar:

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary: May I say, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that Bro. George R. Porter, representative of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, and Secretary of Covert Lodge, No. 11, is in the hospital seriously ill. However, we are glad to report that we believe he is on the road to recovery.

M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master:

Brethren:

You are the representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions with whom we have fraternal relations. Today there is a sadness in my welcome, realizing that some Grand Lodges which you represent may be out of existence on account of the ambitions of dictators, and there are other Grand Jurisdictions which you represent who are fighting for their existence. So those of us who represent jurisdictions in the United States have considerable to be thankful for, where we can still believe in the Supreme Being and worship Him as we see fit. This is a time that we should keep in closer relation with our other Grand Jurisdictions, many of them are in need of a word of encouragement, and as their representatives near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I urge each one of you to contact the Jurisdiction which you represent, and help strengthen Masonic brotherhood.

I will ask W. Brother C. Walter Blixt, representative of the Grand Lodge of Sweden to give the response.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Alabama.....	Raymond C. Cook
Alberta.....	Earl M. Bolen
Arizona.....	F. Ray Dilts
Arkansas.....	Lute M. Savage
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Benjamin F. Eyre
Canada.....	Edward F. Carter
Chile.....	Ralph O. Canaday
Colombia, National Grand Lodge.....	Fred G. Christensen
Connecticut.....	Chancellor A. Phillips
Costa Rica.....	Ward B. Schrack
England.....	John R. Tapster
Florida.....	Ambrose C. Epperson
Georgia.....	Frank H. Woodland

Illinois.....	William A. Robertson
Indiana.....	John R. Hughes
Ireland.....	Ira C. Freet
Jugoslavia.....	C. Ray Macy
Kansas.....	Henry H. Heiler
Kentucky.....	John S. Hedelund
Louisiana.....	Norris Chadderdon
Maine.....	Archie M. Smith
Maryland.....	George A. Kurk
Massachusetts.....	William B. Wanner
Mexico.....	Earl J. Lee
Michigan.....	Lewis E. Smith
Minnesota.....	George A. Beecher
Mississippi.....	Lamont L. Stephens
Montana.....	Benjamin F. Pitman
Nevada.....	Phillips B. Campbell
New Brunswick.....	Ellis W. Cass
New Hampshire.....	Virgil R. Johnson
New Jersey.....	Wallace E. Linn
New Mexico.....	Henry W. Carson
New Zealand.....	Stanley P. Bostwick
North Carolina.....	John J. Wilson
Nova Scotia.....	Henry H. Wilson
Oklahoma.....	Harry S. Villars
Panama.....	Walter R. Raecke
Puerto Rico.....	Walter O. Barnes
Quebec.....	Edwin D. Crites
Rhode Island.....	Herman W. Aspegren
Scotland.....	William Cosh
South Australia.....	Joseph B. Fradenburg
South Dakota.....	Charles A. Chappell
Sweden.....	C. Walter Blixt
Tennessee.....	William C. Schaper
Texas.....	Robert R. Dickson
Utah.....	William D. Spicknall
Victoria.....	Charles H. Marley
Vienna.....	David C. Hilton
Virginia.....	William J. Breckenridge
Washington.....	Andrew H. Viele
West Australia.....	Arthur J. Denney
West Virginia.....	Alvin H. Miller

W. C. Walter Blixt, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, gave the

RESPONSE

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren of
The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska.**

The custom of appointing and receiving of representatives between the Grand Lodges of Masons has existed for many years and because the custom continues must indicate that it has its merits and that it results in a closer relation between the brethren of the various Grand Lodges and of their subordinate bodies. We see this demonstrated here each year by the presence of visitors from many of our near neighbor jurisdictions. Modern transportation has shortened distances tremendously in these times, yet it is difficult for each Grand Lodge to send representatives from their own number to every other Grand Lodge, hence the method we have instituted still prevails. We feel that it is a distinct honor to be commissioned as representatives by our respective Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska and we are further honored by being received as such so heartily into your midst.

Not long ago in one of our local Masonic gatherings the principal speaker of the occasion was one who had visited in several Masonic meetings in Europe and he referred to their deep interest in Masonry and their serious consideration for the fraternity and how this was manifested by a faithful attendance at all of their meetings. He also referred to the attitude of the average American Mason with respect to his lodge and said that it was very much in the same manner as we consider our civil liberties and the privileges we enjoy under our government. We do not consider these privileges as blessings but accept them in the most matter of fact manner. Too many Masons accepted their Masonic privileges in the same manner. Can't we as representatives of Grand Lodges help to remedy this condition by encouraging throughout the year more exchange of interest between lodges of our own and other jurisdictions?

By reason of a favorable winter and spring season we are, in this state, looking forward to a favorable year here at home. In the nation we are hopeful of improved conditions. But in other parts of the world conditions are far from being in a happy state. Rulers who have no knowledge in the use of our working tools, especially the square, level, and plumb, and much less the trowel, are making conditions unbearable for many people. It might be said that their working tool is the "wrecking bar". The structure erected by the proper application of the square, level, and plumb together with skill and energy over a long period of time can be destroyed in a comparatively short time by one armed with only a wrecking bar. The welfare of our Fraternity and of its members in the troubled countries is feeling the serious effect of these rulers and their acts. Those of us who represent Grand Lodges in the belligerent and

threatened countries will do well to keep in closer contact with our brethren who have their homes there with messages of comfort and of inquiry as to their needs. There will undoubtedly be demands for aid and we must do the best we can to grant it. Even after the conflict ends, it will take a long time to restore normal conditions.

We meet here in Grand Lodge session each year and we conduct our business in such a way that peace and harmony prevails. We are not beset by serious troubles from without because we have a part in ordering the affairs of our community and country. It will be a pleasure to report a continuance of this happy state of things to our sister jurisdictions with the hope that all of them may enjoy equally pleasant gatherings.

We appreciate the most cordial welcome extended by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska and in turn say to you that our respective Grand Lodges wish for you a most pleasant and harmonious communication in this its eighty-third year.

W. Herbert T. White, acting for George R. Porter, 11, presented the Report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, which was adopted.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS
To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:**

Your committee on Doings of Grand Officers respectfully reports and recommends, that the Address of Most Worshipful William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, under its designated heads, be referred as follows:

To the Committee on Fraternal Dead:

The Chapter on "Necrology".

The Chapter on "In Memoriam".

To the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The Chapter on "Dispensations to Confer Degrees".

The Chapter on "James G. Megeath Home for Boys".

The Chapter on "Decisions".

The Chapter on "Physical Disqualifications".

The Chapter on "Recommendations" excepting Numbers 3 and 8.

To the Committee on Finance:

The Chapter on "Masonic Home at Plattsmouth".

The last paragraph of the Chapter on "Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in the United States".

The Chapter on "Jean E. Hill Legacy".

The Chapter on "Field Management for Farms".

Paragraphs 3 and 8 of Chapter on "Recommendations".

The Chapter on "Recommendations from Last Year".

To the Temple Building Advisory Committee:

The Chapter on "Approval of Lodge Financing".

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Trial Commissions".

To the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

The Chapter on "Representatives of Other Grand Jurisdictions".

The Chapter on "Representatives near Other Grand Jurisdictions".

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The Chapter on "Dispensations".

The Chapter on "Change of Location of Lodges".

The Chapter on "Huntley Lodge Number 270".

The Chapter on "Proclamation".

To the Committee on Reinstatements:

The Chapter on "Reinstatements".

To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans:

The Chapter on "Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont".

To the Committee on Masonic Education:

The Chapter on "Masonic Education".

To the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial:

The Chapter on "George Washington Masonic National Memorial".

To the Masters, Officers and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

The Chapter on "Bronze Jordan Medals and Fifty year badges".

The Chapter on "Lodge Visitations".

The Chapter on "Social Affairs with Nebraska Masons".

To the Grand Custodian and His Assistants:

The Chapter on "Extension of time for Proficiency".

The Chapter on "Corner-stone Layings".

The Chapter on "Dedication of Masonic Temples".

The Chapter on "Central Schools of Instruction".

In addition to the foregoing referred matters it will be found that the Address of the Grand Master contains other subjects that do not appear necessary to have referred. The whole address is worthy of careful study by all Masons and particularly Lodge officers.

Serving this Grand Lodge for a year as its chief officer in addition to carrying on the ordinary and usual affairs of life requires a large amount of sacrifice. Our Grand Master has lived up to the high ideals we have come to associate with that most important office.

His visits to other Grand Jurisdictions, all of which require much time, demonstrate his interest in Masonic affairs. His reports of the number of Lodge visitations, and the number of ceremonies conducted such as corner-stone layings and dedications also deserves commendation. These visitations are always a source of inspiration to the Masons of that vicinity, and hence advance Masonry.

The business of our Masonic Homes has had his careful attention.

Your committee finds much in the report that is encouraging to the Fraternity. He deserves, as we believe he has, the thanks and appreciation of all good Masons.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY

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

To the Committee on Finance:

All matters in the financial report.

The Chapter on "Farm Management".

The Chapter on "Returns".

To the Masters, Officers, and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

The Chapter on "Speaking of Records".

The Chapter on "Fifty Year Badges".

To the Committee on Returns:

The Chapter on "Consolidation of Lodges".

The Chapter on "Huntley Lodge Number 270".

To the Committee on Relief:

The Chapter on "Relief".

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Grievances".

A large part of the report of the Grand Secretary is of necessity occupied with the financial affairs of this Grand Lodge. This report as always is executed in such a clear understandable way that it is possible to grasp the trends very easily. The securities of the Grand Lodge appear to be in good shape and bringing in returns that show the immense amount of time and ability spent by our Grand Secretary in doing this very important part of multitudinous duties. His excellent judgment in these matters appears to be bringing this department through the prolonged depression and drouth years in first class shape. The Farm Management program appears to be improving and doing all that can be expected.

This Committee wishes to commend our Grand Secretary for the untold assistance he renders to the officers and members of the subordinate Lodges. Despite the worries of prolonged illness in his family he never fails to have a cheery word and sound advice on any Masonic problem that arises. Our Grand Secretary merits all the thanks and gratitude we can render him for his truly great service to Masonry.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN

The report of this officer does not appear to require the reference of any matters therein contained to any committee.

His report confirms the feeling that many have that Masonry is again on the upgrade. He has held a large number of schools of instruction and he reports a substantial increase in the attendance at these schools. The committee notes with pleasure the additional number of certified brethren who have been added this year as well as the addition of another certified lodge. Our Grand Custodian has been very fine in assisting the lodges in various ways as well as attending Grand Lodge affairs. The Committee joins the Grand Master in complimenting the Grand Custodian and his assistants for their work with the subordinate lodges.

MATTERS NOT REFERRED

Your committee further recommends that all matters in these reports not specifically referred to any committee be ratified and approved.

The Chairman of this Committee being disabled by illness from performing his usual fine duties, this report is respectfully submitted in his behalf.

At 12:20 P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Tuesday, June 4, 1940.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session, V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, in his station.

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, presented the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted section by section, and as a whole.

REPORT OF JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

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

On the several subjects in the Grand Master's address referred to our committee we submit the following:

DISPENSATIONS

1. We approve the dispensation granted to Hay Springs Lodge No. 177.
2. We approve the dispensation granted to Crete Lodge No. 37.
3. We approve the dispensation granted to Covert Lodge No. 11.

DECISIONS

4. We approve decision No. 1.
5. In view of the additional fact that the proxy was actually issued and in the possession of this brother at the last annual communication we approve the decision No. 2.
6. We approve decision No. 3.
7. We approve decision No. 4.
8. We disapprove Decision No. 5 which approved the action of York Lodge No. 56 in dropping the name of the petitioner from the books.
9. We approve Decision No. 6.
10. We approve the action of the Grand Master as stated under Decision No. 7.
11. We approve Decision No. 8.
12. We approve Decision No. 9, on the ground that, in the opinion of this committee, bills for dues should be inclosed in an envelope.
13. We approve Decision No. 10.
14. We approve the action of the Grand Master, under Decision No. 11, in declining to approve an amendment providing for a discount of dues. We further recommend that his suggestion favoring a discount before a certain date be disapproved.
15. We approve Decision No. 12.

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS

16. We approve Decision No. 13.
17. We approve Decision No. 14.
18. We approve Decision No. 15.

RECOMMENDATIONS

19. We disapprove Recommendation No. 1.
20. We disapprove Recommendation No. 2.
21. We approve Recommendation No. 4.
22. In lieu of the Grand Master's recommendation No. 5 we recommend that any organization using a Masonic owned or controlled hall shall be required to conform to the same law or restrictions in its use by which a Masonic lodge is governed.
23. We disapprove recommendation No. 6.
24.We ask that the Jurisprudence Committee be given until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in which to report on Recommendation No. 7.

JAMES G. MEGEATH MASONIC HOME FOR BOYS

25. We approve the recommendation of the Grand Master.

MOTION

M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master, moved that the amendments to the law as repealed and changed, as reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence, be referred to the Committee on Codification of the Law. Motion Carried.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

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

The following Grand Officers were elected:

- Brother Earl J. Lee, 15.....Grand Master
- Brother Edward F. Carter, 201.....Deputy Grand Master
- Brother George A. Kurk, 54.....Grand Senior Warden
- Brother William B. Wanner, 9.....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 Robert G. Simmons, 265.....Grand Orator
- Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian
- Brother William C. Schaper, 148.....Grand Marshal
- Brother Benjamin F. Eyre, 1.....Grand Senior Deacon
- Brother Edward Huwaldt, 318.....Grand Junior Deacon
- Brother Henry W. Carson, 2.....Grand Tyler

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE

Codification of the Law: Brothers Norris Chadderdon, 146; Perry W. Phillips, 150; Robert R. Moodie, 27.

Committee on Fraternal Dead: Brothers Thomas A. Barton, 36; David K. Miller, 215; Burton E. Graham, 166.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence: Brothers Lewis E. Smith, 136; Edwin D. Crites, 158; Otto E. Bullis, 55.

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

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, (1941); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1942); Alvin H. Miller, 19, (1943); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1944); John R. Hughes, 184, (1945).

Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial: Brothers Norman E. Shaffer, 72; Arthur A. Smith, 317; Edward M. Knight, 183.

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Henry H. Wilson, 19; Reed O'Hanlon, 21; Edward J. Miille, 78.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: Brothers Ellis W. Cass, 302, (1942); Marion E. Shipley, 72, (1941); Otto Nelsen, 300, (1943).

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

Committee on Education, Masonic Eastern Star Student Fund: Merle M. Hale, 54; Lynn W. McMillin, 54; Paul Colson, 15.

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

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REINSTATEMENT
To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

One hundred and thirty-seven petitions of Brethren who have been suspended for more than three years were referred to your Committee during the term of our present Most Worshipful Grand Master. The average age of the petitioners was 50, the ages ranging from 30 to 79. As in former years, the larger number of reasons assigned for suspension continue to be, "Out of employment", and "The depression".

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
CORRESPONDENCE 1940

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

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence reports that no new applications for recognition have been received from Foreign Jurisdictions during the past Masonic year.

Therefore, your Committee has nothing to report in that behalf.

Under the report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, which has been adopted, that part of the address of the Grand Master entitled "Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions" and "Representatives near other Grand Jurisdictions" was referred to our Committee. We have considered these matters, and respectfully recommend that the action of the Grand Master, in each case, be approved.

FLOWERS FOR GRAND MASTER

Answering friends who requested an explanation of the beautiful bouquet which adorned the Grand Master's station, M. W. William J. Breckenridge explained that they were the gift of his mother, and of the father who was taking the place of his own father. He paid a high tribute to them and to their inspiration to him in his Masonic Work, as exemplified by the extraordinary beauty of the flowers.

M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master :

At this time it gives me great pleasure to present Worshipful Brother Alfred V. Hunter, Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska. Doctor Hunter is Director of Public Relations of Nebraska Wesleyan University.

ORATION

SAILING AGAINST THE WIND

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers of the Grand Lodge, all of our guests and brethren:

Several years ago I sat in a nice cool shady spot under the shadow of the old ramparts of Fort Independence on Independence Island near the channel in Boston Harbor. I was interested in a little sailing craft that was making its way up the harbor, it was a windy day, the wind was blowing against the little craft, but slowly and surely it made its way in my direction. It did not come straight at me, it tacked back and forth across the channel. It would take off in a direction and then it would come back, in the opposite direction, back and forth it made its way until it had reached its journey's end in the harbor, probably to tie up at some dock.

About a month after that, I got the thrill of being in a sailing craft, sailing against the wind. I am speaking to you today on the topic, "Sailing against the wind." A good friend of ours, who worked in a ship yard, close to where I lived, invited Mrs. Hunter and myself to go with him on a little trip up the harbor in his cat boat,—a cat boat is a small sailing craft with one mast, a one man sail, a small cock pit, and place to sit and steer. We went from the shore in his row boat out to where his cat boat was moored, and I helped him unloose from the buoy, as we lifted the anchor. While I was doing that,—it was all new to me,—he told me what to do, he was raising the sail and getting himself seated in the cock pit with a rope that was fastened to one side and loose at the other end. He wrapped the rope once around the tiller and then braced his feet against some blocks of wood on the floor of the cock-pit, and said, "We are ready to go." And we went, again tacking, back and forth, he made his way out to the main channel. When we had gotten out away from all other craft, right out in the middle of Boston Harbor, I said, "Mr. Tuttle, can I try it; oh, I have been so anxious to get my hands on that tiller to see if I can steer it." I will never forget what he said to me, "It is a question," he said, "whether you think you can keep her full and by." I said, "Whatever 'full and by' is, I will try to do it." He said, "Well, if you don't, you may tip us over." I said, "Tell me what 'full and by' is and I will try it." "Well," he said, "Keep your sail full of wind, don't go right into the wind, don't go across the wind, and pull up against it on an angle." I said, "I better go a little longer until I see what you do." I discovered that when he sailed against the wind he did not go right into the teeth of the wind, but he took off at an angle, either one

angle or the other, and kept that sail full of wind. That was why the tiller pulled so hard, why he had to have a rope wrapped once around the tiller. He used that rope as a means to hold the tiller in place to keep that craft right up against the wind. And gradually we made our way where we wanted to go. It is easy going with the wind. It is harder going against the wind, but you could go against the wind just as well as you could go with it. I am reminded of the poem—

“One ship sails east, another west, by the self same winds that blow,
It’s the set of the sail and not the gale that determines the way they go.
Like the winds of the sea are the winds of fate,
As we journey along through life,
It’s the set of the soul that determines the goal
And not the calm or the strife.”

The direction of the wind does not tell you what way the ship goes. It is not the calm in life, or the strife in life that tells you what happens. It is the “set of the soul that determines the goal and not the calm or the strife.”

Sailing against the wind is possible, and it brings a thrill observed many years ago,—going back to my boyhood days, that if you could get a kite up into the air you could keep it there, if you kept your string tight. When the string broke, I lost the kite, and it went spinning and turning to earth, and was a tangled mess of wreckage when I finally found it.

When an air pilot takes off, he takes off against the wind, and you brothers, who like to hunt pheasants some times have discovered that the pheasant takes off against the wind when you scare it up.

Diamonds are polished by friction, the best tools are made by being tempered in intense heat. New model automobiles are tried out on proving grounds before they are turned over to the public. Everything must be tested. Human progress comes through adversities.

It was Henry Van Dyke who said: “It would be much easier living in this world if matter never got out of place, if iron had no flaws, if wood had no cracks, if weeds never got in the garden, if food came ready cooked, if clothes never wore out, if washing was as easy as advertised, if it was not hard to find the right word, if there were no exceptions to rules, and if anything never went wrong. But, for training and development, adversity brings out the metal in us.” Brothers, sailing against the wind, after all, is the way we make progress in life.

My first point, then, is that we make progress by facing up to adversity and difficulty and struggle.

The next point is, as we look at the world today, I see three things. First, we have at our disposal all that centuries have learned about science, about law, about art and education and communications and religion, and our age has at its disposal all that has ever been learned

about all the arts, and all the sciences; but with all of that progress, here is about what we have: A world that is in a terrible war. No one needs to be reminded, we get it on the radio, we read it in the papers, and we shudder. We have wars and we have intolerance, so much of unfriendliness in the world, so much that is not brotherhood, anything but brotherhood; not tolerance but intolerance. We have a lack of real leadership in public and private life, in all kinds of business, and in every profession. Those who study carefully will say: "What we need is more and better leadership." They tell us that one-third of our American families are in semi-starvation. We have unemployed; millions of people out of work. Gambling is a problem; it is said that men will gamble away five billion dollars in this year of 1940. Crime is a problem. If we can believe even part of what we hear, if we can believe the report of J. Edgar Hoover,—and we must believe that he knows something about what he is talking about,—he tells us there are at least five million criminals in our country. He tells us that in every 21 seconds there is a murder, a robbery, or an assault. He tells us that one out of every seventeen homes in the country has been affected in some way by crime.

We have liquor,—whatever we may think about prohibition, pro or con, whatever we may think about the liquor problem, whatever our own personal habits may be on that line, we are facing a problem. When a saloon sign was put up by one of the distillers, they put this on the sign, "Something more than beer is back." The sign told the truth. Those signs did not stay up very long. I have not seen any of them for quite a while, they told too much. The fact is something more than beer is back; C₂H₅ OH is back and that is grain alcohol. Brothers, whether we want to believe it or not, there is an undercurrent that is coming against us that will turn into a flood one of these days; it may strike your home or mine, your friend or mine; your brother or mine.

Whatever the feeling may be on the matter of smoking. We are told that at the present time one-half of all the mothers in the maternity wards in the hospitals of United States are smokers. Now, Brothers, if just a very small part of nicotine will kill the insect, when we want to kill the bugs in our garden, if a small percentage of nicotine will do that, what will it do to those who get too much; what is it going to do to our future generation, especially from the stand point of the mother and the child if they continue? They tell us that twenty-five years ago very few of our mothers were smokers; that fifteen years ago about twenty per cent were; they now say that fifty per cent of them are. Seeing the world as it is today recorded in the things that I have just mentioned,—here is another one, and I know that Masonic Brothers will be concerned with this as they are with many things. We know perfectly well that religion is losing its influence in a great many places. Whether we want to believe that or not, and accept it as a fact, personally I think it is true, and the fact that religion is having a hard time in commanding the hearts and minds of people's affairs, has a direct bearing on our own Masonic

Brotherhood. When you talk about decreases in membership, don't forget that when a man loses his interest in religion, it is going to be difficult for a Masonic lodge to keep him interested in Masonic work, don't forget that, brothers.

I want now, on my third point, looking at the world tomorrow, to call your attention to the report that was given to us earlier this year by the Institute of Public Opinion, when a check-up was made on the resolutions being made by people as they entered this year of 1940. This report from the Institute of Public Opinion listed ten sets of resolutions on the part of men and women, and they were so interesting to me that they gave me such a thrill and a hope that I want to read them to you.

Going through these ten sets of resolutions that men have made we find this:

In the first place, men are saying they are going to do less drinking this year, maybe stop altogether.

In the second place, men want to better themselves in their business or their jobs.

In the third place, many are resolving to do less smoking, or quit entirely.

In the fourth place, men say they resolve to save more money. A year ago that came to the top in both men's and women's lists. Both said they wanted to save more money; men have it in the fourth place this year.

In the fifth place, men say they resolve to improve their characters. And,

In the sixth place, they resolve to improve their dispositions.

In the seventh place, men are resolving to stay out of debt, or pay off what they owe. And,

In the eighth place, a resolve to be more efficient, and to put more effort and try to land a job.

In the ninth place men are resolving to go to church more often. And,

In the tenth place they resolve to keep more regular hours.

I see a lot of hope in resolutions like that, whether the people keep all of the resolutions they make or not. I am glad to see men and women face the problems, and even, take time to think them out and to say, "What is my personal responsibility as I live my life?"

Now, turning to the women's list and comparing them with the men's we find this:

In the first place, women say they are going to save more money. Men put that in the fourth place. Just why women are more interested in saving money than the men are I am not sure, but when we realize that women, after all, have to face some of life's problems even more

intimately than some men do, when you think of the woman's responsibility to her home and children, I think you can see why that would come at the top of the women's list.

In the second place, women say they want to better themselves in their jobs. Men put that in the second place also. It is interesting to me that both men and women put in second place in a list of ten resolutions a desire to better themselves in their jobs. That is hopeful, both men and women come to the place where they want to do better work. I think that is something to encourage us.

Women, in the third place, say they want to improve their dispositions. Men put that in sixth place. Just why women would be more concerned about their dispositions than men are, I am not sure; maybe women have discovered that their dispositions do have a lot to do with the way they get along with the men folks as well as others.

In the fourth place, women say they are going to go to church more often. Men have that down almost at the bottom of the list. I have always felt that as a general rule our women were more interested in church than the men. I think this indicates that. I am glad to find that while a year ago in a poll of this kind men did not even mention going to church, this year they have it in a list of ten. That, too, is hopeful.

In the fifth place women say they want to improve their characters, men also have that in fifth place. Here we have men and women both interested in improving character, both putting it in fifth place in a list of ten. And that is hopeful.

In the sixth place, women say they resolve to do less smoking. This year men have that in the seventh place.

In the seventh place, women say they want to keep more regular hours. Men have that down in the tenth place, women have it in the seventh. I don't know whether women find it more difficult to keep regular hours, but at least they seem to put it a little higher in its rating in a list of ten resolutions.

Here is something that the men did not mention, women say, eighth place, they resolve to improve their minds, to read more books. I think women read more than men do. I know this, taking young people, for instance, girls like to read boys' books, boys seldom read girls' books. Women seem to be more interested in reading than men.

In the ninth place, women are saying they resolve to manage their homes and children better. And that is hopeful.

And in the tenth place women say they resolve to be more punctual— to get there on time. I don't know whether it takes a woman longer to get ready and get there, but at any rate that comes in their list this year.

As I read those resolutions, knowing that they will not all be carried out, I still say that when we talk about sailing against the wind, and that human progress is made as we face adversities, it is encouraging

when people will face questions of the future, in spite of all that is going on in the world today, the calamity that we see about us, and the war clouds that hang over us.

Coming to the fourth point, I address myself directly to the members of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Nebraska. Brothers, I make five suggestions:

First, looking into the year ahead of us, as we close this year, what about making a personal inventory of ourselves? And as we make this personal inventory, realizing that there are problems to face, responsibilities to carry, wouldn't it help us to check ourselves carefully? I suggest that you place a chair, then place another chair right back of that, and then sit in that chair back of the first one, and imagine that you are sitting in that chair looking at yourself sitting in the chair just ahead, just as you would as you sit behind another person at times and study him as you sit there. Imagine that you are sitting in that chair behind yourself and sizing yourself up, making a personal inventory. Then take a card and write down on one side, "this is what I really am." Turn the card over and write on the other side, "this is what I ought to be," and then see how the comparison would be.

That would lead to the next suggestion. Can you be sympathetic in a world that is so lacking in sympathy, can you show sympathy in a world that has so much unfriendliness, and intolerance in it? In our fraternity we are taught to be tolerant. This is a good time, brethren, to keep our heads, and be sincere when there is so much of strife about. In the third place ask ourselves this question: What will be the condition in my home this year? What a fine thing to actually put into practice the ideals of Masonry, as a father in the home, or as a husband in the home, or as a member of the home circle. Most of us are in business,—business may be not so good, but we are still trying to stay in it. What can we do in the attitudes that we maintain in our business? May be there are some things that we can do this year that we have never done that will bring a deeper interest in our business, or our profession. What about the hindered brothers, brothers in Masonry, men and women all around us that are swept with frustrations; frustration is piled on frustration, and pain is piled upon pain and ache upon ache, and many of the people are confused, and know not where to turn. Wouldn't this be a good time for us to stand up and see if we cannot have a sympathy for people we meet in the social contacts we will make this year? Why not try to be of encouragement to people who don't know whether life is worth living or not.

In the fourth place, what about our local lodge work? How prepared are we when we put on the degrees? We are making good Masons when good work is being done. Have we grown careless? Have we brought candidates into our lodge rooms when some of the lodge work has not been checked over as often and carefully as needed? Wouldn't this be a good year to practice up on the work we do, realizing that after all just because we have gone through the work ourselves and have seen it so

many times, when we bring a recruit into our brotherhood circle it is all new to them. If you should have a candidate this year, brethren, I plead with you; put that work on as if it were the first time you ever saw it. Make it so interesting that you, yourself, will say—"I didn't realize that that was in it." I stress that point, make the lodge work this year really count. It will take your mind off many of your worries and it will help you with the other fellow. I would like to hear you say "Whatever we do in our lodge let's do it with the good old spirit of the days when things were coming our way, so to speak; we had more candidates than we could take care of, money was plentiful. By facing adversities we can sail against the wind and make progress by "tacking back and forth." The progress won't be so marked, it won't be so rapid, but it will be progressing just the same.

And the last point is: We can at least be thankful. Going back to the first world war I quote from a poem by a man who lost his life in the trenches, who gave us some worthy poetry before his life was snuffed out in the battle fields, Joyce Kilmer. In one of his poems we have this:

"The roar of the world is in my ears.
 Thank God for the roar of the world!
 Thank God for the mighty tide of fears
 Against me always hurled!
 Thank God for the bitter and ceaseless strife,
 and the sting of His chastening rod!
 Thank God for the stress and the pain of life
 And Oh, thank God for God!

I am thankful today, thankful for so many fine things. This is not Thanksgiving day, but as far as I am concerned every day now is Thanksgiving day in America. The very fact that we meet as we are today, that we have not had to close up our work, as has been done in other countries, is something to be thankful for. I am thankful that we can come in here and report on the year's work and begin to talk about the year to come. I am thankful that in the face of the struggles of life, of the strain and stress, of the aches and the pain, being Masons we can still be thankful for God.

MOTION

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, moved that a vote of thanks be extended to W. Brother Alfred V. Hunter, and that the Oration be published in the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Motion carried.

PRESENTATION OF THE BROTHERS WEARING THE JORDAN BRONZE MEDAL

M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master:

Before closing we would like to request the brothers who are wearing the bronze Jordan Medal, to come up to the East.

Brethren: These are only a few of the many Masons in Nebraska who are honored with the Bronze Jordan Medal given to the oldest member of each lodge. Our Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith, is probably more familiar with the recognition than some of the rest of us, and I ask Brother Lew to say a few words at this time.

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

We have a group of men here today, every one of whom I happen to know personally, every one of whom has been a builder for Freemasonry in Nebraska. This group of men with other like men in this Grand Jurisdiction, have made Freemasonry possible. These men are the pioneers, the men who built, built better than they knew. Today the younger men, especially, of this Grand Lodge, should look upon them with reverence, because they have made it possible for you to sit in a Grand Lodge such as we have here. And so, Brethren, very briefly, because I do not want to tire them, we pay homage to these men who have been honored with the Jordan Medal, the medal given by each lodge to the man who has been a member of that lodge for the longest number of years. M. W. Robert Carrel Jordan was the first Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, the man who laid the first stone in the foundation, the corner stone of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

These brethren represent him, and as such are indeed worthy of the respect and consideration of Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, and so, brethren, I think it would be fine if the brethren of this Grand Lodge would rise as one man and salute these men.

To show that these men are real pioneers, Brother Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, fifty-two years ago, first attended this Grand Lodge, and the man on the end of the line, Brother William D. Spicknall attended this Grand Lodge for the first time, fifty-one years ago.

The Grand Master then presented those who wear the fifty year badge. The Grand Secretary stated that the 806th fifty year badge in this Grand Jurisdiction, had just been presented.

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 except the following: Nos. 13, 38, 52, 62, 71, 72, 77, 101, 108, 128, 137, 138, 143, 145, 151, 153, 156, 157, 172, 182, 192, 204, 206, 215, 218, 220, 225, 239, 251, 252, 257, 266, 269, 274, 276, 282, 283, 286, 291, 296, 304, 311, and 315.

Total number of Lodges 290. Number represented 247. Number not represented 43. The following Lodges have not been represented for the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 251, 291, and 296. The following Lodge has not been represented for the past four Annual Communications: No. 182.

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W.	William J. Breckenridge.....	Grand Master
R. W.	Earl J. Lee.....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W.	Edward F. Carter.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W.	George A. Kurk.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W.	Lewis E. Smith.....	Grand Secretary
V. W.	George Allen Beecher.....	Grand Chaplain
W.	Alfred V. Hunter	Grand Orator
W.	Lute M. Savage.....	Grand Custodian
W.	William B. Wanner.....	Grand Marshal
W.	William C. Schaper.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W.	Benjamin F. Eyre.....	Grand Junior Deacon
W.	Henry W. Carson.....	Grand Tyler.

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

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nebraska ....No. 1	John L. Errington..	Lewis C. McVea.....	William Cathro
Western Star. " 2	Benjamin C. Janes..	*Henry W. Carson....	*Henry W. Carson
Capitol " 3	*C. Walter Blixt.....	.....	.....
Nemaha Valley " 4	Harry Allen.....	*Arch Hosterman....	Don Lawrence
Omadi " 5	Emery D. Foreshoe..	.....	.....
Plattsmouth .. " 6	Ralph J. Wehrbein..	*William F. Evers....	John E. Parkening
Falls City.... " 9	Lee Gillaspay.....	*Lee Gillaspay.....	*Lee Gillaspay
Solomon " 10	Dean C. Slader.....	Raymond C. Hansen..	.....
Covet " 11	Albert Sand.....	Fay McClelland.....	Frank R. Pendleton
Orient " 13	.....	.....	.....
Peru " 14	.....	.....	*Spencer W. Hacker
Fremont " 15	Roy S. Planck.....	.....	.....
Tecumseh " 17	Arthur C. Hasenyager	.....	*Harry S. Villars
Lincoln " 19	Albert S. Johnston..	.....	*Albert S. Johnston
Washington .. " 21	Reed O'Hanlon.....	.....	*Fred I. Krogh
Pawnee " 23	Francis C. Calhoun..	.....	.....
Saint Johns... " 25	.....	Edward A. Hoagland..	.....
Beatrice " 26	Bernard R. Rothinberger	.....	J. Frank Summers
Jordan " 27	Claude L. Thompson..	.....	.....
Hope " 29	*Samuel C. Lawrence..	.....	.....
Blue River.... " 30	Erwin T. Casey.....	.....	.....
Tekamah " 31	Sylvester A. Wassum..	.....	.....
Platte Valley. " 32	.....	*Carl R. Greisen.....	.....
Ashlar " 33	Charles A. Taylor...	Guy M. Clark.....	*Fred G. Christensen
Acacia " 34	Ronald M. McKenzie	Harold C. Wellman..	George Oberg
Fairbury " 35	*Leighton L. Nuckolls.	Ralph S. Snyder.....	.....
Lone Tree.... " 36	Arthur L. Willis....	Lawrence L. Haddix..	*Arthur L. Willis
Crete " 37	Oda A. Davison.....	*Oda A. Davison....	*Oda A. Davison
Oliver " 38	.....	.....	.....
Papillion " 39	Adam H. Gramlich..	.....	.....
Humboldt ... " 40	.....	Daniel H. Weber.....	.....
Northern Light " 41	*Edwin R. Chace.....	.....	Edwin R. Chace
Juniata " 42	Cleo M. Newell.....	.....	.....
Hebron " 43	.....	.....	*S. William Beck
Harvard " 44	*Homer L. McKelvie..	Homer L. McKelvie..	*Homer L. McKelvie
Rob Morris... " 46	Russell H. Jones....	.....	.....
Fairmont " 48	*Harry B. Hall.....	*Harry B. Hall.....	*Harry B. Hall
Evening Star.. " 49	*William A. Stewart..	.....	.....
Hastings " 50	*William R. Alexander	Harry Tally.....	*Henry H. Heiler
Fidelity " 51	Joseph P. Young....	Marsden Bull.....	Oliver C. McGarvey
Hiram " 52	.....	.....	.....
Charity " 53	*M. George Farrow...	.....	.....

*Proxy

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Lancaster ....No. 54	*Victor Seymour....	Wayne W. Reese....	Clyde W. Boyles
Mosaic " 55	Truman A. Hamilton	.....	.....
York " 56	*Nels Hammar.....	.....	.....
Mount Moriah. " 57	Theo. H. Brueggemann.	.....	.....
Wahoo " 59	Alfred W. Odell.....	.....	ClarenceE.Hagstrom
Melrose " 60	Loyd E. Naden.....	.....	.....
Thistle " 61	HermanM.Campbell.	.....	.....
Keystone " 62	.....	.....	.....
Riverton " 63	*Rolland C. Shetler..	.....	.....
Blue Valley .. " 64	*William J. Borecky..	.....	.....
Osceola " 65	Merle J. Watts.....	*PhillipsB.Campbell..	Dewey M. Sigler
Edgar " 67	Claude W. Thurber..	.....	.....
Aurora " 68	*Claude A. Rennau..	.....	.....
Sterling " 70	Mark E. Case.....	.....	.....
Trowel " 71	.....	.....	.....
Hooper " 72	.....	.....	.....
Friend " 73	*Charles H. Andrew..	*Charles H. Andrew..	*Charles H. Andrew
Alexandria ... " 74	Melvin A. Brinegar..	.....	.....
Frank Welch.. " 75	Hugh L. Slawson....	.....	.....
Nelson " 77	.....	.....	.....
Albion " 78	Alfred M. Atwood...	Earl W. Hutchinson..	*Edward J. Miille
Geneva " 79	Paige L. Hall.....	John C. Gewacke....	.....
Composite " 81	Paulus W. Barker....	.....	*Pearl C. Hillegass
Saint Paul ... " 82	Edward Dvoracek....	.....	.....
Corinthian ... " 83	Robert Turner.....	*Henning Hallin....	*F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield " 84	Theodore Walther...	*Theodore Walther..	*Theodore Walther
Tyre " 85	*Robert S. Rice.....	*Robert S. Rice.....	*Robert S. Rice
Doniphon ... " 86	EldonP.Cunningham	.....	.....
Ionic " 87	*Joseph M. Blankenfeld	*Joseph M. Blankenfeld	*Joseph M. Blankenfeld.
Star " 88	Raymond E. Beck....	.....	.....
Cedar River... " 89	L.RollandMyers....	Harry A. Rundle....	.....
Elk Creek.... " 90	Chris H. Durst.....	Benjamin F. Karas..	*Harry D. Fink
Oakland " 91	Henry H. Struthers..	*Carl Enstrom.....	Charles A. Sanders
Hubbell " 92	*Harold M. Smith....	.....	.....
Beaver City... " 93	*Wade Stevens.....	Wade Stevens.....	*Wade Stevens
Bennett " 94	William Rasmussen..	.....	.....
Garfield " 95	*Robert R. Dickson..	.....	.....
Utica " 96	*Loren H. McMillin..	.....	.....
Euclid " 97	Gardner R. Binger...	.....	Ralph D. Binger
Republican ... " 98	Lennie E. Workman..	.....	.....
Shelton " 99	Donald C. Smith....	.....	.....
Creighton . . " 100	Walter Andersen....	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Ponca .....No. 101	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo " 102	Arthur Bull.....	.....	.....
Ord " 103	*Bert C. Boquet.....	.....	.....
Wymore " 104	E. Lloyd Jones.....	*E. Lloyd Jones.....	*Franklin W. Myers
Stella " 105	*AlfredShellenbarger.....	.....	.....
Porter " 106	*LamontL.Stephens..	.....	.....
Table Rock... " 108	.....	.....	.....
Pomegranate.. " 110	*Motier C. Bullock..	.....	.....
DeWitt " 111	Walter W. Barmby..	.....	.....
Springfield ... " 112	*Marion J. Denman..	.....	Ben Schobert
Globe " 113	Jesse D. Robertson..	*Jesse D. Robertson..	*Jesse D. Robertson
Wisner " 114	Homer D. Thompson..	.....	.....
Harlan " 116	*John Starr.....	.....	.....
Hardy " 117	*Jacob E. Hart.....	*Jacob E. Hart.....	*Jacob E. Hart
North Bend... " 119	Henry C. Beebe.....	A. Neil Kunkle.....	Marvin F. Scott
Wayne " 120	*George W. Fortner..	.....	Frank F. Korff
Superior " 121	Carl C. Sowles.....	.....	.....
Auburn " 124	Ralph I. Mosher.....	*Ralph I. Mosher.....	*Ralph I. Mosher
Mount Nebo.. " 125	George Lindauer.....	.....	*Paul Wheeler
Stromsburg ... " 126	Hugh H. Weaver.....	.....	.....
Minden " 127	.....	.....	Sam Brehm
Guide Rock .. " 128	.....	.....	.....
Blue Hill " 129	Frank O. Delahoyde..	.....	.....
Tuscan " 130	.....	Charles Weaver.....	.....
Seribner " 132	*Peter L. Bauer.....	.....	.....
Elm Creek.... " 133	Floyd S. Worthing..	.....	.....
Solar " 134	Harvey D. Abel.....	Guy Shenk.....	Claude Shenk
McCook " 135	Brisben J. Hofer.....	.....	.....
Long Pine " 136	*Percival C. Packer..	.....	*William C. Smith,Sr.
Upright " 137	.....	.....	.....
Rawalt " 138	.....	.....	.....
Clay Centre... " 139	Chester W. Turner..	Clarence F. Bayles..	.....
Western " 140	.....	.....	Milton B. Childs
Crescent " 143	.....	.....	.....
Kenesaw " 144	.....	Charles H. Kidd.....	Horace M. Donaly
Bancroft " 145	.....	.....	.....
Jachin " 146	Victor M. Hall.....	*Victor M. Hall.....	*Norris Chadderdon
Siloam " 147	.....	Fred O. Zink.....	.....
EmmetCrawford" 148	Reede R. Fox.....	*Reede R. Fox.....	*Reede R. Fox
Jewel " 149	.....	WilliamE.Fitzgibbon	.....
Cambridge " 150	Thomas S. Redford..	.....	.....
Square " 151	.....	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Evergreen " 153	.....	.....	.....
Lily " 154	Hans Holst.....	.....	.....
Hartington ... " 155	Quay A. Burney.....	.....	.....
Pythagoras .. " 156	.....	.....	.....
Valley " 157	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan ... " 158	Orla O. Rucker.....	*George A. Stevens..	.....
Ogalalla " 159	.....	Virgil L. Anderson..	.....
Zeredatha " 160	Henry Hansmire....	.....	.....
Mount Zion .. " 161	.....	Edward L. Seow.....	.....
Trestle Board. " 162	Edward H. Birkman..	*Edwin C. Yont.....	*Edward H. Birkman
Unity " 163	Walter A. Woitzel..	.....	.....
Atkinson " 164	Boyd W. Planck....	*Boyd W. Planck....	*Boyd W. Planck
Barneston " 165	George W. Schneefloel	*Charles Weyer.....	Joe Willey
Mystic Tie.... " 166	*George O. Mills....	.....	.....
Elwood " 167	William F. Bogle....	.....	.....
Curtis " 168	John S. Lofkwist...	.....	.....
Amity " 169	Edward L. Curtiss..	.....	.....
Mason City .. " 170	.....	.....	Guy F. Frasier
Merna " 171	Glenn J. Graybeal..	.....	.....
Grafton " 172	.....	.....	.....
Robert Burns. " 173	John J. Collins.....	.....	.....
Culbertson ... " 174	George Hein.....	*George Hein.....	*George Hein
Temple " 175	Harold A. Thom.....	.....	.....
Gladstone " 176	Thomas A. Butler...	*Jay Forte.....	.....
Hay Springs.. " 177	*Roy T. Stiehl.....	*Roy T. Stiehl.....	*Roy T. Stiehl
Prudence " 179	Charles F. Dimery...	.....	.....
Justice " 180	Cecil F. Stilgebouer.	.....	.....
Faith " 181	Eldon R. Spray.....	Edwin E. Engleman..	*Walter O. Barnes
Incense " 182	.....	.....	.....
Alliance " 183	Raymond S. Brown..	Edward M. Knight..	.....
Bee Hive..... " 184	William B. Rushlau..	F. Plummer Martin..	Otto Smolik
Boaz " 185	Wm. S. Bartholomew	.....	*John C. Tynon
Israel " 187	George Byam.....	.....	.....
Meridian " 188	R. Stanley Hughes..	.....	.....
Granite " 189	Earl H. Bullock....	.....	.....
Amethyst " 190	*August M. Delfs...	August M. Delfs...	.....
Crystal " 191	Henry Hosch.....	.....	.....
Minnekadusa. " 192	.....	.....	.....
Signet " 193	Harry H. Hunt.....	*Oliver W. Fleming..	*Harry H. Hunt
Highland " 194	Carl P. Bonebright..	.....	.....
Arcana " 195	Ross D. Rash.....	*Ross D. Rash.....	*Ross D. Rash
Level No. 196	Robert F. Phillips...	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Morning Star. " 197	*Earl K. Husbands...	Charles T. Wiswell..	.....
Purity " 198	Jack Shotbolt.....	.....	.....
Gavel " 199	Charles M. Beggs....	*Charles M. Beggs....	*Charles M. Beggs
Blazing Star.. " 200	*Everett Johnson....	.....	.....
Scotts Bluff .. " 201	Cecil C. Martin.....	*Cecil C. Martin....	*Cecil C. Martin
Golden Sheaf.. " 202	.....	Arnold F. Brandt...	.....
Roman Eagle.. " 203	.....	*Archie M. Smith....	.....
Plainview " 204	.....	.....	.....
Golden Fleece. " 205	Edgar Klindt.....	*Edgar Klindt.....	*Edgar Klindt
Napthali " 206	.....	.....	.....
Parian " 207	*Julius I. Christiansen.	.....	Julius I. Christiansen
Gauge " 208	Joseph W. Baird....	.....	.....
Canopy " 209	Alfred Stroemer....	Herman Bornemeier	.....
East Lincoln.. " 210	Curry W. Watson....	Claud H. Mann.....	Ernest E. Fye
Cement " 211	*Emil H. Lorenzen...	.....	.....
Compass&Square " 212	*William P. Killian..	William P. Killian..	*William P. Killian
Plumbline ... " 214	Joseph L. Bowes....	.....	.....
Occidental ... " 215	.....	.....	.....
Palisade " 216	Roy Brown.....	George A. Kittle....	*Theodore H. Christner
Wauneta " 217	*Roy E. Olmsted....	*Roy E. Olmsted....	*Roy E. Olmsted
Bloomfield ... " 218	.....	.....	.....
Relief " 219	.....	.....	Frank Sutherland
Magnolia " 220	.....	.....	.....
Wood Lake .. " 221	*Joseph P. Kreycik..	*Joseph P. Kreycik..	*Joseph P. Kreycik
Landmark ... " 222	August H. Peppmiller.	.....	.....
Eminence " 223	*John W. Farrand....	.....	.....
Silver Cord... " 224	George E. Childs....	.....	.....
Cable " 225	.....	.....	.....
Grace " 226	James Johnson.....	.....	.....
North Star ... " 227	Graham A. Barringer	William A. Teachman.	.....
Bartley " 228	Raymond H. Butherus	*Raymond H. Butherus	*Raymond H. Butherus
Comet " 229	Edson Mapes.....	.....	.....
Delta " 230	Frank Wright.....	.....	.....
Mount Hermon " 231	*William F. Howarth	Jense B. R. Miller..	.....
John S. Bowen " 232	J. Ansel Toft.....	.....	*Leonard E. Peterson
Gilead " 233	Maek Mahannah....	.....	Alfred P. Andersen
Zion " 234	Walter D. Stroud....	.....	.....
Fraternity ... " 235	C. Edward Carlson...	.....	.....
Golden Rule.. " 236	John Hutchings....	*Kenrick R. Mitchell.	.....
Cubit " 237	*Herbert Little.....	.....	.....
Friendship... " 239	.....	.....	.....
Pilot No. 240	John A. Young.....	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Geo. Armstrong" 241	J. Luther Friis.....	*Frank F. McMullin..	.....
Tyrian " 243	William M. Kenley..	.....	.....
Hampton " 245	Aaron P. Petersen...	.....	.....
Nehawka ....No. 246	George C. Sheldon..	.....	.....
Corner-Stone.. " 247	.....	*Alfred Lundstrom..	.....
Laurel " 248	Arthur S. Alexander..	*Joseph H. Artman...	.....
Gothenburg .. " 249	Ervin J. Marcott....	.....	.....
Geo. Washington" 250	.....	Otis W. Cave.....	.....
Wausa " 251	.....	.....	.....
Hildreth " 252	.....	.....	.....
Beemer " 253	John E. Beaver.....	.....	.....
Bassett " 254	Glenn A. Litz.....	.....	.....
Bradshaw " 255	Chancey B. Palmer..	.....	.....
Hickman " 256	Fred Simon.....	.....	.....
Holbrook " 257	.....	.....	.....
Anselmo " 258	*James A. Scott.....	.....	.....
Bee " 259	*Calvin W. Noxon....	.....	.....
Ornan " 261	*William D. Spicknall	*William D. Spicknall	*William D. Spicknall
Endeavor " 262	*Joseph Reiter.....	.....	.....
Mitchell " 263	Harry C. Hamer....	.....	*Harry C. Hamer
Franklin " 264	*William S. Yates....	.....	.....
Rob't W. Furnas" 265	Bernard B. Harris...	.....	.....
Silver " 266	.....	.....	.....
James A. Tulleys" 267	.....	*E. Delmer Long.....	.....
Geo. W. Lininger" 268	*William McCormack..	.....	.....
Riverside " 269	.....	.....	.....
Oasis " 271	HomerH. Hildebrand..	.....	.....
Lee P. Gillette " 272	Charles N. Anderson..	Arvine F. Cone.....	.....
Crofton " 273	*Carl W. Hansen.....	.....	.....
Olive Branch.. " 274	.....	.....	.....
Ramah " 275	John H. Sutlief.....	.....	.....
Antelope " 276	.....	.....	.....
Sioux " 277	.....	.....	*Albert L. Schnurr
Litchfield " 278	Alfred N. Anderson..	.....	.....
Wallace " 279	Channing J. Lewis..	.....	*Ralph E. Cowles
Swastika " 280	William R. Kidder...	.....	.....
Florence " 281	Howard H. Bond....	William B. Olds.....	William Steyer
Mullen " 282	.....	.....	.....
Exeter " 283	.....	.....	.....
Seneca " 284	Jake Hanks.....	.....	.....
Camp Clarke.No. 285	W. Henry Fulcher...	.....	.....
Oshkosh " 286	.....	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Union " 287	George F. Halvorsen . .	*George F. Halvorsen . .	*George F. Halvorsen . .
Omaha " 288	*Robert J. Jones . . . .	.....	.....
Lotus " 289	*Robert R. Swanda . . .	.....	.....
John J. Mercer " 290	John P. Linn	Frank L. Frost	*John P. Linn
Diamond " 291	.....	.....	.....
Wolbach " 292	Stanton A. Bussell . . .	*Stanton A. Bussell . . .	*Stanton A. Bussell . . .
Monument . . . " 293	Wilbur V. Andrews . . .	.....	.....
Kimball " 294	Milo S. Vencill . . . . .	.....	.....
Minatare " 295	*George N. Webb	George N. Webb	*Jesse P. Entrekinn . . .
Cowles " 296	.....	.....	.....
Cotner " 297	.....	*Mike M. Delany . . . . .	.....
Chester " 298	Donald A. Cramer . . . .	.....	.....
Sutherland . . . " 299	Frank J. Koch . . . . .	.....	.....
Liberty " 300	J. Lloyd McMaster . . .	Francis W. Albrecht . . .	*Ivan H. Cunningham . . .
Bayard " 301	James A. Whitney	*James A. Whitney	Thomas Megass
Mizpah " 302	Robert J. Hanks	*Anson L. Havens . . . . .	.....
Right Angle . . " 303	Gerald J. Micheal . . . .	.....	.....
Ruskin " 304	.....	.....	.....
Newman Grove " 305	Homer C. McDonald . . .	.....	.....
Golden Rod . . . " 306	Henry J. Jenik	*Henry J. Jenik	*Henry J. Jenik
William E. Hill " 307	Carl D. Halvorsen . . . .	.....	.....
Perkins " 308	Ralph H. Vose . . . . .	.....	.....
Winnebago . . . " 309	*Clinton I. Lennen . . . .	.....	.....
Victory " 310	Harry E. Green	Floyd K. Bennett	Glen R. Allen
Polk " 311	.....	.....	.....
Oak Leaf " 312	.....	.....	Francis T. Schrunk
Potter " 313	Edward Wiekhorst . . . .	.....	.....
Craftsmen . . . " 314	Luther G. Andrews	*Hubert R. Mann	Earl W. Drumm
Palmer " 315	.....	.....	.....
Alpha " 316	Carl J. Melvin	Wallace F. Curry	*Carl J. Melvin
Mid-West " 317	*Robert E. Musick	Earl T. Blakeslee	Fred O. Stenger
Grand Island . . " 318	Edward Huwaldt . . . . .	.....	.....
Bladen " 319	*Henry Erickson . . . . .	.....	.....
College View . . " 320	Emil J. Salzman . . . . .	.....	.....
Harmony " 321	Clyde B. Toof	*Clyde B. Toof	*Clyde B. Toof
Pioneer " 322	Adam Urbach . . . . .	.....	.....
Lebanon " 323	Lee L. Nauenburg	Robert E. Lund . . . . .	.....
Cairo " 324	Clarence Lowry	Owen Rolofson	*Dean Hinkson

*Proxy.

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

GRAND LODGE DINNER

Tuesday, June 4, 1940, 6 o'clock P. M.

The annual dinner tendered by the Grand Lodge, to the Masters, Wardens, Members of Committees, Distinguished Guests, and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, proved to be a very delightful occasion. More than four hundred brethren were present. M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, presided, and first introduced W. Brother John S. Hedelund, who, in turn, presented the Men's Chorus of Trinity Cathedral Choir, and their director and organist, W. Brother Albert Sand. This is the second year that this chorus has entertained at the annual dinner, and the brethren present were very appreciative of the fine program of music rendered for their enjoyment. Upon special invitation of M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, W. Brother, Rabbi Samuel Thurman, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri, was present, and delivered an address. Few speakers have the ability to hold an audience, and deliver such a forceful and inspirational address as was delivered by W. Brother Thurman, and the brethren were unanimous in their expressions of appreciation to the speaker, for his kindness in making the trip to Omaha to deliver the address, and for the inspiration which they received in being present. The benediction was pronounced by V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday, June 5, 1940.

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

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUEST

Sir Knight Arthur J. Denney, R. E. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska, was presented, and very cordially welcomed by M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, who introduced him to the Grand Lodge, and invited him to a seat in the Grand East.

GREETINGS AND REGRETS

The Grand Secretary presented telegrams and letters conveying greetings and regret at their inability to be present, from M. W. W. Wade Wilson, Grand Master of Masons of Idaho; M. W. Warren H. Tucker, Grand Master of Masons of New Hampshire; M. W. John J. Wemple, Past Grand Master; M. W. Harry A. Cheney, Past Grand Master; M. W. James

R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master; and R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD

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

Death is the common heritage of us all; the rich, the poor, the high, the low, alike must bow to its scepter; alike must answer its call. Life is a constant and ceaseless warfare with the forces of decay. The babe, unconscious in its mother's arms has already begun the struggle toward the inevitable end. But this thing we call death, to the person whose faith is well founded, is but the jumping off place to get swallowed up in immortal life.

Since our last Grand Lodge session, in other Grand Jurisdictions, one Grand Master, twenty-nine Past Grand Masters, one Deputy Grand Master, one Past Deputy Grand Master, one Grand Senior Warden, two Past Grand Treasurers, and one Grand Secretary have passed on to the Celestial Lodge above.

In our own Grand Jurisdiction, the grim reaper has taken from our ranks five hundred brethren. To their loved ones, we extend our heart felt sympathy. We are sure that the Light which guided these brethren through life, also illuminated the road to God for them in their moments of darkness and suffering. We must become increasingly conscious of the fact that,

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

We lift our hearts in gratitude to God because the ranks of our Grand Officers remained unbroken during the year. We humbly surrender to the will of our Divine Master in taking from this world our brother John W. Disbrow, past Grand Tyler, who served our Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, from February, 1925 to June 6, 1937.

Brother Disbrow was born in Haddenham, England, August 6, 1858. He came to the United States when he was sixteen years of age. He moved to Omaha, in 1879. He entered the mail service in 1887. He had the distinction of being the first President of the Letter Carriers' Association. He retired in 1927.

At the time of his death he was the oldest member of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Omaha.

He was initiated, in Covert Lodge No. 11, May 30th, 1888; was passed, December 26th, 1888; and raised, January 30th, 1889. He served as Master of this lodge in 1922 and 1923, and served for many years as Chaplain of the lodge. In 1938 he received his Fifty Year Masonic Badge.

He passed peacefully away at his home in Omaha, September 7, 1939, at the age of 81 years. He was a familiar figure at the Nebraska Grand Lodge Sessions, and his happy smile will long be remembered by many.

“There is no Death! The stars go down
To rise upon a fairer shore,
And bright in heaven’s jeweled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o’er the earth with silent tread;
He hears our best loved friends away
And then we call them “dead”.

But ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is Life—There is no dead.”

So brethren, we close our report with this injunction to the living—
May grace be given to us all to “fear God and keep His commandments,
for this is the whole duty of man.”

Most W. Grand Master, we are requesting that the Grand Lodge be called up and that our brother, V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, lead us in prayer, remembering the loved ones of our departed brothers.

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

To the Eighty-third Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska:

There was submitted to your Committee on Grievance a total of eight cases for consideration, seven of these being requests for restoration; the other, a matter of non-payment of dues on part of six Master Masons, who by reason of the revocation of Charter of Huntley Lodge No. 270, A. F. & A. M., became unaffiliated Masons, in care of the Grand Lodge.

Your Committee reports as follows:

1. Dues as provided for in connection with the following Brethren, former members of Huntley Lodge No. 270, A. F. & A. M., not having been paid to the Grand Secretary, as required by Section 68, Chapter 9, of the Grand Lodge Law; your Committee regretfully asks that these Brethren be suspended for non-payment of dues, viz.,

Frank N. W. Brown, James O. Merryman, John R. Merryman, C. Merle Michener, William Slack, Albert Vandike,
and that notice of such suspension be given to these Brethren, with an

appeal to them to reinstate and affiliate with some nearby Lodge; such notice and request to be sent by the Chairman of the Committee on Grievance, with approval of the Grand Secretary.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

2. Petition of a former member of Composite Lodge No. 81 for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason. This case was, at the request of the Committee, carried over from last annual communication, since papers in hand at that time were not sufficient to convince the Committee that the man in question had changed his former attitude in regard to Masonic law and the right of Masonic Lodges to enforce it. Your Committee has in hand a statement from the Secretary of Composite Lodge No. 81, that Section 148 has been read in full to this man and that he has a statement from him to the effect that not only has his viewpoint changed, but that he will faithfully abide by Masonic law if he is reinstated to membership. The Committee has further satisfied itself by due inquiry that the man in question is not now infringing on Masonic law and that he is a reputable citizen of the community in which he lives, and therefore offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Composite Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason be granted.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

3. Petition of a former member of Jachin Lodge No. 146 for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason. This petition, too, was laid over from the last annual communication, at the request of the Committee, in order that it might receive further information as to the sincerity of the petitioner, and the question of his discontinuing his business in violation of Masonic law. That information is in hand. The petitioner was obligated by existing contract to carry on a business in which he was engaged for a certain period of time, and discontinued it at the earliest possible date. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Jachin Lodge No. 146, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason be granted.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

4. Petition of a former member of Grand Island Lodge No. 318, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason. Evidence shows that this man discontinued his violation of Masonic law in 1934, immediately after being sentenced by the Trial Commission, and that he has since then conducted himself in a manner worthy of a Mason. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Grand Island Lodge No. 318, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason be granted.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

5. Petition of a former member of Long Pine Lodge No. 136, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason. The evidence shows that this man discontinued the business which was being conducted in violation of Masonic law, and that he is conducting himself in a manner worthy of being restored. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Long Pine Lodge No. 136, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason be granted.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

6. Petition of a former member of Aurora Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason. This man has made his home in Wolbach, and for three years past, has not been engaged in the business which caused his expulsion. There is evidence that he is conducting himself in a manner worthy of being a Mason, and that he has neither desire nor intention to engage in the former business again. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Aurora Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason be granted.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

7. Petition of a former member of Mosaic Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason. This man was expelled in May 1937, and almost immediately ceased conducting the business which caused that expulsion, has since then, and is today, engaged in other lawful business, and has no intention of re-entering his former business. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Mosaic Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason be granted.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

8. Petition of a former member of Mosaic Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason. This man, for nearly twenty years, has lived a reputable and upright life, and testimonials from those who know him, and from the committee which investigated his petition bear out the fact that he is worthy of reinstatement. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved; that the petition of a former member of Mosaic Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., for restoration to good standing as a Master Mason be granted.

We move the adoption of the resolution.

We move the adoption of the report of the Committee as a whole.

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

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

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

Again your Committee on the George Washington Masonic National Memorial reports that it did not solicit funds during the past year from the brethren of the Nebraska jurisdiction.

However, as time goes on and our representatives who attend the annual meeting of the Memorial Association see that other Grand Lodges continue to send in contributions they become more and more convinced that we should as soon as possible and advisable resume our efforts to complete our part of the work.

During the past year we have had several discussions with the Grand Master concerning ways and means of interesting the brethren in the Memorial.

Within the last few months there has been developed, a film entitled "A Journey to Washington" which was produced on a cost basis for the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. The purpose of this moving picture is to acquaint those brethren who do not have an opportunity to make a trip to Washington with the Memorial at Alexandria. Prints in both sound-on-film as well as silent are available. The film is approximately 900 feet in length and runs for 25 minutes. The cost of the film to own it is about \$50.00. Such a film in the hands of one of our brethren who has a suitable projector and the time to show it at Masonic gatherings over the state would be a great help to the Committee and would incidentally provide interesting and instructive entertainment.

Last year your Committee recommended that the Grand Lodge appropriate \$500.00 per year for five years to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association Fund. This amount was appropriated and together with an additional \$40.00 previously collected from the Brethren, was paid over to the Memorial Association in Washington during the year.

The Committee recommends that the George Washington Masonic National Memorial problem be kept before the Masons of Nebraska to the end that our part of the undertaking be completed as soon as funds can be made available.

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

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

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

The Student Fund Committee is pleased to present the third annual report of their stewardship.

Eight students have been assisted through courses of education to better fit them for independence. At the beginning of summer school last June, three children registered for summer school. One boy, taking engineering, attended field courses sponsored by the University of Nebraska for additional credit hours. Another boy was employed at the Nebraska State Game preserve in Madison County and then concluded his education with one semester at the University of Nebraska.

One girl attended summer school at the University, another attended the Lincoln School of Commerce. Last Fall five students entered the University of Nebraska. One boy entered Doane College at Crete and one boy completed a course in the Omaha Welding School.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges the able assistance of Thomas J. Aron of Crete for the sponsorship of our student at Crete. It is a pleasure to work with the children and watch them develop. One of the boys in engineering college, though handicapped by illness, was among the first ten per cent of highest average grades. All have cooperated in everyway, shown appreciation, and proved themselves worthy of the opportunity you have given them, reflecting the splendid training and high ideals taught them at the Home.

The average cost per student for a full years course or a complete vocational course was about \$285.00 last year for tuition, fees, supplies, clothing and a cash allowance of \$5.00 per month; the students furnish their own room and board.

The committee was able to do this all with your appropriations and there is left in the fund, on May 10, a balance of \$47.85. Funds for eleven children should be provided for next year and college fees will be higher than last year. The committee is asking for an appropriation of \$1200.00 from the Grand Lodge to match an equal amount allowed by the Grand Chapter, O. E. S. last month, with which to support this important work.

We thank all who have been so helpful with counsel and cooperation and for the trust this Grand Lodge has reposed in us.

We commend this work for your favorable consideration.

Brother Homer L. McKelvie, Senior Warden, Harvard Lodge No. 44, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Nebraska, was presented and very cordially welcomed by M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, who introduced him to the Grand Lodge, and invited him to a seat in the Grand East.

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

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE,
ANNUITIES AND GIFTS

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

Your Board, in common with anybody involved in the financial aspects of an organization, has found this past year to be one of increasing doubt and uncertainty. Important as are these disturbing factors in our life, both individual and national, in no realm of activity have they had greater effect than in financial affairs.

The function of your Board is to provide an annual income for any brother who may desire to deposit a sum of money with this Grand Lodge at the same time expressing the desire that his funds continue their work in behalf of worthy distressed brethren after his death. Truly this is a praiseworthy objective. Those who have availed themselves of this opportunity of freeing themselves of financial worries are well pleased.

To those of small means, the protection of their savings is of paramount importance. People in general have recently become aware of the many hidden things which can destroy their accumulations without knowing how to protect them. We hear more and more about "Old Age Pensions", "Social Security" and many political plans for providing "thirty dollars every Thursday". The diligent Mason is never an indigent Mason. He knows that, eventually, in spite of political pipe dreams, he must, himself, provide his own social security and financial protection for himself when he can no longer labor. Your Board in conjunction with the Grand Lodge offers every member its services in assisting him with his financial problems.

It is the duty of every Mason hearing these words to inform himself about the objectives and methods of this Board. That the need for this service is great, is evident. In the last few years and at an increasing rate an unbelievable number of millions of dollars have left Nebraska as our citizens in their search for safety have purchased U. S. Savings bonds better known as Baby Bonds.

From a performance standpoint your Board has little to report. We make it a point to investigate every proposal and to consult with every brother who requests information. It has been necessary to make certain changes in our investments, the details of which you will find in the Grand Secretary's report.

It is requested that the usual appropriation for the conduct and furtherance of the work of the Board of Masonic Services, Annuities, and Gifts in the amount of \$50 be granted.

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

REPORT OF THE TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Again, as formerly, this Committee as a whole and as individual members have given what little advice they had to offer to the Most Worshipful Grand Master when called upon by him, regarding matters pertaining to the refinancing of, incurring indebtedness, or purchase of buildings.

The Grand Master's report as read, under the heading "Approval of Lodge Financing" referred to this Committee by the Committee "On Doings of Grand Officers" makes mention of the cases in which this Committee has given counsel, viz.:

In granting permission for Trestle Board Lodge No. 162, Brock, to build a new building as per plans submitted.

Permission for Evening Star Lodge No. 49, Sutton, to borrow one thousand dollars from their members for the purpose of remodeling the Hall on which they had been given a 99-year lease.

Approval of financial plan of Amity Lodge No. 169, Rushville, to build a new Temple. Corner stone of this new Temple was laid by the Grand Lodge May 27th, 1940, as noted in report of the Grand Master.

Approval of financial plan of Wymore Lodge No. 104, Wymore, to build a new Temple. Corner stone for the Wymore Temple was laid May 2, 1940, as noted by the Grand Master in his report.

Not mentioned in the Grand Master's report as read, as approval was given after the report went to press; but will be properly added to his report so the Grand Master has informed this Committee, is the matter of granting permission to Friendship Lodge No. 239, Chapman, to purchase the building they now occupy for Lodge purposes.

The correspondence that has gone through the hands of this Committee this past year indicates that the members of this Grand Lodge are not overlooking section 89-C, page 51, of the Constitution and By-Laws, of this Grand Lodge (1934 Edition) and it also points encouragingly to the progress being made in this Grand Jurisdiction even though possibly slower than we wish or hope to see, nevertheless forward, in renewed interest and activity in the membership of the Lodges throughout the State.

We regret that Worshipful Brother Marion E. Shipley, Hooper Lodge No. 72, a member of this Committee for some time past, found it impossible on account of illness, to be with us at this Annual Communication. We received a phone call from him Tuesday morning asking that we express his regrets to the Grand Lodge and also his wishes that this Session might be a most successful one.

This report is respectfully submitted in the name of the other two members of the Committee.

W. Joseph P. Young, 51, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND
DISPENSATIONS

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

A resolution having been properly adopted by Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., Kearney, Nebraska, requesting the Grand Lodge to authorize the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary to make proper change in the charter of the above named Lodge;

The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska gave authority to this Lodge to move from Gibbon to Kearney, on June 20, 1877, and authorized a change in the name of the Lodge, from Gibbon to Rob Morris, but no record can be found, giving authority to change the charter, and the original charter still shows the name of Gibbon Lodge No. 46.

Therefore, it is recommended that authority be given to the incoming Grand Master, and the Grand Secretary, to change the charter so that the name of the Lodge, on its charter, may be Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., as shown on the records of the Grand Lodge.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING CHANGE OF NAME FROM
GIBBON TO ROB MORRIS ON CHARTER OF LODGE

BE AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED: That the members and officers of the Rob Morris Lodge No. 46 A. F. & A. M. of Kearney, Nebraska, request the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Nebraska to authorize the Grand Master and Grand Secretary to place a certificate on the charter of the Lodge, certifying that the name was changed from Gibbon to Rob Morris on June 20, 1877; that the former change be reapproved by the Grand Lodge and that the proper name and title of the Lodge now is Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M. of Kearney, Nebraska,

Moved by Eldrege G. Reed, seconded by Fredrick C. Haack that the above resolution be passed as read.

On roll call the vote was as follows: Unanimous. Signed Russell H. Jones, Worshipful Master of Rob Morris Lodge No. 46 A. F. & A. M. of Kearney, Nebr; Edward F. Reed, Secretary of Rob Morris Lodge No. 46 A. F. & A. M. Kearney, Nebr.

(Seal of Lodge)

Second paragraph, relating to the consolidation of Parallel Lodge No. 152, with Barneston Lodge No. 165.

While the law does not especially say that this Grand Lodge shall confirm the consolidation of Lodges, by its Grand Master, that the record may be complete, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations present the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Resolved that the consolidation of Parallel Lodge No. 152, A. F. & A. M., of Liberty, Nebraska, with Barneston Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., of Barneston, Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby approved and confirmed, as of January 2nd, 1940.

R. W. Earl J. Lee, 15, Deputy Grand Master, presented a resolution adopting the official seal of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, which was unanimously adopted.

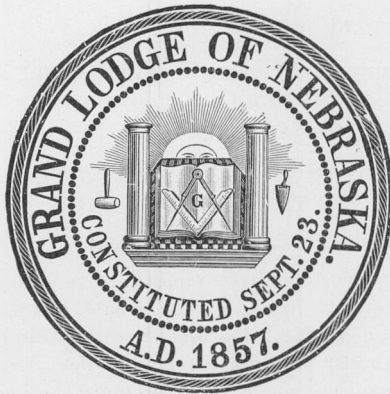
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the charter of The Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, provides for a corporate seal of said Grand Lodge, and

WHEREAS the seal of said Grand Lodge which has been in use since the incorporation thereof does not contain the corporate name of said Grand Lodge and a question has been raised because said seal does not conform to the corporate name, and

WHEREAS it is the desire of The Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, that the seal which has been in use since the incorporation of this grand body be the official corporate seal of said The Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by The Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, that the seal which is imprinted hereon and which has been in use since the founding and incorporation of said The Grand Lodge should be and is hereby declared to be the official corporate seal of The Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.



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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION OF
THE GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. of NEBRASKA

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

May your Committee urge all constituent lodges to comply with the recommendation of M. W. Grand Master William J. Breckenridge when he said in his report, "Let us make the Committee on Masonic Education work more," It is the sincere conviction of your Committee that through the Speaker's Bureau which they operate, that they can help all lodges be more interesting and more active.

The past year has seen an increased service rendered.

All Lodges are urged to maintain aggressive education committees, all of whom should maintain close contact with and make use of the services of your Grand Lodge Committee.

Your Committee reports progress in the preparation of the Masonic booklets of instruction and recommends continuance of the assignment of their preparation and publication.

It is recommended that an appropriation be made to consist of unused appropriations and in addition such new appropriations as necessary to defray printing the approved booklets and defray the traveling and hotel expenses of Masonic speakers assigned by this Committee to the service of constituent lodges.

RESOLUTION

W. William B. Wanner, 9, Grand Marshal moved that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, for the Annual Communication of 1939, as printed and distributed, be, and they are hereby declared to be the official record of this Grand Lodge, and approved as such.

Motion was unanimously adopted.

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

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

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:

One year ago your Committee reported a tendency to a retrograde movement in matters of peace, but we could have believed that the year would have brought forth the almost world wide resort to arms. It is said that in the midst of arms, the law is silent. And we must await the end of this struggle to commence over again the building of an agency for peace, but we are now learning that either the human race must set about it to destroy war, or war will destroy the human race. We have no further report to make.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your committee on Returns wishes to submit the following report:

Your committee has checked the correspondence relative to the Returns of the Subordinate Lodges for the year 1939 and remittance of Grand Lodge dues.

The bulk of correspondence was necessitated by the subordinate lodges not carefully obeying instructions in making their returns.

We find that the returns of the subordinate lodges have been received and carefully checked. The subordinate lodges should take more time and use more diligence in filling out their returns. Omissions have been made in the returns showing the degrees conferred, dates issued, and affiliations, which are due, to a large extent, to carelessness. There are also errors in spelling of names and this makes it difficult for the Grand Secretary's office to keep accurate records. We are of the opinion that if the lodges kept better minutes of their meetings and kept their compendiums up to date, many errors would be eliminated.

We find that the Grand Lodge has been most lenient with the subordinate lodges in working out the financial conditions. What most lodges need, who are in financial difficulties, are financial committees that will give some attention to the problems of their respective lodges.

We suggest that certain of the lodges should appoint a committee to work with the officers in the collection of dues. At least in some instances enough endeavor has not been asserted and dues are outstanding to an extent that something must be done to correct this deficiency.

There are two lodges owing a total of \$188.40 for 1934 dues; two lodges owing a total of \$147.50 for 1935 dues; four lodges owing a total of \$371.35 for 1936 dues; three lodges owing a total of \$314.30 for 1937 dues; two lodges owing a total of \$277.00 for 1938 dues; and 15 lodges owing a total of \$1112.85 for 1939 dues. This shows that some lodges have paid their warrants and taken their names off the delinquent list since the 1938 return. However, your committee feels that Section 81, which provides:

"All lodges that neglect to send in their returns complete, and to pay their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge by the 10th of April, that the Grand Secretary shall add as a penalty, one cent per day for each member on the rolls as shown in the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings at the Grand Lodge,"

should be enforced and, therefore, recommends that all lodges failing to pay their dues so as to comply with Section 81, shall be penalized as pro-

vided therein commencing April 10, 1941, providing it is in accord with the incoming Grand Master.

The returns of the subordinate lodges show a gross increase during the year 1939 of 1,194. This was made up as follows: 668 raised to Master Masons, 263 by affiliation, 352 reinstatement, and 11 by other causes. The loss for the year was 1700 made up as follows: 343 by demit, 500 by death, 851 by suspension, 5 by expulsion, and one by other causes. This made a net loss ending December 31, 1939, of 406. On December 31, 1938, there were 31,736 Master Masons belonging to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska and on December 31, 1939, there were 31,330 Master Masons belonging to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. While the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, lost during 1939, 406 members, a check of the returns of the Grand Lodge shows this to be the smallest loss for many years.

In checking returns of the subordinate lodges, out of 292 chartered lodges, 48 of these lodges showed no loss or gain in membership during 1939, 89 lodges showed a net increase during 1939, and 155 lodges showed a loss during 1939. This will show that lodges are beginning to show an increase as there has been an increase of 13 lodges over 1938 that showed no loss or gain in membership and 16 lodges that showed a net increase in membership.

John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290 again receives the honor of having gained the largest number during 1939. They increased their membership by 25 members. To Mizpah Lodge No. 302 goes the honor this year of having reinstated the most members, they having reinstated 17, and to Covert Lodge No. 11 goes the honor of having raised the largest number during 1939, they having raised 30 to the degree of Master Mason.

On December 31, 1939, there were 7,260 delinquent members as compared to 7,552 for the previous year. The amount delinquent for 1939 is \$71,283.76 as compared to \$74,400.68 for 1938, \$76,974.96 for 1937, \$87,648.48 for 1936, and \$86,588.74 for 1935. The average for each delinquent member is \$9.81 which is four cents less than for delinquents of 1938. This shows that 1939 had fewer delinquent members and a smaller amount delinquent than previous years.

The reports show all lodges carry insurance on their buildings and personal property with the exception of Israel Lodge No. 187, Hildreth Lodge No. 252, Riverside Lodge No. 269, and Antelope Lodge No. 276.

It is indeed a pleasure to report that Western Star Lodge No. 2, Covert Lodge No. 11, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, St. Paul Lodge No. 82, DeWitt Lodge No. 111, Boaz Lodge No. 185, Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, and Cairo Lodge No. 324, had no delinquent members as of December 31, 1939 and are, therefore, on the honor roll this year. Some of the Lodges on last year's honor roll fell by the way-side, but there is one more lodge on the honor roll this year than in 1938. Of the lodges on the honor roll, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314 and Cairo Lodge No. 324 each showed a net gain in membership during 1939. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Covert

Lodge No. 11, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, St. Paul Lodge No. 82, DeWitt Lodge No. 111, and Craftsmen Lodge No. 314 were on the honor roll in 1938.

Right Angle Lodge No. 303 of Omaha still shows no loss in membership from the date of its charter on June 21, 1920 and in 1939 showed a net gain of 10 to its rolls.

There were more interested in Masonry this year. During 1939, there was an increase of 66 raised to Master Masons, 36 affiliated, and 45 reinstated over 1938. There was an increase of 93 in number initiated Entered Apprentice Masons, and of 97 passed to the Degree of a Fellow Craft Mason, over 1938. This should encourage lodges who have been silent for so many years.

The returns show that there were 86 fewer members suspended during 1939 than 1938, and our loss for deaths was 54 less than 1938. However, by demit, we lost 7 more than 1938.

We cannot help our loss by death, as the Almighty Supreme Being has that in his power, but we can initiate younger men and thereby reduce the average age of our members. It is true we did not lose as many members by suspension this year. No one should encourage suspension of members. On the other hand, there is no reason to carry a brother owing several years dues if he can pay. If the brother cannot pay, then it might be well to remit these dues.

Your committee recommends that the budget system be followed out as recommended by the Committee on Returns in 1938.

Too much cannot be said for the work of the Grand Secretary and his assistants. The efficiency in their check of the returns shows that they are doing their work carefully and we pay special tribute to them for the interest and efforts they have extended.

W. Curry W. Watson, 210, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

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

Your Committee on Unfinished Business has examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, for 1939, and beg to report that there is no unfinished business to be called to the attention of the Grand Lodge.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAY-ROLL

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

Your Committee on Pay-Roll beg leave to report that the amount for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication is:

Mileage, \$2,893.86.	Per Diem, \$1,330.00	Total, \$4,223.86
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W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND
CARE OF ORPHANS

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

BRETHREN:

It is practically impossible to bring you a review of the activities of this Committee for the past year without indicating a similarity and repetition in supervision and administration of work for preceding years. Also, the personnel of the members in attendance at this Grand Lodge changes from year to year and for that reason we feel it is of the utmost importance that everyone in attendance have a complete understanding regarding the function of this particular Committee.

Fundamentally, the principles applied in the administration of our Welfare and Relief work never change because we are founded on a firm belief in God and the Brotherhood of Man, we are continually reminded of the universality of Masonry, and admonished again and again that Masonic Charity should be equally extensive.

Theoretically, it should be the responsibility of each subordinate lodge to assist in the care of its member, widow, or orphan if, and when, circumstances warrant such action, but we realize that such a procedure is not always practical or possible under present existing conditions and circumstances, and for that reason it is the purpose of this Committee to act in an advisory capacity, lend whatever assistance is required in making investigations, co-ordinate the efforts of all interested bodies and assist, when necessary, in the care and supervision of the case.

On the subject of Masonic Charity in its best and broadest sense, we are pleased to report that the challenge presented by our numerous problems of welfare and assistance have been met in a very satisfactory manner in this Grand Jurisdiction. Many of our subordinate lodges are to be commended for the fine spirit manifested when these calls have been made upon them. And we never fail to receive co-operation from the Scottish Rite or Grand Chapter O. E. S. whenever and wherever they can qualify from their particular standpoint. Our relationship with these bodies has been very pleasant and harmonious and we trust will always continue to be such.

During the past year we have rendered assistance either directly or through the subordinate lodge, to one hundred twenty-five recipients divided as follows:- Fifty-eight women, forty-one men, and twenty-six children. This does not include numerous cases where counsel and advice were given and which required no direct expenditure.

The gross amount expended, \$9,619.43, represents a slight increase over the preceding year and our per capita cost has increased from .292 cents to .306 cents. Our net figure, however, shows an improvement due to the assistance received from subordinate lodges and other bodies. Again we can report that our actual Grand Lodge expense has been well within the budget established by your Finance Committee last year.

We have endeavored to function in a manner that would give careful, unbiased consideration to every request received. This requires rigid analysis and investigation on the part of all concerned and we trust that each subordinate lodge will endeavor to establish all the facts related to a case before submitting their recommendation to this Committee.

Brethren, the work of this Committee is of such a nature that there are occasions when our investigation and recommendation brings us in close contact with the administrative Boards of the Home at Plattsmouth and at Fremont. On these occasions, we have always received the heartiest cooperation from these groups and at this time we want to publicly express our appreciation for their kind and considerate thoughtfulness on all cases submitted to them.

The Homes at Plattsmouth and Fremont, through their personnel, are doing wonderful Masonic service for this Grand Jurisdiction. May we again thank God for the wisdom and vision of those hardy pioneers of this Grand Lodge who made possible the establishment of the original Orphans Educational Fund in 1867, in what is now, and always has been, the foundation of all Masonic Charities of your Grand Lodge. Brethren, can we maintain this priceless heritage for future generations? We submit that question to you without reservation. We need only to review the statistics for the past few years to point out to you the problem that confronts us. In 1930, our total membership was 42,027, whereas today, it is only 31,330. A loss of 10,697 members or 25.5%, with a related reduction in revenues for this Grand Lodge of \$21,394.00.

We know that the Home at Plattsmouth is operated most efficiently and economically and that our many members housed there are taken care of in a manner which should make us feel proud to be a part of that wonderful institution. With our revenue reduced to such an extent, however, and coupled with the fact that the demands on the Home are constantly increasing, we are not able to keep the operating expense within the income provided for that purpose from Grand Lodge dues. We call this to your particular attention with the hope that consideration will be given to supplementing their present income from dues.

Following our usual custom your Committee visited and inspected the Plattsmouth Home on Sunday, June 2nd. We were heartily received by every resident, a most happy time was had by all, acquaintances were renewed and some familiar personalities were missing. A visit of

this kind means so much to those who are looking toward the setting of the sun, and we recommend this trip to every member of the Fraternity and his family.

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

AMENDMENT TO THE LAW ADOPTED

M. W. William A. Robertson, Past Grand Master, requested unanimous consent to consider an amendment to Section 31 of the law. Unanimous consent having been granted, Section 31 was amended to read as follows:

Section 31.—The per capita tax of \$2.00 shall be divided as follows:

To the Nebraska Masonic Home.....	1.00
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont...	.15
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	.20
To the General Fund.....	.65

The Initiation Fee of \$10.00 shall be allotted to the Funds of the Grand Lodge as follows:

To the General Fund	\$5.00
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	2.50
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont.....	2.50

The affiliation fee shall be allotted to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

Provided, that all funds in the Building and Improvement Fund on June 8, 1938, shall continue to be known as the Building and Improvement Fund, together with all accretions except as provided in Section 31-C. 1940.

At 12:05 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

DISTINGUISHED GUEST

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, presented Brother Herbert A. Senter, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, Omaha, Grand Sovereign, of the Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, U. S. A., who was very cordially welcomed by M. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Master, who introduced him to the Grand Lodge, and invited him to a seat in the Grand East.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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

Your Committee on Finance respectfully reports as follows:

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

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Last year our findings resulted in the tabulation of the following items to be returned to the General Fund by the various committees and individuals as unspent balances for the year ending June 1st, 1939. The records show that all items were returned by the proper parties as tabulated below:

Committee on Masonic Education.....	\$ 595.88
Grand Secretary's Travel Expense.....	2.44
Trial Commission	117.13
Other Committees	64.17
Grand Master's expense	289.56
	\$1,069.18

COMPARISON OF GENERAL FUND 1939 APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSE

We have made a comparative statement of the General Fund Budget adopted a year ago and the actual expense, as follows:

	Appropriated	Expended	Savings	Over-draft
Pay roll, 1939 Session.....	\$ 4,535.26	\$ 4,535.26		
Grand Tyler 1939 Session.....	15.00	15.00		
Grand Organist 1939 Session.....	10.00	10.00		
Grand Sec'y Clerk Hire.....	2,450.00	2,390.00	60.00	
Grand Sec'y Office Expense.....	1,500.00	1,500.00		
Grand Master W. J. Breckenridge expense	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Expense of Grand Custodian and Deputies	1,400.00	1,397.70	2.30	
Expense of other Grand Lodge Officers under direction of Grand Master	500.00	498.05	1.95	

	Appropriated	Expended	Savings	Over. draft
Expense Committee on Masonic Education	650.00	183.20	466.80	
Expense Committee Relief and Care of Orphans	600.00	600.00		
Expense Trial Commission	100.00	56.62	43.38	
Expense Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00	300.00		
Expense Committee Masonic Service Annuities and gifts	50.00	.....	50.00	
Expense Grand Chaplain	100.00	27.27	72.73	
Grand Secretary's Travel Expense..	500.00	425.92	75.08	
Expense—Committees not otherwise provided for	100.00	72.25	37.75	
Unassigned incidental expense under direction of the Grand Master...	500.00	271.16	228.84	
Rent—Grand Lodge Offices to 6-30-40	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Dues to Masonic Relief Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada	158.68	158.68		
Salary Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith	3,600.00	3,600.00		
Salary Grand Secretary Emeritus, F. E. White	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Salary Grand Custodian	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Certified Public Accountant, 1939...	100.00	100.00		
Printing Proceedings, 1939, including advance copies of reports, etc.	925.00	934.60		9.60
Entertaining Distinguished guests & incidental expense of Grand Lodge Reporting & Transcribing 1939 session	200.00	161.60	38.40	
.....	75.00	50.00	25.00	
Printed List of Regular Lodges....	15.00	15.00		
Workmen's Compensation & employers Liability premium	60.00	45.26	14.74	
Surety Bond Grand Sec'y, Grand Lodge Officers, Committees and employees	110.00	100.80	9.20	
Grand Lodge Dinner, 1939	200.00	200.00		
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau of Omaha	300.00	300.00		
Jewel for Retiring Grand Master...	100.00	85.00	15.00	
Dispensation fees returned.....	50.00	50.00		
New Office Equipment for Grand Secretary's Office	200.00	.....	200.00	

Premium for Liability & Property Damage for protection of Grand Lodge on Grand Master's automo- bile	25.00	19.64	5.36	
Special Exchange account for mini- mum bank balance	200.00	200.00		
New aprons for Grand Master & regular Grand Lodge Officers....	200.00	200.00		
Expense of Committee George Wash- ington Masonic National Memorial Ass'n.	250.00	.....	250.00	
To cover various overdrafts	48.15	48.15		
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,327.09	\$25,750.66	\$1,596.53	\$9.60

Savings	\$1,596.53
Overdrafts	9.60
	<hr/>
Net Savings	\$1,586.93

GRAND CUSTODIAN'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

A year ago we appropriated the sum of \$1,400 to be used for the expense account of the Grand Custodian's Department. The expenditures of the Grand Custodian's Department are as follows:

Railroad and bus fare.....	\$ 222.69
Hotel	142.15
Meals	163.65
Telegraph & telephone.....	129.56
Stationery and printing.....	125.42
Miscellaneous items.....	36.03
Per diem	578.20
	<hr/>
	\$1,397.70

Leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$2.30, which we recommend be returned to the General Fund and a new appropriation will be set up for the Grand Custodian's Department for the ensuing year.

GRAND SECRETARY'S TRAVEL EXPENSE

The sum of \$500 was appropriated last year for the travel expense of the Grand Secretary. The sum actually used was \$424.92, leaving a balance of \$75.08. We recommend this amount be returned to the General Fund and a new appropriation will be set up for the ensuing year.

GRAND OFFICERS' EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Last year an appropriation of \$500 was set up for this purpose. The sum actually used was \$498.05, leaving a balance of \$1.95. We recommend that this amount be returned to the General Fund and a new appropriation will be set up for the ensuing year.

EXPENSE OF TRIAL COMMISSION

Last year we appropriated the sum of \$100 for this purpose and the appropriation was withdrawn from the General Fund. The amount actually spent by this Committee was \$56.62, leaving a balance of \$43.38, which we recommend be returned to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge and a new appropriation will be set up for the ensuing year.

OUTSTANDING WARRANTS

In our 1939 report we recommended that the incoming Grand Master be furnished a list of all lodges that were in arrears on their Grand Lodge dues and that he give special attention to these delinquencies.

At this time we wish to commend the excellent work of our Grand Master, M.'W.'.William J. Breckenridge, for the clearing up of a large amount of these delinquent accounts, for helping the individual lodges to arrange their budgets so that they can meet their obligations, and for reducing the amount of the unpaid warrants by more than \$1,000.00.

We feel that the financial condition of the subordinate lodges is a matter of grave concern to the Grand Lodge and we believe that for some time to come it will warrant the personal attention of the Grand Master..

NORTHEAST DROUTH RELIEF NOTES

During the past Masonic year there has been collected \$510.00 to apply on these notes, and in addition \$460 was received since closing the books for this year. As expressed in previous years, we feel that the Grand Secretary is making every effort to collect these loans, but due to the fact that several of the brethren have removed from this Grand Jurisdiction and still others have been suspended, obviously some time will be required to clear these loans.

As suggested before, we believe that the Master and other officers of the lodges whose members received benefits from this emergency relief fund, should continue to render all possible assistance to the Grand Secretary in his efforts to liquidate these loans.

AUTOMOBILE FOR THE GRAND MASTER

The last year, the Grand Master, M.'W.'.William J. Breckenridge, used his own car, and we understand that the incoming Grand Master desires to use his car this year. We, therefore, recommend he be authorized to charge six cents per mile for the expense thereof. We have set up a small amount in the General Fund to cover proper liability and property damage on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

RETURN OF DISPENSATION FEES

We recommend return of fees for dispensations for the following lodges, after having thoroughly investigated conditions which caused the request for dispensations, and recognized them as beyond anyone's control, in the local lodge.

Hooper Lodge No. 72, Hooper, Nebr.....	\$10.00
Exeter Lodge No. 283, Exeter, Nebr.....	10.00
Cement Lodge No. 211, Wood River, Nebr.....	10.00

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.

"Whereas the Grand Lodge during the year for various reasons, have purchased preferred stock, which is, of course, registered in the name of the Grand Lodge, and it being necessary at various times to sell and transfer this stock, we suggest the following resolution to the Grand Lodge for its consideration:

"RESOLVED, that the following officers and persons. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, or the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, each, or any of them, acting jointly with the Grand Secretary, be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and cause to be transferred, stocks, bonds, rights, options, and securities of any description, standing in the name of, or belonging to this corporation in any capacity, and the said officers and persons, and each of them, is authorized and empowered to execute the sale of such securities and the transfer thereof to the purchasers."

EMERGENCY RELIEF DUE TO WAR CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

Due to the fact that we have no way of knowing whether or not money contributed to our needy brethren in some of the countries in Europe would ever reach them, and due to the additional fact that the American Red Cross is, without discrimination, caring for both Masons and nonMasons, we feel that some contributions may be advisable during the year. Provision has been made in the General Fund budget for such contribution as may be deemed advisable by, or under the direction of the Grand Master.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

(Grand Masters' Decisions)

This recommendation was given careful consideration by this Committee and discussed with members of the Jurisprudence Committee. Inasmuch as the value of these opinions in printed form seems to be doubtful and the need not great enough to justify the expense that would be involved, we are making no appropriation for this item.

GRAND MASTER'S RECOMMENDATION NO. 8

"I recommend that \$1.00 from the fees of each Master Mason's degree be paid to the Grand Secretary with the annual returns; said money to go toward our quota for the George Washington Masonic Memorial together with the \$500.00 per year pledged by this Grand Lodge at its last session."

We feel that this Memorial enterprise is worthy of the wholehearted support of the Masonic membership of this Grand Jurisdiction. The Memorial has been built by voluntary contributions, and we feel that contributions from this Grand Jurisdiction should be kept on that basis.

We, therefore, disapprove of this recommendation, and would like to offer the suggestion that the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Committee begin a more active campaign of solicitation from the membership of this Grand Jurisdiction through the subordinate lodges for donations to this fund.

GENERAL FUND

Due to a constant decrease in membership, which makes a corresponding decrease in revenue to the Grand Lodge, we cannot follow the custom established several years ago of transferring the savings between the budget adopted a year ago and the amount spent, to the permanent reserve fund, as all the money in the general fund is needed for the general expenses.

Our Grand Secretary shows on page 38 of the advance Proceedings, that there is on hand the sum of \$25,107.94 in the General Fund, in cash, on deposit in the Live Stock National Bank of Omaha, to which is added the unspent balances of the various committees of \$699.99, to be returned to the General Fund. This makes a total of \$25,807.93, which is the amount available in the General Fund for the 1940 Budget.

BUDGET FOR 1940

GENERAL FUND

	Appropriation
Payroll, Session 1940.....	\$ 4,223.86
Grand Tyler, Session 1940.....	15.00
Grand Organist, Session 1940.....	10.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire.....	2,450.00
Grand Secretary's Office expense.....	1,500.00
Grand Master, Earl J. Lee's Expense.....	2,000.00
Expense, Grand Custodian & Assistants.....	1,400.00
Expense, Other Grand Lodge Officers under direction of Grand Master.....	500.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	500.00
Expense, Committee on Relief & Care of Orphans.....	600.00
Expense, Trial Commission.....	100.00
Expense, Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Service—Annuities and Gifts	50.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain.....	100.00
Grand Secretary's Travel Expense.....	500.00
Expense—Committees not otherwise provided for.....	100.00
Unassigned incidental expense under direction of Grand Master	1,000.00
Rent of Grand Lodge Offices to June 30, 1941.....	1,000.00
Dues to Masonic Relief Ass'n of the United States and Canada	156.65
Salary Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.....	3,600.00
Salary Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.....	1,200.00
Salary Grand Custodian.....	3,000.00
Certified Public Accountant, 1940.....	100.00
Printing Proceedings of 1940, including advance copies of reports, etc.	950.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests and incidental expense of Grand Lodge.....	200.00
Reporting & Transcribing Session, 1940.....	75.00
Printed List of Regular Lodges.....	15.00
Workmen's Compensation & Employers' Liability Insurance Premium	47.98
Surety Bond—Grand Secretary & Grand Lodge Officers— Committees and employees.....	110.00
Grand Lodge Dinner, 1940.....	200.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau of Omaha.....	300.00
Jewel for retiring Grand Master.....	100.00
Dispensation fees returned.....	30.00
New Office Equipment for Grand Secretary's office.....	200.00
Liability & Property Damage Insurance premium for protection of Grand Lodge on Grand Master's automobile.....	25.00
100 Fifty-Year Badges.....	175.00
Printing 325 Lists of Lodges.....	123.58

Insurance premium on Furniture & Fixtures for 3 years.....	88.50
Expense of Committee, George Washington Masonic National Memorial	100.00
To cover overdraft on appropriation for printing Grand Lodge Proceedings	9.60
Total	<u>27,155.17</u>

BUDGET

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

MAINTENANCE FUND, MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME
FOR CHILDREN

Estimated Maintenance for the coming year (to be matched by an equal appropriation from the Grand Chapter O. E. S.)	\$11,000.00
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BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Special appropriation to cover one-fifth of special contribu- tion to the George Washington Masonic National Mem- orial Association made at last Grand Lodge Session.....	500.00
Special appropriation for Boiler Plant repairs and equipment at The Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth.....	1,800.00
Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue to The Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth.....	4,000.00
Special appropriation to amplify the Grand Lodge General Fund to cover the General Fund Budget.....	\$1,500.00

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

Special appropriation for the Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund Committee (to be matched by an equal amount by the Order of the Eastern Star)	\$1,200.00
Special appropriation to reimburse the Nebraska Masonic Home Board to cover one-half of Salary and expense of the field man employed by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home Board.....	\$1,310.00

SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

For payment of premium for Blanket Bond of Secretaries and Treasurers of Subordinate Lodges.....	\$600.00
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CONCLUSION

We advise you that the Budgets of all funds have been balanced and there are no appropriations recommended without funds available, and the amounts throughout the funds of this Grand Lodge are in order for the regular run of business of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, 36, Past Grand Master, presented the following resolution regarding the legacy of Mrs. Jean E. Hill, which was adopted.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Jean E. Hill, widow of the late William E. Hill, Past Grand Master, recently departed this life in Los Angeles, State of California, leaving a Last Will and Testament which among other things, contained the following provision, to-wit:

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

AND WHEREAS, there has been paid to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, the sum of Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-two and 02/100 (\$8,842.02) Dollars representing the one-third share of the residue of the estate of the said Jean E. Hill,

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it Resolved by the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska that the above stated sum be transferred to and placed in the Endowment and Bequest Fund of the Nebraska Masonic Home, to be held and invested as other money in said Fund until such time as the Grand Lodge shall authorize and direct the use of the same with accumulations and earnings thereon for the erection of some building or other suitable memorial in accordance with the objects and desires expressed in said will of Jean E. Hill.

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, 36, Chairman, presented the following supplemental report of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

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

We submit the following supplemental report:

27. We approve the action of the Grand Master in granting the dispensation to John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.

On motion, the above portion of the supplemental report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, was adopted.

Two special items were referred to the Grand Lodge by the Committee on Jurisprudence, regarding tax matters, the text of which, on motion duly seconded and carried, is not to be published in the proceedings.

M. W. William A. Robertson, Past Grand Master, moved that the proposed amendments to Sections 123, 124, and 125 of the law, offered at the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, and found on pages 383 and 384, Grand Lodge proceedings for 1939, be adopted, and repealing the said sections as now written, said sections as amended to read as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An objection shall be terminated only by death of the objector, by being withdrawn by him, by his ceasing to be a Master Mason in good

standing, or by his becoming insane and continuing so for three years after being lawfully adjudged insane by the civil authorities; Provided, an objection by a Member of the lodge shall be terminated upon his demitting from the lodge unless renewed by him at that time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The proposed amendments to Sections 123, 124, and 125 of the law, were adopted, and referred to the Committee on Codification of the Law.

W. Norris Chadderdon, 146, 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, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:**

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

1. That Paragraph O of Section 148 be repealed.
2. That Paragraph P of Section 148 be amended to read as follows:

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

3. That Section 123 be amended to read as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

l. The identity of an objector shall not be disclosed excepting that it shall be communicated by a retiring Master to his successor in office,

or in case of the removal of the Master from this Grand Jurisdiction then to the ranking Warden, and then by the Warden to the next Master installed.

4. That Sections 124 and 125 be repealed.

5. That Section 31 of the Law be amended to read as follows:

"The per capita tax of \$2.00 shall be divided as follows:

To the Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$1.00
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont.....	.15
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	.20
To the General Fund .....	.65

The Initiation Fee of \$10.00 shall be allotted to the Funds of the Grand Lodge as follows:

To the General Fund	\$5.00
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	2.50
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont.....	2.50

The affiliation fee shall be allotted to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

Provided, that all funds in the Building and Improvement Fund on June 8, 1938, shall continue to be known as the Building and Improvement Fund, together with all accretions except as provided in Section 31-C."

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

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master, Installing Officer, assisted by M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Past Grand Master, as Marshal, installed the Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

THE NEW GRAND MASTER

M. W. Earl J. Lee, Grand Master:

Brethren:

You have honored me with the highest office in your power. I appreciate it deeply, and trust that I may not betray your confidence.

Brother Virgil and Brother Raecke, I wish to express the thanks of the present Grand Lodge officers for this most impressive installation.

For some of you who have not attended the Grand Lodge a great deal I would say that it is most fitting that Brother Virgil Johnson perform this duty, as it was Brother Johnson who appointed me as Grand Junior Deacon. However, these appointments in my Masonic life go back further than that, and the man, who probably is primarily to blame, is, I am happy to say here this afternoon, he is none other than Past Grand

Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska, our own Worshipful Brother Robert E. Bosworth. Brother Bosworth, I would like to have you stand up. (Applause.) Thank you, Bob.

I want to express my thanks at this time to the Junior Past Grand Master, for the many courtesies he has extended to me and the many helpful hints that he has dropped along the road. He has prepared me in many respects; however, he has blazed a trail that is going to be hard for me to follow. He has been very active and very efficient, and I only hope that I can do as good a job for Freemasonry in Nebraska as he has done.

Brethren, the hour is late. I appreciate the fact that many of you have remained for this installation. I also appreciate the fact that there are many Brethren from Fremont Lodge here this afternoon.

I am not going to say very much because we have had some wonderful talks during this two day session. However, most of you men who are here are the leaders in your respective lodges, and I suggest that when you return to your lodges that you carry back to those bodies some of the high lights of this Communication. I don't need to tell you what they are because you have been most attentive; as a matter of fact I am afraid, brethren, that this session has been too peaceful, because a calm sometimes comes before a storm, and it may auger ill for the next Communication.

It has been noted in the past that the brothers leave many of these advance reports that are presented to you, on the chairs; take them home, brethren, pass them on to some other brethren in your Lodge who can get something out of them; and when the Proceedings are mailed to you I wish you would also study them. We have a very efficient committee on Foreign Correspondence, and you will find a great deal for the good of Masonry in those proceedings.

The curve indicative of the net loss in membership has been going down so that our net loss the last few years has been gradually declining. I had hoped that this year we might make the net loss turn into a net gain. This can be done, if you officers will carefully watch your membership and try and get as many reinstatements as possible. We of the Grand Lodge find there is much more interest in Masonry throughout the State than there has been in several years, and we hope that it will continue.

I again state, Brethren, that I appreciate what you have done, and I hope in a humble way I can eventually repay Masonry for this high honor.

PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

M. . W. . Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master :

Most Worshipful Brother Breckenridge:

It happens that I appointed you as Grand Junior Deacon in behalf of or upon authority of Most Worshipful Brother Canaday, who preceded me as Grand Master.

I am appreciative of the services that you have rendered to this Grand Lodge, and to this Grand Jurisdiction through your term as Grand Master, and through the years leading up to your incumbency in that office. In your becoming a Past Grand Master, and as Junior Past Grand Master, you will be the Chairman of the committee on Jurisprudence, succeeding the Most Worshipful Brother Raecke. At one of the conferences today Most Worshipful Brother Robertson called attention to the fact that, as the members of that committee, seventeen in all, sat about the conference table in the library room, of the seventeen members of that committee eleven of us were lawyers. Eleven sat there with their feet on the table, but none of the non-lawyers had the nerve to so place his feet; so I would admonish you to look well to your position at the table when you are acting as chairman of the committee on Jurisprudence.

On behalf of the brethren of this Grand Lodge, and on behalf of the Grand Masters who have preceded you, I have the honor of placing upon your lapel this Past Grand Master's Jewel, and trust that it may be your privilege to be among us for many years, and to render to us as members of the Jurisprudence Committee and to the members of this Grand Lodge the assistance of which we know you are capable.

M. . W. . William J. Breckenridge, Past Grand Master :

Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Archie Smith, Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

You know when it gets to this stage of the race there is nothing that you can do to add to or take away from what you have already done. I have attempted to give Masonry all I had, tried to perform the duties of my office. I have not accomplished as much as I had hoped to. I have made some mistakes, I know, but with the utmost sincerity, I was trying to do the best I could for Masonry. I am not unmindful of the value of this little token that is presented to me, but its intrinsic worth or value, is but a small part of the compensation that it represents. It represents the fellowship of the Masons of Nebraska, that is far greater than any intrinsic worth or value that a man could receive. It represents the greatest honor that Nebraska Masonry could bestow upon me. That has only been possible through some of the kind assistance of my own family, and the help of my wife during the past year.

Brethren, it is impossible to express in words the gratitude in our hearts at times, but that word "thank you" will cover. I will use that word because I know of none better, and I do say so with all the sincerity that is possible.

Most Worshipful Brother Lee it does give me a great deal of pleasure to see the Grand Lodge of Nebraska turned into the hands of one so able to look after and to take care of the work of this Grand Lodge. I know you will have wonderful assistance and cooperation, and when a person works with our Grand Secretary for one year I think we have a greater appreciation for Brother Lew than we have ever had before.

Brethren, it has been a great privilege to me, and I want to thank you all.

THANKS

M. . W. . Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master :

In flight of time a year is a short period, for one serving the Grand Lodge as Grand Master a year is soon gone, and yet it has been a year of hard work and of strenuous effort; our retiring Grand Master has given faithfully and well to this Grand Jurisdiction throughout that entire year. And I move, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that a vote of thanks by this Grand Lodge be extended to Past Grand Master Breckenridge for the faithful service rendered by him as Grand Master.

Motion unanimously carried.

M. . W. . Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master :

I think that an expression of gratitude and appreciation to the Omaha Lodges for the courtesies which they have bestowed during this Grand Session would be in order at this time. And I move that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the several Omaha Lodges for the favors which we have received while here.

Unanimously carried.

W. . Carl R. Greisen, 32, Chairman, presented the supplemental report of the Finance Committee, which was adopted.

On motion, the text of the above supplemental report of the Committee on Finance, is not to be published in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

M. . W. . Earl J. Lee, Grand Master :

Brethren:

As you know Brother Robert G. Simmons has been appointed Grand Orator for the ensuing year. A little while ago he advised me that he was unavoidably detained, and could not possibly get here. If there are no objections we would like permission of the Grand Lodge to install Brother Simmons as Grand Orator, later.

I might say that V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain by appointment was called home because of the very serious illness of his secretary who was just rushed to the hospital for an operation. He was unable to remain, and we, with your permission, will install him as Grand Chaplain at a later date.

At 4:30 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, after prayer by W. Thomas A. Barton, 36, acting as Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

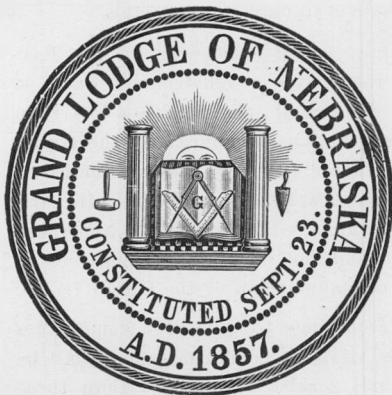
Earl J. Lee.

Grand Master.

Attest:

It is hereby certified that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete record of the proceedings of the Eighty-third Annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, held at Omaha, Nebraska, June 4th and 5th, 1940, and printed under my direction.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, this 29th day of June, 1940.



Leis E. Smith

Grand Secretary

1940**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 31 is repealed. 1938.

Section 31—The per capita tax of \$2.00 shall be divided as follows:

To the Nebraska Masonic Home	\$1.00
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont .....	.15
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	.20
To the General Fund .....	.65

The Initiation Fee of \$10.00 shall be allotted to the Funds of the Grand Lodge as follows:

To the General Fund	\$5.00
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	2.50
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont	2.50

The affiliation fee shall be allotted to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

Provided, that all funds in the Building and Improvement Fund on June 8, 1938, shall continue to be known as the Building and Improvement Fund, together with all accretions except as provided in Section 31-C. 1940.

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.

Section 58.—The Secretary shall keep a record of the names of all persons rejected, suspended, and expelled. 1938.

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.

Sec. 72.—Meetings.—The regular meetings of a lodge are those only, which are designated in its by-laws as such. Notices of meetings may be published in the newspapers. At all regular meetings, eight Master

Masons, members of the lodge, must be present. At all meetings of the lodge the charter or a photostatic copy thereof certified by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge, must be present, also the three great lights and the representatives of the three lesser lights. At special meetings no business matters may be taken up or passed upon by the lodge except funerals, installations, conferring of degrees, examination for proficiency in the degrees, and those matters specifically authorized in the Grand Lodge law, or referred to such special meeting by the Grand Master.

Section 81:

Each lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge on or before the 10th day of April, for each initiation, the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), and for each member, the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00). Each subordinate lodge shall collect and transmit to the Grand Lodge with its annual returns, Ten Dollars (\$10.00) from each Master Mason affiliating therewith during the year covered by said returns. Provided, that this shall not apply to any Master Mason holding a demit and being in good standing at the time he presents his petition for affiliation.

By the phrase "good standing" is meant one who has petitioned for affiliation within one year after receiving his demit, or having petitioned for affiliation and having been rejected, has renewed his petition as often as once in each six months after each rejection.

Each lodge shall at the same time pay to the Grand Lodge for all supplies purchased from the Grand Lodge during the preceding year. The amount due the Grand Lodge may be sent in at any time between March 31st and April 5th, and the Grand Secretary shall add as a penalty one cent per day for each member on the rolls as shown in the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to all lodges that neglect to send in their returns complete as provided by Section 57, and pay their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge by the tenth of April.

When the complete returns of any subordinate lodge shall not have been received by the Grand Secretary by April 20th, he shall notify the Grand Master of that fact, and the Grand Master shall, by himself, the Grand Custodian, or an Assistant to the Grand Custodian, or some other brother appointed by the Grand Master, make personal investigation of such lodge, and secure returns as complete as may be. And the Grand Secretary shall charge, upon the books of the Grand Lodge, the expenses of such visitation, to the lodge, unless the Grand Master, being satisfied that good reason existed for such delay, shall order otherwise.

All settlements shall be made in accordance with the account of the Grand Secretary, who shall base the same upon the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Unaffiliated brethren formerly belonging to lodges now extinct shall annually pay the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) as Grand Lodge dues. Such dues when paid,

shall be used for the purpose of helping to maintain the Nebraska Masonic Home. 1938.

Section 87-A.—The Secretary of each Lodge shall promptly remit all Lodge funds, received by him, to the Lodge Treasurer, for immediate deposit in the name of the Lodge. 1938.

Section 92-A.—The Grand Secretary or the subordinate lodges shall not furnish any person, who intends to use the same for business purposes or for soliciting or circularizing subordinate lodges or the members thereof with a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge or a roster of the subordinate lodges or the members thereof. Provided that this section shall not apply to the lodges of Omaha furnishing a list of their members to the Masonic Home for Children, commonly known as the James G. Megeath Home for boys. 1938.

Section 97.—A lodge chartered or under dispensation has, for all purposes, exclusive territorial jurisdiction half way in an air line to each surrounding chartered lodge, such distance to be measured from the corporate limits of the cities or towns in which the lodges are located; and in case the residence of the petitioner is within a recognized town or village, whose townsite has been regularly laid out and platted, whether incorporated or not, such petitioner shall be considered as within the jurisdiction of the lodge nearest the limits of such town or village plat. Provided, that in all cities or towns where two or more lodges are located, such lodges shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Tyre Lodge No. 85 and Wymore Lodge No. 104 shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Wahoo Lodge No. 59, Waterloo Lodge No. 102, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110, and Victory Lodge No. 310 shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory now held by the above named lodges. Provided further, that Ogallala Lodge No. 159 and Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, Chappell, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory within the corporate limits of Big Springs at the time the petition is received. 1938.

Section 106.—Grounds for Disqualification.—A lodge cannot initiate anyone who is engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, nor one who is engaged in the sale of such intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor one who cannot read or write, nor one having physical imperfections which impair his ability to support himself and family, or by reason of which he is unable to conform to all of our peculiar rites and ceremonies. Provided, however, the provision last above named, referring to such physical imperfections, shall not apply to a candidate to be initiated in a lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction, at the request of and for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of any other Grand Jurisdiction; the matter of the qualifications of such candidate being exclusive with such other Grand Jurisdiction of such candidate. But a physical disability occurring after initiation, to any candidate, under this Grand Jurisdiction, will not prevent advancement.

Section 107:

"All petitions for initiation, affiliation, waiver of jurisdiction, and for a dispensation for a new lodge, must be referred to a committee, and be voted on no sooner than on the 28th day after the petition was received." 1939.

Section 115:

"It is not necessary for an Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason to petition his lodge in writing for advancement, unless he has been rejected, or a period of five years has elapsed since taking the preceding degree, in which event, the petition for advancement must set out the dates of receiving the preceding degree, or degrees, and shall follow the usual course, or unless he has been elected and received either of said degrees in a lodge not having jurisdiction. But he must be examined in open lodge and show a thorough knowledge of at least the first section of the lecture of the preceding degree. The fees to be charged for the succeeding degrees shall be the fees in force at the time the petition for advancement is received by the lodge. No Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason shall receive the next degree sooner than on the 28th day after he received the preceding degree." 1939.

Section 123:

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

- a. An objection may be made either orally or otherwise by a Master Mason in good standing, and communicated to the Master or to the lodge.
- b. An objection may be made to initiation, passing, or raising at any time prior to the obligation.
- c. An objection may be made to affiliation or waiver of jurisdiction at any time prior to the announcement of the result of the ballot.
- d. When the objection is made, by a member of the lodge, to initiation, affiliation, or waiver of jurisdiction, the objector shall not be required to give his reasons.
- e. In case of objection by a member of the lodge to passing or raising, and in case of objection by a brother who is not a member of the lodge, or by another lodge, to initiation, passing, raising, or waiver of jurisdiction, the objector shall acquaint the Master with the reason for the objection and if the Master disapproves the objection it shall be of no force or effect unless within thirty days after the objector is notified of the decision of the Master he shall appeal to the Grand Master and notify the Master of the appeal. The decision of the Grand Master shall be final, unless appealed from, to the Grand Lodge, within thirty days after notice given of his decision. Upon final disapproval of an objection, or upon the withdrawal thereof, announcement thereof shall be made in open lodge at a regular communication and entered in the minutes and

upon the compendium, and the lodge shall not proceed further with the matter in less than thirty days after such announcement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sections 124 and 125 are repealed. 1940.

Section 148, paragraph n:

Making application to, or joining, any lodge, society, or institution that shall provide as a condition precedent that one shall be a Master Mason in good standing, or shall have taken the degrees of Entered Apprentice Mason, Fellow Craft Mason, and Master Mason, provided that this inhibition shall not apply to York or Scottish Rite bodies, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, or National Sojourners. 1938.

Paragraph o of Section 148 is repealed.

Paragraph p:

Petitioning the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine before one year has elapsed since being made a Master Mason. 1940.

Section 149.—Extent.—A Lodge has the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any member thereof, wherever he may reside, for any Masonic offense he may have committed anywhere.

It also has the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any other Mason, whether affiliated or not, resident of or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any Masonic offense committed within its jurisdiction, unless he is a member of another Lodge in its concurrent jurisdiction, in which case his own Lodge shall have that power and duty.

When charges are filed against an officer of a Lodge, the Grand Master may arrest the jewel of any such officer, and suspend him from the exercise of the duties of his office, particularly in cases where he is charged with a Masonic offense involving scandalous conduct tending to bring the fraternity into disrepute.

Section 150-A.—Entered Apprentice—Fellow Craft—Suspended Mason, Trial of.—An Entered Apprentice Mason, a Fellow Craft Mason, a suspended Mason, and an unaffiliated Mason, may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason who is affiliated, for any Masonic offense.

Section 160.—Notice to Accused.—Such notice to the accused, if he is in the jurisdiction of the lodge in which charges are filed and his residence is known, shall be served upon him personally at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing and trial. If he is not in such jurisdiction the notice may be served by mailing the same to him in the United States mail, addressed to him at his last known residence at least twenty days before such date, if his last known residence is within the State of Nebraska, or at least thirty days before such date if such residence is without the State of Nebraska, but in the United States, or at least ninety days before such date if such last known residence is in a foreign country; and a copy of the notice shall be likewise served upon the accuser; and if the residence of the accused be unknown, the commission may proceed to examine the charges *ex parte*. Any notice served by mail shall be registered, with request for return of registry receipt. Proof of service of the foregoing notices must be made and filed with the trial commission before it acquires jurisdiction to take testimony or proceed with the trial; or, if the residence of the accused is unknown, proof of that fact must be filed in the form of an affidavit of the Secretary of the lodge. However, the accused Brother may, in writing, accept or waive the service of notice.

Section 209.—Petition for Restoration.—An expelled Mason, seeking restoration, shall petition the lodge from which he was expelled, for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge, for his restoration. Said 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.—Effect of Paying Dues.—Whenever a brother, suspended for non-payment of dues, shall pay or cause the same to be paid, or the unpaid dues have been remitted, within three years of the date of such suspension, such suspension shall thereby be removed, and the brother shall thereby be restored to good standing at once without action by the lodge. The Master shall, at the next regular meeting, make announcement of such restoration to the lodge. The fact that such announcement shall have been made shall be entered upon the record. The brother's restoration to good standing shall not be affected by any failure to make such announcement or entry.

Section 213.—(Second paragraph).—If the dues for which the brother shall have been suspended shall not be paid or remitted within three years from date of suspension, reinstatement shall not be had except upon favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, of the subordinate lodge and approval by the Grand Master. Each application for such reinstatement shall be accompanied by a statement showing the financial and physical condition of the applicant and of his immediate family. It shall be the duty of the lodge in which such applicant shall have been suspended, to carefully inquire into and ascertain all the facts in connection with such application and submit the same to the Grand Master with such application, so that as far as possible he may arrive at a full understanding whether such applicant will probably become a charge on the fraternity. To assist the Grand Master in arriving at such understanding, he shall appoint a standing committee of three, advisory to the Grand Master, to which the application and all matters pertaining thereto shall be referred, and such committee shall secure such other information as in its discretion may be deemed advisable, and report to the Grand Master its recommendation.

In Memoriam

This page is fraternally and affectionately dedicated
to the memory of
Five Hundred
Beloved Brethren
of this Grand Jurisdiction
who will be seen on earth no more.

*"Light rest the ashes upon thee and may
the sunshine of Heaven beam bright at thy waking."*

In Memoriam

To the Distinguished Dead
of other
Grand Jurisdictions
This page is
Fraternally and Affectionately
Dedicated.

VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 58 Years.	1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31-32-35-37
Henry H. Wilson, 45 Years	1888-89-90-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-23-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40
John Finch, 41 Years.	1898-99-00-01-02-03-04-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
Benjamin F. Pitman, 41 Years	1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40
Edwin C. Yont, 39 Years	1897-98-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40
James R. Cain, (Jr.) 38 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
Lewis E. Smith, 38 Years	1901-02-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40
Harry A. Cheney, 36 Years.	1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39
Andrew H. Viele, 31 Years	1907-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-32-33-34-35-36-37-39-40
Ambrose C. Epperson, 28 Years	1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-31-32-33-35-37-38-39-40
Charles A. Chappell, 28 Years	1912-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40
George Allen Beecher, 27 Years	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-21-22-23-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-36-37-38-39-40
Robert R. Dickson, 27 Years	1912-13-15-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40
Edwin D. Crites, 27 Years	1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-35-36-37-38-39-40
Earl M. Bolen, 26 Years	1913-14-15-16-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40
Frederic L. Temple, 24 Years.	1906-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-22-24-26-28-32-33-34-35-36-37
Harry S. Villars, 25 Years	1913-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-34-35-36-37-39-40

Spencer W. Hacker,	1918-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-
22 Years	34-35-36-37-38-40
Jesse Lowther	1916-17-20-21-22-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-
22 Years	35-36-37-38-39-40
William F. Evers,	1920-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-
21 Years	36-37-38-39-40

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 DOWLINGDied May 5th, 1921.....(44th)..1909
 HENRY GIBBONSDied Aug. 22nd, 1923.....(46th)..1911
 ALPHA MORGANDied 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
 JOHN WRIGHTDied Oct. 29th, 1936.....(60th)..1925
 ALBERT R. DAVISDied Mar. 7th, 1929.....(62nd)..1927
 ORVILLE A. ANDREWS....Died Oct. 16th, 1936.....(65th)..1930
 EDWIN B. JOHNSTON.....Died Feb. 11th, 1933.....(67th)..1932
 WILLIAM C. RAMSEY.....Died May 19th, 1938.....(71st)..1935

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
Harper, Washington		
AMBROSE C. EPPERSON.....	(53rd).....	1918
Postoffice Bldg., Omaha		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th).....	1920
820 City National Bank, Omaha		
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	(56th).....	1921
410 Masonic Temple, Omaha		
CHARLES A. CHAPPELL.....	(58th).....	1923
Minden		
ROBERT R. DICKSON.....	(59th).....	1924
O'Neill		
EDWIN D. CRITES.....	(61st).....	1926
Chadron		
FRANK H. WOODLAND.....	(63rd).....	1928
1052 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha		
IRA C. FREET.....	(64th).....	1929
York		
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		
CHANCELLOR A. PHILLIPS.....	(72nd).....	1936
Cambridge		
WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.....	(73rd).....	1937
Plattsmouth		
WALTER R. RAECKE.....	(74th).....	1938
Central City		
WILLIAM J. BRECKENRIDGE.....	(75th).....	1939
Hastings		

GRAND SECRETARIES

*GEORGE ARMSTRONG.....	Sept. 23, 1857, to June 2, 1858
*ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	June 2, 1858, to June 4, 1862
*ROBERT C. JORDAN.....	June 4, 1862, to June 24, 1863
*STEPHEN D. BANGS.....	June 24, 1863, to June 24, 1865
*J. NEWTON WISE.....	June 24, 1865, to Oct. 27, 1869
*ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	Oct. 27, 1869, to June 21, 1872
*WILLIAM R. BOWEN.....	June 21, 1872, to May 6, 1899
*FRANK H. YOUNG, Acting.....	May 6, 1899, to June 9, 1899
FRANCIS E. WHITE.....	June 9, 1899, to June 11, 1925
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	June 11, 1925, to date

*Deceased.

GRAND SECRETARY EMERITUS
 PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE GRAND LODGE,
 A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

FRANCIS E. WHITE,
 165 North Orange Drive, 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 Bahia	Gilberto B. Vieira.....	Bahia
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro.	Edgard de Alencar..... .....Box 2215	Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Joao Pessoa, Box 3.....	Paraiba, P. O.
British Columbia ..	Robert D. Magee, Box 430	Saint John.
California	John Whicher	Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
Canada	Ewart G. Dixon	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile	Francisco F. Gormaz.....	Santiago.
Colorado	Charles A. Patton	Masonic Temple, Denver
Colombia National Grand Lodge.....	Gualberto Barba.....	Barranquilla
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck	Masonic Temple, Hartford.
Costa Rica	Edward Sasso	Apartado Y, San Jose.
Cuba	Constantino P. Gutierrez..	Apartado 72, Havana.
Czechoslovakia National Grand Lodge		
Delaware	John F. Robinson	Wilmington.
Denmark		
District of Columbia.	J. Claude Keiper	Masonic Temple, Washington.
Ecuador	J. A. Vallejo Ycaza.....	Masonic Temple, Guayaquil.
Egypt	Mohamed Rifaat.....	P. O. Box 1714, Cairo.
England	Sydney A. White	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	George W. Huff	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Frank 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.	Dr. V. Novak.....	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	Frank H. Hilton, Acting..	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico, (YorkGr.Ldg)	Fred T. Berger	Apt. 1986, Mexico City.
Michigan	F. Homer Newton	Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	John H. Anderson	Masonic Temple, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Sid F. Curtis	Meridian.
Missouri	Arthur Mather	Masonic Temple, St. Louis.
Montana	Luther T. Hauberg	Box 896, Helena.
Nebraska	Lewis E. Smith	Masonic Temple, Omaha.
Nevada	Edward C. Peterson.....	Masonic Temple, Carson City.
New Brunswick	R. D. Magee.....	St. John.
New Hampshire	J. Melvin Dresser	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 1293, Christchurch, 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	Andres Mojica.....	Panama.
Pennsylvania	Matthew Galt, Jr.....	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES—(Concluded)

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Philippine Islands...	Antonio Gonzalez.....	P. O. Box 990, Manila.
Prince Edward Island	Charles M. Williams	Charlottetown.
Puerto Rico	Rodolfo Ramirez-Pabon ..	San Juan.
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	P. O. Box 3172, Montreal.
Queensland	Leslie P. Marks	Brisbane.
Rhode Island	Harold L. McAuslan	Freemasons Hall, Providence.
Saskatchewan	William B. Tate	Masonic Temple, Regina.
Scotland	Thomas G. Winning	Freemasons Hall, 96 George St., Edinburgh.
South Australia	R. Owen Fox.....	Freemasons Hall, Adelaide.
South Carolina	O. Frank Hart	Columbia.
South Dakota	W. D. Swain.....	Sioux Falls.
Sweden	R. V. Heidenstam.....	Stockholm
Tasmania	William H. Strutt	117 Macquarie St., Hobart.
Tennessee	Thomas E. Doss	Nashville.
Texas	George H. Belew	Box 446, Waco.
Utah	Sam H. Goodwin	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Archie S. Harriman	Burlington.
Victoria	William Stewart	Freemasons Hall, 25 Collins St., Melbourne.
Vienna		
Virginia	James M. Clift	Richmond
Washington	Horace W. Tyler	Masonic Temple Tacoma.
Western Australia ..	A. E. Jensen	Freemasons Hall, Perth.
West Virginia	Ira Wade Coffman	Charleston.
Wisconsin	William F. Weiler	705 E. Wells 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	Raymond C. Cook, 6.....	Plattsmouth	May 4, 1939
Alberta	Earl M. Bolen 130	Ulysses	May 2, 1924
Arizona	F. Ray Dilts, 83	Wakefield	June 22, 1937
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 Bahia	Mainard E. Crosby, 32 ...	North Platte	Sept. 19, 1936
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Benjamin F. Eyre, 1.....	Omaha	Jan. 3, 1936
British Columbia.	John Finch, 225	Arnold	Oct. 15, 1920
Canada	Edward F. Carter, 201 ...	Capitol Bldg., Lin- coln	June 22, 1937
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday, 285...	Hastings	Feb. 17, 1930
Colombia Nat'l Grand Lodge..	Fred G. Christensen, 33...	Grand Island	July 2, 1938
Colorado	John A. Elwell, 294	Kimball	June 22, 1937
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips, 150	Cambridge	Jan. 2, 1929
Costa Rica	Ward B. Schrack, 46.....	Kearney	July 2, 1938
Cuba	Luke H. Cheney, 135.....	McCook	June 13, 1936
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of	Charles A. Smith, 166....	Lincoln	Feb. 15, 1930
Delaware	John M. Pattison, 89.....	Kearney	Nov. 11, 1938
Denmark	Albert W. Jefferis, 1 ...	Omaha	June 12, 1912
Dist. of Columbia.	Guy W. Anderson, 86.....	Archer	May 12, 1939
Ecuador	Harry A. Cheney, 100	Creighton	Sept. 12, 1907
Egypt	John R. Tapster 119.....	North Bend	Sept. 30, 1931
England	Ambrose C. Epperson, 139.	Omaha	Sept. 20, 1912
Florida	Frank H. Woodland, 25....	Omaha	Oct. 26, 1923
Georgia	David C. Spangler, 41 ...	Stanton	Dec. 7, 1925
Idaho	William A. Robertson, 6...	Plattsmouth	Oct. 12, 1934
Illinois	John R. Hughes, 184	Omaha	June 22, 1937
Indiana	Ira C. Freet, 56	York	Dec. 7, 1923
Ireland	C. Ray Macy, 26	Beatrice	Nov. 25, 1929
Jugoslavia	Henry H. Heiler, 50	Hastings	April 10, 1919
Kansas	John S. Hedelund, 268....	Omaha	June 25, 1938
Kentucky	Norris Chadderdon, 146 ...	Holdrege	June 22, 1937
Louisiana	Archie M. Smith, 203 ...	Pender	June 25, 1927
Maine	John Albert Van Anda, 15.	Fremont	May 18, 1938
Manitoba	George A. Kurk, 54	Lincoln	June 22, 1937
Maryland	William B. Wanner, 9 ...	Falls City	June 22, 1937
Massachusetts	Earl J. Lee, 15	Fremont	Apr. 9, 1934
Mexico	Lewis E. Smith, 136	Omaha	Aug. 29, 1917
Michigan	George A. Beecher, 268....	Hastings	Mar. 17, 1904
Minnesota	Lamont L. Stephens, 106...	Loup City	May 1, 1924
Mississippi	Edward E. Carr, 32.....	North Platte	July 2, 1938
Missouri	Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.	Chadron	April 12, 1930
Montana	Phillips B. Campbell, 65...	Osceola	May 4, 1939
Nevada	Ellis W. Cass, 302.....	Omaha	June 9, 1939
New Brunswick.	Virgil R. Johnson, 26....	Beatrice	Oct. 10, 1931
New Hampshire.	Wallace E. Linn, 1.....	Omaha	May 4, 1939
New Jersey	Henry W. Carson, 2	Nebraska City	July 8, 1937
New Mexico	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78.	Albion	July 26, 1905
New So. Wales	George R. Porter, 11.....	Omaha	Oct. 19, 1931
New York	Stanley P. Bostwick, 3 ...	Omaha	Nov. 24, 1936
New Zealand	John J. Wilson, 54	Lincoln	June 22, 1937
North Carolina	C. Ray Gates, 318	Grand Island	Apr. 17, 1935
North Dakota	Henry H. Wilson, 19.....	Lincoln	Feb. 26, 1892
Nova Scotia	B. Frank Butler, 150.....	Cambridge	June 13, 1936
Ohio	Harry S. Villars, 17.....	Tecumseh	Mar. 16, 1938
Oklahoma	Charles A. Eyre, 268....	Omaha	Nov. 18, 1925
Oregon	Walter R. Raecke, 36	Central City	Apr. 8, 1935
Panama	Louis F. Schonlau, 302....	Omaha	July 2, 1938
Philippine Islands	Frederic L. Temple, 61....	North Platte	July 13, 1933
P. Edward Island	Walter O. Barnes, 181 ...	Crawford	June 22, 1937
Puerto Rico	Edwin D. Crites, 158 ...	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Quebec	Herman W. Aspegren, 50.	Hastings	Nov. 2, 1939
Queensland	Oliver C. Dovey, 6.....	Plattsmouth	June 16, 1936
Rhode Island	William Cosh, 11	Omaha	Aug. 6, 1914
Saskatchewan	Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3..	Omaha	April 20, 1920
Scotland			
South Australia...			

**REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR
THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA**

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	Date Appointed
South Carolina..	James R. Cain, Jr., 105...	Omaha	July 12, 1907
South Dakota ..	Charles A. Chappell, 127..	Minden	Aug. 26, 1918
Sweden	C. Walter Blixt, 3	Omaha	Feb. 19, 1940
Tennessee	William C. Schaper, 148..	Broken Bow.....	May 4, 1939
Texas	Robert R. Dickson, 95 ...	O'Neill	May 3, 1915
Utah	William D. Spicknall, 261.	Spencer	Mar. 25, 1927
Vermont	Merle M. Runyan, 148 ...	Broken Bow	June 22, 1937
Victoria	Charles H. Marley, 1.....	Omaha	May 4, 1939
Vienna	David C. Hilton, 19	Lincoln	Oct. 9, 1928
Virginia	Wm. J. Breckenridge, 317.	Hastings	Nov. 24, 1936
Washington	Andrew H. Viele, 55.....	Norfolk	Oct. 10, 1910
West Australia..	Arthur J. Denney, 35.....	Fairbury	May 4, 1939
West Virginia ..	Alvin H. Miller, 19.....	Lincoln	May 4, 1939
Wisconsin	Scott McGrew, 112	Springfield	June 22, 1937

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	Charles R. K. Swetnam	Prescott	Feb. 17, 1940
Arkansas	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29, 1928
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Bahia	Raul Ballalai de Carvalho	Val. do Salvador	Sept. 19, 1936
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.	G. A. B. Hall	Nanaimo	May 3, 1938
Canada	R. J. Campbell	Dunroon, Ontario	June 10, 1938
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			
Delaware	James T. Chandler	Wilmington	Jan. 3, 1930
Denmark			
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	Francis Kenelm Foster	Allt Dinas, Bayshell, Cheltenham	Sept. 19, 1936
Florida	William S. Taylor	Gainesville	Apr. 17, 1937
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	Walter P. Lobdell	Indianapolis	May 4, 1939
Ireland	Wentworth A. King- Harnam	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	Charles F. Ratcliffe	Baton Rouge	Sept. 18, 1936
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	Angel Dehlisen	Guadalajara, Jal.	Apr. 17, 1937
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	Reno	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 Mexico	Grant R. McGregor	Hillsboro	July 8, 1937
New So. Wales	E. Gillman Moon	Masonic Hall, Sydney	Aug. 9, 1934
New York	Henry Scheibel	26 Court St., Brooklyn	Jan. 24, 1938
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	Wilburton	July 31, 1916
Oregon	Clarence D. Phillips	Portland	Sept. 4, 1937
Panama	Theodore Thompson	David	Apr. 5, 1935
Philippine Islands	Joseph F. Boomer	Manila	Apr. 24, 1940
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

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Rhode Island....	Raymond L. Vaughan ...	Providence	June 6, 1935
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
Sweden	G. A. E. Lagerfelt	Stockholm	Oct. 6, 1939
Tennessee	Charles H. Simkins	Knoxville	Feb. 20, 1932
Texas	Frank Hartgraves	Menard	Dec. 30, 1927
Utah	William J. Berryman.....	Salt Lake City	Jan. 24, 1938
Vermont	Edward C. Woodworth ...	Arlington	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria	R. Tate Sutherland	Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St.	April 1, 1930
Vienna			
Virginia	Harry K. Green	Clarendon	Aug. 19, 1927
Washington ...	Arthur W. Davis	Ziegler Bk. Spokane	May 14, 1927
West Australia..	Albert E. Crisp	Perth	Feb. 26, 1938
West Virginia...	Charles E. Bailey	Sisterville	June 17, 1910
Wisconsin	James T. Kneen.....	Merrimac	Oct. 25, 1939

NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Acacia, 34.
 Albion, 78.
 Alexandria, 74.
 Alliance, 183.
 Alpha, 316.
 Amethyst, 190.
 Amity, 169.
 Anselmo, 258.
 Antelope, 276.
 Arcana, 195.
 Ashlar, 33.
 Atkinson, 164.
 Auburn, 124.
 Aurora, 68.
 Bancroft, 145.
 Barneston, 165.
 Bartley, 228.
 Bassett, 254.
 Bayard, 301.
 Beatrice, 26.
 Beaver City, 93.
 Bee, 259.
 Bee Hive, 184.
 Beemer, 253.
 Bennett, 94.
 Bladen, 319.
 Blazing Star, 200.
 Bloomfield, 218.
 Blue Hill, 129.
 Blue River, 30.
 Blue Valley, 64.
 Boaz, 185.
 Bradshaw, 255.
 Cable, 225.
 Cairo, 324.
 Cambridge, 150.
 Camp Clarke, 285.
 Canopy, 209.
 Capitol, 3.
 Cedar River, 89.
 Cement, 211.
 Charity, 53.
 Chester, 298.
 Clay Centre, 139.
 College View, 320.
 Comet, 229.
 Compass and Square, 212.
 Composite, 81.
 Corinthian, 83.
 Corner-Stone, 247.
 Cotner, 297.
 Covert, 11.
 Cowles, 296.
 Craftsmen, 314.
 Creighton, 100.
 Crescent, 143.
 Crete, 37.
 Crofton, 273.
 Crystal, 191.
 Cubit, 237.
 Culbertson, 174.
 Curtis, 168.
 Delta, 230.
 DeWitt, 111.
 Diamond, 291.
 Doniphan, 86.
 East Lincoln, 210.
 Edgar, 67.
 Elk Creek, 90.
 Elm Creek, 138.
 Elwood, 167.
 Eminence, 223.
 Emmet Crawford, 148.
 Endeavor, 262.
 Euclid, 97.
 Evening Star, 49.
 Evergreen, 153.
 Exeter, 283.
 Fairbury, 35.
 Fairfield, 84.
 Fairmont, 48.
 Faith, 181.
 Falls City, 9.
 Fidelity, 51.
 Florence, 281.
 Franklin, 264.
 Frank Welch, 75.
 Fraternity, 235.
 Fremont, 15.
 Friend, 73.
 Friendship, 239.
 Garfield, 95.
 Gauge, 208.
 Gavel, 199.
 Geneva, 79.
 George Armstrong, 241.
 George Washington, 250.
 George W. Lininger, 268.
 Gilead, 233.
 Gladstone, 176.
 Globe, 113.
 Golden Fleece, 205.
 Golden Rod, 306.
 Golden Rule, 236.
 Golden Sheaf, 202.
 Gothenburg, 249.
 Grace, 226.
 Grafton, 172.
 Grand Island, 318.
 Granite, 189.
 Guide Rock, 128.
 Hampton, 245.
 Hardy, 117.
 Harlan, 116.
 Harmony, 321.
 Hartington, 155.
 Harvard, 44.
 Hastings, 50.
 Hay Springs, 177.
 Hebron, 43.
 Hickman, 256.
 Highland, 194.
 Hildreth, 252.
 Hiram, 52.
 Holbrook, 257.
 Hooper, 72.
 Hope, 29.
 Hubbell, 92.
 Humboldt, 40.
 Incense, 182.
 Ionic, 87.
 Israel, 187.
 Jachin, 146.
 James A. Tulleys, 267.
 Jewel, 149.
 John J. Mercer, 290.
 John S. Bowen, 232.
 Jordan, 27.
 Juniata, 42.
 Justice, 180.
 Kenesaw, 144.
 Keystone, 62.
 Kimball, 294.
 Lancaster, 54.
 Landmark, 222.
 Laurel, 248.
 Lebanon, 323.
 Lee P. Gillette, 272.
 Level, 196.
 Liberty, 300.
 Lily, 154.
 Lincoln, 19.
 Litchfield, 278.
 Lone Tree, 36.
 Long Pine, 136.
 Lotus, 289.
 Magnolia, 220.
 Mason City, 170.
 McCook, 135.
 Melrose, 60.
 Meridian, 188.
 Merna, 171.
 Mid-West, 317.
 Minatare, 295.
 Minden, 127.
 Minnekadusa, 192.
 Mitchell, 263.
 Mizpah, 302.
 Monument, 293.
 Morning Star, 197.
 Mosaic, 55.
 Mount Hermon, 231.
 Mount Moriah, 57.
 Mount Nebo, 125.
 Mount Zion, 161.
 Mullen, 282.
 Mystic Tie, 166.
 Naphthali, 206.
 Nebraska, 1.
 Nehawka, 246.
 Nelson, 77.
 Nemaha Valley, 4.
 Newman Grove, 305.
 North Bend, 119.
 Northern Light, 41.
 North Star, 227.
 Oakland, 91.
 Oak Leaf, 312.
 Oasis, 271.
 Occidental, 215.
 Ogalalla, 159.
 Olive Branch, 274.
 Oliver, 38.
 Omadi, 5.
 Omaha, 288.
 Ord, 103.
 Orient, 13.
 Ornan, 261.
 Osceola, 65.
 Oshkosh, 286.
 Palisade, 216.
 Palmer, 315.
 Papillion, 39.
 Parian, 207.
 Pawnee, 23.
 Perkins, 308.
 Peru, 14.
 Pilot, 240.
 Pioneer, 322.
 Plainview, 204.
 Platte Valley, 32.
 Plattsmouth, 6.
 Plumline, 214.
 Polk, 311.
 Pomegranate, 110.

Ponca, 101.
Porter, 106.
Potter, 313.
Prudence, 179.
Furty, 198.
Pythagoras, 156.

Ramah, 275.
Rawalt, 188.
Relief, 219.
Republican, 98.
Right Angle, 303.
Riverside, 269.
Riverton, 68.
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.

Signet, 198.
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.
Wauwata, 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.
Bennet, 94.
Benson, (Omaha), 290.
Bertrand, 275.
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.
- Cairo, 324.
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.
Hyannis, 234.
- Imperial, 198.
Indianola, 262.
- Juniata, 42.
- Kearney, 46.
Kenesaw, 144.
Kennard, 232.
Kimball, 294.
- Laurel, 248.
Leigh, 193.
Lexington, 61.
Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227,
250, 297, 300, 314, 320.
Litchfield, 278.
Lodgepole, 306.
Long Pine, 136.
Loup City, 106.
Lynman, 322.
Lynch, 312.
Lyons, 240.
- Madison, 113.
Mason City, 170.
McCook, 135.
Merna, 171.
Milford, 30.
Minatara, 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.
Republican City, 98.
Reynolds, 160.
Rising City, 81.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Riverton, 63. | Sterling, 70. | Valparaiso, 151. |
| Rulo, 13. | Stockville, 196. | Wahoo, 59. |
| Rushville, 169. | Stratton, 173. | Wakefield, 83. |
| Ruskin, 304. | Stromsburg, 126. | Wallace, 279. |
| | Stuart, 147. | Walther, 274. |
| Saint Edward, 230. | Sumner, 212. | Waterloo, 102. |
| Saint Paul, 82. | Superior, 121. | Wauneta, 217. |
| Sargent, 280. | Surprise, 130. | Wausa, 251. |
| Schuyler, 34. | Sutherland, 299. | Wayne, 120. |
| Scotia, 191. | Sutton, 49. | Weeping Water, 97. |
| Scottsbluff, 265. | Syracuse, 57. | Western, 140. |
| Scribner, 132. | | West Point, 27. |
| Seneca, 284. | Table Rock, 108. | Wilber, 64. |
| Seward, 38. | Tecumseh, 17. | Wilcox, 226. |
| Shelby, 161. | Tekamah, 31. | Wilsonville, 157. |
| Shelton, 99. | Tilden, 166. | Winebago, 309. |
| Sidney, 75. | Tobias, 149. | Winside, 235. |
| Silver Creek, 266. | | Wisner, 114. |
| South Side (Omaha), 184. | Ulysses, 187. | Wolbach, 292. |
| South Sioux City, 316. | University Place, 227. | Wood Lake, 221. |
| Spencer, 261. | Utica, 96. | Wood River, 211. |
| Springfield, 112. | | Wymore, 104. |
| Stanton, 41. | Valentine, 192. | |
| Stella, 105. | Valley, 310. | York, 56. |

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

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|---|--|--|
| Adams, 42, 50, 144, 317. | Gage, 26, 85, 104, 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, 186, 224. | Greeley, 191, 292. | Pierce, 153, 204, 247. |
| Buffalo, 46, 99, 133, 189, 289. | Hall, 33, 86, 211, 318, 324. | 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. | Red Willow, 135, 185, 228, 262. |
| Cass, 6, 97, 163, 209, 246. | Hitchcock, 173, 174, 216. | Richardson, 9, 13, 40, 105. |
| Cedar, 155, 202, 219, 248. | Holt, 95, 147, 156, 164. | Rock, 254. |
| Chase, 198, 217. | Hooker, 282. | |
| Cherry, 192, 221. | Howard, 82. | Saline, 37, 64, 73, 111, 140, 149. |
| Cheyenne, 75, 306, 313, 321. | Jefferson, 35, 160, 206. | Sarpy, 39, 112. |
| Clay, 44, 49, 67, 84, 139. | Johnson, 17, 70, 90, 231. | Saunders, 59, 110, 151, 215, 229. |
| Colfax, 34, 193. | Kearney, 127, 226. | Scottsbluff, 201, 263, 265, 271, 295, 322. |
| Cuming, 27, 114, 145, 253. | Keith, 159. | Seward, 30, 38, 96, 179, 259. |
| Custer, 148, 170, 171, 176, 207, 225, 258, 280. | Kimball, 294. | Sheridan, 169, 177, 195. |
| Dakota, 5, 316. | Knox, 87, 100, 218, 251, 273. | Sherman, 106, 278. |
| Dawes, 158, 181. | Lancaster, 19, 54, 94, 210, 227, 250, 256, 297, 300, 314, 320. | Sioux, 277. |
| Dawson, 61, 188, 212, 249, 267. | Lincoln, 32, 279, 299. | Stanton, 41. |
| Deuel, 205. | Logan, 190. | Thayer, 43, 74, 92, 154, 199, 298. |
| Dixon, 83, 101, 220, 236. | Madison, 55, 113, 166, 305. | Thomas, 284. |
| Dodge, 15, 72, 119, 132. | Merrick, 36, 134, 239, 266, 315. | Thurston, 203, 274, 309. |
| Douglas, 1, 3, 11, 25, 102, 184, 268, 281, 288, 290, 302, 303, 310. | Morrill, 285, 301. | Valley, 103, 208. |
| Dundy, 180. | Nance, 89, 125, 269. | Washington, 10, 21, 52, 222, 232. |
| Fillmore, 48, 79, 172, 182, 283. | Nemaha, 4, 14, 29, 124, 162. | Wayne, 120, 235. |
| Franklin, 63, 252, 264. | Nuckolls, 77, 117, 121, 243, 304. | Webster, 53, 128, 129, 296, 319. |
| Frontier, 168, 196. | | York, 56, 197, 255. |
| Furnas, 93, 138, 150, 157, 257, 298. | | |

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).
 Belknap, 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).
 Huntley, 270, (extinct).
 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).
 Macey, 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., (810).
 Palestine, U. D., (ext).
 Palmyra, 45, (ext).
 *Parallel Lodge No. 152, (extinct).
 Pawnee City, U. D., (23).
 Peru, U. D., (ext).
 Plumb, 186, (ext).
 Reynolds, U. D., (160).
 Rising, U. D., (81).
 Rising Star, U. D., 20, (extinct).
 Rock Bluff, 20, (ext).
 Rocky Mountain, 8, (transferred).
 Salem, 47, (ext).
 Saline, U. D., (73).
 Saline, U. D., (101).
 Saline, U. D., (118).
 Samuel W. Hayes, U. D., (287).
 Scotia, U. D., (191).
 Seward, U. D., (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., (118).
 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.

*Parallel Lodge No. 152, consolidated with Barneston Lodge No. 165.

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
Eurcka 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
Huntley No. 270	Huntley	June 7, 1939
*Parallel No. 152	Liberty	Jan. 2, 1940

*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.

*Parallel Lodge No. 152, Liberty, was consolidated with Barneston Lodge No. 165, under name, number and title of Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston, Nebraska, January 2, 1940.

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	John L. Errington	Harry E. Koontz
	Western Star	" 2	Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	Benjamin C. Janes	Charles Ott
	Capitol	" 3	Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	Almet K. Salman	Stanley P. Bostwick
	Nemaha Valley	" 4	Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before O	Harry Allen	Abraham Lawrence
5	Omadi	" 5	Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	Emery D. Foreshoe	Raymond H. Ream
	Plattsmouth	" 6	Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Ralph J. Wehrbein	Leslie W. Niel
	Falls City	" 9	Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Lee Gillaspy	William B. Wanner
	Solomon	" 10	Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Dean C. Slader	J. Howard Beales
	Covert	" 11	Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Albert Sand	George R. Porter
10	Orient	" 13	Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	Lawrence Vogele	Peter N. Frederick
	Peru	" 14	Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Homer L. Matthews	Charles G. Kingsolver
	Fremont	" 15	Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Roy S. Planck	Frank J. Brazda
	Tecumseh	" 17	Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	Arthur C. Hasenyager	Dale R. Bush
	Lincoln	" 19	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Albert S. Johnston	Perry J. Morton
15	Washington	" 21	Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	Reed O'Hanlon	Ernest A. Schmidt
	Pawnee	" 23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	Francis C. Calhoun	Fred H. Barclay
	Saint Johns	" 25	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Richard Stacey	Gustave E. Gran
	Beatrice	" 26	Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Bernard R. Rothenberger	James B. High
	Jordan	" 27	West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Claude L. Thompson	Pliny M. Moodie
20	Hope	" 29	Nemaha	Nemaha	Friday on or before O	Carl Skeen	Samuel C. Lawrence
	Blue River	" 30	Milford	Seward	First Thursday	Erwin T. Casey	Davidson F. Todd
	Tekamah	" 31	Tekamah	Burt	Second Wednesday	Sylvester A. Wassum	William T. Poucher
	Platte Valley	" 32	North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Robert L. Murdock	Carl R. Greisen
	Ashlar	" 33	Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	Charles A. Taylor	Fred G. Christensen
25	Acacia	" 34	Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Ronald McKenzie	Emerson Michaelson
	Fairbury	" 35	Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	Miles S. Banks	J. Lyndon Thornton
	Lone Tree	" 36	Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Arthur L. Willis	Howard M. Jones
	Crete	" 37	Crete	Saline	First Thursday	Oda A. Davison	Edgar R. Savage
	Oliver	" 38	Seward	Seward	Third Thursday	Walter E. Jearv	William S. Dixon
30	Papillion	" 39	Papillion	Sarpy	First Saturday	Adam H. Gramlich	Fred R. Lamb
	Humboldt	" 40	Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Ralph H. Fletcher	J. Frank Snethen
	Northern Light	" 41	Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	Alwin Axen	Charles W. Frampton
	Juniata	" 42	Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before O	Cleo M. Newell	Tim N. Cannon
	Hebron	" 43	Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Charles E. Henning	Francis C. Cederholm
35	Harvard	" 44	Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	William G. Schwenk	George M. Porter

JUNE, 1940

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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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	Russell H. Jones	Edward F. Reed
Fairmont	48 Fairmont	Fillmore	Second Tuesday	Charles L. Millholen	James A. Rose
Evening Star	49 Sutton	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	William A. Weber	William A. Stewart
Hastings	50 Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Luke H. Parker	Herman W. Aspegren
40 Fidelity	51 David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Joseph P. Young	Eldon B. Johnson
Hiram	52 Arlington	Washington	Second Thursday	Laurence M. Peterson	Vernon G. Wager
Charity	53 Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Frank C. Thrasher	Marion Bloom
Lancaster	54 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	Luther V. Gibson	Victor Seymour
Mosaic	55 Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Truman A. Hamilton	James T. Myers
45 York	56 York	York	Last Friday	Albert Williamsen	Leno C. Herfordt
Mount Moriah	57 Syracuse	Otoe	Second Thursday	Theodore H. Brueggemann	Dennison P. West
Wahoo	59 Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	Alfred W. Odell	William G. Putney
Melrose	60 Orleans	Harlan	Second and fourth Wed' days	Lloyd E. Naden	Ross R. Bodien
Thistle	61 Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Herman M. Campbell	Hanford D. Smith
50 Keystone	62 Phillips	Hamilton	Second Monday	Arthur J. Peterson	Earl F. Arnold
Riverton	63 Riverton	Franklin	Monday on or before O	George I. Hopkins	Rolland C. Shetler
Blue Valley	64 Wilber	Saline	First and third Tuesdays	Lumir Vosika	Otto Novak
Osceola	65 Osceola	Polk	First Friday	Merle J. Watts	I. Donald Huston
Edgar	67 Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Mondays	Claude W. Thurber	Charles H. Merrill
55 Aurora	68 Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesdays	Rex B. Lamphere	Albert R. Wolcott
Sterling	70 Sterling	Johnson	First Wednesday	Mark E. Case	Laurence F. Broman
Trowel	71 Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Leroy R. Fleming	John W. Lamson
Hooper	72 Hooper	Dodge	Third Thursday	Earl R. Brown	J. Henry Windhusen
Friend	73 Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	Charles H. Murray	Charles E. Rhynalds
60 Alexandria	74 Alexandria	Thayer	Second Monday	Melvin A. Brinegar	Benjamin F. Headrick
Frank Welch	75 Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Hugh L. Slawson	Leon Fine
Nelson	77 Nelson	Nuckolls	First Thursday	Paul Littrell	Warren C. Hall, act.
Albion	78 Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Edward M. Atwood	Edward B. Papez
Geneva	79 Geneva	Fillmore	First and third Tuesdays	Paige L. Hall	Clement Hennessey
65 Composite	81 Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Paulus W. Barker	Fredolph C. Chalquist
Saint Paul	82 Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	Edward Dvoracek	Fred R. Haggart
Corinthian	83 Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Robert B. Turner	Verner P. Fischer
Fairfield	84 Fairfield	Clay	First and third Mondays	Theodore D. Walther	Fred W. Petry
Tyre	85 Tyre	Gage	Second Tuesday	Russell E. Wilson	Robert S. Rice
70 Doniphan	86 Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Eldon P. Cunningham	Charles L. Spellman

*And two weeks thereafter.

†And June 24th each year.

	Ionic	" 87	Niobrara.....	Knox.....	Thursday on or before O....	Ole Engelson.....	Joseph M. Blankenfeld
	Star	" 88	Decatur.....	Burt.....	First Tuesday.....	Raymond E. Beck.....	James A. Sears
	Cedar River	" 89	Fullerton.....	Nance.....	First and third Mondays...	L. Rolland Myers.....	Frank G. Frame
	Elk Creek	" 90	Elk Creek.....	Johnson.....	First Thursday.....	Chris H. Durst.....	F. Guy Eversole
75	Oakland	" 91	Oakland.....	Burt.....	Second and fourth Thursdays	Henry H. Struthers...	Charles W. West, Sr.
	Hubbell	" 92	Hubbell.....	Thayer.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays	David U. Hiron.....	John R. Posey
	Beaver City	" 93	Beaver City.....	Furnas.....	Second Monday.....	Charles Harman.....	Charles D. Quig
	Bennett	" 94	Bennet.....	Lancaster.....	First Tuesday.....	William Rasmussen.....	Elmer D. Wiley
	Garfield	" 95	O'Neill.....	Holt.....	First and third Thursdays...	Lloyd G. Gillespie.....	Chauncey W. Porter
80	Utica	" 96	Utica.....	Seward.....	Second Wednesday.....	Jeff S. McLain.....	Fred H. Pieper
	Euclid	" 97	Weeping Water	Cass.....	First Monday.....	Gardner R. Binger.....	Chris Rasmussen
	Republican	" 98	Republican City	Harlan.....	Second Wednesday.....	Lennie E. Workman.....	William F. West
	Shelton	" 99	Shelton.....	Buffalo.....	Friday on or before O.....	Donald C. Smith.....	Wilfred J. Pierce
	Creighton	" 100	Creighton.....	Knox.....	First Tuesday.....	Walter Andersen.....	Carl M. Andersen
85	Ponca	" 101	Ponca.....	Dixon.....	Third Thursday.....	C. Merle Kingsbury...	C. Virgil Gee
	Waterloo	" 102	Waterloo.....	Douglas.....	First Tuesday.....	Arthur H. Bull.....	Julius C. Moore
	Ord	" 103	Ord.....	Valley.....	First Wednesday.....	William A. Heckler.....	Bert C. Boquet
	Wymore	" 104	Wymore.....	Gage.....	Second and fourth Wed'days	E. Lloyd Jones.....	Samuel R. Youds
	Stella	" 105	Stella.....	Richardson.....	First Thursday.....	Jacob Johnson.....	William A. Pearson
90	Porter	" 106	Loup City.....	Sherman.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays..	Walter Grossnicklaus..	Lamont L. Stephens
	Table Rock	" 108	Table Rock.....	Pawnee.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John L. Wright.....	Orval O. Johnson
	Pomegranate	" 110	Ashland.....	Saunders.....	First Friday.....	Arthur E. Jeffery.....	Paul I. Eaton
	DeWitt	" 111	DeWitt.....	Saline.....	Monday on or before O.....	Walter W. Barmby.....	James M. Norton
	Springfield	" 112	Springfield.....	Sarpy.....	Second Tuesday.....	Fred Lesan.....	William A. Ward
95	Globe	" 113	Madison.....	Madison.....	First Tuesday.....	Jesse D. Robertson.....	Richard L. Hall
	Wisner	" 114	Wisner.....	Cuming.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Homer D. Thompson.....	Neil D. Saville
	Harlan	" 116	Alma.....	Harlan.....	First and third Fridays....	Thomas C. Rogers.....	John W. Starr
	Hardy	" 117	Hardy.....	Nuckolls.....	First Thursday.....	Edward M. Leigh.....	Jacob E. Hart
	North Bend	" 119	North Bend.....	Dodge.....	Second Tuesday.....	Henry C. Beebe.....	Leon J. Cherny
100	Wayne	" 120	Wayne.....	Wayne.....	Second and fourth Fridays..	Walter Benthack.....	Walter S. Bressler
	Superior	" 121	Superior.....	Nuckolls.....	Fourth Wednesday.....	Carl C. Sowles.....	Emmet H. Ross
	Auburn	" 124	Auburn.....	Nemaha.....	Fourth Thursday.....	Ralph I. Mosher.....	Frank E. Hill
	Mount Nebo	" 125	Genoa.....	Nance.....	Second Tuesday.....	George Lindauer.....	Frank E. Pickett
	Stromsburg	" 126	Stromsburg.....	Polk.....	Second Tuesday.....	Hugh H. Weaver.....	Albin D. Anderson
105	Minden	" 127	Minden.....	Kearney.....	Second Wednesday.....	Carl Holmes.....	John G. Chambers
	Guide Rock	" 128	Guide Rock.....	Webster.....	Thursday on or before O....	Sydney E. Vogler.....	John H. Crary
	Blue Hill	" 129	Blue Hill.....	Webster.....	Second and fourth Mondays	Frank O. Delahoyde...	Oliver H. Martin
	Tuscan	" 130	Surprise.....	Butler.....	Second Thursday.....	Lee Ludden.....	Rosco L. Crumbliss
	Scribner	" 132	Scribner.....	Dodge.....	First Wednesday.....	Clinton Bauer.....	William C. Ehlers
110	Elm Creek	" 133	Elm Creek.....	Buffalo.....	First Tuesday.....	Floyd S. Worthing....	David H. Stubblefield

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	Harvey D. Abel	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
McCook	135	McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	Brisben J. Hofer	George F. Moss
Long Pine	136	Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	Harold R. Gould	William C. Smith, Sr.
Upright	137	Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	Joseph Craig	Earl I. Yarpe
115 Rawalt	138	Oxford	Furnas	Third Thursday	Ralph O. Ballard	Adolph A. Taedter
Clay Centre	139	Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Chester W. Turner	S. Wayne Moger
Western	140	Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Lewis S. Winter	Harlan E. Sims
Crescent	143	Primrose	Boone	Second Thursday	Frank J. Casper	Harry P. Hansen
Kenesaw	144	Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before O	Charles G. Westing	Edward E. Guilkey
120 Bancroft	145	Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	Arthur A. Koepnick	Ross E. Cates
Jachin	146	Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Victor M. Hall	Albert M. Schunk
Siloam	147	Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before O	W. Oscar Whitehead	Cecil B. Shade
Emmet Crawford	148	Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	Reede R. Fox	Ray S. Kuns
Jewel	149	Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John H. Heuer	Harry A. Trobough
125 Cambridge	150	Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	Thomas S. Redford	Ralph E. King
Square	151	Valparaiso	Saunders	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ronald E. Fike	Julius Petermichel
Evergreen	153	Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	Adolph P. Gottsche	Alfred L. Brande
Lily	154	Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before O	Hans Holst	Melvin M. Jennings
Hartington	155	Hartington	Cedar	Thursday on or before O	Quay A. Burney	Rudolph H. Jenny
130 Pythagoras	156	Ewing	Holt	First Friday	William E. Howell	Harvey R. Porter
Valley	157	Wilsonville	Furnas	Second Tuesday	John L. Ballou	Lewis L. Skiles
Samaritan	158	Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	Orla O. Rucker	Frank H. Allen
Ogallala	159	Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	John S. Kroh	John M. Creamer
Zeredatha	160	Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Thursdays	Henry Hansmire	Harry D. Hazlett
135 Mount Zion	161	Shelby	Polk	Second Monday	Webster Ray	Henry C. Burritt
Trestle Board	162	Brock	Nemaha	First Tuesday	Edward H. Birkman	Floyd Christy
Unity	163	Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Walter A. Woitzel	Benjamin P. Howard
Atkinson	164	Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Boyd W. Planck	Harry A. Snyder
Barneston	165	Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	George W. Schneeflock	William A. Wildt
140 Mystic Tie	166	Tilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Burton E. Graham	Roy R. Barkdoll
Elwood	167	Elwood	Gosper	Second Monday	William F. Bogle	Anton T. Almquist
Curtis	168	Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John S. Lofkwist	Leon S. Wetzel
Amity	169	Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	Edward L. Curtiss	Frank F. Aplan
Mason City	170	Mason City	Custer	Second Tuesday	Paul J. Green	William D. Redmond
145 Merna	171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	Glenn J. Graybeal	Raymond M. Myers

	Grafton	172	Grafton.....	Fillmore.....	First and third Wednesdays.	Alderbert Frederick...	George C. Casten
	Robert Burns	173	Stratton.....	Hitchcock....	Second and fourth Mondays.	John J. Collins.....	Leonard L. Rook
	Culbertson	174	Culbertson....	Hitchcock....	First and third Wednesdays.	George Hein.....	Arvenc C. Eisenhart
	Temple	175	Filley.....	Gage.....	First and third Tuesdays....	Harold A. Thom.....	Clyde W. Bay
150	Gladstone	176	Ansley.....	Custer.....	Thursday on or after O.....	Thomas Butler.....	Wilbur B. Alexander
	Hay Springs	177	Hay Springs..	Sheridan.....	Second and fourth Mondays.	Guy Ransdell.....	Roy T. Stiehl
	Prudence	179	Beaver Crossing	Seward.....	Tuesday on or before O.....	Charles F. Dimery....	Grant E. Hansen
	Justice	180	Benkelman....	Dundy.....	Friday on or before O.....	Cecil F. Stigebouer..	William C. Hanson
	Faith	181	Crawford.....	Dawes.....	Second and fourth Thursdays	Eldon R. Spray.....	Walter O. Barnes
155	Incence	182	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	First and third Thursdays..	Enoch R. Lindgren...	Paul J. Gundermann
	Alliance	183	Alliance.....	Box Butte....	Thursday on or before O.....	Raymond S. Brown....	William E. Edwards
	Bee Hive	184	Omaha.....	Douglas.....	First Thursday.....	William B. Rushlau...	John R. Hughes
	Boaz	185	Danbury.....	Red Willow...	First Wednesday.....	William S. Bartholomew	Charles E. Furman
	Israel	187	Ulysses.....	Butler.....	Tuesday on or before O.....	George R. Byam.....	Carl E. Diers
160	Meridian	188	Cozad.....	Dawson.....	Third Tuesday.....	R. Stanley Hughes....	Lester W. Carlson
	Granite	189	Gibbon.....	Buffalo.....	First and third Tuesdays...	Earl H. Bullock.....	Riley O. Wescoatt
	Amethyst	190	Gandy.....	Logan.....	First and third Wednesdays.	Theodore H. Reasoner.	Raleigh B. Joy
	Crystal	191	Scotia.....	Greeley.....	Second Thursday.....	Henry Hosch.....	John V. Maddox
	Minnekadusa	192	Valentine....	Cherry.....	Third Tuesday.....	Harold D. Jordan....	Luke M. Bates
165	Signet	193	Leigh.....	Colfax.....	Friday on or before O.....	Harry H. Hunt.....	Oliver W. Fleming
	Highland	194	Cortland.....	Gage.....	Second Monday.....	Carl P. Bonebright....	Frank A. Sowers
	Arcana	195	Gordon.....	Sheridan.....	First and third Mondays....	Ross D. Rash.....	Leslie R. Fullerton
	Level	196	Stockville....	Frontier.....	Tuesday on or before O.....	Robert F. Phillips....	Arlo J. Lindsey
	Morning Star	197	Gresham.....	York.....	First Friday.....	Paul Y. Bond.....	Earl K. Husbands
170	Purity	198	Imperial.....	Chase.....	First Friday.....	B. Jack Shotbolt....	Siegfried L. Jacks
	Gavel	199	Carleton.....	Thayer.....	First Tuesday.....	Charles M. Beggs.....	James H. Bryant
	Blazing Star	200	Burwell.....	Garfield.....	First Thursday.....	Jesse L. Pearl.....	John A. Beynon
	Scotts Bluff	201	Gering.....	Scotts Bluff..	First and third Fridays....	Cecil C. Martin.....	George Goldfain
	Golden Sheaf	202	Randolph....	Cedar.....	Monday on or before O.....	Osborn H. Scott.....	Anton B. Helms
175	Roman Eagle	203	Pender.....	Thurston....	First Tuesday.....	Emery H. Mutz.....	Archie M. Smith
	Plainview	204	Plainview....	Pierce.....	First Tuesday.....	Henry F. Kuhl.....	Martin Sorenson
	Golden Fleece	205	Chappell.....	Deuel.....	First Thursday.....	Edgar Klindt.....	Alfred G. Taylor
	Napthali	206	Diller.....	Jefferson....	Second and fourth Thursdays	Horace H. Green.....	Walton I. Filey
	Parian	207	Callaway....	Custer.....	First Thursday.....	Charles Curtis.....	Julius I. Christiansen
180	Gauge	208	Arcadia.....	Valley.....	First and third Tuesdays...	Joseph W. Baird.....	Harold D. Weddel
	Canopy	209	Elmwood.....	Cass.....	Saturday on or before O.....	Alfred Stroemer.....	Arlo F. Pratt
	East Lincoln	210	Lincoln.....	Lancaster....	First Thursday.....	Curry W. Watson.....	Charles E. Eberline
	Cement	211	Wood River..	Hall.....	Thursday on or before O.....	Darrel H. Alberts....	Vera R. May
	Compass & Square	212	Sumner.....	Dawson.....	Second Tuesday.....	Clarence W. George....	Albert A. Scoville
185	Plumblime	214	Adams.....	Gage.....	Monday on or before O.....	Joseph L. Bowes.....	Clarence D. Gottula
	†South Side Station.						

*And two weeks thereafter.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Occidental	215	Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	David K. Miller	Elmer H. Henderson
Palisade	216	Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	Roy Brown	Stanton A. Troutman
Wauwata	217	Wauwata	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Virgil B. Johnston	C. Robert Carlson
Bloomfield	218	Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Arthur E. Herman	Fred C. Wiese
190 Relief	219	Coleridge	Brown	Second Friday	Morris C. Bailey	George R. Stone
Magnolia	220	Emerson	Dixon	Third Tuesday	Nelson L. Hansen	George H. Haase
Wood Lake	221	Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Tuesday	Charles J. Kreycik	Henry Lausen
Landmark	222	Herman	Washington	Tuesday on or before	August H. Peppmiller	Claude E. Clements
Eminence	223	Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Peter J. Hohnstein	William E. Cutts
195 Silver Cord	224	Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	George E. Childs	John K. Cassel
Cable	225	Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Floyd D. Lucas	Lloyd S. Beltz
Grace	226	Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	James Johnson	Fred H. Romig
North Star	227	Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Graham A. Barringer	Leslie A. Thomas
Bartley	228	Bartley	Red Willow	Second Tuesday	Raymond H. Butherus	Daniel L. Mitchell
200 Comet	229	Ceresco	Saunders	First Thursday	Edson Mapes	Earl B. Wagner
Delta	230	Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Frank Wright	Forrest B. Long
Mount Hermon	231	Cook	Johnson	Second Tuesday	Henry W. Zahn	David N. Chiles
John S. Bowen	232	Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	J. Ansel Toft	Nic Friedrichsen
Gilead	233	Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Thursdays	Mack Mahannah	Stephen A. Richardson
205 Zion	234	Hyannis	Grant	Second Wednesday	Walter D. Stroud	William A. Kommers
Fraternity	235	Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	C. Edward Carison	Robert E. Gormley
Golden Rule	236	Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	John Hutchings	Oliver W. Money
Cubit	237	Douglas	Otoe	First Thursday	George Holscher	Virgil E. Moffitt
Friendship	239	Chapman	Merrick	Second Friday	Eugene Peterson	Elza Ury
210 Pilot	240	Lyns	Burt	Third Friday	John A. Young	William E. Snethen
George Armstrong	241	Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesday	J. Luther Friis	Frank F. McMullin
Tyrian	243	Oak	Nuckolls	First Monday	William M. Kenley	Claude C. Corman
Hampton	245	Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	Aaron P. Petersen	Ralph D. Hatfield
Nehawka	246	Nehawka	Cass	Second Wednesday	George C. Sheldon	James M. Palmer
215 Corner Stone	247	Osmond	Pierce	Second Friday	Charles Szama	Lester McWhorter
Laurel	248	Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Thursdays	Arthur S. Alexander	Joseph H. Artman
Gothenburg	249	Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	Ervin J. Marcott	Homer C. Loutzenheiser
George Washington	250	Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second Thursday	Henry Sterkel	Robert Kennedy
Wausa	251	Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	Laurence N. Larson	Carl A. Swanson
220 Hildreth	252	Hildreth	Franklin	Second and fourth Thursdays	Elmer L. Bunger	George M. Myers
†University Place Station.				†Havelock Station.		

	Beemer	" 253	Beemer.....	Cuming.....	First and third Tuesdays..	John E. Beaver.....	Theron G. Fried
	Bassett	" 254	Bassett.....	Rock.....	Second Thursday.....	Glenn A. Litz.....	John Abart
	Bradshaw	" 255	Bradshaw.....	York.....	First and third Mondays...	Chancey B. Palmer....	Cleon C.Lichtenberger
	Hickman	" 256	Hickman.....	Lancaster.....	Third Thursday.....	Fred Simon.....	John R. Smith
225	Holbrook	" 257	Holbrook.....	Furnas.....	Second and fourth Mondays.	Ernest H. Strickland..	Jacob C. Van Cleave
	Anselmo	" 258	Anselmo.....	Custer.....	Second Tuesday.....	Leon D. Ritchie.....	James A. Scott
	Bee	" 259	Bee.....	Seward.....	First Thursday.....	Clifford R. Westerhoff.	Calvin W. Noxon
	Ornan	" 261	Spencer.....	Boyd.....	First Monday.....	R. Blair Drickey.....	William D. Spicknall
	Endeavor	" 262	Indianola.....	Red Willow.....	First and Third Thursdays.	Homer M. Duckworth...	B. Adrian Quigley
230	Mitchell	" 263	Mitchell.....	Scotts Bluff..	Second Monday.....	Harry C. Hamer.....	Edward Sadek
	Franklin	" 264	Franklin.....	Franklin.....	Second Monday.....	Estle D. Austin.....	Albert C. McKee
	Robert W. Furnas	" 265	Scottsbluff.....	Scotts Bluff..	First and third Mondays...	Bernard B. Harris....	William A. Nelson
	Silver	" 266	Silver Creek..	Merrick.....	Second Thursday.....	Floyd Buchanan.....	Gifford E. Hutchison
	James A. Tulleys	" 267	Overton.....	Dawson.....	Fourth Monday.....	Charles C. Pelikan....	Joseph R. Wilson
235	Geo. W. Lininger	" 268	Omaha.....	Douglas.....	First Friday.....	Lawrence I. Shaw....	William McCormack
	Riverside	" 269	Belgrade.....	Nance.....	First and third Tuesdays..	E. Earle Nickerson...	Gust F. Malander
	Oasis	" 271	Morrill.....	Scotts Bluff..	Second Thursday.....	Homer H. Hildebrand..	James S. Tarr
	Lee P. Gillette	" 272	Dunbar.....	Otoe.....	Monday on or before O....	Charles N. Anderson...	James P. Baker
	Crofton	" 273	Crofton.....	Knox.....	First Tuesday.....	Donald Carr.....	Carl W. Hansen
240	Olive Branch	" 274	Walthill.....	Thurston.....	Second Monday.....	Elmer L. Hansen.....	William H. Plummer
	Ramah	" 275	Bertrand.....	Phelps.....	Second Thursday.....	John H. Sutlief.....	William B. Meeker
	Antelope	" 276	Elgin.....	Antelope.....	First and third Tuesdays..	J. Ray Wylie.....	Charles H. Stockdale
	Sioux	" 277	Harrison.....	Sioux.....	Second Monday.....	John A. Davis.....	Francis H. Wallace
	Litchfield	" 278	Litchfield.....	Sherman.....	Second Thursday.....	Alfred N. Anderson...	James W. Thompson
245	Wallace	" 279	Wallace.....	Lincoln.....	First Tuesday.....	Channing J. Lewis....	Will H. Daly
	Swastika	" 280	Sargent.....	Custer.....	Second Tuesday.....	William R. Kidder....	Willard F. Abbott
	Florence	" 281	Omaha †.....	Douglas.....	First Monday.....	Howard H. Bond.....	Theodore R. Jacobson
	Mullen	" 282	Mullen.....	Hooker.....	Tuesday on or before O....	Leonard E. Eriksen...	Arthur G. Humphrey
	Exeter	" 283	Exeter.....	Fillmore.....	First and third Fridays...	Henry Schultz.....	James Biba
250	Seneca	" 284	Seneca.....	Thomas.....	Second Wednesday.....	Jake Hanks.....	Alfred W. Franks
	Camp Clarke	" 285	Bridgeport...	Morrill.....	First Tuesday.....	W. Henry Fulcher....	Edward K. Milmine
	Oshkosh	" 286	Oshkosh.....	Garden.....	First Monday.....	Roy Percival.....	Robert Quelle
	Union	" 287	Palmyra.....	Otoe.....	Wednesday on or before O..	George F. Halvorsen..	Arthur J. Lamborn
	Omaha	" 288	Omaha.....	Douglas.....	First Saturday.....	Victor B. Foyle.....	B. Edwin Oviatt
255	Lotus	" 289	Ravenna.....	Buffalo.....	First Tuesday.....	Emil K. Bauman.....	Archie A. Meek
	John J. Mercer	" 290	Omaha †.....	Douglas.....	First Tuesday.....	John P. Linn.....	Earl W. Dean
	Diamond	" 291	Orchard.....	Antelope.....	Second Thursday.....	Fred S. Hudson.....	Oliver T. Dempster
	Wolbach	" 292	Wolbach.....	Greeley.....	First and third Wednesdays.	Stanton A. Bussell....	Edwin L. Johnson
	Monument	" 293	Arapahoe.....	Furnas.....	Second and fourth Mondays.	Wilbur V. Andrews....	O. Vernon Evans
260	Kimball	" 294	Kimball.....	Kimball.....	First Monday.....	Milo S. Vencill.....	Irving S. Walker
	†Benson Station.			†Florence Station.		*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
Minatare	" 295	Minatare	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Fridays	Nels C. Jensen	Mark M. Pechin
Cowles	" 296	Cowles	Webster	First and third Wednesdays	Lloyd H. Nash	Horace G. Morse
Cotner	" 297	Lincoln ‡	Lancaster	First Friday	Daniel Mahr	Dana E. Deeds
Chester	" 298	Chester	Thayer	First and third Mondays	Donald A. Cramer	Elbert L. Brown
265 Sutherland	" 299	Sutherland	Lincoln	First Wednesday	Frank J. Koch	Mainard P. Coker
Liberty	" 300	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	J. Lloyd McMaster	Homer L. Kyle
Bayard	" 301	Bayard	Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays	James A. Whitney	Yale H. Cavett
Mizpah	" 302	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	Robert J. Hanks	Anson L. Havens
Right Angle	" 303	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Gerald J. Micheal	Henry M. Edwards
270 Ruskin	" 304	Ruskin	Nuckolls	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lloyd M. Hutson	Chauncey O. Hull
Newman Grove	" 305	Newman Grove	Madison	Fourth Monday	Homer C. McDonald	Alexis R. Gustavson
Golden Rod	" 306	Lodgepole	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Henry J. Jenik	George E. Minshall
William E. Hill	" 307	Otoe	Otoe	Third Tuesday	Carl Halvorsen	Alvin H. Roettger
Perkins	" 308	Grant	Perkins	First Monday	Ralph H. Vese	Alvan W. Eckberg
275 Winnebago	" 309	Winnebago	Thurston	First Thursday	Albert Robertson	Bert Boyd
Victory	" 310	Valley	Douglas	Second Wednesday	Harry E. Green	Walter Byars
Polk	" 311	Polk	Polk	First Friday	Clarence W. Recknor	William A. Wurtz
Oak Leaf	" 312	Lynch	Boyd	Second Thursday	Wilbert C. Fenner	Will T. Alford
Potter	" 313	Potter	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Edward R. Wiekhorst	Elmer H. Seyfang
280 Craftsmen	" 314	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Luther G. Andrews	Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer	" 315	Palmer	Merrick	First and third Mondays	Glenn V. Prince	Henry H. Golden
Alpha	" 316	SouthSiouxCity	Dakota	Fourth Thursday	Carl J. Melvin	Clarence W. Rockwell
Mid-West	" 317	Hastings	Adams	First Monday	Russell O. Adams	Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island	" 318	Grand Island	Hall	First Tuesday	Edward Huwaldt	Albert W. Boecking
285 Bladen	" 319	Bladen	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lloyd S. McNeill	William H. Vankirk
College View	" 320	Lincoln ‡	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Emil J. Salzman	Silas R. Davenport
Harmony	" 321	Dalton	Cheyenne	Second Wednesday	Clyde B. Toof	Verne C. Ankeny
Pioneer	" 322	Lyman	Scotts Bluff	Second Tuesday	Jesse F. Van Valin	Otto C. Smith
Lebanon	" 323	Columbus	Platte	Second Wednesday	Lee L. Nauenburg	Carl H. Hoge
290 Cairo	" 324	Cairo	Hall	Second Monday	Clarence A. Lowry	Alfred Baasch

‡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, 1939

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

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, 1939	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Nebraska.....	1	16	75	15	14	30	505	1125	15	6	14	..	1160	5	18	30	..	53	1107	1	
Western Star.....	2	1	22	1	7	18	105	239	1	1	10	..	251	..	2	18	..	20	231	2	
Capitol.....	3	8	67	7	22	29	435	832	8	2	10	..	852	7	17	29	..	53	799	3	
Nemaha Valley....	4	1	5	1	1	2	50	36	1	..	..	..	37	..	..	2	..	2	35	4
Omadi.....	5	2	20	2	4	3	67	89	2	..	..	..	91	1	1	3	..	5	86	5
Plattsmouth.....	6	4	26	4	4	..	47	233	4	1	..	..	238	..	2	..	..	2	236	6
Falls City.....	9	2	23	3	4	3	120	160	4	4	3	..	171	..	2	3	..	5	166	9	
Solomon.....	10	..	5	..	1	..	10	58	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	58	10
Covert.....	11	27	75	28	25	18	325	1172	30	4	4	..	1210	2	26	18	..	46	1164	11	
Orient.....	13	1	6	..	2	..	36	29	..	..	2	..	31	..	1	..	..	1	30	13
Peru.....	14	3	9	2	2	5	35	86	3	1	..	..	90	1	1	5	..	7	83	14
Fremont.....	15	7	16	6	2	9	131	431	6	11	1	1	450	4	12	9	..	25	425	15	
Tecumseh.....	17	..	17	..	7	3	69	113	..	1	..	..	114	..	5	3	..	8	106	17
Lincoln.....	19	12	81	11	11	8	477	721	12	2	14	..	749	6	12	8	..	26	723	19	
Washington.....	21	4	5	4	5	..	45	121	2	..	3	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	126	21
Pawnee.....	23	1	12	..	5	2	56	112	1	..	2	..	115	..	5	2	..	7	108	23	
Saint Johns.....	25	19	89	21	24	17	498	857	17	7	11	..	892	6	19	17	..	42	850	25	
Beatrice.....	26	8	56	5	18	3	228	266	6	5	2	..	279	3	6	3	..	12	267	26	
Jordan.....	27	..	5	..	..	..	..	46	64	..	..	..	64	..	1	..	..	1	63	27
Hope.....	29	1	9	1	..	..	32	37	1	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	38	29
Blue River.....	30	..	7	..	1	..	56	50	..	1	..	..	51	2	1	..	..	3	48	30
Tekamah.....	31	3	3	3	4	..	37	124	3	..	..	..	127	..	2	..	..	2	125	31
Platte Valley....	32	3	44	1	10	..	110	327	1	1	1	..	330	..	4	..	..	4	326	32
Ashlar.....	33	7	39	7	17	8	279	471	8	8	8	1	496	8	2	8	..	18	478	33	
Acacia.....	34	3	7	5	1	..	57	115	4	5	..	1	125	1	2	..	..	3	122	34
Fairbury.....	35	3	29	3	4	..	87	196	3	1	..	..	200	3	1	..	..	4	196	35
Lone Tree.....	36	3	7	3	6	3	70	174	3	..	..	..	177	..	3	3	..	6	171	36
Crete.....	37	2	14	2	6	4	79	148	2	..	1	..	151	4	..	4	..	8	143	37	
Oliver.....	38	..	13	..	..	5	105	108	..	1	..	..	109	1	3	5	..	9	100	38
Papillion.....	39	..	11	1	3	1	43	83	1	..	..	..	84	..	1	1	..	2	82	39
Humboldt.....	40	..	10	..	4	10	21	104	1	..	..	..	105	1	3	10	..	14	91	40
Northern Light..	41	..	7	..	1	1	38	83	..	..	..	..	83	3	1	1	..	5	78	41
Juniata.....	42	..	8	..	2	..	47	23	..	..	1	..	24	1	1	..	..	2	22	42
Hebron.....	43	2	18	1	4	..	81	71	1	..	..	..	72	..	2	..	1	3	69	43
Harvard.....	44	..	9	..	1	..	37	44	..	..	..	..	44	..	1	..	..	1	43	44
Rob Morris.....	46	5	46	5	6	8	199	231	6	2	1	..	240	4	4	8	..	16	224	46	
Fairmont.....	48	1	14	..	1	1	52	74	..	2	3	..	79	1	..	1	..	2	77	48	
Evening Star....	49	2	4	2	1	2	44	78	3	..	..	..	81	..	2	2	..	4	77	49
Hastings.....	50	5	39	6	5	14	203	371	7	3	10	..	391	1	9	14	..	24	367	50	
Fidelity.....	51	2	17	..	4	2	71	122	..	3	3	..	128	1	..	2	..	3	125	51	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

NAME OF LODGE	E. A. A.										F. O. C.										SUSP.										MASTER MASONS										
	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. Passed		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. Suspended		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		By Raising		By Affiliation		Reinstatement		Other Causes		Total	By Demission		By Death		By Suspension		By Expulsion		Other Causes		Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. of Lodge
		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939					
		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939					
Hiram	52	8	5	3	38	81	1	1	3	109	699	318	263	82	1	3	4	78	52																						
Charity	53	4	22	3	6	3	71	104	1	1	3	109	5	1	3	4	105	53	53																						
Lancaster	54	23	67	21	10	16	343	663	22	4	10	699	5	7	16	28	671	54	54																						
Mosaic	55	7	32	11	5	5	113	295	10	8	5	318	3	1	5	9	309	55	55																						
York	56	4	7	4	1	5	97	258	4	1	1	263	3	7	5	15	248	56	56																						
Mr. Moriah	57	18	1	50	67	67	67	67	1	1	67	67	1	1	1	1	66	57	57																						
Wahoo	59	2	8	3	2	11	63	194	3	2	199	2	1	11	14	185	59	59																							
Melrose	60	1	12	2	1	37	69	22	1	1	72	1	1	1	3	60	60	60																							
Thistle	61	1	8	1	3	4	67	113	2	1	116	5	4	9	107	61	61	61																							
Keystone	62	1	4	1	1	2	25	32	1	1	33	1	2	3	30	62	62	62																							
Riverton	63	4	3	2	25	34	1	35	66	2	35	2	1	2	2	33	63	63																							
Blue Valley	64	2	4	2	3	1	35	66	2	1	68	2	1	1	4	64	64	64																							
Osceola	65	3	6	3	3	33	90	3	3	93	3	3	3	3	65	65	65	65																							
Edgar	67	2	5	2	1	3	32	96	2	1	101	1	4	3	8	93	67	67																							
Aurora	68	2	21	1	9	1	105	117	1	1	117	1	4	1	6	111	68	68																							
Sterling	70	1	13	2	2	74	30	2	1	1	34	1	1	1	33	70	70	70																							
Trowel	71	1	12	1	5	53	72	72	1	1	72	1	1	1	71	71	71	71																							
Hooper	72	1	12	1	1	31	85	5	2	2	92	1	3	1	5	72	72	72																							
Friend	73	1	2	2	3	39	65	3	2	70	1	3	4	66	73	73	73	73																							
Alexandria	74	1	4	1	2	29	34	1	1	35	1	2	2	33	74	74	74	74																							
Frank Welch	75	4	15	4	6	3	128	180	4	1	2	187	2	1	3	6	181	75	75																						
Nelson	77	4	6	5	3	7	56	54	5	5	64	1	7	8	56	77	77	77																							
Albion	78	3	11	2	5	3	65	104	2	2	108	6	3	1	98	78	78	78																							
Geneva	79	3	13	2	3	3	30	148	2	2	152	2	3	5	147	79	79	79																							
Composite	81	1	3	1	4	2	38	48	1	1	50	3	2	5	45	81	81	81																							
Saint Paul	82	4	10	4	4	2	54	174	4	3	181	1	5	8	173	82	82	82																							
Corinthian	83	2	6	2	4	32	53	2	1	1	57	2	4	4	53	83	83	83																							
Fairfield	84	13	3	7	48	66	1	67	1	7	67	2	7	9	84	84	84	84																							
Tyre	85	10	15	27	15	27	15	27	1	1	27	1	1	26	85	85	85	85																							
Doniphan	86	7	2	2	29	50	1	51	1	2	51	1	2	49	86	86	86	86																							
Ionic	87	1	23	2	3	53	85	3	1	88	1	1	1	87	87	87	87	87																							
Star	88	1	13	1	2	1	38	80	1	1	82	2	1	3	79	88	88	88																							
Cedar River	89	9	1	1	61	86	1	89	2	2	89	4	1	5	84	89	89	89																							
Elk Creek	90	2	5	1	27	40	2	42	1	1	42	1	1	42	90	90	90	90																							
Oakland	91	5	8	3	3	2	42	114	1	1	116	1	1	4	112	91	91	91																							
Hubbell	92	3	7	3	6	13	19	1	1	20	1	1	1	19	92	92	92	92																							
Beaver City	93	11	2	76	72	1	72	72	1	1	73	1	1	72	93	93	93	93																							
Bennett	94	7	1	51	33	1	33	33	1	1	34	1	1	33	94	94	94	94																							
Garfield	95	1	9	1	54	64	1	64	1	1	65	3	1	4	61	95	95	95																							

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.				F. C. C.				SUSP.				MASTER MASONS												
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		1938				Total	GAIN				Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. of Lodge
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission	By Death		By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss							
																					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938		
Utica.....	96	7	1	36	75	5	53	67	5	53	75	5	53	75	1	3	1	1	4	75	96					
Euclid.....	97	4	5	23	54	1	23	54	1	23	54	1	23	54	1	1	1	1	1	56	97					
Republican.....	98	8	2	27	66	1	27	66	1	27	66	1	27	66	1	1	1	1	1	65	99					
Shelton.....	99	2	3	27	66	1	27	66	1	27	66	1	27	66	1	1	1	1	1	65	99					
Creighton.....	100	11	6	50	98	1	50	98	1	50	98	1	50	99	6	6	6	6	93	100						
Ponca.....	101	4	4	40	80	2	40	80	2	40	82	1	3	82	1	3	1	5	77	101						
Waterloo.....	102	2	3	46	103	3	46	103	3	46	106	1	1	106	1	1	1	1	105	102						
Ord.....	103	1	5	89	84	1	89	84	1	89	87	1	1	87	1	1	1	1	86	103						
Wymore.....	104	11	4	57	135	3	57	135	3	57	140	1	3	140	1	3	1	4	136	104						
Stella.....	105	6	2	20	62	1	20	62	1	20	62	1	3	62	1	3	1	4	58	105						
Porter.....	106	7	1	27	49	3	27	49	3	27	52	1	3	52	1	3	1	4	48	106						
Table Rock.....	108	3	2	36	44	2	36	44	2	36	47	1	1	47	1	1	1	2	45	108						
Pomegranate.....	110	2	6	64	144	1	64	144	1	64	145	1	3	145	1	3	1	5	140	110						
DeWitt.....	111	11	1	53	52	1	53	52	1	53	54	2	1	54	2	1	1	3	51	111						
Springfield.....	112	19	4	44	70	1	44	70	1	44	70	1	3	70	1	3	1	4	66	112						
Globe.....	113	2	1	9	58	1	9	58	1	9	63	2	2	63	2	2	11	52	113							
Wisner.....	114	11	1	6	81	1	6	81	1	6	82	1	2	82	1	2	9	73	114							
Harlan.....	116	4	1	2	63	1	2	63	1	2	65	1	1	65	1	1	2	6	63	116						
Hardy.....	117	2	1	23	23	1	23	23	1	23	25	2	1	25	2	1	2	23	117							
North Bend.....	119	1	2	24	98	2	24	98	2	24	100	2	1	100	2	1	2	98	119							
Wayne.....	120	3	3	42	157	2	42	157	2	42	163	4	3	163	4	3	10	153	120							
Superior.....	121	2	1	66	148	1	66	148	1	66	151	3	8	151	3	8	11	140	121							
Auburn.....	124	1	2	59	121	1	59	121	1	59	124	2	2	124	2	2	11	113	124							
Mt. Nebo.....	125	1	3	64	81	1	64	81	1	64	82	1	10	82	1	10	11	71	125							
Stromsburg.....	126	1	1	46	79	5	46	79	5	46	84	2	4	84	2	4	6	78	126							
Minden.....	127	8	6	24	76	5	24	76	5	24	82	1	3	82	1	3	5	77	127							
Guide Rock.....	128	5	1	9	44	1	9	44	1	9	44	2	1	44	2	1	2	42	128							
Blue Hill.....	129	2	2	42	37	2	42	37	2	42	40	1	1	40	1	1	2	38	129							
Tuscan.....	130	1	1	22	55	1	22	55	1	22	55	1	3	55	1	3	5	50	130							
Scribner.....	132	3	3	34	57	3	34	57	3	34	60	1	3	60	1	3	5	55	132							
Elm Creek.....	133	11	2	51	46	1	51	46	1	51	46	2	9	46	2	9	11	35	133							
Solar.....	134	3	3	29	69	3	29	69	3	29	72	2	1	72	2	1	3	69	134							
McCook.....	135	9	21	94	226	11	94	226	11	94	244	1	6	244	1	6	11	233	135							
Long Pine.....	136	2	3	32	73	4	32	73	4	32	77	3	1	77	3	1	4	73	136							
Upright.....	137	7	4	23	67	1	23	67	1	23	68	2	4	68	2	4	6	62	137							
Rawalt.....	138	1	1	30	70	1	30	70	1	30	71	1	4	71	1	4	5	66	138							
Clay Centre.....	139	1	3	33	83	3	33	83	3	33	86	1	2	86	1	2	6	80	139							
Western.....	140	5	1	44	27	1	44	27	1	44	27	1	1	27	1	1	27	27	140							
Crescent.....	143	1	2	57	55	1	57	55	1	57	59	2	3	59	2	3	2	57	143							

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

NAME OF LODGE	E. A. F. C. SUSEP.										MASTER MASONS										
	No. of Lodge	E. A.		F. C.		SUSEP.		SUSEP.		GAIN				LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Kenesaw.....	144	7	1	1	50	51	3	1	55	2	2	53	144	
Bancroft.....	145	3	17	2	5	3	54	39	2	...	1	42	3	3	39	145	
Jachin.....	146	2	14	4	2	...	79	137	4	1	2	144	2	1	3	141	146	
Siloam.....	147	5	13	4	1	...	29	36	4	1	...	41	1	1	2	39	147	
Emmet Crawford..	148	3	17	4	7	1	58	143	4	...	1	148	1	3	1	5	143	148	
Jewel.....	149	1	2	3	1	4	21	54	4	58	2	4	6	52	149	
Cambridge.....	150	1	7	...	1	7	39	105	...	1	...	106	2	1	7	...	10	96	150		
Square.....	151	...	11	3	3	6	57	41	...	...	...	41	1	1	6	...	8	33	151
Parallel.....	152	...	4	...	6	...	63	20	...	1	...	21	1	...	...	...	1	20	152
Evergreen.....	153	2	4	...	...	...	25	59	...	1	...	60	1	1	...	...	1	59	153
Lily.....	154	4	6	4	2	...	31	63	3	...	...	66	1	...	...	...	1	65	154
Hartington.....	155	1	24	2	4	4	57	73	1	...	...	74	1	2	4	...	7	67	155
Pythagoras.....	156	...	18	...	5	5	37	60	...	...	...	60	1	5	...	...	6	54	156
Valley.....	157	...	3	...	3	...	37	40	...	...	...	40	1	...	...	...	1	39	157
Samaritan.....	158	8	16	6	4	...	58	218	7	3	1	229	1	3	...	...	4	225	158
Ogalalla.....	159	5	16	6	6	2	75	103	6	1	3	113	3	2	...	...	5	108	159
Zeredatha.....	160	5	3	5	2	1	14	31	5	2	...	38	3	1	...	...	4	34	160
Mt. Zion.....	161	...	4	1	1	...	33	44	1	2	...	47	1	...	...	...	1	46	161
Trestle Board.....	162	1	2	1	2	...	26	84	...	1	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85	162
Unity.....	163	...	12	...	2	...	46	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	163
Atkinson.....	164	...	7	...	1	...	29	37	...	3	...	40	1	...	...	...	1	39	164
Barneston.....	165	2	7	...	...	...	18	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	1	...	1	49	165
Mystic Tie.....	166	...	6	...	...	...	42	38	...	1	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	38	166
Elwood.....	167	1	5	3	3	1	39	42	2	...	...	44	2	1	...	...	3	41	167
Curtis.....	168	3	11	2	2	...	25	91	2	1	...	94	1	...	...	...	1	93	168
Amity.....	169	1	9	1	2	1	35	82	4	1	...	87	1	1	1	...	3	84	169		
Mason City.....	170	...	3	...	...	3	47	44	...	2	...	46	2	3	...	...	5	41	170
Merna.....	171	...	16	...	2	...	51	54	...	1	...	55	2	2	...	...	4	51	171
Grafton.....	172	...	9	...	...	5	38	39	...	...	...	39	...	5	...	...	5	34	172
Robert Burns.....	173	...	6	2	1	1	25	45	2	2	...	49	2	1	1	...	4	45	173		
Culbertson.....	174	...	6	...	1	2	25	57	...	...	...	57	2	2	...	...	4	53	174
Temple.....	175	...	8	...	4	...	43	44	...	...	...	44	1	...	...	...	1	43	175
Gladstone.....	176	1	6	2	3	...	60	89	2	...	...	91	1	6	...	...	7	84	176
Hay Springs.....	177	2	3	3	...	1	30	60	6	1	...	67	4	1	...	...	5	62	177
Prudence.....	179	2	8	1	1	...	45	41	1	...	...	42	1	...	...	...	1	41	179
Justice.....	180	3	6	5	1	8	55	87	4	...	...	91	2	8	...	10	81	180	
Faith.....	181	3	18	2	1	7	108	123	2	2	1	128	4	7	...	11	117	181			
Incense.....	182	...	8	...	1	...	32	37	...	1	...	38	1	...	...	1	37	182	
Alliance.....	183	4	44	3	9	4	151	221	3	2	7	233	3	7	4	1	15	218	183		
Bee Hive.....	184	20	18	20	6	33	207	469	18	7	3	497	3	7	33	...	43	454	184		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A.		F. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge				
		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939		GAIN				LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939						
		No. Initiated	No. Passed	No. Initiated	No. Passed	No. Suspended	No. Suspended	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes		Total Loss			
Boaz.....	185	1	6	1	4	..	24	66	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	1	..	..	..	1	65	185
Israel.....	187	1	3	1	2	..	44	29	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	1	..	..	..	1	29	187
Meridian.....	188	4	12	4	1	1	50	101	4	3	..	..	..	108	1	2	1	..	..	4	104	188
Granite.....	185	1	5	1	3	1	61	50	..	1	..	..	..	51	..	..	1	..	..	1	50	189
Amethyst.....	190	..	4	..	..	..	20	48	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	..	..	..	..	1	47	190
Crystal.....	191	..	15	..	1	..	43	54	..	1	..	..	..	55	1	..	..	..	..	1	54	191
Minnekadusa.....	192	2	16	..	4	1	66	112	1	2	3	..	..	118	3	4	1	..	..	8	110	192
Signet.....	193	..	12	..	1	10	43	67	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	3	10	..	..	13	54	193
Highland.....	194	..	7	..	3	9	37	37	..	1	..	..	..	38	..	..	9	..	..	9	29	194
Arcana.....	195	1	7	1	..	5	56	119	2	..	..	..	..	121	5	2	5	..	..	12	109	195
Level.....	196	..	3	..	..	..	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	196
Morning Star.....	197	4	7	3	2	1	25	49	3	..	2	..	..	54	..	3	1	..	..	4	50	197
Purity.....	198	3	15	4	3	..	37	76	4	..	1	..	..	81	..	1	..	..	..	1	80	198
Gavel.....	199	..	2	..	..	..	12	41	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	199
Blazing Star.....	200	1	3	1	1	..	37	85	1	..	..	..	..	86	..	1	..	..	..	1	85	200
Scotts Bluff.....	201	..	19	..	..	1	64	90	3	2	3	..	..	98	..	1	1	..	..	2	96	201
Golden Sheaf.....	202	3	20	2	1	4	65	77	2	1	2	..	..	82	2	4	4	..	..	10	72	202
Roman Eagle.....	203	3	13	4	1	2	28	49	4	2	2	..	..	57	..	2	2	..	..	4	53	203
Plainview.....	204	..	7	..	1	..	51	69	..	..	..	..	..	69	2	4	..	..	..	6	63	204
Golden Fleece.....	205	7	10	3	2	..	35	100	3	2	1	..	..	106	2	1	..	..	..	3	103	205
Napthali.....	206	..	4	..	..	5	48	48	2	..	2	..	..	52	1	1	5	..	..	7	45	206
Parian.....	207	1	7	..	1	1	42	71	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	1	..	..	1	70	207
Gauge.....	208	..	8	1	4	1	43	48	1	..	1	..	..	50	..	..	1	..	..	1	49	208
Canopy.....	209	1	10	1	5	9	72	104	1	1	..	..	..	106	4	4	9	..	..	17	89	209
East Lincoln.....	210	19	31	20	9	17	327	518	18	3	16	..	..	555	3	8	17	..	..	28	527	210
Cement.....	211	2	2	2	..	1	23	82	2	2	..	..	..	86	1	1	1	..	..	3	83	211
Compass & Square.....	212	..	9	..	2	..	43	59	..	..	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	..	..	1	58	212
Plumbline.....	214	..	2	..	..	1	39	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	2	1	..	..	4	36	214
Occidental.....	215	..	2	..	1	..	33	71	..	..	1	..	..	72	..	1	..	..	..	1	71	215
Palisade.....	216	1	6	1	2	11	55	67	1	..	..	..	..	68	1	2	11	..	..	14	54	216
Wauneta.....	217	..	6	..	..	..	38	46	1	..	..	..	..	47	..	1	..	..	..	1	46	217
Blomfield.....	218	1	13	..	2	3	54	88	..	1	1	..	..	90	2	5	3	..	..	10	80	218
Relief.....	219	..	8	..	..	1	20	56	..	..	1	..	..	57	2	1	1	..	..	4	53	219
Magnolia.....	220	5	4	4	..	4	21	75	4	..	..	..	..	79	..	1	4	..	..	5	74	220
Wood Lake.....	221	1	10	1	4	..	19	55	1	..	..	..	..	56	..	1	..	..	..	1	55	221
Landmark.....	222	1	1	1	..	..	39	90	1	..	..	..	..	91	..	3	..	..	..	3	88	222
Eminence.....	223	..	4	..	3	..	31	39	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	223
Silver Cord.....	224	3	9	2	1	..	28	113	2	1	..	..	..	116	2	..	..	..	..	2	114	224
Cable.....	225	2	7	2	1	..	35	69	2	..	..	..	..	71	..	1	..	..	..	1	70	225
Grace.....	226	1	3	1	2	..	24	43	1	..	..	..	..	44	2	..	..	..	..	2	42	226

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls December 31, 1939	No. on Rolls December 31, 1938	GAIN			Total	LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			Total Loss
North Star.....	227	8	17	6	2	5	116	235	5	3	..	243	3	3	5	..	11	232	227	
Bartley.....	228	..	1	..	..	2	21	50	..	..	1	51	1	2	2	..	5	46	228
Comet.....	229	..	2	..	3	5	54	76	1	..	..	77	..	..	5	..	5	72	229
Delta.....	230	1	11	1	2	..	16	51	..	..	..	51	..	1	..	..	1	50	230
Mt. Hermon.....	231	..	4	..	1	..	20	47	..	..	..	47	1	..	..	..	1	46	231
John S. Bowen.....	232	..	3	..	1	10	35	55	..	..	..	55	..	10	..	10	45	232	
Gilead.....	233	1	19	1	6	..	30	46	3	1	..	51	..	1	..	1	50	233		
Zion.....	234	1	11	1	3	3	49	79	3	1	1	84	1	..	3	..	4	80	234	
Fraternity.....	235	..	4	1	..	..	26	47	1	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	48	235	
Golden Rule.....	236	2	14	2	5	2	21	60	1	..	..	61	..	1	2	..	3	58	236
Cubit.....	237	..	4	..	1	1	29	56	..	1	..	57	1	..	1	..	2	55	237	
Friendship.....	239	..	3	..	2	..	30	51	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	51	239	
Pilot.....	240	1	2	1	3	..	27	89	3	1	..	93	..	..	..	..	93	240	
George Armstrong.....	241	2	8	2	1	4	28	59	1	..	..	60	2	..	4	..	6	54	241
Tyrian.....	243	..	5	1	..	..	29	22	1	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	23	243	
Hampton.....	245	..	9	..	..	1	30	57	..	2	..	59	..	1	1	..	2	57	245
Nehawka.....	246	..	2	..	..	..	18	88	..	..	..	88	1	1	..	..	2	86	246
Corner-stone.....	247	1	14	2	1	4	58	34	2	1	1	38	2	1	4	..	7	31	247	
Laurel.....	248	..	16	1	3	1	68	82	2	1	..	85	2	2	1	..	5	80	248	
Gothenburg.....	249	1	7	2	1	..	30	90	2	..	..	92	2	..	..	..	2	90	249
George Washington	250	9	15	9	2	12	157	155	9	11	..	175	3	1	12	..	16	159	250	
Wausa.....	251	1	2	..	..	2	39	55	..	..	..	55	1	..	2	..	3	52	251
Hildreth.....	252	..	5	..	1	..	26	28	..	1	..	29	2	..	..	..	2	27	252
Beemer.....	253	..	2	..	..	..	13	40	..	1	..	41	..	..	..	..	41	253	
Bassett.....	254	..	6	..	1	2	36	49	..	1	..	50	..	2	..	..	2	48	254
Bradshaw.....	255	..	5	..	1	..	16	25	..	1	..	26	..	1	..	..	1	25	255
Hickman.....	256	..	4	1	1	..	25	47	..	..	..	47	1	1	..	..	2	45	256
Holbrook.....	257	..	5	..	..	11	31	36	..	1	1	38	..	2	11	..	13	25	257
Anselmo.....	258	..	10	..	7	6	50	96	..	2	2	100	3	..	6	..	9	91	258	
Bee.....	259	..	3	..	1	..	10	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	29	259	
Ornan.....	261	2	11	2	3	..	31	65	2	..	1	68	1	1	..	..	2	66	261
Endeavor.....	262	1	4	1	..	..	19	46	1	2	..	49	..	..	..	..	49	262	
Mitchell.....	263	3	7	4	1	7	52	112	5	1	1	119	1	..	7	..	8	111	263	
Franklin.....	264	1	15	1	2	..	71	86	1	1	..	88	..	2	..	..	2	86	264
Robert W. Furnas.....	265	9	20	7	4	2	85	176	6	1	2	185	2	3	2	..	7	178	265	
Silver.....	266	..	7	..	2	..	19	56	..	..	..	56	1	..	..	..	1	55	266
James A. Tulleys.....	267	1	5	..	..	..	23	57	..	1	..	58	..	2	..	..	2	56	267
George W. Lininger.....	268	..	6	..	3	3	79	238	1	3	1	243	2	9	3	..	14	229	268	
Riverside.....	269	..	4	..	1	..	20	42	..	1	..	43	1	..	..	..	1	42	269
Huntley.....	270	..	..	..	..	..	11	28	..	..	..	28	10	..	..	..	10	18	270

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

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, 1939	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938				
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss		
Oasis	271	7	8	6	1	49	98	6				104	1							103	271		
Lee P. Gillette	272		3		1	24	61					61	1							1	60	272	
Crofton	273		5	1	1	24	60	1				61									61	273	
Olive Branch	274	1	10	1	6	40	52	2	1	1		56	2								2	54	274
Ramah	275		2			15	34		2	1		37										37	275
Antelope	276	1	7	1	5	12	46			1		47										47	276
Sioux	277					10	37					37		2							2	35	277
Litchfield	278		3			13	47		1			48			13						13	35	278
Wallace	279	1	13			27	29					29		1	1						2	27	279
Swastika	280		8	1	1	32	49	1				50	1	1	1						3	47	280
Florence	281	12	14	10	4	8	149	375	10	3	7	395	5	7	8					20	375	281	
Mullen	282	2	6	1		30	45	1				46										46	282
Exeter	283		1		1	26	33		1			34										34	283
Seneca	284	4	10	4	4	2	40	73	3			76			2						2	74	284
Camp Clarke	285	2	16	1	2	7	34	139	1	2		142	1	2	7					10	132	285	
Oshkosh	286	1	10	2	2	41	82	2				84	2	1						3	81	286	
Union	287		4			7	23	53				53		1	7					8	45	287	
Omaha	288	9	22	9	1	19	238	467	10	2	4	483	6	4	19					29	454	288	
Lotus	289	4	12	2	2	2	35	151	2	2	4	159	5	4	2					11	148	289	
John J. Mercer	290	20	9	22	4	9	168	386	20	8	16	430	5	5	9					19	411	290	
Diamond	291	1	5	1	2	1	36	46	1			47	1	1	1					3	44	291	
Wolbach	292		1	1	1	16	23	61				61			16					16	45	292	
Monument	293		2			1	29	53				53		1	1						2	51	293
Kimball	294	4	2	4		8	60	81	5	1	2	89		1	8					9	80	294	
Minatare	295	4	5	4	2		31	57	3	1	1	62	1	1						2	60	295	
Cowles	296		2		1	2	18	25				25			2					2	23	296	
Cotner	297	8	12	7	4	5	69	94	6	1		101	1	1	5					7	94	297	
Chester	298		2		1	3	10	36			1	37	2		3					5	32	298	
Sutherland	299		8		1		23	59			1	60										60	299
Liberty	300	7	12	7	5	8	151	210	7	3	1	221	9	4	8					21	200	300	
Bayard	301	1	4	2	3		29	61	2	3		66	1							1	65	301	
Mizpah	302	17	21	17	13	21	258	667	14	2	17	700	3	5	21				1	30	670	302	
Right Angle	303	20	13	18	7	12	110	428	17	9	2	456	4	2	12					18	438	303	
Ruskin	304		4		2		22	28			2	32										32	304
Newman Grove	305	1	1	1	1	6	30	43	1	1		45	2		6					8	37	305	
Golden Rod	306						9	53				53										53	306
William E. Hill	307	2	5	1			38	21	1			22										22	307
Perkins	308	4	6	4	2	8	27	62	3	2	3	70			8					8	62	308	
Winnebago	309	2	6	1	6		17	37				37	2	1						3	34	309	
Victory	310	12	7	11	2	3	50	92	13	1	1	107	1	1	3					5	102	310	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1939

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. O.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS											No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1939	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1938	GAIN				Total	LOSS							Total Loss
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			
Polk.....	311	3	3	5	24	34	34	2	2	2	34	1	5	6	28	311					
Oak Leaf....	312	2	2	1	13	23	23	2	2	2	27	2	2	2	25	312					
Potter.....	313	1	1	2	17	63	63	1	1	1	66	1	2	4	62	313					
Craftsmen...	314	8	13	6	6	73	219	6	5	4	234	4	6	11	223	314					
Palmer.....	315	1	3	1	7	36	36	1	1	1	38	2	2	2	36	315					
Alpha.....	316	2	5	2	9	93	93	1	1	1	95	2	2	2	93	316					
Mid-West....	317	7	10	5	2	35	224	4	4	4	232	1	2	3	229	317					
Grand Island	318	2	6	1	2	76	98	1	6	6	111	2	1	5	106	318					
Bladen.....	319	2	3	2	3	24	40	2	2	1	43	1	1	5	38	319					
College View.	320	1	1	1	2	8	63	1	1	1	64	1	2	3	61	320					
Harmony....	321	1	2	2	1	5	35	1	1	1	36	1	1	1	35	321					
Pioneer.....	322	2	2	2	11	44	44	2	1	1	47	1	1	1	46	322					
Lebanon....	323	5	7	6	1	50	135	6	3	1	145	2	1	4	141	323					
Cairo.....	324	1	2	2	1	22	22	2	1	1	25	1	1	2	25	324					
Totals.....		686	3096	671	738	851	16777	31736	668	263	352	11	33030	343	500	851	5	1700	31330		

MASONIC REVIEW

1940

**REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT
AND REVIEWER**

Prepared for

THE GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M., OF NEBRASKA**BY****Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master**

of

Chadron, Nebraska

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

The annual report on correspondence is herewith fraternally submitted:

The last paragraph of an article by Eve Curie entitled "French Women and War," appearing in the May, 1940 issue of "The Atlantic Monthly," adopted here as a foreword, is as follows:

"Since the beginning of the war a quotation, a motto, has come back very often to my memory. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when the Polish legions were fighting desperately against the Prussian and Russian troops, they carried purple flags, and on these flags were embroidered a magnificent appeal, directed at the same time to the Polish soldiers and to the soldiers of the oppressors: 'For our freedom and for yours'."

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ALCOHOL

We call the attention of the Craft to our Masonic law against selling alcoholic beverages. We commend the Grand Lodge for refusing to weaken our law against this evil of home and native land.

(Report of Committee on General Welfare, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1939.)

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Address of R. W. and Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, Chaplain of the Masonic Service Association, at the Twentieth Annual Meeting of that Organization, February 23, 1939, at Washington, D. C.:

Brother Chairman and Brethren, to me our Annual Meeting is one of the greatest joys of the year. In my heart it is a fraternal festival, not unlike the great feast days of the Church. Eagerly I look forward to it; wistfully I look back upon it.

During the year I have suffered a desperate illness, and there were days when I had very little hope of looking into the faces of this goodly company of my brethren, upon this earth. But by the mercy of God I have this great joy of seeing those whom I have been meeting here for years, of renewing the touch with old friendships and making new friends among the leaders of the Craft; a Craft which, to me, is one of the great poetries of the world and one of the forms of the Spirit of God upon earth.

During the years I have seen heads grow gray—or bald. But if winter has come to our heads it is because summer has gone to our hearts while still there are bird-song and fragrance.

Alas, I was not able to be present when this Association was organized. At that time I was living in London as Minister of the City Temple, and did not return until 1920. But I read the report with a heart beating high. At last it seemed to me that Masonry had found an agency through which it could function in great hours of crisis whether due to the cruelty of Nature or to the brutality of man.

One of the astonishing things to me, is the heroic fortitude of my brethren in listening year after year to these little talks of mine. This time I promise to be brief—if I don't forget!

(Here many in the audience cried, "Forget!")

The story of these twenty years of this Association, with their vicissitudes, has reflected in miniature, as a kind of focus in its alternating moods of hope and dejection, of calmness and confusion, the period during which the Association has lived.

Nineteen-nineteen—nineteen-thirty-nine. Just to bracket those dates together is contract enough.

When you met in Iowa to organize this Association you stood at the end of a War to end War, as it was ironically called. Today we have just missed another world war and seem to be on the eve of a disaster of inconceivable horror. Indeed, we have ceased to talk about peace. We have only the desperate hope of putting off world conflict a few months or a year. The machinery that was built up, the machinery of friendship, as President Wilson, a great master of phrases, called it, has been wrecked. The League of Nations is almost forgotten. Who speaks of the World Court. Obligations are no longer kept. Lawlessness reigns. We are trying to live in a world without justice, without honor, without mercy. And this world and the spirit of it has told terribly upon every gentle, refined and creative agency, including the Craft of Freemasonry.

We live in a divided world, torn by rival ideologies, following leaders going in opposite directions, and going rapidly, as everything is going rapidly today.

Twenty years ago the airplane was almost like a "war baby," but now it is girdling the globe, and its development in the years to come is unimaginable. The radio has come into its own. We can now speak almost to the whole human race. . . if we had anything worth saying. Television is just around the corner. The world may soon be a moving picture which we may watch in our homes. Technology, with its unbelievable developments, has brought the ends of the earth together and made the world a neighborhood, but, alas, not a brotherhood. That makes the tragedy of the time through which we are trying to live.

Back of that, deeper down in the realm of the mind and the spirit, extraordinary things have been happening.

It was in 1920 that the Royal Society of England took down the picture of its first president, Sir Isaac Newton, and replaced it by the picture of Albert Einstein. That is symbolical of the revolution which had taken place in human thought. The doctrine of relativity injected a certain uncertainty or incalculability into all human speculation. In 1915 Leub rejoiced that he had measured the atom as the smallest indivisible particle of matter. Yet, in 1925, the atom as the smallest particle of matter had disappeared. The atom itself had become a minute solar system, with protons and neutrons whirling in a dizzy dance and deriding all the old fogies in the world of science. By 1935 books on Chemistry and Biology were clean out of date.

All these things are straws in the wind showing the direction and the speed at which the human mind has been traveling. What a kaleidoscopic period it has been in the lives of those engaged in our gentle work!

To add to the confusion, Sigmund Freud, one of the greatest explorers of the inner life of man, announced and projected his amazing thesis, probing deeper and deeper into the mysterious depths of human personality, bringing out into the light the secret process by which man's motor instincts operate and by which he is driven hither and yon.

All this has taken place while we have been engaged in our labors as Freemasons. Naturally, then, it is a world of extremes. Man has always been in extremes. He has a genius for trying every wrong way before he finds the right way to go.

A dear friend of mine, a member of our Craft, made an address the other day called "The Middle of the Road." He took for his text the old saying that "there is a ditch on either side of every road." Instead of keeping to the middle of the road, man spends most of his time either in one ditch or the other. We have the Rights and Lefts fighting each other, throwing stink-bombs at each other, instead of getting on with the traffic of the world. We have extreme individualism in one ditch and extreme collectivism in the other, and we are stalled in the meantime.

As my friend pointed out, one of our great political parties went into the ditch in 1929. In 1939 the other party has gone into the other ditch, and we do not get anywhere. We do not seem to have sense enough or poise enough to keep to the middle of the road and to go where we want to go. Man is a wabblor.

All this confused situation tells terribly on the Church, for example. Think of what a desperate plight the Christian Church is in today. Not since the Mohammedan invasion of Europe has it had so many enemies, on so many sides, trying to undermine its strength and even to cut its throat. It has well nigh disappeared from Russia. It is in an extremely difficult situation in Italy. We ought to think and pray in our hearts that a great brotherhood may be divinely guided to select a wise and far-seeing leader of a mighty host of our fellow Christians.

The situation in Germany is also very grave. The greatest theologian that Germany had known, Karl Barth, who, luckily, was of Swiss origin; was driven out. His voice was raised in behalf of the reality of God, the righteousness of God, the sovereignty of God. But he has been driven out.

Martin Neimuller—recalling another great man named Martin long ago—is living in the psychic hell of a concentration camp because he would not say that the State is above God, because he insists that man must obey God first.

The Catholic brethren in Munich make appeal to their Protestant brethren to stand with them lest every trace of spiritual life be swept away. We have had the hideous condition of racial rancor, of brutal persecution; the attempt to destroy a great and virile race to which we owe an unpayable debt and in whose spiritual tradition we live and by whose shining prophets we are led!

What has happened to Masonry in the last twenty years? We know in part what has happened here because of the depression and the recession and the slump in so many interests, out of which, happily, we seem now about to begin to emerge. We know what the stress and strain of those years meant in our lodges and in our homes.

Masonry has disappeared in Germany. My book, "The Builders," was all translated and ready to be published in Germany, when the lodges were closed. In 1919, I was an honorary member of the Anglo-Saxon Lodge of Rome. A goodly company they were. All those lodges are now closed. In Barcelona there were two editions of "The Builders" published in Spanish. I have no word from that group of brethren recently. I do not know whether they are dead or alive. But it is almost certain that Masonry will die in Spain, or be driven underground to live a precarious life.

The report today includes a letter from the Czech Republic with reference to what is happening to Masonry there. We have heard of the distress of our brethren in Austria. One large area after another has become a desert so far as Freemasonry is concerned. An attempt

was made to destroy Masonry in Switzerland, but it failed. Temporarily, at least, we have suffered along with the Christian Church, along with the universities, along with all those lovely and beautiful agencies and institutions that have been built up for the refinement of mankind.

Some of us feel a little discouraged. We are sick of the world in which we live. We want to get out of the net in which we are caught. We would like to have a little rest before beginning again to join hands with like-minded men and women to rebuild the temple of liberty and culture and reason and kindness which these incredible nit-wits have torn down. It will take a long time to rebuild it, but it must be done and it will be done when sanity returns to this insane world.

Three years ago a book was written in which the writer said: "These things are behind us: human sacrifice, religious persecutions, the subjection of woman, punishment without trial, torture by responsible authority, irresponsible government, the right to go to war regardless of treaties."

These things, the writer said, are behind us! No, they are right before our eyes! No optimist is worth his salt who does not see everything that the pessimist sees.

That is the kind of world in which Masonry, with its gentleness, its loving kindness, its patience, its spiritual faith and its moral philosophy is trying to build. At least it can build men up in spiritual strength and moral integrity, so that if the world cracks up we need not crack up too.

Edward Gibbon, in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," gave five reasons for the collapse of that civilization which plunged the world into the Dark Ages. It was a great empire, perhaps the greatest the world has ever known, when the genius of the Caesars picked up the jig-saw puzzle which Alexander the Great had left, and made a Roman Empire. It was the first time the world had unity based upon law and not merely upon force. Wherever the Roman legions went they made roads, they set up courts; and to this day their jurisprudence is a precious legacy of our race.

Why did the Roman Empire collapse? For five reasons, as Gibbon read the record:

First, the rapid increase of divorce; the undermining of the dignity and sanctity of the home, which is the basis of human society.

Second, higher and higher taxes and the spending of public moneys for bread and circuses.

Third, the mad craze for pleasure, sport becoming every year more exciting and more brutal.

Fourth, the building of gigantic armaments when the real enemy was within, in the decadence of the people.

Fifth, the decay of religion, faith fading into a mere form, losing touch with life and becoming impotent to guide it.

It looks like an untouched photograph of much of the life of our time, does it not, brethren?

Some of our people are very much afraid lest the alien isms which infest the earth may affect our body politic with some germ, red or black or some other color. They have a right to be afraid if these trends which brought Rome down cannot be arrested.

Christianity grasped the crumbling, classic world when Rome fell, reshaped it, and saved its culture. But if that faith grows dim in our hearts, what hope have we for our own civilization?

This is a dark picture. To be truthful, one must paint it so. The misgiving in my own mind is back in your minds, too, as I well know. Who knows his way out? Who can see through the mist and the fog?

But, brethren, we believe in God. We are taught that, as one of the first as well as one of the last lessons that Masonry teaches. To me the present world situation is a complete and overwhelming demonstration of the truth and validity of the principles for which Masonry and the Church stand. It is not because men have obeyed those principles that the world is what it is. No; it is because those principles have been repudiated.

It was a great German poet who said that the history of the world is the judgment of the world; and the history of today is the judgment, based on the word of God, that the world is on a wrong basis, going in a wrong direction, and "unmerciful disaster follows fast and follows faster."

Everything that is not built up on the truth will fall down. A lie cannot stand. The moral order of the world, the moral order of the universe, is against the social and political order of the world.

That is the great hope, to me, and the only hope I have left.

During the year two charming brethren wrote an open letter to me in the press. A most courteous and kindly letter it was, in which they referred to my talk to this Association some time ago asking for a "united Masonry in a divided world." They said many interesting things, some that I did not know—and it is better not to know so many things than to know some things that are not so! But it was a most gracious letter; and one of their criticisms, if so gentle a chiding could be called a criticism, was that I put entirely too much religion into Masonry.

That may be so, brethren; but I cannot help it. God put religion into Masonry. It is one of the forms of the spiritual life, one of the most beautiful forms; and outside of my home and the house of God it has my devotion as nothing else has.

Let me tell a story and close. It is a true story, not one of those yarns that you brethren sometimes tell. (Laughter.) It is a story that has done me a great deal of good, and it may perhaps explain to you why I have not left my religion outside of the lodge. It is a story of Toscanini, that great master of the orchestra. His favorite piece is the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven. He insists that his orchestra rehearse it piecemeal, each group of instruments playing its part alone; and he is very exacting about it. Then they must all play the Symphony together. One day the orchestra had had a piecemeal rehearsal. Then in a hushed hall they played that mighty melody at concert pitch and with concert verve, and the volume of melody gathered and grew until every man was lifted higher and higher; when it was finished the first violinist said to the second violinist, "If he scolds us after such perfect playing, I will jump up and push him off the platform."

But Toscanini did not scold. As the last note died away he stood like one transfigured, with a terrific emotion in his heart. He exclaimed, "Who am I—Toscanini? I am nobody. Who are you? Nobody. I am nothing; you are nothing. It is Beethoven. He is everything!"

Who are you brethren? Nobody. Who am I? Nobody. I am nothing. You are nothing. It is God; and He is everything.

I thank you.

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1939).

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
SIR GEORGE McLAREN BROWN

Full of years and honours, R. W. Bro. Sir George McLaren Brown, K. B. E., a very distinguished citizen of Hamilton and of Canada, died at Toronto General Hospital on June 28th, 1939, following an operation. He was born in Hamilton in 1865, and began his long business career when he entered the service of the Northern and Northwestern Railway. He joined the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1887 as its agent in Vancouver. Advancing rapidly to positions of increasing importance and responsibility he became in 1910 general European manager of the C. P. R. This position he retained until his retirement in 1936 when he took up his residence in Hamilton. During the war his services were of very great value to the British government. He was assistant director-general of railways for all theatres of war during its latter stages and as such was largely responsible for the organization of the transportation of troops. He was made a Colonel of the Imperial army and his important services were recognized by decoration with the K. B. E.

Sir George was associated with many enterprises and movements. Freemasonry claimed much of his attention. Shortly after he took up residence in London he assisted as a charter member in the founding of Canada Lodge, No. 3527, and served as Worshipful Master. This lodge served in many respects as a connecting link in London between

English and Canadian Freemasonry. His eminent services to the Craft were recognized by this Grand Lodge when the honorary rank of Past Grand Registrar was conferred on him in 1921. He was also elected an honorary life member of Barton Lodge No. 6, Hamilton.

The large place he occupied in Empire affairs is best seen from the words of Archdeacon Wallace at his funeral:

"Few Canadians were more widely known or held in higher regard. It is not necessary to recite the record of his achievements, which were great both in peace and war in his chosen field of transportation and for which he was knighted by the King. Although I do not know all the secrets of his success, I suspect that I know much of what lay behind it. One thing most certainly was his unflagging energy. Another, his fine judgment and penetrating discernment.

"Few men were possessed of his courtly grace, his charm of manner, his kindness of manner and his capacity for thinking of and doing the nice thing. Added to that was his cosmopolitan outlook and his love of things British. Then there was his sense of obligation to render service to the community and to the country. He was anxious and willing to place his wide experience and ability at the command of mankind and his country."

Tributes from leaders of the Empire were headed by a cablegram from His Majesty the King. It read: To Lady McLaren Brown: "The Queen and I are shocked to hear of your husband's death and send you our sincere sympathy in your sad loss." His Excellency, the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, also sent a telegram of sympathy. Many other telegrams of sympathy were received including those from the Prime Minister of Canada, the British High Commissioner at Ottawa and the Canadian High Commissioner at London.

(From Report of the Committee on the Fraternal Dead,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the
Province of Ontario, 1939.)

"DESAGULIERS AND THE MARCH OF MILITANT MASONRY"

Prior to the early years of the 18th century it was quite generally accepted throughout Europe that the essential principles upon which established order everywhere rested were the supreme authority of the Church, a dogmatic Christianity; the divine right of kings; heredity, and its resultant—inequality. There were wars—much more than there was peace; wars that sometimes dragged on for generations, struggles not only between nations, but continuous strife within—strife between the kings and the nobility, the nobility and the middle classes, often between several of the stronger houses of the nobility where all sought command of the throne at the same time.

In such a struggle in England, the House of Hanover, which represented protestantism and liberalism, was just emerging victorious over the Stuarts. Under Hanover the nobility had been granted broader

privileges which made them the envy of the rest of Europe. But in France, under the reign of Louis XIV and his predecessors, monarchs had governed without consulting either the princes of the blood or the nobility, never invited them to the councils and distributed favors as one gives toys to children. For a long time the nobility had been fed only insult and humiliation, and had been employed only in the army or kept merely as courtiers.

What of Masonry at this period? Today we hear in the lecture of the second degree these words, "Our Ancient Brethren wrought in Operative Masonry." This is literally true. Masonry at the beginning of the 18th century was limited to Guilds of Operative Masons. It was these early Guilds that had erected the magnificent cathedrals of England and France, of Germany and Italy. From these cathedrals came the early fame of the Guilds that ripened into prosperity, influence, prestige.

Masons, proud of their position, kept the basic principles of building, the practices of the trade, as closely guarded secrets of the Fraternity known only to themselves. Revealed to initiates only in their tiled meetings, these professional secrets and the esoteric nature of their liturgy combined to weave a spell that later drew all eyes to Freemasonry.

In a firmament emblazoned with the figures of kings and nobles, of stone masons and cathedrals, on the 12th day of March, 1683, in the city of Rochelle, France, a Star was Born. There was no fanfare of trumpets, no herald angels singing, "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men." But there must have been joy in the Celestial Lodge above, as Divine Providence sent into the world a New Hope. A babe came to the humble home of a French Huguenot clergyman, a son, who when he grew to man's estate was destined to create a force so powerful that its influence carried into every phase of the lives of all who lived after him, a force which reached to the very foundation of civilization and changed the destiny of man, a force which gave to man a liberty he had never before experienced and which has been called the Forefather of Democracy.

Two years later Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, which had for nearly a century assured to French Protestants a religious liberty and a legal status. As a result of the Revocation thousands of loyal French were driven into exile. Among those who were forced to flee was this Huguenot clergyman, John D. Desaguliers. Escape was difficult and dangerous, but hiding his two year old son, John Theophilus, in a wine cask which was loaded on a ship bound for England, Desaguliers managed to find refuge.

It is to be regretted that so little is known of this babe of the wine cask—only the scanty Masonic records and a few contemporary notices—because Freemasonry and modern civilization owe more to him than to any other person of the 18th century.

The Rev. John D. Desaguliers became chaplain of a French Huguenot church in London and there personally guided the training of his son in the classical languages. Later, with the assistance of the boy, then only in his teens, he founded a school at Islington. Thus at an early age, this youth formed the habit of molding other's minds. He never lost that habit. He became the great pedagogue of Hanoverian England.

After the death of his father, John Theophilus Desaguliers decided to finish his studies at Oxford, where he attained fame in Experimental Philosophy, or Science. He was given the chair of Experimental philosophy in Christ Church College and acclaimed the great authority of all Europe.

In 1713 he left Oxford for London, taking spacious quarters, and in them gave lectures. Thus he became the first public lecturer on Science in Europe. Success immediately greeted his audacious enterprise, because the people of London had never seen anything like this. They crowded his quarters. He became the fashion. The greatest noblemen of his time honored his courses with their attendance and him with their friendship. He became one of the most important personages of all London, the intimate of the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton. He was elected "Fellow of the Royal Society of London," chosen Curator and Demonstrator of that august Society, and it was here that Desaguliers took the great doctrines of Newton and through his experiments made them accessible and understandable to the minds of all. He invented the planetarium. His scientific and philosophical treatises and books were accepted as the standard works of his day.

The social world was so carried away with enthusiasm for his lectures that he was invited by royalty to give his experiments at court. His patriotic zeal and the quality of his endeavors won for him one of the most prominent places in Hanoverian England.

If at any time in her history England needed strong leadership it was at this moment. There had been a continuous political strife and dissension. Morality was at a low ebb. Religiouswise that nation, as perhaps the rest of the world, was in a chaotic state. Fads, and isms had sprung up. Confusion was the order of the day. Darkness was upon the face of the deep.

On June 24th, 1717, as a strategic move in the political game of chess between the Houses of Hanover and Stuart, the Hanoverians, just to accomplish their own selfish ends, gathered together four comparatively unimportant Masonic Lodges lying in the outskirts of London to form the Grand Lodge of London, the first Grand Lodge of Masonry. It was on that day that Freemasonry, all unexpectedly, started on its world mission.

For at least two centuries people on all sides had been looking for such a thing as Freemasonry. Inquiring minds, irritated by the social and intellectual discipline imposed by the Church, had been centers of

resistance, around which formed societies which took issue with the Church. For a long time those forces had been turning expectantly toward Masonry. Every ism indeed had sought the influence of some one or more of the Masonic Guilds, and one can well imagine the chaos in that multitude of loosely organized associations which seemed groping without aim or purpose.

For a time it looked as though even this newborn Masonry was to fail, but in 1719 Desaguliers was elected Grand Master, and he brought to Freemasonry the life it needed. He wrote most of its ritual. He brought to it his experimental philosophy, and gave to it a touch of Newtonian Christianity, a belief in Newton's God, now and for the first time, "The Great Artificer and Creator of the Universe." The world had been openly venal and immoral. It had been attacking religion in self defense, and all the more easily because religion seemed but an ancient dogma. But here was a new idea in religion, one appealing to the intelligence instead of offering a creed, for it was based upon analysis and reality. Here a contemplation of nature produced certain logical facts. It taught men to think.

Desaguliers brought into Masonry many of those who had been in the habit of neglecting it. Further he introduced into the Fraternity a group of the greatest noblemen of England. He it was who inaugurated the idea of making speeches at the end of Masonic banquets. Again, he restored the ancient custom of presenting at the conclusion of banquets those emphatic toasts which played such an important role in the formal life of England. These took the place of our contemporary political discussions and created the political atmosphere of the day.

Fashion is one of the most powerful social forces. Freemasonry under Desaguliers became the fashion. The very elite of England quickly rushed to the order. Its Grand Masters were selected from the highest of the nobility. Powerful indeed became our Brotherhood and one definitely designed for the temporal influence by reason of the importance of its leaders.

Those who developed this new order enjoyed a success that surpassed their fondest hopes. Their aim had been a strong central Lodge around which the other Lodges in and about London, then working in an incoherent manner, could be grouped. But around this new movement the nobility, the clergy, the army, the middle classes, all the forces of the nation, gathered in a single body. So astounding a revolution of the human spirit had not been witnessed since the explosion of a primitive Christianity. England found a national unity; and as a consequence, England became for the entire civilized world a perfect example of enlightened government. The exact formula, suited to the amount, had been found.

Fifteen years after its formation the Grand Lodge of London had become the center of all English Freemasonry, and after thirty years dominated the Masonry of the world—thanks to one man!

The latter days of Desaguliers appear to be clouded in mystery, perhaps in sadness. One report has it that misfortune overtook him and that sorrow and poverty were his fate. Cawthorn, in a poem entitled the "Vanity of Human Enjoyments," intimates in the following lines that he was in very necessitous circumstances at the time of his death:

"How poor, neglected Desaguliers fell;
How he who taught two gracious kings to view
All Boyle ennobled and all Bacon knew,
Died in a cell without a friend to save,
Without a guinea, and without a grave."

What matter it as to his end? It is what he did while here that is the measure of the man. He took an old dying order and gave to it a philosophy which was peculiarly his own. He added a touch of science and then a practical concept of the Great Architect and Organizer of the world; into this he breathed a prayer and Speculative Freemasonry was born. Through the force of his own personality he brought to this new institution the important men of England, royalty, the nobility, the elite, the great minds. Because of the purity of its principles and because of the importance of its early leaders brought in by Desaguliers, Freemasonry since his day has been a living thing, pulsating with the very best that is to be found in man.

His life was a veritable fountain of light, a beacon to show the way for countless generations. John Theophilus Desaguliers has, even in death, ruled nations. Was it not as though the Supreme Grand Master spoke to men's minds through him and said, "What is the cause of this confusion?"

With all this information before us, may anyone question that Freemasonry had a political and religious mission in England during the first half of the 18th century.

By 1750, then, England had found a new equilibrium in both politics and religion. Freemasonry had played a great part and had become strong socially and financially, with a world wide influence. With these assets it went on triumphantly leading its crusade.

In France—Louis XIV was dead and the crowd in Paris had laughed and here and there had lighted bonfires to celebrate its joy. English fashions, which had enchanted the French nobility and had held sway over the minds of French writers, now made it easy for Freemasonry to establish itself in France. English Freemasonry, desirous of achieving a triumph, seized the opportunity to cross the channel. The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of London did not disdain to take his colleagues to Paris to encourage the zeal of the Lodges which were established there.

Temperamentally, the French were an entirely different people from the English. Freemasonry to be acceptable to the French had to be noble, not professional, mystic rather than scientific. England sought

the dignity in Masonry, France the bizarre. In England, it was the trowel; in France, the sabre—in the many new degrees added by the French.

In spite of ban of King, in spite of Papal Bull, Freemasonry during the last quarter of the 18th century soundly entrenched as a part of the social life of all France, not, however, as a body cooperating with the State as in England, but more as a personal adventure. Its presence could be detected everywhere; in Parliament, in the army, in the monasteries, in school and at court. As in England, its leadership generally remained in the hands of the high nobility. Ten of the most influential aristocratic dynasties of France were engaged in spreading the Masonic message. Here, too, as in England, men were called upon to study this new religion of Freemasonry, which was reported to be older, more beautiful, more philosophic than any of the organized churches.

For centuries, French classes had been separated by old prejudices and habits. Every few miles the traveler found himself in a different atmosphere, where habits, dialects and social customs had changed. Each province, each city, had its own measurements, its own justice, its own points of view. Freemasonry, alone, remained everywhere the same and everywhere welcomed its children without prejudice as to country, race or religion. Instead of the old spirit of class which had formerly bound together all of the noblemen of France, Freemasonry organized and substituted a good-fellowship which broadened to include all ranks and estates. This it was that made it the greatest social force of the century.

Loose a great social force like this in a country whose king had said, "The State—it is I," and the results are likely to be as unforeseen and as shocking as the new electricity Benjamin Franklin was then demonstrating to the world.

A political revolution is never the matter of a moment. History has shown time and again that before political revolutions great intellectual and moral revolutions must first have been effected.

Certainly, revolution had not been the conscious aim of Freemasonry in France; no socially minded person likes revolution; no benevolent soul accepts lightheartedly its miseries. But consider what happened. Masonry in France preached equality. This is a basic Masonic principle and wherever Lodges met, members of the privileged classes, of the aristocracy, bowed solemnly before the symbols of equality. The acceptance by the French nobility of equality before a common altar turned the influence of Masonry toward the intellectual and social revolution which preceded the political one in that country. The very Freemasonry which had so intrigued the nobility of France that they gladly spread its doctrines saw its teachings absorbed in the cry of the people, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and eventually helped to destroy that same nobility.

Indeed, may we not feel that Freemasonry played a most important political and religious role in France during the closing years of the 18th century?

What of Freemasonry in the Americas?

Prior to our own Revolution thirteen small Colonies were separated by such distances that it took a letter three weeks to travel from Boston to Georgia. There was no uniformity in the administration of those thirteen separate governments, or in their religious affiliations, or social standards. There were the merchant class of the North—the great land owners of the South. There were the Puritans, the Quakers, the Catholics, the Dutch, English, Scotch-Irish, Germans and French. All rivals and jealous of each other. There was no unity.

Freemasonry alone, undertook to prepare a common foundation. It spread throughout the Colonies among a prominent class of people. Contact between American Lodges became closer and closer each year, and any Mason traveling found a welcome in the Lodges he visited. There he met the best citizens who were glad to help him in both social and business ways. As a result a virtual social and economic aristocracy of Freemasonry was established in America on a national scale, with a feeling of American unity, without which American Liberty would not have developed—without which there would have been no United States of America.

Benjamin Franklin had been the first great American apostle of Freemasonry and had busied himself in organizing not only the society, but also a Colony-wide press with a strong Masonic influence. From 1750 to 1773 all the Masonic newspapers and Lodges were united in resisting the encroachment of the English government. Americans remained faithful to English civilization, but they were fast becoming conscious of an inevitable national unity. Freemasonry, in the meantime, was still the only meeting ground for the exchange of views of the Colonies.

Boston was the center of discontent in America. Feeling ran high in the Puritan capital. The merchants were angry with England because of restrictions imposed on their trade. All were ready to pay the price to get rid of English custom officials. It took but a spark to produce the conflagration.

St. Andrew's Lodge, while not the wealthiest Lodge of Boston could well be termed the most active. It was headed by a famous surgeon, Joseph Warren, an intimate friend of Franklin and a man whose intellectual renown and political influence had spread throughout the Colonies. Here belonged Paul Revere and John Hancock. St. Andrew's Lodge held its meetings at a tavern called "The Green Dragon, or the Arms of Freemasonry." The Green Dragon also was the meeting place for others who damned the English and denounced the new tax which had just been imposed upon tea imported into the Colonies.

On Thursday afternoon, December 16th, 1773, the members of St. Andrew's Lodge proceeded to the Green Dragon for their regular communication, but the minutes show that they must have been busy elsewhere. Suddenly, out of the Tavern appeared a band of redskins strangely masked and shabbily clad. Rushing to the docks they boarded some sloops, proceeded to three English Merchantmen in the harbor, threw overboard 342 cases of tea; returned to the sloops, regained the docks, marched to the Green Dragon with song and hurrah, and entered the Tavern. But, strangely, no redskins were thereafter reported to have left. History has never disproved that Joseph Warren was the host of the Boston Tea Party.

Have you ever attempted to picture the assistance given by the Masonic order to the Colonial Army? We scarcely need mention its chronic condition; untrained country lads with short enlistments; a quartermaster corps that failed to supply clothes, food or guns; a militia that was never dependable. What was it that held this army together that could turn it around after a long retreat through the Jerseys and march barefoot men through ice and snow to a Trenton midnight attack and give our country the best Christmas present it ever received? Nothing but the spirit of one man—, who had earned the confidence and worship of the entire army—himself a member of the Masonic Order since the age of twenty-one, and acquainted with its colony-wide influence as "the cement which binds us together."

Into this Colonial Army of Washington came those famous Lodges of the Line. He visited them personally—in one Lodge, tradition says he raised LaFayette. Can we picture the scene, perhaps in a tent—the great drum in the center, covered with our flag, as an altar, three bayonets, disengaged and stuck in the ground, holding burning tapers in their sockets for the Lesser Lights?

These ten or eleven Lodges of the Line served well in their stations and places. In them alone was concentrated the work of the Red Cross, Salvation Army and Y. M. C. A. of a later conflict. They kept alive morale, they restored courage, they inspired hope. The indomitable spirit of Washington found its greatest ally in the work of militant Masonry. May it not be that when, as President, he accepted the Mastership of Alexandria Lodge, he was making formal acknowledgment before the world of the debt the United States owed to Freemasonry?

When Benjamin Franklin was sent to Europe to seek the aid of France in the struggle against England, on all sides the American Minister found a people filled with enthusiasm for his country, and kindly disposed toward him, but who adhered strictly to the policy of avoiding war.

His cause seemed hopeless. However, the colonies could not succeed without the help of France, and Franklin would not be denied. He surveyed the situation and now concluded that Freemasonry was the

means to attain his end. A new, brilliant and very influential Lodge had but recently been organized, the "Lodge of Nine Sisters." Franklin joined this Lodge, and what he now accomplished was a stroke of genius.

M. de Voltaire was the hero of the French public. He had spent his whole life battling error and had won the acclaim of the nation. From Royalty to tavern waiters—they worshiped him. He was the realized idol of everyone of them; of all Frenchmen, the most French.

It was in this Lodge of the Nine Sisters Voltaire was initiated under the direction of Franklin. At the close of the initiation these two great men, overcome with emotion, embraced each other. This made such a profound impression that its story was on every tongue and wherever they appeared together they were requested to embrace again.

Franklin became Master of the Lodge of the Nine Sisters and was now in a position to use his skill. The native ingenuity of Franklin has never been surpassed. Soon the Lodge was spreading abroad slogans and epigrams to influence public opinion in favor of the Colonies, and, largely due to the influence of Masonry, France was induced to assist America.

One more picture: On a hill looking out over the blue Mediterranean one day just after the turn of the 19th century sat a young man, one who had gone to Europe from the Americas to complete his education. In the spirit of the moment he had become a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Imbued with the spirit of equality and liberty that was sweeping Europe he resolved that his country should rid itself of the yoke of Spain. He returned to his America, and today six nations, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela call Simon Bolivar "The Liberator."

Freemasonry has had its political role even in Catholic South America.

Since the great Revolutionary period, when Freemasonry furnished both ideals and leadership, it has seemed content to be for its votaries a source of philosophy and light, holding before them an inspiration for kindness, for friendliness, for brotherhood. During the past few years, however, since the Great World War, something new has crept into our lives, a change we scarcely understand.

Abroad—Is there not enough in the panorama which is passing before our eyes to force upon us the consciousness of the change which is taking place? And when we do stop to consider, do we not sometimes ask ourselves if there is anything certain but change? If our minds have not been too dulled by the continuous shock of the times let us pause and look. Ethiopia—Spain—China—Austria—Russia and Japan—Germany and Czechoslovakia—Memel—Albania—German and Italian aggression—a world-wide armament race—the scrapping of treaties—the invading of weaker nations. Does that picture make sense? And if it does is not the sense horrifying?

And what about the situation at home? Here we have labor troubles—the machine gun—the gas bomb—strife on every hand. All about us we see an attempt at intellectual and moral revolution, which in the past have often led to political revolution. Darkness is upon the face of the deep.

Is there not a glorious opportunity for the type of Masonic leadership we have had before? Or is it true instead that all human things have an end, and that even our institution of Freemasonry has been forced out of its place in the sun?

Is it not time that we gave a bit of thought to what is happening to Freemasonry throughout the world—in Russia—Germany—Italy—Austria—Spain—Czechoslovakia? Most of these nations desire to force their own form of political existence upon us. The forces which have created havoc in Europe are desperately striving to accomplish their ends in America and at this moment.

It was but a few weeks ago that American newspapers carried the story of the trial of the directors of the German-American Settlement League. One of these directors, while upon the witness stand, was asked by the prosecuting attorney to salute the Stars and Stripes, and he responded with the stiff gesture of the Hitler salute. When the prosecutor thundered at him, "Is that the American salute?", he responded, "No. But it will be!"

Recently hot over the wires came these words spoken by Mussolini of Italy, "No matter how things go we wish to hear no more about brotherhood, sisterhood, and such other bastard relationships, because relationships between states are relations of force and these relations of force are the determining elements of their policy."

Let us not laugh at that old adage, "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." There never was a time when we needed to be more alert and watchful than now.

It is not necessary before such a group as this to recapitulate what has happened to Freemasonry, to Christianity, to democracy in parts of Europe. In many places personal liberty has disappeared—democracy has passed away. Man may no longer worship as he desires—Christianity stands with its back to the wall; and Freemasonry, which can exist only where there is personal liberty, has been banned and members of the Craft persecuted for their connection with the institution.

Darkness is upon the face of the earth.

The world is in the throes of a struggle between democracy and totalitarianism; the essence of the former is Justice; that of the latter, Force. The aggressive brutality of totalitarianism appears to be riding the crest of a triumph.

Democracy has been the great goal of man for the past two centuries. It is recognized as that form of society which is inspired above every other with the feeling and consciousness of the dignity of the individual man. It is the embodiment of personal liberty.

Totalitarianism teaches contempt for human kind. Its terrorism degrades and destroys peoples. It corrupts character, releases every evil impulse, turns men into cowardly hypocrites and shameless informers. That is why dictators love terrorism. The totalitarian state subordinates every phase of public life itself. What we call culture—religion, art, research, higher morality, free human thought—falls under the crime of treason whenever it pursues truth through to independence. Totalitarianism sacrifices the individual to the power of the State.

Why has the very first act of each totalitarian state been to crush Freemasonry within its borders? The answer is that Force respects and fears our ideals. For two centuries Freemasonry has been the greatest social power on earth. A dictator fears Freemasonry's democratic teachings and its strong religious motif incompatible with terrorism.

Then, is it not about time that we cease trying to talk ourselves into believing that Freemasonry is neither a political institution nor a religion? From the very day of the father of the institution, Desaguliers, it has ever been a political and religious institution.

Partisan politics? Never! Sectarian religion? Never! But it received its birth as a part of political plot, and from that day it has never hesitated to take its place in the affairs of government. Freemasonry has never shuddered at war or even at revolution if personal liberty was at stake.

Shall our institutions become nothing more than a beautiful instrument of abstract calculation, a materially mechanical philosophy? God forbid! Let us keep it in contact with life, with concrete productive reality.

Are we asleep? Is that spirit of Masonry of old just lying dormant, or has it passed out of existence? Is there not enough of the old fire left to offer even a word in self defense?

There was a day when this institution of ours took a definite place in world affairs. There was a day when it was the meeting place for minds opposed to tyranny. Have we forgotten?

Did we ask a moment ago if there is anything certain but change? There is one answer. In the beginning—God. Today—God. One and the same, unchangeable forever. Even though darkness may be upon the face of the deep, the Spirit of God still walks upon the face of the waters. The quality of personal liberty has not changed. It is still the highest earthly goal to which we may aspire.

In the early days of American history man came here to worship as he pleased. Later, it was oppression, a disregard for right and justice that produced an American revolution. The great Commander of the Colonial forces was fighting for personal liberty. It was the belief of Washington and his army that liberty, democracy, religion walked hand in hand. It was their faith that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe was battling alongside of and for the cause of democracy.

During Revolutionary and pre-revolutionary days the institution was not a party; it was not a sect; it was not a school. But it bound men together in a feeling of brotherhood. It led and it guided. It was a society of ideals, and that society was the power of powers that could make and unmake kings, direct the course of empire, and give birth to our own democracy. What has become of that Freemasonry that could be called a meeting place for minds opposed to tyranny when today a small minority may work its will upon a nation?

Where else is there an institution big enough, powerful enough, and with sufficient influence to overcome the growing threat of Force? Where else is there an institution without an axe to grind, which is unselfish enough to be trusted with a responsibility such as faces the world today? Is there any other such power but Freemasonry?

We have been called the most efficient social power on earth. Then is it trite for us to remind ourselves that the price of greatness is responsibility? Is it disloyal to the Freemasonry of Desaguliers, of Voltaire, Franklin, Washington, and Bolivar to urge that Freemasonry again reach out to take its proper place in world affairs?

The time has come when our members shall no longer sit and bask in the sunshine of a glorious philosophy. There is work to do. If Freemasonry is worth anything, if personal liberty is the precious thing we think it is, if the heritage of worshiping as one pleases is still of any value, then Freemasonry must again assume the responsibility of preparing for that leadership which is to bring Light to this generation.

Not in every period of darkness has Divine Providence answered the call for leadership. But it has come when man has placed himself in the proper position to receive and follow leadership. There must be a nation of seekers of the Light before there will be bringers of the Light. It is then that leaders rise to work the will of Providence.

The Institution of Freemasonry has the respect of the civilized world. It is the one society which is powerful enough to create fashion for the present as it has in the past. Then let us as Masons stand before the world and say what is in our minds. Let each member of the Fraternity in this country in no unmistakable terms say to all mankind, "I believe in God Almighty, and in the United States of America. Personal liberty is here to stay. Man shall worship as he desires. Democracy shall not be forced out of its place in the sun."

Then will the Institution continue to fill its world mission. Then will Freemasonry maintain its place as the most efficient social power on earth. Then can we tune our ears to the heavens and hear, "Your faith is well founded. Fear no danger."

(From Oration by W. Bro. George E. Maine, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Washington, 1939.)

MOZART

The "seven liberal arts and sciences" are now clearly symbolic. Each one represents a branch of learning (See Claudy "Intro. to Fmy" page 100.) "The step denominated music means not only sweet and harmonious sounds, but all beauty:—poetry, art, nature, loveliness of every kind." The essence of music is Harmony and the third great pillar might well be so named—"W. S. and Harmony."

In ancient times Heraclitus built up a philosophy of life based on motion. Pythagoras, on the same quest, discovered in music the invariable mechanical relationship between motion and sound (the octave) and evolved there from his philosophy based on numbers. Great thinkers of more modern times have valued music as an art and a benign influence in the lives of men, for example, Shakespeare: "How sour sweet music is when time is broke and no proportion kept! So it is in the music of men's lives." Browning: "There is no truer truth obtainable by man than comes of music." Thus music, both as an art and a symbol, has ever been of the very stuff of the Masonic Philosophy of living. Masonry accepts each man's contribution thereto in whatever field he is best fitted to serve and however small, provided he has done his best.

In the light of the foregoing we approach the study of Mozart: Master Musician and great Mason, who "from the time of his initiation applied his genius to Masonic music giving brilliance to the symbolism of the mysteries and with all the warmth and intensity of his nature expressing the highest and noblest feelings of the human heart."

Wolfgang Mozart was born at Salsburg in 1756 and died in 1791—"a tragedy as poignant as any to be found in the history of genius." He was a musical prodigy at three; composing at four; at six appearing in recital before the crowned heads of Europe and at the age of eight "exercised a permanent effect on English music." He published 626 works—duets, oratorios, symphonies, masses, and operas. The doctrine of hard work was one to which he enthusiastically subscribed. No load of troubles, not even the direst poverty, could subdue the urge to perform his allotted task. "He remained through life simple, affectionate, free from conceit and temperate, ever manifesting to a marked degree the virtues of truth, unselfishness and temperance."

We turn from his great life work to a brief study of his contribution to Freemasonry and its service to him. From 1784-1792 Freemasonry in Austria, freed from the hostility of Marie Theresa and protected from the Papal anti-Masonic Bull of Pope Clement XII and under the patronage of Emperor Joseph II, enjoyed one of the few flourishing periods in its history. Having formed a close friendship with Joseph Hayden, an enthusiastic Mason, in 1784 (the year of the formation of the G. L. of Austria), Mozart joined the fraternity. He stated his reason for joining—"the want of a form of liberty based upon moral

and intellectual education is supplied by Freemasonry—a circle of men who study great problems.” A great definition and a great tribute.

His mother lodge “Charity” was a distinguished foundation, possessing a library of 1900 volumes, arranging lectures and regularly publishing the “Free Mason’s Journal.” Shortly after initiation he began to apply his genius to the production of Masonic music, quartets, songs, a cantata “The Joy of Freemasons” and Masonic funeral music which is still performed.

To his great joy his father entered Freemasonry in 1785. From his admission Mozart “displayed a genuine desire for “Knowledge” of Masonic truth and by 1787 had discovered the most exalted spiritual message our teachings impart, writing—“As death, strictly speaking, is the true end and aim of our lives, I have, for two years made myself so well acquainted with this true, best friend of mankind, that his image no longer terrifies, but calms and consoles me.”

1791 was his most productive year, and though so very busy, he yet found time to assist a brother Mason in distress, by writing for him to produce, his great Masonic opera, “The Magic Flute.” The music is brilliant and the opera a world’s masterpiece. The following is an example of the Masonic quality of the libretto.

“Within this hallowed dwelling.
Revenge and sorrow cease,
Here troubled doubts dispelling
The weary heart hath peace,
If thou hast strayed, a brother’s hand,
Shall guide thee toward the better land.

This hallowed fane protects thee
From falsehood, guile and fear;
A brother’s love protects thee
To him thy woes are dear.
Whose soul abides in earthly strife
Doth not deserve the gift of life.”

His last work was a Masonic cantata, “The Praise of Friendship.”

“Sing to the praise of our Masonic Friendship
Voice and instrument proclaim.
Let the joy of true Masonic greeting
Heart and intellect acclaim.

“May we consecrate our labour
By remembering other’s pain
So by faith and self denial,
Love Relief and Truth maintain.”

In November, 1791, he contracted typhus and on the 21st, surrounded by a group of performers and friends who sang his favourite number from "The Magic Flute," he died, to be buried in an unmarked grave.

We cherish our traditions and honour the memory of Great Masons departed, of whom, none in his field was greater than Mozart. "He was a man whose footprints not all the storms of time can ever efface—he linked the Mortal with the Immortal."

(From address by W. Bro. Douglas Fraser, Preceedings of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1939.)

BY-LAWS APPROVED

No unusual features were presented by any of these revisions except in the case of Albert Pike Lodge No. 14, which lodge desired to add to the uniform prohibition against loans to members the further requirement that no loans shall be made by the lodge either to a member or to a member's "father, mother, wife, son, daughter, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, first cousin, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law." It seemed to me permissible for a lodge to impose these additional restrictions on itself and its officers if it chose to do so, at least so long as they do not entirely exhaust a man's family tree; and I, therefore, approve their revised by-laws including these additional restrictions.

(From Address of Grand Master, H. R. Waldo, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Utah, 1939.)

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS NOT APPROVED

March 7th, 1938—Declined to approve by-law of Valley Lodge No. 174, which provided that the Masonic Home assessment of \$12.50 should be included in the total fees charged for the degrees and my refusal was for the reason that it has been definitely decided that subordinate Lodges cannot legislate in regard to the Masonic Home assessment, as that is a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

(From Address of Grand Master Ralph W. Stanford, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1939.)

MASONIC CLUBS

It has been evident to Masonic thinkers for some years, now, that Freemasonry has too many incumbrances in the shape of clubs, societies, and what not, predicating their membership on Masonic affiliations. These things have been referred to by many of our most eminent Masons in the United States as parasites, and unless curbed will eventually destroy the Order.

I do not use so strong a term as parasite, indeed, I am convinced that all of them were organized for what was conceived to be a good

purpose, but I am also convinced that the time has come in this Grand Jurisdiction when some definite and positive action must be taken to disassociate Masonry from them.

In Jacksonville there is a luncheon club which was organized many years ago, said to be composed of Master Masons in good standing. This club first used the name "Acacia Club" or "Square Club" and later changed the name to "Masonic Club." While there was no authority for the organization of such a club given by the Grand Lodge or any Grand Master, the club was permitted to continue because no one in authority raised objection to it. In October of last year, however, such an objection was made to me officially as Grand Master.

It seems that a speaker before the club a short time prior thereto had touched upon a very controversial subject and I had a communication from a Past Master of one of our Jacksonville lodges demanding that the other side of this controversy might appear before the same club in rebuttal. I advised the Past Master in question that the Masonic Club of Jacksonville "Is not a Masonic organization, therefore, it is not appropriate for me to have any correspondence with them regarding any subject under discussion at the time."

However, I immediately wrote the President of the Jacksonville Masonic Club to know "Where the authority came from for using the name Masonic in connection with the Masonic Club of Jacksonville." His reply was, "So far as I know or can ascertain from inquiry among the older members of the club no authority was received for using the name Masonic and not felt to be necessary or needed." He also advised that the club had no stated membership nor a roll of members, and that it is nothing more nor less than a meeting among Master Masons for a luncheon on Friday of each week, but nevertheless they used the name "Masonic Club" and their actions and speeches are frequently referred to in the public press as, what the Masons did or what the Masons said.

The controversial subject to which I referred to above was one pertaining to a proposed horizontal cut in Railroad wages. This, of course, was highly controversial and raised decided objections from those who were on the other side of this question.

I first asked the club to change its name without having any purpose or intention of interdicting it. At the next meeting, after receipt of my letter suggesting the change in name, I have it on what I consider reliable authority that a resolution and amendment was adopted to change the name only temporarily "or until the Grand Lodge met and a new Grand Master was elected."

From time to time the public press of Jacksonville has carried in large headlines a purported report of what transpired in the meetings of the club in question such as, what the Masons said or what the Masons did or what action the Masons took, on some question or matter entirely foreign to Masonry or anything pertaining to Masonry.

Under date of February 25, 1939 the Times-Union under the headline "SAFETY DRIVE SPONSORED BY STAR CHAPTER" carried the article outlining a safety drive and the sale of stickers worded "Save a Life—Drive Carefully." The article also stated "The Masonic order wants the merchants to place stickers on all letters, packages, statements, etc., that are sent out to the public."

The article further stated that "Part of the proceeds from the sale of the safety stickers will be given to the Masonic Home and the rest kept here for charitable work it was announced." On inquiry I found that these stickers had been put on sale and some central party or office was to sell them on a 50% commission.

All this was done without authority of the Grand Lodge or its authority, but be it said to the credit of the officers of the Star Chapter that when the officers' attention was called to it they immediately called it off, and I feel quite sure that in the future they will not presume to use the Masonic name unauthorized.

I temporized with the members of this club over a period of several months hoping to come to some satisfactory solution of the matter but I am sorry to state that the club has shown no inclination to cooperate with me or acknowledge my authority in the premises. So on February 28, 1939, I directed a letter to the President and asked him to notify the Masons of the Square Club to discontinue meeting. To this letter I have no reply, but rather I have it on what I consider good authority that at the meeting of the club in March 3, 1939 it was decided to ignore my request.

Most Worshipful Ralph B. Chapman reported to the last Grand Lodge that he had approved the organization of luncheon clubs at Tampa and Key West, but he also stated "I have information which leads me to believe that there is something like three hundred organizations that derive membership from Masonic affiliates and to some it is believed that the hang-on organizations are endeavoring to predominate the field and are a detriment to Masonry in general." Most Worshipful Brother Chapman then goes on to quote the late Most Worshipful Lewis Block, Past Grand Master of Masons of Iowa, who, during his life, was one of the outstanding Masons of the world. Most Worshipful Brother Block was rather severe in his language, condemning these outside organizations as parasites parading as Masons. Among the things he said "They are thus practically parading under false pretenses and practicing a fraud upon the innocent and unwary, thereby, putting Masonry in a false light before the world." After using considerable strong language Most Worshipful Brother Block concluded his caustic comments by saying we need a new set of Masonic police regulations to put a period on these outside organizations and confine Masonry to the precincts of a tiled lodge.

After giving this matter months of thought and deliberate consideration and having the benefit of the counsels of other Masons of

high standing in this state, under date of March 14, 1939, acting under authority conferred upon me by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, I promulgated an edict reading in part as follows: "All clubs or societies organized subsequent to 1910 meeting and functioning in this Grand Jurisdiction as Masons, ****using the name Masonic, or any name indicating, implying or suggesting Masonic connection or affiliation, are hereby interdicted and ordered to cease meeting.*****"

I have information that the luncheon club at Tampa immediately on the reading of this edict in the lodges of Tampa, disbanded and dissolved. I have no information as yet from Miami or Key West, but the public press reports that the "Square Club" of Jacksonville is meeting regularly as heretofore.

It is my understanding, after careful research and study of Masonic law and jurisprudence, that Masons are not authorized to meet as such anywhere or at any time unless under protection and control of some competent Masonic authority.

Our Past Masters' Clubs, Officers' Clubs and Death Benefit Clubs are under authority and control of their respective lodges and may meet in the interest of Masonry, but all other clubs, organizations, societies and what not are not under control of any Masonic body and, therefore, according to Regulation No. 146, 1926 Digest, all such organizations, or clubs, or societies, or meetings are clandestine.

(From Address of Grand Master George Fish, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1939.)

LOW TWELVE CLUB

Brother Leslie A. Gillett: With reference to the Proposed Low Twelve Club, that has been suggested be organized by this Grand Lodge, or rather sponsored by this Grand Lodge, I have been asked to outline to you the manner in which the Widows' and Orphans' Club of the Scottish Rite was organized and is operated.

Any similar club sponsored by this, or any other organization of this kind, which is purely fraternal in its handling, and has no object other than the sending of a certain amount of money to the family of a brother when he is deceased. It is altogether different from an ordinary insurance concern.

At the time of a death in any family, they are covered with grief. In most cases, the women know little about business. Most men are using their funds in their business and their bank account will be only \$100.00, or about that figure. The family is surrounded with personal grief and yet they must be very much concerned about what is going to happen to them. The idea then is to send the family whatever amount the club has decided on and get it to them immediately. Proof of death consists of notice to the club by wire, long distance telephone, or letter, and immediately upon receipt of that notice the check is sent to the beneficiary usually in about twenty-four hours after death.

You can see the virtue of such a club. The family is in distress and do not know what way they can turn. That amount of money coming in at once will relieve a great amount of pressure. It will pay the funeral expenses and carry them over for a short time until they can adjust themselves to the new conditions. It has no relationship whatever to insurance which usually requires several weeks or a month or so, before any payments are made. It gets relief to the stricken family immediately.

At the time the Widows' and Orphans' Relief Club came into our hands, it had about 350 members. I happened to be a little older than some of the boys, and I was a little exercised by the policy set by that club, as many such clubs have gone on the rocks simply because they collected just what they paid out. They were not based upon the proper insurance facts. That applied to the Scottish Rite Club and will also apply to this institution if they adopt the idea. There were so many difficult features in the plan when we took it over that I was thoroughly convinced we would be doing the institution a great injustice if they were not corrected, so we thought we would go into the matter and see if they could not be cured. We analyzed the ages of the membership of our club and then took mortality tables and figured the number of men who would die each year. We found that we had an average membership age at that time of forty-seven years, and we also found that by not collecting from each member more than \$11.00 each year we could not continue to carry on indefinitely. If it had been any less than that, the average member could not live long enough to pay out as much money as he received, which would make it impossible to operate.

There is some income, such as application fees and dues received from those who drop out later, but that will not absorb the difference by any means, and we found that we must build up a surplus and invest that surplus so that it would produce an income that would be a backlog. We figured that dues of \$11.00 per year would take care of payments and provide for a surplus and that figure was established, and we have been operating under it for several years. The surplus today has reached \$22,000.00, and it is our intention to continue to build it up until it has reached a total of \$40,000.00.

We found also another very pertinent fact, that is, that the first twenty-five years are the hardest. As the years go on, the curve continues to rise for twenty-four years, then there is a sharp drop for eighteen months, then it levels off to a very low cost. So, the problem is to get over the first twenty-five years. We have gotten over it. We have been able to increase the surplus, and it is estimated that we will have \$40,000.00 at the end of twenty-five years, and then there will be a drop off in the cost, and the cost should not be over \$7.00 per year.

It is true there are some other organizations with groups of this kind, but they must all be run on business principles if they are going

to continue to exist. You must set up this surplus to take care of death calls. This Grand Lodge has no business going into such a thing as this unless they do it on business principles.

In perfecting your organization, you might not have some of the difficulties that we had in the Widows' and Orphans' Relief Club. In the first place, if I were setting up an organization of this kind I would do a good many things differently than we did in our club, and would avoid many of the problems that we had trouble ironing out, but which we are gradually taking care of. You would have the advantage of experience which we did not have. In the next place, your average age would be probably ten or twelve years less than ours, as you take in younger men than we do. You will, no doubt, have somewhere near fifteen years lower average entrance age than the Scottish Rite started with. I would say, without working it out on paper, that this institution would have somewhere in the neighborhood of fifteen per cent advantage over the club that we started and maintained.

There is another thing that I want to impress upon your minds. We had it in our club, and you will probably have it in yours. You cannot succeed unless you use business principles. It is absolutely essential that you set up that surplus fund that I have mentioned. You must bear in mind that that must increase and continue to increase until you get over the peak of your cost.

I have another two or three points to make. I am simply talking to you as a matter of information. I am not speaking for or against this matter. You will have to face this fact, which is that you will have to restrict your membership in that club to a certain age. It is not a matter of sentiment. It stands to reason that a man who has reached the age of seventy years could not pay in very much. I would make some changes in our plan if I had it to do over again. We limit our membership to fifty years of age. That was done last year. This is just one of the many problems you would have to face, but they can all be cured.

A plan can be worked out whereby older men can go into the club and receive benefits in proportion to their age based on the principles of equity. Such a plan would also bring down the disposition of a flock of elderly men joining and getting the same benefits as the younger men who pay in for many years.

The organization should be put in the hands of hard headed business men who will run it like any other business. The answer to the question is that it can be done, it is being done, and it is being very successfully done and will be done.

There is another little practical hitch to it, and I know the Secretaries of the Lodges have thought of and realized this and, like all Secretaries, I find this to be a fact. It is the matter of collecting the dues for the surplus, and yet this is a surprising thing. Almost half

of our membership in the Scottish Rite are members of the group, yet, the maximum number who have not paid their dues is five.

As I said before, there are a number of things that I would change due to years of experience, which I will not tire you out with here. However, it may be that your committee would like to hear these things.

I will not go into this matter any further at this time, but I hope I have given you some information that will be useful in arriving at your conclusions.

(By Brother Leslie A. Gillett, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1939.)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

by Lucia Ramsey Maxwell

I am the CONSTITUTION of the United States of America, your title deed to freedom. I am the Magna Charta of rights of the Republic, the rights of the States, and the inalienable rights of the People. I was ordained and established by the people, for the purpose of securing for you and your posterity the blessings of unity, justice, tranquillity, the common defense, the general welfare, and the perpetuity of liberty.

I am government of law, a superior paramount law, changeable only by those by whom I was founded and enacted—the people.

I bestow legislative powers upon the Congress of the United States; I definitely outline and define its duties and limitations.

I vest with executive powers the President of the United States. These powers are not only designed, but positively prescribed. He derives his authority and his power from me.

I confer judicial powers upon the one Supreme Court to safeguard your life and liberties. The powers are clearly defined and limited, and that those limits might not be forgotten or mistaken, I was written. The Supreme Court is my spokesman and interpreter.

I guarantee a Republican form of government to every State in the Union, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—a democracy in a republic. I guard and protect your homes, and guarantee security from unwarrantable search and seizure. I wisely give the control of children to their parents, and deprive the Federal Government of any control over them.

I guarantee freedom of speech and freedom of the press. I protect the rights of minorities as well as the rights of majorities. I give the people the right to assemble peaceably, and to petition for redress of grievances.

I guarantee religious freedom, the right to worship God according to the dictates of your own conscience. My principles of civil and religious liberty are like the ten commandments, perpetual and eternal, applicable to every age and every station.

I am your birthright, your heritage, bought and paid for in blood and sacrifice. I am your title deed to freedom, which is yours to hold in trust for posterity. If you fail to keep that trust inviolate, if I am nullified, destroyed, or impaired, you and your children will cease to be free Americans, and will become slaves to dictators and despots.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

(From Fraternal Correspondence and Reviews, by William Nisbet Ponton, P. G. M., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, 1939).

A BRIEF TREATISE AND HISTORICAL SURVEY UPON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A little group of fifty-five men—thirty-one of whom were Masons—came together in Philadelphia, the old "City of brotherly love" to formulate and establish a system of government strong and effective enough to bring order out of chaos; strength out of weakness and peace out of turmoil.

We can not readily grasp the deep and profound significance of the meeting of those fifty-five men in May of 1787. Truly can it be said that it was the most remarkable group of men which was ever convened upon American soil. The group was composed of men from the North as well as from the South; the oldest member was Benjamin Franklin, from the State of Pennsylvania, who was in his eighty-first year; the youngest member was James Madison, from the State of Virginia, who was then in his thirty-sixth year. Many of these men had fought in the battles of the Revolution; Washington was there as the presiding officer; and doubtlessly, the convention would have found it more difficult to agree and harmonize their various judgments and trends of opinion, had it not been that thirty-one of the fifty-five delegates were Masons and of the thirty-nine delegates who finally signed the Constitution, twenty were Masons.

Among the names of the Masons who were members of the convention and who signed the final draft of the Constitution, are to be found the names of men who have made bright and glorious the pages of American history of that age. Many were not only distinguished patriots and statesmen, but they were eminent and distinguished Masons. We call attention to some of these names:

George Washington, who presided at the convention, was the first Master of his Lodge, at Alexandria, Virginia; he had served as Grand Master Pro Tem of the State of Maryland, when he laid the Corner Stone of the National Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., with full Masonic Honors.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the Nation's most distinguished statesmen; he had served as Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania

and it is frequently stated that the aid which France extended to the Colonies in the Revolution was through the efforts of Franklin, the Mason, with the assistance of the Masons of France.

David Brearly, First Grand Master of New Jersey.

Gunning Bedford, Jr., had served as the First Grand Master of the State of Delaware.

John Blair had served as the Grand Master of the State of Virginia.

William Davie was Grand Master of the State of North Carolina.

Edmund Randolph was Grand Master of the State of Virginia.

James Madison was a young man and comparatively new Mason at the time of the Constitutional Convention; he subsequently distinguished himself by serving two terms as President of the United States.

Of those Masons in the convention, who had never served as Grand Masters, but who had rendered distinguished service to the Nation or fought in the Revolution, are to be found the following names:

Abraham Baldwin, whose lodge was unknown, but who visited the American Union Military Lodge during the Revolution:

William Blount, who was a member of the Unanimity Lodge No. 54 of North Carolina;

Daniel Carroll was a member of the Fraternity from the State of Maryland;

Jonathan Dayton, a Mason from New Jersey and whose record reveals that he attended the Grand Lodge Meeting of that State and probably served the Grand Lodge of his State in some notable capacity;

John Dickinson was a member of Dover Lodge No. 18, at Dover, Delaware;

Oliver Ellsworth was a charter member of St. John's Lodge at Princeton, New Jersey;

Elbridge Gerry was a member of the Fraternity and was known to have been associated with the Fraternity's enterprises with other distinguished Masons.

Alexander Hamilton, the only delegate to finally sign the Constitution from the State of New York, was probably made a Mason in some of the Military Lodges; he was recorded as being present at a meeting of the American Union Military Lodge at Morristown, New Jersey, on December 27th, 1779, at which time Washington is said, by some writers upon the subject, to have raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason, General LaFayette.

William Houston was a member of Stokes Lodge No. 32, Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

Rufus King was a member of St. John's Lodge, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Robert Morris was a member of the Fraternity and was probably made a Mason in one of the old Pennsylvania Lodges.

Alexander Martin was a Past Master of the Fraternity and is recorded as having held several minor offices in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

James McHenry was a member of Spiritual Lodge No. 23, in the State of Maryland.

John Lansing, Jr., was a member of Master's Lodge No. 2, in the State of New York.

John Langdon was a member of the Fraternity from the State of New Hampshire and has frequently been referred to as a Mason although his full Masonic record has not been definitely traced.

William Paterson was a member of Trenton Lodge No. 5, Trenton, New Jersey.

Nathaniel Pendleton was recognized as a Mason and is so referred to by historians although his lodge is not known.

William Pierce was a member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, at Savannah, Georgia.

Charles Pinckney was a member of the Fraternity although his lodge is unknown; he is referred to as a Mason and as having participated in the Fraternity's activities.

George Reed was a member of Lodge No. 3 of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Roger Sherman was a member of the Fraternity and although his lodge is unknown, his Apron has been preserved in the historical collection of Yale University.

George Walton was a member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1 of Savannah, Georgia.

George Wythe was a member and probably his lodge was a Virginia Lodge. He is reported as being a Virginia Mason and his membership was probably in some Virginia Lodge.

* * * * *

Note: The Masons of America may feel justly proud, not only of the important part which Masons had in the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America, but also proud of the important part played by the Masons of America in the war of the Revolution. That great conflict was largely determined by the early Masons of America. The Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Forces, General George Washington, was an eminent Mason; likewise, all of Washington's Brigadier Generals, except one, were Masons; all of his Major Generals, except five, were Masons. In this list of distinguished generals, we find the names of Montgomery, Green, Knox, Schuyler, Hamilton, Gates, LaFayette, Von Steuben, Stark, Putnam, Warren, Paul Revere and Wayne. There are other names which could,

and perhaps should, be mentioned, but this note is of necessity limited in character and we feel we must limit the length and thereby omit other names which justly deserve mention. The early leaders of the Revolution were largely Masons, among whose names are to be found the following: John Hancock, John Marshall, Peyton Randolph, Edmund Randolph, John Norton, Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

There are many Generals of the Revolution who were Masons, about whom there exists much mis-information due to the names being, in many instances, foreign names. In this list we find the following names: Major John Sullivan, Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, Peerless John Paul Jones, Matthew Thornton, John DeKalb, Baron Von Steuben, Commodore McDonough and DeGrasse. The regular Captains under John Paul Jones who were members of the Fraternity are: Decatur, Dale, Preble, Tucker, Whipple, Nicholson, Hopkins, Olney, McNeil and Warner.

It is certain that the great majority of those signing the Declaration of Independence were Masons; some have declared that fifty-two of the fifty-six signers were members of the Fraternity, but this estimate is unfounded in so far as records show and we feel is too liberal to be relied upon. However, we know that the men who played the leading roles in that important era in our Nation's history, were, in most instances, men who had knelt before the altar of Freemasonry and were putting into actual practice those fundamental principles of liberty, freedom, right, and justice, upon which our ancient and honorable institution is founded.

(From Report of Committee on Masonic Libraries and
Masonic Education and Research, Proceedings of
the Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1939).

CORNERSTONES

The Stone and the Story

Beginnings are ever of true interest. The imagination is kindled with the commencement of the new. Perchance there are so many failures of completion that the race has turned to initiating ideals rather than to concluding attainment. Of old the ceremonies of building have centered about the corner stone. Anciently it was garlanded, jeweled, berobed and of superior workmanship. Shoutings accompanied its setting. All the elements of holy consecration blessed it. Of utmost care was the task of aligning it. Ages ago when compasses were unknown no pains were too great to have it laid true to the true north. In fact archeologists find in the trueness of direction of primitive corner stones one of the surest indications of the education of those of the time and place where the stone was placed. We occidentals think we have outgrown all that and many of our cities do not square with the compass to say nothing of regarding the true north. Consequently

we give little care to exactitude of direction and it is doubted if there is a true stone in the west. The Indians of Central America however laid the corner stones of their temples with exactitude for the true north.

The olden tools of the craft have been placed upon the craftsmen's work not as vain show, but as indicative of the teachings that the ages have found helpful. Times like this were selected, because of the general attendance and deep interest, as fitting to impress on serf and leader the basic foundations of continued government. The level indicated the time element. The unlevel stone if continued would result in a leaning building as it did with the tower of Pisa. If care was not taken at the foundation serious trouble and ruin were the only possible result. Honesty, carefulness and exactitude of justice were the properties on which to build. The square indicated the breadth angle. If true it would be none less than brotherhood of all the citizenry with bonds of sympathetic justice. The plumb in their estimation, told of uprightness. If these seem far fetched and duplicating, remember in other days the printed page instructed not. Populaces learned much from public ceremonials.

There is another interesting line of thought for us today. We are gathered here as integral parts of a city. It was with the city that most of our life impelled upward from the tribe and clan. Republic commenced with cities. The history of the early city states of Greece, Rome and later, northern Europe and Italy, is filled with interest. Representative government commenced there. What we know as commercial corporations, combinations of interest in guild or industry, art, sanitation, education and cultural virtues arose within city confines. People learned to live together, legislate for common ends, work together for united goals not in the rural areas, but in cities and towns. We meet as citizens of a city and that thought alone is pregnant with interest and historical thought. We overlap many centuries in that we plan here that the finest structure of this city shall be the city building. It should be so. Pride in our city should tone and lead upward coming movements. Most fitting is it that the oldest of all building organizations should have full part in the placing of the first stone and of supreme honor is it that tools of kindred form and words of like meaning should be used here that another Grand Master used and voiced when George Washington laid the corner stone of the National Capitol so many years ago. Upon that stone, so laid, arose the structure and dome of the home of our Nation. These same tools and words have officiated for the true commencement of most all of the capitol buildings of the States of our Republic. Back, far back, through the changes of the centuries they have performed like service. Humanity has advanced far in learning and mechanical gain, but the square, level and plumb, ever retain their value. When in years to come these stones shall have fallen and another people, and, it may even be another race, shall erect a new city home here, no matter if the

hands that lay the stone be white, brown, yellow, black or red, they will fashion that stone by these same everlasting principles of square, level, and plumb. Masonry as we love it was not made from vanities or theory. It is eternal in the four dimensions of all matter. It is ancient because it is based upon experience and teachings that are of old. To be abiding in peace, joy, and plenty, to exert the breadth of common brotherhood, the length of honesty, justice, and practical ideals, to seek the height of sterling upright character (these are the foundation stones) must be of the city, state, or nation. Yes, and in individual members of the citizenry themselves.

With fervent desires that such may be the ideals that shall make and perpetuate those who shall shapen the destinies of this city we lay this corner stone upon the firm foundation of our faith in God, our country and our citizenry and cement it firm with the effective joy giving cement of our brotherly love.

(Address of Past Grand Master John Edward Carver, as
Grand Orator, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of
Utah, 1939).

DECISIONS

Residence, Change of, after Presentation of Petition

Held that, if the petitioner for the degrees is a qualified resident of the District of Columbia at the time his petition is received, his removal to another jurisdiction before balloting does not affect the right of the Lodge to ballot on the petition and, if elected, to confer the degrees upon him. Eugene E. Thompson, G. M. Proc 1939, p. 67.

(Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of
Columbia, 1939.)

FEE FOR COURTESY DEGREES

Paul R. Queen, Master of Glendale Lodge No. 544, proposes that the Grand Lodge or the constituent Lodges demand fees for any degrees conferred at the request of a Lodge in another jurisdiction, such fees to be the same as those now required for each degree conferred upon a candidate in this jurisdiction, but that no contribution shall be required for the Masonic Homes of California.

The conferring of degrees by courtesy to a sister jurisdiction is intended to be and is a fraternal courtesy extended without obligation and without price to another grand jurisdiction. When degrees are conferred at our request by other jurisdictions, we accept the performance of such Masonic courtesy to be untainted by any demand for money or other material consideration. That abuses may not spring from a will-

ingness to be kind, Section 155 requires that requests for the conferring of courtesy degrees shall be transmitted through the Grand Master or Grand Secretary.

It appears to us that this is a sufficient safeguard. Your committee recommends that the proposal be not adopted.

Adopted.

(From Reports of Committee on Policy and General Purposes,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, 1939.)

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

The bill to abolish the Board of Custodians of the Grand Lodge of Georgia and to establish District Deputy Grand Masters in lieu thereof has been considered by the committee. This Grand Lodge once had District Deputy Grand Masters. The system was found for good reason to be inadvisable and was abolished. The bill in question seeks not only to re-establish District Deputies, but to add an additional charge to the per capita tax, the amount to be raised thereby to be distributed between the District Deputies. It provides also that in advance of the receipt of the anticipated revenue from such additional tax the Grand Secretary shall issue vouchers against funds of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of such distribution. There are other provisions of the bill which this committee considers inadvisable, and we therefore recommend that this bill do not pass.

(Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, Proceedings of
the Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1939.)

MASONIC EDUCATION

An editorial in Masonic Tidings says:

It is our conviction that Masonic education along any general scale must begin with the candidate. His mind is the most receptive and his desire for knowledge is usually keen. Where the ground is fertile, results are most apt to be satisfactory.

Of course, we appreciate that beginning in this manner—with the candidate—apparently overlooks or ignores the great mass of the membership, some of whom are also fertile soil for the education; also recognize that such a campaign would, of necessity, be a long-drawn-out affair. But we still believe it to be the most feasible and hopeful plan.

Here is a suggestion for the consideration of worshipful Masters who wish to really do something in the way of spreading light and information among their brethren. The suggestion is a composite of plans in operation in Wisconsin and other jurisdictions, many of them having proven their effectiveness in actual operation.

After a petition has been favorably acted upon by the lodge a committee of well-informed members—Past Masters or otherwise—should call the applicant before them for a conference. At that meet-

ing short talks of five minutes or less might be given him on: Short History of Free Masonry; Qualifications of a Candidate; How a Lodge Operates; Duties and Powers of a Worshipful Master; Duties and Privileges of a Member.

Following the conferring of the E. A. Degree, the same committee in another short session with the candidate, might discuss briefly these subjects: Meaning of the Term Entered Apprentice; Interpretation of the E. A. Ritual; The Principal Tenets of the Degree; Its Symbols; Duties and Privileges of an Entered Apprentice.

Similar proceedings after both the F. C. and M. M. Degrees would result in laying a ground-work for Masonic knowledge in the mind of the member, enabling him to begin his Masonic reading and study with some discrimination and judgment.

There are other good features of the plan that should not be overlooked. The committee itself would benefit by the preparation for the work; older members who are interested could "sit in" at the meetings; the discussions arising at the meetings with the petitioner would be of value to all, and, last but not least, the candidate would acquire Masonic friends whom he would feel at liberty to approach at any time with his Masonic problems.

Followed regularly, the plan would eventually result, in a few years, in a membership well grounded in the fundamentals of the Craft. The appetite for further knowledge always aroused in the mind of the petitioner would have been satisfied to some extent, and the trails toward a wider horizon of Masonic education would have been blazed.

Every lodge owes something to its newly admitted members. No lodge is going to succeed in holding the attention of members when it neglects giving proper attention to those who have recently entered their doors. A good Master will call up the newly admitted member, reminding him of the lodge meeting and invite him to be present; a little kindness shown at the proper time will mean much for the future.

At the Grand Lodge Communication one year ago some one suggested the advisability of sending to each newly-raised Master Mason a letter from the Grand Secretary's office or from the Chairman of the Educational Committee expressing greetings and a welcome into the Fraternity and giving him as much information and inspiration as could well be given in a letter. After some discussion last year the idea was referred to the Chairman for his consideration and such action as he thought wise.

The suggestion appealed to me as probably a valuable one from the first. During the year I have thought it over a great deal and have finally put it into operation on a small scale. I have prepared a form on which I have asked the various secretaries to report to me the names of those who pass the examination in the Third Degree. I then

send them letters I have written, together with some leaflets and literature such as I select as being of interest and value to newly made Masons.

(From Report of the Committee on Masonic Education,
by Brother Curtis F. Pike, Proceedings of the
Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1939.)

There is nothing forced or artificial about true Masonic Education. It should be as natural and progressive as a child's gradual experience in walking or speech or general knowledge. Your Committee therefore stresses the necessity of avoiding obtruse discussions in ordinary lodge meetings. Deep philosophy and advance research are properly considered in study groups and should not be deemed to be within the scope of our present programme, Lodge Committees are urged to interest, not alienate the brethren; be content for the present to keep a lighthouse rather than chart the heavens. Lodge Committees are proving their value as training-schools for officers and this phase of their work is particularly approved.

(From Report of Committee on Masonic Education, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, 1939.)

EDUCATION

Plato says: "The aim of education is to develop in the body and in the soul all the beauty and all the perfection of which they are capable." Masonry should expressly follow this definition because it deals implicitly with the development of the body and the soul. Oliver says: "The teachings of Masonry are the means by which we know God and His works." The first thing we want to know is, what are a man's "physical, mental, and moral" qualifications, that we may find none among us to be a "stupid atheist or an irreligious libertine." Two of the deadliest foes of self-government are ignorance and immorality, and only a well balanced intelligence and a firm morality, deep rooted in a religious conviction, can successfully combat them. This is what Masonry has always taught, and we hope will continue to teach, to its votaries.

From the earliest records in Masonic history, we have been an educational institution. Our Operative brethren taught their apprentices and an encouragement in the seven liberal arts and sciences was deeply impressed upon them. Without this education, they would have been largely a collection of potentialities, but by adhering to the purpose they set out to accomplish, they became a body of realities, humble workmen of a beautiful and exalted operative science, whom we are proud to proclaim as the progenitors of a majestic and sublime speculative art, which, when properly understood, carries to its devotees, all the beauty and perfection of the body and soul, all hidden in a place where man looks last, within himself.

(From Report of the Committee on Masonic Education,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, 1939.)

PUBLIC

Let us think in terms of free education for mankind. How vastly different would be the present writing of the world's history if all people had free education!

Over one hundred years ago the Masonic Fraternity instituted free education in Texas. Masonic Lodges were built two stories high. The Lodge room was on the second floor, and the room beneath it was used for a school. The Lodge supported the school, and in many instances the Master of the Lodge taught it. Free education for every child was not only a tenet of the Lodge; it was its practice over the state. The first director of education in Texas was selected by the Masonic Lodge and his salary was paid out of its treasury. Through the years of the past century the Masonic Fraternity has sponsored and undergirded free education that every boy and girl, regardless of race, color, or creed, might have the opportunity of an education in the public school.

The splendid educational system which Texas has now is the direct result of the efforts of the Masonic Lodge, for it was in this cradle that was rocked the infant that has since grown to such stalwart maturity. We pay tribute to the Masonic Fraternity because it instigated, sponsored, and supported free education in Texas. Masons of those early days, and now, dedicated themselves to the task and to the program that all children might have the advantages of a free and profitable education.

(From Address of Grand Chaplain Dr. William D. Daugherty,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, 1939.)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

It will be remembered, of course, that Public Schools Week was instituted in 1920 because of the crisis with which the public school system in America was then confronted. Due to several causes, but principally to the lure of high salaries elsewhere, there was such a scarcity of teachers that more than 18,000 schools had been closed. Someone had wittily said that there were so many resignations that it seemed as though the teaching profession had become a procession—into other pursuits. Furthermore, of the 600,000 teachers available, at least one-half had had no special training; one-third had less than four years schooling beyond the eighth grade and one-fourth were under 21 years of age. There were more than 6,000 teaching on temporary permits. Here in California, there was a shortage of 1,200 teachers and 600 schools had been closed—mostly in rural districts.

Certain remedial measures had been proposed, but apparently were receiving little, if any, public attention. There was evident everywhere an apathy which undoubtedly resulted from a lack of knowledge of the real situation.

Here was a great danger threatening an institution in which every American citizen was vitally interested and which has always been the

especial concern of the Masonic Fraternity. That danger might be averted if the people could be aroused from their apathy.

Now it happened that the Grand Master of Masons in California had long been of the opinion that the professions we make as Masons demand that as citizens of the Commonwealth we take an active and intelligent interest in all public questions, and especially in all matters affecting our public schools. It therefore seemed to him eminently proper that the Craft in California should be fully informed of the situation, and that an effort should be made to awaken them to a realization of their duty as Citizens. He therefore concluded to set aside by Proclamation a week to be known as "Public Schools Week" in the Masonic Lodges of this jurisdiction during which attention would be focused on the public schools. The time originally was set the last week in May; but after consultation with friends of his among the school people it was changed to the week commencing September 27th. In his proclamation the Grand Master requested that during that week a meeting be held in every Lodge which would be open to the friends and families of the members, and at which conditions affecting the public schools should be discussed by qualified speakers.

Although the idea was a novel one, and to some revolutionary in character, there was an almost universal compliance with the request made by the Grand Master. Although the meetings were open to the public, and were so advertised, they were held in the Lodge rooms; and as would be expected, the attendance was very largely confined to the members and their families.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction had expressed his willingness to aid in every way possible; and with the notices which had been sent out by him to the County Superintendents, no difficulty was experienced to securing their co-operation. The speakers at these meetings were, very naturally, in great part school people; but there were also lay speakers who had become conversant with the subjects to be discussed through literature which was sent to the Lodges with a "Bulletin of Suggestions" and a tentative program.

One of the subjects which was discussed was an amendment to the State Constitution which had been proposed and was to be on the ballot at the ensuing election. Incidentally it was adopted; and to this fact is largely due the enviable position California now occupies in the educational world; because it established in the Constitution a fixed contribution of state funds for the public schools based on average daily pupil attendance and which was thereby freed from political trade and barter.

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This pioneer observance of Public Schools Week was an unqualified success from every point of view. Information with respect to the perils confronting the schools was disseminated not only by the speakers at these public meetings, but through the newspaper publicity

which the observance attracted. And there was great rejoicing both within and without the Fraternity among all the friends of the public schools. The Masons felt that as traditional protagonists of the public school system they had been given an opportunity to square their professions with their practices; and the school people were loud in the praise of what had been accomplished by the Masonic Fraternity in awakening the public generally, no less than the Craft itself, to a realization of existing conditions.

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As is generally known, the State organizations now co-operating in the observance of Public Schools Week include the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, California Teachers Association, California Department of American Legion, California Federation of Women's Clubs, California League of Women Voters, California Chamber of Commerce, State Department of Education, and State Farm Bureau Federation; and the extent to which the civic organizations in some communities co-operate is indicated by a report received a few years ago from a community in which sixty-two different organizations were represented on the Committee of arrangements.

(From Report of Committee on Twentieth Annual Observance
of Public Schools Week, Proceedings of Grand
Lodge of California, 1939.)

Address of Worshipful Brother Dwight P. Griswold, 32°, of
Gordon, Nebraska, at the laying of the cornerstone of a public
school building at Rushville, Nebraska, on June 23, 1939 by
the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska

It is indeed fitting and proper that we should meet here and in a public ceremony dedicate this fine school building. It will be a wonderful improvement—modern engineering—modern structural advances—and proper supervision make that sure.

And it is a fine tribute that the Grand Lodge of Masons should gather here and assist in the ceremony. They do that, not only to show their interest in public education, but also as a tribute to a community which aspires to give its youth better advantages. Masonry has always respected those who worked in such cases, whether they were members of the Order or not. Masonry is an organization which has developed from actual operative Masons—men who built buildings. In the olden days, as these craftsmen studied, they came to know that simply to develop their ability as workmen was not sufficient—they must also develop their minds and their characters. So in their crafts, comparable to the labor unions of today, they worked out the teachings and studies which gradually developed into Masonry as it has been known now for several centuries. They still believe in building, not only worthwhile structures of stone and brick such as this fine school building, but they also believe in building intellect, character, and loyalty.

Today we lay the cornerstone. A cornerstone has certain characteristics and it must be perfect. It has three dimensions, it must be perfect, and to it today will be applied the plumb, square, and level to see that it is true. And as we dedicate this building through this ceremony, let us make sure that the students who use it will make as good use of these modern facilities, as the builders of this building will make of this cornerstone.

The history of popular education is parallel to the history of the United States. It was in 1647 that the Massachusetts Colonial Legislature passed a law, providing that every town with 50 householders should furnish a school for children, and the towns with 100 householders should furnish a grammar school which would prepare young people to enter Harvard. This act, more than any other in our history gave formal expression to the faith of our fathers in the necessity of the general education of all. It became the example for similar systems in the other colonies and was truly a history-making enactment. Horace Mann, famous educator, once said: "It is impossible for us adequately to conceive the boldness of this measure which aimed at universal education through free schools. It had no precedent in the world's history."

With the growth of the colonies, there came a demand for our freedom, and in 1776, we declared our independence and then proceeded to win it by force of arms. We set up our own government—we chartered a new course—we decided that we would have a democratic form of government. We were rebels in the eyes of Great Britain and we were rebels in the eyes of all past history. No longer would we have two classes, the governing and the governed, henceforth we would be all one class, we ourselves would govern ourselves. The government which was set up was not to be an end in itself, it was simply to insure to its citizens that they would continue to enjoy freedom from religious and governmental persecutions. The state was merely the most convenient vehicle through which a liberty-loving people could transact all those social and legal matters which are necessary for order and peace.

The first thing that came to the minds of the founders of this nation was that if democracy was to operate effectually, the people—the voters—must be intelligent. And so they provided for education. James Madison, later to be President, said "Popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a comedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance and people must arm themselves with the power that knowledge gives."

And General George Washington wrote: "Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

The founders of this nation knew what education meant—they realized that people, to make democracy a success, must be informed. A few years ago, I visited Monticello, the home and burial place of Thomas Jefferson. On his tombstone are words which he himself dictated should be there. And what are they? "Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and of the Virginia statutes for religious freedom, and Founder of the University of Virginia." No mention of his eight years as President, or his service as Secretary of state or in other capacities. He realized that in the course of years he who builds a school does more for humanity than he who serves in public office, no matter how high it may be.

And remember this. Education is furnished at public expense, not that the young people may be better business men, better farmers, better doctors, lawyers or editors, but simply that they may be better citizens under our form of government. It should not be my duty as a taxpayer to fit any young man or woman to go out and make more money—it is my duty to fit him to be a better citizen. That may not be exactly the educational plan we follow today—but that is the theory behind our system of public education.

I am one of those who feels that the expense of government has grown to be too great, but I cannot feel that money spent to give a community needed school facilities should be counted as an expense. It is instead an asset. The constitution of the United States is the most nearly perfect instrument of government that the genius of man has produced, but we must not forget that in the hands of the blunderer, it will fail to function. If we do not live under ideal conditions, the fault is in our citizenry, and we must look to a more enlightened future generation to do better than have we. The United States faces two dangers, greed on the part of the few and anarchy on the part of the many—popular information is our only safeguard against their growth.

So let us apply the plumb-line to our citizenship as we apply it to this cornerstone. The test is "Are we informed?" Do we know the issues in an election fight, or do we simply vote our prejudices, or for the person who promises the most? There is a great difference between being a voter and being an intelligent citizen—see that you are the latter. Apply the plumb-line to your intellect.

But to the Cornerstone of this building, we apply another test—the Square. It tests another dimension, and the stone must fit in that way if it is to have value as a cornerstone.

And to us as citizens, we must apply a second test. Do we have character? Intelligence without character is as day without the sun. More equal opportunities for all, greater opportunities for coming generations, will never be brought about by a governmental control of income or production—they will only be brought about by a self control of individuals. That is what we mean by character.

In recent years, we have adopted standards which are of the lowest type. We no longer feel that we need to keep a contract which we have made. Our debts are for the other fellow to worry about. We are told that too many are underfed, undernourished, and underclothed, as if these were the only requirements for our happiness. They are not.

The Christian martyrs of Rome were underfed, undernourished, and underclothed—and yet all that they accomplished in this world was to build the Christian Church and die happy in doing it. 1400 years later, a man named Columbus was underfed, and lacked clothing—all he did was to discover America. 300 years later, a group of men at Valley Forge were undernourished and underclothed—and all they did was to found the United States Government. They were not so much interested in filling the demands of their stomachs as they were in fulfilling the desires of their character.

The pioneers who built this community had the same characteristics. They would have lived an easier life in the eastern and more settled communities. But they came out here into this homestead country, not so much to make money for themselves as to give their children a better start in life. They were willing to forego some of the animal pleasures of life in order that coming generations could have greater opportunities.

And these pioneers do not approve of the philosophy which is abroad in the land today. I am not so fearful of debts which may be piled up, but I am decidedly fearful of the breakdown in character which I have seen with my own eyes. No one ever accomplished much by living the easiest possible way. The ideals of character are far more important than are the ideals of national income, and unless coming generations are taught to put emphasis upon the proper things, they will be failures and our government cannot survive.

I surely do not want it understood that I believe it is a good thing to have people undernourished or suffering in any way. But I do believe that the improvement of personal character is of greater importance than is the improvement of our physical condition. First things should come first, and history surely proves that if people think and believe right—if they have personal character of a high order—they will prosper as individuals, as a community and as a nation.

Martin Luther once said: "The Prosperity of a country depends not upon the abundance of its revenues nor on the strength of its fortifications, nor on the beauty of its public buildings; but it consists in the number of its cultivated citizens, in its men of education, enlightenment, and character. Here are to be found its true interest, its chief strength, its real power."

So let us apply the second test, the Square, to our character.

But to the Cornerstone of this building, we apply yet a third test, the Level. It tests still another dimension, and the stone must be true in that respect if it is to have value.

And so to us as citizens, we apply a third test—Loyalty.

Are we loyal to our nation and to our communities to the extent that we will make best use of our Intellects and our Character? We have proven that we will give our lives in time of War—will we give our time and energies during the days of peace?

We do see many examples that please us. We see taxpayers gladly support our schools. We see good people support their churches and their worthwhile community and fraternal organizations. We see homeless children adopted into homes, we see the neighbor's cry for help answered from every side. Let those examples be multiplied.

Are we loyal to our form of government? The teachings of communism and fascism are abroad in the land. Let them continue, and along side of them let American democracy be taught. Which has brought the greatest happiness, the greatest peace and prosperity to its people?

Surely there are faults in our land. Surely there is not always a proper distribution of the fruits of our toil. Surely, we are yet a long journey from our desire for 'Liberty and Justice for All.' But under what other form of government is there an absence of these ills? If we will but look with an open mind at conditions in this strife-torn world, we will decide that there is but one 'ism' which we can recommend to coming generations—that is Americanism.

A story is told of an American sergeant during the battle of Gettysburg. Under cover of smoke and some protecting woods, he had carried his flag forward until it was several hundred yards in advance of his regiment. The colonel in command saw, as he thought, that the flag had gotten too far ahead of the soldiers and he sent orders to the sergeant 'Bring the flag back to the regiment.' But the sergeant's only reply was to say to the messenger, 'You tell the Colonel to bring the regiment up to the flag.'

As a nation, we have tremendously high ideals. We want our people to enjoy more of the good things of life, and we want them to have the intellect and the character to really get pleasure from them. Let us then have the loyalty and give our best energies to see that the nation lives up to those ideals. Let's bring the regiment up to the flag.

So let us apply the third test, the level, to our Loyalty.

The plumb, square, and level—intelligence, character, and loyalty—making perfect stones for the building of a greater nation.

I do not like to let this ceremony come to a close without paying a brief tribute to the people of this community who have made possible this event, the construction of this modern school building. Americans

have never been a people to build monuments in their own honor, and these people ask for no thanks and for no monument. They will help to pay the expense gladly because it is a worthwhile cause. They only ask that future generations use it to become better citizens.

In St. Paul's cathedral in London are buried many of England's most illustrious dead—Wellington—Lord Nelson—Kitchener—men who gave their all for their country. And in one corner is buried the famous architect, Sir. Christopher Wren, who himself designed the famous cathedral in which they are all buried. Over his grave is a simple marker upon which are designed the words which he requested: 'If you would find my monument, look about you.'

So it will be for the student of the future here as he wonders who built this structure and made better education possible in this community. 'If you would find their monument, look about you.'

FINGER PRINTING

Resolved, That Chapter VI of Grand Lodge Rules and Regulations have added thereto the following, to be known as Section 33:

Section 33—On and after September 1, 1939, every applicant for the degrees shall submit with his application duplicate cards showing his fingerprints. These shall be included by the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge in the Annual Return to the Grand Secretary, who shall thereupon send one set to the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., for its civilian files, and cause the other to be properly filed in the records of the Grand Secretary's Office.

(From Report of Committee on Rules and Regulations, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, 1939.)

STANDARD OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

To be made of government flag silk, purple in color, four and one-half feet ($4\frac{1}{2}$ ') wide and five and one half feet ($5\frac{1}{2}$ ') long with a border on three sides consisting of a knotted silk fringe, gold in color; with the adopted seal of Grand Lodge to be placed in the center of a purple field, emblazoned in gold colored silk with the omission however, of the name of Grand Lodge; and the same shall be attached to an upright staff, black in color, and surmounted with a metal representation of the Square and Compass.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1939.)

FREEMASONRY AS AN INSTITUTION

It may not be out of place to take the opportunity of saying a word or two upon Freemasonry as an institution, in fact as more than an institution, as a guide to the philosophy of life. Traditionally it is derived from the events which surrounded the building of King Solomon's Temple, from which it was carried on through operative building guilds down the centuries until the operative phase of it passed

away and speculative masonry using operative tools for allegorical purposes took its place. I am inclined to think that in essence Freemasonry is older even than Solomon's time, and it is the descendant of those mysteries that distinguished the Ancient Civilizations of Babylonia, Egypt, and Greece, and that it carried on traditions and teaching under more or less the same form as that which existed when Mesopotamian civilization was at its height. To many, perhaps, the idea of mysteries that are co-eval with civilization itself may seem unfamiliar, but all the religions of the ancient world rested upon an inner meaning as well as upon an outward observance of ritual. That was true of all the ancient religions of the East. There was always a statement of dogma and an observance of formula for the benefit of the people generally. This was limited to those doctrines which their minds could absorb and by which their daily lives could be helped. But at the same time there was an inner teaching in which the higher truths of religion and science were imparted to those who, by earnestness of life and purpose, had shown that they were competent to receive them. These people we called initiates and that inner teaching was given to them by way of mysteries under a vow of secrecy. The teaching was only given to those who were regarded as devotees, who were prepared to offer themselves to the service of humanity, and whose spiritual evolution could be assisted by a deeper revelation of the philosophic aspects of human life.

Even in early Christianity we find exponents who endeavored to superimpose upon the Apostolic Church teaching the mysteries of Greek philosophy. These ideas were promulgated by the sect known as the Gnostics, who held that there were inner teachings that could only be transmitted to initiates who had shown themselves receptive to the higher ideals of life. This sect was driven out of the Church in the second century on the ground that there was nothing in Christianity that a child could not understand. I think that we would all agree that Christian teaching perhaps lost some of its appeal when this striving after deeper knowledge dropped out.

The outward forms of the mysteries varied according to the country and period of their exercise, but the teaching expounded was very generally similar and the methods of imparting it ran much along the same lines. That teaching was always given by means of a dramatic representation of the great truths of life and death. Man was taught by these representations, firstly to understand the purpose and object of life, secondly to impress the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and, thirdly, to indicate what awaited the soul in the life beyond. As you all know, this mysterious tradition still is preserved in Freemasonry and the great truths of life and death are dramatically presented in its ritual.

If these are the truths Freemasonry seeks to impress why then, it is asked, should there be any secrecy about the institution. As a

matter of fact, in one sense Freemasonry is not secret at all because practically everything, so far as its history and ritual are concerned, has been published time and again. It is quite easy to buy in the open market rituals of Freemasonry that are complete up to a point, which describe the various degrees and which give much information about the history and outer forms of the Craft, but it is secret in this sense that no profane who reads these books would be any the wiser, because while they will give him the outer form, the inner spirit which gives life to the Craft, is never written down.

Secrecy in the ancient mysteries had a definite purpose and that purpose is still contained in Masonic secrecy. Even in the ordinary affairs of life knowledge is only imparted in proportion to the ability of the recipient to absorb it, and knowledge wrongly conveyed can be harmful. This is the reason why secrecy is still maintained in regard to the ancient mysteries of Freemasonry. There is perhaps another reason. It was said by a Great Teacher of old: "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." In other words, knowledge is appreciated in proportion to the difficulty and research expended in securing it. The scientist strives to lift the veil from the face of Nature and penetrate into the unknown, and what is true in the natural world is equally true in the spiritual world. The true Mason does not stop at a knowledge of the words of the ritual; he seeks to penetrate the hidden meaning and gain some conception of the living and true spirit of the Craft. In that sense Freemasonry is secret and that is the reason why secrecy has been preserved down through the centuries in regard to that system of morality veiled in allegory which we call Freemasonry. Those who have sought that underlying meaning have found it, those who have knocked have found the door open to them, and in the Craft they have found something which has guided them and helped them to live their life more fully.

In Freemasonry and its ritual and teachings man is taught first of all to understand the great mystery of his own nature; what he is, and the Divine source from which he has sprung; he is taught how to guide that human nature which we all find so difficult to manage; in his hand is placed the clue which will guide him through the labyrinth of life. Wisdom is given to him to plan out his life under the direction of the Great Architect of the Universe; strength to endure through temptation and difficulty; beauty to harmonise the rough places of life; and in course of time he is trained to become a corner-stone in the temple of humanity. Not only does he learn how to live, but also how to die; he learns that death is merely a passage into a larger life. For those who have become Masons and truly understand the meaning of Freemasonry, death has lost its terrors; the great enemy has been faced and overcome.

But not only has Freemasonry a teaching for the individual soul, it has also a message for society as a whole; not only does it teach us

how to build and plan our own little individual universe, but if only its principles could be applied to the social problems of the present time men might be aided to build a new world and to bring order out of the present chaos, for in the constitution of Freemasonry, you have the perfect blending of autoocracy and democracy. You have all that makes democracy useful and inevitable for the evolution of the human soul, for democracy is based on the idea of the equal responsibility of all citizens in the government of their country, and such responsibility is of enormous educative value.

(From Address of Grand Master Bro. Dr. J. S. Battye, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1939.)

MASONRY'S TRADITIONAL EXCLUSIVENESS

One of the most cherished traditions of the Masonic fraternity is that it works alone in all of its various activities, and when engaged in its outside work it moves from the Lodge Room in procession with dignity and decorum and performs the service for which it had assembled in a quiet, dignified manner, without show and display, and returns to the Lodge Room, closes the Lodge and disperses.

I have observed during the last few years that there is a tendency to break down this barrier of Masonic exclusiveness and join with others on occasions—civic, religious, and fraternal. This is contrary to the fundamental purposes and intent of the Institution.

In the use of the term "exclusiveness" I desire to disclaim with all the force that language can convey in thought that there is no hint of snobbishness in the use of the term. "We meet upon the level from whatever station come." There is no distinction of wealth, station, or power among a body of Masons, but, nevertheless, there is an exclusiveness among them known to no other organization.

In the conduct of a Masonic funeral, of late years, I have observed profanes among the pallbearers. I have also observed other organizations in the procession. On one occasion, at least, it has come to my knowledge that the ceremony over the remains of a deceased Brother was performed in its entirety by another organization, even including the actual committal, before the service was turned over to the Masons.

It may be well to say here for the benefit of those who may not have a full knowledge of these matters, that when Masonry is to have charge of a burial ceremony no one but Masons including pallbearers can participate and there must not be any other ceremony, other than the religious ceremony, nor should there be any organization or profanes in the Masonic procession. Other organizations and profanes may follow the procession and gather around the grave, but taking no part in the ceremony.

The same procedure should obtain in the ceremony of laying of a corner-stone by Masons; the burial ceremony and the corner-stone ceremony being the only outside work that Masons do as a Lodge.

These are our most binding traditions, called by some "Landmarks" but as Masonic students and scholars disagree on what is and what is not a Landmark, I shall not so name it, but merely say that a Landmark is something that cannot be changed.

(From Address of Grand Master George Fish, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1939.)

EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE FREEMASONRY

Here in our own country, we have recently witnessed efforts to undermine the achievements of Masonry. The recent attempt to pass a compulsory religious instruction law would have succeeded if the principles and spirit of Masonry were not so firmly entrenched in the minds of our people. Thanks to the firm stand taken by the President of the Commonwealth in upholding the principles of our Craft, the attempt has failed. But almost every day we see further attempts not only to revive that same issue, but to go even further and set at naught the principle for which our early brethren fell, for which they sacrificed their liberties and their very lives—the principle of the separation of the Church and the State.

There is a persistent effort to win our youth and to draw them away from the path upon which we want them to travel. They have even resorted to means which from our standpoint could not but be reprehensive; but as Masonry stands for tolerance, we should not allow ourselves to be dragged into conflicts which only intolerance can produce. To win our youth over from liberal principles and ideas, the press has been recently utilized in a manifest attempt to show that one of our great heroes—in fact the greatest of our heroes, Dr. Jose Rizal—renounced Masonry before he died. I had occasion to speak on this matter before, but at the risk of repetition I want to take advantage of this opportunity to dwell on it once more before this representative gathering. I have always thought that from the standpoint of Masonry the question of whether Dr. Rizal renounced Masonry or died like a good Catholic is immaterial. What matters is not how Dr. Rizal died, but how he lived and worked during his lifetime. It is sufficient for us Masons to know that Dr. Rizal devoted his entire life to the cause of Masonry; that he sacrificed his freedom for our cause; and that he even sacrificed his very life for the cause of Masonry. (Applause) Dr. Rizal had to face a firing squad not because he lived like a good Catholic, not because he renounced Masonry, but because he lived like a good Mason and served his country like a good Mason. And that for us is enough. What transpired in his mind during the last moments of his life, on the very eve of his execution, none of us can scrutinize. We do not know what pressure was brought upon him. Assuming the alleged document of retraction to be genuine, we do not know what pressure was brought upon Dr. Rizal to make him sign it. We do not know if the influence of his former teachers, who were

with him at the time, and his desire to marry the woman he loved and who stood by him during the most critical period of his life, could have induced him to sign the document. He might have figured out that after all he had already given his all to his country and Masonry when he suffered imprisonment and deportation and as he was about to give his very life for the same causes. Who knows but that he felt that, after all, the signing of that document could not in the least detract any merit from his work as a Mason and that it would satisfy, on the other hand, the longings of the woman whom he wanted to make his wife, but whom, without the retraction, it would not have been possible for him to marry under the accepted rites of that time? So, in my judgment, we should not allow ourselves to be dragged into a useless discussion. We should tell those who seek to discredit the memory of Rizal that we are not interested in how he died, and that if they could find delight in the way they treated him during the last moments of his life, they are welcome to it. But for us the memory of Rizal will still be as sacred as if that incident had not taken place, assuming that it actually took place.

Brethren, I mentioned these things in order to show you that we cannot afford to remain idle, and that for Masonry in this country as elsewhere, vigilance is the price of safety. Let us, therefore, be vigilant in the defense of our Institution and let us hope that the deliberations of this Communication may serve to guide us in the future and to unite us in advancing the cause of Freemasonry in this country.

(From Address of Welcome of Grand Master Jose Abad Santos,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1939.)

FREEMASONRY AND THE CHURCH

An important biography of George Washington, published recently, states that, in his time, Freemasonry "had already begun its campaign against Catholicism." This statement is utterly false. On the contrary, it was in his time that the doctrine of liberty of conscience proclaimed by our Mother Grand Lodge in 1723, amidst the then bigotry of England, was winning for Roman Catholics of that country and this the opportunity to worship as such, and the rights and privileges of citizenship. You will remember that the laws of England and of Nova Scotia alike made the performance of ecclesiastical functions by the priests of that church a criminal offense subject to life imprisonment. Furthermore, the mere assembly for worship according to its rites were forbidden under severe penalties. No Catholic could vote or hold public office. The emancipation of the Roman Catholic was brought about in England toward the end of the eighteenth century, under the leadership of the Ninth Lord Petre, then Grand Master of Masons, at the very time when the repeal of the intolerant, unjust and repressive anti-Catholic laws of Nova Scotia was effected under the leadership of Worshipful Brother John Cody, Master of both St. Andrew's and St. John's Lodges at Halifax.

No authoritative spokesman of legitimate and recognized Symbolic Freemasonry has ever engaged in a campaign against or antagonized any religion. Freemasonry never has been, is not now and never will be a party to the reviling of any faith, creed, theology, or method of worship.

The Bull of Pope Clement XII in 1738, and other later Papal Bulls and Edicts, one as recent as 1884, have scathingly denounced Freemasons and Freemasonry. Of the reasons assigned, two are based on fact: one, that Freemasonry is tolerant of all religious creeds; the other, that oaths of secrecy are demanded. All other reasons given are incorrect; so wrong, indeed, that we of the Craft wonder how it was possible that anyone could have been persuaded to proclaim or even believe them.

Freemasons are human. It is human to resent the definitive condemnation and proscription, officially proclaimed by the Roman Catholic Church, of an institution which our Brethren love and revere. As a result, certain members of our Craft have replied with some asperity. The Masonic Fraternity, however, is totally devoid of bigotry and intolerance.

Many members of the Roman Catholic Church have held Masonic Membership and office. Until they were ordered out of our Fraternity, one-half of the Masons in Ireland were of that faith. A Papal Nuncio, as a Freemason, laid the corner stone of the great altar of the Parisian Church of St. Sulpice (1733). Some eminent Catholics have held the highest possible office in the gift of the Craft, that of Most Worshipful Grand Master (e.g. the Duke of Norfolk, 1730-31; Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, 1732-33; Benedict Barnewall, Viscount Kingsland, Ireland 1733-34; Robert Edward, Lord Petre, 1772-77). If that Church sees fit to bar its members from belonging to our Fraternity, it has a perfect right to do so. It is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. Freemasonry, however, does not bar an applicant for its degrees because he is a member of that, or of any other church. Whether or not he can be true both to his church and to the Fraternity is a question the applicant's conscience must determine. Belief in his sincerity and fitness will be determined by the ballot box.

No discussion of the creed of any church is permitted within the tyled Lodge room, and the attitude of Freemasonry toward any and all sects and denominations, toward any form of the honest worship of God, is not one of antagonism, but of respect. It could not be better stated today than it was by Worshipful Brother George Washington in a letter (December, 1789), to the Roman Catholics of the United States in which he said, "May the members of your society in America, animated by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our Free Government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity."

Freemasonry welcomes and bids Godspeed to all who worship Him in spirit and in truth, by whatever name they call Him. Freemasonry, however, is unalterably and unequivocally opposed to attempts by any man or body of men, any authority civil or ecclesiastical, and organization religious or bolshevistic, to abate by one jot or tittle the right of others to their own beliefs, to their own methods of manifesting their devotion to the Deity of their consciences.

If within the power of Freemasons to prevent it, no sect, atheistic, agnostic, or supremely religious, will be permitted to dominate, dictate, or control civil government. Freemasonry has never attempted to do this, and would not if it had the power.

Freemasonry seeks to be the handmaid of the Church, to inculcate in our membership a system of morality, to teach and develop in our Brethren the virtues which make men worth while. Without teaching men a creed, our Craft seeks to lead its devotees to the doors of the Church, leaving each one free to choose that Church which appeals to his belief and to his conscience. The whole philosophy, the ritual and the teachings of Freemasonry is summarized by the two great Commandments. Utterly free from bigotry, it has hostility for no religion. Instead of accepting the cooperation of Freemasonry, however, there are Churches which anathematize the Craft and its membership and which utilize the utmost of their power to crush out an institution whose objectives are the same as those of every legitimate religion: worship of God and the brotherhood of man. Our cooperation is rebuffed with bitter condemnation.

(From an Address by Melvin M. Johnson, LL.D., Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1938.)

"MASONRY LIVES"

A new and strange situation confronts us now and one that challenges us to a more pronounced expression of our belief in the Supreme Architect. With all the cunning and wrath of dictators to destroy our Fraternity and to blot it out, I predict an ultimate triumph for Masonry—not a Masonry that is to arise upon the ashes of the past, but a Masonry that will blossom forth from the roots of the vine which today, thank God, still retains the indomitable spirit to carry on until it can arise. No, my brethren, Masonry is not dead anywhere. It lives in the breasts of thousands of our brethren who hold sacred the lessons which they learned to hold inviolable. So, may we tonight extend our hands across the sea to our brother Masons in troubled lands and say to them, "We salute you. We greet you. We rejoice that in your land, despite your many harrassments, Masonry lives—MASONRY LIVES. Masonry will always live and no dictator, no potentate and no power of any kind can kill the spirit of Masonry, which rests so deeply in the breasts of its loyal brethren. Through trial and torment may you

hold high the torch that all men may know that you are, and always will be, MASONS." I say, "All hail to our brethren across the sea. Glory to God in the Highest and may peace come quickly to all men."

(From Address of Grand Master Eugene E. Thompson,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of
Columbia, 1939.)

DISTRIBUTION OF MASONIC POPULATION IN MAINE

The length of the State of Maine, by air line, from Kittery to Fort Kent is about 325 miles, and the width from Calais to the western boundary is about 200 miles. It has an area of about 32,612 square miles, and is largely an agricultural state.

The population at the last census was 797,423 of which number 344,242 or 43.16% were living in 28 cities and large villages, while 453,181, or 56.84% comprised the rural sections.

The Masonic population of the State is 36,293 of which number 36.65% or 13,301 live in the country districts and 22,992 or 63.35% reside in the 28 cities and large villages.

There are 25 Masonic Districts in which are located 206 lodges, of that number 36, or 17.48% are located in the 28 cities and large villages, leaving 170 or 82.52% located in the rural sections.

The per cent of total Masonic population in Maine to the total state population is 4.55. The per cent of Masonic population in the 28 cities and large villages to the total population in those places is 3.86. The per cent of Masonic population in rural sections to the population of those sections is 5.07.

(From Address of Grand Master George F. Giddings, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine, 1939.)

OLDEST MAN IN MASONRY

On June 26, I visited Union Lodge No. 40, in Danbury, for the purpose of doing honor to one whom I believe to be the oldest man in Masonry in the world, Brother Levi M. Peck. Brother Peck was raised in 1861 and has been a member of Union Lodge ever since. At the time of my visit Brother Peck was 98 years old, very active physically and mentally alert. It was particularly interesting to observe Brother Peck remove his glasses to read a telegram he received while at the Lodge. His chief concern during the evening was regarding his grandson who accompanied him to the Lodge. Brother Peck was afraid that his grandson had gotten wet on his way to the Lodge and might catch cold. Several gifts were presented to this old Brother and your Grand Master presented him with an engrossed memorial from the Grand Lodge which had been prepared at my request.

(From Address of Grand Master Morris B. Payne, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, 1939.)

ATTENDANCE AT FUNERALS

I feel that I should bring to the attention of the several Lodges the matter of attendance at Masonic funerals. Some of our Lodges do have a representative attendance on these occasions and they deserve credit for their showing. I wish, however, to direct my remarks particularly to the Lodges which have a small, unrepresentative attendance and to ask the membership of such a Lodge of three to five hundred members just how they would feel about conducting a funeral with only the officers and four or five other brethren present? A number of our Lodges provide for a funeral committee of twenty-five members, outside of the officers, who are expected to attend. A particular instance I have in mind was truly anything but a fair or representative attendance. Of the funeral committee of twenty-five members, service on which is required on an average but once in three years, only one member was present, and yet ample notice had been mailed to the entire committee. When a Lodge conducts a funeral, it goes before the public and you, I, and all of Masonry, under whatever name it may be called, are on trial before the public. I have been told that such a matter as I am discussing rests wholly with the Lodges but, my brethren, I am of the opinion that whatever affects, either creditably or discredibly, the Fraternity as a whole, is a matter for Grand Lodge supervision and action. I am not prepared to make a recommendation further than to commend a careful consideration of this subject by each Lodge. Feeling as I do about this condition, I would be remiss if I did not give you the benefit of my views.

(From Address of Grand Master Eugene E. Thompson, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1939.)

Once before, in my report to this Grand Lodge, I mentioned the matter of funerals and made certain suggestions, hoping that it would awaken the Lodges to the fact, that in some cases our appearances before the public are not representative of Masonry. Lodges must be made to realize that Masonry holds an enviable position among the fraternities of the world and that we, as Masons, must live up to that reputation.

I have attended funerals, conducted by Masonic Lodges where only a few of the officers and none of the members of the Lodge were present. This can only mean that the Master considered the occasion of so little importance that he made no attempt to have his officers and members attend. To the bereaved relatives and friends this lack of attendance on the part of the Lodge members must have left an impression that Masonry is either indifferent or that we fail to practice that fine spirit of brotherly love, for which we are so well known and upon which we rightfully pride ourselves. It would seem that a Lodge should be ever ready and willing to grant this last request to one whom we have taken by the hand as a brother, even though it causes some

small sacrifice of time and effort on the part of the members. This condition is not peculiar to any one section, but is wide spread throughout the jurisdiction. It is difficult to understand why Lodges that earnestly strive for perfection in other ways, will allow for such laxity in a matter of such importance.

Masters should realize that Masonic funerals are not distasteful duties, imposed upon the Lodges, but are, or should be sincere tributes which we pay to our departed Brothers. They should see to it that a sufficient number of the brethren attend to make the service impressive and not create the thought that we are merely reciting the ritual because it is our duty to do so.

(From Report of Grand Lecturer, Leslie E. Wood,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of
California, 1939.)

WHAT IS GRAND LODGE?

By R. W. Bro. H. M. Underhill

A very highly honoured Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia has answered this question in seven brief sentences as follows:

1. Grand Lodge is the power by which local Lodges exist, not only in the sense that it issues their charters, but also that it brings to each Lodge the strength of the whole craft.
2. Grand Lodge is a guarantee of Masonic regularity; without it each Lodge would fall a victim to its own local conditions.
3. Grand Lodge, expressing as it does the sovereign power of the craft as a whole, is the source of our laws, sovereign and just.
4. Grand Lodge is that which Constitutes us as a fraternity so that because of it a Brother made a Mason here will find friends if he is traveling elsewhere, or a Masonic home if he moves to another part of the country.
5. Grand Lodge is the centre of distribution through which the craft in general can render service to each individual Lodge or member—an agency through which the means and ability of all are brought to meet the needs of each.
6. Grand Lodge is everywhere within the jurisdiction—wherever a Lodge meets, or a Brother, perhaps, is isolated and is trying to live out the Masonic life. It is not a thing apart, but rather is the whole membership organized to preserve its traditions, protect its interests, and satisfy its needs.
7. Grand Lodge is the custodian and preserver of our traditions, our customs, our ritual, and the rich inheritance of the past.

Of this pronouncement a learned editor in publishing it says:—
“it is so completely comprehensive and so profound in understanding, as well as in genuine appreciation of the function of Grand Lodge, that I commend it to all Brethren.”

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of
Saskatchewan, 1939.)

MASONIC HOMES

It developed that the Batesville School District did not have sufficient funds to complete the regular school session and the last two months were run on tuition basis. Your Board had to decide whether we would make this additional expenditure or cause the children to remain out of school. Investigation developed the fact that if our children were caused to remain out these two months those in the graduating class could not get their credits and graduate, but in addition the others would not be given credit for their final half year's work. It would simply be the loss of the entire half year, therefore your Board decided that in fairness to these children we should continue them in school. This was done and — were graduated and the others will receive full credit for the school year. We have provided instruction in commercial work to those of the graduating class who desire it. This will in some measure enable them to secure better positions when they leave the Home or will enable them to secure advance credits when they enter another school.

* * * *

In our report last year the Board called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the rapid depreciation of our buildings at Batesville, because they are now 30 years old and have been in constant use all these years. We have found it necessary to make many repairs and in order to preserve the property, we have had the exterior woodwork all repainted during this year, which accounts for the added expenditures for repairs. Again we want to remind you that this is an item that must be considered each year. As fast as one thing is fixed, it seems that something else will arise that seems to demand attention at once, therefore from year to year these expenditures must be made if we are to maintain the property in a livable and satisfactory condition.

* * * *

It has not been the practice of the Board of Charities to encourage the adoption of the children in the Home, but during this year we have thought it desirable to approve two requests for adoption. * * * *

It will not be the policy of your Board to entertain applications for adoption, except in such cases as these, where both parents are dead and there is no relative that can and will give the child a home, but in cases of this nature if your Board can secure for the child a home, under proper circumstances such as will provide for the proper rearing and training of the child, we feel that we as a Board should not deprive the child of the opportunity of being reared in a real home where it will have the individual care that it is impossible to give in an institution.

(From Report of Board of Charities, Proceedings of
the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, 1939.)

Per Capita Cost: The per capita cost per child per month for this past year was \$34.34, which is well within the average of other institu-

tions scattered over the United States. This is somewhat more than last year, due to two main reasons; first, a net loss in child population this year of 14 per cent, and second, because of the fact that we had to pay tuition for two months of school this year. Actually our total expenses were slightly under last year's total.

(From Superintendent's Report, Proceedings of the
Grand Lodge of Arkansas, 1939.)

Florence, Ala., February 1, 1939

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Subordinate
Lodges within this Grand Jurisdiction:

Dear Brethren:

I am writing you regarding the program of our last Most Worshipful Grand Master, Samuel B. Adams. As you know he had started a drive for \$100,000.00 to renovate the Masonic Home. We have named this drive the Samuel B. Adams Memorial Fund. I know of no better way to build a memorial to him than to carry out his program in full, and to put the Home in good repair and on a cash basis.

The Home is crowded to the limit of our financial condition, which, of course, limits the admission of additional residents.

The buildings at the Home are in deplorable condition and must be repaired at once, or move out and close the Home. We Masons of the State cannot let the Home be closed, therefore, we must raise this money and carry on.

In your district there has been a chairman appointed to organize committees and carry out this program. Therefore, I am asking you as Worshipful Master of your Lodge and Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity to get behind this worthy cause and help put it over the top. Not only with your money, but with your moral support. I feel sure with the one great aim—it shall be done—this work will be completed to the satisfaction of all Masons of the State of Alabama.

Another important objective we have this year is a concentrated drive to reinstate our suspended Masons N. P. D'S. As you know we have over 20,000 Masons in our State suspended for non payment of dues, suspended for lack of interest, carelessness, and neglect. A great number of them can be brought back into the fold by someone asking them to reinstate. As Worshipful Master of your Lodge, I am requesting you to appoint committees at your next Lodge meeting to check over the list of N. P. D'S. with your Secretary and go after the suspended brethren. I feel sure you will agree with me that this will help your Lodge in several ways.

Looking forward to you and your Lodge doing great work for the Masonic Fraternity, I am

Sincerely and fraternally,
ENCY F. YEILDING,
Deputy and Acting Grand Master.

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, 1939.)

While attending the District Meetings, it was my pleasure to accompany Brother Connell on visits to several of our beneficiaries in their own homes. I was not surprised, but was indeed delighted, to see them so happy and apparently faring as well as any family, and much better than a great many. We found the children well, happy and contented; attending school and enjoying the same freedom as your child and mine have the privilege of enjoying. The old people are faring well, and were very appreciative of everything that is being done for them.

I was greatly impressed by the large number of beneficiaries we are able to look after and help take care of on such a limited amount of money. The report of the Board of Control shows an increase of 16 over last year, making a total of 479 we are now able to care for. Only thirteen of these are in the Home; the other 466 men, women and children are in their own homes, with their own people. The few children who have no parents are in school or in homes that are as good as your home or mine. The report of the Board shows that these 479 beneficiaries were taken care of at a cost of \$71,000.00, which includes expenditures of \$3,400.00 for insurance on the Home property, more than \$1,100.00 for upkeep of the buildings, and the charity work formerly handled by the General Masonic Relief Committee. It is interesting to note that our present plan of outside maintenance is carried on at a cost of about \$115.00 per person per year, compared to a cost of about \$300.00 per person when the Home was filled to capacity. A comparison of our costs with those of Grand Jurisdictions which still follow the institutional plan shows that the per capita cost under our plan is not quite half that incurred under the institutional plan.

During the seventeen months I have been in the Grand East, I have heard from many sources appreciative comments as to how the Board of Control is satisfactorily handling our charity, and at a much lower cost than heretofore. The further fact that almost all Grand Jurisdictions have now adopted methods similar to ours indicates that other Grand Lodges have also found this method more satisfactory than the institutional method. I am confident that our charity work is being handled in a most satisfactory manner and at a lower cost than it could be handled by any other method. Brother Connell deserves the highest commendation for the capable and efficient manner in which he is handling the contact work of the Board of Control. It would be difficult to overestimate his value to the Masonic Fraternity in our State.

While all of the buildings at our Masonic Home, except the Old Ladies' Building and the Administration Building, are unoccupied, all of them are still kept in good condition, which is an added expense. Considerable money could be saved for use in our charity work, by disposing of the Masonic Home property.

(From Address of Grand Master, Lindsay B. Phillips,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Tennessee, 1939.)

Asked as to the greatest need of the Masonic Home in Arkansas, the superintendent replied that it was the separation of age groups, the present system involving the problems of discipline and character development. There has been a decrease in the number of children in the Home. In the summer a camp is held eighteen miles south of Batesville. The boys have the privilege of the camp for the first two weeks, and the girls the last two weeks; they live in real log cabins, hike over the hills, fish, swim and boat, study nature, all of which proves a worthwhile investment. The Home has a fifteen-piece band.

Statistics of the Masonic Homes in California show a decrease in the admission of both children and adults, as well as a decrease in the number of deaths. The decrease in admissions is the result of the old age pension law. Masonic social workers assisted many of the aged to secure pensions who might otherwise have been applicants for admission to the Home. Members of the Home were informed that even if they received state aid they would be permitted to remain in the Home. An opinion by the Attorney-General, however, caused a rejection of such applications. His opinion was that such residents were not entitled to old age pension. In every instance where property had been turned over to the institution or where an agreement had been signed to turn over such property, or where inmates were members of a fraternal organization which paid annual per capita tax or made other contributions to its support (and the fact that there was no written contract was immaterial), the question is whether there was a legal obligation on the part of the institution, and that under the statement of facts as made, there was such continuous contractual obligation, expressed or implied, on the part of such institution to care for such residents, which would be enforceable in a court of law. To the Grand Lodge of California, such an assumption was startling and is diametrically opposed to the theory of Masonic relief. An amendment is being offered at the next session of the Legislature which may relieve the situation of all doubt. During the year, \$75,000.00 in legacies were received for the endowment fund. Each year, two watches are awarded, one to a boy, the other to a girl, who during the year have evinced the greatest degree of good citizenship and public spirit in the Masonic Home community. The Past Commanders' Association of Southern California have been placing graduates of the Home, in many instances being called upon to give them a business training before accepting a position. The average cost per resident of the Home per year is \$342.85.

Lodges on the Island of Hawaii, eight in number, which are in California jurisdiction, recently contributed \$2,633.00 to the endowment fund.

The per capita for the maintenance of the District of Columbia Home is \$1.00 per year. Last year a benefit was staged at Griffith Stadium, including a ball game, program, and fireworks display. The day's profits were given to the endowment fund of the Home, the receipts being \$11,563.00.

There are 142 members in the Masonic Home in Florida, an even 100 being children. A printing department, a mechanical and wood-working department, a twenty-two piece orchestra and a thirty-six piece boys' band constitute valuable means of rendering service to the children of the home.

Georgia has 178 Home members. Many are cared for outside the Home. A camp has been established at Shellman Bluff, the doctors believing an occasional change in climate and environment to be necessary for the care of the children; a nearby lodge sponsored a scout trip; seven years ago a modern home economics department was established. These, with a school of industries, keep the children busy. In this school is a woodwork shop, shoe repair, and a school of photography and engraving. It is operated on a strictly business basis and has shown a fair cash profit each year for the past eight years.

Illinois has two Masonic Homes, one at LaGrange, the other at Sullivan. The Sullivan Home has 219 members, the LaGrange Home 164. The former is operated at an expense of \$100,000.00; the latter at an expense of \$97,000.00. There is only a slight change in the membership of the two homes over last year.

When the first social security law was passed in Indiana granting old age pension, it contained a clause excluding members of private charitable institutions from the benefit of the law. Believing that such a law was inequitable and unfair, three of the larger fraternal orders in Indiana, which maintained homes, held a conference and succeeded in securing the passage of an act which would render inmates of Homes eligible to assistance.

The Grand Master of Kansas views with alarm the increasing number of applications for admission to the Home, caused by unfavorable general conditions. The limit of the Home is being reached and admission now must be based on need; hospital or mental cases cannot be admitted and he makes this comment:

"There seems to be an impression among some members that by reason of the payment of a small amount each year, they have some legal right to admittance. The fraternity is not an insurance institution. The total contribution of any Mason who has paid dues since the Home was first established is less than \$50.00. The average monthly cost for maintaining a person in the Home is \$30.00. No living member has paid enough in dues to maintain one person for two months."

The average membership in the Home at the present time is \$288.00, and the per capita cost is \$290.00. Five hundred dollars was donated for the erection of a memorial at the Kansas Masonic Home to the memory of Thomas G. Fitch, who devoted much of his time to Home affairs.

Kentucky supports two Homes, one the Masonic Widows' and Orphans', the other the Old Masons Home. The former Home is operated at an expense of \$147,000.00 per annum, which is a slight increase over

the preceding year, most of which is due to repairs and the additional cost of clothing. This Home maintains printing, woodwork, shoe making, barbering, clothes pressing, garden, kitchen and baking departments. The printing office remitted to the treasury \$9,000.00 more than the amount received for expenses. Twenty-three boys engaged in farming and gardening, winning many prizes at the State Fair. This Home has total investments of more than two and a quarter million dollars. The Old Masons Home received \$48,000.00 during the year for its endowment fund from the estate of a deceased brother. It has a membership of 67 residents and is maintained at an expense of \$294.17 per capita.

Maryland, which is one of the most recent Grand Lodges to enter the Home field, recently dedicated a new chapel, gift of the Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. of Maryland.

There were exciting moments at the Masonic Home in Massachusetts during the hurricane there last year, when each gust of wind swayed the water tower further and further over the men's dormitory, for it was an anxious time to watch a 31,000 gallon water tank on an iron frame, 100 feet in the air, swaying back and forth until the storm was past, but the tank still stood, and, outside of a leak, no major harm was done.

Residents of the Masonic Home of Michigan increased seven in number over the previous year. The number of visitors to the Home has decreased from 6,514 in 1932, to 3,233 in 1938. Fifty-two residents of the Home are receiving old age assistance in the amount of \$15.00 each per month.

Masonic Home properties of Minnesota are vested in a corporation, exempt from state and federal taxation, but directly and absolutely under the control of the Grand Lodge, the directors being elected by the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master being a member of the Board. There are 169 men and women in the Home; 9 are past 90 years of age. The total assets are \$1,650,000.00.

The Masonic Home of Montana held a number of policies in their endowment fund; these policies had been taken out by several policyholders, many of whom were permitting the insurance to lapse. The Board decided it was wisdom to return the policies to the holders. Cash and investments are approximately \$165,000.00. The membership of the Home is now 44, only 9 of whom are women.

New Mexico is discussing the Home question. It was found that \$114,000.00 would be necessary to build and equip a Home, and thereafter it would cost approximately \$30,000 a year to operate. Such an expenditure would wipe out completely the Home funds. According to the Grand Master:

"Per capita levies have run as high as \$4.50 per year. We have bled our lodges white to build up a fund that cannot be used and for which there will be less and less use in the future as governmental plans expand."

The manual training shops of the Grand Lodge of New York are very popular. Instruction is given in electrical, printing, carpentry, plumbing, tile setting, metal work, brick laying, plastering and binding trades. Many boys have secured positions because of the thorough instruction received in these plants. Girls are instructed in stenography, typewriting, and music. One night in every week is reserved for motion pictures. The children were given opportunity to hear the famous U. S. Marine Band and following the concert the leader sent an autographed photograph of himself to the children.

The Oklahoma Home operates a printing department and the children are given a certain amount of what they produce. Forty-one children have saved for their future education \$1,347.00. The total valuation of the building and equipment is \$26,059.00, all without an appropriation of the Grand Lodge.

In Pennsylvania the Grand Master attended the regular meeting of the committee on Masonic Homes and met at the door two men who said they had a proposition for the Masonic Home. Later on they were heard. One of these brethren presented his check for \$40,000.00 for the building of an abattoir which would include a refrigeration system for the handling of all meats, provisions and vegetables. In making the gift, Brother Jacob F. King, of Lancaster, said.

"I want to say that being a member of this ancient and honorable fraternity for nearly half a century and enjoying the benefits which I have derived from it through Masons in general, it is possible for me to be able to make this gift to Grand Lodge."

Rhode Island is a small state, but the trustees of their Home fund have fifteen cases of relief and expended \$3,295.00 therefor. They have a fund of \$132,925.00.

Mary E. Brant, deceased, gave to the Grand Lodge of Texas approximately \$150,000.00, \$50,000.00 of which is to be used to erect a dormitory as a memorial to Mrs. Brant. This Grand Lodge recently appointed a special committee to devise plans for assisting each graduate of the home and school in obtaining employment.

Brother William Willox gave the Grand Lodge of Washington a sum of money, the income from which is to be used to provide plants and flowers for the enjoyment of the members of the Home. The fund has reached such dimensions as to enable the Grand Lodge to erect the William Willox Greenhouse or Conservatory.

The Grand Master of Wisconsin believed that the Home Board should be eliminated, that the number of trustees should be increased from three to nine, and that these trustees should take over the duties of the former Home Board, believing that such a procedure would do away with duplication of work and bring about a fuller cooperation between the various branches of Grand Lodge.

(From "The Masonic World," Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M.,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1939.)

In the early days of the depression most of the unfortunate and destitute had a backlog, but as the depression continued from year to year the meager savings of a lifetime were entirely exhausted, and many of our unfortunate Brethren and their dependents felt there was no final solution excepting the Homes, the poorhouse, or death. For a number of years the children were able to support the parents, at least in part, but conditions had reached the point in 1939 that the sons and daughters had exhausted their resources and were not able, even though willing, to support or even assist their parents. As a result, applications continued to be received in such numbers as to make it impossible to admit all worthy cases. In former years the Homes were considered a refuge for those in need and the doors were open to Masons and their wives and mothers who were not so far advanced in years, but who deemed it advisable to throw off the burden of life. Conditions now, however, are such that it is only the most destitute and appealing cases that can be admitted.

The Committee up to this time has been able to avoid a waiting list, but this has been at the expense of not approving some applications even though they were entirely worthy. The destitution in most of these cases was not so great that the applicants could not find help or refuge in some other way or at some other place. Frequently the action of the Committee is misunderstood, as persons in their sixties have been refused admission even though without any substantial financial worth or assistance.

The Home Assistance plan has been extended and has worked quite successfully in nearly all cases. There are now more on the Home Assistance Fund than ever before. In many cases where it will apply, this kind of help appeals to the applicants, although frequently it does not appeal to the Lodges, because the symbolic Lodges are called upon to aid to the same extent as Grand Lodge through the Masonic Homes Committee. It is the only way, however, that this plan can be worked and the symbolic Lodges must come to a realization of this fact and they must learn to understand the troubles and difficulties of the Committee on Masonic Homes. If the Lodges join the Committee on Masonic Homes in rendering assistance, many admissions to the Homes can be avoided and the intended applicants are frequently happier in their home environment than they would be in the Homes themselves.

Today there are more in the Homes than ever before in its history. The average age of the adult admissions has been advanced to a higher age than ever before.

The Sub-Committee on Admissions investigates every case most carefully and sometimes it is necessary to make three or four investigations. Information is now required of children of applicants to the Homes, which in former years was not demanded. It is found that in many cases the children are able to do more for their parents than they are voluntarily willing to do. Wherever possible these children

are required to do their utmost for their parents before the parents will be admitted to the Homes. The problem and the burden are primarily on the children, and the adverse economic and crowded conditions make it necessary that the children assume their proper burdens instead of passing them on to the Masonic Homes.

It must be borne in mind that the finances of Grand Lodge have suffered losses the same as the finances of all institutions and nearly all individuals. We, therefore, ask for the assistance of all Masons and the co-operation of all symbolic Lodges within the State of Pennsylvania to lighten the burden which is resting so heavily on the Masonic Homes.

(From Report of Committee on Masonic Homes, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1939.)

The cost of the operation of the Home and Hospital in Wallingford is a matter that has given great concern to many of our members. It is fully realized by all that the Home is our great contribution to our distressed Brethren and their dependents. However, the Home has grown to such proportions that it has, in becoming great, submerged all other Lodge activities because of the constant drain on the Lodge membership. We are proud of the Home and we are deeply indebted to the Board of Managers, but the fact remains that we, as Masons in Connecticut, are paying for the support of the Home the highest per capita of any Grand Lodge in the World. Have we not in our enthusiasm lost sight of the meaning of Charity and Relief? Have we not all too easily accustomed ourselves to delegating to others what we, as Masons, should do ourselves? Sometimes, often-times, I wish that we did not look to the Home to carry our burdens to such a great extent. The Home should be the last resort and not the first. In comparison with other nearby Grand Lodges we have gone far ahead in taking complete care of our older Brethren and their dependents. The matter is one that each Lodge should ponder on and ponder deeply. So long as the Lodges make application for residence at the Home, so long will it be necessary to maintain the facilities there; but when the Lodges by themselves determine that only in the case of physical disability will they send in applications, then will the need disappear.

(From Address of Grand Master Morris B. Payne, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, 1939.)

When the present trend toward Social Security, the broadening of its scope, the increase in Old Age Assistance allotments is considered, the question naturally arises relative to the future need of Masonic Homes and Hospitals. There is no doubt but that these movements have had an effect on our benevolent work in general.

Calls for financial relief are fewer in number, the population at the Masonic Home is smaller, but the Masonic Hospital is used to practical capacity. This indicates that our services will still be required even

with generous Old Age pensions in full swing. The character of our activities might undergo some changes to make them helpful in such changed conditions, but it is not believed that the time will come when Masonic Benevolence will not be needed and desired by the members of our Fraternity.

(From Report of Relief Commissioner, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1938.)

Some time ago your Board of Control abolished the 65-year age limit for admission to the Old Folks' Home. We found so many urgent and worthy cases under that age who were physically unable to earn a living that needed, not financial assistance, but a home, that we considered it expedient to do this.

We cannot take hospital cases as our hospital is filled with those who have become hospital cases since they were admitted. About one half of our guests at the Old Folks' Home are hospital cases, requiring two floors for hospital care at this time.

Our Old Folks' Home is filled almost to capacity at all times, and we have only a few rooms vacant at the present time. We have plenty of room at the Children's Home and can take care of many more children without materially increasing the overhead. It is our duty as Masons to look after children that are in need of a home. The training and care that our Home affords will make useful citizens out of them and you will render a splendid Masonic service in assisting worthy children in being admitted to the Masonic Children's Home.

(From Report of the Board of Control of the Masonic Homes, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, 1939.)

LAW

We note that quite a number of inquiries from the officers of lodges and individual brethren indicate very clearly that he knows what the law is, but wants the committee to suggest some way to get around it; especially is that true on the questions of jurisdiction and the paying of dues.

(From Report of Law Committee, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, 1939.)

LIBERTY

Some of us had been taught to understand that freedom or liberty was the mark of civilization, and thought of liberty as the child of education, and freedom as the product of enlightenment. We said that as nations became better enlightened, that more nations would become democratic or self-governing, giving to their people the guarantees of these great human rights. In fact, twenty years ago, a great English philosopher and historian wrote, "The struggle of reason against authority has ended in what now appears a decisive and permanent victory

for liberty. In most civilized and progressive countries, liberty of discussion is recognized a fundamental principle."

What happened to his observation? Hardly had the ink dried before the peoples of the largest country in the world slipped back under a cruel despotic rule under Lenin. Three years later Italy, that great country which has written much on the pages of history, followed Russia's course. Germany was next. Then came Turkey, and Spain, and finally Brazil. So that today in more than half of Europe, in Asia, and parts of South America, liberty is something that exists only in history books and in the memory of men.

One Masonic writer has called this triumphant march of intolerance and bigotry, the "Winter of Liberty." The prime minister of France, one of the few remaining European democracies, says that the cause of freedom has suffered more in the past twenty years than in the preceding three hundred years.

What is happening to those great principles, which you and I learned at this altar as Masons? Is it true that, under modern conditions men care nothing for these things, which as Masons we were taught to be so important? Is the forceful leader of the Italian people correct when he says that "the plain truth is that men are tired of liberty," and that the "hardy youth of today want to pass over the decayed corpse of the Goddess of Liberty?" For myself, I find it hard to believe that any people, given the chance to be free, would ever deliberately choose to become enslaved.

And make no mistake about my use of the word 'enslavement.' We are using some new phrases today, which have been coined for the modern system, but it is the age old scheme of autocracy and despotism. Despots are now called Dictators. And the word "totalitarian" or "authoritarian" is a stream-lined name for an autocratic tyranny.

As Masons, we are trying to learn to live together as Free-men, but as we meet here this morning and congratulate ourselves upon the fine condition in which we find our internal affairs, I remind you that the minds of two-thirds of the people of the so-called civilized world have been sent to prison in the past twenty years, and that modern so-called dictators hold the key to the prison. In Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Poland, Yugo-slavia, Rumania, Russia, Brazil, Spain, and Japan, there is less actual freedom for men to think as they will, talk as they will, or live as they will since the dawn of this era, which we call Christian.

And mind you, I am not talking about the adoption or repudiation of democratic forms of government. It is true that as democracies have declined, liberties have declined with them, and that where democracy is strong, liberties are protected. But I am not talking about forms of government. I am talking about these fundamental principles of freedom of conscience and mind-principles for which Freemasons have always contended.

The statement, "The body of liberty is dead, and her corpse is already rotting," by the responsible head of a government numbering many million people who have stood high in the history of the world, cannot go unanswered by a fraternity, which has chosen to make Liberty, along with Equality, one of its cardinal truths.

And so, MWS, I propose to try to answer this statement, and give as clearly as I can, the true Masonic attitude toward any such governmental declaration.

During recent weeks we have been witnesses to a campaign of propaganda, reminiscent of pre-world-war days, in which lip-servers of democracy are beating the war drums again. These vocal defenders of the faith would have us equip ourselves with great fleets of battleships, airplanes, and increase our armies and our navies. And I would not have you think that I am opposed to adequate defense. I believe, as a nation, we should make our coast lines impregnable to any attempt to attack, although I haven't the slightest thought that any nation in the world has any thought of attacking these American shores with boats and airplanes. Their attack won't come that way. The defenders of democracy, who think that by strong armaments we preserve our liberties, are not thinking clearly. Our free institutions are already under attack, and it is not with guns and bayonets.

I would remind you that the menace of these modern tyrants, who attack Masonic principles, is not their military attack. No nation, since the world war, capable of defending itself, has been attacked by force of arms. Yet slowly, but surely, the Fascist countries, Italy, and Germany have been slowly expending their powers over weak and opposing peoples. The modern tyrant attacks with propaganda. Was this not the case in Austria and in Czechoslovakia? Not a gun shot. Not a drop of blood shed, except in the army of the invader, to enforce discipline. Yet the people there, weakened by radio attacks, disheartened by subtle propaganda, were ready to surrender their time-cherished liberties, rather than fight for them. And I charge on this floor today that there are organized groups in Florida, spreading the same poison gas—called propaganda, but deadly nevertheless here in our own State. They are working among our negro population; talking to groups of our aged citizens, who are begging for help, and they work intensely among that large group of our people who are unable to find work in private industry, and who are becoming bitter and dissatisfied with the system which has seemed so cruel to them. They are being told that liberty is not worth what it costs, and that bread is more important than free speech.

In the President's message to the present session of Congress, he repeated a statement made by him earlier that this generation is to have a rendezvous with destiny, and added "Storms from abroad directly challenge three fundamental institutions. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two—democracy and international faith."

In his speech he asked the Congress for very large appropriations for defense of these three fundamental institutions.

In some current magazines, Mr. Roosevelt's speech is being attacked as an appeal for a "holy war." I do not share this apprehension. I prefer to believe that Mr. Roosevelt is sincere in his belief that these fundamental American institutions are being assailed, and being charged with the responsibility for adequate defense of the nation, he prefers to base their defense on sacred grounds.

You may remember that another great democratic president justified another war upon the noble plane of fighting in defense of democracy. Mr. Roosevelt would prefer to base any war he might now be forced into on the noble plane of the right of man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

But without joining those critics who bitterly denounce the president for these views, I cannot refrain, on this occasion, from wondering whether, or not, he has misunderstood the proper relationship of church and state, under the American system—or under any proper system, as we Masons understand this correct relationship.

In the British Empire, the King is officially known as "Defender of the Faith." In Great Britain, he is the head of the Church of England, and when he goes into Scotland, he becomes the head of the Presbyterian Church. In many of the Eastern countries, national citizenship, and membership in the Roman Catholic Church are one and the same thing. And that church would have it so wherever the Roman Church can exert sufficient influence, and make of the state an agency for the promotion and defense of religion.

But as Masons, we do not conceive it to be a proper function of the state to promote, or even defend, any church, or any religion. The Great Teacher of the Christian religion commanded Peter to put up his sword, and reminded him that those who live by the sword, must die by the sword. And our observation is that those religions, which have had to use the sword for its promotion or defense, have likewise perished by that same sword.

Mr. Roosevelt should be reminded, by those groups of American society that want to preserve the absolute separation of Church and State, that the State will not be expected to defend our Churches, or our Masonic Lodges, nor will they be willing that the state should attempt to do so. As Masons, we will proclaim great truths; but we will have no desire to kill those who refuse to accept these truths, be they Masonic, Christian, or otherwise.

Let us keep the issues clear. If there is to be a conflict, God forbid that it should become a Holy War. If the millions who live in Russia, refuse to believe in the existence of a God, and become anti-God in their teachings, we will continue in our belief and teachings of Monotheism and immortality, but we will have no war about it. If the splendid people who make up the German nations prefer to think

of their racial superiority as something holy and religious, and prefer to substitute this ideology for the God of Luther and Goethe, we will continue to teach, and believe as we have, but if war should come, let no one imagine that we will be fighting about the difference in our philosophic or religious views.

Nineteen centuries ago this problem of the proper relationship of the Church and State confused the minds of men, and the Founder of the Christian Church made a profound statement, when he said that there are two separate spheres—governmental and religious, and declared each to be supreme in its field. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's" is as true in 1939 as it was when spoken on the hills of Galilee. Do you ask me whether one should be loyal to Hitler? Of course, as a German subject, he will be loyal to the Fuehrer. Do you ask whether one should obey Mussolini? Of course, as an Italian citizen, he should obey Il Duce. True to Stalin? Yes, a Russian comrade must honor his King. "Render unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's."

As entered apprentices, we were taught, "In the State, you are to be a quiet and peaceful citizen, true to your government and just to your country; you are not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion; but patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live."

Yes, my Brother, as Masons, we must proclaim the Gospel of loyalty to government. As citizens of temporal and man-made governments, we must be faithful, honorable and law abiding citizens. But while we are thus "rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," we must remember that the Great Teacher, who admitted that man owes a duty to pay taxes, obey laws, and faithfully serve his state, also commended, "Render unto God the things that are God's." And these duties we owe to God are certainly not less in dignity or importance than the duties we owe to man and to man-made governments.

I remember as a student in a one-room schoolhouse over in Marion County, I used to write in my copy book "My Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but my country, right or wrong." I could not understand those words by Stephen Decatur then. Maybe I don't know. But I'm not afraid to say now that they do not express my view of my relation to my government.

Henry Clay, a great Southerner, took Decatur's utterance and rephrased it in a manner, which somehow speaks the sentiments which swell in my heart when I think of my duty to my state. Said he, "My country, right or wrong; to fight for her when she is right and when she is wrong to set her right."

The idea of the absolute supremacy of the state—supremacy over the mind, and supremacy over the conscience, it not consistent with Masonic or Christian teachings. And as a Mason and as a Christian, I repudiate it.

Said Mussolini, in speaking to the Italian people in June of 1936, "It is possible for this country to have a great future if you are willing to make the necessary sacrifices and to obey without question the commands of your government. Faith in and absolute obedience to your government are essential. This means that you will not allow any doubt to arise in your minds about the policy of your leaders. They are always right. You must not question them. In all things, social, economic, political, the State is supreme."

Said Goering, the German Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda, "Just as the Roman Catholic considers the Pope infallible in all matters concerning religion and morals, so do we National Socialists believe with the same inner conviction that for us the Leader is in all political and spiritual matters concerning the national and social instruments of the people simply infallible."

So it isn't difficult to understand why the Masons there found it hard to be good Masons and "conform with cheerfulness to their government" in a nation which expected them to believe stuff like that.

But these Fascist States are just inconsistent with our Masonic principles. A man can not be a Fascist and a Mason at the same time. The Fascist attempts to revive the age-old theory of the divine right of King over the Divine right of man; the theory that the state can do no wrong; teaching that the individual is nothing except as he is able to contribute to the national life.

I heard one young man, visiting Jacksonville, reared under the present German regime, say, "It doesn't matter what people think about me. What I want to be sure is that they think the right thing about the German nation."

Such a doctrine destroys entirely the force of personality, and the power of individualism. It would annihilate the very thing that as Masons we strive for; the growth and development of the character of the individual free-men.

But my Brother, that this doctrine of national supremacy and individual unimportance, is being scattered abroad in the world, is no longer a secret. It proposes to bring every individual, every institution and every nation under its influence. And so, it is perfectly natural that in Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, and Brazil, the Masonic Fraternity has been abolished by state decree.

How could an organization such as ours, teaching the importance of free-men be permitted in a society which attempts to show his unimportance?

Masonry attempts to point men to the Great Light, which will make their souls free. This enemy of Masonry appoints Ministers of Propaganda and Enlightenment to make men obedient. Masonry stands for fraternalism among all people. This enemy of Masonry teaches animosities of races and nations. Masonry attempts to help men find

God. This arch-enemy of Masons laughs at the idea of God, calls religion an archaic opiate. Masonry attempts to teach men how to be free. This age-old enemy of the Truth says men are incapable of being free.

My brethren, there was a time when it was necessary for this fraternity to have a very prominent role in this eternal struggle, over the proper relationship of Church and State. In that struggle, we were arrayed against the Church. Our brothers stood courageously then, and thank God, were successful in a measure, so that for many years in many countries, the Church and the State have each understood the proper relationship toward the other.

But it now appears that we are faced again with the same struggle, except that this time we are arrayed against the forces of the State, and charged with the duty of reminding men who exercise governmental powers, the proper attitude of the State towards the conscience rights of its citizens.

Perhaps it would interest you to know that in the nation's referendum held in Switzerland last year over the adoption of a constitutional amendment, which would authorize the government to abolish Free Masonry in the little country of Switzerland, the Roman Catholic Church fought side by side with the Masons in opposing the adoption of this amendment, and it was defeated by almost two to one.

And let me remind you, as we thank our Catholic friends for their help in Switzerland, and more lately in Germany, that as Masons we do not close the door to Catholics. In fact, a Grand Master of Lower Canada, Bro. J. B. Walbourne, was a very devout Catholic, and I am told that today some of the leaders of the fraternity in South American countries are Catholics. It is the Catholics who close the doors of their members to the Masonic fraternity. And as long as they toy with the idea of temporal power for their spiritual leaders, their leaders will not want their members in our ranks.

Yes, as Masons, we are called upon again to take the leadership in this age-old struggle. And if I correctly gauge the manhood in our ranks, no one need fear, but that we will be found once again on the same historic ground, which will seem so familiar. As Masons, we will say to the State, as in the past we said so forcibly to the Church: "So far and no farther, you may go."

Do any of you look with sadness at the fate of our brothers in other countries, who have dared to insist upon the rights of free-men? I cannot share your sadness. I do not believe that Masonry has been stamped out in Germany or Italy or Russia, or in any of the other of these pseudo-dictator countries. I believe that in each of these countries, there are men who carry the truths learned at that altar still burning clear in their minds. And I believe also that in these same countries, there are occasional meetings of these brothers in secret meetings. This old world has had its tyrants before. Greece had her

Alexander! Rome had her Caesar; Germany, her Bismarck; and France, her Napoleon. Where are the empires of these men? Shattered and broken, even as their dynasties were. But the institutions they attempted to put under heel have lived on.

Masonry has lived through dark ages, when ignorance and superstition would seem to have made it almost impossible for its truths to be passed on from one generation to the next. Masonry has seen empires, before, rise and fall. And I tell you today that after Hitler, and Mussolini and Stalin have been returned to the soils of the countries they now profess to love so dearly, the principles of Freemasonry will be living on and leading men to the True Light.

The choice before us as Masons, is not between democracy, communism, fascism, and nazism. The choice before us is whether or not we still believe in the basic principles of this fraternity enough to contend for them, and die for them if need be. Or whether we will look to the government, or League of Nations, or something else, to see to it that they are not disturbed.

The choice before the Masons of Florida and America today is just this: Do we actually believe in the truths of this order enough to see to it that they are not quietly snatched away from us? The answer of America to the taunts of these arch-enemies of Masonry must not be with greater armaments, but must be in a clear demonstration that the truths we profess are useful and practical in 1939.

Can we not, somehow, in America, rich in resources, show the world that men do not have to sell their souls to find jobs, or have comfortable homes? In short, can we not here demonstrate that the truths we have been teaching can be practiced in a technocratic age, or must we admit that because of what man has learned and the machines that he has built, he can no longer act as a free-man if he is to enjoy the fruits of this age?

And make no mistake about it. This struggle is already on. In every labor union, in every legislative hall, wherever bankers sit down to council, where lodges or churches meet; in almost every magazine; on almost every radio program—this same battle is being fought. And I repeat again that our real enemy is the doctrine of "absolute supremacy of the state."

My Brethren, I have failed most miserably in these rambling remarks, if I have not made clear to you my feeling that if it becomes necessary to defend these great Masonic principles, that we must defend them as Masons.

Freedom is not something that is won, and then locked in the archives of a museum to display as an object of interest. Liberty is something that must be won anew with each generation, with each change of circumstances. The statesman, who observed that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," made a profound statement.

Some one of a very pious nature came to Mr. Lincoln during the bitterest part of the Civil war, and expressed the hope that "the Lord was on the Union side of the war." And to that pious nationalist, Mr. Lincoln replied: "I am not all concerned about that, for we all know that the Lord is always on the side of the right. But I am mightily concerned and anxious that this nation will always be on the Lord's side."

And so, my Brethren, I am hoping that in this conflict, which is raging every hour of the day, in this war between human rights and authoritarianism, that as Masons we will be found on "The Lord's" side.

Somehow, I have a very profound feeling that He is on the side that teaches love, tolerance, and search for truth. Somehow, I feel that He would want us to be contending for a society, that knows no national jealousies, no racial antipathies, and which will brook no religious intolerance.

I believe He would approve of the teaching which has come down to us from time immemorial, that it is our duty to wield the Trowel in spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection—that cement which in time shall unite not only our own nation, but all mankind "into one sacred band or society of friends and brothers, among whom no contention should ever exist, save that noble contention of who can best work and best agree."

(From Address of The Grand Orator, Worshipful Brother J.
Ollie Edmunds, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of
Florida, 1939.)

"We Americans take our liberties altogether too much for granted. My grandfather was born on a great baronial estate in Denmark, and he had not the liberty to leave the land on which he was employed. My father came to this country and one of the proudest days of his life was the day when he learned that his two daughters had qualified as teachers in the great educational system of the State of Wisconsin. But the proudest day of his life was when he learned that his grandson had been admitted to opportunities open only to sons of the nobility in the homeland, and that grandson was to have the opportunity of being educated in the National Naval Academy, a privilege reserved for the sons of the nobility in the homeland." At least that American citizen does not take his liberties too much for granted.

(From Address of R. W. Bro. Robert R. Lewis, Grand
Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, Proceedings of
the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, 1939.)

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

The subject of consolidation of Lodges has occupied the attention of each Grand Master for several years.

A survey of the Lodges of this Jurisdiction reveals many that ought to be giving serious thought to the proposition of consolidation with other Lodges. It has been suggested to the Brethren of several of our Lodges that the interest of Masonry in their particular locality would best be served by consolidating their Lodge with some good, active Lodge in a neighboring community. In no Lodge, however, has this suggestion received favorable consideration and it is apparent that, if consolidation is necessary and desirable, the impelling force must come from sources other than the Lodge itself. It is to be regretted, however, that most of those that come within this category have either refused to give consideration to this important question, or fail to realize the grave danger of ultimate disintegration unless some very drastic changes are immediately effected.

The Grand Lodge has a large number of Lodges in small towns and villages, so limited in membership that they find it difficult to properly maintain and support themselves. As a result such Lodges fail to perform their proper and necessary functions and Masonry as a whole suffers thereby. Specific reference is here made to small Lodges, but it is not meant that all small Lodges are failing in their purpose. I am of the opinion that a small Lodge, if in a healthy condition and alive to its great responsibilities and opportunities, where a real spirit of Masonry and brotherhood prevails, accomplishes more good in the community than do many of our larger and more prosperous Lodges. But where Lodges, because of conditions over which they may or may not have control, utterly fail in their duties to their members and their communities, nothing is to be gained by permitting them to continue. The members of such Lodges would be much happier, and Masonry in general better served, if consolidation with some other Lodge was required. Improved highways and modern facilities for travel make many of our Lodges unnecessary, and consolidation will impose no great inconvenience upon their members.

(From Address by M.'W.'.Grand Master William H. Hirsch,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South Dakota, 1939.)

LODGE FINANCES

Constituent Lodges fall under one of three classifications: First, those whose income is derived solely from dues and fees; second, those who receive monies from rentals to affiliated bodies, such as the Eastern Star, Rainbow Girls, DeMolay Boys; third, those who, in addition to these items, have commercial properties, invested funds, etc.

Many of the smaller Lodges fail to realize that their only fixed income is derived from dues. Since the amount which such a Lodge may receive from fees is indeterminable, your committee feels that

every effort should be made to limit Lodge expenditures to an amount not to exceed the income from dues. All fees, or at least a portion of them, should be transferred to a reserve for relief and building purposes. Often the Secretary is the only officer familiar with the Lodge finances. We suggest that each Master appoint a finance committee, two of whose members should be the Senior and Junior Wardens.

The following figures reflect the condition of those Lodges that are operated at an annual loss. It will be noted that expenditures do not include Entered Apprentice fees. The first group lists the Lodges whose only source of income is from dues and fees.

(From Report of Committee on Chartered Lodges, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1939.)

We cannot understand why trustees of Grand Lodges will go outside the United States to find investments. The Grand Lodge of Idaho bought some bonds of the Republic of Chile, and even advised that there is no hope they will recover their original value. The Grand Lodge finance committee recommended that the investment in irrigation bonds be reduced, but the figures show that instead of a reduction they are now the owner of \$125,500.00 of these bonds, \$4,000.00 more than they had a year ago.

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Pennsylvania devotes 115 pages of their proceedings to a listing of the various funds held by that Grand Lodge. The total of these funds is \$17,422,158.00.

Sentiment has overruled good judgment, according to the Grand Master of Rhode Island, with the result of a most unhealthy condition in our financial structure. He finds among his lodges that only thirteen have lived within their income. One lodge spent 165 per cent more than its income.

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In the various funds of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin are over seven hundred separate pieces of property, consisting of farms, houses and lots, permanent buildings, vacant lots, corporate stock, preferred stock, bonds, notes, mortgages, land contracts, life insurance policies, legacies, certificates of interest in segregated trusts, the properties extending from Canada on the North to Florida on the south and Minnesota and Missouri on the west.

(From "the Masonic World," Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M., Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1939.)

CONDITION OF WORLD MASONRY

By M. W. Bro. W. M. Martin

I have been asked by the Educational Committee of Grand Lodge to prepare an outline on the subject "Condition of World Masonry." It is not possible in a short statement to do justice to the subject, and as the space allotted is limited I can only deal with it very briefly.

In the English speaking Grand Lodges of the world, including the British Isles, the United States, the Philippines, Canada, Australia, and the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, there are 25,484 lodges with an estimated membership of 3,443,547; of this number 2,587,212 are in the United States, 495,000 in the British Isles, 176,000 in Canada and 179,000 in Australia. There are in the world 120 Grand Lodges which have received wide recognition with a membership of approximately 3,555,000. And when to these are added certain Grand Lodges in Mexico, America, Asia, Africa, and Europe, which are not generally recognized, it will be found, that there are altogether 3,654,000 Masons. These figures are, of course, approximate and vary from year to year.

In Mexico in addition to the York Grand Lodge, which is English speaking, there are 16 Mexican Grand Lodges in the various States which are not generally recognized but some of which have been recognized by certain southern Jurisdictions in the United States. Very recently the Grand Lodge of Texas severed relations with the York Grand Lodge and extended recognition to a Grand Lodge in one of the Mexican States. This course has not yet been followed by other Grand Lodges and the York Grand Lodge continues to be recognized throughout the English speaking world.

In South America, there are Grand Lodges in all the republics; many of these have adopted standards which conform with the requirements for recognition; set out by the leading Grand Lodges of the world. In Brazil, Masonry was formerly under the Grand Orient, which received little recognition; in recent years, however, Grand Lodges have been organized in various states, some of which have been widely recognized. In the Republic of Colombia, there are three Grand Lodges; it is stated that a coalition of the three is in progress, but as to this there is at present no definite information. Some of the older Grand Lodges of the world have lodges in the Guianas; in Demerara, there are lodges of the United Grand Lodge of England; in Dutch and French Guiana, there are lodges established by the Grand Lodges of France and of the Netherlands; Massachusetts have a district in Chile and also in the Canal Zone. In Central America, there are Grand Lodges in the various republics; in Spanish Honduras as well as in some of the other republics, there are lodges of European origin; the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Guatemala are widely recognized.

In Asia there is very little Masonry. There appears to be only one Grand Lodge which is recognized, namely that of the Philippine Islands. There is a recently organized Grand Lodge in Palestine which seems to have been formed by persons who have left Germany; it is known as the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany in Exile and consists of eight subordinate lodges; it does not appear to have received any recognition in the English speaking world. There are Masonic districts in China which have been organized by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, Massachusetts, and the Philippine Islands. In India, there are

district Grand Lodges of the Grand Lodge of England. In Japan, there are a few lodges chartered by other Jurisdictions, but this Country does not permit Masonry among its own people. The Masonic population of India is substantial but no figures appear; in that country, men of all religions and colours mingle in Masonic lodges. In Africa, there appear to be only two Grand Lodges, Egypt and Liberia; there are however a number of lodges attached to various European Jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge of Egypt has been widely recognized, but not so the Grand Lodge of Liberia. In South Africa, there are a large number of lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and there are also some Dutch Lodges.

In Europe, outside the British Isles and the Scandinavian countries, Masonry has suffered greatly in recent years. In the British Isles the Fraternity is the most powerful nominally and financially in the world and while Grand Lodges on the North American Continent have lost approximately 20% of their membership during the past ten years, the Grand Lodges in the British Isles have continued to grow in numbers and in public esteem. Masonic writers refer to English, Irish, and Scottish Masonry as the brightest spots "in the Masonic picture of the world."

It will be interesting to watch events in Czechoslovakia. There are in that country two Grand Lodges, the National Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge Lessing of the Three Rings; members of the first are drawn from the Czech population and of the second from the German population. Both Grand Lodges claim jurisdiction over the whole country, but as they are composed of members of different races speaking different languages and as both have been in perfect harmony they have been widely recognized. By reason of the events which are transpiring in the country at the present time it is not possible to predict what the future holds for these two Grand Lodges.

In Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, Masonry flourishes; in Sweden and Denmark, the royal family is in charge; in Norway, they take no active part but are favourable to the aims of the Fraternity. In Germany and Italy, Masonry has been exterminated; it is said that in Italy Masonry has for years been a political organization. In Switzerland, a referendum was held to determine whether or not Masonry and other secret organizations should be prohibited; the proposal to prohibit was however defeated by a vote of three to one. In Spain, it is reported that Masons are under the ban of both the Loyalist and Rebel forces. In Roumania, Masonry has disappeared, apparently voluntarily, and in Turkey, it is under the ban of the Government.

In France, there are three Grand Lodges, the National Grand Lodge, the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge of France. The National Grand Lodge is composed almost entirely of Englishmen resident in France and is closely connected with the Grand Lodge of England. It has received wider recognition than the other two

Grand Lodges. The Grand Orient of France, as measured by the standards of English speaking Grand Lodges, is not a Masonic Institution. All reference to God has been struck from the Ritual and Ceremonies and authorities state that a man may join a lodge of the Grand Orient even if an atheist. It is, however, the least powerful of the three Grand Lodges; it has the reputation of being a political institution and as a result has done Masonry great harm among the masses of the people. The Grand Lodge of France has about one-half of the membership of the Grand Orient and conforms substantially with the standards of English speaking Grand Lodges. It has however, not been widely recognized, but is thought by some authorities to be worthy of greater recognition.

For much of the information herein contained, I am indebted to R.'W.'Bro. J. Edward Allen, the Foreign Correspondent for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and also Bro. Rudolph Latzko, the Foreign Correspondent of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1939.)

MASONRY ABROAD

Speaking on conditions abroad a noted Masonic Craftsman recently said. "The condition of Free Masonry in Europe is chaotic; there is no Free Masonry in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, or Spain, which condition surely casts a shadow on coming events."

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1939.)

Merely as an act of relief and not as an intervention in any controversy, voluntary contributions were collected from Masons and Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction and forwarded to the District Grand Master for China, who was given ample powers to distribute the fund to relief agencies and to brethren in distress. A total of £12,327.72 was collected. The Relief Committee, headed by our energetic Most Wor. Joseph H. Alley, and at one time, in the absence of the latter, by Wor. Bro. Antonio Ramos, is deserving of all the praise and gratitude of the brethren for its efficient work and interest in the cause of charity.

Our brethren in China, despite the deplorable conditions obtaining there, are carrying on courageously. Due to air raids in Canton, Pearl River Lodge No. 109 has not been able to meet since June of last year. However, bi-monthly luncheons in Hongkong have helped to keep the brethren together. In view of the existing emergency, and as a temporary measure, I authorized the District Grand Master and his Deputy, in his absence, to use his discretion in the fixing of dates and places for Lodge meetings in the District. At present, Nanking Lodge No. 108, West Lake Lodge No. 113, and Sun Lodge, U.D., have moved to Shanghai where Amity Lodge No. 106 is working. Szechwan Lodge No. 112, however, has so far escaped the ravages of the undeclared war.

Meager reports have been received from our China Lodges and we understand the District Grand Master is at present in the United States. Deputy District Grand Master David W. K. Au, a hardworking Mason, with the courage of his convictions, is keeping us posted on the situation of our Lodges in the District which is not at all very discouraging. Our fervent prayer is that the spirit of the Fraternity will forever live in China.

(From Report of Grand Master Jose Abad Santos, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1939.)

The situation in Europe is such that it seems a foregone conclusion that the Grand Lodges Espanola in Spain, Vienna in Austria, and that of Turkey have gone out of existence. According to the New Age Magazine the first information that Masonic activities in Austria would be suppressed was received March 17, 1937, when notice was issued that no one would be permitted to enter the Lodge rooms and that they would be cleared out and closed. Later news confirmed this report and added that some arrests of Masonic Officers had been made. The Grand Lodge of Vienna was founded December 8, 1918. It had some twenty subordinate Lodges with a membership of 1500. No definite information is available as to whether the Grand Master, Dr. Richard Schlesinger, and the Grand Secretary, Dr. Waldimer Misar, have been molested.

In Poland, membership in a Masonic Lodge is a crime punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment. This applies also to Poles living in countries where Masonry is permissible. In addition, the measure introduced into the Polish Diet, demands the confiscation of all property belonging to Masonic Lodges in Poland.

Masonry has been entirely eradicated in Russia, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Hungary, and regardless of how the present Spanish war ends, Masonry, in Spain, will be a thing of the past. As some one has stated, the so-called fight for Liberty in Spain means nothing as far as Freemasonry is concerned, for if the Loyalists win, Freemasonry already strangled, will be banned as in Russia, and, if the Insurgents win, it will be abolished as in Italy, Germany, and Austria.

Freemasonry in Rumania has gone out of existence for some unexplained reason.

Information concerning the situation in Brazil is not specific. The Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge in Bahia, Brazil, near one of the Grand Lodges in the U. S. last year reported in Grand Lodge that he had been informed that Masons were being persecuted in Brazil and that some had been killed. So far as our information goes we have had nothing from any of the nine Grand Lodges in Brazil to review since 1937 when Wor. Bro. Leo Fisher wrote two reviews, one of the Grand Lodge in Bahia and the other of the Grand Lodge in Rio de Janeiro both pertaining to the year 1935. After writing the above concerning Brazil, we ran across an item in the July number of "The New South

Wales Freemason" quoted from the "Masonic Craftsman" to the effect that the government of Brazil has withdrawn its decree, issued Oct. 23, 1937, provisionally closing all Masonic Lodges there. The item goes on to state that "The Masonic bodies in Brazil represented by the Grand Commander Dr. J. M. Sampaio of the Supreme Council, 33°, of that country had proved to the satisfaction of government authorities that Masonry is organized for constructive purposes, inculcating patriotism, obedience, and loyalty to the duly constituted government, and upholding the importance and value of education as one of the greatest considerations in the welfare of the people. In his communication, Grand Commander Sampaio expressed the hope "that the welfare of the Masonic institution in Brazil would be vouchsafed and that never again would the Craft experience the difficulties that have recently confronted it as the result of false accusations."

In France with three Grand Lodges there is a turbulent situation, and only one of the Grand Lodges, the National Grand Lodge (sponsored by England) is generally recognized by American Grand Jurisdictions. The only countries in Europe where Masonry is openly permitted are the Scandinavian Kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and in Great Britain and Ireland.

(From Fraternal Reviews, by A. E. Tatton, P.M., Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1939.)

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The ancient anti-Semitic hatred, peculiar to certain nations, is being directed against Freemasonry by connecting the Craft with the Jews under the name of "Jewish-Masonry," and to this combination are attributed all social, political, and economic misdeeds, by campaigns of falsehoods and provocation.

Freemasonry, at the present time, is fought in some countries on national grounds. It is being reproached with being "international"—which to us is the blessed virtue for the Fraternity of all men on earth—but, "Peace and Good Will" has become a crime in the eyes of the Nationalists. A common bond of friendship and good-will, uniting men of different nationalities, cannot be tolerated at a time when so-called civilized nations are bristling with more arms and weapons of destruction than have ever before been known, when strong nations are seeking advantage over weaker nations and in some instances have succeeded in taking them over.

In addition to Germany, (the finest hospital in that country was built by the Masons), Italy, Hungary, Turkey, Russia, and Roumania, Masonry has during the last few months been outlawed in former Austria and in Poland. In the latter country a prison term of five years is established as the penalty for those organizing or joining Masonic Lodges. Abolition threatens the Grand Lodges of Brazil, (though reports as to this are somewhat conflicting) because of the activities of one of them which went too far in its opposition to two of the three existing political parties.

Political activities by Masonic Bodies were given as some of the reasons why they were made to disband in Germany and Italy. Referring to these claims, the Pro Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, the Earl of Harewood, at a Grand Lodge meeting held at Leeds, stressed the necessity of Masonic Bodies avoiding all political activities. He referred to a request received by British Lodges to send financial assistance to the Ethiopians, who, the appeal states, are suffering from an unjust war oppression. Relationship of the Italian Government with Ethiopia, the Pro Grand Master said, is a political concern and it would be contrary to Masonic principles to support either side in a political controversy.

While speaking of the Earl of Harewood: In a speech made quite some time ago in a private capacity, he called the Nazi Chiefs "Gangsters." Hitler's opponents assumed that this attack was directed at the Nazi ban on the German Mother Lodge, which had been in existence 200 years and which unsuccessfully attempted to evade its doom by becoming the "National Christian Order of Frederick the Great."

The absurdity of the charges made by its enemies against Masonry is demonstrated by an article published in a Belgian anti-Masonic publication, to the effect that the masses of Freemasons were "dumbbells" and did not know what it was all about, and only the 33^o Masons knew who was the "Supreme Grand Master of all the Masons in the world" and where he lived, and that this "Supreme Grand Master" had a conference with the devil on every Friday night, from whom he got his instructions and revealed them to the 33ds who carried out these instructions.

The "Nazi Primer," the official handbook for the schooling of Hitler Youth, has this to say:

Even today the racial ideals of National Socialism have implacable opponents. Freemasons, Marxists and the Christian Church join hands in brotherly accord on this point. The worldwide order of Freemasons conceals its Jewish plans for world mastery behind the catchword either "Mankind" or "Humanity." Masonry can take as much credit for its efforts to bring Jews and Turks into the fold as does Christianity itself. For disguising their real intentions, the slogan, "Equality, Liberty and Fraternity" is preached.

The Christians, above all those of the Roman Church, reject the race idea with the citation "Before God all men are equal." All who have the Christian belief, whether Jews, Bushniggers or Whites are dearer to them and more worthwhile than a German who does not confess Christianity.

Now why do we find in Freemasonry, Marxism and in the Christian Church the mistaken teaching of the equality of all men? All these are striving more or less for power over the whole world. Therefore they must necessarily be "international." They can

never acknowledge the ties of race . . . unless they wish to give up their own claims.

In the face of such absurd charges there never was a time in the history of the world when there was a greater need for Masons, where-soever dispersed, to join hands and to do everything in their power to promote tolerance, good will, and enlightenment!

Considering the cruel fate of the Craft in so many European countries, it is a revelation to learn that Masonry is again secure in Switzerland, one of the few remaining Democracies in Europe.* * *

Bulgaria

Although Masonry in that country is fought by its enemies, King Boris is favorable to the Craft; the Brethren in Bulgaria should be given all possible encouragement, because active Masonic Bodies there may have an encouraging effect over that part of Europe. The personnel of that Grand Lodge, headed by a retired General of the Bulgarian army, is of the highest caliber.

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In Ecuador, though in the whole country there is not a single Protestant Church, Masonry has among its members some of the leading men of that country, including members of the Cabinet. The Minister from Ecuador to the U. S. is a Mason.

In Panama, a little country, there is strong Masonry. The first Grand Master of that Jurisdiction, Guillermo Andreve, organized not so many years ago, was a member of the Cabinet of Education. At that time, there was no educational system in Panama; the only schools then existing were operated by the Catholic Church, and only the children of the wealthy were able to attend those schools. 95% of the citizens of Panama were utterly illiterate. Brother Andreve built an entire system of free public education, from the Kindergarten to the Normal School.

Japan

The Government absolutely prohibits secret societies and has always done so; but it has a gentleman's agreement with the Masonic Fraternity that so long as they will not make any Japanese Masons, they may continue to function; and so the Masonic Fraternity continues active, not only in Blue Lodges, but the Scottish Rite. The only Japanese who are Masons are those who have been in America for educational purposes or diplomatic work. None are admitted to Japanese Lodges.

Java

Masonry on that island is more than 100 years old and the Brethren there work with ardor and zeal. The oldest Lodge of record in the Netherlands East Indies was consecrated on August 19, 1837, but there were two Lodges in existence for a considerable period prior to 1837. Bro. Hossein Touty, a member of an English Lodge in Shanghai, China,

visited one of the Lodges in Java last spring. He states that the Masons in that far-off part of the world are doing excellent work, with much dignity. Bro. Touty was received with due Masonic honors; all the Brethren present, about 60, wore full dress, in spite of the very warm temperature of that country. There are about 25 Lodges spread all over the Archipelago from Sumatra to Celebes, most of which owe obedience to the Netherlands' Constitution. Their Masonic activities are not confined to the Blue Lodges; they have a Consistory at Batavia. However, members of the Fraternity are not permitted to apply for the Scottish Rite Degrees. The candidates are selected from among outstanding Masons and are invited to receive the honor.

Notes of Interest

In Arkansas only those who have paid their current years' dues may vote at the election of officers of the Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut is proud of twelve living Brethren who have been Master Masons for more than 70 years; one of them was raised on December 16, 1861.

On January 12th, 1888, the then Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Morris Goldwater, installed the first officers of Chalcedony Lodge No. 6, Arizona. On January 12th, 1938, he installed the officers of the same Lodge at its 50th anniversary.

In proportion to Blue Lodge Masons, New Mexico has the highest percentage of Scottish Rite Masons—28%. New York has the smallest with only 0.91%.

Total Masonic contributions to the Kentucky flood sufferers in 1937 amounted to \$33,800.00.

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, on July 10th, 1938, celebrated the 200th anniversary of Freemasonry in Canada.

The first order of business at the annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is the election of the Grand Master for the ensuing year.

In Denmark a man can apply only for the first Degree in Masonry. Several months must elapse between each Degree thereafter and he can receive Degrees, other than the first, only upon invitation. The result is that there are many more first Degree Masons in Denmark than those of the second degree, and many more of the second than of the third. There are separate Lodge rooms for each of the three degrees, each being built around the emblems of the particular Degree to be worked in it. The present Masonic Temple in Copenhagen was built in 1928 at a cost of over \$1,000,000.00—a remarkable tribute to the enthusiasm of the Danish Masons, of whom there are only 8,000 in the whole country.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence,
Rudolph Latzko, Chairman, Proceedings of the Grand
Lodge of Louisiana, 1939.)

INSTALLATION OF NEW GRAND MASTER OF THE UNITED
GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF ENGLAND IN LONDON

The Grand Master, who was appointed on March 1, 1939, to represent this Grand Lodge at the Installation of the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England in London, July 18-21, 1939, then made the following report of his mission:

My Brethren: I want to give you such a picture as words can convey of the installation of a Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. So large a number of British Masons applied for permission to attend the Installation that the largest room in England, the Olympia, was secured for the purpose.

The Olympia is London's great exposition building ordinarily used for trade shows, automobile shows and similar purposes. To fit it for the Especial Grand Lodge, temporary platforms were placed along both sides and across the west end of the rectangular floor, supporting on each side and at the end fourteen rows of chairs elevated slightly one above the other so that the heads of those occupying the fourteenth and highest row were but a little below those of the occupants of the first of five rows of seats in the permanent balcony around all four walls of the room.

A dais, six feet above the main floor, extended across the east end of the room. In the center of the west end a flight of 28 steps led up to the lower level of the balcony, where two flights diverged right and left to its upper level. From the foot of these western steps a broad aisle extended to those in front of the dais. Steps, aisle and dais were carpeted in crimson, rows of chairs were placed on the main floor, fifteen in a row, on each side of the aisle. How many rows? From the seat accorded the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in the front row on the dais, I counted back as far as I could be sure of the count—sixty rows, and then had to be content with estimating that I had counted about two-thirds of the way toward the west end of the hall. Certainly that broad center aisle was over a hundred yards long. As I was making these and similar counts to arrive at a fair estimate of the size of the assemblage, there occurred an incident characteristic of the courtesy and thoughtfulness of our British brethren. The Grand Secretary, Sydney A White, observed what I was doing, came over to my chair and said: "Don't bother, Grand Master. I can assure you there are a few over 13,000 chairs in the hall and they are all filled."

The Grand Lodge, having been opened by Pro Grand Master, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harewood, the visiting deputations, heralded by a fanfare of trumpets and marching from the west to the music of a great organ, entered in procession. Costa Rica, Peru, Mexico (York), Cuba, Argentine, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Alberta, Prince Edward Is-

land, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Finland, Jugoslavia, France, Philippine Islands, Norway, Greece, Denmark, Switzerland (Alpina), Sweden, Netherlands, South Dakota, California, Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota, Arkansas, Missouri, Maine, Indiana, District of Columbia, Ohio, Delaware, Kentucky, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, Scotland, and Ireland, all were represented.

It was a long walk up the center aisle to the dais and for at least one of the visiting Grand Masters a most impressive one. Each was announced by the Grand Director of Ceremonies and greeted by the hand clasp of the Pro Grand Master, who occupied the great golden throne chair of the Grand Master in the center of the dais. At his right stood a vacant chair, then in order in the front row the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master of Ireland, the Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and the Grand Master of Pennsylvania. Several more rows of chairs extended across the dais for the visiting deputations and representatives of the Provincial and District Grand Lodges of the United Grand Lodge of England.

When we reached our places and picked up the printed Order of Procedure lying on the chair, we first learned that HIS MAJESTY THE KING would install and invest the Grand Master.

Thirteen thousand Masons in one room! It was a colorful sight, utterly impossible of description. A sea of faces fading back from intent distinctness to a distance where individual features were not discernible. Every man in collar and apron of his Masonic rank, all seated in sections according to rank. In the forefront of the main floor the grand Stewards Lodge in aprons and collars of crimson and silver, Brethren of Grand Lodge rank in dark blue and gold, officers of constituent Lodges in the familiar azure and silver. Above them the curved glass roof draped with thin blue curtains against the highly improbable possibility that on this afternoon the sun would shine through London's gray canopy of cloud.

The King was announced. A procession was formed to escort him. The sixteen trumpeters standing in front of the dais blew a fanfare. The music of the organ filled the hall.

My eyes were on the floor level entrance in the west. In the foreground of my vision the mass of human faces changed instantly to one of the backs of men's heads. After an instant's confusion my eyes followed their upward gaze to a sight I shall never forget. At the top of the western stairway, silhouetted against the gray wall at the focus of its lines and the lines of the upper stairways, stood the King. Young, calm, slim, straight, tall, in dark morning suit and black tie. Resplendent in the gold embroidered blue apron and gauntlets and a collar of gold chain on broad blue ribbon, the regalia he wears by right of service as a Past Grand Master of a Provincial Grand Lodge. For a full minute he stood there while the organ sounded the National Anthem and the great assemblage kept silent. Then amid wave after wave of

continuous applause, he walked down the steps along the center aisle to the dais where he was greeted by the Pro Grand Master, seated on the Grand Master's throne and received the Grand Honors of eleven.

By simple and impressive ceremony, the Standard of Grand Lodge and the Standard of the Duke of Kent was consecrated.

It was announced that the Grand Master "demanded admission." It was accorded him in due form. He was addressed by the King as follows:

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, it gives me great pleasure to come here today to install you, my own brother, as Grand Master of English Freemasonry.

As you know, except for one period of thirty years, a member of our House has occupied the Throne of Grand Master for over a century and a half. For the past sixty-five years this Throne has been filled first by our Grandfather, KING EDWARD VII, and then by our Great Uncle, the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, who is beloved by men and Masons throughout the world. During this period, English Freemasonry has prospered in a remarkable manner. It will be no easy task for any Mason to follow in their footsteps, but I have every confidence that you will succeed in the office to which you have been elected by your Brethren.

This great and representative gathering of recognized Freemasons, who have come from all quarters of the Globe to greet you on this occasion, will indicate to you the support you may expect in the future. You know that you have my good wishes, and as a Brother Mason, I shall always follow with great interest your Rulership of the Craft and the progress of our Order."

To this the Grand Master replied:

"My first thoughts are of gratitude to HIS MAJESTY THE KING for graciously performing the ceremony of my installation.

"His Majesty's words to me as his brother, when I entered this Hall, have touched me deeply. The King's participation in today's ceremony will not only be remembered by all present but will be recorded with pride in the annals of the Craft. On behalf of all our Brethren, I tender our humble thanks to His Majesty and assure him of our unswerving loyalty to His Person and His Throne."

These addresses together with the King's address to the Pro Grand Master and the Pro Grand Master's reply were printed in full in the London papers next day.

The installation ceremony as conducted by HIS MAJESTY THE KING was as well done as any Masonic ceremony I have seen. It was followed by a most gracious act on his part. Having placed the newly-installed Grand Master upon the throne, he stepped down upon the level with his Masonic Brethren and joined them in saluting his Masonic Superior with the Grand Honors of eleven.

One other thing that he did will always remain in my memory. Retiring from the Grand Lodge, he paused at the top of the stairway, half turned to look back over the audience, paused an instant as if to fasten the scene in his memory, then waved his hand in friendly, informal farewell.

The entire affair was ornamented with that dignity of simplicity which Pennsylvanians deem fitting in Masonry. No opportunity to enhance the dramatic effect of the historic event was missed, yet there was no over-emphasis or straining for effect.

Certain other matters will long remain in my memory. The evident loyalty to King, Country and Craft with which that vast assemblage was vibrant. The unanimity of the English people and their calm, cool, cheerful courage in the shadow of the certainty of war.

God grant that shadow may not fall upon our nation. Should it come, I can wish no better thing for us than that we, with equal loyalty may face it as unitedly and with like courage.

(From Report of Robert R. Lewis, Grand Master, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1939.)

AMERICAN FREEMASONRY

American Freemasonry, except in minor details, chiefly ritualistic, is uniform in its ideals and practices. Its history partakes of three phases—development and growth on the Atlantic seaboard, spread and growth into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and transmission across the plains to the Rockies and beyond after the Mexican war. The Grand Lodges of the first area, having their roots in the Colonial and the Revolutionary periods, maintain a traditional conservatism and dignity not encountered west of the Alleghanies except where increasing maturity and close association of officials with their eastern colleagues tend to develop aspects hitherto lacking. The national Masonic conferences held in Washington each February serve to break down provincialism in each of the areas, for it cannot be denied that the conservative eastern Freemason is oftentimes more provincial in his outlook than the so-called bucolic westerner. It is all a matter of background, training, experience, and vision.

As one glances in retrospection upon American Masonic history during the past few decades, he is impressed with the fact that even though we are divided into forty-nine jurisdictions, still there is a unity of Masonic purpose which transcends state boundaries. Our first serious attempts at national unity developed as early as 1822, (though sporadic efforts were made in the previous century), when a plan for a National Grand Lodge was proposed at Washington. A proposal for a Masonic Memorial to Washington was launched in 1825, but both the General Grand Lodge concept and the Memorial idea were swept away by the anti-Masonic furor of 1826-40. Freemasonry lifted its head in 1842 and 1843 in national conferences, out of which was born the

American ritual and a horde of "workings" which have now crystallized into jurisdictional monitors and manuals. Other conferences for national unity followed in 1855 and 1859, and it is believed by some Masonic students that plans formulated at that time might have succeeded had not the Civil War of 1861-65 interfered. Economic stress after the war—a "depression" such as we of the present generation are now experiencing—left an indelible impression upon American Freemasonry, and it was not until our national expansion of the Spanish-American War era that we entered a phase which is increasing in strength. A casual meeting of Grand Masters in Boston in 1908, consisting chiefly of New England and nearby Grand Masters who had been invited to the 175th anniversary of the founding of St. John's Lodge of Boston, inspired Grand Master George B. Orlady of Pennsylvania to call a national conference of Grand Masters in Philadelphia in 1909. Others followed in Baltimore, 1910; Indianapolis, 1913; St. Louis, 1914; New York City, May, 1918, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, November, 1918. Out of the last developed the present Masonic Service Association of the United States, formed in Cedar Rapids in 1919 through the initiative and leadership of M. W. George L. Schoonover of Iowa. It grew until it numbered thirty-eight member Jurisdictions, fell back after the World War to a smaller number, but is again on the highroad to permanence with a present enrollment of more than twenty-five under the capable direction of R. W. Carl H. Claudy, Executive Secretary. Its prompt and efficient service in times of large regional distress, such as floods and hurricanes, require no laudation from those familiar with the Association's work. The Association's contributions toward Masonic education are best shown in the monthly Short talk Bulletins, often the only educational feature provided to a Master of a Lodge to vary the routine.

The Masonic Service Association of the United States had its path partly cleared through another movement instituted by M. W. George L. Schoonover, namely, the National Masonic Research Society, founded in Anamosa, Iowa, in 1914, and which had more than twenty thousand members at its height. It brought to bear all the forces of Masonic scholarship in the United States, and strengthened the educational movements which had flourished sporadically in various Grand Lodges, depending upon the personality of its promoters and the support—or lack of it—on the part of erstwhile Grand Lodge leaders.

Another contributing feature to national unity is the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, for it has focussed the attention of the American Craft upon a national enterprise, one that is reminiscent of King Solomon uniting the Israelites and the Jews into a nation through the building of the Temple of Jerusalem. The work of the Association, hampered by conditions beyond its control, has nevertheless persisted, and while not completed as yet, it has taken on the aspects of a great cathedral, which like the cathedrals worked upon by generations of devoted Operative Masons, is something that cannot be finished by one generation of workers. Many who labored upon it dur-

ing the early years have laid down their tools and joined their ancient Brethren in work upon the Great Temple designed by the Grand Architect of the Universe.

Two other agencies exist which tend toward greater unity in American Freemasonry. The first has already been mentioned, namely, the annual conferences of Grand Masters held more or less regularly since 1909. Since 1927 the Proceedings of the Conferences have been published. The 1927 meeting, also held in Chicago, is covered in minutes available only in typewritten form. A perusal of the publications reveals a serious attempt toward understanding of common problems and an effort for agreement and unity on essentials. The weakness of the Conference lies in the constantly changing personnel, militating against an essential continuity if anything lasting is to be accomplished. This weakness can be overcome in part by Grand Lodges sending their Grand Wardens to the Conferences, so by the time line officers reach the Grand Mastership, they will have some realization of what the Conferences are about. Grand Lodges which have more than a one year term for their Grand Masters do not encounter this weakness, especially if Past Grand Masters attend also, which is usually the case.

The other effective organization for a national Masonic unity and community of method, if not effort, is the annual Conferences of Grand Secretaries. Their discussions reach tangible objectives because they deal with the practical matters encountered in the discharge of official duties and the relationships of one Grand Jurisdiction with another. The meetings are held to a small attendance because each Grand Secretary may invite only one guest, and guests—even though they may be Grand Masters—are not permitted to enter into the discussions unless specifically invited to do so. The Proceedings are published biennially.

Summing up, Freemasonry in the United States is carrying on its work in the individual Jurisdictions in keeping with its time honored principles. This is done without fanfare of trumpets or blatant publicity. In fact, Freemasonry works so quietly in each community that Masons themselves often ask, when hearing what more vociferous fraternities are engaged upon, "What is Freemasonry actually doing?" Because Freemasonry works quietly, the Massachusetts Craft do not hear about the local efforts of the Fraternity elsewhere, any more than Brethren in other parts of the United States know the heartwarming story of what Massachusetts Freemasonry did for its members and neighbors during the distress which followed hard upon the hurricane of September 21. These stories are not carried in the daily newspaper; but are learned only within the tiled recesses of the Lodges or in annual reports of the Service Department and the Grand Master.

Hence, as one looks over this great nation of ours, he finds the Craft at work. More than fifteen thousand Lodges are the ateliers where the Craftsmen are laboring, and from these centers emanates and radiates the silent, but ever potent spirit of Freemasonry. It finds ex-

pression according to the individual abilities of the workers and the discernment of their leaders, whether they be Masters of Lodges or Grand Masters of our influential Grand Lodges. The occasional attendant at Lodge, the casual observer on the side lines, does not realize what is going on; but to those who are immersed in the labors of the Fraternity there is no question as to its efficacy and its survival. Each Lodge and each Grand Lodge is contributing to the sum total of the work—charity, education and the practical application of Masonic tenets in everyday life. A review of Freemasonry in the United States for 1938 can touch only the national movements, and even in these only the work of the Grand Lodges has been touched upon. The activities of other Rites of Freemasonry, recognized as a legitimate part of our Masonic life, cannot be presented herein. For details of any nature one must consult the Proceedings of the various Grand Bodies.

(From the Highlights of Freemasonry for 1938, by Wor. J. Hugo Tatsch, Director of Education and Librarian Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Massachusetts.)

MASONRY: IN FLORIDA

We have good reason to be proud of Freemasonry's record in this Grand Jurisdiction. Appearing first at St. Augustine in 1768, its life was intermittent and uncertain with the coming and going of many Lodges, until the year 1825, when Jackson Lodge was organized at Tallahassee under authority of the Grand Lodge of Alabama. Since 1825 its life has been continuous; its growth healthy and influence steadily advancing.

The Grand Lodge of Florida was organized in 1830, at a time when political schemers and inherent enemies of the Institution were lashing the Morgan Episode into a white heat of anti-Masonic frenzy in a determined effort to destroy our citadel. So vicious was the attack that many Grand Lodges ceased to meet, while many more Lodges gave up their charters, and thousands of Masons renounced the Order. The cruel Seminole War was also at its height at this time, and ran its bloody course for many years afterwards, but the Masons of Florida were, nevertheless, true, firm, and steadfast. There were no desertions from their ranks, no Lodges gave up their charters under pressure, and the Grand Lodge of Florida met regularly in Annual Communication, not only through this trying period, but during the heart-breaking hardships of the War between the States and the Reconstruction Period that followed, and meets today in its one hundred tenth Annual Grand Communication without a break in its continuity. I am pleased to report that for the first time since the year 1927, this Grand Jurisdiction shows a gain in membership; slight, but nevertheless a gain.

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Your Grand Master is pleased to report that all the hangovers from previous administrations have been cleaned up. There is nothing ahead of us now but the green light.

(From Address of Grand Master George Fish, Preceedings of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1939.)

MASONRY IN HOLLAND

Freemasonry in Holland is very old, dating back to 1731, when Lord Lovell, Grand Master of England, deputed no less a person than Dr. John Theophilus Desaguliers, the third Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, as Master, with the Earl of Chesterfield, the then Ambassador to the Hague, and four other Englishmen and one Dutch Mason to form a Lodge and admit into the Fraternity, Francis, Duke of Lorraine, subsequently Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Co-Emperor of Austria and Emperor of Germany. Three years thereafter the first Dutch Lodge appears to have been formed, and Dutch Freemasonry has an unbroken historical record from then to the present time. The Grand Lodge of the Netherlands was formed in 1756, celebrated its Centenary of Constitution in 1856, and still continues an uninterrupted existence. Says Gould: "The Most striking feature in the history of Dutch Freemasonry is thus its stability and simplicity. * * * We find no rival Grand Lodges springing up, no conflicts of jurisdiction, very few Lodges dying out, but a gradual and steady increase of numbers and in 130 years only ten Grand Masters." The Netherlands Constitution is based on that of the Grand Lodge of England, as is Dutch Masonry itself.

An interesting side light on present day troubles of Freemasonry in Europe is furnished by an account of a suit brought against a traducer of the Craft in Holland, who published in his periodical an article which declared that Masons were responsible for degeneration of public morals by the introduction of erotic films, obscene literature, the nudist cult, and so on, ad nauseum. The suit was brought by R. W. Bro. A. F. L. Faubel, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, and was won by him on the grounds that such an attack on Freemasonry constituted a personal attack upon the character of each and every one of its members.

In view of the seniority of the Grand East of the Netherlands, if we wish to establish fraternal relations with that Grand Lodge, it will be necessary for us to initiate the proposals. With that in view, it is recommended by this Committee that the Grand Lodge of Colorado, through its duly authorized representatives, communicate with the Grand East of the Netherlands, F. & A. M., requesting recognition and exchange of Grand Representatives. The Grand Lodge in question is now recognized by 15 American Grand Lodges, and others are pending, in addition to quite general recognition by the English speaking and other foreign Grand Lodges.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, 1939.)

Freemasonry has been known in Holland since 1731. In that year the celebrated Dr. Desaguliers who acted as Master, together with other appointed brothers, held a special Lodge at the Hague, in order to confer the first two degrees on Francis, Duke of Lorraine of Tuscany, Co-Emperor of Austria and Emperor of Germany. The first authentic record of a Dutch Lodge according to Dr. Oliver is the meeting in September, 1734, of the Lodge "du Grand Maitre des Provinces reunis et du ressort de la generalite," with Count Vincent de la Chapelle as Master at the Hague. But in 1735 a magisterial order was promulgated forbidding Assemblies of the Craft. In 1740 this order was withdrawn. Lodges were chartered by both England and Scotland. In 1756 the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands was constituted. In 1757 this Mother Grand Lodge and the Royal Lodge at the Hague amalgamated. In June 1759 the third Grand Master Baron von Boetzelaar was elected and held that distinguished office for 39 years. In 1770 a proposition offered by the Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of England whereby no Lodges for either Grand Body would be chartered in the territories of the two Jurisdictions Lodges which was agreed to (yet today we find in South Africa there are five Jurisdictions meeting in peace and harmony, including Holland and England.) However until 1813 five lodges under the English jurisdiction retained their independence, preferring to be under the English charters. In 1780 a National Chapter of Holland was constituted. We find in 1801 even Ladies Lodges were working, but they were prohibited in 1810. We find a dispute arose in 1810 also when Holland became an integral part of the French empire, between the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Holland, as the Orient always maintained that only one supreme Masonic body could exist in each state. In 1813 the Grand Orient ordered the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands to dissolve. It was flatly refused. In 1814 Holland re-acquired independence and the French Lodges gradually disappeared. In 1817 the Grand Lodge of Belgium was formed as a separate entity, separating itself from the mother Grand Lodge of Holland, although Belgium did not obtain its independence until 1830. The most striking feature in the history of Dutch Freemasonry is its stability and simplicity. For a long time it was altogether free from the domination of the so-called high or higher degrees—English Masonry has ever been considered the essence of the organization, for the first 130 years of its existence it had only ten Grand Masters. It has Lodges in the East Indies (Batavia) Surinam, Curacao, and South Africa. In 1887 there were said to be 4,000 members—today it is about 8,000, with 151 Lodges. M.'W.'.Bro. H. van Tongeren is the Grand Master and R.'.W.'. A. F. L. Faubel, Grand Secretary.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Relations, York Grand Lodge of Mexico, 1939.)

MASONRY IN JAVA

We are interested to note in the 1939 report of W. Bro. Rudolph Latzko, Correspondent of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, that Masonry on the island of Java is more than 100 years old. He states that there are about 25 Lodges spread all over the Archipelago from Sumatra to Celebes, most of which owe obedience to the Netherlands' Constitution.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, 1939.)

GRAND LODGE OF TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence has had under consideration a request for the granting of fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Tamaulipas, Mexico, with 25 constituent lodges in that State aggregating 1,000 members.

In order that the situation in Mexico may be clearly understood, it is necessary to point out that the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, with which we established fraternal relations in 1930, has fourteen constituent lodges, consisting of English-speaking Freemasons and practicing York or American Rite Masonry.

Two of these lodges are located in the City of Mexico (Federal District), and one each in twelve of the twenty-eight States in the Republic of Mexico, one of them having been established in the State of Tamaulipas in the year 1897.

The York Grand Lodge dates its existence, under that name, back to 1910, when a split occurred in the Grand Lodge Valle of Mexico, and through it traces its origin as a Grand Lodge of the Republic of Mexico to the year 1860. Its oldest constituent lodge dates back to 1882, and only four of them have been constituted since 1910.

It is fraternally recognized by virtually all of the English-speaking Grand Lodges in the world.

It does not claim exclusive territorial jurisdiction over any of the States in Mexico, but it does claim jurisdiction at large over its constituent lodges wherever located in Mexico.

In 1934 the seventeen Mexican Grand Lodges, working the Scottish Rite ritual in the Spanish language, formed a "Confederation of Grand Lodges in the Republic of Mexico," recognizing the territorial jurisdiction of each Grand Lodge in the State occupied by it, entirely ignoring the existence and repudiating the regularity and legality of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico.

This refusal to agree on concurrent territorial jurisdiction with the York Grand Lodge, without encroaching upon each other's legitimate material for membership, is at present the chief barrier to their recognition, and it seems to us that some such mutual agreement, as has been done in other generally recognized Grand Jurisdictions, would be the simplest and most effective solution of this difficulty.

Ten of the Grand Lodges in the United States have ignored that barrier and entered into fraternal relationship with one or more of the Mexican Grand Lodges, still maintaining their relations with the York Grand Lodge.

We are conservative enough to look upon this as a violation of the requirement that such dual recognition can only be granted when there is a mutual agreement to joint occupation between the Masonic Bodies involved.

The other alternative is to do as the Grand Lodge of Texas saw fit to do, by withdrawing recognition from the York Grand Lodge.

Your Committee is not prepared, however, to recommend such drastic action, in thus abandoning the brethren of your own nationality and Masonic Rite, when seeking to maintain their rights of many years standing, particularly in these times of adversity and discouragement.

They need all the encouragement and support we can give them rather than casting them adrift as irregular and clandestine Masons.

Therefore, your Committee recommends that action on the petition of the Grand Lodge of Tamaulipas, Mexico, be postponed without prejudice for further consideration.

David McGregor,
Fred W. DeCamp,
F. Walter Mueller,
Committee.

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1939.)

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

A special communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Hampshire was held on Friday, July 7, A. L. 5939, A. D. 1939, at the Earl of Halifax Tavern, Portsmouth, where the Grand Lodge was organized on July 8, 1789.

"The Pitt Tavern, corner of Court and Atkinson Streets, was originally called the 'Earl of Halifax Tavern,' and during the early part of the Revolution was a meeting place for the Tories. When the Patriots attacked it in 1777, the penitent host immediately changed its name to the William Pitt Tavern, in Honor of the great friend of the Colonies. At one time this building was the meeting place of the Portsmouth Masons. Builders have since discovered that the walls and floor of their assembly room were filled with straw, either to keep out the cold or keep in the sounds. Among those entertained at this Tavern were John Hancock, Elbridge Gerry, General Knox, Lafayette, the three sons of the Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe and his two brothers, and in 1789 George Washington." (New Hampshire Guide, 1938.)

For this occasion, a room had been refinished and refurnished in the historic Tavern, as nearly as possible duplicating an ancient Lodge room of one hundred and fifty years ago.

Among the furnishings of the room were an excellent picture of our first Grand Master, Major General John Sullivan, and the Flag of the original thirteen states.

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CHURCH SERVICE

Divine worship was held in Saint John's Episcopal Church, Friday evening, July 7, 1939, at eight o'clock.

* * * *

The order of service follows.

ORGAN PRELUDE

Finlandia (Tone Poem).....Jan Sibelius
The Swan.....Saint Saen
ToccataMathews

PROCESSIONAL, The Son of God Goes Forth to War

.....R. Heber

GREETING, Rev. Maxwell Ganter, Rector of St. John's Church

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.....SHUEY

THE LESSON

PSALM, Behold How Good and How Pleasant it is for
Brethren to Dwell Together in Unity.

VESTED CHOIR

APOSTLE'S CREED

RESPONSES

LORD'S PRAYER

SPECIAL MASONIC PRAYERS (1790.)

ANNIVERSARY HYMN, O God, Our Help in Ages Past..

.....I. Watts

SERMON.....Rev. Howard D. Perkins, Portland, Maine

OFFERTORY, Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring.....Bach

CLOSING PRAYERS

BLESSING

NATIONAL ANTHEM

RECESSIONAL

The Church's One Foundation.....S. Stone

POSTLUDE

Rapsody sur le airs de catalans.....Gigout

* * * * *

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SERMON

By Rev. and Brother Howard D. Perkins

THE POWER OF GOD IN HUMAN LIFE

"The League of Nations, which once was the hope of the world, now stands utterly hopeless today, an empty house which was intended to bring peace into the world.* * * *The time has come for the Church, the nation and all God minded men and women to arouse themselves from the self-complacency and the self-satisfaction that has characterized so many years of our recent history.* * * *A period of one hundred and fifty years so co-extensive with the adoption of the Constitution of the United States is of tremendous significance. Any organization which has endured for that length of time and has survived amidst storms and tumults, stress and strain, successes and failures, and which still continues strong and vigorous and serving the world today in such power, must have and does have within itself an eternal principle of survival and renewal* * * *Upon us and upon all Freemasons rests today the responsibility in doing our part in spreading the power of God.* * * *Let us not mistake the fact that the warfare is already on between the forces of Paganism and the forces and power of God. Let no man or Mason forget that fact for a moment.* * * *Human diplomacy, human statesmanship, human treaties, pacts and agreements have failed. Only God himself, with our co-operation, can make our boasted civilization.* * * *It is either the power of God or the power of Pagan forces, call them Fascism, Communism, Nazism or what you will."

THE RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY M.'W.'.

ARTHUR D. PRINCE, P.'G.'M.' of Massachusetts representing the M.'W.' Grand Master, Brother Joseph Earl Perry:

* * * *

It has come to pass in times gone by that some efforts were necessary to acquaint the public with the purposes and objects of Freemasonry.

In the early part of the last century, when the Masonic organization was found with its back to the wall, about 1,500 Masons of Massachusetts issued a proclamation to the public, declaring the principles of the Craft, with the result that the anti-Masonic period came to rather an abrupt end. Later one of the great National Masonic organizations felt that its purposes were being misunderstood and a proclamation was issued restating the Masonic platform. These efforts locked the stable door after the horse was stolen.

In this present day when Freemasonry is violently attacked in other parts of the world, when its property is seized and its members imprisoned and sometimes shot, it has been thought wise to act in advance to acquaint the public with the true facts about Freemasonry. Even the Grand Lodge of England has found it expedient to declare it-

self to the public. Several Grand Lodges in America have adopted similar "Declaration of Masonic Principles." Although I am not one to see ghosts in the shadows, it may be well to take time by the forelock; to scotch the snake before he strikes.

There is no doubt that there are elements in this country which would delight in the destruction of Freemasonry. This is no new thing as we have had them with us for years. While in the present we do not fear these elements, yet with the happenings in Europe constantly before us, it may be well to fortify ourselves in advance. What I fear most is the well-intentioned, but restless Brother within our ranks who sees in Freemasonry a well oiled piece of propaganda machinery for the furtherance of his pet particular ism. It may be highly purposeful or theory of politics or economics, but it is not Masonry and by just so much as we yield to these influences, by just so much is our position in the world weakened.

Our object, as I conceive it may be summed up in few words. Our belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man and our objective to build high character in the hearts and minds of men. Trite words you may say, but upon this basis may be built a Temple in which all may worship and from which may issue peace and good will to men.

A Masonic Lodge is a cross section of the community in which it exists; we must therefore maintain our altars pure and undefiled by contentious theories or beliefs relating to extraneous matters. As an eminent craftsman expressed it concisely, "we are concerned with principles, not programs." We must keep our Lodges so that men of all degree and varying political and religious beliefs may gather in harmony and friendship around a common altar of fundamental principles upon which may be built the programs on which the individual may build his moral and civic conduct in the life of his community. God helping us, let us keep one blessed spot where all decent men may gather upon a simple and broad platform upon which all may stand and agree. We shall then discover that which to me is the most priceless jewel of Masonry. The disinterested friendship of one's fellow man.

Formerly great industrial plants cast aside the by-products of manufacture, but science has changed that and some of the most profitable products come from what was formerly thrown into the rubbish heap. "The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner."

So it may be found that among the by-products of Freemasonry is friendship which to some is its most valuable jewel. And so it is, for without it we would not build and maintain our splendid Temples, our Masonic Homes and Hospitals or devote the immense sums of money to charitable Masonic purposes. And to the individual who cherishes that jewel of friendship it will be that steady hand which will help him over the rough pathways and go with him as he travels to the Western horizon.

As expressive of that fellowship I quote a verse by our distinguished Brother and author, RUDYARD KIPLING:

“Once in so often, King Solomon said,
Watching his quarrymen drill the stone,
We will club our garlie and wine and bread
And banquet together beneath my throne
And all the Brethren shall come to that mess
As fellow craftsmen, no more and no less.

Send a swift shallop to Hiram of Tyre
Felling and floating our beautiful trees
Say that the brethren and I desire
Talk with our brethren who use the seas
And we will be happy to meet them at mess
As fellow craftsmen, no more and no less.

Carry this message of Hiram Abiff
Excellent master of forge and mine
I and the brethren would like it if
He and the brethren will come to dine,
(Garments from Bozrah or morning dress)
As fellow craftsmen, no more and no less.

God gave the hyssop and cedar their place
Also the bramble the fig and the thorn
But that is no reason to black a man's face
Because he is not what he hasn't been born
And as touching the Temple I hold and profess
We are fellow craftsmen, no more and no less.

So it was ordered and so it was done
And the hewers of wood and the Masons of Mark
With the foc'stle crew of the Sidon run
And the Navy Lords of the Royal Ark,
Came and sat down and made merry at mess
As fellow craftsmen, no more and no less.

The quarries are hotter than Hiram's forge
No one is safe from the dog whip's reach.
Its mostly snowing up Lebanon gorge
And its always blowing off Joppa beach,
But once in so often the messenger brings
Solomon's mandate forget these things
Brother to beggars fellow to Kings,
Companion to Princes forget these things.
Fellow craftsmen forget these things.”

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were carved out of the great Northwest Territories and given constitutions similar to those of the other provinces. The people were enthusiastic over the new status and looked forward to a period of growth and development. The Masons of both new provinces looked to the future with confidence and very naturally cherished the ambition of having Grand Lodges of their own. In 1905 the Grand Lodge of Alberta was organized and in the month of August, 1906, the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan was formed, both with the full consent and approval of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. The Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan commenced its history with 29 lodges and 900 members. The membership of these early lodges consisted of pioneer settlers, fur traders, members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, employees of the Hudson's Bay Company and men from all walks of life in the small towns and villages—all pioneers whose ideals exerted a splendid influence on the early history of the Province.

The confidence in the future, which characterized our early brethren has been well justified for we can now boast of 200 lodges and 13,000 members. With this substantial growth the virtue of charity has not been forgotten for there is a Benevolent Fund of \$350,000 from which there has been expended over a period of years a sum of approximately \$200,000. The road has not always been smooth. For ten years sections of our Province have suffered from drouth, resulting in poverty and distress among many of the people. Many of the lodges have had difficulty in carrying on, yet, such has been the loyalty of the membership, that no lodge has ceased to function by reason of financial trouble. Briefly this is the history of Masonry in Saskatchewan. It is a story of courage and of faith in the institution. With improved conditions we believe that rapid progress will again be made and we hope by emulating the mother Grand Lodges of the world to preserve the best traditions of the ancient Fraternity.

Masonry on this continent has experienced a somewhat serious condition during recent years. In ten years the jurisdictions in the United States have lost 20% of their memberships. In Canada the loss has not been so great, but has been approximately 15%. While we have suffered losses here the jurisdictions in the British Isles continue to increase in number and influence. The Grand Jurisdiction of New York formerly led the world in numbers, but now the United Grand Lodge of England exceeds New York by approximately 100,000 members.

One may well inquire as to the reason why Masonry on this continent is suffering losses while in the British Isles it continues to flourish. There can be no doubt that economic conditions here have been a contributing cause. But Masonic writers assign other reasons. In the British Isles Masonry is considered a bulwark of Empire and this draws men to it and continues to hold their allegiance. The charities in

the Mother jurisdictions are outstanding. In England the three Royal institutions, the one for boys, the one for girls, and the one for the aged and infirm, and the Royal Masonic Hospital are held in high public esteem. There is, however, another reason for the strength of Masonry in the Old Land and that is the dignity with which the ceremonies are conducted. In 1924 I had the privilege of being present on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of York as Provincial Grand Master, the ceremony being performed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. The proceedings were of the most dignified character and I left the assembly feeling that I had learned at least one reason why Masonry is so respected and has such a hold on its members in the Mother jurisdiction of the world. I express the hope that as the years pass our ceremonies in this jurisdiction will be conducted with the same dignity and impressiveness.

The Grand Lodges represented by our guests of today have carried Masonry over the habitable surface of the globe. Wherever Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotsmen settled in outlying parts of the Empire or in foreign lands there Masonry spread. It was only a few years after the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1717, when it came to America. In 1733 Henry Price, a merchant of Boston, and the founder of the Fraternity on this continent, when in London, received a commission as Provincial Grand Master of New England from Anthony Browne, Lord Viscount Montague, the then Grand Master of England. On his return to Boston in July, 1733, he met the brethren there, formed the Provincial Grand Lodge and constituted a lodge. By the year 1755 forty lodges had been formed throughout the New England States and one at Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, the first lodge in Canada. Recently the 200th Anniversary of Masonry in our own country has been celebrated in the Province of Nova Scotia. The deputations of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland present with us today were guests of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia for the anniversary as well as Grand Masters from several of the jurisdictions in the United States. This was not the first anniversary of the kind in recent years. In 1933, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts celebrated its 200th anniversary and guests were present from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland including the Deputy Grand Master of England, R. W. Bro. Sir Francis Davies and the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, R. W. Bro. Winning, whom we are happy to welcome on this occasion. In 1937, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina celebrated its 200th Anniversary and again deputations from the Grand Lodges of the British Isles were present. In November, 1936, the Grand Lodge of Scotland celebrated its Bi-Centennial at which the Duke of York was installed as Grand Master Mason and the majority of the recognized jurisdictions of the world were represented including many of the Grand Lodges of the United States.

The intimate association of one jurisdiction with another is very important and the visitation is more significant when of an international character. The exchange of visits between the British Isles and the jurisdictions of the United States must tend to cement the friendly relations between these two great democracies and must have a profound influence upon the peace of the world.

Today we are reminded of the Universality of Freemasonry and of the words of the Ancient Charge: "Masonry is the Centre of Union among good men and true and the happy means of conciliating friendship among those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance." Masons believe in the Brotherhood of Man. Love and friendship, as the basis of international relations have never yet been tried. Power, might, and authority have been tried and have failed. In a chaotic world our Fraternity persists in cultivating the ideal of union among good men and true and in reaching forward to that happy day when truth, liberty, and justice will rule the world.

(From Address of M. W. Bro. W. M. Martin, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1939.)

FREEMASONRY IN SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND NORWAY

By M. W. Melvin Maynard Johnson

Until recent years, our knowledge of Freemasonry in the Scandinavian countries was restricted to such sparse accounts as could be found in English publications, as very few Americans were able to read the scholarly histories and sketches available in Continental European languages. Sweden had given the true story in *Meddelanden fran Svenska Stora Landtlogens arkiv och bibliotek* ("Information from the Archives and Library of the Grand Lodge of Sweden"), of which Part I, covering the years 1735 to 1774, was published in 1892, and Part II, covering 1775 to 1800, in 1898. Yet as late as 1919, Gould's pronouncement that Swedish Freemasonry was only a "soi-disant connection of the great Masonic families" was accepted by those unfamiliar with the actual facts available in Swedish and German. Fortunately, independent research and personal investigations have enabled American Masonic leaders to ascertain the real story, so that the Freemasonry of Sweden, and of the sister Jurisdictions of Denmark and Norway, has come into its own. The truth is that its origins date to the early decades of the eighteenth century, making most of our American Grand Lodges infants in swaddling clothes as compared to the venerable Fraternity in the Scandinavian countries.

It will be noted that the Grand Lodges of these countries have been called the "VII, VIII and X Provinces," and the Grand Masters have been called by various titles. This has led to misunderstanding and misrepresentation. It has given color to the utterly false charge that Freemasonry was an "international" organization in the sense that the government of the Fraternity was like that of the Roman Catholic

Church, with one supreme head controlling the Freemasonry of all the world. The fact is that there never has been and is not now any such unity in either executive, legislative, or judicial Masonic authority. Each Grand Body in Scandinavia, as in all the rest of the world, is supreme and independent. In the United States, for instance, there are forty-nine Grand Lodges, none of which has any authority over any other. The unity of Freemasonry is solely a unity of purpose, and that purpose is an attempt by exhortation, by symbolism, and by allegory to propagate the worship of God and the Brotherhood of man.

FREEMASONRY IN SWEDEN

The progenitor of the Craft in Sweden was Count Axel Ericson Wrede-Sparre (1708-1772), who was made a Mason in 1731 and raised in Paris in 1733. He established the first Lodge in Stockholm at least as early as 1735, for in that year the first candidates are recorded. Further Masonic developments followed, chiefly in the high grades. Through a deputation for Baron Carl Frederick Scheffer, issued in 1737, by Charles Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, Grand Master of the Ancient and Illustrious Society of Freemasons in the Kingdom of France, additional Lodges were formed under the aegis of the Grand Lodge of France, with the premise that they were to remain under French authority until a sufficient number had been erected to form a Grand Lodge of their own. As early as 1753, Carl Frederick Scheffer had been named "National Grand Master of all Lodges in the Kingdom," but it was not until 1760-61 that the National Grand Lodge of Sweden was formally constituted. In the meantime, an English Lodge had been established as well as two others, all at Stockholm, but the first lasted only a year.

In 1752, the influential Lodge of St. Jean Auxiliare was formed under French auspices. It worked only the Craft degrees, but it had the power to form other Lodges, being truly the "Mother Lodge of Sweden." It was successful in opposing clandestine Masonry, using the policy of making friends of opponents, and conducting the affairs of Swedish Freemasonry in the capacity of a Grand Lodge until that body was actually formed. Seven Lodges participated in this action, and the Grand Lodge at first controlled only the Craft degrees. It was recognized by the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) in 1770, and again in 1799. These fraternal relations still exist.

The high grades with their numerous bodies and degrees were strong on the Continent, and soon made themselves felt in Sweden. One Karl Frederick Eckleff was active in the propagation of the high grades in Sweden between 1756 and 1759, in which latter year some "Secret Constitutions" were adopted. In 1766 Eckleff sold to Berlin Masons such rights and rituals as he held. However, he finally relinquished all rights to the Duke of Sudermania in 1774, and the Duke,

by virtue of having acquired control of the Symbolic degrees through resignation of County Scheffer, thus became the head of all forms of Freemasonry then working in Sweden.

While affairs in Sweden were thus under strong control, Masonic activities on the Continent were in a more or less hectic state. The Rite of Strict Observance, a Templar organization and strictly Christian throughout, had been propagated in Germany. It was one of the rites which crystallized after 1750 out of the numerous stray degrees which were floating about Europe. Johann August von Starck, who had developed a rite of seven grades of clerical Knights Templars, made membership in the Roman Catholic Church a requirement for the higher degrees. Another Masonic promoter of the period, Johann Wilhelm von Zinnendorf, who had entered the Rite of Strict Observance a short time before, wrested control from Starck, and then promoted the Swedish Rite on the Continent, he having irregularly obtained the rituals from Stockholm.

In spite of the turbulence on the Continent, Freemasonry in Sweden was in strong hands and operating in calm waters. Upon Von Hund's death in 1776, the German bodies cast about for new leadership and, in 1778, Carl, Duke of Sudermania, became the Supreme Commander of the VII Province, which embraced Lower Germany, Denmark, and Courland, but not Sweden. Inasmuch as the Duke of Sudermania was the head of Swedish Freemasonry, this extension of Masonic activity as the head of another system brought the Freemasonry of the respective areas into closer relationships, and the influence of the high grades—chiefly those of Templar and Rosicrucian attributes—became noticeable in Sweden. King Gustav III of Sweden became interested in the Fraternity in 1780, and through his instigation the IX Province of the Rite of Strict Observance was erected in Sweden. The Duke of Sudermania was named as Supreme Commander of the Rite in 1780 and finally established the Swedish Rite in its present form in 1800-02.

The Duke's rule over the German system was beset with difficulties, and caused him to pay more attention to the simpler form of English Freemasonry. He ordered all rituals returned in 1777, and during 1778-80 he personally rewrote and revised them, drawing from many sources. In 1803 secret societies were banned by order of the King, but Freemasonry was excepted. The Duke of Sudermania ascended the throne in 1809 as King Charles XIII, being then Supreme Commander, and in 1811 he instituted the Civil Order of Charles XIII, of a highly restricted membership. This is also the final degree of Swedish Masonry. The oldest rituals, however, are those of 1800, and these venerable documents, in the handwriting of the Duke of Sudermania, were personally inspected by official American delegates when they visited the Grand Lodge of Sweden in 1936 and 1937.

Beginning with King Adolf Frederick in 1753, each King of Sweden has been either "Protector" or Grand Master of the Craft. King

Charles XV was Supreme Comander, and his brother, Oscar Frederick, Grand Master, when the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, was made a Mason in Stockholm in 1868. He became Grand Master of Masons in England in 1875, holding that office while he was Prince of Wales, but retiring from the Grand Mastership to become Grand Patron upon his ascending to the Throne in 1901.

The firm Swedish reorganization of the various rites prevalent in Europe during the eighteenth century placed the Freemasonry in Sweden on a sound and consistent basis in 1800, from which it has never swerved. Its story since that date is one of harmony and steady progress. Freemasonry has the support and patronage of the better classes of Swedish people, and is on an exceedingly high plane in every way. (For the relative rank of the Swedish degrees with our own, see text at the conclusion of this article.)

FREEMASONRY IN DENMARK

Masonic affairs in Denmark during the 1740's were rather uncertain and complicated. The oldest Craft organization was the Lodge of St. Martin of 1743, which apparently conducted its affairs in an able manner. It had not, however, been warranted by any Grand Lodge and, recognizing its situation, it applied to the Grand Lodge of England for recognition and was granted a charter through Count Danneskjold-Laurvig, Provincial Grand Master in Copenhagen, the letter of authority from the Grand Lodge at London to the Provincial Grand Master being dated October 9, 1749.

A second Lodge was established in 1744, designed "Zorobabel." Requests for a charter addressed to the Grand Lodge of England in London and to the Provincial Grand Lodge at Hamburg at first were unproductive of replies, but a repeated request to London brought a favorable response from Lord Cranstoun, Grand Master, who granted a charter October 25, 1745. This Lodge is still in existence, and in a flourishing state.

The existence of two Lodges under British warrants brought about the erection of a Provincial Grand Lodge of Norway and Denmark in 1749, with the Danish Admiral, County Christian Konrad Danneskjold-Laurvig, as its head.

A third Lodge entered the picture in 1753, when the Lodge of the Three Flaming Hearts was established at Copenhagen by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes of Berlin. It was not recognized by the other two, it being asserted that Berlin had no authority to form a Lodge in Copenhagen. A fourth Lodge followed in 1763, the "Phoenix," it being the third under the English Provincial Grand Lodge, holding a warrant from County Danneskjold. The Lodge of the Three Flaming Hearts united with the Phoenix, and in 1765 the three existing Lodges—St. Martin, Zorobabel, and Phoenix—adopted the rituals of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes at Berlin. The reason for this action is not

definitely known as the reports on the subject vary, though it may be surmised that the prevalent use of the German language in the Lodges, and the fact that most of the members were government officials of German birth or extraction, had weighty effect. In the course of time, however, the Danes exerted their influence, and in 1778 the German element formed a new Lodge, called Frederick to the Crowned Hope. The older Lodge Zorobabel, now overwhelmingly Danish, took the new name of "Zorobabel and Frederick to the Crowned Hope," working in the Danish Language.

The German influence at work from 1765 to 1778 was that of the Rite of Strict Observance, which had its seat of authority transferred to Sweden in 1778 when Carl, Duke of Sudermania, became Grand Master of the VII Province, which embraced Lower Germany, Denmark and Courland, as shown under Sweden, supra. In 1780, newspaper accounts carried the story that Lodges in Denmark and Holstein were subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Sweden, whereupon King Christian VII directed notice to be sent that Lodges in Denmark did not recognize a foreign prince as Grand Master, and that after the passing of Ferdinand of Brunswick, the General Grand Master of the Rite of Strict Observance, no foreigner could rule the Danish Craft except with the consent of the King. After the Masonic Congress of Wilhelmsbad, held in 1782, when the Rectified Rite was developed, the Landgrave of Hesse was inducted and in 1786 he became Provincial Grand Master of Denmark, though Ferdinand of Brunswick was recognized as General Grand Master until his death in 1792, when King Christian VII, through official decree, named the Landgrave of Hesse as General Grand Master.

Other Lodges were formed in succeeding years, and in 1819 some additional high degrees were introduced. In 1836, upon the death of the Landgrave of Hesse, the Crown Prince (later Christian VIII) was named General Grand Master, an office which he held until his death. He was succeeded by his son, who ascended the throne as Frederick VII and who became a zealous Mason. By the erection of the Lodge Cosmos in Helsingor in 1851, which requested the privilege of working the Swedish Rite, King Frederick VII had his attention called to that system, and because of his close friendship with the Swedish Crown Prince, later King Charles XV, he was admitted to the Swedish Rite himself during the summer of 1852. By official Masonic decree of January 6, 1855, the Swedish Rite was firmly established in Denmark, and Lodges working the Rite exclusively were soon in evidence. In 1858 the VIII Province was erected, and the National Grand Lodge of Denmark founded (Danske Store Londslog.) Under King Frederick VII, Freemasonry in Denmark made sturdy advance. It has thus continued to the present day, the Grand Master now being King Christian X, an ardent Freemason who has always had the welfare of the Fraternity at heart.

FREEMASONRY IN NORWAY

The oldest Lodge in Norway, St. Olaf to the White Leopard, is believed to have existed as early as 1740, though its own historian, K. L. T. Bugge, conservatively dates it as 1749, the year when the Provincial Grand Lodge of Denmark and Norway was formed. Bro. Bugge grants priority to northern Lodges in Stockholm (1735) and Copenhagen (1744.) Various other Lodges followed in the course of succeeding decades, but became dormant in time.

Norway and Sweden united under a common ruler in 1814. In 1810 the Lodge St. Olaf in Christiania, which had suspended labors in 1792, resumed its activity, and in 1819 placed itself under the National Grand Lodge of Sweden. This brought about an infusion of the Swedish Rite and other bodies were established. A Provincial Grand Lodge of Sweden was erected in 1870, developed from a Stuarts Lodge (7th to 9th degree) founded in 1857. Lodges were formed in Bergen in 1875, in Drammen in 1877, and in Drontheim in 1881.

In 1891, the Provincial Grand Lodge was transformed into an independent and sovereign Grand Lodge—the National Grand Lodge of Norway (Norske Store Landsloge.) This was formerly known as the Xth Masonic Province but, being unhistoric and misleading, the designation was discontinued in 1937, and since then the official name in English is "The Grand Lodge of Norway," and that of its presiding officer "Grand Master."

UNRECOGNIZED GRAND LODGES IN DENMARK AND NORWAY

In very recent years, attempts have been made to establish other forms of Freemasonry in Denmark, through France. Because of cleverly phrased letters written by leaders, some American Grand Lodges have been deceived into thinking they were dealing with the older and regular body. Care must be taken to correspond only with the officials whose names are given hereinafter.

Norway has a Grand Lodge, known as Polarstjernen, which derived its origin from regular German Lodges in the German Grand Lodge "zur Sonne" at Bayreuth (founded 1740,) but defunct since Hitler suppressed Freemasonry in all of Germany. For a time intervisitation was permitted, but according to latest advices from the Grand Lodge of Norway, the several Lodges of the Grand Lodge Polarstjernen are not recognized.

COMPARISON OF THE SWEDISH SYSTEM WITH THAT
OF THE UNITED STATES

In civil affairs, each country sets up its own system to suit itself. The United States cannot insist that the government of a monarch shall change to that of a republic before it will recognize a foreign kingdom, and vice versa. Just so, the Freemasonry of each country has a right to set up its own form of government. The Swedish system of eleven

degrees is just as legal and just as Masonic as our Scottish and York Rite system. Indeed, the Swedish system is older than ours. Just as the same temperature is measured on one side of a thermometer in Centigrade degrees and on the other in Fahrenheit degrees, which differ numerically from each other, so also it is not the numbers, but the content which determines the genuineness of Freemasonry. The comparative value of the Swedish system and of the Symbolic degrees and also of the Scottish Rite has been determined as follows:

The first three Degrees of the Swedish system are on a parity with the same three Degrees of our system, viz., the symbolic or blue degrees. (They are worked in Scandinavia in Lodges dedicated to the Holy Saints John.) The Fourth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 14th degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The Sixth Degree of the Swedish System corresponds to the 16th Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. (The 4th degree, 5th degree and 6th degree are worked there in St. Andrews Lodges.)

The Eighth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 18th degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The Ninth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 32nd degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The Tenth Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 33rd degree, Honorary, of the Ancient accepted Scottish Rite; it is purely an honorary degree.

The Eleventh and last Degree of the Swedish system corresponds to the 33rd degree, Active, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; it is there an official degree although the corresponding ceremony with us is not a degree, but merely an installation and investiture.

Our Brethren should bear in mind that in the Scandinavian countries visitors who do not belong to the Swedish system are not admitted beyond the work of the three symbolic or blue degrees. In Sweden, no visitor is admitted even to the symbolic degrees unless he professes the Christian religion. The Grand Lodges in these countries are supreme and have the right to impose any conditions with regard to visitation which they see fit. Consequently, Brethren, who are traveling in Scandinavia, should not apply to visit Masonic bodies working in the degrees from the Fourth to Eleventh, inclusive.

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1938)

A MASONIC MANIFESTO

During the past year my advice has been sought, on various occasions, as to the advisability of members of the Fraternity circulating a petition among the membership of some particular Lodge, condemning certain events which have been transpiring in certain quarters of our troubled world. I have replied that it would not be advisable for a Lodge to circulate such a petition, but that each Mason individually could exercise his prerogatives of free thought and action, but never as a Mason.

Joseph Earl Perry, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, has mailed to me a copy of the manifesto, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on December 14, 1938, which I feel covers the subject that has been in the minds of members of some of our constituent Lodges. For the consideration of this Grand Lodge I submit that manifesto without changes as to the name of the State:

"Down through the centuries there have occurred in various parts of the world events which have shocked the conscience of mankind, but we as Masons have refrained from protest or condemnation. There have been such events in recent years. Lest our silence be taken as evidence of indifference to, or condonation of, such events, and in response to inquiry, let it be known that Freemasonry in Massachusetts still scrupulously refrains from participation in or official comment on all matters which do not concern it.

"Consistently throughout the years of Freemasonry in Massachusetts, its members have exercised their prerogatives of free thought and action in all matters, religious or civil, but solely as individuals and never as Masons. No member or officer has the right to speak or act in the name or behalf of Freemasonry except as to matters exclusively Masonic. Even the mere discussion of controversial matters is barred from Masonic gatherings.

"Individuals may differ in their interpretations of causes and events and in their beliefs and loyalties, but within the realm of their Masonic life their differences must be forgotten and only their unity as Brothers remembered.

"Freemasonry purposely has neither the facilities nor the desire to ascertain or proclaim the views of its members on economic, political, religious or other non-Masonic issues. An attempt to align the Craft on any such issue could but bring disaster to Freemasonry and would be contrary to one of its most fundamental tenets."

(From Address of M. W. Grand Master William H. Hirsch,
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South Dakota, 1939.)

MEMBERSHIP

The situation as to our membership is not nearly as hopeless or discouraging as we have been led to believe. The Masonic Service Association of the United States has recently issued a pamphlet in the shape of a digest showing that in the United States as a whole and in thirty-six of the Forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions the membership is greater than the normal expectancy of Masonic population and this is true in spite of the fact that every Grand Lodge has lost heavily in membership since about 1929. Minnesota, for instance, according to normal expectancy should only have a membership of about 45,000, while we actually have a membership of nearly 50,000, so that our membership at present is about 10% more than our ordinary and normal expectancy and this in spite of the fact that we have lost more than 10,000 members since 1929. The situation is therefore nothing to worry about particularly in view of the fact that for several years our net losses have been constantly decreasing.

(From Address of Grand Master Ralph W. Stanford, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1939.)

EMERITUS MEMBERSHIP

**No member shall be placed on the Emeritus List except by action of the Lodge and approval by the Grand Master after such action, submitting to the Grand Master the facts and reasons for placing the member on the Emeritus List.

The Emeritus Membership question has been handled in many instances in a very loose manner, there being unquestionably large numbers on the various Emeritus lists that should not be there. Most Worshipful Brother Chapman touched upon the Emeritus Members question in his address last year, but merely called attention to the number of members on the Emeritus List.

The total non-paying members on the roll of the Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction at this time is 1,547 or 8% of their membership. I feel quite sure that if each and every one of these cases were fully and thoroughly investigated it would be found that a large per cent of them, very probably more than 50% are more able to pay dues than some of those who do pay.

I have definite and authoritative information that there are instances where members were put on the Emeritus List because it was hard to collect dues from them, and who were amply able to pay.

(From Address of Grand Master George Fish, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1939.)

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Some Lodges are jeopardizing their very existence by granting Life Memberships on a basis which will render them insolvent in a few years. In many instances, Life Memberships were granted to men who were members of Lodges in foreign jurisdictions for twenty of the twenty-five years required for eligibility in this State and who, no doubt, affiliated with a New Mexico Lodge solely for the benefits derived from such affiliation. One Lodge has granted Life Membership to one-sixth of its members. Each life membership granted means a loss of revenue to the Lodge issuing it. In 1934 New Mexico Lodges granted Life Memberships to seventy-three members, costing \$516.00. In 1938 the number had increased 120% to 161, with a loss of revenue amounting to \$1,205.00. When we realize how many young men joined the Fraternity during the World War, and how many of these men will become eligible for Life Memberships within the next few years, there can be little doubt that our Lodges will soon be insolvent if we continue under our present system. We recommend that this Grand Lodge amend the present law so that Life Memberships may be granted only to those who have held continuous membership in a New Mexico Lodge for thirty-five years.

(From Report of Committee on Chartered Lodges, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1939.)

Lodge B vs. Life Members. This Lodge from its inception has made brethren life members after twenty-five years. During the World War, although then incumbered with many life members, it accepted a great influx of initiates without changing its by-laws, and during the past ten years initiates have been few. At present sixty per cent of its members are life members and but forty per cent pay dues. The real financial resources of the Lodge are among the life members, while those who pay dues are, for the most part, young men with limited earning power. The poorer minority is thus carrying the richer majority and can ill afford to do so, and the Lodge is accumulating a substantial indebtedness. Negotiations with life members to persuade them to carry some of the load have met with failure. They claim a right to exemption from the payment of dues and choose to stand upon it. The situation, unless changed, looks like bankruptcy. Under the circumstances the Master and officers have approached me with the proposal that the dues-paying minority, all of them, be permitted to withdraw and institute a new Lodge of their own, leaving Lodge B with its traditions and its debts to its life members. This resourceful proposal may not jibe with Masonic idealism, but it points a moral: "Let life members beware lest they kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

(From Address of Grand Master Dana B. Hellings, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1939.)

PLURAL MEMBERSHIP

Section 1753. Plural Membership. This Grand Lodge grants to members of its Lodges the right of membership in more than one Lodge under the following conditions:

1. A member of one Lodge in this state may retain such membership and affiliate with any one or more other Lodges under this Grand Lodge, on a proper showing of good standing, with all dues fully paid, in any and all other Lodges of which he is a member.

2. A member of a Lodge in any other Jurisdiction which allows such Plural Membership may, if a resident of South Dakota, affiliate with any Lodge under this Grand Lodge, on the same showing, while yet retaining membership in the other Grand Jurisdiction.

3. A member of a Lodge of South Dakota residing in the Jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge which allows Plural Membership may affiliate with a Lodge of that Jurisdiction while retaining his membership in South Dakota, subject, however, to all the requirements and restrictions of the other Grand Lodge.

4. Any Master Mason eligible to Plural Membership in South Dakota, as set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, may join in the Petition for Dispensation for a new Lodge, and may present in lieu of a demit, such credentials as are required to accompany an application for affiliation.

5. The petition for affiliation as a Plural Member, the action of the Lodge thereon, and all other procedure in the matter shall be the same as for an affiliation on demit; when such an affiliate is elected, the Secretary shall at once notify every other Lodge in which the affiliate holds membership, and shall also immediately notify the Grand Secretary.

6. Every member of a Lodge in South Dakota who is a member of more than one Lodge shall have the same rights and privileges in, and the same duty to, each Lodge of South Dakota, of which he is a member as though he were a member of that Lodge only.

7. Whenever any Master Mason, a member of more than one Lodge, shall be expelled or suspended from any one of them, he shall stand under the same disability in every Lodge of which he is a member, so far as the authority of this Grand Lodge extends. Any Lodge imposing such a penalty shall at once notify every other Lodge in which membership is known to be held, and shall notify the Grand Secretary immediately.

8. A Plural Member may be restored to good standing in Masonry by the Lodge which originally suspended him or by any other Lodge of which he was a member, but such action shall not be taken until it shall appear that the suspended member has fully paid all indebtedness to every Lodge of which he was a member at the time of his suspension.

9. Restoration of a Plural Member after suspension for un-Masonic conduct shall be granted only by the Lodge which originally suspended him, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge under which it works, but such restoration shall not be valid and effective in South Dakota except after similar restoration or formal approval by every Lodge in which membership was held; provided, that Grand Lodge may restore such a member to good standing in Masonry, but not to membership in any Lodge.

10. Restoration of a Plural Member after expulsion shall be done only by Grand Lodge, as in the case of any other member. Previous notice of request for restoration shall be given to the Lodge in which trial was had. The action of Grand Lodge shall be only to restore the member of the status of a demitted Mason.

Amendments of Section 175½ adopted.

(From Amendments, presented by Brother T. E. Burrington,
P.G.M.M. Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South
Dakota, 1939.)

“THE HONORED GUEST”

A few years ago it was our privilege in the session of Grand Lodge in New York City to welcome a great man, the poet Markham. We shall never forget his entrance into Grand Lodge, and the fact that he recited one of his great poems, dedicated to that great American about whose country we have just sung—Lincoln. We shall never forget his words dedicated to that great American; and this morning I am going to ask you for a few moments to go over again other thoughts of his in reference to what he called, I believe, “The Honored Guest.”

We are guests this morning, thank God, of a very gracious host and hostess, in the presence of our beloved BROTHER WILEY and his beloved daughter. We are guests, so to speak, through their kindness in this beautiful Home; and that gives me the thought of what Markham somewhat said about “The Honored Guest.”

In an old city of Austria there dwelt a cobbler who was called Conrad; and Conrad was always happy over his work in his humble home as he made his shoes or repaired them. People liked him for two reasons: In the first place, he always had kindly thoughts; and the men or women, boys or girls, who have kindly thoughts are quite apt to have friends; and for the second reason, they loved him because he was friendly; and you can never be friendly without having friendship flow into your own life.

So, day by day, bending over his bench, making or mending shoes for his customers, Conrad would sing away to himself, “Whether 'tis hidden or whether it show, let the work be sound, for the Lord will know.” And thus he put his best into all he did.

What a beautiful thing to remember, my dear young friends, that whatever you do—your work in school, your work in life—if it is done

as though the Lord were looking down upon your work, it is bound to be very good!

One day they went to Conrad's humble home and found him very happy, and they looked in through his windows and they say that his humble home was decorated with bright green branches; and one of his friends went in and asked him, "Why so happy to-day?" as they found him singing over his work. And he said, "I have had a dream; I had a dream that the Lord was going to visit my humble home, and so I am happy."

At just what hour to expect his divine Guest, Conrad did not know. But he had at once got up, started to clean and tidy up the place, to make it fit for Him who was to honor his humble home. And Conrad added, "The table is spread with milk and honey and wheaten bread."

The neighbors went their way and Conrad went on with his work. He looked out of the window and it began to rain, and he saw a poor man struggling by his window. He looked and saw he had no shoes that were of very great value, and he seemed to be very weary. Conrad went out and invited him in, and he took from his shelves a pair of new shoes, and gave them to this weary traveler; and having fed him sent him on his way.

And very soon after that he looked out of the window again, and saw one of those women that you see in some of those European lands, bearing very heavy burdens, and on the shoulders of this woman was a great pile of wood, and she looked very tired. Conrad asked her to come in, and he fed her and he adjusted the load on her shoulders to make it a little easier for her to go on her way.

He went back to his work. He began to sing again; and very soon after that there was a gentle knock at the door, and Conrad's heart was filled with joy. He said, "Here is my visitor, my honored guest; Christ is come." But he opened the door and on the threshold of his home stood a little child crying; it had lost its way. Conrad took it into his home; he fed that child; he comforted the little one, and he took it to its mother's home.

The day went on, and night came, and Conrad's heart began to be grave. "Why hasn't the heavenly visitor come to my home? Why has he disappointed me? I was going to receive him very graciously. I was going to give him the honored place in my home. I was going to take water and take off his sandals and wash his feet. Why has he deserted me?"

And then Conrad heard a very gentle voice which said to him something like this: Three times, Conrad, I have knocked at your door; I was the pilgrim with the bruised feet; I was the woman you gave to eat; and I was the child on the homeless street;" and then Conrad remembered the words of the Great Master of us all—"Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of us, my Brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The value of the little things, the value of the little tasks, the value of the little duties, so often put aside, and the longings and looking for great things—as though only the great things might be acceptable unto the Great Master of us all.

Conrad learned the lesson of service, of going out and ministering in one's humble way, if need be; never overlooking the little things in life that are ours to do. Conrad, in ministering to the pilgrim and to the woman and to the child, was ministering unto his Great Master, the Master of us all. That is the important lesson taught in the Great Light of Masonry—God's Holy Word.

The Great Master emphasized the value of little things. He called the children to Himself, and preached—one of the greatest sermons that ever was given to mankind; "Except you men and women, boys and girls, become as little children, ye shall not enter the great kingdom of God;"—a child's faith, a child's humble trust, a child's loyalty to duty.

He saw one day a humble woman casting into the treasury just two little bits of money, and then He saw the wealthy people in their luxury casting in great sums; but He said that woman has cast in more than all of them, for she out of her humble store has made a sacrifice, has given so that it hurts, for her God.

How valuable are the little things when honestly done in the sight of God, and for God! Jesus said, "Even a cup of cold water, given in the name of God to some needy person, shall receive the everlasting praise of the Heavenly Father."

We have heard great words, we have heard great messages today. We have been lifted up onto the mount. Do not let us forget the crowd of people at the foot of the mount, waiting for you, waiting for me, to translate the beauty of the glory of this day into everyday service for God and for fellow man.

(From Address of Right Worshipful and Reverend Charles D.
Broughton, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of
New York, 1939.)

LODGE OFFICERS

Many of our lodges have very young officers, full of energy and a keen realization of their responsibilities as such officers.

It is well for the fraternity that these young men are taking such a lively interest in the activities and welfare of our local lodges. Masonry in Arizona, brethren, is in safe hands.

(From Address of Grand Master Quintus J. Anderson, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, 1939.)

LODGE OFFICERS MEETING

Early in the year I requested all of the officers of our Lodges to meet with me in order that I might tell them something of my observations of existing conditions, both in and out of the Lodges, which had an effect one way or the other upon our Fraternity. There was a splendid attendance. Some were unable to be present by reason of illness, absence from the city, or other important engagements which they could not change, but on the whole, the attendance was most representative. Among the many matters which I brought to the attention of the meeting, was the importance of the Masters of Lodges arranging their business at their communications so that the degree work should be concluded at a reasonable hour and under no circumstances should the Lodges be kept open after midnight for this or any other purpose. I shall not go into the then existing conditions where Lodges were closed between one and two in the morning. I feel strongly that the family of the candidate receiving the degrees would entertain an unfavorable opinion of Masonry; that they would not regard it as being on the high plane of its reputation when the candidate reached home from the Lodge around two o'clock, and in some instances it has been much later. I am pleased to say to you that my request in this connection, with the exception of two urgent occasions, met with the hearty cooperation of the Masters of the Lodges.

Another suggestion which I made at the meeting with officers of the Lodges was that we should endeavor to bring to our communications the Masonic members of Congress and those in Executive positions with the Government who are sojourning among us, and, through invitation, to urge their attendance at our Lodge meetings. Several of the Masters readily fell in with the idea, with the result that at one communication about twenty-five Congressmen were in attendance. In another Lodge, where invitations had been issued, there were six Senators and eighteen Congressmen present. We should let our sojourning brethren know and feel that we want them here and endeavor to make their stay with us just as warm and fraternal as it is possible to do so.

(From Address of Grand Master Eugene E. Thompson, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, 1939.)

PAST MASTERS' ASSOCIATION

Your Committee gratefully acknowledges the support given to our educational programme by Past Masters' Associations. There are now at least twenty-six of these Associations and most of them welcome the opportunity of assisting the District Deputy Grand Master and the District Committee on Masonic Education.

The possibilities of an intelligently directed Association are unlimited. In fact it is difficult to conceive that education can progress, or Masonry itself prosper, without the aid of the Masters of the Craft.

In addition to their normal function of promoting a complete unity among the lodges, in many Districts they have sponsored educational meetings, have co-operated with the District Deputy Grand Master in the holding of Lodges of Instruction, and in general have shouldered the chief responsibility for the success of this work of Masonic Education.

(From Report of Committee on Masonic Education, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, 1939.)

OLD AGE PENSIONS

In many states authorities refuse, for technical reasons, to make any contribution whatever toward the relief of the aged who are housed in Masonic homes. There is that golden plum just out of reach. One Grand Master stated in his annual address that if the benefits of this Old Age Assistance Act could be made available to all inmates of the home the saving to the fraternity in his state might be as much as \$100,000, and the amount would doubtless be much more in some of the larger Jurisdictions. An effort is now being made in several Jurisdictions to secure a modification in the state law which, if successful, would enable the inmates of Masonic homes to participate.

Whether or not this vexed question can be settled to the satisfaction of the Craft in the various states is a matter of grave doubt. At least we are glad that our system of administration of Colorado's Benevolent Fund makes the question one of less immediate concern to the Grand Lodge of Colorado, although it occurs to us that if our own aged beneficiaries could have their individual allotments from the Fund augmented by the amounts to which age and dependency rightly entitled them from the State, their condition would be greatly bettered.

There is noticeable a definite tendency among Grand Lodges to depart from the custom of housing the recipients of Masonic aid in homes, so that now, even where homes are owned by the Fraternity, many receive aid in the form of a regular monthly check while living in more congenial surroundings of their own choosing. This, and present experience with state aid for the aged, are potent arguments for the wisdom of our time-honored course in this regard.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, 1939.)

We thought the Old Age Pension would give us some relief in caring for our dependents now living outside of the Homes and receiving an allowance from our appropriation, but we find the assistance has been practically negligible in relieving the Homes of their care. As you no doubt know, the Old Age Pension payments have been small, too small to properly care for these old folk and dependent children. Even with these small payments, when a Case Worker finds we are

giving an allowance, so that our wards can live properly, they are immediately cut off the pension roll to the full amount we have been allowing them which, in a majority of cases, means no Old Age Pension at all. In many cases the combined allowance and the pension does not amount to the minimum income per month set by law, yet they are cut off without notice. This also applies to those who come to the Home to live. Their pensions are cut off at once. This is not as it should be as we Masons pay the 2% sales tax to help pay these pensions and in addition have to pay to keep our unfortunate sisters and brothers from want.

(From Report of the Board of Control of the Masonic Homes,
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, 1939.)

MASONIC PERSONNEL AND SERVICE BUREAU

The office has secured 233 available positions; with 136 definite placements, which produced monthly salaries amounting to \$4,255.00 from positions classified as permanent, and \$1,798.50 weekly from the temporary jobs. In addition there were 43 regular positions for which we had no qualified applicants registered. We commend Director Arthur M. Poynton for this record of success, in face of competition with the extravagantly supported government employment agencies.

Your Board is firmly convinced that such an agency is a vital necessity for the welfare of the brethren of the Jurisdiction.

(From Report of Board of Directors of the Masonic Personnel
and Service Bureau, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge
of the District of Columbia, 1939.)

CONFLICTING PHILOSOPHIES OF LIFE

The great struggle in the world today is between conflicting philosophies of life, between that philosophy which I call Vitalism on the one hand and Determinism on the other. I probably was right, for there is no one answer to any question. Ideas move in families, as I said, and probably twenty answers are correct.

My answer three years ago was, that out there in the larger world there is a struggle going on, a struggle between these two philosophies of life, vitalism and determinism. Vitalism means a man is free, or man is master of his fate, that man is captain of his soul; that there is a large group of men in this world, mainly men connected with religious organizations, mainly men connected with Masonic Lodges, mainly men connected with those organizations which uphold the dignity of men—they are Vitals; they believe in the freedom of man, not only in the freedom which comes to him from the State, and that is very important; but they also believe, and this is more important, in that inner freedom which each man feels, each man recognizing himself to be a master in his own household, a sovereign within his own soul. That is the basis of Democracy. There can be no real Democracy unless

first of all men regard themselves as free, as free to choose, as free to make up their minds on any subject; and, secondly, for the rest of the world to grant them the right to be free. That is the basis of Democracy, that is the foundation upon which Democracy rests.

On the other hand, I said in that speech which I delivered three years ago, that the conflict of philosophy is that of Determinism. Determinism is the philosophy of slavery. A man feels himself to be caught. He cries out, "I am the victim of fate, I am a victim of circumstances, I am in no sense free." Ages ago men believed that. They believed that they could not choose between good and evil for God hadn't endowed them with the capacity so to do, so, as in Ecclesiastes of old, they cried out, "All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whither the rivers go, thither they go again. That which hath been is that which shall be; and that which hath been done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." In other words man's efforts count for naught. Nothing that we can do can change that turning of the wheel. The wheel goes on and on, and whatever will happen to us will happen; we live or we die, we are good or we are bad and nothing that we do can count at all. That is the philosophy of Determinism and that is the philosophy underlying Dictatorship. For a man must believe that he is a slave, a man must believe that he is not morally free before he is willing to say to any other man, "You be master of my fate, you be captain of my soul, you tell me what to believe and what to think and I am willing to conform to your point of view." A man must be a believer in fatalism before he will be subject to slavery such as this.

So I pictured this world as being caught in a struggle between these two forces, on the one hand "Vitalism," on the other hand "Determinism." I see Democracy on the side of Vitalism and freedom. I see Dictatorship on the side of Determinism. That is very complex, is it not? And so I have moved along to a simpler interpretation of the whole picture and yet both may be true, for after all, they belong to families. My simple and my complex picture of the world may be true, and yet I believe from the standpoint of our own order, from the standpoint of our present State problems, that it may be better for us to think about the simpler rather than the more complex interpretation.

What is the simpler interpretation? It is not that there is a struggle between Vitalism and Determinism, even though that may be true. It is something else that has to do with this family of ideas. The other day the President spoke about a certain family of ideas which ought to be of great interest to us. I am referring now to the President's address "On the State of the Union." I am not a political person. My work all my life has been non-political. I do not agree with everything that the President has said or done, but I think in his address, "On the State of the Union," especially in those opening chapters, those opening paragraphs, the President said something which is of vital importance. He said that wherever we turn we find that Religion, Demo-

cracy, and International Goodwill are either all thriving or all going down. These three virtues seem to belong together. Where one is attacked, the other is attacked. Where one is elevated, the other is elevated. Certainly I need not dwell upon this subject, and yet when I think about this family, Religion, Democracy and Goodwill, it seems to me that one thing can be said of them; that one simplification can be pointed out, and that is that Religion, Democracy and International Goodwill have one thing in common, namely "a kind of love." Religion is the love of God. Democracy is love of our neighbors, and International Goodwill is the love of people who live in far away homes. This is love. This is brotherly love. This is the type of thing of which we think not only in our religious organizations, but in organizations of this character. Love is what they have in common. Perhaps the trouble with this world of ours is that there isn't enough love in it. This may be very simple and yet the more I think about this complex problem the more I believe that we must supply that sufficiency of love—that even though men may hate, we must love; that even though some Dictators or national leaders may appeal only to the lower instincts of men and tell them they must hate, we must go on loving, we must go on appealing to men on their higher side. I recall Bishop McConnell, the great Bishop of the Methodist Church. I once heard him speak on an appeal to men on their higher side, appealing not to the baser instincts of men, but appealing to those higher virtues, to that higher life of which each man is capable. I think our main problem today, our main responsibility, is to try to appeal to men on the side of love rather than to increase hatred in this world of ours.

After all, many of the nations of the world, and let us not forget this, many of the nations of the world have made hatred the very keystone of their national life. They have appealed to their people to become a united people on the basis of hate. I think that if we took an illustration from family life, that if we drew an analogy from family relationships, we could understand this a little more.

Suppose, instead of teaching my children primarily to love each other, instead of teaching them to love their parents, their friends and their community, and to have love, and good will for all their fellowmen, I constantly said to the members of my household—"You must hate someone, you must hate people who are in far away homes, you must hate others, you must hate negroes, or you must hate people who work, or you must hate people who do not live in our neighborhood," and instead of appealing to the members of that household of mine to love, I appeal to them only to hate. Can't you imagine how I would warp the minds of my children? Can't you understand how I would give them a perverted, a distorted point of view of life? Instead of growing up loving the various members of their own household, then their relatives, then their neighbors, then their communities, then the world, they would grow up hating somebody and would begin to hate

even those who were nearest and dearest to them. We must appeal to man on the side of love rather than on the side of hatred.

And yet I look at Russia and I see that from the time of the Russian Revolution that country has been appealing to men on the side of hate. That country has been saying to its citizens, "You must hate the aristocrats, you must hate those who have money and property, you must hate." Little wonder that not only do children in Russia hate those people they are told to hate, but children hate their parents to such an extent in Russia that not infrequently do we hear of a case of a child informing against his parents to the police.

And Germany has done the same thing. Germany has appealed for a united nation, not on the basis of love of country, not on the basis of love of patriotism, Germany has appealed for national unity on a successive number of programs of hatred. First, Germany said to its people, "You must hate the Jews." Then Germany said to its people, "You must hate all church folk." Then Germany turned the attention of its people against Austria, against Czechoslovakia, and every time Hitler stands up to speak he speaks with venom and with hatred of everything that belongs to a Democracy, and he once cried out, "It is my destiny to bury the putrid corpse of Democratic Government."

Mussolini has done the same thing. He has done it in a different way. Mussolini has said to his people, "There is somebody that you must detest." Some of you may remember that when Mussolini went into Ethiopia he was on the verge of falling. His government had grown very unstable. When Mussolini went into Ethiopia all England needed to do was to give him one push, or say to him, "We will not sell to you," and Mussolini would have toppled over. Commentators agree on that point. Erick Van Passen, foremost newspaper man, formerly with the New York World and the Atlantic Constitution, pointed out that the Democratic nations might have brought the end of Mussolini and Hitler if only they had stood firm, if only they had said to them, if Mussolini goes into Ethiopia we will sell you nothing, we will cut off your oil supply, for you are violating treaties that are sacred to the nations of the world. His kingdom was tottering, his throne was ready to fall. How did he remain in power? Merely by arousing the people to enthusiasm by saying to them, "Hate the Ethiopians;" by diverting their attention away from their internal problems to a situation that engendered hatred within their hearts. And if you know anything about foreign propaganda in the United States or foreign propaganda in South America, whether of the Latin or German variety, you know the appeal is always to hate. They never ask you to love anyone.

Stalin doesn't ask those people among whom he has propagandized, to love him or to love Russia. Hitler doesn't ask the people among whom he has propagandized to love him or to love Germany. The appeal is always to hate and in insidious ways they try to engender within our hearts suspicion towards each other, a sense of doubt of each other's

integrity. So, if I begin to be suspicious of you then I will begin to doubt you, and suspicion and doubt will lead to hate, and by hating each other we will allow our whole Democracy to fall into pieces. It therefore seems to me that the great problem with this world of ours, that diagnosis of the ills of the world today, is that there is not enough love among men—there is too much hate.

Now, what can we do about it? Certainly very little. What can I do to solve the problems of this great world? Can I change the mind of anyone in Germany? No. Can my voice be heard in Russia? No. I could speak to you tonight. I could speak over our local radio stations, but I am of no influence in world affairs. Our voices are not heard very far. What, therefore, can we do to supply this deficiency, to make up for what the world lacks?* * * * *

It seems to me that even though our voices cannot be heard very far, that even though you and I as individuals may not be influential in larger world affairs, that we, we, must supply the deficiency. We must do everything we can to add to the world situation that which it lacks in order to counteract all the hatred and all the lack of friendship and all the prejudice there is in the larger world.

That we can do as individuals. We, as brother Masons, can show confidence in one another. We as citizens of a community can manifest our good will toward one another. We can show others that even though they appeal to man on the side of hate, we will appeal to men on the side of love.

* * * *

If every man were imbued with brotherly love, if every man were to learn in every relationship in life to subdue his passions, to hold back his hate and to give voice on all occasions to those thoughts and those sentiments which bring men together into one common bond; if all men were to determine to light this world by the light of brotherly love and of goodwill, a world which seems too small for all the people in it to live would become large enough for all men to dwell therein, not only in toleration, but in brotherhood, in peace and in love.

(From Address by Dr. Abraham Schusterman, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, 1940.)

POLITICAL CANDIDATES AND MASONRY

One of the sore spots in connection with Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, and I assume it is no different from others, is the manner in which some political candidates attempt to use Masonry to further their own political ambitions. It is not only unseemingly on the part of any Mason to parade his Masonic affiliation to serve his political ambitions, but it holds the Order up for ridicule by the non-Mason and the general public.

It is a standing joke in many parts of the Grand Jurisdiction that you can always tell when a political campaign year is approaching by

the influx of would-be political officers into Masonic meetings and the very sudden interest they acquire in Masonic affairs. If they are elected, they are rarely seen in Lodge until the next campaign. If defeated, they are not seen in Lodge, and unless they are going to make a retry for some political office they want, the chances are that they will drop out for non-payment of dues only to rush in and pay up back dues and get themselves reinstated if the political office fever rises again.

Political office-seekers have been heard to declaim from the platform before a public audience that they were "High Masons," even as high as the 33rd degree.

These Masonic misfits do not know, as the Masons know, and the public knows, that they are really doing themselves an injury as well as bringing more or less shame on the Masonic fraternity.

I do not know if it is practicable to frame any law of Masonry that would put a period on this practice, but I hope the Jurisprudence Committee of this Grand Lodge will take the matter under advisement, and if at all possible, draft a Regulation that will, at least, tend to put the soft pedal on it.

(From Address of Grand Master George Fish, Proceedings
of Grand Lodge of Florida, 1939.)

MATTERS OF POLITICAL IMPORT

The Board desires once more to reiterate its warning to Lodges to guard against any tendency to permit matters arising out of political action, either at home or abroad, to be discussed at any of their meetings.

As was pointed out in the Statement dealing with the Aims and Relationships of the Craft, issued in September last, any member of the Order is entitled to hold his own opinions regarding matters of a political nature or of State policy, but such opinions may not be introduced either directly or indirectly into Freemasonry. Lodges and Brethren in their capacity as Freemasons are reminded that any cause "however humanitarian it may appear to be" which arises out of political action either in this country or elsewhere is outside the scope of Freemasonry, and support of such causes in any form or by any means by Freemasons as such is not allowed. There is a tendency in some quarters to overlook this settled principle of Grand Lodge under which no Brother is permitted to use his association with the Craft to further the objects of any non-Masonic cause in which he is interested, by approaching, in his capacity as a Freemason, Lodges or individual Masons as such. For this reason the Board is compelled to issue this further warning.

(Report of the Board of General Purposes, From Proceedings
of Quarterly Communication of March 1, 1939,
United Grand Lodge of England.)

POSTAGE STAMPS

The Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts recently visited and investigated the Masonic situation in Venezuela. Those of our brethren who are stamp collectors will be pleased to learn that a Masonic stamp has recently been issued by this country.

(From "The Masonic World," Ray V. Denslow, P.'G.'M.'.)

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1939.)

MASONIC PRECEDENCE

There are various reasons why it has seemed desirable to establish the order of precedence of the several Grand Jurisdictions. Because the Grand Lodge of England was the first Grand Lodge in all history, it was only natural that by common consent it should take precedence over all others. Since each Grand Jurisdiction is wholly supreme within its own confines, it follows that the precedence of the Grand Lodge of England gives it no governmental or other authority over any other Grand Lodge. In practice, the system of an established order of precedence is most frequently employed as an orderly rule of convenience for determining the relative positions to be occupied by the representatives of the various Grand Lodges in any assembly.

Next after England, by common consent, comes the Grand Lodge of Ireland, as being the second oldest of the Grand Lodges now in existence, and so on throughout the entire list, the position of each being determined solely by the relative ages of the Grand Lodges represented at any particular occasion.

Mackey-Clegg's "Revised Encyclopedia of Freemasonry," at page 794, states this universally accepted rule in the following words: "The precedency of Lodges is always derived from the date of their warrants of constitution, the oldest Lodge ranking as No. 1."

Just as the ages of our several states are determined by the dates when statehood commenced rather than by the dates of the first settlements or of predecessor colonial governments, so likewise is this universal rule of Masonic precedence accepted as a matter of course by New York, Illinois, and Michigan, in each of which jurisdictions the official date of Grand Lodge precedence is the date of organization of the existing Grand Lodge rather than that of the earlier Grand Lodges which once existed, but went out of existence. In only one other state did the same situation exist and that will be separately discussed in the following pages.

The following order of precedence of the Grand Lodges in the British Isles and the United States is understood to be the one adopted with practical unanimity throughout the Masonic world. The several Grand Jurisdictions have been consulted.

1. England	1717
2. Ireland	1725
3. Massachusetts	1733

4. Georgia	1735
5. Scotland	1736
6. South Carolina	1737
7. Pennsylvania	1761
8. Virginia	1778
9. New York	1781
10. New Jersey	1786
11. Maryland	(April 17) 1787
12. North Carolina	(Dec. 9-11) 1787
13. New Hampshire	(July 8) 1789
14. Connecticut	(July 8) 1789
15. Rhode Island	1791
16. Vermont	1794
17. Kentucky	1800
18. Delaware	1806
19. Ohio	1808
20. District of Columbia	1811
21. Louisiana	1812
22. Tennessee	1813
23. Indiana	(Jan. 12) 1818
24. Mississippi	(July 27) 1818
25. Maine	1820
26. Missouri	(April 23) 1821
27. Alabama	(June 11) 1821
28. Florida	1830
29. Texas	1837
30. Arkansas	1838
31. Illinois	1840
32. Wisconsin	1843
33. Iowa	(Jan. 2) 1844
34. Michigan	(Sept. 17) 1844
35. California	1850
36. Oregon	1851
37. Minnesota	1853
38. Kansas	1856
39. Nebraska	1857
40. Washington	1858
41. Colorado	1861
42. Nevada	(Jan. 17) 1865
43. West Virginia	(April 12) 1865
44. Montana	1866
45. Idaho	1867
46. Utah	1872
47. Wyoming	1874
48. South Dakota	1875
49. New Mexico	1877

50. Arizona	1882
51. North Dakota	1889
52. Oklahoma	1892

(From "Abstract of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, June 8, 1938, prepared by Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary.)

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES, APPROVED BY THE GRAND MASTERS' CONFERENCE, 1939.)

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

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

It is benevolent in that it teaches and exemplifies altruism as a duty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(From Report of the Grand Secretary, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1939.)

STATEMENTS OF PRINCIPLE

This brings us to a review of what promises to be a matter of outstanding interest to the Craft during the current year. The very serious attention given by Masons throughout most Grand Jurisdictions to the vicious, unprovoked and untruthful attacks upon Masonry in various parts of the world, has resulted in innumerable expressions of disapproval, and, more specifically, in the promulgation of numerous statements or declarations of principle. The first of these was announced under date of September 7, 1938, by the Grand Lodge of England, under the title, "Aims and Relationships of the Craft," and the same declaration was later concurred in by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland. Following this, in December, 1938, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts adopted what was called "A Massachusetts Manifesto," and during the meeting of Grand Masters, at Washington, D. C., February 24 and 25, 1939, M. W. Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, read the Massachusetts Manifesto to that meeting, and it was recommended that some such statement might well be adopted by the various Grand Lodges throughout the country. To that end, a committee drafted a declaration or restatement of principles, which was submitted to the meeting with the idea, or suggestion, that if the action was deemed fitting by him, each individual Grand Master should submit the declaration to his Grand Lodge in the hope that it might be adopted.

An analysis of the fifteen 1939 Proceedings already received shows that of the eleven Grand Lodges which have considered the declaration, six have adopted it. Four have laid it over for further consideration, and one has rejected it. It should be added that in the case of three of the four others it was apparently not mentioned during the Grand Lodge session, and in one it was barely mentioned, but no action was called for.

The declaration opens with a definition: "Freemasonry is a charitable, benevolent, educational and religious society, adhering to its own peculiar landmarks.* * *Its only secrets are in its methods of recognition and of symbolic instruction." This definition is then enlarged upon in some detail, and is followed by the statement that "It teaches and stands for the worship of God; for truth and justice; for fraternity and philanthropy; for enlightenment and orderly liberty, civil, religious and intellectual. It charges each of its members to be true and loyal to the lawful government of the country to which he owes allegiance and to be obedient to the law of any state in which he may be." Then comes the principle of loyalty to government and prohibition of discussion of controversial matters within tiled doors, closing with the following affirmation: "It is not only contrary to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, but exceedingly dangerous to its unity, strength, usefulness and welfare for Masonic Bodies to take formal action or attempt to exercise pressure or influence for or against any particular legislative project or proposal, or in any way to attempt to procure the election or appointment of government officials, or to influence them, whether or not members of the Fraternity, in the performance of their official duties. The true Freemason will act in civil life according to his individual judgment and the dictates of his conscience."

As stated by the chairman of the Committee when this declaration of principles was presented, it was not the work of one man, but was a consensus of opinion drawn from interested Masons who were then present and from previous manifestos and declarations made in the years gone by. Historically, it is worth while to observe that one of the first of these was the Boston Manifesto, issued 108 years ago on December 31, 1831, during the time of the anti-Masonic excitement, and later concurred in by Connecticut. Several similar ones were issued by Grand Lodges during those trying times, including one by Vermont and North Carolina in 1836. Much later, about 1904, the Grand Lodge of New York enunciated its creed, so to speak, which is now printed in the introduction to the Book of Constitutions of that Grand Lodge. This was followed, in 1923, by the promulgation of a Statement of Principles by the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, followed, in 1934, by another Declaration by the same Body, which was later adopted by the International Conference of Supreme Councils at Brussels. Although we have seen no definite statement to that effect, the Declaration of Principles under present consideration was evidently based very largely on the last Northern Jurisdiction Scottish Rite pronouncement, as, on examination, more than half of it proves to be a verbatim copy of that document.

We need not remind you that the Grand Lodge of Colorado already has its own Statement of Principles, which was promulgated by M. W. Brother Haslett P. Burke while Grand Master, in 1921, in the form of a "re-statement of fundamental principles," which was then adopted,

and most of which later became a part of the organic law of this Grand Lodge. You will recall also that those principles were last year reaffirmed, and an additional statement adopted, as proposed by your then Grand Master, so we may well be proud of having long antedated the present epidemic of Declarations.

Said M. W. Brother Burke, on September 20, 1921: "Considering the apparent confusion in the Masonic world, the time seems ripe for the restatement by this Grand Lodge of the following fundamental principles:

1.—The government of the Grand Lodge is neither a monarchy, an oligarchy, nor a 'pure Democracy.' It is a representative, constitutional republic. Every attempt to graft upon it any of the distinguishing characteristics of the first three forms named is forbidden by the injunction against 'innovations upon the body of Masonry.'

"2.—The Grand Lodge, which is but the entire body of the Craft in the Jurisdiction, acting through its duly chosen representatives, and restricted only by the landmarks, has the sole power and authority to determine what is and what is not 'Masonic,' and to fix the conditions under which a petitioner may enter Freemasonry, or, having entered, remain. Its only guide is its best judgment as to what is required by the good of the Craft, and from its decision there is no appeal.

"3.—The only title to Masonic office is the best judgment of the Brethren voting, or the officer appointing, uninfluenced by improper solicitation and exercised with no consideration in mind but the highest good of the Craft.

"4.—This Fraternity, its activities, titles, ceremonies, symbols, and emblems, are not to be used for political or commercial purposes. It repudiates all solicitation for its degrees, all advertisement, all unseemly publicity. It tolerates no foreign meddling in its affairs. It interferes with no man's religion and will not concern itself with matters of political or legislative policy."

The additional statement of Masonic Principle, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Colorado on September 20, 1938, reads as follows:

"That Freemasonry stands unalterably for the fundamentals of free government as set forth in the basic law of the United States of America, and opposed to all philosophies of government which involve the loss of the individual liberties of any section of the people, and which rely for the education of the youth upon the promulgation of controlled information and upon vicious and false propaganda, instead of the free dissemination of truth and of independent thought and ideas. Of such is the essence of Freemasonry."

The function of this committee is considered to be chiefly reportorial, with liberty to make appropriate comments. It is, therefore, not our intention to endeavor to mould opinion or to make policy for this Grand Lodge. That is for your Grand Master, primarily, and for any member

who may care to exercise his right of free speech from the floor. Therefore, please do not interpret our comments on this subject as an attempt in that direction—they have no such objective. The new Statement of Principle, advocated for general adoption by all American Grand Lodges, seems to have two main purposes, both, of course, admirable. The first is to define Freemasonry as a charitable institution, apparently as a safeguard against possible future efforts at taxation of Masonic property. The second is a defense against the accusation, made so commonly by our enemies, that Freemasonry is a political agency. To the first, our actions should be a more potent reply than our words. The second, it seems to us, places Freemasonry very definitely on the defensive. It is difficult to understand the present need for pronouncements of negation. Is it necessary for Freemasonry to tell the world what it is NOT—to seem to apologize, in self-defense? While we agree with the principles laid down, we realize that those who are friendly do not need them, those who are merely neutral will be indifferent, and our enemies will make use of them to our disadvantage. It is true we must not, as Masons, “take formal action or attempt to exercise pressure or influence for or against any particular legislative project or proposal.” Nor can we permit “the discussion within tiled doors of creeds, politics, or other topics likely to excite personal animosities.” But why should we? How utterly superfluous such things would be. Instead, an opportunity for matchless service to humanity is before us—to give men strength, certainty, and stability in the hours of trial; to forearm them for times of crisis. For if a sufficient number of men with the ideals and convictions of Freemasons exist in our social order, catastrophe cannot overtake us! If a sufficient number of such men HAD existed in any of the present totalitarian states, hate and intolerance would not now hold sway, nor would violence, persecution, and injustice now blight the lives of millions of the world’s people. Masons should learn to think of themselves in POSITIVE terms—of what they are and for what they stand. They should have no doubts, but should be unalterably certain that they, as Freemasons, represent a humane and continuing philosophy, a deathless theory of living, which concedes to every man the right to worship God as his conscience dictates; which recognizes the inherent dignity of the individual and his inalienable right to freedom, and to equality under the law: which believes in the free dissemination of literal truth, so that each may judge for himself; and which, remote as it may now seem, still looks forward to a future brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, 1939.)

GRAND LODGE RELIEF

And as a matter of record so that all members of this Grand Jurisdiction may know the attitude of the Grand Lodge, I make this restatement of its position.

Brethren, it appears that a few of our subordinate lodges do not yet fully understand the matter of relief to their own indigent and needy members. Some years ago the Grand Lodge adopted the general rule that in the matter of such relief, the burden should be divided between the local lodge and the Grand Lodge.

This is not a harsh rule, Brethren—it is a most salutary and sensible one. If the local lodge does not bear its share of such burden for its own needy members, experience has fully shown that in all probability there will be no exacting or complete investigation of the individual case made by the local lodge officials; while on the other hand if the local lodge is to be called upon to bear its share of the burden of such relief to its own members, it is a certainty that a full, proper and unbiased investigation will be made of each case by the local lodge before the request is made that such members be placed on the relief rolls of the Grand Lodge.

This rule of this sharing the burden of relief was adopted to insure that each case would be thoroughly investigated, and the needs of the applicant fully appraised, before any request for relief was presented to the Grand Lodge.

All of you know that if the Grand Lodge undertook to bear the entire cost of such relief, we would be swamped with applications for relief. Some of them, and perhaps many of them, would be without merit, and few, if any, of the cases would be thoroughly investigated. I regret to state that it appears that even some of our own members seem to think of, or look upon, the Grand Lodge as a sort of pension bureau.

On the other hand, the rule of requiring the local lodge to share in such burden is not an inflexible rule. If the local lodge does not have funds in its treasury to bear its full share of such relief burden the Grand Lodge has never failed or refused to extend proper relief in cases where the need for it is fully shown after there has been a full and complete investigation of the case by the local lodge. In such instances the Grand Lodge has varied the rule according to the circumstances shown.

This rule of sharing the burden of relief has another splendid effect. It influences the members of the local lodge to look more closely to the standing and physical fitness of candidates and of applicants for affiliation. If a petitioner is old, infirm, and without means to support himself and his family, or on the verge of being so, he is almost certain to become a charge on the lodge if admitted. He may be applying for membership because of some notion that once admitted as a member, the lodge will thereafter take care of and support him and his family. It appears that some people entertain this erroneous notion with regard to our fraternity.

Masonry is neither an insurance organization, a pension bureau, nor wholly a relief agency. If the local lodge is obliged to carry its

share of any relief granted to its own members, it is a certainty that the members of such lodge are going to exercise proper care and caution in admitting new members. And this is as it should be.

And so, brethren, in this matter of relief, let us not get the notion that the Grand Lodge is hard-boiled or unfair in applying the rule of requiring the local lodge to share the burden. Let us rather give our unqualified endorsement and approval of a job well done in the true spirit of Masonry and let us all fully cooperate with our Grand Lodge in this regard.

(From Address of Grand Master Quintus J. Anderson, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, 1939.)

INNOVATIONS IN THE RITUAL

During the past year I have received five requests from Lodges and Degree Teams that they be permitted to make various changes in the conferring of the degrees, giving as a reason that it would create more interest and attract more members to the meetings. One of these requests was that they be permitted to use twelve fellow-crafts in the third degree and another sought approval of robes for the officers. A degree team, evidently having seen the work conferred by another jurisdiction, asked that they be allowed to use some parts of that ritual, with which they were impressed, omitting parts of our own.

I can easily understand how such innovations might create a temporary interest and for a time increase attendance, but fortunately for the ritual, no one person has authority to sanction such changes and the ritual must remain as it is until such time as Grand Lodge recognizes the need for a change.

To all of these requests I have replied that I have no authority in the matter, except to see that the ritual as adopted by Grand Lodge be adhered to by all Lodges and officers in the jurisdiction. In substantiation of this I have quoted from Section 121 of the Constitution of Grand Lodge.

“ . . . The ritual now taught by the Grand Lecturer and recognized by the Grand Lodge must be adhered to by all Lodges and Masons in the jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge alone has power to authorize changes therein for the purpose of having it remain as it was handed down from time immemorial. No degree shall be conferred except in conformity therewith, and all propositions looking to any change in the ritual will be denied consideration in the Grand Lodge.”

The section is so plainly worded that it leaves no doubt as to its meaning and certainly requires no explanation from me.

(From Report of Grand Lecturer, Leslie E. Wood, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, 1939.)

SERVICE COMMITTEE

The many years' experience of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in maintaining in each lodge of that grand jurisdiction of what is known as a Service Committee, and several distressing cases in this State called to my attention during the year, suggests the advisability of recommending to the constituent Lodges the appointment in each Lodge of a committee whose duty and function would be to consult with the dependents of deceased Master Masons and to advise them as the circumstances of each case may warrant.

At the death of a Master Mason, it is not an infrequent situation for dependents to be confused as to their future. Many widows, never having had business experience and suddenly finding themselves in possession of insurance money and other assets, too often become an easy prey to unscrupulous solicitors for get-rich-quick projects and other high-pressure schemes.

If the Lodge provides a committee on friendly advice to whom she may turn in the very initial stages of her confusion and grief, in all probability great assistance could be rendered and ill-advised action avoided.

I seriously recommend to the constituent Lodges the advisability of the appointment and maintenance of such committees.

(From Address of Grand Master Leon O. Whitsell, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, 1939.)

REPORT OF SOJOURNERS' CLUB

Gradually we are finding our work more complicated out here in that this has practically been made into a general hospital. In old days the boys came and usually they were fairly well settled for months and sometimes years. But lately we have the patient that comes in one week and leaves the next one. We have tried to contact these Brothers as they would enter the hospital and I doubt that many have been missed. During the year, while our membership did not grow much, we did contact many brothers. Many of this number had allowed their memberships to lapse and many were in need of some form of assistance. We have tried hard to do for them and still at the same time handle our money as carefully as possible. You will note that during the year nearly \$400 was spent in this manner.

On some of these items we hope to have this money repaid, for we let a brother have it with the understanding that he can return it if he finds himself able to do so, otherwise, the club leaves it at that. In other words we do not ask for notes or anything like that, neither do we hand out large amounts of money to any individual brother.

We have had good workers. They have tried hard to do what was right in every undertaking. We feel that we have done, in our little

way, some things that will make a brother appreciate his Masonry the more. We can never thank our Grand Lodge and the other Grand Lodges, as well as our friends, enough for their interest and help in our work.

(From Report of Secretary, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, 1939.)

SOCIAL SECURITY

Members of the fraternity in Illinois applied for and received old age assistance up to \$30.00 per month. Some of these, finding the amount insufficient, applied for admission to the Masonic Home and were received with the understanding that when the old age assistance arrived it would be turned over to Home authorities. The State, thereupon, cancelled the old age assistance. In April, 1938, the Supreme Court of Illinois handed down a decision that such an act could not be cancelled by the State:

"Solely on the ground that the recipient has become a member of or resident in a private charitable institution; it being conceded that she has not purchased care and maintenance in the institution as specified in the statute and where such action is taken, the state officers may be compelled by mandamus to restore the beneficiary to eligibility, but the amount of the award should be reconsidered in accordance with the circumstances."

The Attorney-General of that state held that assistance was not to be denied simply because "inmates or members of an Odd Fellows Home," and it was reported that 75 members of that Home were receiving old age assistance. In the Pythian Home were 26 applicants receiving old age assistance and the question was asked "if members of other fraternal homes received assistance, why not members of the Illinois Masonic Home?"

(From "The Masonic World," Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M., Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1939.)

The Grand Masters' Conference while in session at Washington, D. C., in February, 1938, after a thorough discussion of the matter, appointed a special committee to study the Social Security Act in its relation to the Masonic Fraternity. Most Worshipful Joseph Earl Perry of Massachusetts was appointed Chairman of that committee and has devoted a very substantial amount of time to the subject, including two trips to Washington and a voluminous correspondence throughout the entire United States.

The Chairman, under date of January 3, 1939, received a ruling from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from which the following is quoted:

"It is contended that the officers of Masonic Lodges should not be considered 'employees' within the purview of the Social Security Act. These so-called officers of a Lodge are usually the Master, Wardens,

Deacons, Stewards, Sentinel, Tyler, Marshal or Master of Ceremonies, Chaplain, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties are largely ritualistic and none of the services are subject to control by the Lodge once the officers are installed. Further, it is stated that the Lodge cannot discharge or remove these individuals during the term of office for which they are elected or appointed. It is submitted that the relationship between the officers and a local Lodge is governed entirely by Masonic law, which, in and of itself, does not contemplate the existence of a relationship of employer and employee between the parties. In support of these contentions there was enclosed with your letter of June 6, 1938, a memorandum of interpretations of Masonic law and statutes.

"You are advised that the Taxes under Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act are imposed with respect to employment. The term 'employment' is defined in Section 811 (b) and 907 (c) of the Act to mean 'any service, of whatever nature, performed within the United States by an employee for his employer,' with certain exceptions not material to the question herein presented.

"Section 1101 (a) (6) of the Social Security Act provides that the term 'employee' includes an officer of a corporation, and subdivision (a) (4) of that section provides that the term 'corporation' includes an association.

"After consideration of the facts and explanatory statements submitted it is the conclusion of this office that ritualistic services, as such, of an officer of a Lodge do not constitute 'service' within the meaning of that term as used in Sections 811 (b) and 907 (c), defining employment for the purpose of Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act. Such an officer, whose duties and activities are exclusively ritualistic, is not, therefore, performing services in an 'employment' as defined in such titles of the Act. In determining whether or not services are exclusively ritualistic within the purview of this ruling, incidental non-compensated administrative services may be ignored. In view of the foregoing it is the opinion of this office that the so-called 'officers' of a local Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity, whose duties and activities are solely ritualistic, are not rendering services in an 'employment' within the meaning of the aforementioned titles of the Social Security Act.

"On the other hand, it follows that only the wages of those officers whose services are not exclusively ritualistic are subject to the taxes imposed by Titles VIII and IX of the Act, and only such officers are to be counted for the purpose of determining whether the Lodge is an 'employer' within the meaning of Title IX of the Act."

(From Address of Grand Master George F. Giddings, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine, 1939.)

No reports on the subject have ever been made to my knowledge. This year I have looked into the matter and have conferred with officials of the Department of Welfare. I am able to report at this

time that it is quite possible that such participation can be anticipated. Before it can be a fact, however, it will require a change to be made in our State Laws. I have presented a bill in the Senate that will effect such a change and I have the assurance of the Commissioner of Welfare that the change will not be opposed by his department. Under the change practically all of our guests at Wallingford will receive the benefits of the Old Age Assistance Act and the Brethren of our Lodges will be relieved of a good part of the assessments they are now obliged to pay for the support of our Home.

(From Address of the Grand Master Morris B. Payne, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, 1939.)

IMPROVEMENTS TO TEMPLE

May I say that probably a year ago the Board of Managers accepted a statue which some of us call "Daphne," but I think the correct name is "Titania and the Pipes." It is a beautiful marble statue. I think the proper place for it is between the two rooms of the museum, and, if you have once seen it, you will probably be tempted back again to our Temple to view this statue. Let me know after it is placed, whether it should remain there. That is an invitation for you all to give an expression of your views as to whether it is proper to be shown and exhibited in the Temple, but it is a real work of art.

(From Address of Grand Master John H. Hessey, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1939.)

TEXTS IN THE FRIEZE IN THE NEW LIBRARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

"Quodcumque facere potest manus tua, instanter operare; qui nec opus, nec ratio, nec sapientia, nec scientia erunt apud inferos, quo tu properas." Ecclesiastes, Chap. IX, 10. (Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest.)

"Sola perpetuo manent, subjecta nulli, mentis atque animi bona."—Seneca, Oct. 548. (The virtues of the mind and soul, subject to no one, alone remain forever.)

"Viamque insiste domandi, dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis aetas."—Virgilius, G. iii. 164. (Begin early the course of education, while the mind is pliant and age is flexible.)

(From the Committee on Library's Report, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1939.)

INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT THE OLD FEDERAL BUILDING, APRIL 30, 1789

On April 30, 1789, a group of distinguished Americans assembled on the balcony of the Federal Building at Nassau and Wall Streets to induct into office the first President of the United States. The Freemasons of America are proud of the part played by members of the Fraternity in the exercises of the hour.

The President-elect, General George Washington, had been made a Mason in the Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, so long ago as 1753, and at the time was Worshipful Master of the Lodge at Alexandria, Virginia. The oath of office was administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York, Robert R. Livingston, who at the time occupied the high office of Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.

The Marshal of the day was another Freemason, Gen. Jacob Morton, who was to win renown in the War of 1812, and who was to succeed Chancellor Livingston as Grand Master. Among the group at the Federal Building were other eminent Freemasons: John Jay, to become the country's first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury; General Richard Henry Lee; Col. Morgan Lewis, later to be Grand Master; and General Henry Knox.

Moreover, the Bible upon which the President took his oath of office was supplied by St. John's Lodge, from whose altar it was brought by the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, General Morton. This Holy Book is still in the archives of the Lodge, its most highly prized possession.

Following the ceremonies of inauguration the President delivered his first address to the Congress, whereupon, with members of the Congress, he repaired to St. Paul's Chapel to take part in divine services. Here prayers were read by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost, first Bishop of New York, who had been chosen as one of the Chaplains of the Congress.

One hundred fifty years have passed, and today the Freemasons of New York with fitting ceremonies at the site upon which Washington took the oath of his high office, and in sacred services in the Chapel to which he adjourned for worship, give thanks to Almighty God for His manifold blessings. In so doing they rededicate themselves anew to those principles of Brotherhood of which Washington was so illustrious an exemplar.

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1939.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The bill seeking to amend Section 73 of the Code and to add to the amount paid by every Mason upon initiation the sum of \$1.00 for the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association has been considered. While this association is erecting and maintaining a wonderful memorial to George Washington, we are not unmindful of the fact that when once before a tax was levied upon the Masons of Georgia for the support of this activity, something like 90 of the Lodges had their charters suspended for failure to pay the same, and we recommend that this bill do not pass.

(From Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1939.)

The insufficient contributions towards the George Washington Masonic Memorial Temple at Alexandria, Va., are still a grave concern to all who are anxious to see this outstanding Masonic Monument completed. It will require \$600,000.00 to \$700,000.00 more to finish the building, in addition to the \$4,000,000.00 already expended. The contributions received during the last fiscal year amounted to \$66,000.00. Some of the Grand Lodges who already paid their full quota of \$1.70 per member, continue their contributions. New Hampshire has contributed so far \$3.50 per member. To date, the Grand Lodge of New York has been the largest donor (\$600,000.00, 262,000 members.) The Grand Lodge of Kansas gave the least, \$1,900.00, 61,000 members.)

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, 1939.)

UNIFORMITY OF WORK

"Your Committee desire to call your attention and invite your action to what is known as a great error, long existing and long endured in every system and branch of system practiced in every Jurisdiction in the United States, viz: The erroneous description of the Middle Chamber Pillars, or the pillars of the porch.)

"In every system or part of a system that we know or have heard of, in rendering a description of the pillars, all invariably follow the book of Chronicles, in recounting their height, which says that they were 'thirty and five cubits in height, twelve in circumference and four in diameter.' (II Chronicles III, 15-17.)

"All other scriptural accounts recount their height as eighteen cubits (or twenty-seven feet high) viz: I Kings, VII, 15-22, 41-42; II Kings, XXV, 17; Jeremiah, LII, 21-23; Ez. XI, 48-49; XLI, 1.

"All the authorities above cited are unanimous in declaring that the height of these pillars was but eighteen cubits, or 27 feet each. In addition to the foregoing, Josephus, the great Jewish historian says—Antiq. of the Jews, Vol I, Chap. II—"Moreover, this Hiram made two hollow pillars whose outside were of brass, and the thickness of the brass was four fingers breadth, and the height of the pillars was eighteen cubits, and the circumference twelve cubits, but there was cast with each of their chapters, lily-work that stood upon the pillars, and it was elevated five cubits, round about which there was net-work inter-woven with small palms made of brass, and covered with the lily-work. To this also were hung two hundred pomegranates, in two rows. The one of these pillars he set at the entrance of the porch, on the right hand and called it Jachin, and the other at the left hand and called it Boaz."

"In addition to what has been said and cited in defense of our opposition to this common error, that celebrated Masonic Archaeologist, Dr. Mackey, in his great researches, thus speaks of this error:

“The reader of the scriptural accounts of these pillars will be not a little puzzled with the apparent discrepancies that are found in the estimates of their height as given in the Books of Kings, and Chronicles. In the former book it is said that their height was eighteen cubits, and in the latter it was thirty-five, which latter height, WHITSON observes, would be contrary to all the rules of architecture, But the discrepancy is easily reconciled by supposing—which indeed must have been the case—that in the Book of Kings, the pillars are spoken of separately, and that in Chronicles their aggregate height is calculated; and the reason why in the latter book their united height is placed at thirty-five cubits instead of thirty-six, which would be double of eighteen, is because they were measured as they appeared with the Chapters upon them. Now half a cubit of each pillar was concealed in what LIGHTFOOT calls “the whole of the Chapter,” that is, half a cubit’s depth of the lower edge of the Chapter covered the top of the pillar, making each pillar, apparently only seventeen and a half cubits high, or the two thirty and five cubits, as laid down in the Book of Chronicles.’

“And we beg to be permitted, in further combatting this error to cite as further authority, an extract from the exhaustive treatise of DR. TIMOTHY OTIS PAINE, entitled “The Holy Houses:” a treatise on Solomon’s Temple and Capitol, wherein speaking of the pillars he says: ‘Eighteen cubits was the height of one pillar and a line of twelve cubits compassed it, and the second pillar was like the first. So eighteen cubits was the height of shaft in each.’”

“Now in view of all that has been said, and all the references made to this matter, your Committee are of the opinion that the true height, viz.: eighteen cubits, should be engrafted in our Ritual as the true interpretation of that part of the work of our Jurisdiction. We are aware of the difficulties to be met in endeavoring to throw off and disown a theory, however erroneous, that has been permitted to exist and in a measure has been fostered with almost paternal care, and that almost universally from time immemorial. It is like a theological tenet, which has long been accepted, however erroneous and unreasonable it may be, yet it cannot be thrown off or even reformed, without a shock or perhaps a convulsion, a result, however, in this case, we do not anticipate.

“Yet the almost universal practice in saying and teaching that the pillars were thirty and five cubits high, and surmounted by Chapters five cubits each, making them in the whole forty cubits high, is so palpably wrong and unfounded as to fact, that it merits the fate of all error, viz.: to be cast aside.

“Your Committee therefore recommend that this Grand Jurisdiction boldly declare in the adoption of a Ritual by dismissing error however old it may be, and installing in its stead a truth that cannot be denied or gainsaid, a truth to be taught by us and those that come after.

"We cannot afford to tolerate error and exclude truth from our Ritual; for we further hold that Freemasonry from its very spirit and essence is either truth unalloyed or it is nothing at all.

"We therefore recommend that the true height of the pillars, viz.: eighteen instead of thirty-five cubits, be engrafted in our Ritual as the correct height of the pillars in question, thereby observing and adhering to a principle that is not only a scriptural truth, but also a scientific and established fact.

(From Report of Special Committee on Work, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Washington, 1939.)

MASONIC STATISTICS

Gathered from Latest Reports Received

1. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Grand Lodges	No. of Lodges	Member-ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Alabama	446	27,572		612
Arizona	39	5,580		55
Arkansas	434	23,641		333
California	580	127,122		182
Colorado	147	29,637		437
Connecticut	128	36,212		908
Delaware	22	5,349		180
District of Columbia	47	20,432		78
Florida	224	19,848		77
Georgia	501	39,508		922
Idaho	81	8,919	103	
Illinois	997	203,770		5,932
Indiana	545	107,253		485
Iowa	550	67,238		437
Kansas	440	61,434		1,118
Kentucky	515	42,792		489
Louisiana	251	20,643		304
Maine	207	36,293		539
Maryland	121	29,002		433
Massachusetts	329	101,613		2,559
Michigan	511	113,927		1,370
Minnesota	303	49,344		849
Mississippi	320	21,024	375	
Missouri	631	89,329		1,102
Montana	135	17,803		256
Nebraska	292	32,423		757
Nevada	26	3,065		14
New Hampshire	81	13,346		110
New Jersey	278	77,488		2,302
New Mexico	54	5,900	67	

New York	1,036	255,919		6,583
North Carolina	336	26,888		200
North Dakota	127	11,456		413
Ohio	623	174,698		1,517
Oklahoma	424	46,658		1,053
Oregon	172	24,323		251
Pennsylvania	566	177,814		3,092
Rhode Island	43	16,102		560
South Carolina	269	17,448	259	
South Dakota	175	15,141		354
Tennessee	404	36,255		462
Texas	888	96,377	1,479	
Utah	26	4,560	10	
Vermont	103	16,900		683
Virginia	333	39,362		188
Washington	268	40,438		22
West Virginia	165	29,558		146
Wisconsin	311	52,360		765
Wyoming	50	7,820	62	
Puerto Rico	49	2,657	168	
	<u>15,603</u>	<u>2,530,241</u>	<u>2,523</u>	<u>39,129</u>

2. DOMINION OF CANADA

	No. of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Grand Lodges				
Alberta	156	11,058		309
British Columbia	119	13,627		101
Canada in Ontario	568	97,158		1,575
Manitoba	105	10,658		196
New Brunswick	44	5,319		27
Nova Scotia	84	8,646		110
Prince Edward Island	15	1,084	2	
Quebec	93	13,996		117
Saskatchewan	198	12,511		179
Total for Canada	<u>1,382</u>	<u>174,057</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2,614</u>
Total for United States	<u>15,603</u>	<u>2,530,241</u>	<u>2,523</u>	<u>39,129</u>
Total for North America	<u>16,985</u>	<u>2,704,298</u>	<u>2,525</u>	<u>41,743</u>

3. LATIN AMERICA

	No. of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Grand Lodges				
Argentina	74	1,100		100
Bolivia	10	400		
Brazil—Amazonas e Acre.....	24	1,712	11	
British Guiana	6	216		8

Colombia-Barranquilla	12	650	44	
Costa Rica	6	312	41	
Cuba	194	9,841	377	
Ecuador.....	6	app, 200		
El. Salvador	7	137		63
Guatemala	6			
Mexico-York Grand Lodge	15	731		15
Panama	9			
Peru	30	900		
Total for Latin America	399	16,199		

4. AUSTRALASIA

Grand Lodges	No. of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
New South Wales	608	60,077	874	
New Zealand	302	25,788	342	
Queensland.	357	17,773		
South Australia	154	13,319		120
Tasmania	44	3,028	53	
Victoria	526	50,588	431	
Western Australia	152	9,584	35	
Total for Australasia	2,143	181,157	1,735	120

5. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Grand Lodges	No. of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
England	5,056	ap. 404,500	ap. 4,500	
Ireland	700	ap. 48,000		
Scotland	889	ap. 250,000		
Total for Great Britain and Ireland	6,645	702,500		

6. CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Grand Lodges	No. of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Bulgaria	10	466	22	
Denmark	24	7,682	29	
France-National Grand Lodge	30	ap. 1,800		
Greece	61	5,060		
Holland	148	8,106	12	
Jugoslavia	28	962		
Norway	20	10,638	66	
Switzerland	41	3,961		179
Total for Continental Europe	362	38,675		

7. ASIA

Grand Lodges	No. of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Bengal, E. C.	76	2,940		37
Ceylon, E. C.	9	1,400		
Hongkong and South China, E. C.	11	1,048		
Malay Peninsula—				
Eastern Archipelago, E. C.	16	972	8	
Middle East, S. C.	7	271		7
Palestine, S. C.	10			
Philippine Islands	106	5,250	4	
Syria, S. C.	7			
Total for Asia	242	11,881		

8. AFRICA

Grand Lodges	No. of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Nigeria	17	939		14
East Africa, E. C.	21	ap. 900		
Natal, S. C.	14	900		
Northeastern Division, E. C.	7	241		
South Africa, Central Div. E. C. ..	14	518	50	
The Transvaal, S. C.	43			
The Transvaal, E. C.	63	ap. 3,000	59	
Total for Africa	179	6,498		

The statistics given above cover only Masonic Jurisdictions of the fellowship of the Grand Lodge of New York, which responded to requests for them, in time for inclusion in the list.

(From Report on Correspondence, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1939.)

* * * *

AFTERWORD

“Again we turn the page—another year
Lies spotless and untouched before your eyes;
O let us mar it not, but through the days
May kindness and love and peace our lives comprise.
New opportunities are ours! And may we prove
To be God’s children truly, thus to see
In faithfulness of word and thought and deed,
What His ideal of fellowship can be.”

(Quoted from the “Foreword” of William Nisbet Ponton, P. G. M. and Reviewer, preceding his 1939 Review, appearing in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario, 1939.)

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