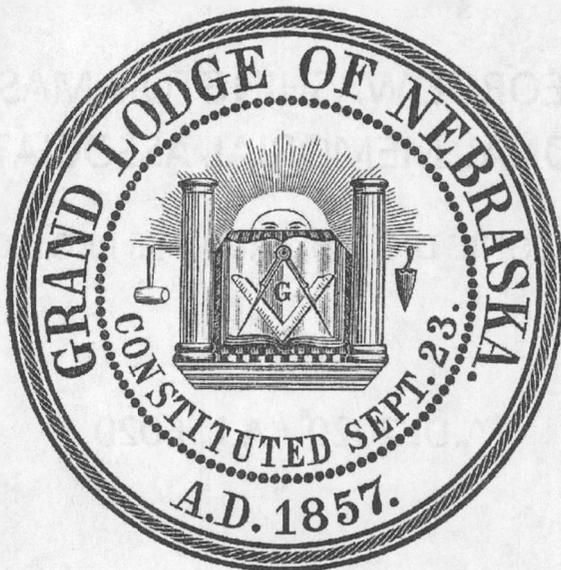


**1934**  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
of the  
**GRAND LODGE**  
of  
**Ancient Free & Accepted**  
**MASONS**  
of the  
**STATE OF**  
**NEBRASKA**



**A.D. 1934 / A.L. 5934**

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A.D. 2020 / A.L. 6020

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

In Annual Communication, held at Masonic Temple,

Omaha, Nebraska.

June 5 and 6, 1934

Part 3. Vol. 16

*Ralph Printing Co., Omaha, Neb., 1934*



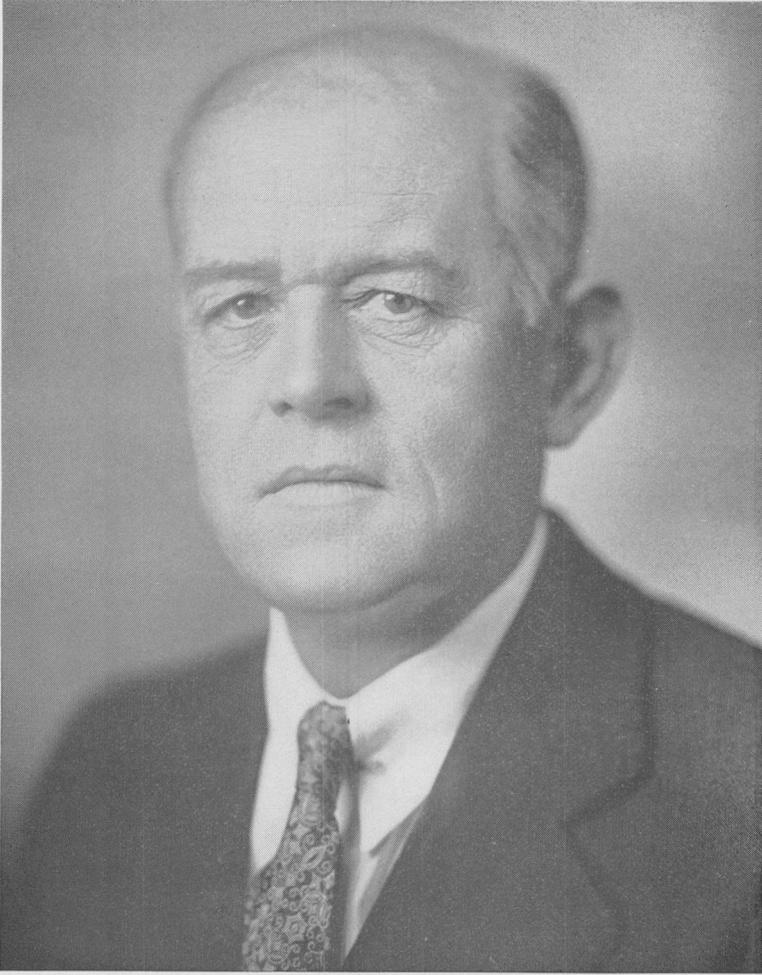


*Archie W. Smith*

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA

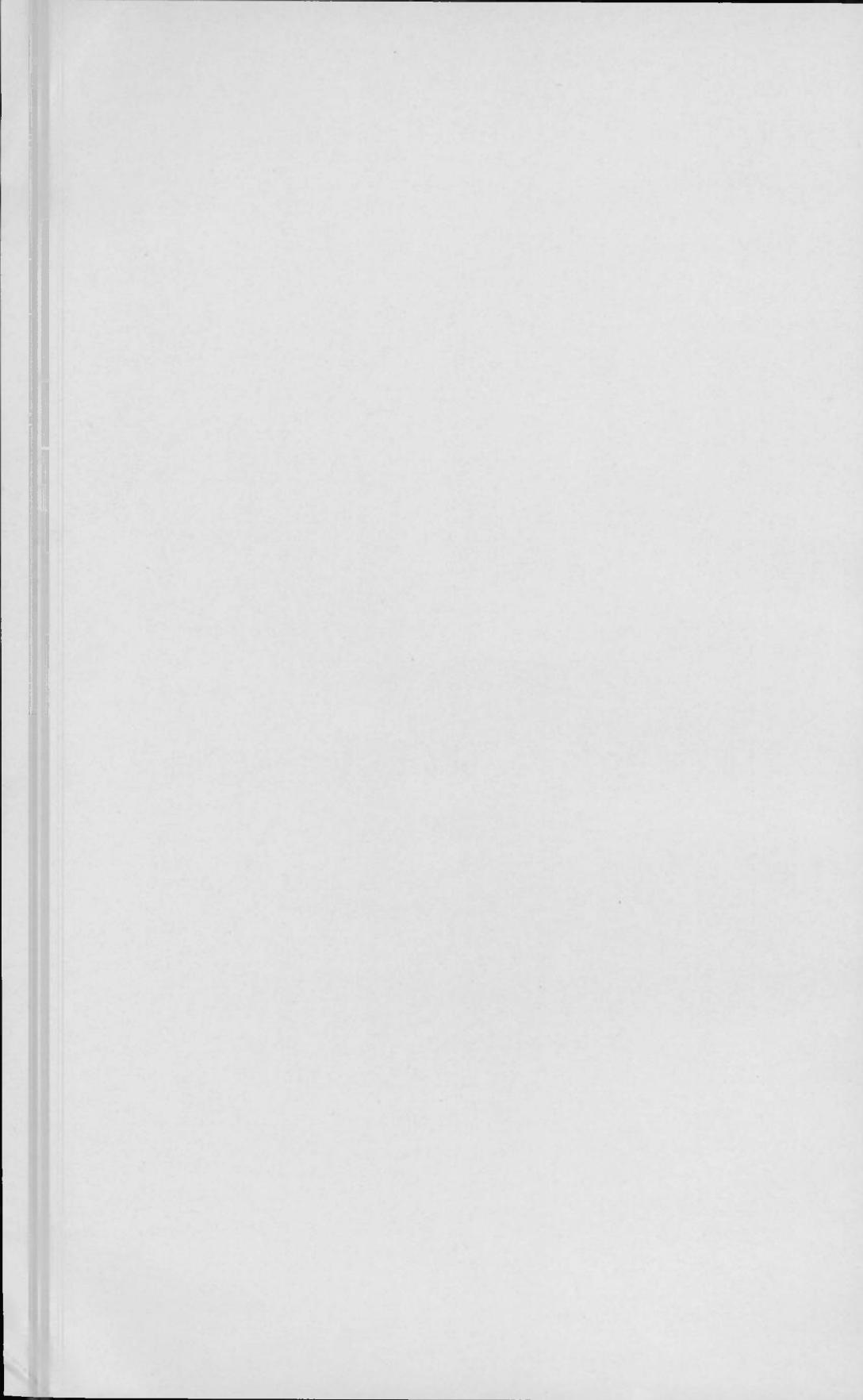
1933-1934





*Virgil H. Johnson.*

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA  
1934-1935



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

Held in Omaha, June 5th and 6th, 1933

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION

Tuesday, June 5, 1934

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 5th, 1934, A. L. 5934.

There were present the following:

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. Archie M. Smith, 203.....Grand Master  
R. W. Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....Deputy Grand Master  
R. W. William C. Ramsey, 268.....Grand Senior Warden  
R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, 150...Grand Junior Warden  
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136.....Grand Secretary  
V. W. George Allen Beecher, 268...Grand Chaplain  
W. Glen L. Rice, 33.....Grand Orator  
W. Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian  
W. William A. Robertson, 6....Grand Marshal  
W. Walter R. Raecke, 36.....Grand Senior Deacon  
W. William J. Breckenridge, 317. Grand Junior Deacon  
W. John W. Disbrow, 11.....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. Virgil R. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, the Invocation being given by V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

## INVOCATION.

Almighty God, whose nature and being is love, who knoweth the hearts and minds and motives of all Thy children, regard, we beseech Thee, our supplication and prayer; teach us to ask for such things as are right; purge away from us all hurtful things; make us worthy to appear in Thy presence, accept of our grateful thanks for Thy preservation of our lives, for the inspiration of those who have gone before, and our sacred remembrances of them; care for and protect the widows and the orphans; restore the sick to health and comfort those who mourn.

May we know that Thou art our God and may our trust in Thee never waver; may we feel the touch of Thy guiding hand in all the anxieties and problems of life.

Bless the members of this organization, of men, of citizens, of fathers and home-makers, and may our lives more and more bespeak the faith we profess with our lips.

Be with us in our present assembly. Grant us to dwell together in a bond of peace and good-will one toward another. Make us ever mindful of our obligations and true to our callings, in our respective tasks; support us in all our necessities and undertakings in Thy name, and grant that our lives may redound to Thy glory.

We ask these favors, Oh Heavenly Father, not for our own worthiness, but for the worthiness of Thy dear Son who gave his life for us that we might live and serve and reap the rewards of the faithful.

We ask it in Thy Blessed Name through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Most Worshipful Archie M. Smith, Grand Master, was then introduced, given the Grand Honors, and escorted to his station in the Grand East.

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

## RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

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

Henry H. Wilson .....	(30th) ..	1895
Harry A. Cheney .....	(45th) ..	1910
James R. Cain, (Jr.) .....	(47th) ..	1912
Andrew H. Viele .....	(51st) ..	1916
Frederic L. Temple .....	(52nd) ..	1917
Joseph B. Fradenburg .....	(55th) ..	1920
Lewis E. Smith .....	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell .....	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson .....	(59th) ..	1924

John Wright .....	(60th) ..	1925
Frank H. Woodland .....	(63rd) ..	1928
Ira C. Freet .....	(64th) ..	1929
Orville A. Andrews .....	(65th) ..	1930
John R. Tapster .....	(66th) ..	1931
Ralph O. Canaday .....	(68th) ..	1933

WELCOME BY MOST WORSHIPFUL ARCHIE M. SMITH,  
GRAND MASTER

**Most Worshipful Sirs:**

On February 5, 1932 the hand of death called from among your number, one who was then serving in his fifty-fifth year as Past Grand Master, and who had attended forty-seven Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge. Five years before his death, or in the Annual Communication of 1926, we commemorated the Golden Jubilee of that Brother's installation as Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. On that occasion he stated to the Brethren that he was the first and only Grand Master of this Grand Lodge who had lived fifty years beyond the time of his installation as Grand Master. And it seemed to him, as he said on that occasion, that certainly no other Grand Master among his associates would share the same distinction unless he lived to a very, very old age. This prophecy of this Most Worshipful Brother George H. Thummel, which seemed unlikely to him, has not come about because at this Annual Communication we may observe the Golden Jubilee of the installation of our senior living Past Grand Master, Most Worshipful John J. Wemple, who has for many years been a resident of the State of Ohio. It was in the year 1884 that he served this Grand Jurisdiction, or was installed as Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction. We regret that he cannot be with us today.

Of the resident Past Grand Masters of Nebraska the senior who is next after Most Worshipful Brother John J. Wemple, is Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson. Thirty-nine years ago he was installed as Grand Master. He has attended thirty-nine Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge, although six of those Communications were attended by him before he was elected as Grand Master. So that Worshipful Brother Wilson has the distinction of being our oldest resident Past Grand Master in point of seniority.

To Most Worshipful Brother Viele, who was Grand Master in 1916, is the distinction of being the oldest in years among those that are with us this morning.

To another Brother among us is a different distinction, Most Worshipful Brother Cain. In 1902 you enrolled in this school, and your record of attendance since that time has been one hundred per cent. You have attended thirty-three consecutive sessions of this Grand Lodge.

There are among you five others who have the distinction of having attended this Grand Lodge for more than twenty-one sessions.

For the further information of the Brethren there is another distinction to which I call your attention. Our senior resident Past Grand Master began his life's work in this Grand Jurisdiction as a school teacher in the year 1872, and he carried on the profession of an instructor along with his law practice for, I presume, forty years. And it is interesting to me, as one of his students during the time that he was teaching law in the University of Nebraska, to call your attention to the fact that among the Past Grand Masters now before me, and including one who is not here, but whom we expect this morning, and including the Grand Master who is speaking to you, there are six of the students of our senior resident Past Grand Master. Six of us sat at his feet in the law school and received instructions from him. And since we left the law school, we have received instructions from him in Masonry.

I mention these matters of history because I feel that you will more carefully appreciate the time and the services that these various Brethren have rendered to the Masonic Fraternity in Nebraska.

I trust also that these Brethren, in the discharge of their duties which are imposed upon them by reason of their being Past Grand Masters, will carry them out in a way that will be for the best interests of the Fraternity. I know they will do this, and that they will bear in mind that to keep the reputation of the Fraternity unsullied must be their constant care as well as the constant care of every individual Brother.

And so, Most Worshipful Sirs, I welcome you to this Seventy-Seventh Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

M. W. John Wright, Past Grand Master, gave the

#### RESPONSE

##### **Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:**

Our presence here and the record of attendance which you have explained to the Brethren is ample evidence of our interest in the workings of Free Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

None of the Brethren before you are unmindful of the honors which have been conferred upon us. We have no way of judging the future except by the past, and taking it from the records of these noble men, many of them having spent a life-time in the service of this Fraternity, I feel that the spirit which always permeates the meetings of the Grand Lodge will be transmitted on from generation to generation and that the incoming Grand Masters will ever and always, as have those in the past, be inspired with the noble efforts and the grand achievements of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Suffice it to say that never before, in the history of the World, has there been the opportunity for Masons, and especially the younger Masons to show to the World that this Fraternity has a right to exist; that we do stand for the things which, in past generations, have proved their worth.

Most Worshipful Sir, it is our pleasure ever and always to be at the command of him who presides at the East, to be present with you in your deliberations, and to render such services at any and all times, whether in communication of the Grand Lodge or in every-day life, that service for which we have dedicated our lives.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, we thank you for your reception, we thank you Brethren here for the honors that have been conferred. We only trust that our ranks may be spared that we may work ever and always for the uplift and for the benefit of humanity.

I thank you.

The Past Grand Masters were thereupon given the Grand Honors, and escorted to the Grand East.

### RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

M. W. Frank C. Barnhill, Grand Master of Masons of Missouri.

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

Our Distinguished Brethren from the Sister Jurisdiction of Missouri, then addressed the Grand Lodge briefly; each of whom stressed the close relationship and warm fraternal feeling which has always existed between the two Grand Jurisdictions, and expressed their pleasure in being able to be present at our Annual Communication.

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

M. E. Oliver A. Fick, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

M. I. Roy W. Hunter, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska.

R. E. John T. Dysart, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

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

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

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

W. Brother Raymond V. Cole, President of the Veteran Freemasons Association of Nebraska.

W. Brother Harry L. F. Proffitt, Worthy Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska.

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master, made the following remarks.

**Brethren:**

I imagine that there may be quite a general demand, silent though it is, for an explanation of this curious looking gavel that I have on the table. I will read the wording on this metal plate:

"This mallet or setting maul was used about three thousand years ago by an operative Mason. It was found in one of the ancient tombs of Egypt and was presented to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. & A. M., June 5, 1901, by M. W. George W. Lininger, Past Grand Master," and whose name was given to one of the present Omaha Lodges.

Any of the Brethren are welcome to examine this at recess and notice the wear that is evidenced upon it.

W. Brother George Grimes, 268, gave the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, Distinguished Visitors and Brethren:**

It is a happy privilege of the eleven Omaha Lodges to welcome the outside Lodges to this, the Seventy-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Nebraska.

We welcomed our Brethren from outstate even before they came to us here. We should rejoice in the opportunity of getting together again. The annual session of the Grand Lodge is an occasion for the renewal of our pledge to uphold the tenets of our institution. We are reminded that Masonry implies the daily obligation to endeavor to live up to those principles of friendship, morality, and brotherly love in the name on which our society was founded. Sometimes men are lost in vague phrases, and words are all empty indeed if they do not inspire action. Meeting here together is an opportunity for us to renew our bonds of fellowship and strengthen our feeling of loyalty to our fraternity. In the truest sense none of us are hosts and none are guests, but all are equal partners in our organization. We of Omaha, the representatives of eight thousand Masons in this community, are indeed delighted at the privilege of sitting down together with Masons from all over Nebraska for a discussion of our common problems and our common purposes.

I thank you.

W. Brother Orville Chatt, 31, gave the

RESPONSE

**Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:**

The hearty welcome extended to this Grand Lodge by Brother Grimes on behalf of the Omaha Lodges is a renewal of that pledge of courtesy and assistance with which the officers, members and guests of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska have come to view as one of the most important and pleasing parts of each Grand Communication.

Our Omaha Brethren work together to make each Communication of the Grand Lodge a success; they see to it that each visiting Brother has a pleasant time; they arrange the accommodations and assist in carrying out the program in such an able and friendly manner that we are continuously reminded that the Masonic Lodge is a body of men grouped together for the purpose of service to each other. The spirit of self-sacrifice coupled with a hearty determination to actively aid and support the government, our various Masonic Lodges, and charities is certainly one of the most important duties of the Brethren, and to this duty we should now renew our pledge.

The unpleasant characteristics of greed with which we are continuously surrounded must be wiped out, and the divine plan contemplated, that mankind should be depended upon equally for protection and security. We must be continually reminded that, as such, we ought to take the noblest part of the work of our God with this idea in mind, and our daily lives should be filled with unselfish acts and kindness and assistances to each other and to all mankind.

I hope that when the meeting of this Grand Communication shall have closed that the record will clearly indicate that we have been true to that principle and I further hope that each of us may go forth from this meeting firmly determined to make this ideal our guide in our daily life.

#### PRESENTATION OF GAVELS TO THE GRAND LODGE

W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent of the Nebraska Masonic Home, made the following presentation speech.

##### **Most Worshipful Grand Master:**

Knowing that this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge has never possessed a set of gavels, and being inspired by affection for the officers and Brethren of this body, I have the great pleasure of presenting this set, which is the result of my hours of recreation. These gavels are made from walnut planted on the Nebraska Masonic Home grounds by our late Brother George W. Vallery, Most Eminent Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America. This case was made from walnut taken from an old stage station erected in Plattsmouth, in 1853, from lumber grown in that vicinity. The dimensions of the timber and date of the erection of the station prove that this wood was growing along the banks of the Missouri River when Brothers Lewis and Clarke made their historic journey, and was made into lumber, before Masonry was established in Nebraska.

This case in dimensions is symbolical of the mechanical unity of Freemasonry, and these gavels bear markings designating the various stations in which they are to be used. Engraved in this set, is my love and affection for my fellowmen, and my great respect for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. In the years to come may these gavels call the Craft to labor in love and affection, may they call us to refreshment in Christian fellowship, and may they close the Annual Communications of this Most

Worshipful Grand Lodge with peace and harmony prevailing. I trust that they will be as acceptable to you, as the making and presentation of them has been pleasing to me.

M. . W. . Archie M. Smith, Grand Master.

**Brethren:**

This, in my humble opinion, is a very capable piece of work. I look upon it as a very pleasing and acceptable gift, and I am sure I bespeak the appreciation of the Brethren of this Grand Lodge, or will, after they have had the opportunity to examine it, for this gift.

I extend to each one of you the opportunity to examine this gift at your convenience during the recess of this Annual Communication.

I thank you, Brother Evers.

GREETINGS AND REGRETS

The Grand Secretary presented letters conveying greetings and best wishes to the Grand Lodge, and regret at their inability to be present, from M. . W. . John J. Wemple, Senior Past Grand Master; and R. . W. . Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.

On motion of R. . W. . Virgil R. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, the following telegrams were sent in reply:

TELEGRAMS

“John J. Wemple, Past Grand Master,  
1880 Wadena Avenue,  
East Cleveland, Ohio.

Grand Lodge of Masons sends greetings and best wishes for your health and happiness. Your installation as Grand Master of Masons, fifty years ago, was called to attention of our Grand Lodge, when Past Grand Masters were received this morning.

Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary”

“Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus,  
1966 North Commonwealth Avenue,  
Los Angeles, California.

Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska sends greetings and best wishes for your health and happiness.

Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary”

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

• COMMITTEES

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT

W. . Bernard N. Robertson, 3.

W. . Charles H. Marley, 1.

M. . W. . Andrew H. Viele, 55.

## BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS

- Bro..Luther M. Kuhns, 3.  
 W..Harold M. Smith, 92.  
 W..Charles A. Eyre, 268.  
 W..Fred R. Haggart, 82.  
 Bro..J. Marenus Sorensen, 15.

## CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

- W..Edward F. Carter, 201.  
 W..Willis G. Sears, 88.  
 W..Pearl A. Legge, 290.  
 W..J. Allen Trowbridge, 121.  
 W..H. Vernon Arendt, 35.

## CREDENTIALS

- W..Pearl C. Hillegass, 81.  
 W..Paul T. Williams, 56.  
 W..John W. Kreycik, 221.  
 W..Eldon W. Sapp, 17.  
 W..William B. Wanner, 9.

## CODIFICATION OF THE LAW

- W..Clarence T. Spier, 268.  
 W..Russell A. Robinson, 119.  
 W..Lamont L. Stephens, 106.

## DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS

- W..George R. Porter, 11.  
 W..Gilbert E. Sandritter, 85.  
 W..William E. Edwards, 183.  
 W..Donald A. Russell, 116.  
 W..Thomas H. Smithers, 32.

## FINANCE

- W..Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158.  
 W..C. Ray Macy, 26.  
 W..Charles W. Keal, 37.  
 W..John R. Armstrong, 323.  
 W..George W. Pratt, 1.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

- M..W..Lewis E. Smith, 136.  
 M..W..Edwin D. Crites, 158.  
 M..W..Frederic L. Temple, 61.

## FRATERNAL DEAD

- W..Earl J. Lee, 15.  
 W..Alfred D. Raun, 274.  
 W..Homer L. Kyle, 300.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL  
Bro. Edward Huwaldt, 318.

## GRIEVANCES

- W. John S. Hedelund, 268.  
W. Roy M. White, 38.  
W. F. Ray Dilts, 83.  
W. Clarence O. Dawson, 21.  
W. John M. Brownell, 205.

## JURISPRUDENCE

- All Past Grand Masters present,  
M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Chairman.

## MASONIC EDUCATION

- W. Robert J. Jones, 288.  
W. William A. Robbins, 314.  
W. Frank E. Clark, 78.  
W. George A. Kurk, 54.

## PAY-ROLL

- W. William C. Smith, 136.  
W. Clarence G. McNamee, 55.  
W. Louis J. Lepinski, 184.  
W. William E. Hislop, 302.  
W. Howard M. Jones, 36.

## PROMOTION OF THE WORLD'S PEACE

- M. W. Henry H. Wilson, 19.  
W. John R. Webster, 3.  
W. James T. Cunningham, 25.

## RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS

- W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1.  
W. Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.  
W. Millard M. Robertson, 3.  
W. Edwin C. Yont, 162.  
M. W. Ira C. Freet, 56.

## RETURNS

- W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210.  
W. Leslie E. Noel, 281.  
W. Henry Shaw, 84.  
W. Ernest C. Nyrop, 71.  
W. Harry E. Siman, 235.

## TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- W. Harold A. Osborne, 19.  
W. Marion E. Shipley, 72.  
Bro. John R. Donley, 302.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

W. Severine E. Torgeson, 294.  
 W. Kossie B. Gahagen, 46.  
 W. Walter Crumbliss, 187.  
 W. William G. Bulling, 250.  
 W. Ernest C. Watts, 148.

## COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

W. Fred B. Dale, 3.  
 W. Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.  
 W. Raymond V. Cole, 303.

## VISITING BRETHREN

The Grand Custodian and the Deputy Grand Custodians.

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master, read his address:

## ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

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

As required by the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, I now present to you a synopsis of my official acts and doings, and the condition of the Fraternity, in general, during the past year.

## NECROLOGY

In the past twelve months the Fraternity has been spared that degree of sorrow which was among us at the Annual Communication in 1933, which arose from the death of Grand Lodge officers and other distinguished brethren; not one of our Grand Lodge officers, either present or past, has been called from his labors, during the current year.

Worshipful Brother Frank Wilcox passed away on March 19, 1934, while serving his twenty-first consecutive year, both as Secretary of Nebraska Lodge No. 1 of Omaha and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home at Plattsmouth. For many years he had also been a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts. It is interesting to know that, of the Brethren, now in service, only one has served on the Plattsmouth Board longer than did Brother Wilcox and only two others have served as long as he did. The returns show that 564 of our other brethren have gone on since last we met. We mourn their passing. I pause, in respect to their memory.

## NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

I have attended the regular monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home of Plattsmouth held during September, December, January, February, March, April, and May. These meetings were well attended by the Board members, the business was handled with dispatch, and I am convinced that the Home is in splendid hands, and that our dependents are being well cared for, at a reasonable minimum

of expense. However, the applications for admission to the Home and for relief outside of the Home have greatly increased, while the revenue for the Home has decreased. At the end of 1933, the Board had only \$5.75 unexpended. I anticipate that the Finance Committee will have a problem on its hands in preparing a budget for the Home for the coming year.

#### MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME

I attended the regular monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for children which were held in Fremont in September, November, December, February, March, and April, and in Omaha, in January and May.

After nine years of very faithful and devoted service to the Home as President of the Board of Trustees, Worshipful Brother Edwin C. Yont resigned on March fifth and his resignation was accepted on April fifth. The Fraternity is under obligation to Brother Yont.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master, who had previously been elected as Trustee to fill a vacancy on the Board, was elected president to succeed Brother Yont. Worshipful Brothers Orville Chatt, of Tekamah, and Leland Phelps, of Fremont were elected Trustees to fill other vacancies.

After several years of conscientious service to the Home, Mrs. Amy S. Carver resigned the Superintendency on February 15th. However, at the request of the Committee, she continued her services until the 10th of April, while the Committee on Employees was finding her successor. Brother Elmer Hartman of Fremont has been placed in charge.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED

On recommendation of the Grand Masters of their respective Grand Jurisdictions, I have been pleased to commission the following Brethren as Representatives of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska near other Grand Lodges:

July 10, 1933, Charles E. Roesch, Buffalo, near Grand Lodge of New York.

Aug. 16, 1933, Sidney L. Monaghan, Perth, near Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

Aug. 16, 1933, N. Dwight Ford, Bradenton, near Grand Lodge of Florida.

Oct. 10, 1933, Ibrahim F. K. Pacha, Alexandria, near Grand Lodge of Egypt.

Dec. 4, 1933, George W. Joseph, Portland, near Grand Lodge of Oregon.

Jan. 30, 1934, Alex Nickle, Montreal, near Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Mar. 29, 1934, Alfred M. Glossbrenner, Indianapolis, near Grand Lodge of Indiana.

April 14, 1934, John O. Lovejoy, Bristol, near Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED

April 9, 1934, I recommended the appointment of W. Brother Earl J. Lee, Past Master of Fremont Lodge No. 15, as the Representative of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, F. & A. M., near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. Brother Frank Wilcox.

July 6, 1933, I recommended the appointment of W. Brother Verne M. Tyrrell, Past Master of Roman Eagle Lodge No. 203, Pender, as the representative of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Oklahoma, near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother Louis P. Tonner. The commissions were regularly issued.

## DECISIONS

1. A member of a Nebraska Lodge who has served as Worshipful Master, but not of a Nebraska Lodge, is not entitled to our Past Master's Certificate.

## NEW TEMPLES

No applications for new Temples have been submitted during my term of office. The proposed new Temple building at Lincoln was approved by my predecessor. The Temple of Mosaic Lodge No. 55 at Norfolk, which was approved by my predecessor, was completed during the winter. With the assistance of the following Grand Lodge Officers:

R. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Senior Warden.

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

W. Glen L. Rice, Grand Orator.

W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.

W. William A. Robertson, Grand Marshal.

W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Senior Deacon.

W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Junior Deacon, and

M. W. Harry A. Cheney, Past Grand Master.

I laid the corner stone on August 10th, 1933, in the presence of a large gathering of Masons and friends and with an escort furnished by the Commandery.

On October 18th, I visited the two-story bank building bought by Melrose Lodge No. 60 at Orleans, which was then in process of remodeling. This building will make the brethren a very appropriate home at a very reasonable expense. I approved a loan of \$1500 on this Temple, that the proceeds might be used to remodel it.

## MASONIC EDUCATION

I heartily approve the views expressed by Grand Master Canaday in his address at the last Annual Communication with reference to the need of Masonic Education and the means that should be used to promote it. Every Lodge requesting it has been given something on this subject. The Committee on Masonic Education will give you a report of its activities.

#### BONDS OF SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

At the Annual Communication of 1933, provision was made for setting apart a fund of \$5000 under the name of a "Lodge Trust Fund", as a protection to the Lodges in case of misappropriation of funds by Secretaries and Treasurers; and upon the requirement, that each Lodge shall contribute a certain amount per \$100 for protection, to cover the costs of such bonding. Certain rules have been set up and approved by the Grand Lodge cabinet and referred to the Finance Committee, for its consideration and criticism.

#### SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS

I have issued several dispensations to hold elections and install officers out of time, upon good and sufficient reasons, where same were necessary, and without fault of the Lodge or its members, and I recommend that the Dispensation fee of ten dollars paid by each of these Lodges be returned.

I granted a Special Dispensation to Morning Star Lodge No. 197 to receive a petition, to ballot upon same, to confer the Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft, and Master Mason degrees, and examine for proficiency, without regard to time.

I granted a Special Dispensation to Newman Grove Lodge No. 305 to examine for proficiency in the Fellowcraft Degree, and to confer the Master Mason's degree without regard to time.

I granted a special dispensation to North Star Lodge No. 227 to confer the Master Mason's degree, without regard to time, upon a Fellowcraft Mason.

#### PAST MASTER'S CERTIFICATES

The many orders that have come into the office of the Grand Secretary for the Past Master's Certificates, which were provided for in the Annual Communication in 1933, justify the provision for such a certificate. On several visits I have had the pleasure of presenting these certificates. The certificate was an idea of our late Past Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother Edwin B. Johnston and was recommended to our Grand Lodge, by Most Worshipful Brother Canaday, for acceptance. Approximately 600 of these certificates have been sold to the Lodges, during the past year.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR EXAMINATIONS

A number of requests have come to me, to examine Master Masons for proficiency, after three months from the date of the conferring of the third degree, and each of these requests has been granted.

#### BY-LAWS APPROVED

A good many Lodges have submitted changes in their by-laws, most of them pertaining to a reduction in fees or dues or both, all of which were approved. These reductions were to have been expected because of the financial conditions. I have serious doubts, however, of much advantage to be gained by reduction in dues and fees.

## VISITATIONS

Owing to the fact that the duties of Grand Master involve a large amount of office work and correspondence and also to the fact that I work for a living, I could not accept all of the invitations that came to me from the Lodges of this Jurisdiction. However, I accepted as many of these as I could, in justice to the other duties of the position and to the work of my own profession. On many of these visitations, I was accompanied by one or more of the other Grand Lodge officers.

Two of the outstanding events in this Jurisdiction, during my term of office, were the observance of the 75th anniversaries of the chartering of Omadi Lodge No. 5, at Dakota City, and Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, at Plattsmouth. I responded to invitations to appear on the programs and enjoyed the meetings very much. I also attended the 50th anniversary of the chartering of Superior Lodge No. 121, at Superior. On this occasion, I had the honor of presenting to Brother J. Warren Keifer, a charter member of that lodge, a fifty year button. An interesting fact, brought out at this event, was that the father of this brother received a fifty year button from the Grand Jurisdiction of Ohio. At Tekamah, on February 28th, I was called upon to present a fifty year button to W. Brother E. C. Houston, who had been initiated in that lodge. Bro. Houston has taken all of the degrees, in both the York and Scottish Rites.

On August 15, 1933, most of the officers of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star came to my home town of Pender, to participate in the annual Masonic-Eastern Star picnic of several counties in Northeastern Nebraska. Both Grand bodies were well represented, and many subordinate Lodges and Chapters participated in the event.

Among the other interesting events which I attended were the following: 50th anniversary of Springfield Lodge No. 112, at Springfield; 40th anniversary of Relief Lodge No. 219, at Coleridge; the 25th anniversary of Geo. W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, at Omaha; the joint installations of the officers of the eleven Omaha lodges; the receptions in my honor given by the brethren at Omaha and at Lincoln, and the banquet given by Lily Lodge No. 154, at Davenport, where I was made a Master Mason. On all of these occasions some of the other Grand Lodge officers were present.

I was present at the county Masonic meetings at Elgin, Laurel, and Allen, for Antelope, Cedar, and Dixon counties, respectively. From my observation of the fraternal feeling that prevailed among the brethren who attended, I am positive that other counties in the state could well afford to follow the example.

I responded to the invitation of the Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Mary Farnham, to address the annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. I was most graciously introduced by the Worthy Grand Matron and was most courteously received.

## INVITATIONS OUTSIDE OF THIS JURISDICTION

I received invitations to attend the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodges of Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Minnesota, all of which I had to decline because of other Masonic engagements or business appointments, but much to my regret. R. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, as my proxy, attended the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas while I was representing this Grand Jurisdiction at the Masonic meetings in Washington, D. C., during the week of February twenty-second.

## VISITATIONS TO OTHER GRAND LODGES

On June 13th, in company with our Grand Secretary, I attended the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, at Cedar Rapids. We were entertained most graciously.

On September 26, 1933, I attended the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, at Kansas City. I was received in a real fraternal spirit.

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF  
FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA

As your representative I attended a four day observance at Boston, June 25 to 28, 1933, of the 200th anniversary of the chartering of the first duly constituted Lodge in America.

The program was a varied and interesting one, beginning with a worship service conducted by the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on Sunday afternoon in the old North Church, this being the church, in the beifry of which were hung the lanterns which signaled to Paul Revere, later a Grand Master of Massachusetts, the method of approach, of the British army, towards the military stores at Lexington and Concord. Other features of the four day program were the re-enactment of an 18th century English lodge; the conferring of the third degree upon an actual candidate, in St. John's Lodge No. 1, the Lodge, to which, the first charter was issued in America, followed by a reception and banquet given by this Lodge to the visiting delegates; a reception and banquet given by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; a visit to the Masonic Home for the aged and the Masonic Infirmary; and a Masonic mass meeting in the Arena with an estimated attendance of 11,000.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and the Lodges of the city spared no time, expense, or courtesy in the entertainment of the visiting delegates on sight-seeing excursions in and about Boston, Plymouth, Lexington, Concord, and other points, both politically and Masonically historic. Delegates were present from 31 Grand Jurisdictions in the United States, from several provinces in Canada, Queensland, Australia, Brazil, England and Scotland. The Grand Master of Massachusetts, Most Worshipful Brother Curtis Chapman, enjoined upon all that they should carry back with them to the brethren at home, his fraternal greetings and his happy felicitations that they were represented, at the Anniversary.

Before his retirement from the office of Grand Master, M. W. Brother Ralph O. Canaday, had received an invitation to attend the ceremonies at Boston, and went there for that purpose, only, to be called home the afternoon of his arrival, because of the illness of his daughter, who passed on a day or two after the father's return to Hastings. The announcement that took him home, cast a gloom over the entire gathering.

On our return journey from Boston,—Mrs. Smith having made the eastern trip with me,—we visited many places of Masonic interest. Friends at Orangeburg, New York, took us to the De Wint house where General George Washington had his headquarters at the time he signed the death warrant for Major Andre. The Grand Lodge of New York owns this property and is maintaining it, as a Masonic shrine. In the City of Brotherly Love, which was the home of Benjamin Franklin while he was the first Grand Master of Pennsylvania, we visited Independence Hall, where The Father of his Country presided over the Constitutional Convention and Valley Forge where he and his little band suffered extreme hardships during the winter of 1777-1778; and, on the afternoon of July 4th, Mount Vernon, the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, and Washington-Alexandria lodge, in Virginia, and the National Capitol, the corner-stone of which was laid by him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

#### MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

On October 5th and 6th your Grand Secretary and I attended the biennial Meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, at Cincinnati. Grand Jurisdictions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf, north, were represented. The visitor was impressed with the outstanding ability of the speakers, who presented many good ideas to aid us in practicing our great tenet of relief,—the giving of a maximum of necessary assistance with a minimum of expenditure.

This Grand Jurisdiction was signally honored in the election of our own Lewis E. Smith, as President of the Association.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

On the afternoon of February 22nd, your Grand Secretary and I attended the Annual Meeting of this Association at Alexandria, Virginia. Thirty-eight states were represented. The financial report shows that a number of the Grand Jurisdictions have already exceeded their quota, of \$1.00 per capita. Although it had overpaid, up to that time, by \$190,000, New York presented a check at this meeting for \$7,000. Another check of \$3,500 came in from a jurisdiction that had already far overpaid its one dollar per member. Some other States made contributions, that day, which were already over-subscribed. I regret to report that, during the year 1933, our Grand Jurisdiction collected only \$3.00.

have contributed a total of about 56 cents per member. When conditions become more prosperous, I sincerely hope that we will meet our \$1.00 per capita.

If there be any criticism that our contributions are going to the extreme Eastern part of the United States, rather than to a Central location, where the Memorial might be more easily accessible to the Craft, let it be remembered that the most natural and appropriate place, for this Memorial to George Washington, is the place where he had his lodge membership and where his entire private life was spent, and in the vicinity of his home in his native State of Virginia.

#### MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

While in Washington in February, your Grand Secretary and I attended sessions of the Masonic Service Association.

In the words of a Grand Master of one of the member Jurisdictions, "This is a splendid agency for collecting and preparing and distributing Masonic data. The work, the Association is carrying on, extends co-operative effort in Masonic endeavor and an opportunity for personal contacts of its leaders, of our Fraternity, who are interested in and active in Masonic education work."

Our Grand Jurisdiction withdrew from membership a few years ago, because of the expense. It may be that when conditions become much more prosperous we will want to consider re-joining the Association. However, I have no recommendation to make at this time.

#### CONFERENCES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

When at least some of the representatives of the 49 absolutely distinct and separate Grand Jurisdictions in the United States, get together and exchange their ideas regarding the many various problems that arise in the conduct of Grand Lodge business, great benefit is bound to come back to the Jurisdictions represented. As a rule, the Grand Secretary continues in his office for several terms, and by attending these conferences acquires new ideas each year to better enable him to conduct your business. At first thought, it may be considered that the Grand Master, being only a one term officer, cannot bring back very much of value in the management of the affairs of the Grand Lodge. But, we must remember that when the Grand Master retires, he becomes a life member of the important Jurisprudence Committee, and, as such, may have frequent opportunity to give us some benefit of his attendance upon these conferences. In my opinion, each Grand Master should attend these conferences, along with the Grand Secretary.

#### TRIAL COMMISSIONS

To say the least, I can only repeat the views of M. W. Brother Canda-day, that my experience as Grand Master with "Trials by Commissions" has again shown the wisdom of the action of this Grand Lodge in adopt-

ing this method. The trials, had, during the past year have been very satisfactorily handled, and I am grateful to the brethren who have taken their time to serve upon these Commissions.

In all cases where trial commissions have reported, the verdict has apparently been satisfactory, because no appeal has been taken, except in one case where the Lodge members appealed from a sentence of indefinite suspension as being inadequate. This case has been referred to the Grievance Committee which will report later in the session.

#### DISCIPLINE

For violation of Sections 147 and 148d of the law, I arrested the jewels of the Masters of Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205 and Harmony Lodge No. 321, placed the lodges in charge of the Senior Wardens, and directed that charges be filed, upon the expiration of the term of office.

The direction to file charges has been complied with and the cases have been disposed of by Trial Commissions.

#### WEAK LODGES

I have nothing further to add to the recommendation of M.'W.'. Brother Canaday in his address of last year on this subject. I think his recommendation that a Lodge's Charter shall be subject to forfeiture, if a Lodge fails to hold a regular meeting for four successive months, is a proper one.

Some doubt existed until recently about the ability of Sterling Lodge No. 70 to carry on any further. However, the brethren have taken steps to quit claim their heavily encumbered Temple over to the bond holders, in consideration of their indebtedness, and it now appears that this lodge is going to survive and prosper.

The financial situation in Joppa Lodge No. 76, at Bloomington is very discouraging.

This Lodge has only 26 Members and owes \$64.45 for 1932 Grand Lodge dues and \$97.20 for 1933 Grand Lodge dues—a total of \$164.65 to the Grand Lodge, or an average of \$6.33 per Member.

I suggest that this situation be referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.

#### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The appointment of a Membership Committee was provided for by a recent enactment of the Grand Lodge. In the Lodges where these Membership Committees have been appointed and are functioning, the results have been very gratifying, from the standpoint of greater interest, on the part of the brethren, a reduced delinquency in dues, and a more sympathetic view of charity toward the brother who is unable to pay his dues. I strongly urge that any Lodge which does not now have a Membership Committee, arrange for the appointment of one and see that the Committee gets to work.

### PROMULGATION OF THE WORK

I have visited a number of Lodges while they were holding Schools of Instruction with the Grand Custodian in charge. In these several opportunities for observing the work, I was convinced that both teacher and pupils generally had the interest of Masonry at heart, and that the Grand Custodian was imparting to the brethren a knowledge not only of the ritual but of the principles back of it. I found among the brethren a deep devotion to Brother Savage.

### CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY

In spite of adversities, I have found, in my several visitations, that the spirit of Freemasonry is exceptionally good, that much interest is being taken, and that regardless of a moderate loss in membership, the brethren are evincing more zeal in the work than they have for some time. There has been a substantial increase in initiations since the first of January, and reports indicate that the good work is going to continue. Our Fraternity will endure because it is built upon a rock, and that rock is the inestimable gift of God to man,—the Holy Bible. We are grateful to the Great Architect of the Universe, for the blessings that have been bestowed upon us.

### GRAND LODGE DUES

In his address last year, at the Annual Communication, the Grand Master called attention to the difficulty experienced by many local lodges in meeting their Grand Lodge dues. I am pleased to report that through great effort in many cases and deep loyalty to the Fraternity all but two Lodges have paid their Grand Lodge dues for 1932 and these two Lodges owe only \$113.25.

On 1933 dues forty-seven Lodges owe \$9,001.20. These efforts of the Lodges, to make their remittances, are much appreciated.

I take great pleasure in calling to your attention the fact that one of the Lodges of this Jurisdiction received favorable comment at the conferences of the Grand Secretaries and Grand Masters at Washington, last February, because of the fact that it has no delinquent dues, a situation, that was brought about because of the fact that the by-laws, of that Lodge, provide for suspension by December 31st, of the year following the year in which the dues were assessed, if not then paid.

In some cases the lodges are doing the best they can; but, some should be more diligent in their business methods in order to get themselves into a condition where they can pay their dues. The delinquency of several lodges has been referred to the Committee on Finance so that the committee may discuss the situation with the representatives of the delinquent lodges.

### CORNERSTONES

Besides the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at Norfolk referred to in the paragraph on "New Temples", there was only one other cornerstone laid during the year, that, of the St. James Episcopal Parish Hall, at Fremont, on May 15th. On this occasion I was assisted by M. W. John R. Tapster and M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Past Grand Mas-

ters; R. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Senior Warden; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. William A. Robertson, Grand Marshal; W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Senior Deacon; W. John W. Dishbrow, Grand Tyler; and a Commandery escort.

#### THE GOLD JORDAN MEDAL

In Belvidere Lodge No. 60, A. F. & A. M., of Belvidere, Illinois, the degrees of Entered Apprentice Mason, Fellow Craft Mason and Master Mason, were conferred, under special dispensation, on May 2nd, May 11th, and May 23rd, respectively, in the year 1864, on Brother Othman A. Abbott of Grand Island, Nebraska, while he was on furlough from the Union Army.

Brother Abbott was born in Canada. He served in the 9th Illinois Cavalry four years and four months and was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut. He was wounded at Pontotoc, Miss., and at Nashville, Tenn.

While in the army he studied law, was admitted to the bar in Belvidere, Illinois, and remained in active practice until recently. He was our first Lieut. Governor, and was a member of both our first and second constitutional conventions.

He demitted from Belvidere, Aug. 1, 1870, and affiliated with Ashlar Lodge at Grand Island as an organizer of that lodge on June 22, 1871.

I attended the meeting of his lodge on Dec. 11, 1930, when the Gold Jordan medal was presented to him. This distinguished citizen, soldier, and Mason deserves this space in our proceedings, in commemoration of his having passed his 70th Masonic milestone.

#### CONCLUSION

Upon my installation, I found the affairs of the Grand Lodge, which are under control of the Grand Master, in good condition, considering the stress of the times through which we were going. We were especially fortunate during all the years in having budgeted our expenses, so that we were thereby better prepared to meet the emergency of adversity and as the income of the Grand Lodge decreased, our budget was correspondingly reduced, and we have spent less than we have taken in. From my close contact with the financial work of the Grand Secretary, I am sure that our affairs are in safe hands. I have had the utmost cooperation from all of the Grand Lodge officers; they have made my labors less arduous. While the responsibilities have been great, I have been pleased to have had this opportunity to serve.

Fraternally yours,



Grand Master.

## REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY

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

I submit herewith my annual report as Grand Secretary:

## RETURNS FOR 1931

We are able to report that Joppa Lodge No. 76 has paid \$22.20, the balance due from that Lodge for 1931, which closed the accounts for that year.

## RETURNS FOR 1932

Last year it was necessary to report 93 Lodges owing \$14,680.80. There has been collected \$14,437.55 of this past due indebtedness, leaving a balance of \$243.25 due from 4 Lodges.

Since the books were closed, Ord Lodge No. 103 completed payment of their 1932 Grand Lodge dues, amounting to \$100.00.

George Armstrong Lodge No. 241 also completed payment of their 1932 Grand Lodge dues, amounting to \$30.00.

These two items are being held in cash, leaving a balance of \$113.25 still due from the following Lodges:

Sterling Lodge No. 70.....	\$ 45.80
Joppa Lodge No. 76.....	67.45

Total.....	\$113.25
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## RETURNS FOR 1933

This year 47 Lodges have been unable to pay all of their Grand Lodge dues. Most of the Lodges have made payments thereon. A few Lodges have been unable to pay any portion of their dues.

There are 47 Lodges owing \$9,001.20. A complete list of the warrants on hand from the 47 Lodges has been entered in the Grand Lodge ledger, and will be a permanent record in the office.

I again want to emphasize the fact that Lodges need business management. If space would permit, I would like to add several paragraphs to this report, calling attention to the absolute necessity of a budget system for every Lodge, that the budget be based upon the amount of their annual dues, and that fees should not be considered a part of the receipts of the Lodge for ordinary expenditures.

## GRIEVANCES

There has been but one case appealed this year. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6 appealed from the decision of the Trial Commission, the penalty imposed being indefinite suspension. The Lodge is asking for a more severe penalty.

There are two cases of Brethren who have been expelled, petitioning for restoration.

All papers have been referred to the Committee on Grievance, of the Grand Lodge, for consideration.

### BISHOP GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER,

present Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, the most striking and impressive figure in our Grand Lodge to-day, is also a most representative type of Nebraskan, illustrative of the ancestral heritage of the early pioneer. His grandmother, on his mother's side was a grand niece of the famous Ethan Allen, and her maiden name was Allen. His father was a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Bishop Beecher has spent his entire life in Western Nebraska, having been school boy, college student, and Bishop in the same community. His service as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the early days in the western wilds, his later rise to the dignity and responsibility of "Bishop of Western Nebraska", and his service as a Nebraska Mason have been equally notable, and worthy of recognition. His very presence adds dignity to the ceremonies of the Grand Lodge.



**RT. REV. GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER, D. D.**  
(BISHOP OF WESTERN NEBRASKA)

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



FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the past year, 32 Fifty Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them.

SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

On account of the tremendous amount of office work by reason of the unpaid Grand Lodge dues of last year, collection of dues for this year, the extra amount of work in the collection of interest on farm loans, and the general survey of Northeastern Nebraska, which was made at the suggestion of the Committee on Finance last year, all of which has taken so much time, it was found impossible to try to hold any number of Secretaries Conferences this year. But one Conference was held, that being in Faith Lodge No. 181, Crawford. We are hoping that conditions may be such that we may hold several Secretaries Conferences the coming year.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK  
1932-1933

Balance on hand, May 16, 1933.....	\$ 8,355.83
Collected from Lodges (warrants on hand).....	14,437.55
Collected from interest .....	23.80
Deposited to cover check tax.....	.04
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand and received.....	\$ 22,817.22

CREDIT

General Fund, interest on Daily balances to July 1, 1933.....	\$ 70.97
Maintenance Fund .....	11,494.75
Building and Improvement Fund .....	11,251.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,817.22
Warrants on hand, May 16, 1933.....	\$ 14,680.80
Cash received from warrants paid.....	14,437.55
	<hr/>
Warrants on hand unpaid.....	\$ 243.25
List of warrants on hand for 1932 Grand Lodge dues as follows:	
Sterling Lodge No. 70.....	\$ 45.80
Joppa Lodge No. 76 .....	67.45
George Armstrong Lodge No. 241.....	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 143.25
*Ord Lodge No. 103, cash.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 243.25

\*Paid after the books were closed.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK  
1933—1934

Debit

Received from 39,265 members, net, at \$2.00 each.....	\$ 78,530.00
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges .....	666.60
Received from supplies sold to Lodges.....	833.59
Received from 319 initiations (4 prior to 1922) at \$5.00 each.	1,595.00
Received from 315 initiations at \$5.00 each.....	1,575.00
Received from 5 affiliations at \$10.00 each.....	50.00
Over payment by Blue Hill Lodge No. 129.....	10.20
	\$ 83,260.39

Credit

Paid, The Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$ 29,448.75
Transferred to Maintenance Account.....	10,628.75
Transferred to Supply Account.....	833.59
Transferred to General Fund .....	24,994.50
Transferred to Relief Fund.....	6,049.25
Transferred to Surety Bond Account.....	666.60
Over payment on Grand Lodge dues returned.....	10.20
	\$ 72,631.64
Total cash paid out and transferred.....	\$ 72,631.64
Due from Lodges, warrants on hand.....	9,001.20
Cash on hand, May 10, 1934.....	1,627.55
	\$ 83,260.39

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Debit

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand.....	\$ 30,264.58
Interest on daily balances, Live Stock National Bank.....	96.94
Unexpended balance, Grand Custodian's expense.....	2.48
Unexpended balance, Grand Secretary's Traveling Expense...	107.67
Unexpended balance, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions .....	538.23
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee.....	282.56
Unexpended balance, Grand Master Canada's expense account	198.90
Unexpended balance, Pay-roll account.....	4.00
Lodges, balance Grand Lodge dues 1931.....	22.20
Special Dispensations .....	120.00
State Bank of Omaha, 5% dividend.....	25.78
Grand Custodian's expense account, check cancelled.....	150.00
Received from Special Account, Live Stock National Bank...	24,994.50
	\$ 56,807.84
Total cash on hand and received during the year.....	\$ 56,807.84

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Credit

Pay-roll session 1933 .....	\$ 4,503.80
Grand Organist, session 1933 .....	10.00
Grand Tyler, session 1933 .....	15.00
Jewels for seven Past Grand Masters.....	700.00
Stenographer for Finance Committee, session 1933.....	6.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc. ....	950.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence .....	300.00
Audit, Grand Lodge books .....	70.00
Bond for Grand Secretary .....	187.50
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings.....	65.00
Bond for employees .....	7.50
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau.....	300.00
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1933 .....	196.33
Grand Secretary's Clerk hire .....	2,398.00
Expense, Grand Master Archie M. Smith.....	2,100.00
Expense, Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.....	1,950.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions....	400.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	400.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	500.00
Expense, Trial Commissions .....	400.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for.....	100.00
Grand Secretary's traveling expense .....	500.00
Grand Chaplain's expense, 1930-1933 .....	99.87
Grand Chaplain's expense, 1933-1934 .....	75.00
Transferred to Permanent Reserve Fund .....	1,891.64
Expense, Past Grand Master Canaday, to Massachusetts Grand Lodge .....	200.00
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
Furniture and fixtures, two safes for permanent records.....	865.00
Rent, July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.....	1,000.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests .....	74.70
Jewel for Past Grand Master Archie M. Smith.....	100.00
Premium, Workmen's Compensation, 1932-1933.....	29.51
Affiliation fee returned, Nehawka Lodge No. 246.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Lancaster Lodge No. 54.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Evergreen Lodge No. 153.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Elwood Lodge No. 167.....	10.00
Unappropriated expense:	
Repairing Monell collection .....	\$ 27.33
Book for library .....	10.00
Flowers for funeral Past Grand Master.....	20.75
Error in mileage and per diem account.....	10.00
Federal tax on checks .....	2.64

Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:		
Postage .....	\$354.65	
Incidental items not regular office expense. (Less \$40.00 paid by Relief Committee) .....	182.38	
Stationery and blanks .....	457.07	
Janitor .....	79.25	
Incidentals .....	137.51	
Telephone and calls, (less amount received from Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery).....	234.41	
Telegrams .....	54.73	1,500.00
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....		27,002.27
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$ 56,807.84

## TRIAL BALANCE

Stock in the Nebraska Masonic Home.....\$	1.00		
Building and Improvement Fund, 1932.....		\$	243.25
Furniture and Fixtures .....	5,589.11		
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary .....	400.00		
Cash, Live Stock National Bank .....	27,002.27		
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Star Home .....	1.00		
Inventory .....			32,993.38
Due from Lodges, 1932 dues, etc. ....	243.25		
Due from Lodges, 1933 dues, etc. ....	9,001.20		
Building and Improvement Fund, 1933.....			10,628.75
Special Account, Live Stock National Bank, 1933-1934 .....	1,627.55		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 43,865.38	\$	43,865.38

## INVENTORY

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home .....	\$	1.00	
Furniture and Fixtures .....		5,589.11	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary .....		400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank .....		27,002.27	
Stock, Masonic Eastern Star Home .....		1.00	
Due from Lodges, 1932 dues, etc. ....		243.25	
Due from Lodges, 1933 dues, etc. ....		9,001.20	
Special Account, Live Stock National Bank, 1933-34 .....		1,627.55	\$ 43,865.38
		<hr/>	<hr/>

## LIABILITIES

Building and Improvement Fund, 1932.....\$	243.25	
Building and Improvement Fund, 1933.....	10,628.75	\$ 10,872.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets .....		\$ 32,993.38

GENERAL RELIEF FUND

Cash Debit

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand .....	\$ 6,720.82
Interest on daily balances .....	14.69
Payments received from relief notes .....	2,032.48
Special account .....	6,049.25
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 14,817.24

Cash Credit

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	\$ 8,500.00
Paid special relief, Crofton Lodge No. 273.....	180.00
Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce .....	6,137.24
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 14,817.24

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 10, 1934

Cash Debit

May 16, 1934, Cash on hand .....	\$ 208.09
Transferred from General Fund .....	1,891.64
Bonds sold .....	18,100.00
Profit on bonds sold .....	810.00
Interest .....	854.06
Refund payment on 2 safe cabinets .....	865.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,728.79

Cash Credit

Federal tax on checks .....	.06
Accrued interest .....	318.67
Postage and insurance on bond, paid .....	1.12
Bonds purchased .....	16,865.00
2 safe cabinets purchased .....	865.00
May 10, 1934, Cash on hand .....	4,678.94
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,728.79

Bonds on hand.

Loan No. 8—\$1,000.00 par value Province of Alberta 4½% bond, cost .....	\$ 985.00
Loan No. 13—\$2,000.00 par value Province of Ontario 4% bond, cost .....	1,880.00
Loan No. 14—\$18,000.00 par value Province of British Colum- bia 4% bonds, cost .....	14,985.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,850.00

Cash on hand .....	4,678.94
	<hr/>

May 10, 1934, Total assets .....	22,528.94
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May 16, 1933, Total assets .....		19,293.09
<hr/>		
Increase in assets for the year .....	\$	3,235.85
Increase comes from:		
Profit on bonds sold .....	\$	810.00
Interest .....		854.06
Transfer from General Fund .....		1,891.64
<hr/>		
	\$	3,555.70
	\$	3,555.70
Less:		
Postage, insurance and tax .....	\$	1.18
Accrued interest .....		318.67
<hr/>		
	\$	319.85
		319.85
<hr/>		
		\$3,235.85

## SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 10, 1934

Cash Debit.

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand .....	\$	1,307.29
Supplies sold to Lodges, 1933 .....		833.59
Interest on daily balances .....		1.19
Sold to Grand Chapter, R.A.M., record book and register.		6.70
Sold to Grand Commandery, K.T., record book .....		1.80
<hr/>		
	\$	2,150.57

Cash Credit.

Paid for postage .....	\$	80.00
Paid for supplies .....		995.61
Federal tax on checks .....		.48
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank .....		1,074.48
<hr/>		
	\$	2,150.57

May 16, 1933, supplies on hand .....	\$	3,388.44
May 16, 1933, cash on hand .....	1,307.29	4,695.73
May 10, 1934, supplies on hand .....	3,463.49	
May 10, 1934, cash on hand .....	1,074.48	4,537.97
<hr/>		
Loss for the year 1933-1934 .....	\$	157.76

## BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash Debit.

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand .....	\$	760.71
Interest on bonds .....		4,940.48
Profit on bonds sold .....		1,940.00
Bonds paid and sold .....		59,270.00
Part payment Grand Lodge account, 1932.....		11,251.50
<hr/>		
Total cash on hand and received during the year .....	\$	78,162.69

Cash Credit.

Bonds purchased .....	\$ 75,808.83
Accrued interest on bonds purchased .....	897.05
Federal tax on checks .....	.18
Premium on Toronto bonds purchased .....	50.00
May 10, 1933, Cash on hand .....	1,406.63
	<hr/>
	\$ 78,162.69

TRIAL BALANCE

Cash, Omaha National Bank .....	\$ 1,406.63
Bonds at cost .....	116,188.83
	<hr/>
	\$117,595.46

INVENTORY

Cash .....	\$ 1,406.63
Bonds at cost .....	116,188.83
	<hr/>
	\$117,595.46

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND—BONDS

No. 3—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 6% Par .....	\$5,000-Cost	\$ 5,000.00
No. 4—Continental Telephone Co. Chicago, 5% ...	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 5—International Hydro-Electric, Boston, 6%	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 6—Province of Ontario, 4% .....	1,000-Cost	1,000.00
No. 10—Dominion of Canada, 4% .....	30,000-Cost	28,500.00
No. 12—Province of Alberta, 4½% .....	2,000-Cost	1,970.00
No. 13—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½% .....	1,000-Cost	970.00
No. 17—Dominion of Canada, 4% .....	3,000-Cost	2,850.00
No. 22—City of Montreal, 4½% .....	9,000-Cost	8,482.50
No. 23—City of Toronto, 5% .....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 24—Province of British Columbia, 4½% .....	5,000-Cost	4,700.00
No. 25—Province of British Columbia, 4½% .....	1,000-Cost	945.00
No. 26—Universal Finance Corporation, 4½% .....	5,000-Cost	4,887.50
No. 27—British Columbia, 5% .....	10,000-Cost	9,700.00
No. 28—City of Seattle, 5% .....	25,000-Cost	24,350.00
No. 29—Universal Finance Corporation, 3½% .....	3,000-Cost	2,946.33
No. 30—British Columbia, 5% .....	5,000-Cost	4,887.50
	<hr/>	
Total cost of bonds on hand .....		\$116,188.83

MAINTENANCE FUND

Omaha National Bank

Cash Debit

May 17, 1932, To cash on hand, Omaha National Bank.....	\$ 154.36
	<hr/>
	\$ 154.36

## Cash Credit

Sept. 5, 1933, Maintenance Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children .....	154.36
	<hr/>
	\$ 154.36

## MAINTENANCE FUND

## Live Stock National Bank

## Cash Debit

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....	\$ 2,221.78
Interest on bonds and daily balances .....	542.21
Securities sold .....	6,880.00
Profit on bonds sold .....	360.00
Received from Special Account, Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. 1933-1934 .....	22,123.50
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 32,127.49

## Cash Credit

Maintenance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.....	\$ 10,845.64
Securities purchased .....	17,619.22
Accrued interest on bonds purchased .....	220.69
Federal tax on checks .....	.14
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....	3,441.80
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 32,127.49

## MAINTENANCE FUND BONDS

No. 2—Province of New Brunswick, 4½% par ...	\$ 3,000-Cost	2,985.00
No. 5—City of Montreal, 4½% par.....	6,000-Cost	5,655.00
No. 6—Universal Finance Corporation, 3½% par..	2,000-Cost	1,964.22
No. 7—British Columbia 5½% par.....	10,000-Cost	10,000.00
	<hr/>	
Total .....		\$ 20,604.22

## SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

## Cash Debit

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand.....	\$ 20.25
Interest on farm loan (less service charge).....	240.63
	<hr/>
	\$ 260.88

## Cash Credit

Paid, Dr. David C. Hilton, annuity .....	\$ 125.00
May 10, 1934, Cash on hand .....	135.88
	<hr/>
	\$ 260.88

TRIAL BALANCE

Surplus Account .....	\$	135.88	
Cash, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln.....	\$	135.88	
Gifts account .....			2,500.00
Bills receivable .....		2,500.00	
			<hr/>
	\$	2,635.88	\$ 2,635.88

Farm loan on hand:

Josef Zimola, 40 acres Saunders County.....\$ 2,500.00  
 Interest paid in advance on this loan.

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

Cash Debit

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand .....	\$	941.53	
Interest on bonds and mortgages .....			8,497.02
Securities paid and sold .....			22,446.64
Profit on bonds sold .....			120.00
Unexpended Educational Fund, 1933-1934 .....			43.00
Rent received, Sandoe farm .....			99.76
Rent received, Oliver farm .....			40.16
			<hr/>
	\$		32,188.11

Cash Credit

Educational work, Children's Homes .....	\$	600.00	
Oliver farm, insurance and taxes .....			66.59
Paulson loan .....			9.30
Securities purchased .....			29,295.00
Profit and loss, premium on Toronto bonds .....			30.00
Profit and loss, premium on British Columbia bonds.....			25.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased .....			169.05
Federal tax on check .....			.62
Profit and loss, expense Cople settlement .....			6.05
Profit and loss, expense inspecting land .....			18.83
Sandoe farm .....			70.34
Profit and loss, expense Siert loan paid .....			93.00
Compton farm .....			157.61
Profit and loss, expense collecting Heise loan, paid.....			45.28
Stevens farm .....			242.24
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank .....			1,359.20
			<hr/>
	\$		32,188.11

May 10, 1934  
Trial Balance

Inventory .....		\$193,166.07
Cash .....	\$ 1,359.20	
Sandoe farm .....	6,297.62	
Oliver farm .....	5,011.94	
Paulson foreclosure .....	78.70	
Bills receivable .....	174,213.36	
Compton farm .....	2,963.01	
Stevens farm .....	3,242.24	
	\$193,166.07	\$193,166.07

Inventory

Cash .....	\$ 1,359.20
Sandoe farm .....	6,297.62
Oliver farm .....	5,011.94
Paulson foreclosure .....	78.70
Bills receivable .....	174,213.36
Compton farm .....	2,963.01
Stevens farm .....	3,242.24
	\$193,166.07
Total assets May 10, 1934 .....	\$193,166.07
Total assets May 16, 1933 .....	185,073.88
	\$ 8,092.19

Net gain for the year .....

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Amount
288—	Chris Hoeck .....160	acres Dixon .....	\$ 5,000.00
289—	Tony J. Cople ..... 80	acres Thurston .....	6,000.00
297—	Michael Foley ..... 99	acres Washington .....	6,920.00
305—	Lena Kayl ..... 80	acres Dixon .....	3,600.00
306—	Ernest J. Smith ..... 70	acres Dakota .....	4,500.00
307—	Ernest J. Smith .....127	acres Dakota .....	6,500.00
308—	Fred Weiler ..... 80	acres Otoe .....	5,700.00
309—	Ingebord E. Paulson ..154	acres Antelope .....	6,000.00
310—	Earl W. Cumings .....124	acres Nemaha .....	4,000.00
312—	Otto H. Puls ..... 80	acres Cass .....	6,000.00
313—	Anna M. Grunke ..... 76	acres Nemaha .....	2,300.00
314—	Roy E. Johnson ..... 28	acres Dixon .....	1,800.00
317—	George J. Adams .....160	acres Boone .....	4,000.00
321—	Lizzie Otte .....160	acres Sherman .....	5,000.00
327—	Harry T. DeBolt ..... 56	acres Douglas .....	1,200.00
347—	Henry Kortum .....206	acres Merriek .....	4,000.00
348—	William McFarland ....160	acres Boone .....	7,000.00
349—	Carl Christensen .....160	acres Howard .....	4,000.00
350—	Gustave Sasse .....160	acres Madison .....	4,000.00
351—	Wallace P. Dixon ..... 80	acres Burt .....	4,500.00

353—August Pehrson .....	200 acres Cedar .....	9,000.00
354—Cornelius Colbenson ....	149.39 acres Dixon .....	2,000.00
355—John Melchor, Jr. ....	160 acres Platte .....	2,500.00
357—Axel Christensen .....	80 acres Platte .....	1,600.00
358—Theodore A. Hennig ....	120 acres Burt .....	4,000.00
360—Leslie Haurigan .....	60.27 acres Dodge .....	3,000.00
Total .....		\$114,120.00

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND—BONDS

No. 318—Western Newspaper Union, 6% .....	\$ 1,000-Cost \$	909.98
No. 319—Council Bluffs Gas Company, 5%.....	6,000-Cost	6,000.00
No. 325—Province of Ontario, 4%.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 325½—Province of Ontario, 4% .....	3,000-Cost	3,000.00
No. 326—Chicago, Northwestern Ry., 4½% .....	14,000-Cost	13,743.38
No. 340—Province of New Brunswick, 4½% .....	1,000-Cost	995.00
No. 342—Dominion of Canada Gold, 4% .....	5,000-Cost	4,750.00
No. 346—City of Winnipeg, 4½% .....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 359—City of Montreal, 4½% .....	3,000-Cost	2,827.50
No. 361—City of Toronto, 5% .....	3,000-Cost	3,000.00
No. 362—British Columbia, 5% .....	10,000-Cost	10,000.00
No. 363—Universal Finance Co., 4½% .....	3,000-Cost	2,932.50
No. 364—British Columbia, 5% .....	2,000-Cost	1,935.00

Total .....	\$ 30,093.36
Bonds at cost .....	\$ 60,693.36
Farm mortgages .....	114,120.00

Total securities .....	\$174,213.36
Four farms at cost .....	17,514.81
Paulson foreclosure .....	78.70
Cash .....	1,359.20

Total assets .....	\$193,166.07
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UNPAID INTEREST

No. 289—Tony J. Copple. The Board of Trustees made a settlement with this borrower, accepting \$250.00 in cash, in full for past due interest amounting to \$500.00. New papers were made out for ten years at 4½% interest. Payments on principal to begin at the end of five years at the rate of \$250.00 per year.

No. 311—Charles B. Compton, reported delinquent last year. This land was deeded to us by the bankruptcy court, thus saving expense of foreclosure.

No. 313—Anna M. Grunke. This borrower has an approved Federal loan, and the Board of Trustees has agreed to accept Federal Land Bank bonds in full for this loan, and interest to date. No payment date has been promised in this loan, although the loan has been approved.

No. 338—William H. Heise. This loan was paid in full.

No. 339—Robert Stevens. This land was deeded to us on payment of \$25.00, which was cheaper than foreclosure.

No. 345—Max Siert. This loan was paid in full.

No. 348—William McFarland. This borrower has an approved commissioner's loan from the Government, and the \$700.00 past due interest will be paid in the next thirty or sixty days.

None of the past due interest is taken into account as an asset of the Orphans' Educational Fund, nor of the Grand Lodge.

There are no bonds in default nor delinquent interest on any bond in any of the funds.

#### PAST DUE INTEREST

May 10, 1934

##### Orphans' Educational Fund

No. 305—Lena Kayl, \$78.75 balance due March 1, 1933; \$99.00 due Sept. 1, 1933; and \$99.00 due March 1, 1934.....\$	276.75
No. 306—Ernest J. Smith, \$65.75 balance due May 1, 1933; \$123.75 due Nov. 1, 1933; \$123.75 due May 1, 1934.....	313.28
No. 308—Fred Weiler, \$142.31 balance due Feb. 1, 1934.....	142.31
No. 313—Anna M. Grunke, due March 1, 1934.....	60.50
*No. 348—William McFarland, \$175.00 due Aug. 1, 1932; \$175.00 due Feb. 1, 1933; \$175.00 due Aug. 1, 1933; \$175.00 due Feb. 1, 1934 .....	700.00
No. 355—John Melchor, Jr., due May 1, 1934 .....	68.75
No. 460—Leslie Haurigan, \$82.50 due May 1, 1933; \$82.50 due Nov. 1, 1933; \$82.50 due May 1, 1934 .....	247.50

Total .....\$ 1,809.09

\*No. 348—After the books were closed, \$602.65 in Government Bonds and \$97.35 in cash were received from the Federal Land Bank in payment of this past due interest, making the total of past due interest \$1,109.09.

#### FARMS

The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M has title to four farms:

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

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

No. 3—Compton farm, containing 60.4 acres Douglas County, Nebraska.

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

All of these farms are under cultivation this year and have been leased to good tenants.

#### FORECLOSURES

No. 309—Ingebord E. Paulson, \$6,000.00. Last year we said:

"This property has been foreclosed upon, and the stay expires May 17, 1933. Possession of the farm will be given to us in the next few days. A sale of this property is in prospect."

The sale of this property was stopped by virtue of the Moratorium Act.

FARM MORTGAGES AS SECURITIES

On account of the Moratorium Act, and the wide latitude given the junior lien holders by the courts, the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home decided not to loan any money on land, regardless of the value of the security, until the Moratorium Act is either repealed or modified.

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

CASH DEBIT

May 16, 1933, Cash on hand, United States National Bank....\$	730.46
Interest from bonds and mortgages .....	4,095.92
Securities paid and sold .....	43,510.07
Profit on bonds sold .....	1,665.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,001.45

CASH CREDIT

Securities purchased .....	\$ 46,861.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased .....	406.82
Federal tax on checks .....	.20
May 10, 1934, Cash on hand .....	2,733.43
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,001.45

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

May 10, 1934

TRIAL BALANCE

Securities on hand .....	\$ 87,310.93	
Inventory .....		\$ 85,217.96
Cash .....	2,733.43	
Bequests .....		4,826.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 90,044.36	\$ 90,044.36

INVENTORY

Securities on hand .....	\$ 87,310.93
Cash on hand .....	2,733.43
	<hr/>
	\$ 90,044.36

LIABILITIES

Bequest account .....	4,826.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 85,217.95
Add bequest account as it is only a book liability .....	4,826.40
	<hr/>
Net assets May 10, 1934 .....	\$ 90,044.36

## CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT BONDS

No. 7—Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha...	5½%	\$10,000-Cost	\$10,000.00
No. 21—Western Newspaper Union.....	6%	4,000-Cost	3,639.93
No. 23—Province of Saskatchewan .....	4½%	3,000-Cost	2,910.00
No. 31—Province of Ontario.....	4%	2,000-Cost	1,880.00
No. 32—Province of Ontario.....	4%	1,000-Cost	940.00
No. 33—Universal Finance Corporation...	4½%	2,000-Cost	1,955.00
No. 34—British Columbia .....	5%	2,000-Cost	1,935.00
No. 35—British Columbia .....	5%	21,000-Cost	19,477.50
No. 36—British Columbia .....	5%	5,000-Cost	4,650.00
No. 37—British Columbia .....	4%	11,000-Cost	10,323.50
Total.....			\$ 57,710.93

## CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Amount
9—Anna Prochnow.....	80 acres	Douglas County	5% \$ 6,000.00
10—Frank L. Frink.....	160 acres	Madison County	5% 3,000.00
11—Josef Nelson.....	160 acres	Madison County	5% 3,600.00
12—J. H. Teegarden.....	80 acres	Nemaha County	5% 1,400.00
14—J. S. Joyce.....	160 acres	Knox County	5½% 1,300.00
15—Mads Petersen.....	160 acres	Washington County	5½% 2,800.00
17—Guiseppe Franco.....	80 acres	Saunders County	5½% 4,000.00
24—John H. Martig, et al. ....			5% 500.00
25—William Glaser.....	160 acres	Platte County	5½% 1,300.00
27—Anton Lofgren.....	246 acres	Cedar & Dixon	5½% 1,000.00
28—Mrs. Rosa Reese.....	80 acres	Douglas County	5½% 1,500.00
29—Otto Heiden.....	80 acres	Platte County	5% 2,000.00
30—Gilbert F. Sandritter..	80 acres	Washington County	6% 1,200.00
Total.....			\$ 29,600.00

Farm mortgages .....	\$ 29,100.00
Bonds at cost .....	57,710.93
Martig note .....	500.00

\$ 87,310.93

## PAST DUE INTEREST

Loan No. 9—Anna Prochnow, part coupon due March 1, 1934.....\$ 60.00

This will be paid in sixty days.

Loan No. 17—Guiseppe Franco, coupon due January 1, 1934.....\$110.00

This borrower has an approved Federal Land Bank loan which will be closed in thirty days.

## RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, Cash .....	\$ 27,002.27
General Relief Fund, Cash .....	6,137.24
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash .....	4,678.94
Permanent Reserve Fund, bonds .....	17,850.00

Building & Improvement Fund, cash .....	1,406.63
Building & Improvement, bonds .....	116,188.83
Maintenance Fund, Cash .....	3,441.80
Maintenance Fund, bonds .....	20,604.22
Supply account, cash .....	1,074.48
Service, Annuities & Gifts, cash .....	135.88
Service, Annuities & Gifts, mortgage .....	2,500.00
Orphans' Educational Fund, cash .....	1,359.20
Orphans' Educational Fund, securities .....	174,213.36
Orphans' Educational Fund, four farms .....	17,514.81
Children's Home Endowment Fund, cash .....	2,733.43
Children's Home Endowment Fund, securities .....	87,310.93
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund .....	400.00
Surety bond account .....	666.60
Due from Lodges, 1932 .....	243.25
Due from Lodges, 1933 .....	9,001.20
Special Account, 1933-1934-cash .....	1,627.55
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$496,090.62</b>

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON  
 MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,  
 RECEIVED SINCE LIST WAS PUBLISHED  
 IN GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS  
 . . . . 1933 . . . .

May 17, 1933, Cash on hand in United States National Bank		
Savings Department .....	\$	125.56
Receipt No.                      Lodge		Amount
454—Fremont No. 15 .....		3.00
455—Interest, United States National Bank .....		2.43
<b>Total cash on hand and received during the year .....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>130.99</b>

CASH DEBIT

May 17, 1933, cash on hand .....	\$	125.56
Received during the year, receipts Nos. 454-455, inclusive.....		5.43
	<b>\$</b>	<b>130.99</b>

CASH CREDIT

May 10, 1933, Cash on hand, United States National Bank,		
Savings Department .....	\$	130.99
	<b>\$</b>	<b>130.99</b>

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 405, PROCEEDINGS 1933.

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received	Master Mason's Lodge	Number
403	Thomas D. Davis	Apr. 18, 1883	Fairfield	No. 84
404	Charles N. Rogers	May 29, 1883	Hooper	No. 72
405	Replace badge lost by Brother.			
406	Mytellers D. Cravath	Mar. 30, 1882	Amity	No. 169
407	A. Wayne Modesett	June 5, 1882	Amity	No. 169
408	John H. Jones	Dec. 22, 1883	Amity	No. 169
409	George W. Shreck	Oct. 21, 1882	York	No. 56
410	Harvey Robinson	Jan. 17, 1883	York	No. 56
411	Stewart S. Rennie	Sept. 17, 1883	Monument	No. 293
412	Curtis L. Alexander	Feb. 19, 1883	Hastings	No. 50
413	George G. Eisenhart	Sept. 15, 1883	Culbertson	No. 174
414	Joseph J. Sexson	June 11, 1878	Hastings	No. 50
415	George G. Tidball	.. 1873	Upright	No. 137
416	John Forburger	Sept. 29, 1883	East Lincoln	No. 210
417	Mark D. Gillett	Oct. 18, 1883	Crete	No. 37
418	Thomas R. Ashley	Mar. 20, 1883	Star	No. 88
419	Horace E. Bingham	Feb. 16, 1883	Pomegranate	No. 110
420	George D. Dorsey	Nov. 5, 1883	Lincoln	No. 19
421	Frank R. Foster	Nov. 7, 1883	Lincoln	No. 19
422	J. Warren Keifer, Jr.	Feb. 13, 1883	Superior	No. 121
423	Joseph S. Robinson	Jan. 8, 1883	Peru	No. 14
424	Charles F. Linderman	Feb. 17, 1883	Lone Tree	No. 36
425	William H. Graham	Jan. 17, 1884	East Lincoln	No. 210
426	Theophilus I. Minier	Sept. 16, 1882	George Armstrong	No. 241
427	Marion Fuller	Aug. 26, 1882	Morning Star	No. 197
428	Frank V. Shabata	Jan. 8, 1884	Blue Valley	No. 64
429	Jared J. Smith	Dec. 18, 1883	Florence	No. 281
430	Alva E. Kennard	Mar. 27, 1883	Lincoln	No. 19
431	Cassius B. Manuel	Mar. 6, 1884	Rob Morris	No. 46
432	Andrew J. Reeves	Mar. 18, 1884	Parian	No. 207
433	Horace B. Davis	Mar. 27, 1884	St. Johns	No. 25
434	Charles M. Wallace	Apr. 16, 1884	Shelton	No. 99
435	Emsley C. Houston	Feb. 6, 1884	Tekamah	No. 31

#### RETURNS

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

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

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 11, 82, 126, 165, 248, 258, and 284, a total of seven, three more than last year. Of these seven, the following had no delinquent dues for 1932: Nos. 11, 82, and 165.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 11,180, as compared to 11,233 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$107,323.52, as compared with \$101,807.80 for 1932; \$70,656.83 for 1931; and \$56,569.19 (second report) for 1930.

The average for each delinquent is \$9.60, which is fifty-four cents more than last year.

Harmony Lodge No. 321 is the only Lodge reporting no suspended members.

Total number of Chartered Lodges.....	292
Number initiated during the year.....	319
Number passed .....	330
Number raised .....	341
Number affiliated .....	182
Number reinstated .....	156
Number gained by other causes.....	4
<hr/>	
Total Gross increase .....	683
Number demitted during the year .....	278
Number deceased .....	564
Number suspended .....	1995
Number expelled .....	15
Number lost by other causes.....	4
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Total Loss .....	2856
Net Loss for the year ending December 31st, 1933.....	2173
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1932.....	39,265
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1933.....	37,092



Grand Secretary

# ROLL OF HONOR

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## Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues For the Year 1933.

Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.  
Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, Saint Paul.  
Stromsburg Lodge No. 126, Stromsburg.  
Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.  
Laurel Lodge No. 248, Laurel.  
Anselmo Lodge No. 258, Anselmo.  
Seneca Lodge No. 284, Seneca.

REPORT OF GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

Complying with Section 8 of the law, the following report is made covering the activities of this office.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

The following lodges have been covered in two-day schools:

- Nos. 2, 10, 13, 17, 31, 40, 42, 44, 48, 51, 52, 62, 67, 88, 89, 91, 98, 99, 102, 105, 112, 134, 138, 143, 144, 145, 149, 169, 175, 177, 179, 181, 185, 191, 194, 198, 200, 202, 204, 205, 208, 211, 212, 215, 218, 223, 228, 234, 236, 239, 240, 254, 255, 256, 257, 273, 275, 293, 299, 308, 312, 319, 321.

Central Schools have been held in the following lodges:

- Nos. 1, 19, 26, 32, 33, 35, 36, 50, 61, 68, 71, 75, 78, 82, 113, 114, 116, 121, 125, 135, 136, 154, 155, 158, 192, 253, 265.

The records of these Schools show that an almost complete covering of the State has been made during the year, and that representatives from every lodge, with the exception of twelve, have been in attendance.

Thirty lodges have been visited for special work or assistance during the year, and the interest shown indicates that the Craft is loyal to the core.

DEPUTY CUSTODIANS

Owing to his removal from the State, W. Brother Jonathan A. Frye tendered his resignation as Deputy Custodian, and his place was filled on January 24, 1934 in the appointment of W. Brother Wallace E. Linn, Past Master of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha.

No words could adequately express my appreciation for the good work done by all Deputy Custodians throughout the year.

CERTIFIED BRETHREN

To the list of two hundred and sixty certified Brethren already mentioned in previous reports, the following have been added during the year:

- Charles E. McCann .....Nebraska Lodge No. 1
- Frank A. Freeman .....Capitol Lodge No. 3
- Earl E. Lehman .....Omadi Lodge No. 5
- Jesse W. Todd .....Lincoln Lodge No. 19
- Cary W. Dressler .....Platte Valley Lodge No. 32
- T. Hoyte Smithers .....Platte Valley Lodge No. 32
- Archibald B. Robertson .....Scribner Lodge No. 132
- Ivan J. Richert .....Clay Centre Lodge No. 139
- Edwin E. Baker .....Jewel Lodge No. 149
- Fred E. Feagins .....Alliance Lodge No. 183
- Perley I. Beach .....Alliance Lodge No. 183
- Leslie J. Laughlin .....Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201
- William L. McMillan .....Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201
- Howarth N. Olsen .....Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201
- George Goldfain .....Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201
- Charles G. Frost .....North Star Lodge No. 227

Harry A. Spencer .....	North Star Lodge No. 227
Cecil C. Gates .....	North Star Lodge No. 227
Harlan W. Cane .....	North Star Lodge No. 227
Ray C. McLain .....	North Star Lodge No. 227
Vernard C. Anderson .....	Mitchell Lodge No. 263
Roy J. Witschy .....	Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265
Rush C. Clarke .....	Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265
Carl Thomas .....	Oasis Lodge No. 271
Arthur W. Kaman .....	Oasis Lodge No. 271
Otis L. Jarmin .....	Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285
J. Bryan Shepherd .....	Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285
Z. Harold Jones .....	Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285
Francis J. Land .....	Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285
Carroll G. Roxberg .....	Omaha Lodge No. 288
James W. Gilbert .....	Minatare Lodge No. 295
Mark M. Pechin .....	Minatare Lodge No. 295
James H. England .....	Minatare Lodge No. 295
Clark G. Nichols .....	Minatare Lodge No. 295
Claude R. Caskey .....	Liberty Lodge No. 300
Yale H. Cavett .....	Bayard Lodge No. 301
Lee A. Whipple .....	Bayard Lodge No. 301
Ralph E. Townsend .....	Bayard Lodge No. 301
Gordon F. Gardner .....	Bayard Lodge No. 301
Willard E. Hamer .....	Bayard Lodge No. 301
George E. Mason, Jr. ....	Bayard Lodge No. 301
Charles H. Ninegar .....	Bayard Lodge No. 301
Ellis W. Cass .....	Mizpah Lodge No. 302
Wayne C. Farmer .....	Craftsmen Lodge No. 314
Ira O. Clemens .....	Craftsmen Lodge No. 314
Earl G. Johnson .....	Grand Island Lodge No. 318
Jefferson H. Nitzell .....	Grand Island Lodge No. 318
Albert W. Boecking .....	Grand Island Lodge No. 318
George M. Albury .....	College View Lodge No. 320
Charles W. Tidd .....	Pioneer Lodge No. 322
Clarence B. Jones .....	Pioneer Lodge No. 322
Mahlon C. Morgan .....	Pioneer Lodge No. 322

Bringing the total to 311 at the time of making this report.

## CERTIFIED LODGES

The following Lodges have been added to the list of 76 reported in previous years:

Harvard Lodge No. 44, Harvard.  
North Bend Lodge No. 119, North Bend.  
Cement Lodge No. 211, Wood River.  
Pilot Lodge No. 240, Lyons.  
Oasis Lodge No. 271, Morrill.  
Florence Lodge No. 281, Omaha.  
Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285, Bridgeport.  
Palmer Lodge No. 315, Palmer.  
Pioneer Lodge No. 322, Lyman.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

All through the year there has been a note of increased interest in Masonry, and although there has been a scarcity of material, owing to the financial conditions, the Lodges have shown the desire to be prepared for any work that might appear. Since the first of January there has been a noticeable increase in material, and the Lodges have taken renewed interest, and shown good attendance at all Lodge functions.

The old saying "Some souls we see grow hard and stiffen with adversity" does not apply to Masonry in Nebraska, and all have indicated by their conduct, that "Friendship", of itself, a Holy tie, is made more sacred by adversity.

I wish to express my appreciation for the hearty support that has been given me in the work of the year by the Craft as a whole, and by all officers of the Grand Lodge who have made many sacrifices to make the gatherings of interest and help.

Fraternally submitted,

*Walter M. Savage*

Grand Custodian.

W. George R. Porter, 11, presented the Report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, which was adopted.

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

Your Committee on Doings of Grand Officers respectfully reports and recommends, that the Address of Most Worshipful Archie M. Smith, Grand Master, under its designated heads, be referred as follows:

To the Committee on Fraternal Dead:

The Chapter on "Necrology."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The Chapter on "Decisions."

The Chapter on "Membership Committee."

To the Committee on Finance:

The Chapter on "Nebraska Masonic Home."

The Chapter on "Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers."

The first paragraph of the Chapter on "Special Dispensations."

The Chapter on "Grand Lodge Dues."

To the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial:

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

To the Committee on Masonic Education:

The Chapter on "Masonic Education."

The Chapter on "Masonic Service Association."

To the Temple Building Advisory Committee:

The last paragraph of the Chapter on "New Temples."

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The Chapter on "Weak Lodges."

To the Committee on Grievance:

The Chapter on "Discipline."

Under present conditions, busy men find it more difficult than formerly to leave their business or profession on numerous or extended occasions, and we are not surprised that our Grand Master states this was true with him the past year. We note, however that he has devoted much time to visitations among the Lodges, and has kept in close touch with the work being carried on at the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont. We are pleased to note that he attended the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodges of several of our neighbor Jurisdictions. We call special attention to his interesting account of the following important Masonic gatherings: The 200th Anniversary of the Foundation of Freemasonry in America, held at Boston, Mass. The Biennial meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of United States and Canada at Cincinnati, Ohio. The Annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Va., and the Conferences of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries.

We commend the efforts of our Grand Master to attend and take part in these Masonic activities, and feel, that as our representative, the knowledge gained by these contacts will prove a lasting benefit to Masonry in this Jurisdiction.

Our Grand Master has worked zealously and fervently throughout the year for the good of Masonry, and is entitled to the sincere appreciation of the Craft.

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

As usual the excellent report of this Officer gives the Fraternity complete detailed information regarding the financial structure of your Grand Lodge. Your Committee urges the members to read this report carefully and become more familiar with the financial affairs of your Grand Lodge. It is evident that a large amount of the Grand Secretary's time is required to supervise the proper investment of the various funds of the Grand Lodge. The statement in the report "There are no bonds in default nor delinquent interest on any bond in any of the funds" is unusual for these times, and is an excellent tribute to the efficiency of this Officer.

The report shows that our Grand Secretary gives freely of his time in assisting our local Lodges, and this past year has found time to take active part in other Masonic activities of a national character, for which he is to be commended. At the present time he is President of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, a tribute to his labors and an honor to this Jurisdiction.

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

To the Committee on Finance:

All matters in the Financial Report.

To the Committee on Grievance:

The Chapter on "Grievances."

To the Committee on Returns:

All Chapters pertaining to "Returns."

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

The report of this Officer shows that he has been very active and diligent during the year, having made official contact with practically every lodge in the state. This work is to be commended as the report shows that it has a stimulating and encouraging effect upon the officers and members of the subordinate lodges. Even though material has been less than usual his efficient efforts have kept the ritualistic work up to a high standard. It is encouraging to note that there is a noticeable increase in material in many of the lodges.

Your Committee further recommends that all matters not herein specifically referred to any Committee, in the Address of the Grand Master, and the Reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Custodian, be ratified and approved.

## RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master, requested the Grand Secretary to call the roll of Grand Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions, near our Grand Lodge, directing them to form a semi-circle around the Altar, and welcomed them, saying:

**Brethren:**

Each one of you is a representative of a foreign Masonic Jurisdiction with which the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has fraternal relations. Not all of the foreign Grand Lodges are represented in this Grand Jurisdiction because of the requirements of our provisions of constitution and law that only those who conform to what we consider is necessary in Masonry, are representatives in our Grand Lodge.

Among the requirements which we make before we will extend fraternal recognition to any foreign Grand Lodge are: that there must be an acknowledgment on their part of belief in God, the Father of all men, a belief in the sacred book of divine law, that it must be present in every Lodge while at work, and that the dominant purposes of the Masonic Institutions are charity, benevolence, education and for the service of God; and that all controversies, political and sectarian religion, must be excluded from their meetings, there must be secrecy, and there must be the symbol of operative Masonry; there must be a division of symbolic Masonry into three degrees as practiced in the Nebraska Jurisdiction; there must be a legend of the Third Section; and that every foreign Grand Lodge which we recognize must be formed legally by at least three just and lawfully constituted Lodges or regulated by some Grand Lodge which we recognize, or by a valid act issuing from our Grand Lodge.

Each one of these Grand Lodges must be an independent, self-governing, responsible organization, and it must make Masons of men only. This fraternal recognition is extended only when it appears to the satisfaction of our Grand Lodge, through its committee on correspondence, that they are meeting these requirements, and are following these standards which we hold as to the Masonic requirements.

I have given you this synopsis for the information of yourselves and the Brethren gathered, to remind you of the purpose of these requirements and why we have these Grand Representatives, and I extend to you on behalf of the Brethren present a welcome to this Seventy-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

W. Earl J. Lee, 15, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mexico, gave the

## RESPONSE

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Distinguished Visitors and Brethren:**

We stand before you as Grand Representatives of the Grand Jurisdictions which we represent.

We appreciate your friendly greeting and the courtesy extended to us here.

When this topic was assigned to me to respond on behalf of the Grand Representatives, it was in a rather new field and I started to investigate. It seemed that the office of a Grand Representative was largely honorary, but, Most Worshipful Grand Master, do we not stand as a symbol of the universal brotherhood of Masonry? Is there not some service that we can render to the Craft? I think there is. We can correspond with the Grand Secretaries of these various Grand Jurisdictions and thereby build up a fraternal relationship with other Jurisdictions. We all know that the World is in turmoil at this time, Hitlerism, Nazism, Fascism and Communism are flourishing in certain parts of the Globe, and it seems that it won't be long until Masonry may have to be the frontier to protect civilization against these various "isms."

There is one committee here to which we are closely allied, I think, and that is the committee on Foreign Correspondence. It has been a great deal of pleasure to read the various reports of this committee in the years past, and I commend those reports to all of the Brethren present. We should read them; they contain current Masonic history.

In closing, Most Worshipful Grand Master, on behalf of the Grand Jurisdictions here represented, I want to extend fraternal greetings and wish you a very harmonious Communication. We close in the hope that peace and harmony will prevail.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Alberta .....	Earl M. Bolen
Arkansas .....	Lute M. Savage
British Columbia .....	John Finch
Canada .....	John R. Webster
Chile .....	Ralph O. Canaday
Connecticut .....	Chancellor A. Phillips
Ecuador .....	Millard M. Robertson
Egypt .....	Harry A. Cheney
England .....	John E. Tapster
Georgia .....	Frank H. Woodland
Idaho .....	David C. Spangler
Illinois .....	James M. Robertson
Ireland .....	Ira C. Freet
Jugoslavia .....	C. Ray Macy
Kansas .....	Henry H. Heiler
Kentucky .....	William C. Ramsey
Maine .....	Archie M. Smith
Manitoba .....	John Wright
Massachusetts .....	Clendenen W. Mitchell
Mexico .....	Earl J. Lee

Michigan .....	Lewis E. Smith
Minnesota .....	George A. Beecher
Mississippi .....	Lamont L. Stephens
Missouri .....	Orville A. Andrews
Montana .....	Benjamin F. Pitman
New Hampshire .....	Virgil R. Johnson
New York .....	George R. Porter
North Dakota .....	C. Ray Gates
Nova Scotia .....	Henry H. Wilson
Oklahoma .....	Verne M. Tyrrell
Prince Edward Island .....	Frederic L. Temple
Queensland .....	John B. Lichtenwallner
Rhode Island .....	Robert E. Bosworth
Scotland .....	William Cosh
South Australia .....	Joseph B. Fradenburg
South Carolina .....	James R. Cain (Jr.)
South Dakota .....	Charles A. Chappell
Texas .....	Robert R. Dickson
Washington .....	Andrew H. Viele

V. .W. .George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain:

As we are about to call the Grand Lodge from labor to refreshment I would like to make this suggestion; that these beautiful implements which have been presented by Brother Evers be used from now on in this meeting of the Grand Lodge, and that we give that initiation to these gavels and use them in this Grand Lodge session.

I would like also to suggest, if it has not already been done, that the historical record of the material used in making this set of gavels for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and the case in which they are to be preserved for time to come, be placed in some prominent part of the case itself, if there is sufficient room, that future generations may know the history as well as the name of the giver of these valuable Masonic Emblems.

M. .W. .Archie M. Smith, Grand Master:

Brother Evers, since you are the donor of the gavels, I give you the honor of delivering them to the proper stations.

At 12:05 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Tuesday, June 5, 1934.

At 1:37 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, Officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

W. .Earl J. Lee, 15, 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:**

It is fitting that we pause in our deliberations to pay homage to those members of our fraternity who have continued on to that "spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens".

The ranks of many lodges have been touched during the year just passed. Many an active worker, many a sage counselor has gone on to prepare the Lodge Eternal for those yet to come.

The words which we here record are grossly inadequate to commemorate our departed—their fraternal record will serve as a far better memorial. Let us strive to emulate their example and carry Masonry on to greater deeds and nobler service.

It is with regret that we record the passing from among us of 564 Master Masons.

"They never quite leave us, our friends who have passed  
Through the shadows of death to the sunlight above;  
A thousand bright memories are holding them fast  
To the places they blessed with their presence and love"

We are confronted with the Eternal Question, "If a man die, shall he live again?"

Do they not live in their good works? Their sacrifices, their charities and their labors have left indelible records on the Master Trestle Board.

For those who mourn the passing of members of the Craft, we can only refer them to "The Great Light in Masonry which draws aside the Sable Curtain of the Tomb and bids joy and hope arise". The Great Light tells us what things are, and why, tho it may not gratify idle curiosity and tell us—How!

Today we reverence the memories of our Brethren who have been admitted to the Eternal Lodge.

"Ne'er was the sky so deep a hue  
But that the sun came breaking through;  
There never was a night so dark  
But wakened to the singing lark;  
Nor was there ever a lane so long  
It had no turn for the weary throng;  
Nor heart so sad that sometime after  
There came no sound of liting laughter;  
And Death's not the end—'neath the cold black sod—  
'Tis the Inn by the Road on our way to God."

## REMARKS BY

V. . W. . George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain:

I was greatly impressed with the report of the Chairman of the Committee on our Dead. As I said, "Out of sight is often times out of mind." And I do feel that much of the spirit and the strength of our Masonic life is dissipated and lost to our Grand Jurisdiction and to Masonry in general by the slight respect in these modern days which the general population of this country give to our dead. We, who are pro-

fessionally asked and whose services are sought at the bedsides of the sick and the dying in our spiritual administrations as ministers of the Gospel, those of us who are called upon to bury the dead, realize perhaps more than the average man in the average profession how much the expressions on our part of sympathy for those who mourn, mean to those who mourn.

I have officiated in Masonic burials where very little apparent conscientious effort was made on the part of the Masons in that particular locality to show individually as well as collectively that they were thinking about those in sorrow at such times. And I do feel, Brethren, that there are so many things,—our Most Worshipful Grand Master has mentioned some of them, men in public addresses in our Masonic gatherings have mentioned, and many others, but I do mention this today with the desire in my heart to appeal to Freemason Brethren throughout this Grand Jurisdiction to take more individual and personal interest in this matter.

We are always glad to welcome accessions to our various Lodges. When an applicant for Masonry is honorably installed as a Mason, receives and is raised to the sublime degree, we greet him, we congratulate him and ourselves on his preferment, but how true it is in our community life that we think of and do very little of that kind of ministration, which really participates and partakes of the nature of spiritual life in our life as Masons. I do hope that there will be a thought left with all of you Brother Masons today, on the report of our committee on our Fraternal Dead, that we shall not allow their lives, their loved ones, their widows and their children, and often times their orphans to be forgotten; and that we will exemplify the principles of our Masonic faith by doing more ourselves to perpetuate the spirit of sympathy which the World needs today more than anything else to restore us, first as sub-ordinates of national life and conduct and the salvation of the things that this country has lost and cannot regain without the development of that inward and spiritual faith which means that we believe in the things which are not seen, but eternal.

### ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

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

Brother Virgil R. Johnson, 26. . . . . Grand Master  
 Brother William C. Ramsey, 268. . . . . Deputy Grand Master.  
 Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, 150. . . . . Grand Senior Warden.  
 Brother William A. Robertson, 6. . . . . Grand Junior Warden.  
 Brother Lewis E. Smith, 136. . . . . Grand Secretary.

Later in the same session appointment was made of:

Brother George Allen Beecher, 268. . . . . Grand Chaplain.  
 Brother Frank F. Travis, 26. . . . . Grand Orator.

- Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian.
- Brother Walter R. Raecke, 36.....Grand Marshal.
- Brother William J. Breckenridge, 317..Grand Senior Deacon.
- Brother Earl J. Lee, 15.....Grand Junior Deacon.
- Brother John W. Disbrow, 11.....Grand Tyler.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE

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

Committee on Fraternal Dead: Brothers Paul Turner, 1; Alfred D. Raun, 274; Homer L. Kyle, 300.

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

Committee on Masonic Education: Brother Robert J. Jones, 288; William A. Robbins, 314; Frank E. Clark, 78.

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities & Gifts: Brothers Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1935); Harold M. Smith, 92, (1936); J. Marenus Sorensen, 15, (1937); Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1938).

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

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Millard M. Robertson, 3, (1935); Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, (1936); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1937); George A. Kurk, 54, (1938); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1939).

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

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Henry H. Wilson, 19; John R. Webster, 3; Herman E. Asboe, 26.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: Brothers Marion E. Shipley, 72, (1935); John R. Donley, 302, (1936); Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, (1937).

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

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**

In your address this morning you called attention to the fact that Brother Othman A. Abbott, member of Ashlar Lodge 33, charter member of that Lodge, received his Master Mason's Degree on May 23, 1864, seventy years ago.

I move that the Grand Lodge send to Brother Abbott, a man who has been a Master Mason longer than any other man in this State of Nebraska, a telegram congratulating him upon arriving at seventy years as a Master Mason.

The following telegram was sent to Othman A. Abbott, Grand Island, Nebraska. "The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska in Annual Communication assembled send Fraternal Greetings, Good Wishes, and Hearty Congratulations to you on your more than seventy years a Mason. May you long be spared to your family, friends, and Masonic Brethren.

Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary

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

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND CARE  
OF ORPHANS

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

In submitting this report to the Seventy-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, your Committee endeavors to bring before you a brief resume of its activities during the past year. We feel very keenly the loss from this Committee of Worshipful Brother Jonathan A. Frye, Nebraska Lodge No. 1, who had worked with us so faithfully since September 1932, and who is now permanently located at Indianapolis, Indiana.

In conformity to the usual custom, on Sunday, June 3, we visited the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth and enjoyed a most delightful time in visiting with the residents of this Home. We heartily recommend the trip to all, and more especially to the members of the Craft and their families.

We have handled during the past year a total of eighty-four cases (84) which number includes old ones carried over from the previous year together with the new cases received and acted upon during the year, and there are a great many things of interest that could be said regarding each individual case but time and space does not permit.

Some of the applications presented were urgent and required immediate attention. Others warranted investigation and were referred to the local lodge together with our regular relief application form. The information requested on these relief applications is of the utmost importance to your Committee, and in this respect, we urge the sub-ordinate Lodges to give complete answers to the questions asked, without exception.

The practice of expecting and requiring local lodges to assume a substantial portion of the relief of their cases seems, where possible so obviously just that it has come to be regarded as fundamental and your Committee feels that only in exceptional cases should any change be made from this practice. Many of the local Lodges are handling their relief in a very commendable manner. However, some are of the opinion that the only requirement is to refer the case to your Committee and the entire matter will be investigated and disposed of satisfactorily without any further obligation on the part of the local Lodge. Brethren, this is a mistaken idea because this Committee is here only to assist and supplement the work of the local Lodge.

We have reviewed with the various lodges all cases in file and some small readjustments have been made in the amounts being paid. During the past year we have expended a total of \$10,013.00 for relief in this Grand Jurisdiction which is an increase of \$1,332.00 over the previous year and present indications are that the demands during the year 1934-35 will

exceed those in 1933-34. Your Committee recommends to each lodge, if they have not already done so, to establish a budget system of financing and to include in said budget an item for relief.

Attached is a comparative statement showing the relationship of total membership, 1931-34, to revenues and expenses of this Committee for same period of time.

What has been written may sound pessimistic but such a thought is far from intended. We are all proud of the undeniable fact that modern Freemasonry comes nearer to reaching its ideals in practical form than ever before. The rich heritage which is ours and for which our forefathers pioneered and made great sacrifices and which is our obligation to carry on must be passed on to posterity.

The affairs and transactions of this Committee have been examined and audited and for ease of comparison, tabulated in somewhat similar form to previous reports with the exception that in the item of disbursements for relief, we have shown as separate items those disbursements which were authorized by the Committee and the emergency disbursements which heretofore have been included in one lump sum but which are now allocated to the various relative lodges.

The financial statement which is a copy of the auditor's report is attached.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF  
MEMBERSHIP 1931-1934 TO TOTAL REVENUES AND  
EXPENSES OF SAME PERIOD

MEMBERSHIP	1931 42,027	1932 41,359	1933 39,264	1934 37,092	Net Loss	4,935
Percent to 1931 total	.....	98.4%	93.4%	88.2%		11.8%
INITIATES	771	808	451	319		
REVENUES						
M. M.	\$6,304.00	\$6,203.00	\$5,889.00	\$5,563.00		
Initiates	385.00	404.00	225.00	159.00		
TOTAL REV.	\$6,689.00	\$6,607.00	\$6,114.00	\$5,722.00		
Percent to 1931 total	.....	98.7%	91.4%	85.5%		14.5%
EXPENDED	\$5,809.00	\$6,586.00	\$8,681.00	\$10,013.00	Increase	\$4,204.00
Percent to 1931 total	.....	111%	149%	172%	Plus	72%

Remarks by W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1.

Brethren:

A moment ago I called your attention to the amount that had been expended for relief by this Committee during the past year, the amount was \$10,013.00. That is divided on authorized relief; that is, cases that have been approved by this Committee to the amount of \$8,279.00 and \$1,733.00 was in emergency items.

With your permission I would like to take a couple of moments to review the items on this summary.

Brethren, ordinarily a mass of figures don't mean very much to some of us, but this is not a mass of figures, because there are not a great many of them here, but I am sure you will find them quite interesting, letting you realize just what the situation is. When I speak of money expended and the revenue that this Committee has to expend I speak only of that portion of your Grand Lodge dues, that is, you pay \$2.00 Grand Lodge dues, and of that amount 15 cents comes to this Committee for relief. I don't want to be misunderstood or misquoted, but it is only that portion, that part of your relief that I am speaking about.

I have drawn some comparisons from 1931 to the present time. The reason we started in 1931 was because that is the year that we began reporting to the Grand Lodge as of December 31st. So bear in mind that we receive 15 cents, this Committee, for each Master Mason on the rolls as of December 31st of that particular year. We started with 1931 as a comparative year on the basis of one hundred per cent.. Also included in our revenue is a small item of 50 cents from each initiate that is received in this Jurisdiction.

Now then, in 1931, according to the records,—and this is in the proceedings, and you can go there and get the information yourself,—we had on the rolls in this Grand Jurisdiction 42,077 Master Masons. During that same year we received 771 initiates, or a total receipts by this Committee that year of \$6,689.00. In 1932 our membership dropped to 41,359, or only 98.4 per cent. of the previous year. Our initiates were 808. Total receipts received was \$6,607.00, or 98.7 per cent. of what had been received the previous year. In 1933 we dropped to 39,264, or 93.4 per cent. of the 1931 figure, and our initiates dropped to 451, with the result that our revenue received was \$6,114.00, or 91.4 per cent. of 1931. In 1934 there are on the rolls 37,092, and initiates of 319. The membership had dropped since 1931 to 88.2 per cent. of the 1931 figure, or over the range of the four years there is a net loss in membership of 11.08 per cent. During that same period of time the revenue decreased 14.5 per cent., a little more than the same portion that the membership decreased.

Now, we expended for relief in 1931, \$5,809.00. In 1932, \$6,586.00, or a gain of 11 per cent. In 1933, \$8,681.00, or an increase of 49 per cent. of the 1931 figure. And in 1934, \$10,013.00, or an increase of 72 per cent. since 1931.

That is the situation as it exists, and it behooves every local Lodge to make every effort possible to take care of the need as well as they can.

#### Remarks by W. J. John S. Hedelund, 268.

It is not my desire to interrupt the introduction of the report of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, and I probably assume something in adding to your remarks, and yet more than a year ago the Grand Master appointed a special committee on Finance to investigate the business conduct of Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, which report was exhaustive and covered quite a few pages in the 1933 proceedings. If you will look at Page 422 you will find that we show there that the total amount paid for Lodge relief and miscellaneous gifts was \$25,256.00. In

other words, over and above the approximately \$8,000.00, or a little more, that was paid out of Grand Lodge funds, there was paid by the local Lodges some \$17,000.00. Besides that it showed that there was a goodly proportion of the smaller Lodges which had no claims for relief from the Grand Lodge and received nothing from it. In other words, the burden comes from the few Lodges, and it also shows that there are some of those Lodges that are not adequately caring for their own cases. I want to call attention to that report.

I move, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that it be the sense of this Grand Lodge that the Report of the Special Committee on Finance, and Committee with reference to Relief and Care of Orphans of this Grand Lodge, be ordered read in each Masonic Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, and the attention of the Brethren be called to the fact that the Lodges must assume a greater proportion of the burden, or their per capita taxation for relief through the Grand Lodge must be increased. Motion Carried.

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master, introduced Worshipful Brother Glen L. Rice, Grand Orator, who delivered the oration.

#### "MASONRY AND MANHOOD"

The supreme need in human society is character. The essential fact, the most important fact in any nation, and at any time, is in terms of manhood. Manhood and Character constitute the pure gold of the substance of life.

We have added greatly to the exterior trappings and decorations of life. It is said that the modern mail order catalogue lists thirty thousand things which it is possible for man to purchase. We are often tempted to judge life by the externals. But sober reflection deduces the fact that more externals do not necessarily mean that there is more man.

The men who signed the Declaration of Independence had not one tenth of the things that we have, but they were possessed of a high degree of manhood and character.

Progress in civilization is too often viewed as being in the multiplicity of conveniences, luxuries, and the exterior trappings, when in reality they may be viewed as just so much excess baggage which is scarcely worth the carrying charges.

No doubt some of you will recall that unique figure, Ezra Meeker, who went about the country fifteen to twenty-five years ago in the interests of marking the old trails of the pioneers. He had crossed the plains back in the '50s and '60s with ox team and wagon, and was a notable character in that early period of our country. It is said that before he died he made the same journey by airplane that he had made sixty years before with ox team. Think of the change in the life time of one man from ox team to airplane.

Now there is no doubt an advantage in being able to "get there" with lightning like speed, but the chief question concerns what we do after we arrive, and what are the motives, purposes and desires of the folks who travel at the rate of two hundred miles per hour.

By no stretch of the imagination can we find any relationship between increased speed, and manhood; between the ability to get there with greater rapidity, and character; between the possessing of thirty thousand things, and the quality of our living.

Let us go back to the first statement: the supreme need in human society is character, the essential fact pertaining to any nation in any era is in the quality of its manhood and its womanhood.

My thesis for you today is this, that as brothers in the Masonic Fraternity we have made profession of belief in the most essential of all beliefs, belief in God, Immortality, the Holy Scriptures and Brotherhood. These and their kindred beliefs constitute all that is basic and fundamental. In asserting these beliefs, man in a single stride places his feet firmly upon solid rock.

Now these great and mighty beliefs are not just something to read and to look at. They are not just pleasing platitudes to soothe us and make us to feel self-satisfied. In the solemn moment when we kneel at the altar and profess that our faith is in God and His Holy Word, that moment ought to have a transforming effect upon the candidate. No man whose heart is really open to the appeal of truth can take the solemn obligations of a Mason and then go out and live as if nothing had ever happened.

Let us contemplate the subject well. Masonry and Manhood. Masonry and Character Building. Dynamic believing and dynamic living. In the lofty affirmations of belief in the teachings of Masonry, as likewise of the Church, man rises to the very peak of human experience. Beyond Mt. Everest there is no higher mountain peak, and likewise, beyond these courageous affirmations there is nothing higher or more exalted.

Now then, such beliefs are, and ought ever to be, productive of genuine manhood, manhood of the highest, the best, the most exalted. If these exalted affirmations can not produce manhood, then there is little hope for human progress. But it is our conviction that these beliefs are productive of the highest and best in terms of character, in terms of that inner life of man which in the last analysis constitutes the ultimate value, the final good.

We cannot overstress the point. It is important that we shall penetrate into the stratosphere and knock at the door of undiscovered mysteries, it is important that we build new telescopes that are twice the size of any yet constructed in order that we may bring the moon up to within twenty-four miles of the human eye, that we penetrate into the infinite spaces to behold new wonders of the heavens, and it is important that we have faster trains and speedier airplanes, but the most important thing of all is the producing of a generation of men and women whose hearts are right and whose characters are sound.

In his book, *Morals of Tomorrow*, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman reminds us that "no individual or society is safe unless the forces of control match the forces of drive. The two most discussed topics in America today are our mechanical achievement and our human lawlessness. In short, the machine has been running away with the man. It is for the new morality to match our driving horsepower with a controlling manpower."

We have speeded up the tempo of modern life a thousand fold. But there is one thing the machine cannot do. It cannot make a man. In fact, there are grounds for suspicion that the machine is a subtle thief, and that it is stealing something from the qualities of our manhood. You cannot create manhood by the machine and put the product on the market in so many yards, crates, pounds or cubic contents. King James the Second of England once remarked that he could create a lord at any time, but only God could make a gentleman. And only God and his allies in character building can produce manhood.

Skilled hands and clever minds are no substitute for character. A man may have the letters of ever so many University degrees attached to his name, but they are no substitute for character. A man may boast of ancestors who came over in the *Mayflower*, or of an ancestor who signed the Declaration of Independence, but that fact will not save him. It may make of him just a first class snob. Or a man may have traveled from the west to the east, and then continued on to other degrees of Masonry up to the very highest, but unless at heart he is a man of strong, noble, Godlike character, his work in the crafts has been to no avail. I once heard the Master of a Lodge use the name of Diety in an expression of profanity just outside the door of the Lodge room. I had only recently been made a Mason, and such an inconsistency was a hard blow at my confidence in the Fraternity. If the reverence for Diety which is taught so impressively in the secret sessions of the Lodge is not a reality when once we pass the door of the Lodge out into everyday life, then it becomes a sham and a mockery.

Now to get more concretely into our subject, Masonry and Manhood.

First of all it must be a manhood that is honest with itself, it is a good thing for a man to face himself at times. In the words of a poet,

"I have to live with myself, and so  
I want to be fit for myself to know;  
Always to look myself straight in the eye.  
I don't want to stand with the setting sun,  
And hate myself for the things I've done.  
I want to go out with my head erect;  
I want to deserve all men's respect;  
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf  
I want to be able to like myself.  
I don't want to look at myself and know  
That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show.  
I never can fool myself, and so  
Whatever happens, I want to be  
"Self-respecting and conscience free."

Sometimes it is another who can help us to check up on ourselves. There is the story of the lad who at the family breakfast table one morning was relating a dream he had had. He said that in the dream he had seen a long ladder reaching up beside a great wall and people going up the ladder and writing their sins on the wall with pieces of chalk. The father became inquisitive and asked his son if he was in the dream. And the son replied, "yes, Dad, you were near the bottom of the ladder coming down for more chalk."

One of the dangers that accompanies every profession of high ideals and noble beliefs is that we shall sink to the level of meaningless repeated formulas. In other words, we are tempted not to take them seriously. A college student once left a note on the door of his dormitory room for the janitor. This is what the janitor read. "I must get up at seven. Keep knocking until I answer." Then the lad had written below, "Try again at ten." One is left to assume that ten was the hour that the lad intended to heed all the time. He never meant to get up at seven at all. Let us mean what we say with respect to our obligations as Masons.

In the second place, it must be a manhood that is creative of good. To use an old saying, it is not enough for a man to be good, he must be good for something. There are probably enough good people in the world to create a heaven upon earth, providing these same people are positively and creatively good. It is possible for a man to be good but at the same time to be insipid.

Mark Twain once described a man of whom he said, "I have no feeling about him, no harsh words to say about him. He is a great, fat, good natured, chicken livered slave, with no more pride than a tramp, no more sand than a rabbit, no more sense than a wax figure, and no more sex than a worm." Such a man might be a good man, but good for nothing.

The teachings of Masonry become valuable only as they become translated not only into the character but the conduct of Masons everywhere. It is not enough to have the open Bible, that Great Light of Masons, upon the altar in the center of the lodge room, but its truths must become centrally incorporated into the daily living and conduct of the brethren. It is not sufficient to profess reverence, kindness, and brotherly love, but these professions must become creative of good works in every phase of community life.

Yes, the world needs manhood which is creative. Masons are obligated men. By virtue of their high professions and lofty beliefs they ought to be leaders in every community. When a Mason is indifferent to such an institution as the Church, and to other institutions which are a necessity to the common good he has not caught the spirit of true Masonry. Whenever a Mason is content only to attend his lodge, but is not engaged in works of creative goodness in his community he has missed something that is to be found at the heart of Masonry. Masonry is not

a society of anaemic citizens content to pat each other on the back in congratulations and mutual admiration, but comprised of men of creative goodness.

The world is a sick world, sick nigh unto death and needs the health giving services of men who believe in God and a kingdom of righteousness. God's work in the world will not be accomplished by chance, but through the aid of godly men. We are to extend our ministrations far beyond our obligations to brother Masons in distress, and lend our services to a needy world.

Finally, it must be a manhood that accepts its full share of social and moral responsibility. There are two kinds of responsibility, that which is legal and that which is social and moral. We heed the first because it is compulsory. When we heed the second, it is done voluntarily.

Our governing authority says to each one of us that we are legally responsible for paying taxes and obeying the laws. Suppose that in every community the people should suddenly decide that they were going to do only that which is legally required of them. Under such a scheme, there would be no churches, lodges, or clubs. There would be no neighborliness and friendships for they are not legally required. The greatest values in society are made possible when people voluntarily assume their social and moral responsibility. The man who boasts that he pays his bills, and pays his taxes, and conducts an honest business need not boast at all, for he is doing only that which is legally required of him. It is in his voluntary relationships, in those places where a man goes beyond the sphere of legal requirements that you can measure a man's real worth to society. How men respond to their social responsibility is the acid test of character.

Because of the noble heritage of our Masonic Fraternity, because in the lineage of our brotherhood we can claim men like Washington and a mighty host of our nation's greatest, because of our belief in the most exalted affirmations known to man, and because of the world that needs genuine manhood, let us gird ourselves with the working tools of our ancient order to give the world MANHOOD, to the glory of God, to the honor of the nation, and to the praise of our honored Fraternity.

In the words of Sam Walter Foss—

“Bring me men to match my mountains,  
 Bring me men to match my plains,  
 Men with empires in their purpose,  
 And new eras in their brains.  
 Bring me men to match my forests,  
 Strong to fight the storm and blast,  
 Branching toward the skyey future,  
 Rooted in the fertile past.  
 Bring me men to match my rivers,  
 Continent cleavers flowing free,  
 Drawn by the eternal madness  
 To be mingled with the sea.  
 Men of oceanic impulse  
 Men whose moral currents sweep  
 Toward the wide enfolding ocean  
 Of an undiscovered deep.

Men who feel the strong pulsation  
Of the central sea, and then  
Time their currents to its earth throb,  
Bring me men."

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master :

Brother Rice, on behalf of the Brethren I thank you for the time and effort you have put in, in giving us this splendid address.

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT OF  
M. W. CHARLES E. BURNHAM, PAST GRAND MASTER

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master.

**Brethren:**

In 1904 this Grand Lodge elected Charles E. Burnham of Norfolk as Grand Master. Since his service as Grand Master and until his death in May of 1933, Most Worshipful Brother Burnham served on the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans with W. Brother John B. Lichtenwallner. During the many years of their service together on this committee a very close attachment developed between them, they became the closest of friends. Naturally the passing on of Most Worshipful Brother Burnham, occurring as it did as the result of an automobile accident, brought a great grief to Doctor Lichtenwallner. He had in his possession a picture of Brother Burnham that to him seemed to be a better picture than the one that adorns the walls in the office of the Grand Secretary. A short time ago Doctor Lichtenwallner, as a memorial to Brother Burnham, had an enlargement made of this picture, and wishes to have it become the property of the Grand Lodge. Doctor Lichtenwallner does not feel physically able to take the task of presenting this picture to the Grand Lodge on this occasion, and so, in his behalf, I present to you this enlargement of this picture of Brother Burnham which Doctor Lichtenwallner prized so highly, and which he has had framed. The picture and the frame together being the gift of Doctor Lichtenwallner to this Grand Lodge.

On behalf of you Brethren I extend to Doctor Lichtenwallner our thanks and appreciation for this memorial of his to our deceased Past Grand Master who gave so much of his time and service to this committee and to the Grand Lodge work generally.

Brother Grand Secretary, you will give this a prominent place on the walls in your office.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

Your Committee on Credentials reports that all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are represented at this Annual Communication except the following: Nos. 4, 10, 43, 70, 76, 87, 90, 101, 111, 140, 145, 152, 156, 168, 179, 212, 215, 218, 226, 230, 239, 243, 245, 254, 255, 256, 262, 277, 278, 279, 283, 292, 299, and 308.

Total number of Lodges, 292. Number represented 258. Number not represented, 34.

The following Lodges have not been represented in the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 70, 152, 156, 256, 279, 283, and 299.

Pythagoras Lodge No. 156 has not been represented for the past three Annual Communications.

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W.	Archie M. Smith .....	Grand Master
R. W.	Virgil R. Johnson .....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W.	William C. Ramsey .....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W.	Chancellor A. Phillips .....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W.	Lewis E. Smith .....	Grand Secretary
V. W.	George Allen Beecher .....	Grand Chaplain
W.	Glen L. Rice .....	Grand Orator
W.	Lute M. Savage .....	Grand Custodian
W.	William A. Robertson .....	Grand Marshal
W.	Walter R. Raecke .....	Grand Senior Deacon
W.	William J. Breckenridge .....	Grand Junior Deacon
W.	John W. Disbrow .....	Grand Tyler

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

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE		MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nebraska . . . . .	No. 1	Charles Gorr, Jr. . . . .	Harry G. Porterfield.	Arthur A. Gustafson
Western Star. . . . .	" 2	*George W. Smith. . . . .	.....	.....
Capitol . . . . .	" 3	Odos R. Foster. . . . .	.....	.....
Nemaha Valley " . . . . .	" 4	.....	.....	.....
Omadi . . . . .	" 5	George W. Zentmire. . . . .	.....	.....
Plattsmouth . . . . .	" 6	Leonard A. Born. . . . .	*William F. Evers. . . . .	*Raymond C. Cook
Falls City. . . . .	" 9	*William B. Wanner. . . . .	.....	.....
Solomon . . . . .	" 10	.....	.....	.....
Covert . . . . .	" 11	Harold L. Boisen. . . . .	Jay C. Griffith. . . . .	Herbert L. Ross
Orient . . . . .	" 13	*John A. Hall. . . . .	Leslie V. Harness. . . . .	.....
Peru . . . . .	" 14	*Spencer W. Hacker. . . . .	*Oscar D. Mardis. . . . .	.....
Fremont . . . . .	" 15	Leland A. Phelps. . . . .	Rayn'd J. Middaugh	*Earl J. Lee
Tecumseh . . . . .	" 17	Eldon C. Sapp. . . . .	.....	Harold Sapp
Lincoln . . . . .	" 19	Lorne N. Wilson. . . . .	.....	J. Guthrie Ludlam
Washington . . . . .	" 21	Clarence O. Dawson. . . . .	.....	.....
Pawnee . . . . .	" 23	Isaac R. Catlett. . . . .	.....	.....
Saint Johns. . . . .	" 25	*Matthew E. Muxen. . . . .	George A. Marsh. . . . .	.....
Beatrice . . . . .	" 26	J. Franklin Summers . . . . .	.....	.....
Jordan . . . . .	" 27	Wallace W. Lofgren. . . . .	*Wallace W. Lofgren.	.....
Hope . . . . .	" 29	.....	Everett Larimore. . . . .	.....
Blue River. . . . .	" 30	Levi R. Yost. . . . .	Richard B. Samuelson	.....
Tekamah . . . . .	" 31	*Orville Chatt. . . . .	Richard D. Rogers. . . . .	.....
Platte Valley. . . . .	" 32	Thomas H. Smithers. . . . .	Russell C. Calhoun. . . . .	*Carl R. Greisen
Ashlar . . . . .	" 33	Alfred Rasmussen. . . . .	Fred C. Maurer. . . . .	.....
Acacia . . . . .	" 34	Harold E. Tagg. . . . .	Elmer C. Ballon. . . . .	.....
Fairbury . . . . .	" 35	H. Vernon Arendt. . . . .	.....	.....
Lone Tree. . . . .	" 36	Howard M. Jones. . . . .	Clar'ce Higinbotham	.....
Crete . . . . .	" 37	Edward H. Nevitt. . . . .	Carl Aron. . . . .	B. Franklin Aron
Oliver . . . . .	" 38	Ted R. Hughes. . . . .	Elmer E. Miller. . . . .	.....
Papillion . . . . .	" 39	Oswald H. Magaret. . . . .	*George K. Gramlich. . . . .	William J. Claire
Humboldt . . . . .	" 40	.....	Halley M. Fishwood. . . . .	Rudolph Vertiska, Jr.
Northern Light	" 41	.....	*David C. Spangler. . . . .	*Edwin R. Chace
Juniata . . . . .	" 42	*Tim N. Cannon. . . . .	.....	.....
Hebron . . . . .	" 43	.....	.....	.....
Harvard . . . . .	" 44	John R. Yost. . . . .	.....	.....
Rob Morris. . . . .	" 46	*Dan C. Anderson. . . . .	*Dan C. Anderson. . . . .	*Dan C. Anderson
Fairmont . . . . .	" 48	George H. Perkins. . . . .	Zodac S. Stephenson	*George H. Perkins
Evening Star. . . . .	" 49	.....	William H. Ebert. . . . .	*John R. Easley
Hastings . . . . .	" 50	Ralph H. Stewart. . . . .	Rosecoe S. Hewitt. . . . .	*Harold H. Schultz
Fidelity . . . . .	" 51	Paul J. Albright. . . . .	*Roy W. Becker. . . . .	*George W. Cooper
Hiram . . . . .	" 52	Thomas Dowell. . . . .	.....	.....
Charity . . . . .	" 53	*Sylvester W. Frisbie. . . . .	.....	.....
Lancaster . . . . .	" 54	Charles H. Arnold. . . . .	William L. Weigel. . . . .	Harley V. Styer
Mosaic . . . . .	" 55	Robert M. Powers. . . . .	.....	Otto E. Bullis
York . . . . .	" 56	Paul T. Williams. . . . .	.....	.....
Mount Moriah. . . . .	" 57	Clarence Beers. . . . .	.....	.....
Wahoo . . . . .	" 59	*Lauren W. Walther. . . . .	*Lauren W. Walther. . . . .	*Lauren W. Walther
Melrose . . . . .	" 60	*George S. Austin. . . . .	.....	.....
Thistle . . . . .	" 61	Joseph E. Snyder. . . . .	*Hanford D. Smith. . . . .	.....
Keystone . . . . .	" 62	Charles E. Sorenson. . . . .	.....	.....
Riverton . . . . .	" 63	.....	George W. Thompson	.....
Blue Valley . . . . .	" 64	William J. Borecky. . . . .	*William J. Borecky. . . . .	*William J. Borecky
Oseola . . . . .	" 65	*I. Donald Huston. . . . .	William W. Norton. . . . .	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Edgar . . . . . No. 67	*Oscar A. Schlichtman	Oscar A. Schlichtman	Oscar A. Schlichtman
Aurora . . . . . " 68	*William T. Ronan..	William T. Ronan..	*William T. Ronan
Sterling . . . . . " 70	Ernest C. Nyrop. . . . .	*Ernest C. Nyrop. . . . .	*Ernest C. Nyrop
Trowel . . . . . " 71	R. Clark Shaffer. . . . .	Henry Von Seggern.	*Marion E. Shipley
Hooper . . . . . " 72	Elvi A. Aitken. . . . .		
Friend . . . . . " 73	*Guy B. Averill. . . . .		
Alexandria . . . . . " 74	Douglas M. Boyd. . . . .		*Herman Schroeder
Frank Welch. . . . . " 75			
Joppa . . . . . " 76	*Homer D. Mercier. . . . .		
Nelson . . . . . " 77	*Frank E. Clark. . . . .		Albert N. Lamb
Albion . . . . . " 78	Henry W. Drake. . . . .		
Geneva . . . . . " 79	Lorren W. Babb. . . . .	*Pearl C. Hillegass..	*Lorren W. Babb
Composite . . . . . " 81	Elmer G. Anderson. . . . .	*J. Oscar Peterson. . . . .	*F. Ray Dilts
Saint Paul . . . . . " 82	Andrew Okeson. . . . .		
Corinthian . . . . . " 83	Henry Shaw. . . . .	Gilbert F. Sandritter	
Fairfield . . . . . " 84	John D. Wilson. . . . .		
Tyre . . . . . " 85	*Will G. Smith. . . . .		
Doniphan . . . . . " 86			
Ionie . . . . . " 87	Willis G. Sears. . . . .	Arthur Morrow. . . . .	Russell Langley
Star . . . . . " 88	Charles I. Jenkins. . . . .		*Joseph F. Smaha
Cedar River. . . . . " 89			
Elk Creek . . . . . " 90	Roy E. Johnson. . . . .	*Harold E. Paulson. . . . .	*J. Gilbert Lofgren
Oakland . . . . . " 91	*Harold M. Smith. . . . .		
Hubbell . . . . . " 92	*Roy O. Little. . . . .		
Beaver City. . . . . " 93	Lynn A. Brophy. . . . .		*Clifford C. Coale
Bennett . . . . . " 94	*Robert R. Dickson. . . . .		
Garfield . . . . . " 95	Myron H. French. . . . .	Harold F. Layher. . . . .	*Loren H. McMillin
Utica . . . . . " 96	Richmond P. Hobson		*Chris Rasmussen
Euclid . . . . . " 97	*George H. Woolman. . . . .	George H. Woolman.	
Republican . . . . . " 98			Ken'th W. Merdinger
Shelton . . . . . " 99	Perry O. Adams. . . . .		
Creighton . . . . . " 100			
Ponca . . . . . " 101		*Henry Bay. . . . .	
Waterloo . . . . . " 102	Henry A. Stara. . . . .	*John L. W. Nelson. . . . .	urtisB Gudmundsen
Ord . . . . . " 103	Kenneth R. Jones. . . . .	*Kenneth R. Jones. . . . .	*Kenneth R. Jones
Wymore . . . . . " 104	*James Bowen. . . . .		
Stella . . . . . " 105		Walter W.	
Porter . . . . . " 106		Grossnicklaus. . . . .	*Lamont L. Stephens
Table Rock. . . . . " 108	Lewis E. Fencil. . . . .		
Pomegranate. . . . . " 110	Glenn L. Martin. . . . .		Byron H. Baer
DeWitt . . . . . " 111			
Springfield . . . . . " 112	Ernest A. Nielsen. . . . .		
Globe . . . . . " 113	William McVittie. . . . .	*William McVittie. . . . .	*William McVittie
Wisner . . . . . " 114	Sterling Middaugh. . . . .		Ira M. DeWalt
Harlan . . . . . " 116	Donald A. Russell. . . . .		
Hardy . . . . . " 117	Walter Sommer. . . . .		*Andrew Sommer
North Bend. . . . . " 119	Alex E. Legge. . . . .	Clair C. Kendrick. . . . .	
Wayne . . . . . " 120	Ralph L. Crockett. . . . .		
Superior . . . . . " 121	J. Allen Trowbridge. . . . .	*Roy W. Hunter. . . . .	
Auburn . . . . . " 124	William S. Cochran. . . . .	*William S. Cochran. . . . .	*William S. Cochran
Mount Nebo. . . . . " 125		Orville C. Vaught. . . . .	
Stromsburg . . . . . " 126	Albin D. Anderson. . . . .	*Albin D. Anderson. . . . .	*Albin D. Anderson
Minden . . . . . " 127	Walter E. Tarkington		

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Guide Rock ..No. 128	Clarence J. Rosenau.	*Clarence J. Rosenau.	*Clarence J. Rosenau
Blue Hill .... " 129	Darrell D. Versaw .....	.....	.....
Tuscan ..... " 130	Otto A. Hinze.....	Lee G. Way.....	*Earl M. Bolen
Scribner ..... " 132	William C. Ehlers..	Sidney G. Spurling..	.....
Elm Creek.... " 133	*Emmet Crawford...	*Emmet Crawford...	*Emmet Crawford
Solar ..... " 134	.....	Willard L. Copeland	.....
McCook ..... " 135	James T. Hiner.....	.....	.....
Long Pine .... " 136	.....	*William C. Smith, Jr.	*William C. Smith, Sr.
Upright ..... " 137	Roy C. Kramer.....	*William Ulrich.....	.....
Rawalt ..... " 138	Fred P. Nielsen.....	.....	.....
Clay Centre.. " 139	Ivan J. Richert.....	*Ivan J. Richert.....	*Ivan J. Richert
Western ..... " 140	.....	.....	.....
Crescent ..... " 143	Wesley G. Stigile .....	.....	.....
Kenesaw ..... " 144	William C. Hines..	.....	.....
Bancroft ..... " 145	.....	.....	.....
Jachin ..... " 146	Ernest F. Borchert.	*Norris Chadderton.	.....
Siloam ..... " 147	*Denis A. Criss.....	.....	.....
Emmet Crawford " 148	Ernest C. Watts.....	.....	.....
Jewel ..... " 149	.....	F. Clifford Bachoritch.	.....
Cambridge .... " 150	Ome C. Shoemaker .....	.....	.....
Square ..... " 151	Edward J. Haynes .....	.....	.....
Parallel ..... " 152	.....	.....	.....
Evergreen .... " 153	Robert C. Luebke .....	.....	David Wolf
Lily ..... " 154	Forest A. Mountford	.....	.....
Hartington .... " 155	Otto Wiley.....	.....	.....
Pythagoras .... " 156	.....	.....	.....
Valley ..... " 157	.....	Winfield S. Essex..	.....
Samaritan .... " 158	W. Emmett Brooks.	Wesley W. Williams	E. Fletcher Eberly
Ogalalla ..... " 159	.....	Orlie R. Garwood..	.....
Zeredatha .... " 160	*Ray A. Bothwell.....	.....	.....
Mount Zion .... " 161	Mark S. Kinney.....	*Mark S. Kinney.....	*Mark S. Kinney
Trestle Board. " 162	H. Chandler Christy.	Gus G. Gilbert.....	*Edwin C. Yont
Unity ..... " 163	Adelbert E. Leesley.	Ira C. Snyder.....	*Adelbert E. Leesley
Atkinson ..... " 164	*Boyd W. Planck....	*Boyd W. Planck....	*Boyd W. Planck
Barneston .... " 165	*George H. Hauer...*	*George H. Hauer...*	*George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie.... " 166	.....	*Jack Marshall.....	.....
Elwood ..... " 167	Anton T. Almqvist..	.....	.....
Curtis ..... " 168	.....	.....	.....
Amity ..... " 169	Walter E. Blum.....	.....	.....
Mason City .... " 170	.....	Charles H. Spitzer..	.....
Merna ..... " 171	Cap L. Dietz.....	.....	.....
Grafton ..... " 172	George C. Casten .....	.....	.....
Robert Burns .. " 173	Leonard L. Rook .....	.....	.....
Culbertson .... " 174	John Mills.....	.....	*John Mills
Temple ..... " 175	Charles R. Gingery .....	.....	.....
Gladstone .... " 176	Bert Knapp.....	*Bert Knapp.....	*Hubert Mills
Hay Springs... " 177	*William H. Mueksch.	*William H. Mueksch.	*William H. Mueksch
Prudence ..... " 179	.....	.....	.....
Justice ..... " 180	James F. Premer.....	.....	Wilbur F. Wood
Faith ..... " 181	James W. Forbes.....	.....	.....
Incense ..... " 182	*William H. Weiss .....	.....	.....
Alliance ..... " 183	William E. Edwards..*	*Karl J. Stern.....	*Forest A. Lape
Bee Hive..... " 184	Louis J. Lepinski .....	John Frazeur.....	Perry M. Wheeler
Boaz ..... " 185	*Robert A. Jefferv .....	.....	.....
Israel ..... " 187	Walter Crumbliss..	.....	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Meridian ....No. 188	Robert M. Marshall.		
Granite ..... " 189	*George W. Codner...		
Amethyst ..... " 190	*Bert H. Smee.....		
Crystal ..... " 191	Lyle P. Hatch.....		
Minnekadusa.. " 192			Lynn E. Heth
Signet ..... " 193	*Oliver W. Fleming..		
Highland ..... " 194	Charles E. Doolittle.	*John A. Bonebright.	William O. Boesiger
Arcana ..... " 195		Ernest C. Purdy.....	
Level ..... " 196	George Reed.....		
Morning Star. " 197	*Gordon A. Hartman.		
Purity ..... " 198	Watson W. Foster...		
Gavel ..... " 199	Samuel J. Frank....	Marshall K. Rollier..	*James H. Bryant
Blazing Star.. " 200		Barnhard A. Rose...	Raymond E. Enger
Scotts Bluff .. " 201	Leslie J. Laughlin..	*Chester R. Barton...	*Clyde F. Nordstrom
Golden Sheaf.. " 202	Martin Madsen.....		
Roman Eagle.. " 203	*Archie M. Smith....		
Plainview ..... " 204		Thomas J. McHenry..	
Golden Fleece. " 205	John M. Brownell...	*John M. Brownell...	*John M. Brownell
Naphthali .... " 206	*John G. Hilder.....		
Parian ..... " 207	*Julius I. Christiansen		
Gauge ..... " 208	Sofus V. Hansen....	Alvin E. Haywood..	*Harold D. Weddel
Canopy ..... " 209	*Anthony V. Kazmark		
East Lincoln.. " 210	Charles F. Eberline..	Percy H. McClurg...	
Cement ..... " 211	Vere R. May.....	*Carl E. Brittin.....	Daniel E. Wiseman
Compass&Square " 212			
Plumblin..... " 214	*Joe G. Liggett.....		
Occidental ..... " 215			
Palisade ..... " 216	*Isaac O. Premer....		
Wauneta ..... " 217	C. Robert Carlson...	*C. Robert Carlson...	*C. Robert Carlson
Bloomfield .... " 218			
Relief ..... " 219	Warren M. Jordan...		
Magnolia ..... " 220	Albert L. Moir.....		
Wood Lake ..... " 221	John W. Kreycik.....		
Landmark ..... " 222	Lester F. Hovendiek.	Victor Skov.....	Thomas Wakefield, Jr.
Eminence ..... " 223	Louis S. Gibb.....		
Silver Cord... " 224	Dewey C. Jewell....		
Cable ..... " 225	*John Finch.....		
Grace ..... " 226			
North Star .... " 227	James A. Brown....	Raymond L. Robinson	
Bartley ..... " 228	Daniel L. Mitchell..		
Comet ..... " 229	Ralph W. Dotson...		
Delta ..... " 230			
Mount Hermon " 231	W. Merle Fisher....	*Jens B. R. Miller...	
John S. Bowen " 232	Leonard E. Peterson.	Nic Friedrichksen...	Lawrence H. Hansen
Gilead ..... " 233	Cecil M. Wilson....		
Zion ..... " 234	Earnest G. Larsen..		
Fraternity .... " 235	Jean Boyd.....	*Jean Boyd.....	*Jean Boyd
Golden Rule.. " 236	Lyman Hutchings...	Charles W. Herrick..	*Lyman Hutchings
Cubit ..... " 237	Clyde Mayes.....		
Friendship.... " 239			
Pilot ..... " 240	Lorin L. Shumway..	*Axel W. Hansen....	*Edwin A. Loppnow
Geo. Armstrong " 241	*Ray H. Thurber...		
Tyrian ..... " 243			
Hampton ..... " 245			

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nehawka . . . . .No. 246	C. Granville Heebner	.....	Elden C. Stimbart
Corner-Stone . . . . .“ 247	Lester McWhorter . .	* Aura Craig . . . . .	* Leo Barnett
Laurel . . . . .“ 248	Emil Schutte . . . . .	.....	.....
Gothenburg . . . . .“ 249	* William J. Birkofer .	* William J. Birkofer .	* William J. Birkofer
Geo. Washington“ 250	William G. Bulling . .	.....	.....
Wausa . . . . .“ 251	Oscar R. Olson . . . . .	.....	.....
Hildreth . . . . .“ 252	* Alonzo L. Beck . . . .	.....	.....
Beemer . . . . .“ 253	Floyd Afflack . . . . .	.....	.....
Bassett . . . . .“ 254	.....	.....	.....
Bradshaw . . . . .“ 255	.....	.....	.....
Hickman . . . . .“ 256	.....	.....	.....
Holbrook . . . . .“ 257	Samuel F. Davis . . . .	.....	.....
Anselmo . . . . .“ 258	* James A. Scott . . . .	.....	.....
Bee . . . . .“ 259	* Frank W. Opocensky .	.....	Alfred Opocensky
Ornan . . . . .“ 261	Francis T. Anderson .	* Francis T. Anderson .	* Francis T. Anderson
Endeavor . . . . .“ 262	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell . . . . .“ 263	* Donald W. Blackburn .	* Donald W. Blackburn .	* Donald W. Blackburn
Franklin . . . . .“ 264	* John M. Berdine . . . .	.....	.....
Rob't W. Furnas“ 265	* Roy J. Witseny . . . . .	Frank J. Hiersehe . . .	.....
Silver . . . . .“ 266	Fred O. Wentrlich . . .	Oscar L. Imm . . . . .	* Malin C. Metzger
James A. Tulleys“ 267	John C. Buehler . . . . .	.....	.....
Geo. W. Lininger“ 268	George Grimes . . . . .	.....	Edward J. Phelps, Jr.
Riverside . . . . .“ 269	.....	Frank McCormick . . . .	.....
Huntley . . . . .“ 270	* Benjamin R. Peterson .	.....	.....
Oasis . . . . .“ 271	Clifford L. Harrison . .	.....	.....
Lee P. Gillette . . . . .“ 272	Roy Peterson . . . . .	Harry H. Moller . . . .	William Griepenstroh
Crofton . . . . .“ 273	.....	.....	William B. Money
Olive Branch . . . . .“ 274	* Alfred D. Raun . . . . .	Sam Olesker . . . . .	Sam U. G. Shaw
Ramah . . . . .“ 275	Wade K. Harris . . . . .	John H. Sutlief . . . . .	.....
Antelope . . . . .“ 276	.....	William W. Graham . . .	.....
Sioux . . . . .“ 277	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield . . . . .“ 278	.....	.....	.....
Wallace . . . . .“ 279	.....	.....	.....
Swastika . . . . .“ 280	Ernest E. Grint . . . . .	.....	.....
Florence . . . . .“ 281	Leslie E. Noel . . . . .	Donald H. Bond . . . . .	* Arthur M. Herring
Mullen . . . . .“ 282	* Leonard E. Eriksen . .	* Leonard E. Eriksen . .	* Leonard E. Eriksen
Exeter . . . . .“ 283	.....	.....	.....
Seneca . . . . .“ 284	William R. Pells . . . . .	.....	.....
Camp Clarke . . . . .“ 285	Harvey W. Majors . . . .	* Harvey W. Majors . . .	* Harvey W. Majors
Oshkosh . . . . .“ 286	C. Gosner Bergquist . .	* C. Gosner Bergquist . .	* C. Gosner Bergquist
Union . . . . .“ 287	Arthur J. Lamborn . . . .	* Carl H. Worley . . . . .	.....
Omaha . . . . .“ 288	Lewis E. Call . . . . .	* Charles E. Allen . . . .	* Fred F. Whitecomb
Lotus . . . . .“ 289	Robert R. Svanda . . . .	.....	.....
John J. Mercer . . . . .“ 290	Pearl A. Legge . . . . .	Harry H. Foulks . . . .	John Britton
Diamond . . . . .“ 291	Orval L. Brown . . . . .	.....	.....
Wolbach . . . . .“ 292	.....	.....	.....
Monument . . . . .“ 295	C. Vernon Evans . . . . .	.....	* C. Glen Magee
Kimball . . . . .“ 294	.....	.....	* Joseph W. Poynter
Minatare . . . . .“ 295	Willard W. Hubbard . . .	.....	.....
Cowles . . . . .“ 296	Fred J. Fuller . . . . .	* William H. Thompson .	.....
Cotner . . . . .“ 297	Clarence J. Neville . . .	.....	* Clarence J. Neville
Chester . . . . .“ 298	.....	* William L. Larkins . . .	.....
Sutherland . . . . .“ 299	.....	.....	.....
Liberty . . . . .“ 300	Claude L. Caskey . . . .	Charles A. Bartz . . . . .	Leonard J. Owen

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Bayard .....No. 301	Sumner Burnham...	Gordon F. Gardner..	Lee A. Whipple
Mizpah ..... " 302	William E. Hislop...	Ellis W. Cass.....	Kenneth H. Beckett
Right Angle .. " 303	William O. Trebilcock	Joseph M. Huntzinger	.....
Ruskin ..... " 304	.....	Virgil Sykes.....	.....
Newman Grove " 305	.....	.....	Fred W. Brown
Golden Rod .. " 306	Fred F. Lehmkuhl...	*Fred F. Lehmkuhl...	.....
William E. Hill " 307	Samuel A. Naffziger.	.....	Lawrence Naffziger
Perkins ..... " 308	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago ... " 309	Claud D. Myers.....	Lawrence A. Kibbee.	*Claud D. Myers
Victory ..... " 310	Sterling E. Burke...	Roger W. Parson....	.....
Polk ..... " 311	David F. Anderson...	.....	Willard A. Adelson
Oak Leaf .... " 312	Ralph W. Hill.....	*Ralph W. Hill.....	*Ralph W. Hill
Potter ..... " 313	Claude E. Biggs.....	.....	.....
Craftsmen ... " 314	.....	Burton A. Anderson.	Wayne C. Farmer
Palmer ..... " 315	Albert M. Strong.....	.....	.....
Alpha ..... " 316	Clarence A. Stewart.	.....	.....
Mid-West .... " 317	Harold W. Cox.....	.....	.....
Grand Island " 318	Harold H. Hansen...	*Maurice N. Kroyer..	*Paul C. Holmberg
Bladen ..... " 319	George G. Crilly....	Henry Peterson.....	.....
College View.. " 320	George M. Albury...	.....	.....
Harmony .... " 321	W. Lewis Chichester.	.....	.....
Pioneer ..... " 322	Lyle L. Wood.....	*Lyle L. Wood.....	*Lyle L. Wood
Lebanon ..... " 323	Arthur C. Johnson...	.....	.....

At 3:50 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

Wednesday, June 6, 1934.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

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.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

R. W. Charles C. Hunt, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Iowa, and Chairman of the Grand Secretaries Conference of the United States, was presented and introduced by M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary. M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master, extended a very fraternal welcome to R. W. Brother Hunt, who addressed the Grand Lodge briefly, and was accorded a seat in the Grand East.

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

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your Committee on Returns submits the following report:

The annual returns have been received from all Lodges in the Grand Jurisdiction, the cards have been made, the changes entered, and cards filed.

Two Hundred and Forty-five Lodges have paid all Grand Lodge dues in full.

Forty-seven Lodges have been unable to pay all their Grand Lodge dues, giving warrants for the unpaid part, which have been entered in the Grand Lodge ledger as a permanent record. A small number of these have been unable to pay any part. There are still two Lodges that have not paid all of their 1932 dues. These Forty-seven Lodges are owing \$9,001.20 to the Grand Lodge.

Some of these Lodges should receive special attention, and be made to realize the need of some sort of business management. Some form of a budget should be worked out by the Officers of all Lodges, and then they should be on the job all of the time to see that they stay within the budget.

Fairfield Lodge No. 84, reports that they have taken out insurance since making returns.

Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312 reports that they carry no insurance.

The total membership reported December 31, 1933, was 37,092, as compared with 39,265 reported December 31, 1932, or a net loss of 2,173 members.

The number of delinquent members reported by the 292 Lodges, is 11,144, owing a total of \$107,027.02, making a total of \$5,219.22 more than reported a year ago. The general average for each delinquent is \$9.60 per, or an increase of 54 cents more than last year.

The following Lodges report no delinquent dues, thereby entitling them to a place on the Honor Roll:

Covert No. 11; St. Paul No. 82; Stromsburg No. 126; Barneston No. 165; Laurel No. 248; Anselmo No. 258; Seneca No. 284, a total of seven, three more than last year. Of these seven, the following had no delinquent dues for 1932; Covert No. 11; St. Paul No. 82; and Barneston No. 165.

Harmony Lodge No. 321 is the only Lodge reporting no suspended members.

Again your Committee would call the attention of officers of subordinate Lodges, and more especially the Secretaries, to the importance of keeping a work sheet, complete at all times, such as conferring of degrees, affiliations, deaths, suspensions, etc.

Your Committee feels that the importance of making out the supplemental report should be stressed. Many Lodges only partially fill out the report, under the heading of fees for degrees. Forty-seven Lodges failed to report at all, the amount for the three degrees. Ten Lodges

did not report the amount of their dues. Certainly these reports clearly indicate what is wanted. Very few Lodges report any assets at all, and a large amount of liabilities, but they never forget to enter the amount of relief given out.

This supplemental report is just as important to some of the officers of the Grand Lodge, as the regular report to the Grand Secretary, and should be just as accurate.

There are still a few Lodges that are not collecting dues sufficient to carry on their work, and your Committee would recommend that this Grand Lodge take some action as to the minimum amount of dues to be collected.

The correspondence necessary for the Grand Secretary to get the returns and Grand Lodge dues in, is far too large. The Committee would most urgently request the infliction of the penalty upon these delinquent Lodges. The Grand Secretary is to be commended on the admirable manner in which he has handled conditions upon all occasions.

#### Remarks by W. Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210.

It seems to me there is some work for the Secretaries and Officers of our State, when so many of our members drop back and become delinquent. Now, I cannot help but believe that there might be some delinquent members in the State of Nebraska, but the whole citizenry and especially the Masonic citizenry are not bankrupt by a long ways, and I am sure that if these men were asked to pay that they would pay. I have been a Secretary, this is my eighteenth year. Let me tell you, I have to keep after them or I don't get my dues. Every time some secretaries need ten or fifteen or twenty dollars, they go out and nail some Brother on the street and say, "We need that amount of money to pay so and so." How long would your business last if you ran it that way? If you are going to be Secretary and Officer of a Masonic Lodge, run it the way that you would run your own business or get out and let someone else run it the way it should be run.

There is one thing that has been brought forth more than anything else, which I have not included in my report here. That is, every Lodge in the State of Nebraska, if they have not done it, should take a small part of their dues that are collected and put this aside for the relief fund, where it can not be used for any other thing. In going over these returns, we find that the Lodges that are in trouble with the Grand Lodge are the ones whose dues are below \$5.00. Now, I think that every Lodge should create a relief fund, and put it away someplace where it won't be taken for general expenses, setting aside a certain amount of the dues, if it is only 50 cents per member per year. If your Lodge is asked for a little relief to help a Brother or his family, don't put it up to the Relief Committee and expect the Grand Lodge to put up 50 cents or match dollars with you, until your relief is gone. If you sat in on this Relief Committee down here for about an hour or so, or some time during the session you just walked in there and sat down and listened to what

they have to contend and go through with, you fellows in the subordinate Lodges over the State would go home and see that your Lodge created a relief fund.

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

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE,  
ANNUITIES AND GIFTS

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

An application for an annuity made to your Board had to be declined as they deemed the security such as they could not approve. There is prospect of another application for an annuity for a very considerable amount, larger than any heretofore brought to the Board's attention.

With sorrow we announce the death of Bro. Frank Wilcox, Secretary of the Board, who was Past Master of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, and for many years was its Secretary. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Bro. Wilcox has been filled by the appointment of Bro. J. Marenus Sorensen of Fremont Lodge No. 15.

An appropriation was made by the Committee on Finance of the Grand Lodge last year allowing \$100.00 for expenses and \$100.00 reserve, none of which has been used. We recommend an appropriation for the ensuing Masonic year, of \$75.00 for expenses and \$75.00 reserve.

M. W. Ira C. Freet, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Burial Service Revision, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BURIAL SERVICE REVISION  
**To the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:**

In view of the fact that the other two members of the Committee have moved from the Jurisdiction, your Committee on Burial Service Revision has nothing to report at this time.

If the Grand Lodge wishes to continue this matter, please give necessary instructions to the incoming Grand Master.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master, presented the Report of the Special Committee on Relief, which was adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
METHODS OF RELIEF

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

We, your Special Committee appointed by the Grand Master, to investigate methods of relief, and make recommendations with reference to relief agencies, respectfully report and recommend, that owing to the general unsettled economic conditions prevailing, we deem it advisable that nothing be done at this time.

W. Edward F. Carter, 201, presented the Report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS  
AND DISPENSATIONS

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

We, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, to whom has been referred the Chapter on "Weak Lodges", beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully investigated the general condition of Joppa Lodge No. 76, at Bloomington, and find it to be in such a condition that it cannot successfully function as a Lodge. We therefore recommend that the incoming Grand Master proceed at once to consolidate Joppa Lodge No. 76 with some other nearby Lodge, in accordance with Section 46-B of the law, and if and when the Grand Master determines that a consolidation cannot be effected, that the charter of the Lodge be taken up.

A request having been made by Ogalalla Lodge No. 159, for a new charter, to replace one that is lost, we recommend that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be authorized to have made a copy of the charter on file in the Grand Secretary's office, to be delivered to Ogalalla Lodge No. 159, the Lodge to bear the expense of same.

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

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ADVISORY TO THE  
GRAND MASTER ON REINSTATEMENTS

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

Your Committee advisory to the Grand Master on Applications for reinstatement respectfully reports that during the past year eight applications for reinstatement have been received. Of these, seven have been recommended for reinstatement. The brother whose application was pending at the time of our last report has been also recommended for reinstatement; making the total recommended for reinstatement, eight. The application of one brother is now pending.

One of these brothers has been suspended for seventeen years, one for fourteen, one for nine, one for seven, one for six, two for five, and two for four years.

Four of the brethren are between the ages of thirty and forty; three between fifty and sixty; one between sixty and seventy, and one seventy-two years of age.

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

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

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

The last few years have seemed to be retrograde years in the matter of World's peace. We indeed seem to have lost ground instead of gaining during the last four or five years.

The three great agencies for the Promotion of the World's Peace are:

FIRST, the League of Nations.

SECOND, the World Court. And,

THIRD, the development of International Treaties.

The League of Nations has passed through a great crisis. The weaknesses of the organization have been developed. The first great weakness is that it is a political organization. The last few years have seen a great development of Nationalism as contrasted with Internationalism. Nations have become more instead of less selfish, that they are inclined to rely upon themselves rather than upon international organizations, is resulting right now in rapid increase of armament. That grows out of the fact that the League of Nations represents the political policies of the different nations for the time being. We are peculiar in promoting the continuity of international relations. When we elect a president, he is there for four years, and has time to develop a distinct international policy. That is not true of European nations. Their policy is not fixed by the Crown, if it be a Monarchy; not fixed by the executive, if they have parliamentary governments. If, today, in the Parliament at London, the Prime Minister should be outvoted on what he thinks is a capital measure, he resigns, and tomorrow morning, a new ministry is made up, and there are ministries that have lasted only a few hours in the great powers of Western Europe. Thus, over night, the policy of a nation may be changed, and its representatives, in the League of Nations, changed. They are merely the diplomatic representatives of the various nations. That is the first weakness, being subject to the development of Nationalism as distinguished from Internationalism.

The second great weakness is that the League possesses no physical power to enforce its mandates. A few months ago the League appointed a committee to inquire into the invasion of Manchuria by Japan. That commission found that, contrary to international law and treaties, Japan was ruthlessly invading another country, and they commanded that it cease, and even fixed the day when her troops should be withdrawn. Japan defied the findings and decree of the League of Nations. There is a method of enforcement, and that is, to withdraw all international intercourse between the offending nation and the rest of the World, and it was seriously proposed that the League of Nations, and all the members of it enter upon a boycott of Japan; suffer no goods to go out or go

in, no person to go out or go in, and thereby bring her to obedience. The rest of the World could not afford to do it unless America joined, because if they did, they would automatically turn over the whole Japanese trade to America. America realized that a boycott was probably the beginning of the use of armed force and was unwilling to join. Indeed, the nations belonging to the League were by no means unanimous in applying the boycott. The League deliberately found that Japan was not justified and was invading territory of a non-offending neighbor, and yet we stood by, month after month, and saw it go on, because we could not agree upon any method of enforcing the decree. One thing that remains to be developed is some method by which the League can render its decrees effective and binding upon the civilized World.

Another agency for the Promotion of World's Peace is the great International Court of Justice, popularly known as the World Court. The basis of this organization is absolutely unlike that of the League, it is entirely non-political. Indeed, the members of the Court do not owe their allegiance, do not owe their title, do not occupy their offices by authority of the nations to which they belong, or from which they are called. These eminent international lawyers are chosen by the modern civilized World, except America and Russia, sitting in the council and the assembly of the League; and to make sure that the great nations shall not dominate the small ones, or the small ones, who are more numerous in the aggregate than the larger ones, shall not dominate, it is provided that no man shall sit on that bench who is not elected by a majority of all the delegates sitting in the council of the League where the great nations control, and also receives a majority in an independent vote of the assembly of the League where the small nations predominate. Therefore it follows that no man can sit upon that bench that is not satisfactory, on the whole, to the large nations represented in the council and the small nations represented in the assembly. Furthermore, they do not ask whether the man's country belongs to the League of Nations, they do not ask whether his country has adhered to the World Court; if he is a man that the World thinks is competent, has the ability, the character, and the experience to pass upon the great questions that arise, he is called to duty. And, as you know, three great American international lawyers have successively been chosen to sit in that Court, regardless of the fact that not a single American voted for them. They are there, not by virtue of America, they are there by the authority of the modern civilized World. Therefore it comes about that they are wholly independent of the nations that gave them birth, because they do not hold title from the national governments at home, but hold title by the voice of the modern World. So it follows that, again and again, these eminent men have written opinions of the Court, finding against the contentions of their own country. They are not there to represent their nation, they are there to represent the World. Sometimes we make the mistake of assuming that the Court has power to pass upon all international questions. Not so. They are limited to legal questions, they are limited to finding

whether or not there has been a breach of international law, or a breach of international treaties, and assessing damages for such breach. The great mass of political questions are to be determined, not by law, but by political expediency and cannot go before the Court. Whether the Polish corridor should be abolished, and the two parts of the German Reich should again be united, could not come before the Court, because it is purely political and not judicial. Whether the Versailles Treaty should in any respect be modified is a political question, not a judicial question, and therefore a modification never can come before the World Court.

Let me tell you a remarkable thing. In the last twelve years the World Court has decided more than fifty cases of disputes between nations, and not a single nation involved has refused to obey the mandate of the Court. That, I think, is a marvelous thing. If they were a political institution, if these judges represented their own nations instead of the World, if their title depended upon the vote of Congress or the vote of Parliament, and not upon an election by the League regardless of nations, they never could have obtained that result. While the League has been going through this crisis in the last four or five years, the Court, year after year, is gaining in public confidence.

Now, I have a notion that we will never bring World Peace simply by making people good. In every war some of the finest characters in American history have been leaders of our armies. You cannot abolish war merely by making people good, because good people are good fighters when the time comes. On the other hand, you cannot abolish war by want of preparation. It is not surprising to note that in every war which America has fought, we have gone into it unprepared. The farmers of New England seized their fowling-pieces from behind the kitchen doors to fight the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. In the Civil War, within forty-eight hours after the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, there were men in the front ranks meeting the enemy with no preparation. In the Spanish-American War, President McKinley, knowing how thoroughly unprepared America was, dexterously postponed the declaration of war until we had a few weeks time for preparation. If we had been compelled to meet our enemy on the morning after we declared war on the 6th of April, 1917, the American Army would have been annihilated. We had strong nations, in Western Europe, standing between us and our enemy for fifteen months, until we prepared to make a real showing in France. So that I am not a believer in the doctrine that we can eliminate war by failing to prepare for it. The one thing, and the only thing, in my judgment, that ever will bring universal peace is to furnish the World with an instrument in which the World has confidence, and can rely upon its integrity, its ability and its determination to promote justice between nations.

Then the third element for the promotion of peace is international treaties. Now, the ordinary treaty between two nations anywhere in the World, contains a clause that if any questions arise under these

treaties between the contracting parties, that cannot be settled by diplomacy, that controversy shall go to the World Court. And even America, that has never joined the League, and which, ever since the beginning of the Harding administration, has had before the Senate the proposition to adhere to the Court, but has not yet done so, even our nation, has made several treaties with the provision that if any question arises under those treaties that cannot be settled otherwise, they shall be referred to the World Court. There are hundreds of those treaties existing today between nations of the World, that they will give the Court jurisdiction over those specific cases, whether the nations involved are members of the World Court or not. So that, in my opinion, a code of international law is being derived from the experience of our people, from our own judicial system within the United States. Here we have forty-eight States, some of them imperial in their extent and powerful, and yet when the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington pronounces a judgment in favor of the smallest State, against the largest, there is no thought of resistance. We have given the World, for one hundred and fifty years, an example, that a great mass of people having great domain, great population, and great power, can be brought to submission to judicial decisions against them, and so it has been America's experience and influence more than that of any other country that has developed international jurisprudence and has produced the World Court. My faith is pinned to judicial process, giving the World a tribunal in which they have confidence and to which they will voluntarily submit.

I suppose, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I should follow the usual custom of moving to adopt my own report. I do it with some hesitancy, because, when I got up, I did not know just what I was going to say, and now that I have said it, I don't know just what I did say. But reserving the right to cut out the surplusage and absurdities and possibly correcting dates, I will move the adoption of my report.

M. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Past Grand Master, presented the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence fraternally submits the following report:

The subjects from the Grand Master's address referred to this Committee by the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, have been given due consideration, and are disposed of as follows:

Under topic of "Decisions", we approve Decision No. 1.

Under topic of "Membership Committee", this being a matter of enforcement of existing law, we approve the report of the Grand Master, and recommend that the matter be referred to the incoming Grand Master.

The topic "Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers" in the Grand Master's address, was referred to the Committee on Finance, for its consider-

ation. On the recommendation of that Committee, this matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. This Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the incoming Grand Master, and that he appoint a Committee to make a general study of this subject and recommendations with reference thereto, which Committee shall report the result of their study, and their recommendations, to the Grand Master, sixty days before the next Annual Communication.

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

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

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

Your Committee on Masonic Education is pleased to submit the following report:

The Committee held a meeting at Omaha after the close of the Grand Lodge, at which meeting a general outline of procedure, to obtain the best results, was discussed.

A letter dated October 3, 1933 was mailed to each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, inviting the officers and members to cooperate with us in promoting a Masonic Educational Program. We quote a few paragraphs.

"Not only is Masonry an institution with a history, but it is an institution which has made history."

"The newly initiated is reminded of it in order that he shall fully appreciate the great privilege, but while all these claims are true, we no longer expect that Masonry will be accepted merely because of this, or that it can live upon the past. It has been stated so often, there may be a world of Masonic sentiment, but little or no Masonry. So Masonry to be of practical benefit must be more than an ideal."

"The Master of a Lodge can do no greater work than provide for the brethren an interpretation of the three Degrees."

"All Lodges should observe the Festival days of Saint John the Baptist, June 24, and Saint John the Evangelist, December 27. It is not too soon to prepare for the December 27 meeting."

We have received a number of letters requesting subject matter for an address commemorating the Festival days of Saint John the Evangelist, which is a hopeful sign that the old custom can be revived.

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

There have been a number of requests for books on Masonic Subjects from which to prepare lectures. They have been supplied, when at all possible.

Whenever the officers of a Lodge become really interested in this great movement and set the example, the Craft will follow, and a reading Lodge will be the result. The reports which have been received from Lodges convince us that the brethren of the Craft are interested in the subject of Masonic history, symbols, and allegories.

As soon as Lodges interest the Craft in reading and study, the attendance will improve and the usefulness be increased.

The work is still very far from complete; very much remains to be done.

We cannot over-estimate the importance of Masonic Libraries. A few well selected books with a well defined plan would enable even a small Lodge to form a Study Club and so utilize some of the dark nights to a good advantage.

During the year we have made a special effort to have Lodges combine for special meetings, and invite other Lodges in the immediate vicinity. The results in some instances have been very good. We have found some difficulty in getting the data as to the attendance which, if secured, would be very interesting. To illustrate: A tabulation of a special meeting held at Fremont, September 26 shows that there were present representatives from six Lodges, one Past Grand Master, twelve Past Masters, two Masters, two Senior Wardens, one Junior Warden, and seventy-nine members.

Such cooperation with us in our endeavor to spread Masonic Light cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the Craft as a whole.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, in the absence of M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, who had prepared the review on Foreign Correspondence, moved that the review be printed in the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Motion was unanimously adopted.

W. Severine E. Torgeson, 294, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

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

Your Committee on Unfinished Business has examined the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the years 1932 and 1933, and beg to report as follows:

A motion for consideration, if desired, at this Communication:

That amendment to Chapter 1, Section 1, By-laws of the Grand Lodge, as prepared by W. Marshall Field, 288, be changed as follows:

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

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

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE LAW

Upon motion, the question of a change in Section 1, Chapter 1, By-laws of the Grand Lodge, "Annual Communications," was presented for consideration.

After some discussion, M. W. John Wright, Past Grand Master moved that the proposed amendment be indefinitely postponed. Motion carried.

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

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAY-ROLL

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

Your Committee on Pay-Roll beg leave to report that the amount due for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, is, Mileage, \$2,961.36; Per Diem, \$1,420.00; total, \$4,381.36.

At 11:20 o'clock A. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

### SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Wednesday, June 6, 1934

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

W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158, presented the report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted.

#### MOTION

W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, moved, that only such portions of the report as related to budget and recommendations, be printed, in order that the cost of printing the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge might be reduced. Motion carried.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Members of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, we your Committee on Finance respectfully report as follows:

We respectfully report that we have examined the several financial statements of the Grand Secretary and the report of the John M. Gilchrist Company, certified public accountants, pertaining to the various funds of this Grand Lodge and that we have given careful attention to all matters pertaining to finance in all departments of the Grand Lodge which have been referred to us by any Officer, Committeeman, or individual of this Grand Lodge. We have endeavored to properly analyze all matters presented to us, and we report our finding, herewith, to you for your own analysis and for your adoption of the various recommendations, if, in your judgment you see fit to do so.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO "LODGE TRUST FUND"

This matter has been referred to this Committee by the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers. This Committee has reviewed a set of rules for the government of the "Lodge Trust Fund" presented to us through the office of the Grand Master. We have made a few suggestions and we have given the file to the Jurisprudence Committee for their review and final action.

### AUTHORITY TO INVEST SURPLUS MONIES

In conformity with the practice of recent years we again enter on the records the following recommendation:

"We recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, and the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, acting collectively, be empowered and authorized to invest the surplus monies in any fund of the Grand Lodge, in Government Bonds, Registered or Coupon, or other liquid bonds as such surplus funds may appear."

### DELINQUENT DUES

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers has referred to the Finance Committee that part of the Grand Master's address referring to Grand Lodge dues, and particularly the matter of delinquency of a number of Lodges over the past several years. The Grand Master has requested a number of lodges to call upon the Finance Committee for a discussion of the situation involving their delinquencies. In our contact with the representatives of these several lodges we cannot help but be impressed with the fact that in practically all cases the real situation in connection with the delinquencies is a lack of the usual business attention that ought to go with the management of the local lodge affairs. Of course, this has been amplified by numerous situations, including the loss of money through one cause or another; the drought situation; other indebtednesses; too much entertainment; and other things that could be mentioned, but when you come to sum it all up we are led to believe that a large percentage of the delinquencies rest in the management of the local lodge itself from a business standpoint. It is, therefore, suggested to the representatives of the chartered lodges who are present at this Annual Communication that they give serious consideration to the business management of their own lodges, giving careful question to the Officers of the several lodges as to whether they are handling the affairs of the lodge in a business-like manner.

Grand Lodge law imposes a fine of one per cent per member per day for delinquency after April 10th. During the past two or three years, the Officers of the Grand Lodge have been lenient in not assessing and collecting fines. They have been lenient because of the general conditions throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, feeling that leniency during the period of the present condition was the advisable thing.

We recommend that, beginning with the coming year, fines for delinquencies be regularly and consistently imposed on delinquent lodges, provided, however, that if a subordinate lodge finds itself financially embarrassed and not able to meet part or all of its Grand Lodge dues, due on or before April 10th, that it so state to the Grand Master not later than March 10th, the reasons which make it impossible for that lodge to meet its obligations to the Grand Lodge promptly, as required by law. If, on application supported by them, proper reasons for extensions are set forth, the Grand Master shall have the authority to grant a definite extension of time as in his judgment is proper.

In arriving at this conclusion, we bear in mind that \$2.00 of each annual dues might properly be considered a trust fund by subordinate lodges; a trust fund for the purpose of meeting the annual dues due the Grand Lodge, as of a certain date. In our contact with the lodges, we have discussed this matter of trust fund and, in no exception, have we received, after explaining the situation, any criticism due to the fact that \$2.00 of each man's dues can well be considered a trust fund. In our discussion of this matter, we find the suggestion, given by the representatives of several lodges, that the lodges be given the opportunity to remit the accumulation of Grand Lodge dues monthly or quarterly to the Grand Secretary's office, so that the Officers of the lodge will not be forced to hold trust money in their local treasury. We recommend that it be made possible for the Grand Secretary to gladly receive funds so remitted, in advance of the date which they are given to the Grand Lodge. These funds he can easily keep separate from the General Fund or other funds of the Grand Lodge until the date for annual distribution, just the same as if these remittances had been made as of the first part of April. We find that the money due the Grand Lodge in many instances has been used for the payment of other obligations of the Lodge. We consider that the Grand Lodge dues are of paramount importance and that the local Lodge has no right to bring its balance below the equivalent of the money represented by the \$2.00 per member collected for Grand Lodge dues. Each Lodge, that we have talked to after this matter has been presented to them, has recognized the situation.

In our contact with nearly every lodge that has come before us in connection with delinquent dues we have found a lack of a functioning Membership Committee. Grand Lodge law requests that there shall be a Committee to assist the Lodge Officers in the proper maintenance of membership. In our contact with lodges we have discovered that where a Membership Committee has been active, working with and for the Officers, that the financial condition of that lodge is satisfactory, which impresses upon our minds the fact that one or two men acting as principal officers of a Lodge are entitled to, and should receive the hearty support of the members of the Lodge in all problems pertaining to the activities of the Lodge and especially to those matters of finance. We believe it well for the Grand Lodge to adopt the recommendations made in this paragraph, and that the Grand Secretary advise local lodges throughout

the State that the fine for delinquencies will be imposed next year and succeeding years, unless, upon proper showing to the Grand Master, there is special authorization for an extension of time for payment of Grand Lodge dues for a definite period, as is indicated from the condition of the local lodge at that time that they make application for an extension.

GENERAL FUND TABULATION

Item	Approved Budget	Spent	Savings
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings.....	\$1,000.00	\$ 950.00	\$ 50.00
Reporting and Transcribing 1933 Session..	75.00	65.00	10.00
Entertainment of distinguished guests....	100.00	74.70	25.30
Expense of Grand Secretary for clerk hire.	2,450.00	2,398.00	52.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities, Gifts .....	100.00	Nothing	100.00
Expense, Geo. Washington Masonic Memorial Association .....	50.00	Nothing	50.00
Reserve for payment under contracts Ma- sonic Annuities and Gifts .....	100.00	Nothing	100.00
Office equipment, Grand Secretary's office.	100.00	Nothing	100.00
Stenographical services 1933 for Committees	15.00	6.00	9.00
Workman's Compensation and Employer's Liability .....	35.00	29.51	5.49
Bond for Grand Secretary's office assistants .....	20.00	7.50	12.50
Depository Bond \$25,000.00 .....	300.00	Nothing	300.00
Unauthorized incidental expense under direction of Grand Master .....	500.00	70.72	429.28
List of regular lodges and mailing.....	115.00	Nothing	115.00
Dispensation fees returned .....	40.00	30.00	10.00
<b>TOTAL SAVINGS .....</b>			<b>\$1,368.57</b>

BUDGET

We recommend the following appropriations or as much thereof, as may be necessary from the various funds designated for the ensuing fiscal year of this Grand Lodge.

GENERAL FUND

Pay Roll, Session of 1934 .....	\$ 4,381.36
Printing Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1934.....	1,000.00
Grand Tyler, 1934 .....	15.00
Organist, 1934 .....	10.00
Reporting and transcribing 1934 Session .....	75.00
Entertainment of distinguished guests .....	75.00
Grand Lodge office rent to June 30, 1935.....	1,000.00
Expense Grand Chaplain .....	75.00

Expense Grand Chaplain, past fiscal year .....	10.87
Expense Grand Master .....	1,500.00
Grand Master's clerk hire .....	600.00
Grand Secretary's travel expense .....	500.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire .....	2,450.00
Grand Secretary's office expense .....	1,500.00
Expense Grand Custodian and Deputies .....	1,400.00
Expense, Committee on Foreign Correspondence .....	300.00
Expense, other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master	400.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts..	50.00
Certified Public Accountant, 1934 .....	100.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	400.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education .....	300.00
Expense, Committee George Washington Masonic National Memorial .....	50.00
Expense, Trial Commissions .....	400.00
Expense, Miscellaneous Committees, not otherwise provided for	100.00
Salary, Grand Secretary Emeritus .....	1,200.00
Salary, Grand Secretary .....	3,600.00
Salary, Grand Custodian .....	3,000.00
Grand Secretary's surety bond .....	187.50
Reserve for payment under contracts of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts .....	100.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau .....	300.00
Office Equipment, Grand Secretary's office .....	50.00
Jewel for retiring Grand Master, 1935 .....	100.00
Dues to Masonic Relief Ass'n. of the United States and Canada for 1934 .....	185.46
Workmans' Compensation and Employers' Liability Premium..	35.00
Bond, Grand Secretary's office assistants .....	10.00
Unauthorized incidental expense Under direction of Grand Master .....	500.00
Printed lists of regular lodges .....	20.00
Dispensation fees, to be returned .....	50.00
Grand Officers' travel expense, 1933-1934 .....	42.90
Printing 1500 copies Masonic Law and Trial Commissions.....	600.00
	\$26,682.09

#### MAINTENANCE FUND

##### MASONIC EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN

Estimated maintenance for coming fiscal year.....\$12,000.00

#### ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

Appropriated for educational and vocational training of children, formerly residents of the Home at Fremont, under special requisition of the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children .....

750.00

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund of the Nebraska Masonic Home, representing one-fifth of the 1933-34 gross revenue to that fund.....or approximately .....	2,125.00
Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue for the use of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, representing one-fifth of the 1933-34 gross revenue to that fund, or approximately .....	2,125.00
Special appropriation, if needed before the end of the coming fiscal year to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund of the Nebraska Masonic Home, representing one-fifth of the 1933-34 gross revenue to that fund, said appropriation to be specifically approved by the Grand Master during the present fiscal year, and amounting to approximately .....	2,125.00
Special appropriation, if needed before the end of the coming fiscal year to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, representing one-fifth of the 1933-34 gross revenue to that fund, said appropriation to be specifically approved by the Grand Master during the present fiscal year, and amounting to approximately .....	2,125.00

We advise you that the budgets of all funds have been balanced, that there have been no appropriations offered without funds available and that the accounts throughout all the funds of this Grand Lodge are in order for the usual run of the business of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, to the best of our knowledge and belief. The only handicap that would possibly develop during the year would result from the failure of subordinate lodges, now indebted to the Grand Lodge for delinquent dues, to meet those obligations within a reasonable time.

Remarks by M. W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Master :

Brethren:

I want to especially emphasize that portion of the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee in regard to considering the \$2.00 of your dues which belong to the Grand Lodge as a trust fund, I think his recommendation is a splendid one, that when you accumulate considerable money in this trust fund, as we call it, it be remitted to the Grand Secretary.

You will remember also that of the \$2.00, as has been stated by the Chairman, \$1.40 is expended for the assistance of poor, distressed Master Masons, their widows and orphans, and hence the importance of remitting these dues. Only 60 cents of that \$2.00 goes for administration.

I trust you Brethren will fully appreciate the time and labor that was necessary on the part of the Finance Committee in preparing this report. Brother Mitchell has been Chairman of this Committee for sev-

eral years, and has done you splendid service, and I am sure that there is no Brother in this Grand Lodge that envies him his task on this Finance Committee.

There are many Brethren who render distinguished service to the Grand Lodge who do not occupy positions as Grand Lodge Officers, and yet their services are indispensable. It is impossible for us to consider minutely, this report, but we have to absorb it as best we can as we go along. I am sure that the report which Brother Mitchell has rendered this year is the same type of report that he has rendered for several years and we should appreciate this service.

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

**To the 77th Annual Communication of The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska:**

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

Your Committee on Grievance has carefully considered the matters which were referred to it, and submits the following report, which is unanimously concurred in by all members of the Committee.

1. Address of the Grand Master: Chapter on Discipline.

This covers the arrest of the Master's jewels in Lodges No. 205 and No. 321, for violation of sections 147 and 148d of the Grand Lodge Law. Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that this Grand Lodge approve the action of the Grand Master in arresting the jewels of the Worshipful Masters of Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, and of Harmony Lodge No. 321, and his order for their trial for violation of Grand Lodge Laws; and that the Most Worshipful Grand Master be commended for his prompt enforcement of Masonic law.

2. Petition of a former member of Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., for restoration; he having been expelled by action of the Grand Lodge in its seventy-first Annual Communication.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that he be restored to Good Standing in the Fraternity.

3. Appeal of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, from a sentence of indefinite suspension given by a Trial Commission in the trial of a brother of that Lodge for violation of sub-section "c" of Section 148 of the Grand Lodge Law.

Your Committee believes the appeal of the Lodge to be justified, and offers the following resolution:

Resolved, that the appeal of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., be granted, and that the offending brother be expelled from the Fraternity.

4. Petition from a former member of Winnebago Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., for restoration, he having been expelled by vote of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., at its seventy-third Annual Communication.

The offence for which this former Brother was expelled is of such character as to call for most serious consideration in the matter of restoration, and the aggrieved party, being then and now a Master Mason in good standing, must have first consideration, not only by this Grand Lodge, but by the members of his own Lodge, when a petition for restoration is made.

Your Committee is of the opinion that such due consideration was not given, either in the year of 1933 or the year of 1934, when the petition was received by Winnebago Lodge No. 309 A. F. & A. M. From the statement of the complaining witness, made to this Committee, he was not given proper notice either in 1933 or 1934, that a petition for restoration would be considered, and therefore was not present when ballot was had, to express his opinions or cast his vote. Under these circumstances, your Committee feels that a unanimous vote on part of Winnebago Lodge No. 309 A. F. & A. M., for restoration, may not, and perhaps does not, adequately and truly represent the right of the expelled Brother to be re-instated.

Your Committee is of the further opinion that Masons are bound by their obligation to defend and protect the character and reputation of the families of members of the Order, and that any Brother who knowingly violates his obligation may well and justly be compelled to remain without our doors, even though he may thereby suffer hardship; since his offence must, as it has, in this case, leave lasting suffering in the family life of one who is still a member of the Order.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

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

Your Committee offers the following Resolution:

Resolved, that the report as a whole be adopted.

### INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Past Grand Master Orville A. Andrews, assisted by Past Grand Master Ralph O. Canaday, acting as Grand Marshal, installed all of the Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

Remarks by M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master.

**Mcst Worshipful Brother Andrews:**

As Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, I want to take this opportunity of extending to you my heartiest thanks for the services that you have just rendered, not only to me, but to this Grand Lodge. I appreciate it very much.

Brethren, I see the hour is getting a little past four o'clock, and I know that you are anxious to be on your way to your several homes throughout the State. I shall not take but a few moments at this time.

Just now I feel very much like a comrade of mine must have felt during the stirring days of the Spanish-American War. It was my privilege to be a member of the expeditionary forces of the Philippine Islands, member of the First Nebraska Regiment. Many of you, or some

of you here, will remember that the First Nebraska Regiment was transported to San Francisco for the preparation and training before embarking for the Archipelago of the Philippine Islands. About a week or ten days after our arrival at San Francisco, it was deemed advisable by the Commanding General that the various regiments composing that corps of the United States Army be granted a leave of absence, or a little vacation, a half day at a time. The Nebraska Regiment on the day that we were granted leave, at least the Company to which I belonged, were transported out to the resort on the Pacific coast to the west of San Francisco, known as the Sutru Heights. It was my first glimpse of the Pacific Ocean, that vast body of water, as it rolled and tumbled with its white caps reaching up beyond the horizon. As I stood there contemplating the magnitude of that pond of water, I noticed a comrade of mine, who belonged to my company,—I am not so sure at the present time but what he was one of my bunkies, as we called them in the Army. He was standing over to one side, very much alone, and seemed to be very much impressed with the scene before him. I walked up to him, and I recognized him as, what we called, the little Dane,—he was of Danish extraction. I said to him,—called him by name, I do not remember his name at the present time, and I said: "What do you think of the big pond by this time?" He looked at that pond for a few moments without saying a word. Finally he turned to me and he said: "Well, I don't know, Mr. Johnson, I will tell you, I think I go back to the camp and I tell my Captain I go home, I no want to cross that water."

Now, Brethren, our boat has been launched, I am not going to ask for an annulment of the voyage that we have been launched upon, we propose to paddle her through or sink, and I have every confidence and belief that we will be able to come through in fairly good shape.

I have been easting back somewhat over the few years of my Masonic experience, and I have been confronted more with the deadly element of awe, than I have of surprise at the rapidity with which time moves on. When I recollect that nine years ago the 20th of last April, I was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in Lodge 26, at Beatrice, and four years ago I was appointed as Grand Junior Deacon of this Grand Lodge, and today, as I stand before you, having been just elected, and at this hour installed as your Grand Master I am filled more with the element of awe. It is no wonder that I am filled with amazement when I conscientiously realize that I have just been invested with the duties and the responsibilities and the prerogatives of the Grand Master.

It shall be my purpose, my Brethren, to give the very best of my services during this coming year, and I shall feel perfectly free to not only call upon but rely upon the Fraternal goodwill and the counsel of your Past Grand Masters, and on the faithful discharge of the duty of each of your Grand Lodge officers, and, also, upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the various officers of the various Lodges throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. I have every reason to believe that, with your assistance, I will be able to bring the affairs of this Grand Lodge back to

this Grand Assembly after a period of twelve months in as prosperous and in as healthy condition as it is today. That shall be our endeavor, and I am sure that we will be able to accomplish it.

There is one thing that I would like to mention to you Brethren composing the constituent Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction. You know as well as I do that the success of this Grand Lodge depends upon the way you Brethren in the constituent Lodges carry on.

There is one thing in particular that I would like to call your attention to, and that is the great value that you will receive by reading the book of our law; and I ask that you not only read it in a cursory or casual way, but I ask you that you take that book and study it, that you digest it, and become so thoroughly familiar with its contents, with its requirements, that you may at all times find yourself entirely within the bounds of the requisites as set forth therein. I am sure that if you will do that, there should not be any difficulty or any extreme demands made upon your Grand Master as to how certain Brethren within the Grand Jurisdiction should comport themselves.

Now, Brethren, I have made much more of a speech than I had any idea that I would or thought was possible for me to make, and I shall at this time surrender the floor to a Brother who is more capable of speech-making than I am.

## PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

Remarks by M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master:

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge.**

Out of the past has been built the foundation upon which we stand. Looking into the future, we are told that Masonry is a progressive sign, service in Masonry is unfolded from day to day throughout our Masonic careers. We do those things now which we believe should be done, we try to see something of tomorrow that we may be prepared to discharge the responsibilities of tomorrow when they come.

There has been assigned to me a very pleasant task, in fact it is not a task, it is in reality a joy. And I would just like to address a few words on behalf of this Grand Lodge to our good Brother Archie M. Smith who has served us so faithfully during the past year as Grand Master. And if he will pardon me I would just like to use his experience as an illustration of the fact that we build day by day for tomorrow and for the future.

A few years ago an important place on a committee was to be filled. Request was made by the Grand Master, of a Brother who had had much more experience in Masonry, to find a Brother who could and would faithfully discharge the duties which would be incumbent upon whoever was

appointed to that committee group. As a result of that investigation our good Brother Archie M. Smith received his first appointment in this Grand Lodge. Those of you who remember his services as chairman of the Grievance Committee will bear testimony with me that he discharged those duties faithfully in every respect. He continued his services, he continued his interest, he continued his activities in this Masonic Fraternity, and a few years after that one of our Grand Masters, upon being installed into office, appointed Brother Archie M. Smith Grand Junior Deacon. From that day forth his progress has been noted and recognized by the Brethren of the Craft throughout the Grand Jurisdiction. Today he has surrendered the gavel which was placed in his hands one year ago. No reward is being offered nor paid you, Brother Smith, for your services, the reward which has come and will come to you will be in the fruition of those things which have been worth while; that reward will consist of the good which you have done for your fellowmen; that reward will consist in the future opportunity for services which will be presented to you day by day, but this Grand Lodge in recognition of your faithful services is pleased to present to you this Jewel of a Past Grand Master, and it is my happy privilege to pin this Jewel upon you, and in doing so to express the appreciation of Freemasons in this Grand Jurisdiction for the services which you have rendered, and to express to you the hope of this Grand Jurisdiction that as the days come and go you will find continued joy and added pleasure in serving loyally and faithfully as we all know you will in this great field of Freemasonry; and as you join the ranks of the Past Grand Masters, we stand with you as the Masons throughout the length and breadth of this Grand Jurisdiction, stand with you, that all of us together may do those things which should be done, those things which will be done, and we support our incoming Grand Master, this officer who has been installed today, all of the Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction cooperatively in carrying forth the great work of Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

**Remarks by M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master,  
Most Worshipful Brother Chappell, Past Grand Master, and Most Worshipful Brother Virgil, Grand Master:**

I am especially pleased because of your presentation, Brother Chappell, of this Jewel.

You did not tell the Brethren in your presentation that you were the Grand Master who called upon one of the other Brethren to find someone to take on the task for which you were in need of a Brother, and because of that fact I am especially pleased that you are making this presentation. As I stated over a year ago, I believe, when Most Worshipful Freet installed me as Grand Master, I looked upon him as my father, he having appointed me as Grand Junior Deacon, but the original responsibility went back to you by reason of your calling upon me to accept that appointment, and for which I served six years before being appointed Grand Junior Deacon.

I would not let this opportunity pass without repeating the substance of the remarks I made this afternoon, that there are distinguished services rendered by those in the fraternity who never gain a place in the Grand Lodge line. During all of the years that I was on this committee of which you speak, and to which you appointed me, I had the assistance and cooperation of the other members of that committee in doing the work that was assigned to all of us, and one of these Brethren especially is here in the room this afternoon, Brother Roy White, who was on the committee when I served, Brother Ben Eyre who, as Chairman of the Relief Committee, made his report yesterday afternoon, was another one of those Brethren who rendered distinguished service. Although they do not appear on the platform or in the stations as Grand Officers, I feel that these Brethren who render these services, although they are not in the limelight with some of the rest of us, are entitled to our earnest and most careful appreciation.

I thank you Most Worshipful Brother Chappell.

#### THANKS

Remarks by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master.

I know that every member of this Grand Lodge fully appreciates the services that have been rendered during the past years by Most Worshipful Brother Archie M. Smith, and I move, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that the sincere appreciation of this Grand Lodge be extended to Most Worshipful Brother Smith for his earnest, conscientious and able services as Grand Master during the past year, and that this expression be given by a rising vote.

(Motion seconded and carried by a rising vote).

Remarks by M. W. John Wright, Past Grand Master.

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**

So many of the good things in life, so many of the beautiful things, and so many of the fine friendships, and so many of the courtesies that are extended so frequently become a matter of course, that at this time I want to make a motion.

I move that the sincere appreciation of this Grand Lodge be extended to the eleven Omaha Lodges for their hospitality and for their efforts on behalf of this Grand Lodge during this Grand Communication.

(Motion seconded and carried).

At 4:30 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

*Virgil D. Johnson.*

Grand Master.

Attest:

*Lewis E. Smith*

Grand Secretary

# In Memoriam

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To the Distinguished Dead  
of other  
Grand Jurisdictions

This page is  
Fraternally and Affectionately  
Dedicated.

## In Memoriam

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This page is fraternally and affectionately dedicated  
to the memory of  
Five Hundred and Sixty-four of our  
Beloved Brethren  
of this Grand Jurisdiction  
who will be seen on earth no more.

*“Light rest the ashes upon thee and may  
the sunshine of Heaven beam bright at thy waking.”*

VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 56 Years	1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88- 89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03- 04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31-32.
Henry H. Wilson, 39 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.
John Finch, 36 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.
Benjamin F. Pitman, 35 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.
Edwin C. Yont, 33 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.
James R. Cain, (Jr.) 33 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.
Lewis E. Smith, 32 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.
Harry A. Cheney, 31 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.
Andrew H. Viele, 26 Years.	1907-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22- 23-24-25-26-28-29-30-32-33-34.
Ambrose C. Epperson, 23 Years.	1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24- 26-27-28-29-31-32-33.
Charles A. Chappell, 22 Years.	1912-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33-34.
George Allen Beecher, 22 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-21-22-23-28- 29-30-31-32-33-34.

WE HAVE SET APART THIS PAGE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY  
OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS WHO HAVE PASSED  
BEYOND THE VEIL.

ROBERT C. JORDAN.....	Died Jan 9th, 1899....	(1st) ..1857-58-59
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.....	Died Nov. 12th, 1896....	(2nd) ..1860-61-62
DANIEL H. WHEELER.....	Died Nov. 27th, 1912.....	(3rd) ..1863-64
ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	Died June 1st, 1905.....	(4th) ..1865-66
ORSAMUS H. IRISH.....	Died Jan. 27th, 1883.....	(5th) ..1867-68
HARRY P. DEUEL.....	Died Nov. 23rd, 1914.....	(6th) ..1869-70
WILLIAM E. HILL.....	Died Dec. 29th, 1917.....	(7th) ..1871-72
MARTIN DUNHAM.....	Died Feb. 18th, 1915.....	(8th) ..1873
FRANK WELCH.....	Died Sept. 4th, 1878.....	(9th) ..1874
ALFRED G. HASTINGS.....	Died July 10th, 1894.....	(10th) ..1875
GEORGE H. THUMMEL....	Died Feb. 5th, 1932.....	(11th) ..1876
GEORGE W. LININGER....	Died June 8th, 1907.....	(12th) ..1877
EDWARD K. VALENTINE....	Died April 11th, 1916.....	(13th) ..1878
ROLLAND H. OAKLEY.....	Died Feb. 2nd, 1904.....	(14th) ..1879
JAMES A. TULLEYS.....	Died Jan. 21st, 1901.....	(15th) ..1880
JAMES R. CAIN, Sr.....	Died Nov. 24th, 1920.....	(16th) ..1881
EDWIN F. WARREN.....	Died July 9th, 1923.....	(17th) ..1882
SAMUEL W. HAYES.....	Died Nov. 15th, 1913.....	(18th) ..1883
MANOAH B. REESE.....	Died Sept. 28th, 1917.....	(20th) ..1885
CHARLES K. COUTANT....	Died Aug. 23rd, 1910.....	(21st) ..1886
MILTON J. HULL.....	Died Sept. 18th, 1923.....	(22nd) ..1887
GEORGE B. FRANCE.....	Died Aug. 16th, 1914.....	(23rd) ..1888
JOHN J. MERCER.....	Died Feb. 25th, 1915.....	(24th) ..1889
ROBERT E. FRENCH.....	Died Feb. 16th, 1927.....	(25th) ..1890
BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER..	Died May 8th, 1909.....	(26th) ..1891
SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON....	Died Dec. 8th, 1928.....	(27th) ..1892
JAMES P. A. BLACK.....	Died Nov. 12th, 1918.....	(28th) ..1893
JOHN A. EHRHARDT.....	Died Nov. 1st, 1925.....	(29th) ..1894
CHARLES J. PHELPS.....	Died Aug. 24th, 1915.....	(31st) ..1896
JOHN B. DINSMORE.....	Died Oct. 6th, 1915.....	(32nd) ..1897
FRANK H. YOUNG.....	Died Dec. 24th, 1917.....	(33rd) ..1898
WILLIAM W. KEYSOR.....	Died Aug. 17th, 1922.....	(34th) ..1899
ALBERT W. CRITES.....	Died Aug. 23rd, 1915.....	(35th) ..1900
ROBERT E. EVANS.....	Died July 8th, 1925.....	(36th) ..1901
NATHANIEL M. AYERS....	Died Nov. 19th, 1913.....	(37th) ..1902
FRANK E. BULLARD.....	Died Jan. 31st, 1933.....	(38th) ..1903
CHARLES E. BURNHAM....	Died May 29th, 1933.....	(39th) ..1904
MELVILLE R. HOPEWELL..	Died May 2nd, 1911.....	(40th) ..1905
ZUINGLE M. BAIRD.....	Died Dec. 17th, 1916.....	(41st) ..1906
ORNAN J. KING.....	Died Dec. 26th, 1927.....	(42nd) ..1907
WILLIAM A. DE BORD....	Died May 17th, 1916.....	(43rd) ..1908
MICHAEL DOWLING.....	Died May 5th, 1921.....	(44th) ..1909
HENRY GIBBONS.....	Died Aug. 22nd, 1923.....	(46th) ..1911
ALPHA MORGAN.....	Died April 17th, 1924.....	(48th) ..1913
THOMAS M. DAVIS.....	Died Aug. 12th, 1919.....	(49th) ..1914
SAMUEL S. WHITING.....	Died Aug. 11th, 1931.....	(50th) ..1915
EDWARD M. WELLMAN....	Died Aug. 31st, 1922.....	(57th) ..1922
ALBERT R. DAVIS.....	Died Mar. 7th, 1929.....	(62nd) ..1927
EDWIN B. JOHNSTON....	Died Feb. 11th, 1933.....	(67th) ..1932

PAST GRAND MASTERS  
PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE  
A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

JOHN J. WEMPLE .....	(19th).....	1884
1880 Wadena Ave. East Cleveland, Ohio		
HENRY H. WILSON.....	(30th).....	1895
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lincoln		
HARRY A. CHENEY.....	(45th).....	1910
Creighton		
JAMES R. CAIN, (JR.).....	(47th).....	1912
1039 So. 30th Ave., Omaha		
ANDREW H. VIELE.....	(51st).....	1916
400 So. 8th St., Norfolk		
FREDERIC L. TEMPLE .....	(52nd).....	1917
North Platte		
AMBROSE C. EPPERSON.....	(53rd).....	1918
Federal Bldg., Omaha		
JOHN J. TOOLEY.....	(54th).....	1919
North Platte		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th).....	1920
648 Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha		
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	(56th).....	1921
401 Masonic Temple, Omaha		
CHARLES A. CHAPPELL.....	(58th).....	1923
Minden		
ROBERT R. DICKSON.....	(59th).....	1924
O'Neill		
JOHN WRIGHT.....	(60th).....	1925
Masonic Temple, Lincoln		
EDWIN D. CRITES.....	(61st).....	1926
Chadron		
FRANK H. WOODLAND.....	(63rd).....	1928
1052 Omaha National Bank, Omaha		
IRA C. FREET.....	(64th).....	1929
York		
ORVILLE A. ANDREWS.....	(65th).....	1930
427 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln		
JOHN R. TAPSTER .....	(66th).....	1931
North Bend		
RALPH O. CANADAY.....	(68th).....	1933
Hastings		
ARCHIE M. SMITH.....	(69th).....	1933
Pender		

## GRAND SECRETARIES

*GEORGE ARMSTRONG.....	Sept. 23, 1857, to June 2, 1858
*ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	June 2, 1858, to June 4, 1862
*ROBERT C. JORDAN.....	June 4, 1862, to June 24, 1863
*STEPHEN D. BANGS.....	June 24, 1863, to June 24, 1865
*J. NEWTON WISE.....	June 24, 1865, to Oct. 27, 1869
*ROBERT W. FURNAS .....	Oct. 27, 1869, to June 21, 1872
*WILLIAM R. BOWEN.....	June 21, 1872, to May 6, 1899
*FRANK H. YOUNG, Acting.....	May 6, 1899, to June 9, 1899
FRANCIS E. WHITE.....	June 9, 1899, to June 11, 1925
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	June 11, 1925, to date

\*Deceased.

GRAND SECRETARY EMERITUS  
 PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE GRAND LODGE,  
 A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska.

FRANCIS E. WHITE,  
 1966 North Commonwealth Ave., Los Angeles, Cal

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alabama	Guy T. Smith	Montgomery.
Alberta	J. H. W. S. Kemmis	Calgary
Arizona	Harry A. Drachman	Tucson.
Arkansas		
British Columbia	William A. DeWolf-Smith	New Westminster.
California	John Whicher	Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
Canada	William M. Logan	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile	R. Castro Oliveira	Santiago.
Colorado	William W. Cooper	Masonic Temple, Denver
Columbia National		
Grand Lodge	Gabriel Arroyo	Barranquilla
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck	Masonic Temple, Hartford.
Costa Rica	George F. Bowden	Apartado Y, San Jose.
Cuba	Jose F. Castellanos	Apartado 72, Havana.
Czechoslovakia		
National Grand		
Lodge	L. Schwarz	Prague—Smichor
Delaware	John F. Robinson	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	J. Claude Keiper	Masonic Temple, Washington.
Ecuador	Jose A. Bravo	Masonic Temple, Guayaquil.
Egypt	Hassan Husni Fahmi	P. O. Box 148, Cairo.
England	Phillip Colville Smith	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	Wilber P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Francis F. Baker	Macon.
Idaho	Curtis F. Pike	Masonic Temple, Boise.
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport	Harrisburg.
Indiana	William H. Swintz	Masonic Temple Indianapolis.
Iowa	Charles C. Hunt	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Henry C. Shellard	Freemasons Hall, Dublin.
Jugoslavia of the		
Serbs, Croats and		
Slovenes.	D. Dj. Militchevitch	Belgrade
Kansas	Elmer F. Strain	Topeka.
Kentucky	Fred W. Hardwick	Louisville.
Louisiana	Lee E. Thomas	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Maine	Convers E. Leach	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Masonic Temple, Winnipeg.
Maryland	Harry C. Mueller	Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick W. Hamilton	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico, (YorkGr.Ldg)	A. P. Old	Mexico City.
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids
Minnesota	John Fishel	Masonic Temple, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Edward L. Faucette	Meridian.
Missouri	Arthur Mather	Masonic Temple, St. Louis.
Montana	Luther T. Hauberg	Box 896, Helena.
Nebraska	Lewis E. Smith	Masonic Temple, Omaha.
Nevada	Virgil M. Henderson	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	Ritchie's Bldg. St. John.
New Hampshire	Harry M. Cheney	Concord.
New Jersey	Isaac Cherry	Masonic Hall, Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Masonic Temple, Sydney.
New York	Charles H. Johnson	Masonic Hall, New York
New Zealand	H. A. Lamb	P. O. Box 1209, Auckland, C. I.
North Carolina	John H. Anderson	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Walter L. Stockwell	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	James C. Jones	Freemasons Hall, Halifax.
Ohio	Harry S. Johnson	Masonic Temple, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Claude A. Sturgeon	Masonic Temple, Guthrie.
Oregon	D. Rufus Cheney	Masonic Temple, Portland.
Panama	Marcario Solis	Box 350, Panama.
Pennsylvania	John A. Perry	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	P. O. Box 990, Manila.
Prince Edward Island	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown.
Puerto Rico	F. G. Perez Almiroty	San Juan.
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	P. O. Box 3172, Montreal.
Queensland	Leslie P. Marks	Brisbane.
Rhode Island	Harold L. McAuslan	Freemasons Hall, Providence.
Saskatchewan	William B. Tate	Masonic Temple, Regina.
Scotland	Thomas G. Winning	Freemasons Hall, 96 George St. Edinburgh.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES  
OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES—(Concluded)

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
South Australia . . . .	Charles R. J. Glover . . . .	Freemasons Hall, Adelaide.
South Carolina . . . .	W. Alex Heise . . . . .	Columbia.
South Dakota . . . . .	George A. Pettigrew . . . . .	Sioux Falls.
Tasmania . . . . .	William H. Strutt . . . . .	117 Macquarie St., Hobart.
Tennessee . . . . .	Thomas E. Doss . . . . .	Nashville.
Texas . . . . .	William B. Pearson . . . . .	Waco.
Utah . . . . .	Sam H. Goodwin . . . . .	Salt Lake City.
Vermont . . . . .	Archie S. Harriman . . . . .	Burlington.
Victoria . . . . .	William Stewart . . . . .	Freemasons Hall, 25 Collins St. Melbourne.
Vienna . . . . .	Wladimir Misar . . . . .	Dorotheergasse Nr. 12 Wien, Austria.
Virginia . . . . .	James M. Clift . . . . .	Richmond
Washington . . . . .	Horace W. Tyler . . . . .	Masonic Temple Tacoma.
Western Australia . . . .	A. E. Jensen . . . . .	Freemasons Hall, Perth.
West Virginia . . . . .	George S. Laidley . . . . .	Charleston.
Wisconsin . . . . .	William F. Weiler . . . . .	790 Van Buren St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming . . . . .	Joseph M. Lowndes . . . . .	Masonic Temple, Casper

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE  
GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	Theophilus C. Wilson, 33.	Grand Island	Feb. 10, 1933
Alberta	Earl M. Bolen 130	Ulysses	May 2, 1924
Arizona	Charles E. Gallagher, 219.	Coleridge	Aug. 22, 1906
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage, 3.	Omaha	Sept. 14, 1928
British Columbia.	John Finch, 225	Arnold	Oct. 15, 1920
Canada	John R. Webster, 3	Omaha	Aug. 21, 1918
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday, 285.	Hastings	Feb. 17, 1930
Colombia Nat'l Grand Lodge.			
Colorado	Edgar F. Snively, 19.	Lincoln	Aug. 21, 1925
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips, 150	Cambridge	Jan. 2, 1929
Costa Rica	Benoni J. Lane, 135.	McCook	April 30, 1919
Cuba	Charles W. Kraft, 288.	Omaha	Aug. 17, 1904
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of.	Charles A. Smith, 166.	Lincoln	Feb. 15, 1930
Delaware	Carroll D. Evans, 3	Columbus	Aug. 3, 1900
Dist. of Columbia.	Albert W. Jefferis, 1	Omaha	June 12, 1912
Ecuador	Millard M. Robertson, 3.	Omaha	Dec. 9, 1929
Egypt	Harry A. Cheney, 100	Creighton	Sept. 12, 1907
England	John R. Tapster 119.	North Bend	Sept. 30, 1931
Florida	Ambrose C. Epperson, 139.	Omaha	Sept. 20, 1912
Georgia	Frank H. Woodland, 25.	Omaha	Oct. 26, 1923
Idaho	David C. Spangler, 41	Stanton	Dec. 7, 1925
Illinois	James M. Robertson, 19.	Plattsmouth	Mar. 21, 1932
Indiana	Earl B. Brooks, 19	Lincoln	March 1, 1915
Ireland	Ira C. Freet, 56	York	Dec. 7, 1923
Jugoslavia	C. Ray Macy, 26	Beatrice	Nov. 25, 1929
Kansas	Henry H. Heiler, 50	Hastings	April 10, 1919
Kentucky	William C. Ramsey, 268.	Omaha	June 24, 1927
Louisiana	Adam McMullen, 104.	Beatrice	Dec. 18, 1915
Maine	Archie M. Smith, 203	Pender	June 25, 1927
Manitoba	John Wright, 19	Lincoln	Nov. 25, 1921
Maryland	Charles L. Rahnestock, 19.	Lincoln	Mar. 8, 1911
Massachusetts	C. Endemen W. Mitchell, 158	Chadron	Sept. 1, 1932
Mexico	Earl J. Lee, 15	Fremont	Apr. 9, 1934
Michigan	Lewis E. Smith, 136	Omaha	Aug. 29, 1917
Minnesota	George A. Beecher, 268.	Hastings	Mar. 17, 1904
Mississippi	Lamont L. Stephens, 106.	Loup City	May 1, 1924
Missouri	Orville A. Andrews, 19.	Lincoln	Sept. 5, 1931
Montana	Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.	Chadron	April 12, 1930
Nevada	Theodore F. Goold, 159.	Ogallala	May 5, 1927
New Brunswick.	James W. Wynkoop, 210.	Lincoln	Aug. 30, 1917
New Hampshire.	Virgil R. Johnson, 26	Beatrice	Oct. 10, 1931
New Jersey	Edwin G. Whitford, 9	Falls City	Mar. 21, 1921
New So. Wales	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78.	Albion	July 26, 1905
New York.	George R. Porter, 11.	Omaha	Oct. 19, 1931
New Zealand	Frank E. Ward, 31	Tekamah	July 22, 1905
North Carolina	Walter M. Hopewell, 31	Tekamah	June 8, 1911
North Dakota	C. Ray Gates, 318	Grand Island	Apr. 17, 1933
Nova Scotia	Henry H. Wilson, 19	Lincoln	Feb. 26, 1932
Ohio	John H. Kemp, 120	Wayne	July 7, 1927
Oklahoma	Verne M. Tyrrell, 203.	Pender	July 6, 1933
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre, 268	Omaha	Nov. 18, 1925
Panama	Ammi L. Bixby, 314	Lincoln	Jan. 15, 1931
Philippine Islands	John J. Tooley, 258	North Platte	Oct. 10, 1913
P. Edward Island	Frederic L. Temple, 61.	North Platte	July 13, 1933
Puerto Rico	Seward E. Cogswell, 36.	Central City	April 7, 1928
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites, 158	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner, 272	Omaha	Jan. 12, 1930
Rhode Island	Robert E. Bosworth, 15.	Fremont	July 12, 1931
Saskatchewan	Claude L. Talbot, 184	Omaha	July 3, 1908
Scotland	William Cosh, 11	Omaha	Aug. 6, 1914
South Australia.	Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3.	Omaha	April 20, 1920
South Carolina.	James R. Cain, Jr., 105.	Omaha	July 12, 1907
South Dakota	Charles A. Chappell, 127.	Minden	Aug. 26, 1918
Tennessee	Charles E. Allen, 188.	Cozad	July 25, 1917
Texas	Robert R. Dickson, 95	O'Neill	May 3, 1915
Utah	William D. Spicknall, 261.	Spencer	Mar. 25, 1927
Vermont	Fred H. Barclay, 23.	Pawnee City	Aug. 17, 1918
Victoria	John S. Bishop, 54	Lincoln	Feb. 19, 1904
Vienna	David C. Hilton, 19	Lincoln	Oct. 9, 1928
Virginia	John S. Davison, 136	Omaha	July 14, 1900
Washington	Andrew H. Viele, 55.	Norfolk	Oct. 10, 1910
West Australia.	Frank O. Robinson, 155.	Hartington	May 16, 1928
West Virginia.	Frank M. Knight, 183	Alliance	July 3, 1900
Wisconsin	Marion U. Thomas, 97	Weeping Water	Sept. 8, 1931

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA  
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	Lawrence H. Lee	Montgomery	July 30, 1909
Alberta	Frank Barnhouse	Edmonton	May 2, 1921
Arizona	Stanley Wilcox Coon	Duncan	Dec. 3, 1928
Arkansas	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29, 1928
British Columbia	Edward B. Paul	Victoria	Oct. 26, 1903
Canada	S. S. Clutton	Vienna, Ontario	June 14, 1929
Chile	Rodolfo C. Oliveira	Estado 62, Santiago	Mar. 18, 1930
Colorado	Thomas H. Cox	Olathe	Feb. 20, 1932
Colombia, Nat'l Grand Lodge			
Connecticut	Henry H. Brautigam	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1919
Costa Rica	Cecilio Nieto	San Jose	Dec. 10, 1918
Cuba	Jose L. Hevia	Havana, Tejadillo, 1	May 12, 1919
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of	Rudolf Konrad	Prague	Feb. 28, 1930
Delaware	James T. Chandler	Wilmington	Jan. 3, 1930
Dist. of Columbia	John Linn McGrew	Washington, 3168 18th St. N. W.	July 6, 1917
Ecuador	F. E. Navarro Allende	Guayaquil	June 16, 1931
Egypt	Ibrahim F. K. Pacha	Alexandria	Oct. 10, 1933
England	Basil Blackett	9 Seymour St., London	June 7, 1934
Florida	N. Dwight Ford	Bradenton	Aug. 16, 1933
Georgia	Wallace W. Bibb	Adairsville	Dec. 9, 1922
Idaho	Everett W. Rising	Nampa	Apr. 30, 1932
Illinois	William L. Sharp	245 W. 63rd St., Chicago	Mar. 8, 1929
Indiana	Alfred M. Glossbrenner	Indianapolis	Mar. 29, 1934
Ireland	Wentworth A. King-Harman	Newcastle, Ballymahon	Nov. 14, 1924
Jugoslavia	Vladimir Leustek	Belgrade	Dec. 23, 1929
Kansas	Earl T. Pyle	Clay Center	Dec. 15, 1925
Kentucky	Virgil P. Smith	Somerset	Aug. 19, 1927
Louisiana	Philip G. Ricks	New Orleans	July 8, 1926
Maine	James A. Richan	Rockland	Nov. 25, 1925
Manitoba	Henry E. Bletcher	Winnipeg	June 11, 1913
Maryland	William F. Broenning	Baltimore	July 25, 1919
Massachusetts	Roscoe Pound	Cambridge	May 1, 1929
Mexico	Marshall A. Malone	Apt. 76, Tampico, Tamps	June 7, 1934
Michigan	Frank W. Richey	Dowagiac	Feb. 23, 1907
Minnesota	Alfred G. Pinkham	St. Paul	April 7, 1906
Mississippi	R. A. Pullen	Aberdeen	Mar. 12, 1931
Missouri	Edmund E. Morris	Kansas City	Jan. 9, 1929
Montana	Charles N. Thurman	Devon	Jan. 10, 1927
Nevada	Harry H. Atkinson	Carson	June 19, 1911
New Brunswick	LeBaron Wilson	St. John	Mar. 7, 1921
New Hampshire	John O. Lovejoy	Bristol	April 14, 1934
New Jersey	Robert J. Hanna	Clifton	Oct. 25, 1916
New So. Wales	John James	209 Trafalgar St., Petersham	May 13, 1926
New York	Charles E. Roesch	City Hall, Buffalo	July 1, 1933
New Zealand	William Grant Hay	Box 108 Dunedin	Jan. 6, 1926
North Carolina	H. B. Leavitt	Asheville	Aug. 6, 1932
North Dakota	Theodore S. Henry	Valley City	Aug. 24, 1917
Nova Scotia	E. J. Vickery, Sr.	Halifax	Aug. 11, 1932
Ohio	B. Frank Thomas	Youngstown	Sept. 30, 1925
Oklahoma	Randall U. Livesay	Oklahoma City	July 31, 1916
Oregon	George W. Joseph	Portland	Dec. 4, 1933
Panama	Isaac C. Sasso	Colon	Apr. 30, 1932
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila	Nov. 14, 1913
P. Edward Island	George S. Sharpe	Charlottetown	May 22, 1933
Puerto Rico	F. G. Perez Almirotty	San Juan	June 7, 1934
Quebec	Alex Nickle	Montreal	Jan. 31, 1934
Queensland	Harry Hill	Brisbane	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island	Henry C. Dexter	Pawtucket	May 21, 1909

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA  
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Saskatchewan ...	Duncan A. Kingsbury ....	Rouleau .....	Oct. 12, 1914
Scotland .....	Norman M. MacKean ....	Paisley .....	Mar. 17, 1916
South Australia..	Frank Ernest Haddrick ..	Adelaide .....	June 9, 1910
South Carolina..	George W. Williams .....	York .....	May 2, 1924
South Dakota ...	Marshall R. Brown .....	Sioux Falls .....	Aug. 6, 1908
Tennessee .....	Charles H. Simkins .....	Knoxville .....	Feb. 20, 1932
Texas .....	Frank Hartgraves .....	Menard .....	Dec. 30, 1927
Utah .....	George H. Dern .....	Salt Lake City .....	Sept. 29, 1930
Vermont .....	Edward C. Woodworth ...	Arlington .....	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria .....	R. Tate Sutherland .....	Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St. ....	April 1, 1930
Vienna .....	Friedrich Necker .....	Wien, Austria, 9, Kolingasse 10....	Oct. 29, 1928
Virginia .....	Harry K. Green .....	Clarendon .....	Aug. 19, 1927
Washington .....	Arthur W. Davis .....	Ziegler Bk. Spokane	May 14, 1927
West Australia..	Sidney L. Monaghan ....	27 Vale Road, Mount Lowley ..	Aug. 16, 1933
West Virginia...	Charles E. Bailey .....	Sisterville .....	June 17, 1910
Wisconsin .....	Frank E. Noyes .....	Marinette .....	Dec. 23, 1904

## NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Acacia, 34  
 Adams, U. D., (extinct).  
 Adoniram, 159, (extinct).  
 Ainsworth, U. D., (131).  
 (extinct).  
 Albion, 78  
 Alexandria, 74  
 Allen, U. D., (236)  
 Alliance, 183  
 Alpha, 316.  
 Amethyst, 190.  
 Amity, 169.  
 Anchor, 142, (extinct).  
 Anselmo, 258.  
 Antelope, 276.  
 Arapahoe, 109, (extinct).  
 Arcana, 195.  
 Ark and Anchor, 131, (ext).  
 Armada, U. D., (extinct).  
 Ashland, 18, (extinct).  
 Ashlar, 33.  
 Atkinson, 164.  
 Auburn, 124.  
 Aurora, 68.  
  
 Bancroft, 145.  
 Bannack City, U. D.,  
 (extinct).  
 Barnston, 165.  
 Bartley, 228.  
 Bassett, 254.  
 Battle Creek, U. D., (ext).  
 Bayard, 301.  
 Beatrice, 26.  
 Beaver, U. D., (179).  
 Beaver City, 93.  
 Beaver Valley, U. D.,  
 (230).  
 Bee, 259.  
 Bee Hive, 184.  
 Beemer, 253.  
 Belgrade, U. D., (269).  
 Bell Creek, U. D., (241).  
 Benkelman, U. D., (180).  
 Bennett, 94.  
 Benson, U. D., (290).  
 Bladen, 319.  
 Blazing Star, 200.  
 Bloomfield, 218.  
 Blue Hill, 129.  
 Blue River, 30.  
 Blue Springs, U. D., (85).  
 Blue Valley, 64.  
 Boaz, 185.  
 Bradshaw, 255.  
 Brainard, 115, (extinct).  
 Bromfield, U. D., (ext.)  
 Bromfield, U. D., (223).  
 Burchar, U. D., (137).  
 Burnett, U. D., (166).  
 Butte, U. D., (233).  
  
 Cable, 225.  
 Cambridge, 150.  
 Camp Clarke, 285.  
 Canopy, 209.  
 Capitol, 3.  
 Carleton, U. D., (199).  
 Cedar, U. D., (13).  
 Cedar Bluffs, U. D., (215).  
 Cedar Rapids, U. D.,  
 (143).  
 Cedar River, 89.  
 Cement, 211.  
 Central City, U. D., (ext.)  
 Ceresco, U. D., (229).  
 Chadron, U. D., (158).  
 Chapman, U. D., (239).  
 Charity, 53.  
 Chester, 298.  
 Clay Centre, 139.  
 College View, 320.  
 Columbus, U. D., (ext.)  
 Columbus, U. D., (58).  
 Columbus, 8, (extinct).  
 Comet, 229.  
 Compass and Square, 212.  
 Composite, 81.  
 Corinthian, 83.  
 Corner Stone, 247.  
 Cotner, 297.  
 Covert, 11.  
 Cowles, 296.  
 Crab Orchard, U. D.,  
 (238), ext.  
 Craftsmen, 314.  
 Crawford, U. D., (181).  
 Creighton, 100.  
 Crescent, 143.  
 Crete, 37.  
 Crofton, 273.  
 Crystal, 191.  
 Cubit, 237.  
 Culbertson, 174.  
 Cuming City, U. D., (21).  
 Curtis, 168.  
 Custer, U. D., (148).  
  
 Dakota, (5).  
 Danbury, U. D., (185).  
 Davenport, U. D., (154).  
 Decatur, 7, (extinct).  
 Delta, 230.  
 DeWitt, 111.  
 Diamond, 291.  
 Doniphan, 86.  
 Doric, 118, (extinct).  
 Douglas, U. D., (237).  
  
 East Lincoln, 210.  
 Edgar, 67.  
 Elk Creek, 90.  
 Elm Creek, 133.  
 Elwood, 167.  
 Eminence, 223.  
 Emmet Crawford, 148.  
 Endeavor, 262.  
 Euclid, 97.  
 Eureka, 16, (extinct).  
 Evening Star, 49.  
 Evergreen, 153.  
 Fwing, U. D., (156).  
 Exeter, U. D., (extinct).  
 Exeter, 283.  
  
 Fairbury, 35.  
 Fairfield, 84.  
 Fairmont, 48.  
 Faith, 181.  
 Falls City, 9.  
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).  
 Fidelity, 51.  
 Firth, U. D., 66 (ext.)  
 Florence, 281.  
 Fortitude, 69 (ext.)  
 Franklin, 264.  
 Frank Welch, 75.  
 Fraternity, 235.  
 Fremont, 15.  
 Friend, 73.  
 Friendship, 239.  
  
 Garfield, 95.  
 Gauge, 208.  
  
 Gavel, 199.  
 Geneva, 79.  
 Genoa, U. D., (125).  
 George Armstrong, 241.  
 George Washington, 250.  
 George W. Lininger, 268.  
 Gibbon, (see 46).  
 Gibbon, U. D., (189).  
 Giddings, (2).  
 Gilead, 233.  
 Gladstone, 176.  
 Globe, 113.  
 Golden Fleece, 205.  
 Golden Rod, 306.  
 Golden Rule, 236.  
 Golden Sheaf, 202.  
 Gothenburg, 249.  
 Grace, 226.  
 Grafton, 172.  
 Grand Island, 313.  
 Granite, 189.  
 Grant, U. D., (34).  
 Grant, U. D., (186).  
 Greenwood, U. D., (163).  
 Gresham, U. D., (197).  
 Guide Rock, 128.  
  
 Hamilton, U. D., (68).  
 Hampton, 245.  
 Hardy, 117.  
 Harlan, 116.  
 Harmony, U. D., (ext.)  
 Harmony, 321.  
 Hartington, 155.  
 Harvard, 44.  
 Hastings, 50.  
 Hay Springs, 177.  
 Hebron, 43.  
 Hermon, U. D., (231).  
 Hesperia, 178, (ext.)  
 Hickman, 256.  
 Highland, 194.  
 Hildreth, 252.  
 Hillsdale, U. D., (29).  
 Hiram, 52.  
 Holbrook, 257.  
 Holdrege, U. D., (146).  
 Hooper, 72.  
 Hope, 29.  
 Hubbell, 92.  
 Humboldt, 40.  
 Huntley, 270.  
 Hyannis, U. D., (234).  
  
 Idaho, U. D., (extinct).  
 Imperial, U. D., (198).  
 Incense, 182.  
 Indianola, 123, (extinct).  
 Ionic, 87.  
 Israel, 187.  
 Ithmar, 238, (extinct).  
  
 Jachin, 146.  
 James A. Tulleys, 267.  
 Jasper, 122, (extinct).  
 Jephth, U. D., (264).  
 Jewel, 149.  
 John J. Mercer, 290.  
 John S. Bowen, 232.  
 Johnson, U. D., 141, (ext.)  
 Joppa, 76.  
 Jordan, 27.  
 Juniata, 42.  
 Justice, 180.  
  
 Kenesaw, 144.  
 Keystone, 62.  
 Kimball, 294.

- Lafayette, 24, (extinct).  
 Lancaster, 54.  
 Landmark, 222.  
 Laurel, 248.  
 Lebanon, 58, (extinct).  
 Lebanon, 828.  
 Lee P. Gillette, 272.  
 Leigh, U. D., (193).  
 Level, 196.  
 Liberty, U. D., (152).  
 Liberty, 300.  
 Lily, 154.  
 Lincoln, 19.  
 Litchfield, 278.  
 Livingstone, 66, (ext.)  
 Lone Tree, 36.  
 Long Pine, 136.  
 Lotus, 289.  
 Loup Fork, U. D., 8, (ext.)  
  
 Mackey, U. D., (242).  
 Macoy, 22 (extinct).  
 Magic City, U. D., (184).  
 Magnolia, 220.  
 Mason City, 170.  
 McCook, 135.  
 Melrose, 60.  
 Meridian, 188.  
 Merna, 171.  
 Mid-West, 317.  
 Miller, 213, (ext.)  
 Minatare, 295.  
 Minden, 127.  
 Minnekadusa, 192.  
 Mitchell, 263.  
 Mizpah, 302.  
 Monitor, U. D., (ext.)  
 Monument, 293.  
 Morning Star, 197.  
 Morrill, U. D., (271).  
 Mosaic, 55.  
 Mount Hermon, 231.  
 Mount Moriah, 57.  
 Mount Nebo, 125.  
 Mount Zion, 161.  
 Mullen, 282.  
 Mystic Tie, 166.  
  
 Napthali, 206.  
 Nebraska, 1.  
 Nebraska City, 12 (ext.)  
 Nehawka, 246.  
 Nelson, 77.  
 Nemaha Valley, 4.  
 Newman Grove, 305.  
 Norfolk, U. D., (55).  
 North Bend, 119.  
 Northern Light, 41.  
 North Loup, U. D., (142),  
 extinct.  
 North Star, 227.  
  
 Oakland, 91.  
 Oak Leaf, 312.  
 Oasis, 271.  
 Occidental, 215.  
 Odell, U. D., 122, (ext.)  
 Ogallala, 159.  
 Ohiowa, U. D., (182).  
 Olive Branch, 274.  
 Oliver, 38.  
 Omadi, 5.  
 Omaha, 288.  
 Ord, 103.  
 Orient, 13.  
 Orion, 242, (ext.)  
  
 Orman, 261.  
 Oshkosh, 286.  
 Overton, U. D., (267).  
 Oxford, U. D., (188).  
  
 Pacific, U. D., (310).  
 Palestine, U. D., (ext.)  
 Palisade, 216.  
 Palmer, 315.  
 Palmyra, 45, (ext.)  
 Papillion, 39.  
 Parallel, 152.  
 Parian, 207.  
 Pawnee, 23.  
 Pawnee City, U. D., (23).  
 Perkins, 308.  
 Peru, U. D., (ext.)  
 Peru, 14.  
 Pilot, 240.  
 Pioneer, 322.  
 Plainview, 204.  
 Platte Valley, 32.  
 Plattsmouth, 6.  
 Plumb, 186, (ext.)  
 Plumbline 214.  
 Polk, 311.  
 Pomegranate, 110.  
 Ponca, 101.  
 Porter, 106.  
 Potter, 313.  
 Prudence, 179.  
 Purity, 198.  
 Pythagoras, 156.  
  
 Ramah, 275.  
 Rawalt, 138.  
 Relief, 219.  
 Republican, 98.  
 Reynolds, U. D., (160).  
 Right Angle, 303.  
 Rising, U. D., (81).  
 Rising Star, U. D., 20,  
 (extinct)  
 Riverside, 269.  
 Riverton, 63.  
 Robert Burns, 173.  
 Robert W. Furnas, 265.  
 Rob Morris, 46.  
 Rock Bluff, 20, (ext.)  
 Rocky Mountain, 8,  
 (transferred).  
 Roman Eagle, 203.  
 Ruskin, 304.  
  
 Saint Johns, 25.  
 Saint Paul, 82.  
 Salem, 47, (ext.)  
 Saline, U. D., (73).  
 Saline, U. D., (101).  
 Saline, U. D., (118).  
 Samaritan, 158.  
 Samuel W. Hayes, U. D.,  
 (287).  
 Scotia, U. D., (191).  
 Scotts Bluff, 201.  
 Scribner, 132.  
 Seneca, 284.  
 Seward, U. D., (38).  
 Shelby, U. D., (161).  
 Shelton, 99.  
 Shickley, U. D., 178,  
 (extinct).  
 Signet, 193.  
 Siloam, 147.  
 Silver, 266.  
 Silver Cord, 224.  
  
 Silver Creek, U. D., (ext.)  
 Sincerity, 244, (ext.)  
 Sioux, 277.  
 Solar, 134.  
 Solomon, 10.  
 Springfield, 112.  
 Square, 151.  
 Square & Compass, 213, ext.  
 Stanton, U. D., (41).  
 Star, 88.  
 Steele City, 107, (ext.)  
 Stella, 105.  
 Sterling, 70.  
 Stockville, U. D., (196).  
 Strumburg, 126.  
 Summit, 7, (transferred).  
 Summit, 141, (extinct).  
 Superior, 121.  
 Sutherland, 299.  
 Swastika, 280.  
 Syracuse, U. D., (57).  
  
 Table Rock, 108.  
 Talmage, U. D., (162).  
 Tecumseh, 17.  
 Tekamah, 31.  
 Temple, U. D., (5).  
 Temple, 175.  
 Thistle, 61.  
 Tobias, U. D., (149).  
 Trenton, U. D., (ext.)  
 Trestle Board, 162.  
 Trilumular, U. D., (210).  
 Trowel, 71.  
 Tuscan, 130.  
 Tyre, 85.  
 Tyrian, 243.  
  
 Ulysses, U. D., (187).  
 Union, 287.  
 Unity, 163.  
 Upright, 137.  
 Utica, 96.  
  
 Valentine, U. D., (113).  
 Valley, 157.  
 Valparaiso, U. D., (151).  
 Victory, 310.  
  
 Waco, 80 (ext.)  
 Wahoo, 59.  
 Wallace, 279.  
 Washington, 21.  
 Waterloo, 102.  
 Wauneta, 217.  
 Wausa, 251.  
 Wayne, 120.  
 Weeping Water, U. D., (97)  
 Western, 140.  
 Western Star, 2.  
 Wilcox, U. D., (226).  
 William E. Hill, 307.  
 Winnebago, 309.  
 Winside, U. D., (235).  
 Winter Creek, U. D., (265)  
 Wisner, 114.  
 Wolbach, 292.  
 Wood Lake, 221.  
 Wymore, 104.  
 Wyoming, 28 (transferred)  
  
 York, 56.  
  
 Zeredatha, U. D., (98) (ext.)  
 Zeredatha, 160.  
 Zion, 234.

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

## BY TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- |                       |                         |                                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Adams, 214.           | Dakota City, 5.         | Kennard, 232.                  |
| Ainsworth, 224.       | Dalton, 321.            | Kimball, 294.                  |
| Albion, 78.           | Danbury, 185.           |                                |
| Alexandria, 74.       | Davenport, 154.         | Laurel, 248.                   |
| Allen, 236.           | David City, 51.         | Leigh, 193.                    |
| Alliance, 183.        | Decatur, 88.            | Lexington, 61.                 |
| Alma, 116.            | DeWitt, 111.            | Liberty, 152.                  |
| Anselmo, 258.         | Diller, 206.            | Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227,     |
| Ansley, 176.          | Doniphan, 86.           | 250, 297, 300, 314, 320.       |
| Arapahoe, 293.        | Douglas, 237.           | Litchfield, 278.               |
| Arcadia, 208.         | Dunbar, 272.            | Lodgepole, 306.                |
| Arlington, 52.        |                         | Long Pine, 136.                |
| Arnold, 225.          | Edgar, 67.              | Loup City, 106.                |
| Ashland, 110.         | Elgin, 276.             | Lyman, 322.                    |
| Atkinson, 164.        | Elk Creek, 90.          | Lynch, 312.                    |
| Auburn, 124.          | Elm Creek, 133.         | Lyons, 240.                    |
| Aurora, 68.           | Elmwood, 209.           |                                |
|                       | Elwood, 167.            | Madison, 113.                  |
| Bancroft, 145.        | Emerson, 220.           | Mason City, 170.               |
| Barneston, 165.       | Ewing, 156.             | McCook, 135.                   |
| Bartley, 228.         | Exeter, 283.            | Merna, 171.                    |
| Bassett, 254.         |                         | Milford, 30.                   |
| Bayard, 301.          | Fairbury, 35.           | Minatare, 295.                 |
| Beatrice, 26.         | Fairfield, 84.          | Minden, 127.                   |
| Beaver City, 93.      | Fairmont, 48.           | Mitchell, 263.                 |
| Beaver Crossing, 179. | Falls City, 9.          | Morrill, 271.                  |
| Bee, 259.             | Filley, 175.            | Mullen, 282.                   |
| Beemer, 253.          | Florence, (Omaha), 281. |                                |
| Belgrade, 269.        | Fort Calhoun, 10.       | Nebraska City, 2.              |
| Benkelman, 180.       | Franklin, 264.          | Nehawka, 246.                  |
| Bennett, 94.          | Fremont, 15.            | Neigh, 71.                     |
| Benson, (Omaha), 290. | Friend, 73.             | Nelson, 77.                    |
| Bertrand, 275.        | Fullerton, 89.          | Nemaha, 29.                    |
| Bethany, 297.         |                         | Newman Grove, 305.             |
| Bladen, 319.          | Gandy, 190.             | Niobrara, 87.                  |
| Blair, 21.            | Geneva, 79.             | Norfolk, 55.                   |
| Bloomfield, 218.      | Genoa, 125.             | North Bend, 119.               |
| Bloomington, 76.      | Gering, 201.            | North Platte, 32.              |
| Blue Hill, 129.       | Gibbon, 189.            |                                |
| Blue Springs, 85.     | Giltner, 223.           | Oak, 243.                      |
| Bradshaw, 255.        | Gordon, 195.            | Oakland, 91.                   |
| Bridgeport, 285.      | Gothenburg, 249.        | Ogallala, 159.                 |
| Brock, 162.           | Grafton, 172.           | Ohioa, 182.                    |
| Broken Bow, 148.      | Grand Island, 33, 318.  | Omaha, 1, 3, 11, 25, 184, 268, |
| Brownville, 4.        | Grant, 308.             | 281, 288, 290, 302, 303.       |
| Burchard, 137.        | Greenwood, 163.         | O'Neill, 95.                   |
| Burwell, 200.         | Gresham, 197.           | Orchard, 291.                  |
| Butte, 233.           | Guide Rock, 128.        | Ord, 103.                      |
|                       |                         | Orleans, 60.                   |
| Callaway, 207.        | Hampton, 245.           | Osceola, 65.                   |
| Cambridge, 150.       | Hardy, 117.             | Oshkosh, 286.                  |
| Carleton, 199.        | Harrison, 277.          | Osmond, 247.                   |
| Cedar Bluffs, 215.    | Hartington, 155.        | Otoe, 307.                     |
| Central City, 36.     | Harvard, 44.            | Overton, 267.                  |
| Ceresco, 229.         | Hastings, 50, 317.      | Oxford, 138.                   |
| Chadron, 153.         | Havelock, 250.          |                                |
| Chapman, 239.         | Hay Springs, 177.       | Palisade, 216.                 |
| Chappell, 205.        | Hebron, 43.             | Palmer, 315.                   |
| Chester, 298.         | Herman, 222.            | Palmyra, 287.                  |
| Clarks, 134.          | Hickman, 256.           | Papillion, 39.                 |
| Clay Center, 139.     | Hildreth, 252.          | Pawnee City, 23.               |
| Coleridge, 219.       | Holbrook, 257.          | Pender, 203.                   |
| College View, 320.    | Holdrege, 146.          | Peru, 14.                      |
| Columbus, 323.        | Hooper, 72.             | Phillips, 62.                  |
| Cook, 231.            | Hubbell, 92.            | Pierce, 153.                   |
| Cortland, 194.        | Humboldt, 40.           | Plainview, 204.                |
| Cowles, 296.          | Huntley, 270.           | Plattsmouth, 6.                |
| Cozad, 188.           | Hyannis, 234.           | Polk, 311.                     |
| Craig, 241.           |                         | Ponca, 101.                    |
| Crawford, 181.        | Imperial, 198.          | Potter, 313.                   |
| Creighton, 100.       | Indianola, 262.         | Primrose, 143.                 |
| Crete, 37.            |                         |                                |
| Crofton, 273.         | Juniata, 42.            | Randolph, 202.                 |
| Culbertson, 174.      | Kearney, 46.            | Ravenna, 289.                  |
| Curtis, 168.          | Kenesaw, 144.           | Red Cloud, 53.                 |

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|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Republican City, 98.     | Stella, 105.           | Valley, 310.       |
| Reynolds, 160.           | Sterling, 70.          | Valparaiso, 151.   |
| Rising City, 81.         | Stockville, 196.       | Wahoo, 59.         |
| Riverton, 63.            | Stratton, 173.         | Wakefield, 83.     |
| Rulo, 13.                | Stromsburg, 126.       | Wallace, 279.      |
| Rushville, 169.          | Stuart, 147.           | Walthill, 274.     |
| Rpskin, 304.             | Sumner, 212.           | Waterloo, 102.     |
| Saint Edward, 230.       | Superior, 121.         | Wauneta, 217.      |
| Saint Paul, 82.          | Surprise, 130.         | Wausa, 251.        |
| Sargent, 280.            | Sutherland, 299.       | Wayne, 120.        |
| Schuyler, 34.            | Sutton, 49.            | Weeping Water, 97. |
| Scotia, 191.             | Syracuse, 57.          | Western, 140.      |
| Scottsbluff, 265.        |                        | West Point, 27.    |
| Scribner, 132.           | Table Rock, 108.       | Wilber, 64.        |
| Seneca, 284.             | Tecumseh, 17.          | Wilcox, 226.       |
| Seward, 38.              | Tekamah, 31.           | Wilsonville, 157.  |
| Shelby, 161.             | Tilden, 166.           | Winnebago, 309.    |
| Shelton, 99.             | Tobias, 149.           | Winside, 235.      |
| Sidney, 75.              |                        | Wisner, 114.       |
| Silver Creek, 266.       | Ulysses, 187.          | Wolbach, 292.      |
| South Side, (Omaha), 184 | University Place, 227. | Wood Lake, 221.    |
| South Sioux City, 316.   | Utica, 96.             | Wood River, 211.   |
| Spencer, 261.            |                        | Wymore, 104.       |
| Springfield, 112.        | Valentine, 192.        | York, 56.          |
| Stanton, 41.             |                        |                    |

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

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|---|--|--|
| Adams, 42, 50, 144, 317.  | Gage, 26, 85, 104, 152, 165, 175, 194, 214.                    | Otoe, 2, 57, 237, 272, 287, 307.           |
| Antelope, 71, 276, 291.   | Garden, 286.   | Pawnee, 23, 108, 137.                      |
| Boone, 78, 143, 230.  | Garfield, 200.   | Perkins, 308.                              |
| Box Butte, 183.   | Gosper, 167.   | PHELPS, 146, 275.                          |
| Boyd, 233, 261, 312.  | Grant, 234.  | Pierce, 153, 204, 247.                     |
| Brown, 136, 224.  | Greeley, 191, 292.   | Platte, 323.                               |
| Buffalo, 46, 99, 133, 189, 289.                                     | Hall, 33, 86, 211, 318.  | Polk, 65, 126, 161, 311.                   |
| Burt, 31, 88, 91, 240, 241.   | Hamilton, 62, 68, 223, 245.                                    | Red Willow, 135, 185, 228, 262.            |
| Butler, 51, 81, 130, 187.   | Harlan, 60, 98, 116, 270.                                      | Richardson, 9, 13, 40, 105.                |
| Cass, 6, 97, 163, 209, 246.   | Hitchcock, 173, 174, 216.                                      | Rock, 254.                                 |
| Cedar, 155, 202, 219, 248.  | Holt, 95, 147, 156, 164.                                       | Saline, 37, 64, 73, 111, 140, 149.         |
| Chase, 198, 217.  | Hooker, 282.   | Sarpy, 39, 112.                            |
| Cherry, 192, 221.   | Howard, 82.  | Saunders, 59, 110, 151, 215, 229.          |
| Cheyenne, 75, 306, 313, 321.  | Jefferson, 35, 160, 206.                                       | Scottsbluff, 201, 263, 265, 271, 295, 322. |
| Clay, 44, 49, 67, 84, 139.  | Johnson, 17, 70, 90, 231.                                      | Seward, 30, 38, 96, 179, 259.              |
| Colfax, 34, 193.  | Kearney, 127, 226.   | Sheridan, 169, 177, 195.                   |
| Cuming, 27, 114, 145, 253.  | Keith, 159.  | Sherman, 106, 278.                         |
| Custer, 148, 170, 171, 176, 207, 225, 258, 280.                     | Kimball, 294.  | Sioux, 277.                                |
| Dakota, 5, 316.   | Knox, 87, 100, 218, 251, 273.                                  | Stanton, 41.                               |
| Dawes, 158, 181.  | Lancaster, 19, 54, 94, 210, 227, 250, 256, 297, 300, 314, 320. | Thayer, 43, 74, 92, 154, 199, 298.         |
| Dawson, 61, 188, 212, 249, 267.                                     | Lincoln, 32, 279, 299.   | Thomas, 284.                               |
| Deuel, 205.   | Logan, 190.  | Thurston, 203, 274, 309.                   |
| Dixon, 83, 101, 220, 236.   | Madison, 55, 113, 166, 305.                                    | Valley, 103, 208.                          |
| Dodge, 15, 72, 119, 132.  | Merrick, 36, 134, 239, 266, 315.                               | Washington, 10, 21, 52, 222, 232.          |
| Douglas, 1, 3, 11, 25, 102, 184, 268, 281, 288, 290, 302, 303, 310. | Morrill, 285, 301.   | Wayne, 120, 235.                           |
| Dundy, 180.   | Nance, 89, 125, 269.   | Webster, 53, 128, 129, 296, 319.           |
| Fillmore, 48, 79, 172, 182, 283.                                    | Nemaha, 4, 14, 29, 124, 162.                                   | York, 56, 197, 255.                        |
| Franklin, 63, 76, 252, 264.   | Nuckolls, 77, 117, 121, 243, 304.                              |  |
| Frontier, 168, 196.   |  |  |
| Furnas, 93, 138, 150, 157, 257, 293.                                |  |  |

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.

LODGE	No.	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Nebraska	1	Omaha	Douglas	First Tuesday	Charles Gorr, Jr.	Harry E. Koontz, Acting
Western Star	2	Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	William W. Metz	George W. Smith
Capitol	3	Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	Odos R. Foster	Stanley P. Bostwick
Nemaha Valley	4	Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before O	Dean Walker	Abraham Lawrence
5 Omadi	5	Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	George W. Zentmire	Raymond H. Ream
Plattsmouth	6	Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Leonard A. Born	Leslie W. Niel
Falls City	9	Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Clinton I. Henthorn	William B. Wanner
Solomon	10	Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Rollo M. Allen	Richard T. Sievers
Covert	11	Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Harold L. Boisen	George R. Porter
10 Orient	13	Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	James C. Ratekin	John C. Shepherd
Peru	14	Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Castle M. Brown	N. Stephen Harajian
Fremont	15	Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Leland A. Phelps	Matthew A. Priestley
Tecumseh	17	Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	Eldon W. Sapp	Dale R. Bush
Lincoln	19	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Lorne N. Wilson	John Wright
15 Washington	21	Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	Clarence O. Dawson	Ernest A. Schmidt
Pawnee	23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	Isaac R. Catlett	John H. Tracy
Saint Johns	25	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	John G. Schmidt	Frank E. Underwood
Beatrice	26	Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	J. Franklin Summers	James B. High
Jordan	27	West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Wallace W. Lofgren	Arthur S. Alexander
20 Hope	29	Nemaha	Nemaha	Friday on or before O	Emil Skeen	Samuel C. Lawrence
Blue River	30	Milford	Seward	First Thursday	Levi R. Yost	Davison F. Todd
Tekamah	31	Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	John C. Cutler	William T. Poucher
Platte Valley	32	North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Thomas H. Smithers	Carl R. Greisen
Ashlar	33	Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	Alfred Rasmussen	Arthur A. Wilson
25 Acacia	34	Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Harold E. Tagg	Gus E. Lyden
Fairbury	35	Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	H. Vernon Arendt	Charles H. McGee
Lone Tree	36	Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Howard M. Jones	Seward E. Cogswell
Crete	37	Crete	Saline	First Friday	Edward H. Nevitt	Claude R. Davenport
Oliver	38	Seward	Seward	First Friday	Ted R. Hughes	Theibert H. Ramsay
30 Papillion	39	Papillion	Sarpy	First and third Saturdays	Oswald H. Magaret	Horace D. Patterson
Humboldt	40	Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Halley M. Fishwood	J. Frank Sneath
Northern Light	41	Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	Roy Whalen	Edwin R. Chace
Juniata	42	Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before O	Alfred O. Adams	Tim N. Cannon
Hebron	43	Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Harold Beisner	John R. Sutton
35 Harvard	44	Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	John R. Yost	George M. Porter

		46	Kearney	Buffalo	First Wednesday	Kossie B. Gahagen	Edward F. Reed
		48	Fairmont	Fillmore	Second Tuesday	George H. Perkins	James A. Rose
		49	Sutton	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	William Pscherer	William A. Stewart
		50	Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Ralph H. Stewart	Walter A. Knicely
40	Fidelity	51	David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Paul J. Albright	Eldon B. Johnson
		52	Arlington	Washington	Second Thursday	Thomas Dowell	Vernon G. Wager
		53	Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Frank C. Thrasher	Benjamin F. Perry
		54	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	Charles H. Arnold	Victor Seymour
		55	Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Robert E. Powers	James T. Myers
45	York	56	York	York	Last Friday	Paul T. Williams	Leno C. Herfordt
		57	Syracuse	Otoe	Second Thursday	Clarence Beers	Dennison P. West
		59	Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	Merle H. Alden	Lauren W. Walther
		60	Orleans	Harlan	Second & Fourth Wednesdays	John W. Tubridy	Elmer G. Watkins
		61	Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Joseph E. Snyder	Hanford D. Smith
50	Keystone	62	Phillips	Hamilton	Second Monday	Charles E. Sorenson	Alexander S. Gilbert
		63	Riverton	Franklin	Monday on or before O	Noble C. Smithson	Rolland C. Shetler
		64	Wilber	Saline	First and Third Tuesdays	William J. Borecky	Louis J. Bouchal
		65	Osceola	Polk	First and third Fridays	Leon M. Merrick	Joel Hanson
		67	Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Mondays	Arthur Scism	Clair S. Voorhees
55	Aurora	68	Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesdays	Albert L. Johnson	Albert R. Wolcott
		70	Sterling	Johnson	First Wednesday	Henry Deen	Henry E. Rogers
		71	Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Ernest C. Nyrop	John W. Lamson
		72	Hooper	Dodge	First Friday	R. Clark Shaffer	Clarence H. Dahl
		73	Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	Elvi A. Aitken	Alexander McFarlane
60	Alexandria	74	Alexandria	Thayer	Second and fourth Mondays	C. Earl Garber	Guy B. Averill
		75	Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Douglas M. Boyd	Leslie Neubauer
		76	Bloomington	Franklin	Friday on or before O	John E. Morlan	Charles C. Brown
		77	Nelson	Nuckolls	Thursday on or before O	John M. Pope	Homer D. Mercier
		78	Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lloyd V. Clark	Frank E. Clark
65	Geneva	79	Geneva	Fillmore	Friday on or before O	Henry W. Drake	William M. Sloan
		81	Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Lorren W. Babb	Fredolph C. Chalquist
		82	Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	Elmer G. Anderson	Fred R. Haggart
		83	Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Andrew Okeson	F. Ray Dilts
		84	Fairfield	Clay	First and third Mondays	Henry Shaw	Harmie L. Trobough
70	Tyre	85	Blue Springs	Gage	Second Tuesday	John D. Wilson	Robert S. Rice
		86	Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Charles X. Miller	Ernest M. Lepin
		87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before O	Joseph M. Blankenfeld	Claude Hargan
		88	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	Willis G. Sears	John G. Maryott
		89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	Charles I. Jenkins	Frank G. Frame
75	Elk Creek	90	Elk Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Albert J. Damm	F. Guy Eversole

\*And two weeks thereafter

†And June 24th each year.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Oakland	91	Oakland	Burt	Second and fourth Thursdays	Roy E. Johnson	Robert M. Packard
Hubbell	92	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Tuesdays	J. E. Conklin	Odes F. Brown
Beaver City	93	Beaver City	Furnas	Second Monday	Paul D. Fleming	Duard E. Goble
Bennett	94	Bennet	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Lynn A. Brophy	Elmer D. Wiley
80 Garfield	95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	Kay D. Fenderson	Lloyd G. Gillespie
Utica	96	Utica	Seward	Wednesday on or before ○	Myron F. French	Fred H. Pieper
Euclid	97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	Richmond P. Hobson	Charles V. Wallick
Republican	98	Republican City	Harlan	Second Wednesday	Carl R. Bush	William F. West
Shelton	99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before ○	Thomas G. Tritt	Fred C. Gumprecht
85 Creighton	100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Perry O. Adams	Harry A. Cheney
Ponca	101	Ponca	Dixon	Thursday on or before ○	Sam Blatchford	William F. Richardson
Waterloo	102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	George Bull	Charles C. Peabody
Ord	103	Ord	Valley	First Wednesday	Henry A. Stara	Christian M. Hansen
Wymore	104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesday	Kenneth R. Jones	Samuel R. Youds
90 Stella	105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	Max W. Shafer	William A. Pearson
Porter	106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Carl V. Norstedt	Hjalmar N. Johnson
Table Rock	108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lewis E. Fencil	Charles J. Wood
Pomegranate	110	Ashland	Saunders	First Friday	Glenn L. Martin	Paul I. Eaton
DeWitt	111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before ○	Isaac G. Emig	James M. Norton
95 Springfield	112	Springfield	Sarpy	Second Tuesday	Ernest A. Nielsen	William A. Ward
Globe	113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	William McVittie	Harry O. Hobbs
Wisner	114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Sterling Middaugh	Neil D. Saville
Harlan	116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	Donald A. Russell	John W. Starr
Hardy	117	Hardy	Nuckolls	First and Third Thursdays	Walter Sommer	Franklin A. Schaaaf
100 North Bend	119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	Alex E. Legge	Leon J. Cherny
Wayne	120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	Ralph L. Crockett	J. Murray Cherry
Superior	121	Superior	Nuckolls	Wednesday on or before ○	J. Allen Trowbridge	Joseph W. Boyd
Auburn	124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	William S. Cochran	Fred G. Bosshammer
Mount Nebo	125	Genoa	Nance	Second Tuesday	Stuart H. Battles	Roy W. Bruce
105 Stromsburg	126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	Albin D. Anderson	Earle J. Wright
Minden	127	Minden	Kearney	Second Wednesday	Walter E. Tarkington	John C. Tarkington
Guide Rock	128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before ○	Clarence J. Rosenau	John H. Crary
Blue Hill	129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and fourth Mondays	Darrel D. Versaw	Oliver H. Martin
Tuscan	130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Otto A. Hinze	Morton H. Kibler
110 Scribner	132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	William C. Ehlers	William H. Hasebroock

	Elm Creek	133	Elm Creek	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Clayton Chittenden	Allen A. Wright
	Solar	134	Clarks	Merrick	Second Tuesday	Samuel C. Wallace	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
	McCook	135	McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	James T. Hiner	Russell B. Somerville
	Long Pine	136	Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	M. Richard Mortensen	William C. Smith, Sr
115	Upright	137	Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	Roy C. Kramer	Earle I. Yarpe
	Rawalt	138	Oxford	Furnas	First Thursday	Fred P. Nielsen	William F. Bendler
	Clay Centre	139	Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ivan J. Richert	S. Wayne Moger
	Western	140	Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Fred Winter	Lewis S. Winter
	Crescent	143	Primrose	Boone	Second Tuesday	Wesley G. Stigile	Guy Ransdell
120	Kenesaw	144	Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before O	William C. Hines	Niels Mikkelsen
	Bancroft	145	Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	Donald S. McPherson	Ross E. Cates
	Jachin	146	Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Ernest F. Borchert	Norris Chadderdon
	Silom	147	Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before O	Weaver J. Holliday	Philip E. Johnson
	Emmet Crawford	148	Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	Ernest C. Watts	Ray S. Kuns
125	Jewel	149	Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John Rada	Charles W. Boggs
	Cambridge	150	Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	Ome C. Shoemaker	John H. Brown
	Square	151	Valparaiso	Saunders	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Edward J. Haynes	Harry L. Mosgrove
	Parallel	152	Liberty	Gage	First Thursday	David A. Vasey	W. Gordon Smith
	Evergreen	153	Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	Robert C. Luebke	Alfred L. Brande
130	Lily	154	Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before O	Forrest A. Mountford	Melvin M. Jennings
	Hartington	155	Hartington	Cedar	Thursday on or before O	Otto Wiley	Rudolph H. Jenny
	Pythagoras	156	Ewing	Holt	First Friday	Oscar W. French	Harvey R. Porter
	Valley	157	Wilsonville	Furnas	Second Tuesday	Glen R. Best	Cecil A. Odell
	Samaritan	158	Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	W. Emmett Brooks	Duncan McMillan
135	Ogalalla	159	Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	George D. Adams	Howard F. Payne
	Zeredatha	160	Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Thursdays	Donald L. Davis	George E. Warren
	Mount Zion	161	Shelby	Polk	Second and fourth Mondays	Mark S. Kinney	Henry C. Burritt
	Trestle Board	162	Brook	Nemaha	First Saturday	H. Chandler Christy	Almon C. DePue
	Unity	163	Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Adelbert E. Leesley	Benjamin P. Howard
140	Atkinson	164	Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Clarence I. Pease	Harry A. Snyder
	Barneston	165	Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	William A. Wildt	George H. Hauer
	Mystic Tie	166	Tilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Alvin F. Saxton	Ed. H. Schumacher
	Elwood	167	Elwood	Gosper	Second Monday	Anton T. Almquist	Charles A. Yeoman
	Curtis	168	Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lewis A. Townsend	Harry R. Wilkinson
145	Amity	169	Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	Walter E. Blum	Edward L. Curtiss
	Mason City	170	Mason City	Custer	Second Tuesday	John C. Spencer	William D. Redmond
	Merna	171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	Cap L. Dietz	Lester J. Corlett
	Grafton	172	Grafton	Fillmore	First and third Wednesdays	George Casten	William A. Stuckey
	Robert Burns	173	Stratton	Hitchcock	Second and fourth Mondays	Leonard L. Rook	Harold E. Bailey
150	Culbertson	174	Culbertson	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesdays	John Mills	Arvene C. Eisenhart

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Temple	" 175	Filley .....	Gage .....	First and third Tuesdays...	Charles R. Gingery...	Ray B. Seley
Gladstone	" 176	Anselv .....	Custer .....	Thursday on or after O.....	Bert Knapp.....	William Hein
Hay Springs	" 177	Hay Springs .....	Sheridan .....	Second and fourth Mondays	Hans M. Skow.....	Leo A. Gabriel
Prudence	" 179	Beaver Crossing .....	Seward .....	Tuesday on or before O.....	William A. Owen.....	Philip Maurer
155 Justice	" 180	Benkelman .....	Dundy .....	Friday on or before O.....	James F. Premer.....	William C. Hanson
Faith	" 181	Crawford .....	Dawes .....	Second and fourth Thursdays	James W. Forbes.....	Walter O. Barnes
Incense	" 182	Ohiova .....	Fillmore .....	First and third Thursdays..	Benjamin W. Barta...	William H. Weiss
Alliance	" 183	Alliance .....	Box Butte .....	Thursday on or before O...	William E. Edwards...	James H. H. Hewett
Bee Hive	" 184	Omaha	Douglas .....	First Thursday.....	Louis J. Lepinski.....	John R. Hughes
160 Boaz	" 185	Danbury .....	Red Willow .....	First Wednesday.....	Edwin Boyd.....	Charles E. Furman
Israel	" 187	Ulysses .....	Butler .....	Tuesday on or before O...	Walter Crumbliss.....	Carl E. Diers
Meridian	" 188	Cozad .....	Dawson .....	Third Tuesday.....	Robert Marshall.....	Henry Peden
Granite	" 189	Gibbon .....	Buffalo .....	First and third Tuesdays...	Riley O. Wescott.....	Calvin A. Gordon
Amethyst	" 190	Gandy .....	Logan .....	First and third Wednesdays.	Irvin F. Armour.....	Raleigh B. Joy
165 Crystal	" 191	Scotia .....	Greeley .....	Second Thursday.....	Lyle P. Hatch.....	John V. Maddox
Minnekadusa	" 192	Valentine .....	Cherry .....	Third Tuesday.....	George M. Brockley...	Luke M. Bates
Signet	" 193	Leigh .....	Colfax .....	Friday on or before O.....	F. Otto Nelson.....	Oliver W. Fleming
Highland	" 194	Cortland .....	Gage .....	Second Monday.....	Charles E. Doolittle...	John A. Bonebright
Arcana	" 195	Gordon .....	Sheridan .....	First and third Mondays...	Charles J. Andrews...	William A. Morey
170 Level	" 196	Stockville .....	Frontier .....	Tuesday on or before O.....	George Reed.....	Arlo J. Lindsey
Morning Star	" 197	Gresham .....	York .....	First Friday.....	David Young.....	Earl K. Husbands
Purity	" 198	Imperial .....	Chase .....	Friday on or before O.....	Watson W. Foster...	Siegfried L. Jacks
Gavel	" 199	Carleton .....	Thayer .....	First Tuesday.....	Samuel J. Frank.....	James H. Bryant
Blazing Star	" 200	Burwell .....	Garfield .....	First Thursday.....	William I. Hoffman...	Kenneth M. Parsons, Acting
175 Scotts Bluff	" 201	Gering .....	Scotts Bluff..	First and third Fridays...	Leslie J. Laughlin....	Chester R. Barton
Golden Sheaf	" 202	Randolph .....	Cedar .....	Monday on or before O.....	Martin Madsen.....	Henry F. Hayward
Roman Eagle	" 203	Pender .....	Thurston .....	First Tuesday.....	John A. Lindley.....	Verne M. Tyrrell
Plainview	" 204	Plainview .....	Pierce .....	First Tuesday.....	Harry J. Houston.....	Martin Sorenson
Golden Fleece	" 205	Chappell .....	Deuel .....	Thursday on or before O.....	John M. Brownell....	Arthur J. Bracken
180 Naphthali	" 206	Diller .....	Jefferson .....	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Walton I. Filley.....	Samuel C. Hutchinson
Parian	" 207	Callaway .....	Custer .....	First and third Thursdays..	Frank J. Brakel.....	Julius I. Christiansen
Gauge	" 208	Arcadia .....	Valley .....	First and third Tuesdays...	Sofus V. Hansen.....	Harold D. Weddel
Canopy	" 209	Elmwood .....	Cass .....	Saturday on or before O...	Earl Horton.....	Barclay M. Hickman
East Lincoln	" 210	Lincoln .....	Lancaster .....	First Thursday.....	Charles F. Eberline...	Lorenzen P. Ronne
185 Cement	" 211	Wood River .....	Hall .....	Thursday on or before O.....	Vere R. May.....	Edward B. Persson

†South Side Station

\*And two weeks thereafter

	Compass & Square	212	Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Nile Johnson	Lawrence Johnson
	Plumblin	214	Adams	Gage	Monday on or before ○	Ernest J. Balke	Joseph L. Bowes
	Occidental	215	Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	Henry G. Wittmerhouse	Oscar Fenstermacher
	Palisade	216	Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	James K. Powell	Isaac O. Premier
190	Wauneta	217	Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	C. Robert Carlson	Eugene Stewart
	Bloomfield	218	Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Fred H. Berner	Cornelius T. Heckt
	Relief	219	Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	Warren M. Jordan	George R. Stone
	Magnolia	220	Emerson	Dixon	First Tuesday	Albert L. Moir	George H. Haase
	Wood Lake	221	Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Tuesday	John W. Kreycik	Henry Lausen
195	Landmark	222	Herman	Washington	Tuesday on or before ○	Lester F. Hoovendick	Charles R. Gray
	Eminence	223	Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Louis S. Gibb	Charles F. Able
	Silver Cord	224	Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	Dewey P. Jewell	Hans Rohwer
	Cable	225	Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Wilber J. Beckwith	Alonso L. Leland
	Grace	226	Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	Arthur E. Newton	Ferdinand V. Hulquist
200	North Star	227	Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	James A. Brown	Leslie A. Thomas
	Bartley	228	Bartley	Red Willow	Second Tuesday	Daniel L. Mitchell	John F. Teter
	Comet	229	Ceresco	Saunders	Thursday on or before ○*	Ralph W. Dotson	Benjamin D. Robinson
	Delta	230	Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Elihu T. Long, Jr.	Edward C. Hall
	Mount Hermon	231	Cook	Johnson	Second Tuesday	W. Merle Fisher	Wayne U. McDermitt
205	John S. Bowen	232	Kennard	Washington	Third Tuesday	Leonard E. Petersen	Lillard S. Jensen
	Gilead	233	Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Mondays	Cecil M. Wilson	Stephen A. Richardson
	Zion	234	Hyannis	Grant	Wednesday on or before ○	Ernest G. Larsen	Robin W. Bonfield
	Fraternity	235	Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	Jean Boyd	Robert E. Gornley
	Golden Rule	236	Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	Lyman Hutchings	Oliver W. Money
210	Cubit	237	Douglas	Otoe	Thursday on or before ○	Clyde Mayes	Forrest R. Johnston
	Friendship	239	Chapman	Merrick	Second and fourth Fridays	Paul Cornelius	Osborne Ruben
	Pilot	240	Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Lorn L. Shumway	William E. Sneathen
	George Armstrong	241	Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	Willard E. Jorjensen	Ray H. Thurber
	Tyrian	243	Oak	Nuckolls	First and third Wednesdays	Walter E. Ren	Claude C. Corman
215	Hampton	245	Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	Herman L. Petersen	John Faber
	Nehawka	246	Nehawka	Cass	Wednesday on or before ○	C. Granville Heebner	Robert H. Chapman
	Corner Stone	247	Osmond	Pierce	Second Friday	Lester McWhorter	Alfred Lundstrom
	Laurel	248	Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Thursdays	Emil Schutte	G. Aubrey Love, Act.
	Gothenburg	249	Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	Daniel G. Edwards	Homer C. Loutzenheiser
220	George Washington	250	Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second and fourth Thursdays	William G. Bulling	Robert Kennedy
	Wausa	251	Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	Oscar R. Olson	Merrell R. Martin
	Hildreth	252	Hildreth	Franklin	First and fourth Thursdays	C. Cornelius Volz	George M. Myers
	Beemer	253	Beemer	Cuming	First and third Tuesdays	Floyd Afflack	Theron G. Fried
	Bassett	254	Bassett	Rock	Second Thursday	Charles E. Burke	John Abart
225	Bradshaw	255	Bradshaw	York	First and third Mondays	Frank A. Tindall	Emile C. Roggy

\*And two weeks thereafter.

†University Place Station.

‡Havelock Station

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, with Locations, Dates of Regular Meetings, Officers, Etc.—Continued.

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Hickman	256	Hickman	Lancaster	Third Thursday	Henry J. Kallemeyne	Garrett Walvoord
Holbrook	257	Holbrook	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays	Samuel F. Davis	Marion J. Denman
Anselmo	258	Anselmo	Custer	Second Tuesday	Leon Peters	James A. Scott
Bee	259	Bee	Seward	First Thursday	Leslie V. Wilcox	Calvin W. Noxon
230 Ornan	261	Spencer	Boyd	First Monday	Francis T. Anderson	William D. Spicknall
Endeavor	262	Indianola	Red Willow	First and Third Thursdays	Wesley T. Dutcher	Asa A. Wolfe
Mitchell	263	Mitchell	Scotts Bluff	Second Monday	Edgar E. West	Vernard C. Anderson
Franklin	264	Franklin	Franklin	Second Monday	William C. Osterlund	Gene Paul Spence
Robert W. Furnas	265	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Mondays	John G. Elliott	John M. Finley
235 Silver	266	Silver Creek	Merrick	Second and fourth Thursdays	Fred O. Weathrich	Jason W. House
James A. Tulleys	267	Overton	Dawson	Fourth Monday	John C. Buehler	Joseph R. Wilson
Geo. W. Lininger	268	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	George Grimes	William McCormack
Riverside	269	Belgrade	Nance	First and third Fridays	Bob Dopf	E. Earle Nickerson
Huntley	270	Huntley	Harlan	Tuesday on or before	Benjamin R. Peterson	Elmer C. Combs
240 Oasis	271	Morrill	Scotts Bluff	Thursday on or before	Clifford L. Harrison	James S. Tarr
Lee P. Gillette	272	Dunbar	Otoe	Monday on or before	Roy Peterson	Melbourne F. Westcott
Crofton	273	Crofton	Knox	Thursday on or before	Archie McShannon	John Hammerback
Olive Branch	274	Walthill	Thurston	Second Monday	Paul H. Langenberg	William H. Plummer
Ramah	275	Bertrand	Phelps	First Thursday	Wade K. Harris	Ward F. Dobbins
245 Antelope	276	Elgin	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Donald E. Frisbie	William C. Coupland
Sioux	277	Harrison	Sioux	Second Monday	Guy W. Hanson	Earle A. Ellicott
Litchfield	278	Litchfield	Sherman	Second Thursday	Russell W. Curry	James W. Thompson
Wallace	279	Wallace	Lincoln	First Tuesday	Glen McGrath	William H. Daly
Swastika	280	Sargent	Custer	Second Tuesday	Ernest E. Grint	Theodore Cheesman
250 Florence	281	Omaha †	Douglas	First Monday	Leslie E. Noel	Theodore R. Jacobson
Mullen	282	Mullen	Hooker	Tuesday on or before	Richard A. Moller	Arthur G. Humphrey
Exeter	283	Exeter	Fillmore	First and third Fridays	Donald H. Johns	Holliet E. Knapp
Seneca	284	Seneca	Thomas	Second Wednesday	William R. Pells	Edgar T. Lay
Camp Clarke	285	Bridgeport	Morrill	First Tuesday	Harvey W. Majors	Z. Harold Jones
255 Oshkosh	286	Oshkosh	Garden	Wednesday on or after	C. Gosner Bergquist	Robert Quelle
Union	287	Palmyra	Otoe	Wednesday on or before	Arthur J. Lamborn	Guy C. Burton
Omaha	288	Omaha	Douglas	First Saturday	Lewis E. Call	B. Edwin Oviatt
Lotus	289	Ravenna	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Robert E. Svanda	Archie A. Meek
John J. Mercer	290	Omaha †	Douglas	First Tuesday	Pearl A. Legge	Earl W. Dean
260 Diamond	291	Orchard	Antelope	Second Thursday	Orval L. Brown	James L. Withee

†Benson Station

†Florence Station

		Wolbach	292	Wolbach	Greeley	First and third Wednesdays.	George E. Herman	Ernest Hansen
		Monument	293	Arapahoe	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	C. Vernon Evans	Miles E. Lewis
		Kimball	294	Kimball	Kimball	First Monday.	Severin E. Torgeson	Irving S. Walker
		Minatare	295	Minatare	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Fridays.	Willard W. Hubbard	Harley T. Cawthra
265		Cowles	296	Cowles	Webster	First and third Wednesdays.	Fred J. Fuller	Edward J. Gerlach
		Cotner	297	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday.	Clarence J. Neville	Frederick R. Scherzer
		Chester	298	Chester	Thayer	First and third Mondays.	William Tigard	Raymond H. Atwood
		Sutherland	299	Sutherland	Lincoln	First Wednesday.	Ross H. Coker	John F. Fleak
		Liberty	300	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday.	Claude L. Caskey	Ralph S. Moseley
270		Bayard	301	Bayard	Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Sumner Burnham	Yale H. Cavett
		Mizpah	302	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday.	William E. Hislop	Anson L. Havens
		Right Angle	303	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday.	William O. Trebilcock	Henry M. Edwards
		Ruskin	304	Ruskin	Nuckolls	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Maurice L. Hopkirk	Chauncey O. Hull
		Newman Grove	305	Newman Grove	Madison	Second and fourth Mondays.	Clarence Cornell	Alexis R. Gustavson
275		Golden Rod	306	Lodgepole	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday.	Fred F. Lehmkuhl	George E. Minshall
		William E. Hill	307	Otoe	Otoe	Third Tuesday	Samuel A. Naffziger	Charles K. Hedges
		Perkins	308	Grant	Perkins	First Monday.	Clifford G. Petty	Gerald W. Collier
		Winnebago	309	Winnebago	Thurston	First Thursday	Claud D. Myers	Clinton I. Lennen
		Victory	310	Valley	Douglas	Second Wednesday.	Sterling E. Burke	Charles H. Casper
280		Polk	311	Polk	Polk	First Friday.	David F. Anderson	Charles O. Eckles
		Oak Leaf	312	Lynch	Boyd	Second Thursday.	Ralph W. Hill	Robert H. Harris
		Potter	313	Potter	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday.	Claude E. Biggs	Peter Hansen
		Craftsmen	314	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday.	Chester N. Ellis	Elmer L. Farmer
		Palmer	315	Palmer	Merrick	First and third Mondays.	Albert M. Strong	John L. Kamerer
285		Alpha	316	SouthSiouxCity	Dakota	Fourth Thursday.	Clarence A. Stewart	Mell A. Schmier
		Mid-West	317	Hastings	Adams	First Monday.	Harold H. Cox	Wm. J. Breckenridge
		Grand Island	318	Grand Island	Hall	First Tuesday.	Harold H. Hansen	George W. Monson
		Bladen	319	Bladen	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	George G. Crilly	William H. Vankirk
		College View	320	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Wednesday.	George M. Albury	Silas R. Davenport
290		Harmony	321	Dalton	Cheyenne	Second Wednesday.	W. Lewis Chichester	Henry C. Blome
		Pioneer	322	Lyman	Scotts Bluff	Second Tuesday.	Lyle L. Wood	John F. Demel
		Lebanon	323	Columbus	Platte	Second Wednesday.	Arthur C. Johnson	Carl H. Hoge

§Bethany Station

‡College View Station



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ABSTRACT OF RETURNS  
OF  
SUBORDINATE LODGES  
TO THE  
GRAND LODGE, A.:F.:& A.:M.:  
OF NEBRASKA

For the year ending December 31st, 1933

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## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	E. A. A.		F. C. O.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. of Lodge			
	No. of Lodge	No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	GAIN				Total	LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension			By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
Nebraska.....	1	4	74	5	14	92	378	1372	7	4	1	1384	1	22	92	...	115	1269	1		
Western Star.....	2		31	...	10	7	94	245	...	4	1	249	3	1	7	...	11	238	2		
Capitol.....	3	9	69	7	22	30	330	985	8	1	5	999	3	17	30	...	52	947	3		
Nemaha Valley...	4		5	...	1	2	46	42	...	2	...	44	...	2	2	...	4	40	4		
Omadi.....	5		20	...	5	...	64	90	...	...	3	93	...	2	...	...	2	91	5		
Plattsmouth.....	6		26	2	4	...	31	248	2	...	1	251	...	2	...	...	2	249	6		
Falls City.....	9	1	37	1	10	13	140	199	2	...	3	204	...	2	13	...	15	189	9		
Solomon.....	10		7	...	1	2	12	55	...	2	3	60	...	2	2	...	4	56	10		
Covert.....	11	9	72	9	24	32	288	1262	10	4	9	1285	4	16	32	...	52	1233	11		
Orient.....	13		4	...	2	9	29	62	...	...	...	62	...	1	9	...	10	52	13		
Peru.....	14	2	4	3	4	...	31	94	2	...	1	97	...	4	...	...	4	93	14		
Fremont.....	15	5	16	3	3	9	67	542	3	4	1	550	13	7	9	...	29	521	15		
Tecumseh.....	17	3	23	4	7	5	45	149	3	1	...	153	1	1	5	...	7	146	17		
Lincoln.....	19	4	80	4	13	3	371	956	6	...	5	967	9	12	3	...	24	943	19		
Washington.....	21	2	4	3	4	19	42	146	3	1	...	150	2	2	19	...	23	127	21		
Pawnee.....	23		11	...	5	9	50	129	...	1	...	130	3	1	9	...	13	117	23		
Saint Johns.....	25	5	92	5	20	44	368	1147	5	2	2	1156	10	26	44	...	80	1076	25		
Beatrice.....	26	1	53	...	19	12	189	318	1	3	1	323	2	4	12	...	18	305	26		
Jordan.....	27	1	10	1	2	13	37	82	1	...	...	83	1	...	13	...	14	69	27		
Hope.....	29		11	...	2	...	23	51	...	...	...	51	...	1	...	...	1	50	29		
Blue River.....	30		7	...	1	2	38	78	1	...	...	79	1	1	2	...	4	75	30		
Tekamah.....	31		3	1	3	...	20	151	1	1	...	153	...	3	...	...	3	150	31		
Platte Valley.....	32	2	43	5	13	26	81	404	4	2	...	410	2	8	25	...	36	374	32		
Ashlar.....	33	2	40	2	13	25	226	607	1	...	2	610	1	10	25	...	36	574	33		
Acacia.....	34	3	13	4	7	4	43	135	4	...	...	139	1	2	4	...	7	132	34		
Fairbury.....	35	4	31	4	5	5	58	237	3	1	...	241	2	3	5	...	10	231	35		
Lone Tree.....	36	1	7	...	5	5	40	231	...	...	1	232	...	7	5	...	12	220	36		
Crete.....	37	1	16	1	6	10	60	188	2	1	1	192	3	2	10	...	15	177	37		
Oliver.....	38	1	18	...	4	15	66	188	...	1	...	189	1	6	15	...	22	167	38		
Papillion.....	39		13	1	3	4	34	99	1	2	...	102	1	1	4	...	6	96	39		
Humboldt.....	40	3	13	...	4	...	17	95	...	1	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	96	40		
Northern Light...	41		7	1	2	...	22	108	...	1	1	110	1	2	...	1	4	106	41		
Juniata.....	42		7	...	1	1	35	38	...	...	...	38	...	1	1	...	2	36	42		
Hebron.....	43		14	...	3	28	66	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	28	...	28	88	43		
Harvard.....	44		8	...	2	...	13	77	...	...	...	77	1	2	...	...	3	74	44		
Rob Morris.....	46	3	45	3	6	46	154	342	3	1	3	349	3	7	46	...	56	293	46		
Fairmont.....	48		14	...	...	1	39	85	...	1	...	86	1	1	1	...	3	83	48		
Evening Star.....	49		4	...	2	4	18	123	...	1	...	124	1	1	4	...	6	118	49		
Hastings.....	50	3	41	1	5	37	199	438	1	1	5	445	13	4	37	...	54	391	50		
Fidelity.....	51		15	...	4	...	43	163	1	...	...	164	...	2	...	...	2	162	51		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS											No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	GAIN				Total	LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			Total Loss
Hiram	52	10	8	33	79	1	1	81	3	3	3	78	52								
Charity	53	4	20	10	11	50	135	3	6	2	138	2	11	13	125	53					
Lancaster	54	3	70	5	10	13	278	817	6	6	14	10	13	1	38	793	54				
Mosaic	55	3	34	2	4	19	111	272	1	9	3	285	3	19	22	263	55				
York	56	1	8	2	1	11	39	347	2	3	5	10	11	26	326	56					
Mt. Moriah	57	19	2	32	89	1	90	1	1	1	3	87	57								
Wahoo	59	10	2	37	239	2	241	3	3	5	6	235	59								
Melrose	60	2	11	2	2	14	106	2	108	3	5	2	10	98	60						
Thistle	61	3	10	3	4	56	125	3	129	2	2	2	127	61							
Keystone	62	4	1	5	9	63	1	64	1	5	6	58	62								
Riverton	63	8	1	11	36	47	1	48	11	11	11	37	63								
Blue Valley	64	1	5	3	3	27	78	79	1	1	3	5	74	64							
Osceola	65	1	6	1	4	2	38	99	1	2	1	2	4	98	65						
Edgar	67	5	1	8	117	172	172	2	117	2	4	17	2	115	67						
Aurora	68	19	8	17	86	172	172	2	172	4	17	23	149	68							
Sterling	70	14	2	55	54	54	54	54	1	1	3	54	70								
Trowel	71	13	6	2	36	102	103	1	103	1	2	3	100	71							
Hooper	72	1	13	1	8	18	112	1	114	1	8	10	104	72							
Friend	73	1	4	17	98	101	101	3	101	1	1	4	101	73							
Alexandria	74	4	4	21	53	53	53	1	53	1	4	6	47	74							
Frank Welch	75	3	15	3	6	94	220	3	224	2	2	4	220	75							
Joppa	76	11	1	2	22	45	48	2	51	1	2	22	25	26	76						
Nelson	77	7	3	39	77	77	77	1	77	1	6	1	1	76	77						
Albion	78	1	11	1	5	32	149	1	150	1	3	4	146	78							
Geneva	79	12	3	10	46	187	187	1	188	2	4	10	16	172	79						
Composite	81	2	5	2	8	3	34	59	61	3	3	3	58	81							
Saint Paul	82	1	1	3	10	58	203	1	205	1	2	10	13	192	82						
Corinthian	83	3	1	6	22	70	70	2	70	2	1	6	1	60	83						
Fairfield	84	4	13	4	3	44	62	4	67	2	1	3	3	64	84						
Tyre	85	14	3	28	42	42	42	1	43	2	3	5	38	85							
Doniphan	86	8	4	25	52	52	52	52	52	2	7	10	52	86							
Ionic	87	30	1	5	7	44	105	1	107	2	1	7	10	97	87						
Star	88	1	11	1	2	1	21	89	89	1	2	1	4	85	88						
Cedar River	89	1	10	1	7	51	106	1	108	1	7	9	99	89							
Elk Creek	90	3	1	17	56	56	56	56	56	2	1	3	53	90							
Oakland	91	5	1	10	23	136	136	136	136	1	10	11	125	91							
Hubbell	92	7	4	8	29	29	29	2	31	1	1	2	29	92							
Beaver City	93	10	3	5	63	105	105	105	105	1	5	6	99	93							
Bennett	94	1	7	1	2	9	54	42	43	9	9	9	34	94							
Garfield	95	2	8	1	32	87	87	2	89	1	1	3	86	95							

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge										
	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		GAIN				LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933					
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	By Raising	By Affiliation		Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission		By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
Utica.....	96	7	3	13	108	108	108					108	1	1				1	107	96	
Euclid.....	97	7	1 3	35	90	90	90					90	1	1	3			5	85	97	
Republican.....	98	8	1 1	21	60	60	60					60			1			1	59	98	
Shelton.....	99	14	1	26	72	72	72					72							72	99	
Creighton.....	100	1 12	1	9 33	121	1 1	123	1	1			123	2	9				11	112	100	
Ponca.....	101	1 9	2 7	40	93	93	94		1			94	2	7				9	85	101	
Waterloo.....	102	2 12	3	5 7	35	124	124					124		7				7	117	102	
Ord.....	103	14	4	60	129	129	129					129	2					2	127	103	
Wymore.....	104	10	4 6	52	158	158	158	2	3	6		158	2	3	6			11	147	104	
Stella.....	105	6 1	3 5	18	70	70	71	1				71		5				5	66	105	
Porter.....	106	8	1	15	70	70	71	1	1			71	1	2	1			4	67	106	
Table Rock.....	108	1	4	12	27	64	65	1				65		12				12	53	108	
Pomegranate.....	110	7	6	13	37	181	183	1	1			183	1	1	13			15	168	110	
DeWitt.....	111	1 12	1 2	33	81	81	81					81							81	111	
Springfield.....	112	2 20	2 5	38	89	89	89	4	4			89	4	4				8	81	112	
Globe.....	113	8		22	86	86	86					86	1	2				3	83	113	
Wisner.....	114	2 12	1 1	16 39	118	1 1	120	1	1			120	1	16				17	103	114	
Harlan.....	116	3 3	2 1	5 23	96	2 1	98	2	1			98	2	5				7	91	116	
Hardy.....	117	5	1 4	19	49	49	49	1	1			49	1	1	4			6	43	117	
North Bend.....	119	1	2 8	18	117	1 1	119	1	1			119	3	8				11	108	119	
Wayne.....	120	1 8	1 1	7 19	213	1 1	216	1	1	1		216	2	5	7	2		16	200	120	
Superior.....	121	16	2 20	44	192	1 2	195	1	2			195	1	3	20			24	171	121	
Auburn.....	124	10		29	145		145					145	2	3				5	140	124	
Mt. Nebo.....	125	1 9	3 1	47	99	99	99					99		1				1	98	125	
Stromsburg.....	126	1 2	4 2	11 33	103	4 3	111	4	3	1		111	1	11				12	99	126	
Minden.....	127	1 9	1 5	23	80	1	81	1				81		1				1	80	127	
Guide Rock.....	128	5 1		5	50	1	51	1				51	1					1	50	128	
Blue Hill.....	129	1 6	1 1	18	64	1	65		1			65							65	129	
Tuscan.....	130	3	3	8	19	68	68					68		1	8			9	59	130	
Scrubner.....	132	3 3	3 3	5 22	79	3 1	83	3	1			83		5				5	78	132	
Elm Creek.....	133	13	5	35	57	57	57					57							57	133	
Solar.....	134	1 7	1	14	91	1	92	1				92		4				4	88	134	
McCook.....	135	1 24	1 2	3 59	274	1 1	276	3	8	3		276	3	8	3			14	262	135	
Long Pine.....	136	1 11	2 1	4 31	83	3 1	87	3	1			87	1	3	4			8	79	136	
Upright.....	137	9		11	78		78					78		1				1	77	137	
Rawalt.....	138	1		22	84		84					84	1	3				4	80	138	
Clay Centre.....	139	5		3 20	105		106		1			106		3				3	103	139	
Western.....	140	5		6 30	51		51					51		6				6	45	140	
Crescent.....	143	1 9	2 3	11 54	82	2	84	2				84		11				11	73	143	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge			
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		GAIN				Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission		By Death	By Suspension		By Expulsion		Other Causes
Kenesaw	144	13	2	10	51	69	69	1	10	12	57	144									
Bancroft	145	16	5	8	45	61	61	1	8	8	53	145									
Jachin	146	2	14	3	2	5	53	165	3	1	169	1	1	5	7	162	146				
Siloam	147	4	12	4	3	1	20	45	2	2	47	1	1	2	3	3	44	147			
Emmet Crawford	148	3	20	2	8	6	38	186	1	4	1	192	1	6	6	13	179	148			
Jewel	149	1	4	1	6	15	67	67	2	6	8	59	149								
Cambridge	150	1	8	1	2	11	21	114	1	11	13	102	150								
Square	151	12	4	4	42	59	59	2	1	4	7	52	151								
Parallel	152	9	6	1	49	36	36	1	1	1	1	35	152								
Evergreen	153	2	2	2	24	62	62	1	2	3	59	153									
Lily	154	6	1	3	28	75	75	1	3	5	71	154									
Hartington	155	23	3	35	101	101	101	1	1	1	100	155									
Pythagoras	156	20	7	28	65	66	66	1	1	2	64	156									
Valley	157	5	23	68	68	68	68	4	4	4	64	157									
Samaritan	158	14	1	5	21	54	250	1	3	21	227	158									
Ogalalla	159	5	22	5	7	27	165	5	1	3	168	159									
Zeredatha	160	3	1	14	38	38	38	2	2	2	36	160									
Mt. Zion	161	6	1	12	30	67	67	12	1	13	54	161									
Trestle Board	162	2	1	5	18	105	105	1	2	5	8	97	162								
Unity	163	12	1	38	58	58	58	1	2	2	57	163									
Atkinson	164	8	2	25	49	49	49	2	2	2	47	164									
Barneston	165	2	4	3	2	1	13	53	1	1	51	165									
Mystic Tie	166	6	12	22	78	78	78	1	2	12	63	166									
Elwood	167	5	2	24	66	66	66	1	1	1	65	167									
Curtis	168	1	11	3	12	117	117	1	1	1	117	168									
Amity	169	12	1	4	6	26	87	1	6	7	81	169									
Mason City	170	3	6	29	76	76	76	3	2	6	66	170									
Merna	171	18	3	22	50	104	104	1	2	22	80	171									
Grafton	172	9	1	15	63	63	63	1	1	2	61	172									
Robert Burns	173	8	3	16	60	60	60	2	3	5	55	173									
Culbertson	174	2	6	1	2	17	66	1	2	3	64	174									
Temple	175	8	1	5	2	39	57	1	2	2	56	175									
Gladstone	176	1	9	2	39	127	127	1	1	2	127	176									
Hay Springs	177	4	4	22	79	79	79	1	1	4	73	177									
Prudence	179	11	1	12	49	61	61	1	12	12	50	179									
Justice	180	1	9	10	7	34	111	3	7	10	101	180									
Faith	181	4	15	5	3	12	79	159	4	1	164	181									
Incense	182	8	1	17	60	60	60	2	2	2	58	182									
Alliance	183	1	42	2	11	98	285	2	2	7	284	183									
Bee Hive	184	7	21	5	8	33	111	555	10	3	568	184									

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A.		F. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge				
		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. Passed		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. Suspended		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932		GAIN			LOSS					
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	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, 1933
Boaz	185	1	7	1	3	2	20	77	2	1	80	2	2	2	4	76	185					
Israel	187	3	3	2	2	38	47	38	47	38	47	2	2	2	2	45	187					
Meridian	188	1	9	1	3	16	134	134	134	134	134	5	5	5	5	129	188					
Granite	189	9	9	2	17	45	82	82	82	82	82	1	17	18	64	189						
Amethyst	190	6	6	8	14	64	64	64	64	64	64	1	8	9	55	190						
Crystal	191	15	15	2	19	41	86	86	86	86	86	1	19	20	66	191						
Minnekadusa	192	2	18	1	6	23	67	143	143	143	144	2	3	23	28	116	192					
Signet	193	12	3	3	23	85	85	85	85	85	85	5	5	85	85	193						
Highland	194	6	6	3	5	23	50	50	50	50	50	2	5	5	45	194						
Arcana	195	4	13	3	4	2	38	128	3	3	131	2	2	2	6	125	195					
Level	196	3	3	8	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	1	1	1	31	196						
Morning Star	197	7	7	2	5	15	70	70	70	70	70	1	1	5	7	63	197					
Purity	198	14	14	3	17	99	99	99	99	99	99	1	1	99	99	198						
Gavel	199	1	1	7	11	49	4	53	4	53	53	7	7	7	46	199						
Blazing Star	200	1	3	1	1	11	119	119	1	1	120	1	1	1	119	200						
Scotts Bluff	201	8	21	7	13	53	110	7	2	1	120	2	1	13	16	104	201					
Golden Sheaf	202	19	19	1	16	53	122	122	1	1	122	1	1	16	18	104	202					
Roman Eagle	203	15	1	1	24	57	1	59	2	1	59	2	1	3	56	203						
Plainview	204	6	6	2	8	37	95	95	1	1	95	1	8	1	11	84	204					
Golden Fleece	205	7	7	4	11	119	2	121	2	2	121	1	1	2	119	205						
Napthali	206	1	7	3	24	74	74	74	74	74	74	7	7	74	74	206						
Parian	207	6	6	7	30	93	93	93	93	93	93	7	7	7	86	207						
Gauge	208	9	9	3	12	43	53	53	1	1	54	12	12	12	42	208						
Canopy	209	10	10	5	13	56	122	1	1	1	125	13	13	13	112	209						
East Lincoln	210	6	32	8	9	101	278	669	7	4	3	683	9	9	101	1	120	563	210			
Cement	211	4	4	5	7	14	107	5	2	114	3	7	10	104	211							
Compass & Square	212	10	1	2	29	77	1	79	1	1	79	3	3	3	76	212						
Plumbline	214	2	2	4	24	67	67	67	1	4	67	1	4	5	62	214						
Occidental	215	3	3	1	1	24	85	85	1	86	2	2	1	5	81	215						
Palisade	216	1	6	1	2	11	46	78	1	79	2	11	13	66	216							
Wauneta	217	5	5	2	4	31	56	1	57	2	4	6	51	217								
Bloomfield	218	19	19	2	29	118	118	118	1	1	118	1	1	2	116	218						
Relief	219	1	8	1	6	21	66	1	2	69	6	6	7	62	219							
Magnolia	220	1	5	1	10	94	94	94	1	95	1	1	2	93	220							
Wood Lake	221	8	8	4	5	19	66	66	2	5	66	2	5	7	59	221						
Landmark	222	1	1	18	127	1	1	129	1	1	129	1	1	2	127	222						
Eminence	223	4	3	20	59	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	1	60	223							
Silver Cord	224	8	1	16	125	125	125	125	1	125	1	1	1	124	224							
Cable	225	6	6	1	11	28	96	96	1	2	11	14	82	225								
Grace	226	3	3	2	5	21	54	54	1	1	54	1	1	5	47	226						

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. of Lodge										
	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		GAIN					LOSS									
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	By Raising			By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
			No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933																
North Star.....	227	3	17	3	3	13	98	250	2	1	5	..	258	2	5	13	..	..	..	20	238	227
Bartley.....	228	..	1	1	..	4	13	66	1	..	..	..	67	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	61	228
Comet.....	229	..	4	..	4	2	37	84	..	2	..	..	86	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	83	229
Delta.....	230	..	11	..	1	..	10	64	..	..	..	..	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	63	230
Mt. Hermon.....	231	..	5	..	2	..	13	61	..	..	..	..	61	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	60	231
John S. Bowen.....	232	..	3	..	1	1	23	61	..	1	..	..	62	1	3	1	..	..	..	5	57	232
Gilead.....	233	..	18	..	5	7	24	60	1	..	..	..	61	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	53	233
Zion.....	234	..	13	1	3	9	37	103	1	..	..	..	104	..	2	9	..	..	..	11	93	234
Fraternity.....	235	..	4	..	..	4	21	63	..	..	..	..	63	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	58	235
Golden Rule.....	236	2	14	3	3	..	13	59	3	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	62	236
Cubit.....	237	..	4	..	1	..	25	55	..	1	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	237
Friendship.....	239	..	3	..	3	4	12	81	..	..	..	..	81	1	1	4	1	..	..	7	74	239
Pilot.....	240	1	3	..	3	4	28	98	..	1	..	..	99	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	95	240
George Armstrong.....	241	..	9	..	..	7	17	81	..	..	..	..	81	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	73	241
Tyrian.....	243	..	6	..	..	5	16	41	..	..	..	..	41	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	34	243
Hampton.....	245	1	9	1	..	..	5	84	1	..	..	..	85	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	84	245
Nehawka.....	246	..	3	..	..	2	6	97	..	..	..	..	97	1	2	2	..	..	..	5	92	246
Corner-stone.....	247	..	18	..	1	5	54	42	..	1	..	..	43	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	38	247
Laurel.....	248	..	16	..	2	10	45	121	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	111	248
Gothenburg.....	249	..	7	1	1	8	39	91	1	..	2	..	94	..	1	8	..	..	..	9	85	249
George Washington.....	250	4	13	6	2	11	115	188	5	..	3	..	196	1	..	11	..	..	..	12	184	250
Wausa.....	251	..	2	..	..	..	20	69	..	1	..	..	70	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	68	251
Hildreth.....	252	..	5	..	1	10	24	47	..	..	..	..	47	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	37	252
Beemer.....	253	1	2	1	1	..	10	56	..	..	..	..	56	1	2	..	1	..	..	4	52	253
Bassett.....	254	1	1	..	..	..	17	70	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70	254
Bradshaw.....	255	..	5	..	3	1	7	43	..	..	..	..	43	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	41	255
Hickman.....	256	..	5	..	..	..	19	57	..	..	..	..	57	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	55	256
Holbrook.....	257	..	5	..	..	..	13	56	..	..	..	..	56	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	52	257
Anselmo.....	258	..	12	..	7	21	70	87	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	66	258
Bee.....	259	..	3	..	1	3	10	33	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	30	259
Ornan.....	261	..	10	2	3	5	21	87	2	..	..	..	89	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	84	261
Endeavor.....	262	1	4	..	..	5	10	64	..	1	..	..	65	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	60	262
Mitchell.....	263	..	6	..	..	..	42	106	..	1	7	..	114	4	2	..	..	..	..	6	108	263
Franklin.....	264	1	5	4	..	6	22	72	4	2	..	..	78	..	2	6	..	..	..	8	70	264
Robert W. Furnas.....	265	4	21	1	4	8	66	202	1	..	1	..	204	3	1	8	1	..	..	13	191	265
Silver.....	266	..	6	..	2	..	5	75	..	..	..	..	75	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	73	266
James A. Tulleys.....	267	2	5	2	1	5	20	69	2	1	..	..	72	..	1	5	..	..	..	6	66	267
George W. Lininger.....	268	2	7	2	3	16	48	287	3	1	..	..	291	4	3	16	..	..	..	23	268	268
Riverside.....	269	..	4	..	..	..	11	56	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	269
Huntley.....	270	1	..	1	1	1	6	38	1	..	..	..	39	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	38	270

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.			F. C. C.			SUSP.			MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. of Lodge
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		GAIN				Total	LOSS				Total Loss		
			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	By Demission	By Death		By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes				
																			No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932			
Oasis	271	2	6	2	1	1	31	117	2					119		1	1			2	117	271
Lee P. Gillette	272		3			1	15	23	83					83		2	15			17	66	272
Crofton	273		7			1	6	12	85			2		87		2	6			8	79	273
Olive Branch	274	2	11	1	6	3	35	54	2		3		59			3			3	56	274	
Ramah	275		2				5	6	48					48			5		5	43	275	
Antelope	276		7			5		2	58	3				61	2	1			3	58	276	
Sioux	277	1		1				3	46	1				47							47	277
Litchfield	278		3					20	46			2		48		1				1	47	278
Wallace	279		12					11	41			2		43							43	279
Swastika	280		8			1	11	26	71		1			72			11		11	61	280	
Florence	281	4	10	4	4	9	60	406	4	6	2		418	3	7	9			19	399	281	
Mullen	282		4	1			21	30	72	1			73	3	21			24	49	282		
Exeter	283		1					14	49		1		50	1	1			2	48	283		
Seneca	284		9			5	10	22	96			1	97	1	10			11	86	284		
Camp Clarke	285	2	14	1	3	1	19	143	1		1		145	1	2	1		4	141	285		
Oshkosh	286	1	10	1	3		17	115	1				116						116	286		
Union	287		4			6	9	72					72		2	6		8	64	287		
Omaha	288	5	21	5	2	52	159	576	4		13		593	5	5	52		62	531	288		
Lotus	289	1	13	1	1		15	183	2	2			187	2	2			4	183	289		
John J. Mercer	290	6	8	5	1	28	101	354	4		2		360	1		28		29	331	290		
Diamond	291	1	2	2	2	1	21	59	4				63	1	3	1		5	58	291		
Wolbach	292		1				7	62					62		2	1		3	59	292		
Monument	293		2			3	20	72					72			3		3	69	293		
Kimball	294	1	2	1		6	34	106	1	4			111		2	6		8	103	294		
Minatare	295	1	5	2	3	14	18	76	2	1			79			14		14	65	295		
Cowles	296	2	2	2	1	5	12	30	2		1		33		2	5		7	26	296		
Cotner	297	8	13	5	2		39	98	4	1			103	1				1	102	297		
Chester	298	1	2	1			3	45	2				47	1	2			3	44	298		
Sutherland	299	1	7		1	8	16	73					73		1	8		9	64	299		
Liberty	300	2	11	2	5	25	102	276	2				278		4	25		29	249	300		
Bayard	301	5	5	6	3	8	16	70	6	6			82		1	8		9	73	301		
Mizpah	302	13	20	13	10	55	167	732	15	14	12	1	774	4	1	55		60	714	302		
Right Angle	303	21	14	21	6	16	61	405	20	2	3		430	1	1	16		18	412	303		
Ruskin	304		3	1	4	5	19	40	1				41		1	5		6	35	304		
Newman Grove	305		2	1	1		12	60	1				61	2	2			4	57	305		
Golden Rod	306						2	3	45		1		46	1	1	2		4	42	306		
William E. Hill	307		3			11	33	43			1		44		1	11		12	32	307		
Perkins	308		5			1	10	10	81				81	1	1	10		12	69	308		
Winnebago	309		6			9	9	46					46		1			1	45	309		
Victory	310		5	2	2	9	22	123	2	3			128		2	9		11	117	310		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. of Lodge								
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1932	GAIN				Total	LOSS													
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss						
Polk . . . . .	311	4	1	11	13	57	57	1	11	12	45	311															
Oak Leaf . . . . .	312	2	1	8	12	40	40	2	8	8	74	312															
Potter . . . . .	313	1	2	1	8	81	81	1	8	8	74	313															
Craftsmen . . . . .	314	7	14	4	2	7	41	197	4	2	1	204	2	7	9	195	314										
Palmer . . . . .	315	2	1	1	1	45	45	1	1	2	44	315															
Alpha . . . . .	316	2	1	3	2	3	6	94	1	1	96	316	1	4	3	1	9	87	316								
Mid-West . . . . .	317	4	8	2	1	4	11	203	2	2	207	317	3	3	4	10	197	317									
Grand Island	318	4	2	1	14	57	130	3	1	134	116	318	1	3	14	18	116	318									
Bladen . . . . .	319	1	3	1	1	12	48	2	1	50	49	319	1	1	1	1	49	319									
College View	320	2	2	3	1	1	56	3	1	59	58	320	1	1	1	1	58	320									
Harmony . . . . .	321	2	2	2	2	42	42	1	1	42	41	321	1	1	1	1	41	321									
Pioneer . . . . .	322	1	2	1	2	4	43	3	1	47	39	322	1	3	4	8	39	322									
Lebanon . . . . .	323	2	3	1	1	20	146	1	2	149	147	323	1	1	2	147	323										
Totals . . . . .		319	3212	330	824	1995	12076	39265	341	182	156	4	39948	278	564	1995	15	4	2856	37092							

**MASONIC REVIEW**

1934

**REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT  
AND REVIEWER**

Prepared for

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

by

**Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master**

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

The annual report on foreign correspondence is herewith fraternally submitted.

Pursuant to suggestions, based on motives of economy, this report is somewhat reduced from its usual volume.

Such reduction naturally results also from the fact that from the same motives, the proceedings of foreign jurisdictions in many instances have been restricted solely to the most formal and essential business matters, of no apparent interest to the readers of this review.

Much is said in most of the proceedings on the subjects of "The Depression" and "Loss of Membership". As these topics are common to all of the jurisdictions, we have refrained from devoting much, if any space to them, and state simply that the condition of the Nebraska Grand Jurisdiction, both as to finances, and as to membership, is enviable as compared to that of most of the others. Our excellent financial system and administration has not only enabled us to survive thus far, living entirely within our income, without a deficit in any fund, with a substantial gain in assets year by year, but able to meet all reasonable demands for extraordinary relief and the like out of reserves heretofore accumulated for those purposes and without resort either to funds budgeted for other things, to assessments, to increases in Grand Lodge dues, or to borrowing. Our Grand Lodge owes nothing to anyone. Our loss of membership is not to be regretted on all scores, at least, is not excessive in view of conditions, and that it is no larger, is a demonstration of the high quality of our Nebraska membership, generally speaking.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska looks with confidence into the future.

Topic	REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE SUBJECT INDEX	Page
Acacia Fraternity .....		790
Beauty of Life, Observations on .....		790
Budget, Simple Form for Subordinate Lodges Suggested and prepared by M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska .....		791
Cedar of Lebanon .....		792
Clubs, Masonic .....		792
Communism, Denouncement of, by Swiss Brethren .....		793
Distinguished Masons, Card List of .....		794
Dual-Plural Membership .....		794
Economic Conditions, the Challenge to Freemasonry Resulting from those of the present .....		795
Education, Masonic .....		800
Electioneering .....		802
Fees .....		802
Freemasonry, Brazilian .....		803
Freemasonry, Czechoslovakian .....		804
Freemasonry, German .....		806
Freemasonry, Italian .....		811
Freemasonry, Spanish in the Philippines .....		812
Freemasonry, Swedish .....		812
Freemasonry, various nationalities .....		813
Grand Orators and Their Philosophy .....		814
Historians, Masonic .....		814
History, Masonic, Authentic Antecedents of the Craft .....		815
Inquisition, The, as applied to the Masonic Order .....		821
Law and Order, A Lawyer on, with Comments as to the duty of Masons in its support .....		823
Life Memberships .....		829
Masonry's Connection with the Birth of the United States .....		831
Masonic Funerals, Right of refusal of .....		832
Masonry, Universality of .....		833
Necrology, Typical Comment of Foreign Reviewers on the deaths of our two Most Worshipful Grand Masters, George Hamilton Thummel and Samuel S. Whiting, and Deputy Grand Master John Dean Ringer .....		834
Non-Masonic Organizations, Sponsoring of .....		834
Officers' Association .....		834
Past Masters and Worshipful Masters-elect .....		835
Peace, Masonry's Stand for, with notes on our Committee on "Promotion of World's Peace" .....		836
Problems, Contemporary, the proper influence and attitude of Freemasons with regard thereto .....		837
Publications, Grand Lodge .....		842
Relief .....		843
Ritual, on modernizing same .....		845
Statistical Tables .....		848
Washington, George, Bicentenary .....		847

## ACACIA FRATERNITY

"An event of unusual interest was my visit with the members of the Acacia Fraternity in Iowa City. In company with three brethren from Clinton and DeWitt, I spent a delightful evening with the brethren and younger members of the fraternity. After the evening meal, the problems and plans for the future development of the Chapter at Iowa City were fully discussed. I am tremendously impressed with the great value of this splendid fraternity and I am sincerely hopeful that, from our visit, great good will come.

The Acacia Fraternity, national in its scope, having for its great aim the care and development of young men while in the formulative period of their youth, provides a comfortable home, properly supervised, with congenial companions and pleasant environment, for students attending university or college. Surrounded by moral and intellectual influences so vitally essential and necessary to the proper development and education of our youth, it commends itself to the consideration of all Master Masons who have sons anticipating a college career.

Originally limiting its membership to Master Masons it has now made its services and conveniences available to sons of Master Masons. It richly deserves our hearty support and endorsement and I unhesitatingly and enthusiastically recommend it to the consideration of those who are eligible to its membership and who believe in its high ideals and noble purposes."

(Address of Grand Master F. G. Hansen, Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1933)

## BEAUTY OF LIFE

Think of what it means to say, that the soul of man is akin to the Eternal Soul in all things. As Newton says, "It means that we are not shapes of mud placed here by chance, but so sons of the Most High . . . Citizens of eternity . . . deathless as our Father is deathless; and that there is laid upon us an abiding obligation to live in a manner befitting the dignity of the soul. It means that what a man thinks . . . the purity of his feelings . . . the character of his activity . . . are of vital and ceaseless concern to the Eternal . . . making us fellow workers with the Eternal in His redemptive making of mankind, and bids us do His will upon earth as it is done in heaven. Making us masters of the high art of heroic living.

"Freedom is recreated year by year,  
 In hearts wide open on the Godward side.  
 In souls calm cadenced as the whirling sphere,  
 In minds that sway the future like a tide,  
 No broadest creeds can hold her, and no codes;  
 She chooses men for her august abodes,  
 Building them fair and fronting to the dawn."

"Building them fair and fronting to the dawn." The beauty of life as well as the strength of life. The same principles making for both. In 'As you like it', Shakespeare describes, 'The singing masons building roofs of gold.' There is a heart quality that makes the life beautiful."

If we are going to be potential men in this new day of reconstruction and re-awakening . . . If we are to be equal to the opportunity afforded us . . . not simply to make a living, but to make a life, and to make life worth living for ourselves and others, then we must be carried up from littleness to full orb'd greatness, and be men . . . star-crowned men, who, while not parading morals and religion, yet in all they are and do, feel the tug of the infinite, and ever have the right frontage in life."

(Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Henderson, Grand Lodge of British Columbia, 1933)

SIMPLE FORM OF BUDGET FOR SUBORDINATE LODGES SUGGESTED AND PREPARED BY M. W. LEWIS E. SMITH, GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA

BUDGET—Estimated Receipts

Dues for current year .....	\$ •	
Dues for years previous .....	\$	
Interest on investments .....	\$	
Relief contributed by members .....	\$	
.....	\$	
.....	\$	
.....	\$	Total—\$

BUDGET—Estimated Expenditures

Grand Lodge dues, \$2.00 per member .....	\$
---	----

OPERATING EXPENSES

Rent of Lodge room, 12 months .....	\$	
Salary of Secretary, 12 months .....	\$	
Salary of Tyler, 12 months .....	\$	
Postage, 12 months .....	\$	
Printing and mailing bulletins .....	\$	
Addressograph lists and changes .....	\$	
Stationery and Supplies .....	\$	
Miscellaneous items .....	\$	
.....	\$	
.....	\$	
.....	\$	Total—\$

CHARITY AND RELIEF

Annual contribution to Christmas fund .....	\$	
Miscellaneous gifts for charity .....	\$	
Relief .....	\$	
Flowers to members .....	\$	
Entertainment .....	\$	
.....	\$	
.....	\$	
.....	\$	Total—\$

This is a suggested budget, which a Lodge can change to suit its peculiar needs. Fees for degrees are not considered in this budget. It is recommended that all fees for degrees be placed in a Special Relief or Emergent Fund, and the amount be kept separate and distinct from the General Fund. This Fund when accumulated may be used to take care of calls for relief.

Additional copies of this blank will be furnished upon request, from the Grand Secretary's office.

#### CEDAR OF LEBANON

A ceremony unparalleled in the history of American Freemasonry was held at Louisville, Kentucky, on February 4, of this year, when crates containing six small slabs of genuine cedar of Lebanon were opened. The wood is to be made into veneer and used as a covering of the surfaces of a room in the new Temple. It is the opinion of those of known authority both in the Occident and the near East, that these pieces are the only genuine wood to be secured in such a quantity anywhere in the world. Only after years of search in foreign lands were they found. They were purchased in Syria, each piece stamped with the consular seal, crated and shipped from Beirut to Louisville, Kentucky. An English official who is a member of the Lumberman's Lodge in England, made the following reply when asked where any of this greatly desired wood could be found:

"If we European lumbermen have not been able to secure Cedar of Lebanon for our own Lodge, how do you expect to meet with better luck. The whole matter is preposterous and you might as well give up the idea and go home."

A French officer's reply to the same question was:

"Why don't you ask for Solomon's beard? Don't you know that the only existing grove of Cedar of Lebanon is a holy spot and that our French Foreign Legion in that part of the world will see to it that nobody escapes with a sliver of Cedar of Lebanon should any attempt be made."

Kentucky was very fortunate in finding such large pieces of this coveted wood.

(Fraternal Correspondent, J. M. Lowndes, Grand Lodge  
of Wyoming, 1933)

#### MASONIC CLUBS

The Masonic Clubs of the District of Columbia, most of which are affiliated with the National League of Masonic Clubs, Incorporated, having units in over thirty States and Insular Possessions, include more than four thousand Masons on their rosters. The work during the past year has continued with the same spirit of cooperation and loyalty that has marked their efforts in the past. This is much appreciated and has my commendation.

While these Clubs, scattered all over our country, have individual welfare and social objectives and appear to have given evidences of their loyalty and obedience to Grand Jurisdictions everywhere, they are also carrying on Educational Foundation work in connection with the School of Government of the George Washington University, made possible by an endowment fund furnished by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction. They are raising funds to endow two chairs in that school and have our best wishes for success in this laudable effort.

I have called the attention of the Clubs generally to the provisions of our law permitting dual membership, and have urged those who hold membership in other jurisdictions to avail themselves of this privilege whenever their own jurisdictions would allow it.

(From address of Harry G. Kimball, Grand Master, Grand Lodge  
Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1933)

#### SWISS BRETHREN DENOUNCE COMMUNISM

The Seven Lodges of Geneva, in Switzerland, took a step on December 1, 1932, which entitles them to admiration and gratitude of Masons in all parts of Continental Europe. The occasion which roused their Masonic spirit was the riot which, on November 9th, stained the pavement of the city with blood. Sincere sympathy is addressed to the families of the innocent victims, and the local and federal authorities are thanked for the manner in which they upheld order.

The address to the President of the Republic and the Council of the Canton Geneva states boldly and clearly that the riot was only a logical consequence of which has been done almost daily in certain newspapers, by preaching division and hatred. One paper is named which systematically labored to disturb social peace, to make patriotism appear disreputable, and to rally the disgruntled to a clash of the social classes.

The public letter places before the Council of State a thought of profound implications:

"The Freemasons believe that the time has come to invite the attention of the Council to the consideration of the thought that the deplorable occurrences possibly are in part the consequences of an incorrect education of our children. Such occurrences hardly would show themselves if certain educators of a communistic turn were placed before the alternative to impart instruction either in accordance with our old traditions and thereby teach respect for the local authorities and the fatherland, or to hand in their resignations."

This is the sort of action which will do more to show where Masonry stands and what its attitude is toward the State than all the mass of expositions which have been floated by printers' ink in recent years in Continental countries. That Masons cannot keep silence when their most vital principles are violated and marked for destruction, might well be a general rule, except that in some countries it might be just the oppo-

site from the result to be achieved. Non-essentials have a way of appearing as public violations of the law of God. Personal grievances like to cloak themselves in white robes of sincere concern for the public good. The great virtue of the appeal of the Geneva Lodges is its spontaneity, the outbreak of an enraged Masonic spirit.

The letter, signed by the heads of the Geneva Lodges, touches upon other matters, but the one to which reference is made includes them all. The closing paragraph reads in part:

"The Geneva Freemasons assure the Council of State of their respect for the authorities and their wholehearted love for Geneva and Switzerland. They trust that the Council will take the necessary measures in the battle against anti-democratic undertakings, and that it will assure to the country quiet and peace. They desire that quiet shall rule and that the revolutionary elements, wherever they may be found, be brought to reason as quickly as possible or else to be removed. Their desire is that the city be guided in accordance with the principles of justice, honesty, moderation, rational tolerance, respect for religious conviction, and solicitude for the general welfare. These are the principles which for more than two hundred years have formed the foundation of Masonic education.

"May God shield our land!"

(Committee on Correspondence, Grand Lodge of New York, 1933.)

#### CARD LIST OF DISTINGUISHED MASONS

The card list of distinguished Masons started a few years ago, has been growing, and at the present time numbers about 1450 names. It has not been possible in every case to discover the Masonic affiliation, and included are a number of "doubtful" memberships, about whom there is considerable controversy. Frequent reference is made to this list, which is growing more and more valuable from year to year.

It is not the purpose of this list to include the names of men in high official positions in Masonry, tho such may be included. Its purpose is rather to assemble information regarding distinguished men who have been members of the Fraternity, the inclusion of a name depending upon the member's having distinguished himself in some line of endeavor outside Masonry, whatever it may be:—authorship, science, statesmanship, music, or any of the thousand ways in which the names of men are called to public notice.

(Grand Secretary and Librarian, C. C. Hunt, Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1933)

#### DUAL-PLURAL MEMBERSHIP

Except Quebec and Alberta, all the Grand Jurisdictions of the British Empire permit unrestricted Dual-Plural Membership. Quebec permits Dual only, and that from the outside. Alberta permits both, but restricts it to two memberships.

Of the forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions in the United States,  
 Twenty-nine do not permit either Dual or Plural membership—  
 Fourteen permit Dual, within their respective jurisdictions—  
 Three permit Dual, within and without—  
 One, without only, and  
 Two permit both Dual and Plural, within and without.

The total of all Dual-Plural memberships is not available, but information at hand indicates that the number of such memberships among the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, at least, is negligible.

Grand Secretaries in the United States are divided into three classes on the question—some are enthusiastic in their endorsement, others, as strongly opposed, while still others are neutral or indifferent. The two last named appear to be in the majority.

\* \* \* \* \*

Among the number of questions asked the various Grand Secretaries, in the questionnaire, was: "In your opinion what advantages, or disadvantages are there to Dual membership?"

The most of the answers by those favoring was, in effect, "the privilege, on the part of a sojourner, to indulge a sentimental attachment to his 'mother' Lodge, and affiliate where he lives without dimitting." Some few spoke of the financial advantage to the Lodges and to Grand Lodge.

Others set up a number of disadvantages, a few of which are:

1. Confusion in making up a statistical report of individual Masons in the Grand Jurisdiction affected.
  2. The possibility of a Mason's being suspended or expelled in one Lodge or Grand Jurisdiction, and in good standing in another.
  3. The liability to violate Jurisdictional law on the part of Masons and of Lodges, innocently or ignorantly.
  4. Duplication of relief.
  5. Confusion in authority to discipline.
  6. The possibility that an act committed might be a Masonic offense in one Grand Jurisdiction and not in another, where the same man held membership.
  7. The possibility of the trial and expulsion of a Worshipful Master.
- (Report of Special Committee on Dual-Plural Membership,  
 Grand Lodge of Florida, 1933).

#### THE CHALLENGE TO FREEMASONRY RESULTING FROM PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Much has been said and much has been written in the past few years regarding the economic stress under which our civilization has staggered and is still staggering and much as I dislike dealing with conditions which are so patent to all, I feel that they cannot well be ignored at this time. Of such importance did I consider this subject that it formed the keynote of my addresses at the various District and other meetings. It seems to me that the time has long passed when Masonry can hide behind the covers of its ritual and ceremonial and disregard, as

a body, the problems which beset us as individuals. Today, we in Canada are facing the challenge of Communism to the world—a challenge that was hurled forth some fifteen years ago—a challenge which we, in our self-complacency or with a feeling of isolated security ignored or did not recognize. We now stand face to face with it in all its implications and stark realism. We see at this time Soviet Russia with dictatorship of the proletariat. We see in Italy the dictatorship of a Corporate Fascist State, and in Germany the Nationalist Socialism of Hitlerism prominent in the governments of the world. The three systems which vary in degree and in operation have one ruling idea in common—all power vested in the Supreme State. This idea of State Supremacy constitutes a political and social challenge to the representative democratic idea of government which prevails in the British Empire, in the United States of America, in France, and in Scandinavia. That challenge must be faced and met—not with words only, but by constructive thought and action or we may see even in our day the end of democracy. With that challenge, the Masonic Order is of necessity deeply concerned. Is Masonry a matter of mere ritual, of beautiful form and ceremony? No. It is a living, virile, driving force of educational value, which will enable its votaries to consider their present position in the socio-political jumble which confronts the world with philosophic contemplation and can direct them by the application of its ethical guiding principles to a course of action in harmony with the democratic constitution of our country and in consonance with our established law. Then let us see to it that our members are instructed in, and imbued with, its eternal verities so that these verities may be applied in daily practice. Otherwise the majority of Masons will be nothing more than vain repetitionists of mere ritual. Do not suppose that I advocate for one moment the introduction or the discussion of such problems in our lodges. Not so, but rather that Masonry should be a post graduate course, an academic training, which will enable Masons to think out and solve the problems of life for themselves.

Masonry has survived throughout the centuries and we have the right to assume that it has done so, because, after ages of trial, it has a real proven value and because its essential task is to develop the ideals of its members. It has flourished under democracy—under autocracy it held its meetings under cover. Democracy may not be, possibly is not, the highest possible social or political human development. It may merely be one of the stepping stones on the pathway of progress. At the same time democracy did not arrive fortuitously or over night—it evolved over a period of centuries. As Masons, as Canadians and British Subjects, as citizens of the world, let us bend ourselves to the task which lies before us, so that changes—if changes there must be—shall be to higher and not to lower spheres of thought and action.

(From address of Grand Master, G. M. Blackstock,  
Grand Lodge of Alberta, 1933)

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Brethren, as we foregather today in the midst of a period of economic instability and bewilderment, it is not unfitting to consider what in the eyes of the outside uninitiated world should be the outstanding characteristics or distinguishing marks of a Freemason. First, surely a capacity for remaining calm and unshaken when surrounded by worldly troubles, and especially those which affect our material well-being. Avoiding all impetuous and soul-disturbing conclusions and decisions we should deliberately and imperturbably study relativity of values. Such a study, for which there is no more perfect equipment in the world than what our Masonic training provides, will tend not merely to clarify our outlook on life, but also enable us to appreciate the limitations, and indeed in many cases the handicaps, of material things, and supply strength to our elbow and to the spirit which actuates it, to follow uncomplainingly the simple and rugged but sunny path which the Great Architect of our fortunes has decreed that we should travel—a journey made ever less toilsome and exhausting by the invigorating stimulant of resolution, self-respect, and firm confidence in our eternal destiny. Are there not many throughout the world to whom present economic adversity is bringing a larger measure of unalloyed happiness, based upon self-revelation, than they have ever before experienced? Can they not say in the words of the once powerful Cardinal Wolsey, after falling from kingly favour and temporal power, when asked by his servant Cromwell how he fared: "Never so truly happy, my good Cromwell. I know myself now, and I feel within me a peace above all earthly dignities, a still and quiet conscience." And as we look out upon an impoverished world in which Fate with her devastating scythe has shown little or no partiality in its sweep, shall we not find consolation in the very sense of a fraternity of misfortune, in the consciousness that, although the effect of the sweep may vary with the extent of our roothold and capacity of resistance, we are all alike bending in varying degree to its irresistible force? Indeed, is it not salutary in emphasizing the principle of brotherhood upon which our Ancient Order is founded and for the promotion of which it exists? Are not our present worldly experiences advancing the time visualized prophetically by the most humanly inspiring of all Scottish poets when "Man to man, the world o'er, will brothers be for a' that"? These are days when we must make specially evident the stabilizing power of Masonic brotherhood and our capacity for resistance to disruptive influences. As experienced builders we must contribute our part not only to the erection, but also to the preservation of the fabric of ordered government, civilization, and human progress. These are days when in fact preservation and reinforcement are more crying needs than actual construction, and to this task we are able to bring the confidence and inspiration which flow from many centuries of noble tradition. As a leading British statesman wisely stated recently when advocating research regarding the personnel of the Mother of Parliaments from the earliest times: "Those who have no regard for the traditions of the past

are unlikely to safeguard the welfare of posterity", and no patriot is worthy of the name who has no regard for future generations of his countrymen.

But if stability is a virtue, which as Masons we should under present circumstances exemplify and radiate in our environment, there is another which is of the very essence of stability, which is part of the triple foundation of our Order, and which is the surest solvent of the present perplexities of mankind. Brethren, we acknowledge as the grand principles on which our Order is based, Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, and during such a period as that through which this country, in common with the whole world, is passing, special opportunities are afforded us of demonstrating, as regards the first two, that we are prepared not merely to profess them, but to practice them with unselfish liberality, so far as our resources and opportunities permit. But what of the third? Are we equally convinced of the importance and paramount need of Truth as a dominant factor in our lives and Masonic outlook, if our structure, individual and communal, is to achieve such a degree of symmetry and perfection as to be worthy of the Great Architect of the Universe and of our human destiny? As Craftsmen, while with the word of Truth open before us, we handle reverently the Square, the Level, and the Plumb Rule, we acclaim the Supreme Being as the Grand Geometrician. Being Himself a faultless pattern and exemplar of accuracy and orderly precision, He demands of us complete honesty, sincerity, rectitude, and uprightness in all our dealings with our fellow men. It is this quality of Truth and Sincerity which seems sadly lacking in the world today and largely responsible for the suspicions and enmities which destroy harmony among the nations, and among people of various classes which compose them. Is there not a tendency in international relationships, as well as in domestic intercourse, to say one thing and mean another, to entertain mental reservations, to substitute subtle diplomacy for perfect frankness, and to fail in placing all our cards upon the table in seeking agreement between discordant views? The "war to end war" has not yet brought peace upon earth and that sense of security and confidence which make for material well-being and human contentment. The world seems distraught and its ordered progress temporarily arrested. What is the remedy, and has Masonry any part which it can usefully play in applying it? Surely we can at least hold aloft the banner of Truth, observing it strictly in all that we do and say and think, in our fraternal relationships with one another, in our daily intercourse with those outside our ranks, and in our obligations to the Government and the community at large. By so doing we may make our Craft a conspicuous Lighthouse of Truth which will radiate afar that Divine attribute, piercing with its penetrating radiance the dark shadows of human discontents and misunderstandings, and thus laying a sound foundation upon which a new and better world edifice can hereafter be raised. If the predominant wish of our hearts is to see Light—especially the undimmed light of Truth—and ever to see it more abund-

antly, it should be our aim in our conduct and in our influence to carry it not only into our homes but into the busy haunts of men. Equipped as we are with the working tools of enlightened Craftsmen, namely, the Square with its reminder of equity and square dealing, the Level with its appeal to unflagging morality and justice, and the Plumb Rule with its insistence upon uprightness in thought, word and deed, we are, or should be, specially qualified to spread the gospel of Truth as the one sure basis of a stable edifice of human relationships, whether of the local community, the nation, or the world. Let us at least, who belong to a great and ancient Order founded upon Truth, tighten up our moral fibre, and doggedly decline to allow expediency or alleged necessity, to take the place of strict integrity and conscientious rectitude, even though it prove to our temporary material disadvantage. If fashion or decadent custom appears to condone our entry into solemn obligations with mental reservations, let us courageously prefer to be unfashionable and adhere to older and better precedents. By so doing we shall help in maintaining at a high level the ethical standard of the whole community.

Truth connotes not only honest intention but knowledge. Such knowledge may be derived from research into the hidden mysteries of Nature and Science and also from a more profound and detailed study, first of the incomparable Volume of the Sacred Law, the unerring standard of Truth and Justice, and thereafter, of the history, the traditions, the Symbolism, and above all, the principles of the Order to which we have the high privilege to belong. During the present period of relative dearth of candidates, and consequent interruption of continuous degree-working on the part of our Lodges, an excellent opportunity is afforded for the development of Masonic research and instruction, which many of our more experienced brethren are so well able to conduct, and which, indeed, some are already conducting with much success, thereby making Lodge meetings—as it is right and proper that they should be made—not merely occasions for the initiation and advancement of new entrants to the Craft, but also the means of edification and enlightenment to the whole body of members of a lodge. I earnestly hope that further efforts in this direction will be made, thus creating a fuller justification for the regular gatherings of brethren at a time when their intercourse is especially desirable and beneficial, and developing in them a stronger and more inseparable attachment to the Craft by a more perfected knowledge of the Order, its traditions, and its beneficent aims.

To discover Truth and separate it from Error, as wheat from chaff, must ever be the aim of an honest Freemason who is faithful to his great and solemn obligations. Shakespeare's "Hamlet" with significant Masonic effectiveness is made to say:—

"If circumstances lead me I will find  
Where Truth is hid, though it were hid indeed  
Within the Centre",

and Robert Browning emphasizing and clarifying the same conception says;—

"There is an inmost Centre in us all  
Where Truth abides in fulness".

Let us then, brethren, with our eyes on the Centre, that point from which a Master Mason cannot err, promote Truth as the foundation of Stability, and pursue Knowledge as the basis of Truth, and thus play our part—a great, a worthy, and an honourable part—in cementing indissolubly the trembling fabric of civilization and human progress.

"Magna est veritas, et praevallet".

(From address of Grand Master, Lord Bledisloe, Grand Lodge  
of New Zealand, 1932)

### MASONIC EDUCATION

Report of Committee on Masonic Education.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of California:

At our last communication the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a committee "To study the question of Masonic education and to report its conclusions at the next communication."

The undersigned committee was appointed by our Grand Master pursuant thereto and respectfully presents herewith its report.

The committee begs to call your attention to the fact that all of its members have had opportunity to consider the elements of an educational program both from a theoretical and practical standpoint, by reason of the fact that all of them have at one time or another been members of former educational committees.

The committee has approached the study of the question of Masonic education in the light of the experience of its members and also by reason of contacts with members of our order during the past several months. The committee has likewise examined programs of educational committees in other jurisdictions. We find very little in the programs of other jurisdictions which differs from those heretofore in operation in California.

By reason of the intimate contact which the members of this committee have had with educational programs in the past, this committee feels that it may safely draw certain deductions from such observation and experience, and these deductions now represent the conclusions of the committee on the question involved.

They are as follows:

1. The existing members probably do not desire to expend any considerable amount of time on educational programs, as such.
2. The members are willing to receive information but, with the exception of intermittent groups, are not anxious to work for it.
3. The officers, generally speaking, have enthusiastic intentions with respect to an educational program, but apparently do not follow it through.
4. When Grand Lodge or Grand Lodge officers lead or direct with respect to the programs, the subordinate Lodge officers follow the same.

5. Notwithstanding the probable attitude of present membership above referred to, it does not follow that nothing should be done by Grand Lodge and that all programs of educational activity should be left to the Lodge; on the contrary, it would appear that although certain types of programs, such as the presentation of papers and of speakers, may be left to the Lodges, in the matter of the type of program which might well be used by every Lodge such program should be required by Grand Lodge.
6. The candidate is the logical individual with whom to start and through whom, in the course of years to come, to build up a more extensively informed body of members. This committee feels that instruction and information in addition to and in elaboration of the present instruction and information furnished by the ritual is desirable.
7. A program of instruction to candidates would succeed if:
  - a. It were made a prerequisite for the candidates' advancement.
  - b. By direction of Grand Lodge the Grand Lecturer and through him the Inspectors and Masters were made no less responsible for the program than they are for other of their present duties.
8. Such a program need entail no considerable expense, if indeed any at all.

Your committee, of course, is aware of the many other phases of an educational program but feels that all such phases other than that of instruction to candidates should be left to the individual Lodges.

The foregoing represents the "conclusions" of this committee, based upon its study, observation, and experience. For the purpose, however, of presenting the matter for action by Grand Lodge, your committee recommends:

- a. Adopting the principle of voluntary action by subordinate Lodges on all phases of an educational program except that of instruction to candidates.
- b. Adopting the principle of a program of instruction to candidates, and authorizing and directing the Grand Master to appoint a committee to formulate and promulgate such program:
  1. Making the use of such program compulsory and requiring proficiency as a prerequisite to advancement.
  2. Charging the Grand Lecturer, Inspectors, and Masters with the duty of instituting and executing the program.
- c. That no program as to candidates dependent on voluntary execution by subordinate Lodges be adopted, and hence
- d. Unless the compulsory method be adopted, no action be taken as to such compulsory program; and
- e. If the compulsory method as to candidates be approved, then appropriate legislation with respect to amendments to the proper sections of our constitution be adopted.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1933)

## ELECTIONEERING

This matter, so far as I am able to ascertain, has never received any attention in the addresses of any of my predecessors. I have been asked if it is proper for a Brother to solicit support for election to office in the Grand Lodge or in a Subordinate Lodge.

I have spent some time looking up and reading what has been said about this matter in other jurisdictions and I find that many Grand Masters have had occasion to comment on it. In some jurisdictions it has been a subject of resolution. In all cases it has been held without question to be un-Masonic and very improper. The language used has varied from mild to utmost strength, doubtless, due to the extent in which the practice has been indulged.

I unhesitatingly say that such practice is not Masonic and should never be countenanced. A Masonic office should come as an award for merit and faithful service and not become a matter of what might be termed "political preferment" as a result of solicitation. The principle of free, voluntary, and intelligent choice should be our rule and guide without any spirit and practice of electioneering which is so prevalent in the outside world.

Such practice has a great tendency to create discord and ill feeling. Modest merit shrinks from intruding itself, it awaits recognition and will not remain unnoticed in an orderly, well-governed and appreciative Lodge.

(Address of Grand Master Charles B. Adams, Grand Lodge  
of Vermont, 1933)

## FEES

We don't believe high fees keep out rotten material; some of the rottenest that we ever knew was ready to pay any sort of high fee. Some of the best material we have ever known was of men who could not pay high fees. Only in boom time do high fees add to the charity funds. The sooner we quit measuring candidates in dollar marks, the better off will Masonry be. In passing, we should say one or two other things in this connection. Lodges should by some rigid law be required to set aside their funds in specific designations; fees should not be counted upon to pay routine expenses under any circumstances, but should be made to be a special account. Moreover, some troubles which some of our North Carolina lodges have had (and the past tense is hardly as appropriate as the present in this connection) are directly traceable to the fact that funds from dues have been mismanaged. We believe our law should specifically declare that every member must pay an amount of annual dues to be fixed by the lodge, but that of this sum the amount of two dollars and a half, or two dollars and a quarter, or what you will shall be set aside for the per capita tax fund and shall be the property of the Grand Lodge. This would make illegal the practice in some of these lodges of appropriating all the money they get, for their own affairs, debts, and projects, and then going to the annual com-

munication of the Grand Lodge with their per capita tax unpaid and no way to get it. Every lodge knows that under our law two dollars and a half of every member's annual dues belongs to the Grand Lodge and that it has no right to spend it; and moreover, if the lodges do spend it and fail to remit it to the Grand Lodge for which it is collected, the orphan and the aged guest will have to do without what it buys for them—and yet there be lodges in numbers who dissipate this trust fund without the bat of an eye or the shadow of a question as to where replacement is going to come from.

(Review of Nebraska proceedings for 1932, J. Edward Allen, Reviewer, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1933)

#### BRAZIL GRAND LODGE OF BAHIA

One of the constituent Lodges, founded in 1841, had among its founders a Canon of the Roman Catholic Church, DR. ANTONIO JOAQUIM DAS MERCEZ, who was Worshipful Master from December 20th, 1841 to April 3rd, 1845. During the period of his mastership the communications of the Lodge were attended by anywhere from forty to seventy priests, all of whom were Masons. The Brethren of his Lodge expressed admiration for him and had a life-sized portrait painted of him which is now hanging in the Grand Master's office. The old painting has been a storm-center of discussion on many occasions. But there it is and the fact still stands that the distinguished Canon saw in Masonry a means to advance moral and religious influence.

(Committee on Correspondence, Grand Lodge of New York, 1933)

#### TEN YEARS OF THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On the 25th of February Czechoslovak Masons were reminded of the memorable meeting of their General Assembly in Prague ten years ago, which proclaimed the National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia as duly constituted. Czechoslovak Masonry entered that day upon a new road, the old Masonic forces dormant for so many years had awakened to new life under the shining sun of Liberation and Self Destination. The Czechoslovak Grand Lodge was inserted as a new link in the chain of the world wide Brotherhood later in the year, with solemn festivities on the 27th of October 1923, by the Grand Lodge of Jugoslavia and Czechoslovak Masons will celebrate this date in autumn as the tenth anniversary of their Grand Lodge.

It may be of interest how it came about, that in a country where Freemasonry flourished in the second half of the eighteenth century, it was reduced nearly to a state of oblivion and that a representative and governing Body was not founded until the postwar years.

As long as Bohemia and Moravia remained under Hapsburg rule, Masonry was banned from the Austrian part of the Dual Monarchy. The Viennese Government succumbing to the influence of the high Catholic

clergy and their political party had not permitted Lodges to meet since 1870. Only social circles were tolerated, and they had to keep secret the fact that they were made up of Masons and worked as non-political societies without observing the usual ritual. These circles stood under the protection of German frontier Lodges or under Hungarian Lodges and came thus under the control of the Budapest Grand Lodge. Our Bro. Karol Warski remarks wittily in his reminiscences about this double disposition of the two-headed Austrian eagle: The Austrian Emperor prohibited in Cislaitania, what he sanctioned as Hungarian King in the other half of his Monarchy, which proves that the admonitions of the Hungarian nobility weighed more than the warnings of his Catholic advisers with the Monarch, who did not mind a Grand Lodge in Budapest although he was deadly afraid to tolerate one in Austria.

Brethren in Bohemia had to be very cautious and Czechs especially, for they held a worse position in the eyes of the authorities than other peoples of the Austrian population. And yet a few Czechs took part in the Masonic circles in Prague and those spread over the frontier towns. It is touching to read their recollections, which were published in a neat volume, bearing the title: *The Building*. They confess how far they had to travel to be initiated. Some were members of German Lodges in Dresden, Altenburg, Zittau, Hof a/S and others received the light in Bratislava, which was called Pressburg in Hungarian territory. In Prague two circles were prominent: "Harmonie" and "Amititia" and they were transformed in 1909 into a private Lodge, called: "Hiram at the Three Stars", which placed itself under the jurisdiction of the Budapest Grand Lodge, and had to go to Bratislava to perform its Masonic ritual work. In Plzen another circle arose, accepting the name "Harmonie" and working in connection with Viennese Lodges, which also had to travel to Bratislava for their Masonic meetings.

Candidates had to take a certain train, were met at the station in Vienna by an unknown gentleman in top hat with a blue ribbon on his arm, who accompanied them in evening dress to Bratislava, from where they returned as E. A. The meetings were arranged on Sundays, Brethren started in the morning, met for their work in the afternoon and returned to their homes by night trains. In their circles at home they sat at tables, opening their sessions by a few introductory sentences which replaced the ritual. Only on special occasions, as on St. John's day, they had three candles burning and added a few more citations from the symbolic teachings.

The war loosened to some extent the fraternal bonds between Czech and German Brethren, amongst whom were many who did not grasp the trend of events and did not wish to foresee what change History was preparing. The atmosphere was stifling and Czech brethren felt it humiliating to enter for their Masonic meetings a small inn "The Golden Cross" in a narrow lane in Prague, where were also the headquarters of German soldiery, with pictures of German Generals in their best war poses staring from the walls. Those were not very encouraging sur-

roundings for brotherly cooperation. Freemasonry could not under such circumstances attempt to expand nor attract new members. Czechs always held the Masonic Brotherhood in highest esteem, for it was idealized to them by their best writers as a hidden force predestined to save the nation from its age-long oppression.

The war tension brought heavier pressure, but at the same time National feeling grew more intense, all having the same ultimate aim of Freedom and Self Destination in view. How distant it was, nobody could tell, for the public was kept unaware of the events, which changed so rapidly in the outside world. Little news came through about the heroic deeds of the Czechoslovak legions and the assiduous efforts of our leaders abroad. Under such circumstances groups of leading intellectuals thought it necessary to inspire new confidence in the people and founded several weekly papers, in which the best Czech writers, professors and scientists, men of law, and economists joined to preach patience and to prepare the foundations for the approaching rebirth of the Czechoslovak state. The most influential was the group which worked in closest contact around the review called "Narod" (The Nation), which first appeared on the 8th of March 1917, and was followed in Plzen by a similar paper called "The Regeneration" edited by Czech Brethren.

The men in the forefront of this national movement, were idealists, who wished to impart purest ideas to the new political life, to install Democracy as the highest treasure in the new State and to create wholesome and advanced society. They were counted among the founders of the reborn State and many of them participated in the peace negotiations.

When they finished this task, their mutual hopes and sorrows had bound them so close together, that they felt a strong desire to remain so united for the future and therefore decided in 1919 to form Masonic Lodges. Help was given them by the Italian Grand Lodge, which issued patents to the following Lodges, "Narod" (The Nation), "Dvacatyosmy rijen" (The Twenty-eighth October), "Dilo" (The Work) and to three other Lodges, which were amalgamated later with the previous ones.

Those three Lodges met in 1919 and again in 1921 in Grand Lodge, which was commissioned to prepare the Book of Constitution and to unite all Czech Brethren. For that purpose contact was sought with Czech Masons, who had withdrawn from the German circles and founded in the meantime independent, regular Lodges. One of them was established in 1918 under the name of "Jan Amos Komensky", and the other was founded in Plzen under the name of "Josef Dobrovsky". Union was brought about and the five Czechoslovak Lodges met in General Assembly on the 25th February, 1923, united in the National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia, and elected Bro. Jaroslav Kvapil their first Grand Master.

Kd/L

(Bulletin of Czechoslovak Free Masons)

## FREEMASONRY IN GERMANY

It has become only too clear in recent weeks that, for the second time within a single generation or less, Germany has abandoned her duties as a civilized people, and definitely descended to a systematic policy of terroristic violence that would bring discredit on a barbarian people; but with this difference, that on this occasion her sinister activities are directed against her own citizens, instead of across her borders. We as Masons would not be especially concerned in such matters, except for recent evidence that the present campaign in Germany for the terrorism and elimination of minorities seems to have been extended to the Craft. The following cable appeared recently in the daily press:

"Following a meeting of Masonic and Government representatives, it is announced that there will be a dissolution of all German Masonic Lodges and a reorganization on a purely Christian basis. The word Freemason and also the Old Testament ritual will disappear, and the Lodges will be reorganized under the name of the National Christian Order of Frederick the Great. Jews are to be refused admittance."

While the detailed authenticity of this cable cannot be vouched for, nevertheless, its contents are so much in line with other recent events in Germany as to give it a plausible ring, and it seems in conformity with other attempts of the powers that be in that distressful country to destroy not only all minority opinion, but also all possible rallying centres for other types of thought than their own.

It appears that these decisions are the result of conferences between the Masonic authorities and the political powers, and that Masonry, for the time being at least, is bowing to the storm and has practically unconditionally capitulated. The proposals mean the elimination from Germany of Freemasonry as we know it, and it is rather an ironic tragedy that this should have happened in the land of Frederick the Great and the double-headed eagle. On the terms agreed upon between the parties, the organization of the Craft will be destroyed, the landmarks obliterated, and the traditional ritual abandoned. The name Freemasonry is to disappear along with the substance, while a reorganization into a new brotherhood on a Christian basis, with the exclusion of Jews, is to be permitted. This would scarcely be worth accepting, and in any case, if such an organization does come into existence, it would not be called Freemasonry, it would not in fact be Freemasonry, and it would not be entitled to, or receive, recognition and fraternal association from Grand Lodges abroad. Foreign Grand Lodges cannot be expected to associate themselves with the present German political authorities in any attempt to destroy the Craft; for this is what recognition, even if possible on other grounds, would, in effect, amount to.

Such a new order would not be a universal brotherhood at all, since only Christians would be admitted. This provision, in conjunction with the prohibition of membership to Jews and the deletion of the Old Testament tradition from Craft working, is clearly part of the extreme cam-

paing of terrorism and destruction that Germany is carrying on against her Jewish population. It has been observed on previous occasions that revolutionary movements in Europe, when temporarily or permanently successful, generally inaugurate a campaign against secret societies in general, and Freemasonry in particular. This is part due to the fact that some such organizations have undoubtedly taken part, directly or indirectly, in activities of a political nature, but it is also due to the fear, not perhaps entirely without foundation, that secret societies on an organized basis are dangerous, as being potential rallying points for counter-revolution. It must be remembered too, that a secret organization, to those outside it and unacquainted with its objects and policy, may look a very sinister thing indeed. Considerations such as these, while they do not excuse the persecution of Freemasons, at least make the policy intelligible.

Whether German Freemasonry has in recent times been a factor in political life we cannot say. Our impression has been that its spirit is nearer to that of Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry than is the case with any other Masonic body in Europe, but here we are not on very firm ground. It is, of course, difficult for a New Zealand Freemason, with the lessons on loyalty and good citizenship contained in our ritual fresh in his mind, to see any reason at all why the Craft should be persecuted. In our country, and in British communities generally, the Craft is a silent but potent force making for peace, goodwill, sound citizenship, and the rational settlement of inevitable clashes of policy by a campaign of reason and the use of the ballot box. In many nations, however, the events of the last two decades have lowered National morale to the point where civilized government by consent is a temporary impossibility.

As Freemasons we cannot but deplore this recent move in the direction of further isolation of Germany, as it affects the Masonic life of that nation and others united in fraternal recognition. There were many who a few years ago hoped for closer and closer union among the white peoples, in the true spirit of our international brotherhood, but this expectation is for the time being receding into the background, and being replaced by a bitter and exasperated Nationalism, economic, military and cultural, that is, we fear, likely to bear a harvest of blood and tears before many years have elapsed. Still, we must be patient, take the long view, and hope that fraternity will prevail over selfish isolation before this latter policy gets a chance to plunge the world again into that great antithesis of craft ideals, a world war.

(The New Zealand Craftsman, May 1, 1933).

The upheaval in Germany is bound to affect most seriously the future of the Craft in that country. Freemasonry constitutes the most effective means yet found to promote mutual understanding and good will among men of many races, tongues, and nationalities, to the utter exclusion of politics and any other factor which may bring about friction. But the Nazis in their campaigns for votes, always insisted that

once they should be in control, they would close the Lodges. The Eclectic Union did not wait for the government to act, but voluntarily suspended labors. M.'W.'Bro. HERMAN KOELBLIN, Grand Master of Zur Sonne, unable to bear up under the strain imposed upon his physical strength and private business, resigned the office to Bro. DR. BEYER of Bayreuth, Deputy Grand Master. The three Old-Prussian Grand Lodges have united in the formation of a "Christian Order", dropping all Masonic designation. Saxony, Bruderkette and Eintracht made modifications in their Constitutions which they hope will overcome the objections raised against the Craft. Hamburg alone has held out valiantly under the leadership of M.'W.'Bro. RICHARD BROESE, Grand Master, not changing an iota of its Constitution, firmly believing in the righteousness of its cause and the beneficence of its teachings, among which loyalty to the home-land and its government occupies a central position.

(Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge  
of New York, 1933.)

These have been stirring times in Germany. The National Socialist Party (nazis) which had announced that, when given a chance, it would close up all Masonic Lodges, has obtained supreme political power, and changes have been made giving the Government practically dictatorial authority. The mighty upheaval during the year naturally was reflected in the Craft. As a result a mass of information has been placed at our disposal to help counteract misrepresentations over here. We have, besides, the results of individual surveys made, taking in all the nine regular German Jurisdictions. The matter having become a political issue, we shall have to forego presenting more than is to be found in the reviews below, keeping the rest for whatever value it may have to future students of the trials of German after-War Freemasonry. A few words, however, ought to be said to guard against misinterpretation which may endanger the future of the Craft.

There is no doubt that the victorious Hitler was backed by an overwhelming majority of the German people. That support was obtained by promises made for the redemption of Germany from the false light in which the country was placed after the armistice, for the reestablishment of discipline and peace, for a united front against the inroads of anti-religious propaganda of Bolshevist Communism, and for enforcement of respect for the old traditions of the German nation. The promises were made not in a manner to which Anglo-Saxon peoples are accustomed, but in extravagant statements combined with threats of dire punishment of all who will not fall in with the ideas of the self-appointed leaders of the movement.

To many American Brethren it has been puzzling just why a seemingly foolish anti-Masonic agitation should find currency among supposedly intelligent people in many parts of the European Continent.

They wonder why in Hungary the Government seized the property of the Craft, in 1921, closed the Lodges and forbade the holding of

Masonic meetings, creating a situation which has continued ever since, twelve years in fact.

Why the Fascisti of Italy after obtaining possession of the Government should adopt the same course afterwards, has been disposed of lightly in the minds of many by blaming it, more or less justly, on the political activities of Italian Masonry.

In Russia, Masonry was throttled when the Bolsheviki entered and abolished all middle-class (as they are called) institutions among them the Masonic Lodges. A determination to rid the country of all religious thought and action naturally would not permit the operation of an organization firmly upholding belief in one only Creator and eternal Ruler of the Universe.

In Finland, a designing few thought there was an opportunity to drive Masonry out of that country, guided by some fool notion, seemingly drawn from a collection of fairy-tales produced after the War, to fasten the guilt for decline of prosperity upon a victim concerning which the general public was least informed. The account we presented in our report last year shows just what was done to discredit the Masons.

In the Irish Free State, (Saorstát Éireann), rumors are circulating that Freemasonry, with two centuries of uninterrupted benevolent activity to its credit, may be tabooed, though an objective study of the situation does not reveal any indications warranting such reactionary intentions on the part of the President and his chief advisers.

Returning now to Germany, the fears entertained in Masonic circles do not appear to be altogether justified. While on the surface the Nazis appears to be essentially anti-everything not in harmony with the party program of rehabilitation, there are a number of considerations which would appear to make the suppression of the Lodges uncalled for. In their desire to win votes and all who are dissatisfied with the way things have been running, the party made a great many statements which, on obtaining responsibility for constructive work, will appear unwise, to say the least. All of the German Grand Lodges pledged wholehearted support to the Government as now constituted. Each one of the nine Grand Lodges with which New York is in fraternal relations, is strongly national, realizing the need of a strong central Government to defeat inroads of destructive ideas from the outside. Yet fear of what might happen has developed in some quarters into a panic. The Old Eclectic Union, at Frankfurt, suspended labors. Indications are that "Zur Sonne" is discussing taking a like step. Hamburg, among the so-called Humanist Grand Lodges, is firmly resolved to carry on, standing firmly by its ancient traditions, believing these to be ample guarantee for the cooperation of the Lodges in everything making for the promotion of loyalty to the nation and its lawful rulers.

Personal talks with a number of leading Brethren of practically all the regular Grand Lodges, reveal a spirit deserving the highest commendation. Being men of intelligence and high social standing, patriots

to the core, they are resolved that nothing shall be lacking on their part to give the Government a fair chance to accomplish a restoration of Germany that will command respect throughout the world.

One example may help to explain what is at the bottom of their attitude: An outstanding leader in the Craft pointed to what appeared to him to be a serious danger in the life of the nation, in that the youth of the country lacked respect for authority and conducted itself in a manner incompatible with moral discipline. He remarked that in the past, on approaching the adolescent age when physical disturbances give rise to all sorts of extravagant actions, young men were put under army discipline and could not run wild as otherwise they might, for a period long enough to get them by the more serious pitfalls. He saw in the Hitler organization of military units, made up of adolescents, an educational means for saving, to the nation, trained men who will be an asset to Germany, instead of adding to the lawless population and a general decline in morals and religion. This suggests what must have been in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of thoughtful citizens who cast their votes for Hitler, in whom they saw the reformer needed to reestablish moral-religious national order.

There are no doubt timid souls more concerned about immediate safety than about the upholding of the standard of the Craft. Allowances must be made for their defection and their turning to affiliations which appear to guarantee greater safety than they could see in the particular Lodges to which they belonged. After all, the Masons represent only a very small fraction of the citizenship of Germany, though their moral influence represents an asset benefiting a large proportion of the people, and chief among all the benefits given to the nation is Freemasonry's firm adherence to belief in a Divine Order of the Universe under the rule of the Eternal Father of all men.

(Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge  
of New York, 1933.)

Dissolution of the Masonic Lodges in Germany and their reformation on a "purely Christian basis", was announced in Berlin on April 19, of this year, by the National Grand Lodge. The new name will be "National Christian Order of Frederick the Great", and Jews will be excluded from membership. One million members will be affected. If it is a Christian Order which they have organized, on a purely Christian basis, they must teach those things that were taught by the Master Jesus. I wonder where they get the idea that HE ever excluded anyone from the religion HE taught. If I remember rightly, HE said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of God." I do not find any mention where the Jewish children were exempt.

What we need today is a God's church, teaching God's word, doing things in the name of God and believing in the God whom Jesus taught us to believe in.

(Fraternal Correspondent, J. M. Lowndes, Grand Lodge  
of Wyoming, 1933.)

### "GRAND ORIENT OF ITALY"

The suspension of labors by the Grand Orient of Italy by action of the government of that country has given rise to a number of organizations outside, which are causing more or less trouble. Usually a collection of money goes with the various enterprises given the appearance of being genuine Masonry propagated for the healing of nations.

It is but reasonable that expatriated Brother Masons should want to have a Lodge center. In Italy such opportunity is denied them. But outside of Italy there are Lodges and Grand Lodges with which they can become identified in one way or another, if they really are anxious to remain identified actively with the Craft. Hence there is to be discerned no obvious excuse for an invading of various jurisdictions by self-constituted bodies formed by so-called exiles.

In the United States, the Brethren of the former Grand Orient of Italy who are sincere in their attachment to Masonry already have joined existing Lodges. New York is happy to have quite a number of them. In short, no valid excuse appears to exist for unauthorized organizations claiming to be made necessary by the suppression of Freemasonry in Italy.

The literature sent out by these clandestine bodies, for that is what they are, does not keep very close to harmony with truth. A few of the publications are violent tirades. Others are nothing more nor less than frauds, appealing for aid in the name of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity and other catch phrases calculated to open purses for them. Of the latter brand there is one in Spain and one in South America, which have been particularly active sending out begging letters. Our own Brethren, especially those in the Tenth Manhattan District, have not always used discretion in the reaction of generous impulses, and so the begging has proved profitable to quite a few promoters.

No doubt other Grand Lodges are informed concerning the matter here pointed out. New York probably has inquired into the matter more fully than others because our membership had to suffer from imposters to a greater extent by reason of the location of its headquarters. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence will be glad to share its information with any of the Grand Lodges of our relationship.

The matter does not involve only Lodges but there is danger for the fraternity itself by the misinterpretations made in letters and circulars containing wild charges and otherwise perverting truth. Such things hurt the good name of the Craft. Besides they are sure to prolong the period of prohibition of Masonry in Italy. Only the strictest adherence to facts will keep the road clear. Scrupulous care must be exercised where the attitude of the government is not friendly to lodges.

All of us are concerned and grieved when untruths are spread under a pretense of endeavors for the good of Masonry.

(Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge  
of New York, 1933.)

### BRETHREN WHO WERE MADE MASONS UNDER THE SPANISH REGIME IN THESE ISLANDS

Nothing can be more inspiring than to remember those Brethren who were made Masons in the days of the Spanish regime in the Philippine Islands and who are still active in various Lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction.

Many still recollect what it meant to be a Mason during those unhappy days. The Masons were considered enemies of the constituted government and were cruelly persecuted. Many died as victims of the ignorance of some or the fear or hatred of others. Intolerance and fanaticism brought about the ruin or death of many, very many men whose sole offense was that they had sworn at our altars to uphold and preach our lofty, altruistic ideals. The history of Philippine Masonry records the martyrdom of numerous noble men who had become Masons because they knew that in our Fraternity they could find the ideals that would redeem our people from spiritual slavery. Those men became Masons, well knowing that they risked their lives, their property, and their liberty in doing so. But impelled by a true Masonic spirit, they abandoned all thought of self and pledged allegiance to our Institution in the security that their sacrifice would not be in vain.

And it was not in vain. Thanks to their efforts in the past, we now enjoy many liberties, many privileges, many rights as men and as citizens. They were indeed Masons, those Craftsmen who practised their Masonry outside of the Lodge room and Temple in order that all, Masons and non-Masons, might live according to its noble teachings. Like a formidable ram, their Masonry converted into action overthrew a world of ideas which no longer served any purpose except to poison the minds.

Such an example of self-denial is very rare in this world. The souls of those men were tempered in the fire of our principles and ideas. There is no better school for forming the character of man than Masonry. We have said this more than once, and we repeat it now as we evoke the glories of our Masonic history.

This example of self-denial and self-sacrifice should be remembered by all the Masons of our days. We must forget ourselves a little if we would remember others. The spirit of Masonry is a spirit of self-sacrifice for the common good. And it is due to our being unable to fully absorb this spirit that Masonry is not as yet as powerful and great as it should be.

(From Address of Grand Master, Antonio Gonzalez,  
Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1933.)

### FREEMASONRY IN SWEDEN

In Sweden, which has a population of about the same as that of Scotland, there are seventy thousand Freemasons or thereabouts, and they include in their number, as you know, the highest in the land. The qualification requisite for admission to their Order is very strict and they maintain a very high standard of conduct. Their Grand Lodge is

very powerful, and it is so constituted that the decisions which are formulated are wise and well supported. Their Order is well endowed with schools and institutions. It is very charitable, and Sweden may well be proud of it.

(Brother Alexander B. Swan, Lord Provost of Glasgow,  
Grand Lodge of Scotland, 1933.)

Freemasonry in Sweden is on an entirely different plan to that in America. The Master of a Lodge is elected for life, and the King of Sweden is the Grand Master. There are forty-one Lodges which have a membership of about 24,000, an average of 585 to each Lodge. The largest Lodges are in Stockholm, where there are two, each with practically 4,000 members.

(Fraternal Correspondent, J. M. Lowndes, Grand Lodge  
of Wyoming, 1933.)

#### MASONRY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Official statistics issued by the United Grand Lodge of England show a steady increase each year in new Lodges throughout the British Empire for a period of sixteen years, beginning in 1917. At the close of that year, the number of Lodges totaled 3,257. At the close of 1932, they numbered 4,696. St. John the Baptist Lodge No. 39, of Exeter, England, founded July 11, 1732, is claimed to be the oldest Masonic Lodge with an unbroken existence.

Shanghai, China, now possesses a Masonic world record in that it is believed to be the only city in the world having Masonic Lodges working under six different Grand Jurisdictions.

No native in Japan is permitted to become a member of a Masonic Lodge for the reason that outside propaganda might be promulgated within such societies. There is a "gentlemen's agreement" between the government and the Masonic Lodges which are in existence there that they will not admit natives to membership.

Freemasonry in nearly all of the Dutch East Indian Lodges is active in matters outside of regular Lodge work. In Batavia they have a lyceum, a kindergarten, five grammar schools and two high schools. At Padang a bank was established in which the deposits amounted to about \$5,124,000 in United States money. No color or racial lines are permitted, and when attending Lodge, you associate with Javanese, Malays, Chinese and extractions of many bloods. While the language used in the Lodge is Dutch, occasionally the work is done in the Javanese tongue.

(Fraternal Correspondent, J. M. Lowndes, Grand Lodge  
of Wyoming, 1933.)

## THE GRAND ORATORS AND THEIR PHILOSOPHY

The Old Regulations of 1721 provided that the Grand Master, or his deputy, or some brother appointed by him, should harangue all the brethren and give them good advice. The original Constitution of this Grand Lodge made no provision for a Grand Orator, but in 1859 a resolution offered by W. H. Wood was adopted, directing that thereafter there should be appointed, annually, a Grand Orator, whose duty it should be to deliver an address at the installation of the Grand Officers. The Grand Orators worked under authority of this resolution until 1874, when a clause was inserted in the Constitution providing for the appointment of a Grand Orator, to serve during the pleasure of the Grand Master and perform such duties as pertained to the office.

For three-quarters of a century, therefore, both by force of tradition and by virtue of specific enactment the Grand Masters of Washington have selected for this position members of the Craft gifted with the learning and the powers of expression best calculated to impress the true fundamentals of Masonry. It is, perhaps, a fact of universal application in the past as well as in the present, that every man sufficiently distinguished has, for a long time prior to his appointment to this high office, pondered upon that stirring interpretation of our philosophy best adapted from this point of view, to express the real meaning of Masonry, and which he, when his opportunity came, would deliver to the Craft with all the concentrated fire, force, and brilliance of a long smouldering eloquence.

So we discover in their orations an expert assembling of facts, theories and convictions about the origin, nature, and destiny of man; and the beginnings, essence, functions, and imperishable ideals of the order. Here we find a play of imagination and of reason, with a poetic grace, a charm of expression, and a prophetic vision—magic searchlights scanning the landscape from the primeval chaos to the end of time, playing upon ancient religions and inner sanctuaries, with occasional glances at the outside world, its historic and legendary figures, and the steps leading upward toward the realization of the pride and the ambition of the race.

In 1931 J. Orval Rummens stated that there was no infallible interpreter of the designs upon the trestle board. No man's views are true merely because he himself is wise or important. The fifty-eight Grand Orators who held office from the beginning to the present merely expressed their individual opinions, and these were correct or not in proportion to their correspondence with the truth.

(Grand Historian, George A. Custer, Grand Lodge  
of Washington, 1933.)

## MASONIC HISTORIANS

The value of authentic history is rapidly becoming apparent to the Craft, and Grand Lodges as well as lodges and collateral bodies have lately been taking considerable interest in old records, with the result that many lodge and Grand Lodge historians are at work along this

line. Let us hope that interest will continue in this work, if for no other reason than that in case a lodge should some time begin to wonder what it was in existence for, it could look back over the history and find something to be proud of, and possibly something that would stimulate it to an effort by way of emulation of the deeds of its forbears. To the younger generation of Masons, perhaps, these histories may not hold much interest, but when they take the place of the present older generation they will find plenty in these histories that is worth-while looking back upon.

(From Report on Correspondence, James A. West, P. G. M.,  
Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1933.)

#### AUTHENTIC ANTECEDENTS OF MASONIC HISTORY

There was a time—and, for all I know, still is—when a person of obscure origin, on attaining wealth, or being stirred by hunger for distinction, would hire an obliging genealogist to connect him with a respectable line of renowned forebears. William the Conqueror, Wallace, and Brian Boru were favored ancestors with some, while others were content to be descended from any one passenger on the Mayflower.

By some such course Freemasonry, almost from its first appearance, was endowed with a more or less respectable, mythical ancestry. A long list of royal patrons was supplied, beginning with Solomon, to establish its prestige—as if it needed such bolstering. But even so, a list of patrons is one thing, a line of ancestors is quite another. The line is what we must make sure of, if we want to get at the historical background of Freemasonry. And we ought to make sure of it, for that background supplies the only solid basis by which we can determine its true purpose and its fundamental laws.

Once we shall be in possession of an authentic history of the antecedents of the Craft, we shall be able to settle, among other questions, what really are the Ancient Landmarks, and thereby save these from being invoked loosely, as they often are, to get by inconvenient barriers peculiar to the institution. Quite recently, for example, an estimable Grand Master defended an official recognition accorded to an irregularly formed body, on the ground that his Grand Lodge does not consider itself bound by questions of illegitimacy of origin, when the organization labors in a "spirit" akin to its own. Yet throughout the history of the operative lodges from which the present Masonic Lodges sprang, special stress was laid on legitimacy of origin as a primary requirement. The law of exclusive jurisdiction, which is of almost equal antiquity, was brushed aside in a similar manner.

The need of determining what is historically binding never has been more pressing than it is at present, if Freemasonry is to endure as an unique institution, having no counterpart among the multitude of social bodies seeking to enlist men under their banners.

With this thought in mind, I presented, four years since, an account of the Statutes laid down for the Mason Lodges of Scotland in 1588 and

1589; and, two years later, the older Statutes adopted by the Masons on the European Continent in 1462. In the introduction to the latter report I suggested that the only sure way to establish the true ancestry of Freemasonry is to proceed from the known to the unknown, starting from the oldest regular Masonic Lodge in existence now, and tracing its antecedents backwards, making sure all the while of solid ground under our feet. By applying this plan of tracing history backwards (in my reports for 1929, 1930 and 1931) several outstanding facts were fixed definitely:

(1) Scotland has the oldest Masonic Lodges to be found anywhere in the world. Edinburgh Lodge (Mary's Chapel) No. 1 is in possession of the original minutes of its transactions and other records from the sixteenth century onward, revealing clearly its original operative character and its gradual transformation into a Lodge of (non-operative) Freemasons, which helped to constitute the present Grand Lodge of Scotland.

(2) On May 20, 1641, Edinburgh Lodge, then called Mary's Chapel, admitted to membership, on English soil, SIR ROBERT MURRAY (MORAY) who twenty years afterwards became the first president of the famous Royal Society in London, of which he was a founder and which counted among its later members the REV. DR. DESAGULIERS, the Duke of Montague and many other distinguished men who became identified with the Grand Lodge of England in the first decade of its existence.

(3) The general scheme of Scotland's trade organization, which included Mary's Chapel and other lodges of stonemasons, was derived in large part from Flanders, more particularly the city of Bruges. As a matter of record, the charter of incorporation of the carpenters and masons of Edinburgh, granted them on their petition, on October 15, 1475, states that their statutes and rules were found to be "good and lovable both to God and man and consonant with reason", and that "the two crafts shall have their places in all public processions, as is done in the town of Bruges and other suchlike good towns."

(4) The "Statutes and rules" governing the stonemason lodges of Bruges were derived substantially from those established by the "mother" lodge of Strassburg, about 1452.

For an account of the lodge of the Strassburg masons and its Statutes and Ordinances, I shall have to refer those who are interested in the leading position that lodge occupies in the masons' craft on the Continent, to my article in the Masonic Outlook for March, 1933. One important item in that article is the statement quoted from Daniel Ramee's History of Architecture (1862) that the lodge of Strassburg was the first of its kind to be established, in the thirteenth century, "after the example (a l'instar) of England". Grandidier, the French historian who lived in Strassburg for several years and made a thorough study of all documents then in the possession of the great Minster there, suggests a like derivation. If the statement can be proved, we shall have a key

to the mystery where to search for the origin of the Ancient Charges of the Craft, the oldest known copy of which (the *Regius Poem*) is preserved in the British Museum.

Here, then, we have presented to us a major problem to be tackled before we can arrive at anything approaching a final answer to the question as to where and how mason lodges came into existence. As the Strassburg lodge was ranked as the head of a great gild of Masons, our first task, then, would be to find out first of all something about the rise of Anglo-Saxon gilds. The work already accomplished in this particular field of research has brought to light practically all essential facts. What is left for us to do is to select such items as will serve best our particular purpose.

The subject being too large for a complete survey of the field within the limitations of a single report, I have divided it into two parts, dealing at this time only with the rise of gilds in general, and reserving special consideration of the mason lodges for a later report.

#### EARLY ANGLO-SAXON GILDS AND FRATERNITIES

Medieval gilds were Anglo-Saxon, Christian, voluntary fellowships for mutual aid and protection. Other races—Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Slav, Chinese and the rest—had associations resembling gilds in many respects. Human nature is not confined to any one of the lot nor to any particular age, and often does hit upon like forms for like purposes. There is no more reason for forcing Egyptian priests, Essenes, Greek phratries, or the Roman *collegia* to pose as forbears, than there is for tracing the gild-system back to the beehive, the anthill, or Kipling's *Jungle Wolf-Pack*.

When the family tie, the patriarchal group and clan-cohesion no longer afforded adequate protection against inroads and oppression from without, and failed to satisfy social and economic instincts and ambitions, something else was added to meet the situation. Usually the solution was compelled by the intrusion in the original community of more or less welcome or tolerated outsiders brought in by marriage, commerce, the demand for skilled and unskilled labor, and other new factors.

Politically, the erstwhile Anglo-Saxon homestead expanded into a village, a township, a borough, part of a shire and of a kingdom. Duties and liberties of individuals had to be redefined, neighborhood and community cooperation had to be regulated, relations to other communities and the State had to be safeguarded, and local and individual responsibilities had to be fixed. Anglo-Saxon gilds were one natural answer.

The term *gylde* (*gild*) has been tacked to a great variety of assemblies and societies. Originally it meant offering (sacrifice), to judge from the oldest Anglo-Saxon version of the Bible, which speaks of Abel's burnt offering of the firstlings of his flock as *Byne-Gjeld*.

The pagan forbears of the Christian Anglo-Saxons applied the term *gylds* to their sacrificial banquets in honor of their deities, toward which the participants contributed. But eating and drinking together does not make a *gild*, in the sense in which the word was used under the Chris-

tian dispensation, for Teutonic get-togethers never are complete without such concomitants. Did not the word lodge, originally mean shed or hut and applied to the place where the stone-cutters labored together, later come to denote the group of men working in a lodge? In a like way "offering" or "banquet"—i.e. gild—came to stand for a society or club the members of which contributed toward a common purpose.

Then there is the word *gegyldan*. The Laws of Ina, King of Wessex (688-726), and the Laws of Offa, King of Mercia (755-94), refer to *gegyldan* as freeholders responsible for the collection and payment of taxes. Despite hair-splitting doubts raised by some writers, the presumption—Anglo-Saxons being constituted as they were—is that those taxpayers did get together periodically to talk things over at a festive board and to agree upon such lines of cooperation as their legal duties made desirable.

The term recurs in ordinances made in the reign of Athelstan (924-40). They are referred to as *frith-gegildas*. *Frith* (or *frith*)—meaning peace-gilds. The new designation would suggest the existence of peace-gilds. Those ordinances were compiled by "the bishops and reeves belonging to London". After they had been confirmed, the *frith-gildsmen*—including nobles and commons—were pledged to observe and help enforce them.

Aside from emphasizing the need of stopping theft, "lest the thieves will prevail even more than they did before", the ordinances required gildsmen to keep peace among themselves, "to be also in one friendship as in one foeship, whichever it then may be", and "everyone shall help another . . . and every man who has given his pledge in our gildships, if he should die, then each gildbrother shall give a loaf in soul-aims and sing, or cause to be sung, for his soul fifty psalms, within the ensuing thirty days". Twelve officers of the *Witena-Gemot* (council of one hundred), are to meet once a month "if we can and have leisure" to inspect the enforcement of the ordinances and—of course—are to be provided with ale and food on these occasions, "the remains of the meat" to be distributed among the poor "for the love of God".

Again some authorities argue that *frith-gilds* are not gilds, they not being voluntary associations. When is a frog a frog? He starts his career as a spawn. He must have been a tadpole before he can qualify as a frog. If the *frith-gilds* don't belong, they at least furnished modes of organization and promoted comradeship and discipline. But where does self-government begin? and when is a self-governing group voluntary?

Fortunately there is no quarrel about the religious gilds. They are admitted to be gilds. Only some prefer, with considerable insistence, that they ought to be called social gilds. Of course, they ought to. But calling them religious compels the modern reader to take note of the fundamental all pervading mood of social life in medieval days, which was religious, intensely religious.

The earliest lay religious guilds on record are those of Abbotsbury, Cambridge, Exeter, and Woodbury, dating from the first half of the eleventh century.

Orey, friend of King Canute, united the frith-gildsmen of Abbotsbury in a guild which contributed regularly to the maintenance of the neighboring monastery, providing wax, money, wood, and wheat; cultivated friendship among the brethren, and aided the sick and distressed. If a brother was taken sick, within sixty miles of the town, fifteen men of the guild were required to take him to whatever place he might choose; if he died, thirty men had to be provided to carry the body to the place of sepulture chosen by him; any member neglecting to attend the funeral was fined; all were to go to the minister for mass and there pray earnestly for the soul of the departed: "This will rightly be called a gildship, if we do this, for we know not which of us shall depart hence soonest".

The other guilds of the period differed but little from the one of Abbotsbury in general character. All had their regular assemblies to which every brother and sister brought either money, food, or wa, of a fixed amount. There were fines for non-attendance at meetings, at announced funerals, and at specified church services "unless he was laboring under sickness or prevented by the business of the lord"; also for rudeness and uncivil conduct, moral offences, etc. One Cambridge guild required all members "to swear, holding their sacred reliques, that they will be faithful to their associates, as well in those things which pertain to God as in those which belong to this world".

Toulmin Smith, the pioneer in making available in printed form the records of many English Guilds, summarized his conclusions in this wise:

"The early English guild was an institution of local self-help, which, before the poor-laws were invented, took the place of the modern Friendly or Benefit Society, but with a higher aim; while it joined all classes together in the care of the needy and for objects of common welfare, it did not neglect the forms and practices of religion, justice and morality".

What Toulmin Smith failed to note is that the guilds were essentially religious. Material benefits were but natural outgrowths. Attending mass together at stated times, maintaining lighted candles in the parish church, offering up prayers for the souls of departed members, erecting and repairing sacred shrines, taking part in festal processions, paying for the support of priests and monasteries and the education of the young, joining in pilgrimages, or aiding pilgrims, were chief objects.

A multitude of relief activities accrued, according to leadership and material capacity: Aid was given to the poor, the sick, the aged, the blind, and the maimed; to those who suffered loss by fire, theft, shipwreck, floods, pestilence, or other calamities. Some built and maintained almshouses, bridges, and roads; others paid funeral expenses of the poor in the parish, met the cost of lawsuits involving individual members, and gave dowries to brides. Finding work for the unemployed, comforting prisoners, visiting lonely and afflicted members, and other acts of kind-

ness are mentioned in many programs. Gild pageants and religious plays became the fashion. The whole gamut of social cooperation in spiritual and neighborly doings was touched.

CHARLES GROSS, outstanding authority on the subject, sums up the main features common to practically all medieval gilds, as follows:

"Prayers for the dead, attendance at funerals of gildsmen, periodical banquets, the solemn entrance oath, fines for neglect of duty and for improper conduct, contributions to a common purse, united assistance in distress, periodical meetings in the gildhall—in short, all the characteristic features of the later gilds already appear in these Anglo-Saxon fraternities."

Men and women were not restricted to membership in one gild. They could and did, if there was opportunity and their means permitted, join several gilds.

Religious fraternities formed of men of the same trade in the course of time arose in all parts of England. Such fraternities differed not at all from the other gilds, except in that membership was limited to men of the same craft and their families and friends, who desired to strengthen the ties their common occupation had formed between them by associating together also in worship and other concerns. Some of these fraternities changed by more or less imperceptible steps into regular craft gilds. On the other hand, craft gilds sometimes extended their scope by becoming social-religious fraternities. Examples are to be found also of craft gilds which, when prohibited by law because of conspiracies, real or assumed, to obtain higher wages, carried on under the cloak of religious fellowships.

The merchants were the first to unite in gilds for the purpose of mutual protection of their trade interests by regulations agreed upon among themselves and afterwards confirmed by the municipality, a charter obtained from the King, or both.

The chief impetus came from the new opportunities for commerce following upon the Norman Conquest (1066) which took England out of its insularity and united it with the Continent. Across the Channel importers and exporters and traders generally had their organized gilds long before. The reason was that England was essentially an agricultural country and had but few cities and these not very populous, the largest having less than ten thousand inhabitants.

The merchant gilds sought and obtained privileges, giving them, each in its own town, a practical monopoly in the carrying on of trafficking. The usual features of gild life formed part of the general program: Entrance oath, solemn assemblies at stated times, banquets, relief, securing the release of imprisoned brethren, attendance at funerals of members, etc. Honesty, fair dealing, mutual assistance and moral conduct were practices insisted upon. Penalties were inflicted for violations of the gild code. Master workmen who turned raw materials into articles for sale in their individual shops or stalls also became members. So did monasteries, men and women who produced articles for sale or who sold goods in large or small quantities.

By 1388 the development had assumed such proportion as to cause the government to see in it a possible new source of taxes. A writ was issued by King Richard II requiring Masters and Wardens of all fraternities and gilds to report to the Royal Chancellor before the feast of Purification, 1389, giving a full account of the organization over which they presided. To be listed were the date of foundation, constitution and regulations, entrance oath, meetings, feasts, contributions made to the Church, and all property real and movable. Shortly after, the gilds were ordered also to send in copies of charters or other such sanction, if they had any. The returns afford a most comprehensive picture of the gild life of the time. What outstanding facts they established and what, if anything, has to do particularly with the Masons, we shall have to defer to a later report. \* \* \*

(Ossian Lang, Grand Historian, Grand Lodge of New York, 1933.)

### THE INQUISITION

To systematize the persecution and extermination of Christians whose religious views did not coincide exactly with those of the established church, an institution was organized of which I shall speak at length, as no other that has ever existed has carried religious intolerance to a greater extreme and committed more atrocious crimes in the name of Christ: the Inquisition.

There is some dispute as to the exact date when the Inquisition came into being. History records that the first rules of inquisitorial procedure were laid down at the councils of the Church at Verona (1183) and Toulouse (1229). At the latter council, sixteen decrees relative to the investigation and punishment of heresy were passed and the bishops were declared to be natural judges of the doctrine. Later, however, the bishops were deemed to be too lenient in their attitude towards offenders against the faith, and the Cistercian and then the Dominican Orders were put in charge of the work of persecuting heretics.

After temporary checks and reverses, the Inquisition took a firm foothold in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and other countries of Europe and held nearly the entire Christian world under its bloody bondage for six centuries.

In Spain the Inquisition was first established in 1233. At the beginning it met with bitter opposition. The Spanish monarchs exhibited tolerance towards the Jews and Mohammedans and thereby incurred much criticism from Rome. However, the priests did not remain idle, and massacres of Jews and Mohammedans, instigated by them, began in the 13th century and continued throughout the 14th and 15th. Finally, in 1480, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella founded a National Inquisition for Spain, without the aid of the Papacy. Inquisitorial tribunals were established throughout the peninsula and the Spanish possessions in Italy, and a reign of terror was initiated.

Llorente calculates that during the administration of the infamous Inquisitor-General Torquemada alone, covering eighteen years, 10,220 persons were consigned to the flames, 6,860 were burnt in effigy, 97,321

received sentences of imprisonment for life, confiscation of property, disqualification from public office, and other severe penalties, and 114,400 families were irretrievably ruined. No wonder that a small army of "familiaris" consisting of 50 mounted men and 200 on foot, had to guard Torquemada on his travels. From the Iberian peninsula, the Inquisition spread through the domains of Spain and Portugal. Wherever the Catholic missionaries had carried the cross of Christ, there the Inquisition implanted its system of tribunals and spies, its practices of denunciation, torture, and spoliation, its autos-da-fe and burning piles. The avowed aim of the Inquisition, that of preserving the purity of the Roman Catholic religion and with this end in view, to ferret out, punish, and destroy all heretics and other offenders against the faith was, of course, bound to bring it into violent collision with Freemasonry after that institution had been condemned by the several papal bulls fulminated against it. This leads us to the persecution of Freemasonry in Spain.

As many of you know, in 1738, Pope Clement XII excommunicated all Freemasons in the bull "In eminenti", and two years after, in 1740, Philip V, King of Spain, published a royal decree which was the first blow struck at Freemasonry in Spain. Many Freemasons were arrested and sent to the galleys where, laden with chains, ill fed and worse treated they were compelled to toil at the oars without compensation. In 1751, immediately upon the publication of a further papal bull, Ferdinand VI of Spain issued a still more severe edict against the Order, and now the Inquisition began to wage a merciless war against Freemasonry. We read in the "Ritual del Maestro Mason", an official publication of the Spanish Grand Orient, that "The persecutions reach their height in Spain in 1751, as a result of the new anathema launched by Benedict and the denunciations of an ambitious, malevolent friar named Jose Torrubia, who, desirous of obtaining a bishopric as reward for his services, had promised to exterminate Freemasonry. He quickly rose to revisor and censor of the Holy Office, which latter ordered him to enter a lodge under an assumed name, after receiving from the Papal Penitentiary a dispensation authorizing him to take any oath which might be required of him. This Torrubia actually did, and soon thereafter he began to visit lodge after lodge in the peninsula until he had gathered all the information he required for the execution of his infamous plan. Having achieved his purpose, he presented to the Tribunal of the Inquisition a terrible denunciation of the labors of Freemasonry, accompanied by a list of ninety-seven lodges, with the membership roll of each. As a result of this denunciation, hundreds of Freemasons were arrested and many were tortured by the Inquisition."

During the brief respite that followed this persecution, Freemasonry spread in Spain; but towards the end of the 18th century, new persecutions occurred. Then the conquest of Spain by Napoleon I and the abolition by him of the Inquisition gave Freemasonry there a new lease on life. But when the reconstruction came, the "Holy Tribunal" was re-

established, and in 1814, King Ferdinand VII of Spain ordered all Masonic Lodges closed. During the next few years, the persecutions of Masons became extremely cruel and violent. In 1819, a lodge was surprised at Murcia; the brethren, nearly all persons of distinction, died from the tortures inflicted upon them by the Inquisition, except the illustrious lawyer Brother Romero Alpuente, whose strong constitution enabled him to withstand the cruel sufferings and who was released, the same as the other persons who were imprisoned because they were Freemasons, by virtue of a decree of the Provisional Government of 1820.

In 1820, Ferdinand VII of Spain fixed death on the gallows as the penalty for membership in the Masonic Order, and when a Lodge was raided at Granada, in 1825, all the members were hanged and the candidate, who had not yet been initiated, was sent to the galleys.

In 1828, Marquis of Lebrillana and Captain Alvarez de Sotomayor perished on the scaffold because they had not come forward and denounced themselves as being Freemasons!

In 1829, a Lodge was raided at Barcelona; the Master was hanged, some of the brethren were sent to prison for life, and others were sentenced to less severe penalties.

In 1832, at last, the liberal government, organized with the aid of Freemasons, issued a general amnesty for all offenders of this class and Masonry flourished once more. A new period of trial began in 1849 and many persons were deported or sent to prison for their connection with the Masonic Order, until the September revolution (1868) came and put a final stop to these persecutions.

As regards the Philippine Islands, religious intolerance was responsible for many persecutions, including those of Masonry in 1896 and 1897. The evidence against most of the members of our Fraternity who were publicly executed, or murdered, tortured, imprisoned, or banished during that period, was limited to activity in Freemasonry, which the enemies of our institution very conveniently associated and confounded with the armed movement against the government then in progress.

(From address of Grand Orator, Joseph Henry Schmidt, Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1933.)

#### A LAWYER ON LAW AND ORDER

"I am thinking of the good of mankind . . . My own experience has largely to do with the administration of justice. There we think of the bench and bar as the responsible parties. But there is a third partner in the process—the voting public. The people elect the judges or the executive who appoints them; they constitute the juries called to mete out justice. Despite this basic responsibility the mental attitude of a large proportion of the American people towards law is fundamentally the greatest obstacle in the way of an effective and efficient administration of justice, both civil and criminal. In their point of view respecting the relation between the State and the individual, myriads of our citizens are positively unmoral; they are too often utterly devoid of any sense

of personal obligation as functioning units in the organism we call the State; and when they function they seem governed by motives and reasons which, by the most liberal standards, cannot be dignified by the name "principles". The voting public not only admits no duty upon itself to insist upon standards of high honor in those who have a responsible part in public affairs but actually shows its contempt for virtue by discharging the obligation of suffrage in a manner which no high-minded, or thinking person, who has left some respect for his own character, has the audacity to defend, unless, of course, he has discarded as unsound the very foundations of our economic and political system. The public attitude towards the administration of justice is no less responsible, no less a handicap to its efficient administration, than is the conduct of the voters at the ballot box an obstacle in the way of political government upon a high plane. Indeed, a citizen cannot at the polls manifest his contempt for honor in the candidate for public office, without throwing the machinery of justice out of gear. Yet, the voters do so somewhere in every election in this great country; and the men and women who do so go home from the polls to join the unthinking in denunciation of the courts and of the lawyers because a criminal has escaped, or justice moves too slowly to suit in a particular instance.

In 1914, in one of the large states of the southwest, a citizen became a candidate for governor in the primaries of his party. He had served in at least one penitentiary for train robbery; he had for many years been a robber and made a living at that business. Having served his sentence, he decided to abandon a career of crime and embark upon that of public office. Notwithstanding the notoriety of his prison record, he entered the campaign with unblushing zest and enthusiasm, seeking a "vindication" at the polls. He received only a partial "vindication" for he was not nominated; but with six in the race and a total of nearly one hundred thirty-two thousand, he was only fourteen thousand votes behind the winning candidate; and of the six, he was third.

In another state, out of a total of three hundred eighteen thousand votes, one candidate received approximately twenty-eight percent, or eighty-eight thousand votes, for nomination to the office of United States Senator. This man was, at the time he ran, under indictment for a serious offense against the laws of his country. Whether guilty or innocent, the fact was that the machinery of justice had been set in motion and the officers of the law and at least twelve men had concluded that there was reasonable ground to believe that he was guilty of a grave public offense. Without investigation, before the legal machinery could move to a completion, without any real knowledge of or even a desire to know the facts, over eighty-eight thousand voting citizens sought to exclude inquiry, and to foreclose, to obstruct, the due processes of the criminal law, by a vote of "vindication". When a large section of the public thus flouts decency, defies the efforts of the regularly constituted authorities to punish offenders, is it any wonder that respect for the law

wanes and that difficulties in the way of its enforcement accumulate apace? Codes of ethics for lawyers and judges do not reach this fundamentally dangerous popular attitude.

In 1920 the people of the nation elected a president. They had the opportunity to cast their ballots for candidates who aspire to hold an office made distinguished by the record of its first incumbent, George Washington, and by the immortal son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln; an office honorable and powerful because it is the presidency of the greatest republic in the world. In filling this office, citizens should exercise care and the most conscientious judgment. Yet in this election it appears that there were nearly one million voting citizens in the United States who wanted for Chief Executive of the nation, a man who was at that time in prison, and who had been convicted of disloyalty to his own country in a grave crisis.

In 1922 there was an election in one of the eastern states to the very important office of District Attorney. One candidate who received more than fifty-one percent, and thus outstripped his opponents and outdistanced the field, had shortly before been found guilty of an infamous offense. Yet he had the unmitigated effrontery to run, and a majority of the members of his own party who voted at the primary election apparently desired to be represented by a prosecuting attorney found guilty of a disgraceful crime, after full hearing and a fair trial. In the general election, which followed, this same candidate, while failing of election, received over forty-two percent of the total votes cast.

It is fashionable to denounce the courts, the lawyers, and the machinery of the law for their failure to catch the lawbreaker and punish him according to his dues. But it is a bit discouraging to labor hard to convict a criminal only to have him go to the people and win an election to a high office. It is a fiendish sort of humor which can find anything funny in this disgraceful condition. If such be the attitude of public opinion towards crimes and criminals, let us abolish the courts and determine the question of guilt or innocence by a vote of the people. If conviction of crime has become a badge of honor, meriting high office as its reward, is it any wonder the lawlessness grows? We need a recognition by the citizens of a code of ethics, of standards of conduct, which will at least lessen if not make such offenses against political morality impossible.

It is well established, through reliable statistical sources, that crime costs this country directly and indirectly at least 13 billion dollars a year. This exceeds by 2 billion dollars the 11 billion dollars advanced to Europe during and since the war. It equals the amount of all of our expenditures for 12 months during the war. This item is made up of 4 billion dollars worth of property lost through criminal activities; the cost of maintaining the army of 500,000 men engaged in the suppression of crime. Supplying them with weapons that courts, jails, penitentiaries, and prisons is another 4 billion. The economic waste through loss of po-

tential productivity and the diversion of money to illegal activities, such as commercialized vice, gambling, dope, booze and liquor, is another 5 billion dollars.

There is a constant war against crime in which 12,500 people die each year—murder; in which 500,000 police, judicial and enforcement officials are constantly at battle with the inert malevolence of 2 million criminals engaged in crime and unproductive activities. We have 200,000 prisoners of war, that is, inmates of institutions, and there are now at large approximately 135,000 murderers. In Chicago six policemen are shot to every criminal hung.

Consider the facts from another point of view. Crime is one of the biggest businesses of this country. The annual cost amounts to more than the entire foreign trade of the United States. It exceeds the entire value of all of the agricultural products of the United States in 1926. It is a constant economic loss. Through taxes and insurance it levies toll like a tariff on everything you eat, or wear, or use for shelter. We pay for it in higher production cost, higher transportation charges, higher prices to the consumer, greater overhead in business and government.

Sometime ago the Mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, dismissed the vice squad of the police department, not because there was no vice in Youngstown, but because the market for vice was stronger than the power of his policemen to control it. "I'm disgusted", he is quoted as saying, "with trying to make policemen enforce laws to govern people who refuse to obey their own laws."

What he has discovered with respect to his own town is largely true of other cities in the United States. As a nation we enjoy superlatives, but for one phase of our behavior we do not give ourselves full credit. We are the greatest nation of "fixers" in the world. The crooked politician "fixes" the troubles of his lawbreaking constituents. The rich father fixes difficulties growing out of his son's irresponsible behaviour. Our national keyword is "fix".

I believe that most policemen want to do their duty. Then the question may fairly be asked why so many of them have become involved in corrupt combination. It all goes back to the fact that the police are not free agents, that they are mere pawns in the game. Here is how the combination works: The racketeer gives money to the ward-heeler; the latter pays it over to secure appointments or promotion for the policeman, or to buy his uniform and equipment; then, if the policeman has any gratitude at all, he will heed a word or two of advice from the politician when it comes to the business of protection.

So we have highly organized and superbly equipped police forces which are falling down on the job chiefly because they are opposed by the public they are sworn and paid to serve. The law-abiding citizen loses confidence in the police because he sees all about him evidence of corruption. He concludes that the force is not only in part bad, but is all bad. He voices his disapproval of necessary increase in its strength; lacking police protection, he is easily intimidated from assisting the

police with information; when the police employ third-degree methods to fill this gap, the citizen turns away in disgust and when he sits on a jury he won't believe a policeman under oath.

Equally disquieting is the fact that the citizen himself is not law-observing. When he goes to a politician to have his traffic tag fixed, he is going through exactly the same process as the gangster.

Whatever may be your views as to what our constitution should be, whether or not you regard these tendencies I have pointed out to be the breaking down of the bulwarks essential to our stability, you will all agree that it is the unquestioned duty of all Masons to use our influence, in and out of season, to induce respectable, industrious men to give more time and attention to public interests. This is a platform on which we all can stand. It cannot but result in bringing into active cooperation the dormant energies which may be directed to better government! **THIS IS NOT A PARTY QUESTION—IT IS ABOVE, BEYOND, GREATER AND MORE VITAL THAN ANY PARTY POLICY!**

“How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep; so shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man!”

Saith the political sluggard, “Let me alone!” “Why should I neglect my business for the public good—I'll never be thanked for it; and besides I can do no good. It's no use, let those who like it do it!” So shall misrule, the tyranny of the mob, and want come upon you as an armed man!

Ferrero, in his Roman History, at the conclusion of the first volume, speaking of the causes of the downfall of the republic, states that it was directly due to the indifference of the men of business, the men of education, the men of affairs, to mingling in public matters, and who “allowed the elective institutions of the state to sink into the hands of the ambitious dilettante and grasping adventurers who disputed for the suffrages and controlled the organizations of the Roman proletariat.”

“As in Europe and the United States at the present time”, says the historian, “the great bulk of the upper and middle classes took but a languid interest in public affairs; they preferred to spend their time upon commerce and agriculture, study or pleasure, and were unwilling to take part in political conflicts or accept official responsibilities, to suffer the hardships of military service, or even the inconvenience of voting.”

Look into your hands, my brothers, there has been placed there the gift of sovereignty. For the first time in history the subject has become King. From neither the State nor the head of the State do you derive your rights. Out of yourselves alone arises the majesty of the nation, its justice, its might, and its glory.

You are the State. Out of your wisdom, it is wise; out of your honesty, it is just; out of your strength, it is strong; out of your courage, it is fearless, and out of your devotion, it is safe. All of these qualities must arise to it out of yourselves, or it hangs its head in the presence

of the world. It is but a composite of your thoughts and actions. It has none else to plan for it but its citizens. The America of tomorrow can be no greater than are you of today.

If patriotism be merely the love of one's country, by whomsoever that country be ruled, and the willingness to suffer, and, if need be, to die for it, then American patriotism needs be for more than that, for the American must stand ready to give all, not alone for his country, but also for the preservation of those principles of freedom which he holds in trust for mankind.

The greatest, the dearest tradition of America, my friends, is that this is a government of laws and not of men. Presidents and governors and senators and congressmen may come and go. They serve their day and pass on, but the law endures forever. Respect for law, which means, following the rules of conduct prescribed by ourselves through our representatives, ever has been and still is the most distinctive basic principle in our scheme of government and in our traditions as a nation.

Let us here vow that we will do by the law as we would have the law do by us; that, when it presses us, we will ask, not, "is the law wrong?" but will hold it in respect; that when it is jibed at we will defend it, and when it is thrown down we will lift it again from the earth, and set it up, if need be, with our blood.

The future rests with us. The fate of humanity may be in our hands; democracy can save or destroy the world. The pleading voice of a weary world, choked with the sob of ages, is lifted to us. It beseeches us, in the name of God, in the name of Charity, in the name of freedom, in the name of justice, to be consistent, community serving, law-abiding, generous, and true, lest we, too, may go the way of the earlier nations.

My friends, I know of no better theme of life for us as Americans, as true Knights of modern life, than that of the simple little poem. The unpretentious bard wrote thus:

"And when I come to die", he said,  
 "You shall not lay me out in state,  
 Nor leave your laurels at my head,  
 Nor cause your men of speech orate;  
 No monument your gift shall be,  
 No column in the Hall of fame;  
 But just this line engrave for me;  
 "He played the game".

So when his glorious task was done,  
 It was not of his fame we thought;  
 It was not of his battles won,  
 But of the pride with which he fought;  
 But of his zest, his ringing laugh,  
 His trenchant scorn of praise or blame;  
 And so we graved his epitaph,  
 "He played the game".

(Grand Orator Bro. Walter C. Lindley, Illinois, Masonic Review, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1933.)

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Life Memberships so far as they affect the financial independence of the Lodge and its ability to share the responsibilities assumed by the other Lodges through the common medium of Grand Lodge, constitute a problem in which Grand Lodge is vitally concerned. The life-blood of many of our Lodges is being sapped by the excessive proportion of non-dues-paying Life Members on their rolls. One Lodge of 852 members reports 471 Life Members, or 55%. A considerable number report 50%, while those reporting from 30% to 40% are too numerous to list here. Figures which have been secured from the Lodge during the winter reveal the astonishing fact that in the Jurisdiction there are 22,637 Life Members, representing a withdrawal from the dues paid into the Lodges of the State of more than \$200,000; almost a quarter of a million dollars, Brethren, that the rest of us have to make up.

A few Lodges require of a Life Member that he shall pay the Grand Lodge per-capita tax, but in the greater number of Lodges this cost is borne by the rest of the members. In Lodges with a high percentage of Life Members, particularly in those Lodges with a low rate of dues, the burden thrown upon the Lodge is a very serious one.

To pay dues to a Masonic Lodge is, I contend, a privilege; it is an opportunity for service that a Mason should not shun, but rather should embrace with eagerness. That fact is so fundamental that a Mason should as soon be excused from attending Lodge, or from conforming to Ritualistic forms in the work of the Lodge, as from paying dues. The Mason has always, beginning with Operative Masonry, paid dues in some form to his Lodge, and it is in violation of every theory of membership in a Masonic Lodge that a man should be excused from any obligation so ancient and so bound into the symbolism and tradition of Masonry as that of paying dues.

In some quarters there is a disposition to establish paid Life Memberships upon an actuarial basis, assuring sufficient income from a lump sum paid in advance by the member to cover the annual dues, or else from a Life-Membership fund established in the Lodge. Whatever the merits or demerits of this plan may be, it does not enter urgently into our immediate problem. Our urgent problem is to place such limitations upon the granting of Life Membership as shall not strangle the Lodge or affect its capacity to fulfill its obligations to Grand Lodge activities. Our love and devotion to Brothers who have spent twenty-five, thirty, or even fifty years in our Lodge are not involved; I yield to no one the honor and respect which is due their long service. But when the welfare of the Craft as a whole is affected, it is for us to regulate our affairs as to keep the Fraternity a going concern.

(Address of Grand Master Christopher C. Mollenhauer,  
Grand Lodge of New York, 1933).

## OREGON LIFE MEMBERSHIP PLAN AS AMENDED IN 1933

"1. Any member in good standing in this Grand Jurisdiction whose dues are paid to date may purchase a life membership and be thereby relieved from further payment of dues, subject to the provisions set forth in this section.

"2. The purchase price for life membership shall be not less than:

"Age 21 to 35, inclusive .....\$150.00

"Age 36 to 50, inclusive..... 125.00

"Age 51 and over..... 100.00

"3. All sums collected by the lodges for life membership shall be immediately transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

"4. The Grand Secretary shall place all monies so received in the Life Membership Fund.

"5. The Grand Secretary shall immediately issue to the member paying the required fees, a life membership certificate under seal of the Grand Lodge, signed by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary, and shall also issue to the lodge a certificate declaring that the life membership if so received is held by the Grand Lodge in trust for the lodge transmitting the same to the Grand Secretary.

"6. Upon the holder of a life membership certificate transferring to another lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction, the Grand Secretary shall, upon notice thereof, transfer on the books of the Life Membership Fund, the fees received for such life membership to the credit of the lodge transferred to, and such lodge receiving the transfer, shall pay to the Grand Secretary the sum of \$5.00 as a transfer fee, which the Grand Secretary shall deposit in the Life Membership Fund to the credit of the lodge issuing the transfer and such transfer fee shall not be collected from the life member.

"7. Upon the holder of a life membership certificate demitting from this Grand Jurisdiction to any other and/or taking a withdrawal certificate from his lodge, then the fee paid for such life membership shall remain to the credit of such lodge in the Life Membership Fund.

"8. Lodges are prohibited from donating and/or selling life memberships in any other manner than provided in this section; except a lodge may by vote, purchase from its funds a life membership certificate for a member thereof, paying the fee provided in subdivision 2 of this section.

"9. All life memberships existing previous to the adoption of this section of the Code (June, 1933) shall remain in statu quo and, upon request, the Grand Secretary shall issue a special life membership certificate setting forth the standing of such member. The fee for the issuance of such certificate shall be Ten Dollars (\$10.00) which shall be placed in the Life Membership Fund to the credit of the lodge requesting the certificate.

"10. When two or more lodges consolidate, all money in the Life Membership Fund to the credit of such lodges shall be transferred to the credit of such consolidated lodge.

"11. Upon the dissolution of any lodge, holders of Grand Lodge certificates who hold life membership certificates, affiliating with another lodge, shall have such life memberships transferred as provided for in subdivision 6 of this section. The interest accruing from the fund remaining to the credit of such dissolved lodge shall, at the end of each year, be added to the principal of this fund.

"12. Holders of life membership certificates are subject to all the laws, rules and regulations as provided in the Masonic Code of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and loss of membership by suspension or expulsion shall automatically abrogate his life membership and any claim to any portion of any fees paid for such life membership. But the lodge of which he was last a member shall continue to receive the income from such funds."

(Report of Jurisprudence Committee, which was adopted, Oregon, 1933).

#### TO MASONRY, IS THE GLORY OF GIVING BIRTH TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Few have realized that this great continent upon which we live, once existed for centuries unseen by the eyes of white men and untrod by the foot of any but the moccasined feet of the red men. It would seem that God, in His infinite wisdom, was preserving it in all its primitive glory until that day should come when white men, inspired to seek the eternal principles which have been laid down for the happiness of men since the foundation of the world, should find haven upon its shores and should there establish those institutions which guaranteed the enjoyment of those principles to all, regardless of faith, race or creed.

A thousand years ago, a Norseman and his crew set foot upon its shores but, they came not to seek principles and happiness, they landed merely for food.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus set out from sunny Spain in three small ships to seek this continent. Upon the sails of those ships was emblazoned the crimson cross of Him who taught the great doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. But Columbus did not get here. He came not in the spirit of that great Teacher of man whose symbol was painted upon the sails of his ships. Columbus came to find gold and not to find God. He landed upon the island of San Salvador and not upon the shores of North America.

Ponce de Leon and De Soto came from Spain under the same banner of love of God and love of man. They came and pillaged, raped, murdered and enslaved the red man of the continent. History tells the story of the tattered few who returned to the mother country. They too, came to find gold and not to find God. They did not stay.

To the shores of South America came Ricardo Cortez. He placed the banner of the Prince of Peace upon the shores of Mexico, and then proceeded to dye the soil of that country red with the blood of murdered Aztecs. Robbery and pillage were his methods. Gold was his prize.

Human life had no value in his eyes and, since that day, there has been revolution and death in South America. No stable government has ever existed. Cortez came to find gold and not to find God.

In recent centuries since the coming of the white man to North America, many crowned heads of Europe have claimed sovereignty over parts of the soil of this continent but not one of them has ever set foot upon the soil which he claimed to possess.

The thinking student cannot help but believe, from the facts before him, that God has shown an intimate hand in the affairs of men upon this continent. It appears to have been God's plan that this continent should be set aside until there should come white men inspired with a desire to serve Him in spirit and in truth, to seek Him and to build upon those principles which he had laid down for the happiness of men since the foundation of the world. Then, and only then, should white civilization become permanent upon the continent of North America.

About three hundred years ago, there came to these shores the Huguenots of France; the Roman Catholics of Europe; the Jews of Portugal; the Lutherans of Austria; the Stuarts, the Puritans and the Quakers of England. Each came to express in freedom that faith in God which was denied him in the country from which he came. On the shores of North America, they found that God whom they sought, and they worshipped Him in peace and according to the faiths of their fathers. There came to them the desire to find a place in which all might meet in peace and worship and serve together the God of them all.

Just at that time, in the year 1717, the Grand Lodge of England was formed and soon began the establishment of primitive Masonic lodges in North America. On February 21, 1734, tradition, amply supported by facts, states that one was formed in Savannah, Georgia and is now Solomon's Lodge No. 1 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Into these early lodges went the Roman Catholic, the Jew, the Huguenot, the Lutheran, the Stuart, the Quaker, and the Puritan. About the same altar, each worshipped the same God. In Masonic lodges was born the great inspired idea of a nation built upon the same liberties found in Masonic lodges; established upon a faith in the one God. Thus to Masonry, is the glory of giving birth to the United States of America. When the white man sought God and not gold in North America, he was permitted to remain and to establish a nation giving men a new vision of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man.

(From Address of Grand Master, Wm. B. Clarke, Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1933).

#### REFUSAL OF MASONIC FUNERALS

Every Freemason, in good standing at the time of his death is entitled to the Masonic funeral, and, if such is requested by the family of the deceased, it is obligatory. Unless a man is not in good standing, there is absolutely no ground upon which to refuse a Masonic funeral. If a Lodge is not ashamed of claiming a man as one of its own while he is living, it should not deny him when dead.

Even if a member becomes a drunkard, or a criminal, and the Lodge keeps him in good standing until his death, to refuse a Masonic funeral would be un-Masonic.

However, it is a fact that a man may be in good standing financially, but not morally, at the time of his death, and it may concern matters over which the Lodge had no chance to act. For instance, if a member of a Lodge is killed while engaged in robbery, kidnapping, adultery or other notorious crimes, to conduct a Masonic funeral would be a discredit to Freemasonry. In all such cases, where there is a preponderance of evidence as to the guilt, and where the Lodge had no chance to take action, a Masonic funeral should be refused, even if requested by the family. The Worshipful Master, with the advice of the Secretary, who is usually better acquainted with conditions than anyone else in the Lodge, should not hesitate to say "No" when such circumstances require it.

Therefore, when a Masonic funeral is requested by the family of the deceased, there is only the question of good standing to be considered, and the Secretary is in position to furnish that information.

It is also our opinion that Masonic funerals should not be urged by Lodge officers. The family selects a minister to conduct the religious services, and it should be left entirely optional with them as to the Masonic funeral. It is proper and fitting for them to call and offer assistance, but a Masonic funeral should not be urged, especially when the deceased is unknown to the active members of the Lodge. Such funerals will not be well attended, and it would be better for all concerned if they were not held under Masonic auspices.

(Report of Special Committee on Refusal of  
Masonic Funerals, Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1933).

#### UNIVERSALITY OF MASONRY

A second and lasting impression I received is that I belong to a great brotherhood—one that touches all men, everywhere. It knows no sect or creed—nor is it limited by clime or race or geographical boundaries.

In this connection the following is apropos—see story of Past Grand Master Cowles of Louisiana:

Past Grand Master Cowles then proceeded to relate the story of a visit to the Grand Lodge Nationale of Egypt, where his official reception was the same as generally practiced in the United States. The Lodge hall was similarly equipped, with the exception that on the altar were the Volumes of the Sacred Law of five different religions, and that there were present communicants of the five religions, including three Bedouins of the desert, in native dress, wealthy men who had come four hundred miles down the Nile Valley just for the night, to pay their respects. After the official reception, short addresses of welcome to Past Grand Master Cowles were made in the Arabic, Turkish, French, Greek, English and Italian languages, then the Grand Master stated that he had sent notices of the meeting only the day before—too short a

time for the Master of the German Lodge to attend, otherwise a welcome in the German language also would have been given. This was a fine exemplification of universality.

(From review of Firley Baun, Grand Correspondent,  
Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1932).

#### NECROLOGY

Three very distinguished Brethren have passed away. The Deputy Grand Master, John Dean Ringer; George Hamilton Thummel (the dean of the Past Grand Masters, who was born in 1848, and Grand Master in 1876, whose activities in Freemasonry were so well known that one looked upon him as a personal friend even at this distance); and Past Grand Master Samuel S. Whiting.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, Wm. Stewart, P. S. G. W.,  
Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Victoria, 1932).

#### SPONSORING NON-MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS

Grand Lodges generally are coming to the realization that the sponsoring by lodges of DeMolay chapters and Boy Scout troops and other organizations of like character is not good policy. In one case where a lodge had sponsored such an organization, the organization got into debt and the creditors came back at the lodge on the hypothesis that since the lodge had sponsored the organization it was responsible for its proper conduct, which was not such bad reasoning, perhaps, on the part of the creditors, but it put the lodge in the position of refusing a responsibility which the outside world would have every reason to think belonged to it. To judge from the general trend among the Grand Lodges in this respect, however, it won't be long till Masonry will get to a point where it will be satisfied to attend to its own business.

(From report on Correspondence, James A. West, P. G. M.,  
Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1933).

#### OFFICERS' ASSOCIATIONS

My observation during the past year has convinced me of the usefulness of this type of organization. These associations are functioning in most of the districts of the jurisdiction and in my opinion have amply demonstrated their worth. I have found that in many of our sparsely settled districts, where the Lodges are at considerable distances apart, many of the officers travel many miles in order to attend the meetings there to discuss matters of interest, to exchange experiences and in many ways to receive the benefits of the contacts with their brethren which are thus afforded. I desire to express the hope that this movement shall continue, and that in districts where these associations have not yet been formed, steps be taken to effect an organization, because I feel sure that the carrying out of such program will return splendid dividends in the satisfactions and fraternal benefits to accrue from this activity.

(From address of Grand Master Frank Wilber Mixter,  
Grand Lodge of California, 1933).

## PAST MASTERS AND WOR. MASTERS ELECT

There is a tendency at times for some Past Masters to assume an authority they do not possess, and to dictate to newly elected Wor. Masters as to whom they shall appoint to office in the Lodge.

In some instances Past Masters go so far as to tell a candidate for the office of Wor. Master that he will not be elected unless he agrees to appoint the brethren nominated by them. When a new Wor. Master has been elected and duly installed, the brother who has vacated the Chair has the right to the rank of Past Master, he has the experience gained while occupying the Chairs of Warden and Master, but he has no more authority in the Lodge than any other Master Mason.

The attempt, therefore, to dictate to the W. M. Elect or to any brother, is an assumption of authority to which the Past Master has no right.

To tell a candidate for the Chair that he will not be elected unless he promises to make certain appointments is an action totally opposed to Masonic custom.

In any case, the Wor. Master is elected by the votes of his brethren, of whom the Past Masters are almost invariably a minority. By what right then do they threaten that a brother will not be elected unless he consents to carry out their instructions? Once in every year the brethren of each Lodge are expected to elect an expert brother to preside over them. If he is an expert brother, then who knows better than he with whom he can most fraternally work for the best interests of the Lodge, but if he is in doubt about any appointment he can, and often does, invite the opinion of the Past Masters.

Until the W. M. Elect has been duly installed into the Chair, he is not the Master of the Lodge, but having been so installed, he then, but not before, has the right to appoint all his officers, with the exception of the Treasurer and Tyler, and no one can question his decision.

Brethren who have served the office of Master of the Lodge should know by their own experience that for them to attempt to force the W. M. Elect to appoint their nominees, and above all, to threaten a candidate for the office of Wor. Master that he will not be elected unless he accepts their instructions with regard to the appointment of the officers of the Lodge, is an unwarranted interference in matters of respect of which they have no authority whatever.

Finally, it is un-Masonic and likely to lead to unpleasant consequences to themselves.

(From address of Grand Master, Bro. A. C. McCallum,  
Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1932).

## PEACE

Walking along some of our City streets a few weeks ago, one saw here and there posters with the words in large letters:

## "WAR THIS YEAR?"

There was certainly a note of interrogation after the word "Year", but why write or talk about war? Would it not be better to discuss peace?

Freemasonry stands for peace. Peace between brethren, peace in our Lodges, peace within our own country and throughout the world.

The opinion or attitude of the ordinary man is not a negligible factor in human affairs. On the contrary, it generally determines public policy. Such things as war are not imposed upon us against our will or desire by small minorities, or vested interests. Such minorities must first make their desire that of the mass of men. It is the will of the ordinary man, however created, which is the determining factor. Governments are obliged to take cognizance of popular feeling, particularly in such matters as war and peace.

As citizens of this great Commonwealth, let us determine to train our minds to think of peace and not be led away by national prejudices, mistrust of foreigners, or jingo passion, which find readier response than any other public appeals.

If the millions of Freemasons in the world would think peace and talk peace, they would in each country gradually influence the opinion of their fellow citizens, and we should have a world dwelling only on thoughts of peace.

War is not only the most wasteful, but the most cruel and most stupid institution which has ever existed, and its aftermath in all cases is suffering, pain and misery.

(From address of Grand Master, A. C. McCallum,  
Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1933).

Nebraska has a Committee on Promotion of World's Peace and the presentation of its report involved a discussion perilously approaching the consideration of political questions. Such matters would better be relegated to consideration and discussion in Congress and its kindred bodies, but should have no place in the discussions in a Grand Lodge.

(From report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Aldro Jenks,  
P. G. M., Reviewer, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1933).

Nebraska has a Committee on "Promotion of World's Peace". One member of the Committee expressed the opinion that the announcement that America, or more properly the United States

"would not recognize as legitimate or valid any treaty or acquisition of territory procured by force of arms contrary to the provisions of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact",  
had definitely disposed of all chance of another war, for  
"Nations will not likely continue to spend vast sums of money to construct navies and maintain armies, if treaties and territories procured by their use will not be recognized by the modern world".

Another member of the Committee thought that war was most despicable, but insisted that the United States should "keep ourselves free from foreign political entanglements", while the third member of the Committee sat on the fence, or at any rate thought that silence was golden.

(Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. A. DeWolf-Smith, Grand Lodge of British Columbia, 1933.)

A committee on the promotion of world peace gave a report which recommended that the United States of America join the World Court. The fact that a minority report also came from the committee suggests the inadvisability of an introduction of mooted political subjects into Grand Lodge.

(Review of Nebraska Proceedings, E. H. Van Patten, P. G. M., Correspondent, Grand Lodge of Washington, 1933.)

This Grand Lodge has a Committee on Promotion of World's Peace. The report bitterly attacks the policy of Japan in waging aggressive war upon a neighbor in violation of its pledge to settle all international controversies by peaceful means. Every Mason is entitled to his opinion upon this subject, but we think the subject has no proper place in Grand Lodge.

(Review of Nebraska Proceedings, George R. Harvey, P. G. M., Reviewer, Grand Lodge of Philippine Islands, 1933.)

#### THE PROPER INFLUENCE AND ATTITUDE OF FREEMASONS WITH REGARD TO CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

##### EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS BY CANON MIDDLETON, PAST GRAND MASTER OF ALBERTA

What a tremendous change has been wrought during the past few years. The things we once looked upon as all-powerful and mighty have gone down the scale; those we once regarded with a feeling of apathy or down-right amusement have gone up. Stocks and bonds which we once regarded as gilt-edged are now practically worthless; investments that were as good as gold have turned out to have feet of clay; businesses which were as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar have crumbled. Our financial leaders, to whom we looked for advice and guidance have, in many cases, betrayed us. Our political leaders have at times been as helpless as the babes in the woods. The material things of life have been discounted.

In numerous ways our civilization has given men all that their hearts long for in a material way. But what many do not seem to realize, is that while civilization has made great strides upward intellectually, it has gone down, morally and spiritually. While we have put something into our heads—we have lost something from our hearts.

Because today, in our dilemma, we are sacrificing the culture of centuries before the shrine of mediocrity, mediocre plays, mediocre music, mediocre literature, mediocre standards, and commercialized sport.

With our radios we tune out symphonies and listen to jazz; we turn off statesmen and listen to trivialities. Prize fighters get more than college presidents; we cheer the ones who make us laugh, and curse those who try to make us think.

Nero's crime in fiddling while Rome burned is puerile, when compared with the Masons of today, who trifle, while lodges need restoration, ships of state need to be launched, schools overhauled, educational systems examined, histories re-written and civilization re-established. In consequence of which this supreme question is being asked, Is there anywhere a master word that can guide humanity? Are we losing faith in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man? Has any prophetic voice, whether scientist or master-organizer, statesman or philosopher, theologian or poet, a message to give to us?

These questions are being asked, not by the philosopher only, or by the statesman, but in discussions in the railway train, the club, and by the fireside. They are debated by wireless. They fill the world with their clamour. Are they to remain unanswered?

This is where Freemasonry answers the questions and to a certain extent points the "Way Out". Take a cursory glance of the whole Masonic world, with its one hundred and forty-six Grand Lodges. There you see a diversity of humanity, in color, race and creed. The Masonry of the Orient is striving to maintain a semblance of solidity; under the Southern Cross it is strong and vigorous. The United Grand Lodge of England has just celebrated the dedication of its Peace Memorial Temple, thus indicating to the world at large that the Masonic spirit is still strong and flourishing at the heart and center. Continental Europe still battles with its political and idealistic aspects, thus causing dismay to many observers, while here on this continent each Grand Lodge seems to vie with the other as to which can sustain the smallest loss in membership. During the past few years thousands have been dropped from our ranks, which has brought endless suggestions as to the "Why" and the "Wherefore". Personally I consider these losses, not a weakness, but a gradual leavening influence for good. During the past decades Masonry has evinced a gluttonous attempt of growth and in consequence is now suffering from an acute attack of indigestion. Not having properly assimilated its polyglot progeny, the healing hand of the invisible practitioner has, of necessity, been required. The strong purgative of depression being generally administered the result is, "Mens sana in corpore sano", "a sound mind in a sound body", which leaves Masonry strong and vigorous as of yore, vindicating to the world its eternal youth, springing from the abiding verities of the hoary past.

Your illustrious citizen, Joseph Fort Newton, recently made a pilgrimage to London, England. While there, he was interviewed by a brother Mason, who asked, "What is your judgment of the future of

Masonry?" His reply gives much food for thought. "The great danger," he said, "in America at least, is that Masonry, if it loses its intellectual and spiritual emphasis, may come to be regarded as merely one among many such orders to belong to, having nothing very unique or distinctive. This would be unfortunate, not that other fraternities are to be belittled, but because Freemasonry has so great a history and tradition which ought not to be allowed to grow dim. Yet it will grow dim and fade away unless Grand Lodges instruct young Masons in the story of Masonry, as I am happy to say some of them are attempting to do.

"Whether Freemasonry is to be as beneficent and influential in the future as it has been in the past, depends upon men of the Craft, their valuation of its inheritance, their loyalty to its spirit and its wise and good and beautiful principles of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. Those of us who step into the background bespeak for our younger brethren the blessing of God, beseeching them to keep what has cost so much and means so much for the Craft and for the world". Such sentiments bring to mind the words of the poet—

"If chance thy home salute thee,  
With a father's honored name,  
Go, call thy sons; instruct them what a debt  
They owe their ancestors; and make them swear  
To pay it—by transmitting down entire  
Those sacred rights, to which themselves were born."

Masonry was never intended to be a popular institution redeeming the world by force, might and noise, but by the still, small voice, without ostentation, working quietly from the individual Mason throughout the body politic.

If you measure the effect of Masonry by the impact and the influences which lodges tend to create, you will realize that the Craft in general has been exercising an influence upon our social and community life far out of proportion to its relative numerical strength.

Freemasonry makes its activities felt through the impact of its principles and teachings on the lives of the individual members of the Craft, and they in turn make their impact on the community by expressing those principles in the way in which they take their share of the responsibility of carrying that community forward. Despite the many losses, the kernel, the essence, the soul of Masonry has and is being retained, and is exerting a world-wide influence. Cast your mental gaze for a moment to the Mother Grand Lodge of the World. Twenty-five years ago King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, was Grand Master; since the year 1901, his brother, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, has occupied that exalted position. May he continue for many years to direct their efforts. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is now Provincial Grand Master, his two distinguished brothers are Grand Officers in the Craft. With such eminent brethren as these, holding official positions, who shall say to what extent Freemasonry and its principles find expression in their public and private avocations?

Our own Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, is a member of a Calgary lodge. Likewise, eight of our Canadian Provincial Premiers are Masons. And here in this great republic Masonry has had a similar history. You might say that America was cradled in Freemasonry.

A large majority of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence were members of Masonic lodges, and the men who took the foremost place in connection with that movement were all prominent Freemasons. George Washington, the father of his country. Benjamin Franklin, the trained and versatile diplomat. General Warren, the great military leader. From then until now, ten presidents have been members of the Craft. Brethren, you have a rich and mighty heritage. May you ever be as fortunate in your choice of leaders.

Now let us digress for a moment to the personal aspect. Yesterday, in that long ago, our ancestors laid the foundations. Today we are still working in the quarries, whence we get the cornerstones for the Masonry of tomorrow. Our building is still imperfect, and while continuing our efforts, let us maintain the standards wrought by our forebears.

The highest Masonry, at least, so far as I know it, is not the companion of snobbery. But Masonry and snobbery have gone hand in hand so often that our members must be made to feel that there is sincerity in their Craft before they will give it the implicit confidence which they will give to homespun integrity. Masonry should not be in the vaneer of an arrogant self-seeker. It should be the garment of wisdom, to make a man more human and brotherly, not less so, but more of a man in its broadest sense. And Masonry should make him who receives it first of all more human. It should ally him to all that interests humanity. It should fit him to be the companion, not of the cultured alone, but even more of the uncultured and the ignorant. Knowing better than the ignorant themselves what is moving them, he should address himself to the real life and sympathies with which his superior knowledge has made him familiar. Culture and learning are important—but they are not the vital necessities of life. A Mason may be a good citizen and a worthy father, without ever having heard of the Ulysses of Tennyson, or the classic of Seylla and Charybdis.

I am not a philosopher, and I do not know who was right, Plato or Soerates, Descartes or Kant, Berkeley or Herbert Spencer.. But what concerns me is that the Divine Philosopher taught that experience and NOT the mere recital of a ritual is the surest road to TRUTH. He endorsed the conclusion of Seneea and of the world's most profound philosophers that not only is integrity our only path to absolute Truth, but also that real religion and Masonry is the way of life.

John Masefield, the poet laureate, recently said: "It is difficult to say how hope passes from heart to heart. But it does pass. It has passed with us. The storm is near its end. We can never go back to where we were."

"That, I think, is generally recognized at last

"A new way of life must be discovered for many of us. It will be done and it will be the task of ten years. But at the end of that ten years we shall be fairly well established in a way that should carry us on for another hundred years."

We like to be told that the human race, as a whole, is climbing painfully up a long, dark slope, and that men, better than ordinary, stand out here and there, to point the way, and see glorious things beyond the rise ahead. I am not going to despair because I believe that "there are finer tools yet to be made than any we have now. More stirring music will be composed; poetry of greater rhythm, and profounder prose will be written, and in the realm of architecture, sculpture, and painting greater heights are yet to be attained." We shall in time produce new Shakespeares, Beethovens, Michel Angelos, Da Vincis, Emersons, Tennysons, Washingtons and Edward the Sevens, and the world will be a better place than it is now. The hardest tasks are still ahead of us, and we should be thankful.

Let us haste, however, to conclude. As Masons examine the constitution of nations, the famous Declaration of Independence, the historic Magna Charta, the decisions of the great courts, and through the lines we find the influence of the V. O. T. S. law. The moral law as enunciated therein stands in isolated grandeur over all the lawgivers of time, and is a part of Masonic meaning. And with that background of time and eternity, Masonry stands forth and declares that there are in this world unchangeable realities, which if destroyed will in their destruction destroy all that is worth human thought and enterprise.

In these days of constant change, this Great Order stands for cohesion, for an unshackled conservatism, free and progressive along lines of assured certainty. Ancient Masonry would say to modern times—

Hold fast to the true and the tried.

Let not the superficial gilt, blind the eyes to the gold of the ages.

That which has been proven—

HOLD FAST.

The Masons of today will shape the policies of tomorrow. It is for you to say whether they will be high or low, whether your country will be foremost in the rank of world nations, or will sink to the level of mediocrity.

Re-consecrate yourselves to your country's service, whether you will develop the All-Seeing eye and the understanding heart, to choose wisely from the threads of your heredity, your education, the honor of your lodge and the strands of your environment, the materials which shall be woven on the loom of your national life and character, and the America that is yet to be. If you fail in this high enterprise, your name shall bear the stigma of disgrace through all generations. But if you succeed, your name shall be written on the pages of history; and posterity shall acclaim you, as men and Masons worthy of your heritage and responsibilities.

Faced with such golden opportunities, springing from her privileges, America's pleading voice is raised above the cries of selfish greed and lust of power, calling—

"Give me men to match my mountains  
Give me men to match my plains  
Men with eras in their vision,  
Men with Empires in their brains."

Sensing these opportunities, and coupled with that exultant cry, will come another, voiced by one of England's living poets—

"God make us better men,"

or by the timeless words of that other poet, who, centuries ago, cried out—

"Establish Thou the work of our hands upon us,  
Yea, the works of our hands, establish Thou it."

Get all the knowledge you can. The more you get the more you will realize the immeasurable altitudes which yet remain unscaled. Be thorough in all you do and say; and remember, while ignorance may oft-times be excused, pretension is always despicable. Quit you like men and be strong. Let the exercise of your strength today give you renewed power for tomorrow. Work onwards and work upwards.

I am glad, Most Worshipful Sir, to see our two flags waving together. They are emblems of two great powers, powers representing advanced thought, a high civilization, a proper sense of liberty; and all hoping that the time may arrive when human freedom and human rights may become the common heritage of mankind.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Montana, 1933.)

The following wise and impressive words spoken by the M. W. Installing Master, in the course of the Installation Address, still ring in my ears:—"The very consciousness of the possession of a great power will ever render a generous mind cautious and tender in its exercise . . . It is not by the strong arm or the iron will that obedience and order, the chief requisites of good government, are secured, but by holding the key to the hearts of men."

(Grand Master, William Warren Kerr, Grand Lodge of Victoria, 1932.)

#### GRAND LODGE PUBLICATIONS

A number of Grand Lodges have in recent years tried out the plan of contacting the membership by means of monthly or periodic publications, in the form of magazines, bulletins, and circular letters. With few exceptions such attempts to amalgamate the Craft by means of the printed word have been unsuccessful because of difficulty in financing them. Those publications which have had the financial backing of Grand Lodges have continued to circulate, though what benefit they have been to the Craft is problematic. Masons will read, of course, just as anybody else will read, but the Mason who will interest himself to any great extent in reading regular Masonic literature is greatly in the minority. One editor's experience in the publication business was that when he laid himself out to give his readers something he considered worth-while along Masonic lines the reaction he got was a compliment on some joke that was printed in the magazine. We do believe, however, that a bulle-

tin issued regularly by a Grand Lodge giving an outline of the activities of the lodges in its jurisdiction so far as they pertained to the good of the Craft, would be of benefit.

(From Report on Correspondence, James A. West, P. G. M.,  
Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1933.)

#### MASONIC RELIEF

As Western Australian brethren are aware, Grand Masters' Conferences are held annually in the United States, but it is only occasionally that one gleans from the statements of the Grand Masters who attend any idea of the conclusions arrived at by these "potent, grave and reverend seigneurs," if one may apply Shakespeare to them. Grand Master Tapster gave one when he said that at the 1932 conference, which he attended, the discussions on outside relief brought out the fact that in the case of adults it was more satisfactory, to both applicant and Grand Lodge, to give assistance in their own homes, wherever possible, rather than Masonic homes. In Western Australia, we have no Masonic home. Our system is somewhat like the Iowa plan, whereby we give assistance to both adults and children in their own homes. To us, this seems to maintain that home influence which is, or should be, one of the most cherished influences in life.

(Report on Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon,  
P. S. G. D., Reviewer, Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1933.)

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I listened with profound interest to the address of your Most Worshipful Grand Master. I see that the relief problem strikes you as it does us. Fewer candidates and the dues of many members being remitted makes it important that some retrenchment be undertaken, and some means of income devised to replace many, many dollars that we lose from these sources.

The expenditure of relief funds under normal conditions is ordinarily for the aged, infirm, and destitute. To these classes have now been added cases of Brethren who, lacking employment, or finding themselves in a position of financial embarrassment, ask their Lodges to finance them until conditions improve. This, the Lodges, many of them already taxed to the utmost with cases of sickness and infirmity, find themselves literally unable to do. Our Grand Lodge, through its Board of Masonic Relief, is making every effort to assist the Lodges in their requests for assistance in meeting the calls upon them, and so far have been able to do so, at least in part.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the whole problem of relief is one of many angles, and our natural desire to be of help to all our Brethren who may ask it may conceivably lead us into a situation of danger to the financial structure of our Fraternity.

Our Lodge relief funds are principally made up from candidates' fees, and gifts or bequests for that purpose. While the principal of such relief funds is or should be available in part or in whole for the relief

of our distressed Brethren, it is often the practice of Lodges to use only the income for relief purposes. Unless the principal of these funds is substantial, therefore, the amount available for relief is small, and no individual Brother out of employment has the right to ask his Lodge to finance him until conditions improve.

There seems to exist in the minds of many persons, not only outside the Fraternity but within it, the erroneous belief that Freemasonry somehow assumes the full responsibility and care not only of its members in distress but of their ancestors and descendants. We are constantly learning of cases where Brethren have assured their wives that in the event of death the Masons would not only take care of the widow but would educate the children. It is hard to disillusion these unfortunate persons, and tell them they have been misinformed, and that our resources are wholly inadequate to undertake as a matter of right this grave responsibility.

Our Institution exists as a Fraternal body, among whose aims is the voluntary assistance and relief of our less fortunate Brethren, but it is not and should not be regarded either as a benefit association or an insurance company. Our charities and relief we gladly administer to the extent of our financial ability, but beyond this our Brethren should not expect us to go, nor should we be subjected to criticism if our resources are not adequate to meet all the calls that may be made upon us for relief.

There are commercial companies in existence which are organized for the express purpose of providing, at a proper and adequate cost, insurance against ill health, old age and death, and our Fraternity cannot and should not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded solely as a benefit or insurance organization from which any member may properly demand assistance as a matter of right.

All appropriations for relief should be regarded as final, both by the Lodges, and by the recipients, and carrying no implication whatever that they will be renewed indefinitely. Even the thought of a continuing case is misleading and assumes that permanent relief has been undertaken. Originally the expression was used merely as a convenient phrase to indicate a specific case which had already been investigated. It has come to mean, however, something in the nature of a permanent pension, and a pension system is one utterly opposed to our Masonic system of relief, although unfortunately, some of our cases approach it in character.

Another important aspect of the problem of relief is that often we are called upon for help before all or perhaps any of the various public avenues for assistance have been investigated. One of these agencies, commonly described as "Old Age Relief" and administered by the Department of Public Welfare, is a good example.

Our Commonwealth, by enacting the legislation providing for such assistance, places itself in the position of not only approving but inviting applications for relief from those entitled thereto under its regulations. Therefore elderly Brethren, or their dependents, by accepting such aid

instead of asking it from their Lodges, make available just so much more money for the assistance of other Brethren to whom State aid is not possible.

The problem of unemployment is also one which city and town authorities are attempting to solve, and it is urged that those in need of work, even of a different character than that to which they have been accustomed, should seek the aid of such public agencies to supplement, at least, the aid which our Lodge Representatives are endeavoring to render.

It is to be remembered that the old age assistance provided by our Commonwealth and the unemployment relief provided by the municipalities do not place the recipient in the pauper class.

The time seems opportune, in view of the heavy charges against our Grand Lodge relief funds, to urge upon Masters of Lodges the importance of scrutinizing with more than usual care any applications that may be made for admission to the Home. The responsibility of children to care for their aged parents is so obvious that it seems hardly necessary to mention it, yet more than one application to our Home has been made which, being investigated, discloses the unhappy fact that parents are urged to seek admission to the Home because the son's wife or daughter's husband, did not find them congenial or did not wish to assume the responsibility or inconvenience of their care. In certain other instances, sons and daughters themselves, having families of their own, feel they cannot undertake the care of their aged parents, and so petition the Fraternity to do so. These examples illustrate what I mean when I urge that Masters fully satisfy themselves that they are not asking the Fraternity to assume a responsibility that properly belongs to children or relatives.

Another aspect of the general subject of relief leads me to urge upon Masters of Lodges the careful examination of candidates with particular reference to their reasons for applying for membership. It may be that as so-called profane they have been misled as to the real purpose of the Fraternity, and regard it as a potential refuge from the vicissitudes of life and that comfort and support are assured them in their declining years.

(Address of Grand Master Curtis Chapman of Massachusetts,  
Grand Lodge Proceedings of New York, 1933.)

#### MODERNIZING THE RITUAL

If a plebiscite could be taken throughout the English-speaking Masonic world on the question whether Masonic ceremonies should be retained in their present form, there can be little doubt that an overwhelming majority would answer in the affirmative. Those whose minds have been enriched with lore of the past are well content with its philosophy, its symbolism, its history, its form of government, and its ceremonies, all of which, in common with its established usages and customs, has come down to them through the ages as a priceless heritage. Why introduce any change? they may well ask. Yet, it must be admitted that

there is a minority which, though necessarily small, exhibits signs of unrest when they regard the Ritual as practised in Blue Masonry. Its archaisms—and they are not few—do not appeal to them. Assertions which do not square with facts, as facts are beheld by them, are not considered consistent. Infected with the modern craze for bringing things “up to date”, they appear to think that Masonry would benefit greatly if (1) for the archaisms of the Ritual there were substituted language suited to the educational standards of the present, and (2) discretionary power was entrusted to the Rulers in the Craft to depart from the prescribed Ritual whenever it appeared to them desirable. The voice in which these ideas are uttered is but “a still, small voice”, like the Bath Kol of the Hebrews, but it is none the less audible, and its echo is found in the printed word which comes under the notice of the reviewer of Grand Lodge proceedings. In not a few Jurisdictions changes have been made in the burial service, and, as a rule, for the better, as, instead of the old lugubriousness, a note of hope has been struck, and the belief emphasized that the Supreme Grand Master “doeth all things well”. To effect such a change—modernization, if you will—does not, however, warrant or support any iconoclastic attack upon our other ceremonies. We need to remember that the Ritual is couched in language no less easily understood than the noble diction of the Volume of the Sacred Law, admittedly the greatest literature in the world. Modernizing the language of the Ritual would no more increase its interest than modernizing the language of the Bible. In one of the Public Libraries of the United States which I visited, I saw a modernized Bible, written in the language of the twentieth century. The interest in it may be gauged from the fact that although it had been in the new books section for a twelve month, its pages were still uncut. No more interest would attach to a modernized Ritual. It is not needed. But there is a clamant demand for greater instruction in its lessons, its symbolism, its meaning, its intention. Supply this, and the Ritual is equal to all requirements.

(From Report of Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon,  
P. S. G. D., Reviewer, Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1933.)

#### BURIAL RITUAL

##### How Frank Dean's Burial Service was Buried.

This business of revising the Masonic burial service has been a popular indoor sport ever since the writer's Masonic infancy; we were appointed a committee to do it once but didn't function. Later a distinguished divine was appointed to do it and prepared a fine report; but a certain Grand Secretary who shall be unnamed, read the said report to the Grand Lodge and promptly the Grand Lodge voted to reject it. We have not seen any revisions that were more than sixty per cent satisfactory. We doubt whether there is a Masonic burial service that is completely satisfactory. Secretary Carl H. Claudy of the Masonic Service Association has done a very fine thing in digesting extant rituals of burial, segregating by sections, subjects and topics. Some time we hope to be able to sit

down and lift the best from all of them in this digest, and thus assemble a good service. But even then, some gawky, blundering officer would murder it.. The funeral is the officers.

(Review of Nebraska 1932 Proceedings, J. Edward Allen, Reviewer, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1933.)

#### THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENARY

As might be expected, the Masonic commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, General and Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Army, and first President of the United States, occupies a prominent place in the volumes of Proceedings under review. The American people are everywhere noted for their gift of organizing public and semi-public functions on a lavish scale, and those who, like myself, have personally witnessed the completeness which their abilities and enthusiasm bring into prominence on such conspicuous occasions, ungrudgingly accord them the laurels as organizers. The celebration of the bi-centenary was not confined to the Masonic Craft, of which the Father of his Country was a devoted adherent. It was made the occasion for a series of nation-wide functions, and it can be truly said that State vied with State in giving its tributes of reverence and esteem for Washington's noble life and example of loyal service to his people, his country, and his Master, and the desire that the lustre surrounding his name should be magnified and perpetuated amongst the American people. That the Masonic Craft in the United States, owning an active membership exceeding three and half millions, should not only take part in the public celebrations, but should, as a body, play an important part in commemorating the bi-centenary, goes without saying. In all the Jurisdictions, Grand Lodge and private Lodge celebrations were held during February of last year, which was the bi-centennial year. The volumes of Proceedings might almost be said to teem with accounts of what was said and done by the celebrants. Entertainments of different kinds were staged, speeches and addresses historical and inspirational were delivered, and if, at times, the language employed might seem to a less emotional people somewhat exaggerated, no exception should be taken, as the tendency to hyperbole is more apparent in the United States than it is with nations which pride themselves on their restraint. It was a great occasion, and the Masons of the Republic rose to it in a manner which redounds to the credit of their patriotism with which they, equally with non-Masons, regard their country and its great men, amongst whom Washington easily holds, as of right, the chief place. We, of the British Empire, yield nothing to our kinsfolk of the Union in our reverence and esteem for the great President, and gladly and gratefully venerate the name which, by right of family, is so much associated with "Merrie England", as by his birth, life, and service, it is associated with the Land of the Stars and Stripes.

(From Report of Foreign Correspondence, James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. D., Reviewer, Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1933.)

## STATISTICAL TABLES

As prepared by J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., Proceedings of North Carolina, 1933.

TABLE 1—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP, WORLD WIDE MASONRY

A.—English speaking Grand Lodges:		Lodges	Members
Continental United States of America		16,251	3,165,810
The Philippine Islands .....		104	6,339
Canada:		Lodges	Members
Alberta .....	158	14,028	
British Columbia .....	115	15,545	
Canada in Ontario .....	568	116,166	
Manitoba .....	106	12,420	
New Brunswick .....	43	6,035	
Nova Scotia .....	82	9,873	
Prince Edward Island .....	15	1,216	
Quebec .....	93	16,091	
Saskatchewan .....	199	14,588	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,379	205,962
British Isles (Estimates):			
England .....	5329	340,000	
Scotland .....	883	85,000	
Ireland .....	690	54,000	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		6,902	479,000
Australia:			
New South Wales .....	590	71,095	
New Zealand .....	299	27,259	
Queensland .....	350	22,196	
South Australia .....	149	15,341	
Tasmania .....	44	3,890	
Victoria .....	474	52,054	
Western Australia .....	142	8,991	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,048	200,826
Mexico:			
York Grand Lodge .....	12	397	12 397
Grand Total of Masonry Using English Language 70 Grand Lodges, all recognized by North Carolina.....		<hr/>	<hr/>
		26,696	4,058,874
B.—Other Masonic Bodies recognized by North Carolina:			
Western Hemisphere (Estimates in most cases)			
Mexico, Del Pacifico, Sonora.....	10	500	
Chile .....	77	5,000	
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de .....	197	13,700	

Costa Rica .....	7	340		
Panama .....	9	370		
U. S. of Venezuela .....	24	1,600		
Colombia, at Barranquilla .....	10	1,600		
Colombia, at Bogota .....	5	200		
Colombia, at Cartagena .....	4	250		
Guatemala .....	19	500		
Peru .....	25	900		
Ecuador .....	8	603		
Salvador, G. L. Cuscatlan .....	4	230		
Honduras .....	7	300		
Porto Rico .....	50	2,365		
*Santo Domingo .....	13	1,000		
Brazil:				
Symbolic G. L. of Bahia .....	17			
Rio de Janeiro .....	9			
Sao Paulo .....	28			
Parahyba .....	5			
Minas Geraes .....	11			
Para .....	8			
Ceara .....	5			
Estimated membership of above in Brazil .....		2,500		
			522	31,958
Africa:				
Egypt, National Grand Lodge .....			73	6,500
*Provisional Recognition only .....				
Europe:				
Czechoslovakia, National Gr. Lodge	11	400		
Lessing zo den Drei Ringen .....	24	1,034		
Austria, Vienna .....	25	1,843		
Denmark .....	21	7,156		
Finland .....	5	311		
France, National Grand Lodge.....	31	1,146		
Grand Lodge of Spain, Bareclona ...	50	1,800		
Germany:				
Saxony .....	47	6,461		
Drei Waltkugeln .....	17	22,400		
Grosze Landesloge ...	177	21,005		
Freundschaft .....	108	10,563		
Zur Zonne .....	40	3,744		
Eklektische Bund ...	26	3,000		
Hamburg .....	56	4,500		
Eintracht .....	10	853		
Bruderkette .....	10	1,803		

Greece .....	58	4,000	
Holland .....	137	7,738	
Jugoslavia (Serbs, Croats, Slovenes) .....	22	835	
Norway .....	28	10,050	
Sweden .....	44	23,101	
Switzerland, Alpina .....	39	5,000	
Turkey .....	21	1,800	
<hr/>			
Total of Non-English Speaking Masonry recognized by North Carolina .....		1,166	143,043
Add Total of English Speaking Masonry.		26,696	4,058,874
<hr/>			
Grand Total in 107 Grand Lodges and Grand Orients recognized by N. Car...		27,862	4,201,917

MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF  
NORTH CAROLINA

The figures given below are for the most part approximations, obtained from many sources. Their accuracy is not guaranteed, and we are not willing to vouch for the completeness of the list given.

Europe:

Germany: Symbolic G. L. ....	12	300	
France: Grand Orient .....	462	40,000	
France: Grand Lodge .....	136	8,000	
Spain: Grand Orient .....	28	3,200	
Luxembourg: Supreme Council ....	1	200	
Norway: Norske Polarstjernen ....	4	804	
Bulgaria .....	10	530	
Roumania: Grand Lodge .....	8	300	
Roumania: Grand Orient .....	19	930	
Portugal: Grand Lodge Lusitania ..	50	3,000	
Belgium: Grand Orient .....	24	4,000	
Poland .....	17	500	
<hr/>			
Total for Europe .....	781	61,764	
Africa:			
Egypt: Grand Lodge .....	15	2,000	
Liberia .....	9	250	
<hr/>			
	24	2,250	
Total Outside the Western Hemisphere .....		780	64,014
South America:			
Venezuela: G. L. of the East.....	6	500	
Uruguay .....	18	600	
Paraguay .....	10	500	

Argentine Republic: Grand Orient..	57	1,500		
Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul.....	10	.....		
Grand Orient .....	55	.....		
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for Brazil, estimated .....	65	2,700		
Bolivia, Grand Lodge				
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for South America .....	156	5,800		
Central America and West Indies:				
Nicaragua .....	6	150		
Cuba, Oriental Grand Lodges.....	10	1,200		
Haiti, Grand Orient .....	19	2,000		
			<hr/>	<hr/>
	35	3,350		
Mexico:				
Valle de Mexico .....	15	1,500		
United Mexican, Vera Cruz .....	30	1,500		
Local Grand Lodges of States:				
Cosmos, Chihuahua				
Benito, Juarez, Torreon, Coahuila				
Occidental, Guadalajara, Jalisco				
Nueva Leon, Nueva Leon				
Oaxaca, Oaxaca				
Pueblo, Pueblo				
El Potosi, San Luis Potosi				
Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tmps.				
Peninsula, Merida, Yucatan				
Guadalupe Victoria Durango, Dgo.				
Restauracion, Villhermosa, Tabasco				
Campeche, Campeche				
Estimated Total for State Grand				
Lodges .....	60	4,400		
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Mexican Total .....	105	7,400		
Total, 32 Grand Lodges in Americas....			391	26,050
Add total outside of Americas, 15 Grand				
Lodges and Grand Orients .....			840	65,814
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, all Masonry not recognized by				
North Carolina, 47 Bodies .....			1,231	91,864
Add total of Masonry, recognized, 107				
Grand Bodies .....			27,862	4,293,781
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total, All Bodies listed, 154 in all			28,893	4,293,781

CLASSIFICATION OF GRAND LODGES AND GRAND ORIENTS NOT  
RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Group 1—Those which Conform to North Carolina Standards:

	Approx. Members
Uruguay, Grand Lodge .....	600
Bulgaria, Grand Orient .....	530
Poland, Grand Lodge .....	500
Mexico, Valle de, Grand Lodge .....	1,500
Nicaragua, Grand Lodge .....	150
	<hr/>
	3,280

Group 2—Under Investigation:

Roumania, Grand Orient .....	930
Roumania, Grand Lodge .....	300
Paraguay, Grand Orient .....	800
Argentine, Republic, Grand Orient .....	500
Haiti, Grand Orient .....	2,000
Bolivia, Grand Lodge .....	500
	<hr/>
	6,030

Group 3—Information Insufficient or Unsatisfactory:

	Approx. Members
France, Grand Lodge .....	8,000
France, Grand Orient .....	40,000
Belgium, Grand Orient .....	4,000
Portugal, Grand Lodge Lusitania .....	3,000
Spain, Grand Orient .....	3,200
Norway, Norske Polarstjernen .....	804
Luxembourg, Supreme Council .....	200
Liberia .....	250
Venezuela, Eastern Grand Lodge .....	500
Cuba, Oriental, Santiago .....	1,200
Mexican State Grand Lodges (17) .....	4,600
Germany, Symbolic Grand Lodge .....	300
Brazil, Rio Grande Do Sul .....	400
Brazil, Grand Orient .....	5,600
	<hr/>
	72,054

TABLE 2—THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS IN EACH GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THEIR SIZE

Rank:		Rank:	
1.	New York .....	26.	Alabama .....
2.	Illinois .....	27.	West Virginia .....
3.	Pennsylvania .....	28.	Maryland .....
4.	Ohio .....	29.	Colorado .....
5.	Michigan .....	30.	Mississippi .....
6.	California .....	31.	Oregon .....
7.	Indiana .....	32.	Louisiana .....
8.	Texas .....	33.	Arkansas .....
9.	Massachusetts .....	34.	Florida .....
10.	Missouri .....	35.	South Carolina .....
11.	New Jersey .....	36.	District of Columbia...
12.	Iowa .....	37.	Montana .....
13.	Kansas .....	38.	Vermont .....
14.	Oklahoma .....	39.	South Dakota .....
15.	Georgia .....	40.	Rhode Island .....
16.	Wisconsin .....	41.	New Hampshire .....
17.	Minnesota .....	42.	North Dakota .....
18.	Kentucky .....	43.	Idaho .....
19.	Washington .....	44.	Wyoming .....
20.	Virginia .....	45.	New Mexico .....
21.	Connecticut .....	46.	Arizona .....
22.	Tennessee .....	47.	Delaware .....
23.	Maine .....	48.	Utah .....
24.	Nebraska .....	49.	Nevada .....
25.	North Carolina .....		

TABLE 3—PERCENTAGE OF NET GAIN IN EACH GRAND LODGE DURING THE LAST MASONIC YEAR

Rank:		Rank:	
	GAIN		
1.	Nevada .....	12.	West Virginia .....
2.	Arizona .....	13.	New York .....
	LOSS	14.	Connecticut .....
3.	Oregon .....	15.	California .....
4.	New Jersey .....	16.	Colorado .....
5.	Wisconsin .....	17.	Maryland .....
6.	Vermont .....	18.	Maine .....
7.	Wyoming .....	19.	Massachusetts .....
8.	Rhode Island .....	20.	Nebraska .....
9.	Delaware .....	21.	District of Columbia...
10.	Pennsylvania .....	22.	Minnesota .....
11.	New Mexico .....	23.	New Hampshire .....
		24.	Indiana .....

25. North Dakota .....	2.03	37. Oklahoma .....	3.98
26. Virginia .....	2.05	38. Mississippi .....	4.08
26. Utah .....	2.05	39. Washington .....	5.15
28. Iowa .....	2.34	40. Georgia .....	5.63
29. Idaho .....	2.35	41. Texas .....	6.33
30. Montana .....	2.57	42. North Carolina .....	6.71
31. Kansas .....	2.72	43. South Carolina .....	6.95
32. Michigan .....	3.12	44. Tennessee .....	7.22
33. Missouri .....	3.35	45. Louisiana .....	7.72
34. South Dakota .....	3.36	46. Florida .....	7.92
35. Ohio .....	3.45	47. Kentucky .....	8.70
36. Illinois .....	3.49	48. Alabama .....	15.12
UNITED STATES .....	3.52	49. Arkansas .....	25.34

TABLE 4—PERCENTAGE RELATION, NUMBER RAISED  
TO NUMBER ON ROLLS

Rank:		Rank:	
1. Arizona .....	3.44	26. Vermont .....	2.05
2. New Mexico .....	2.90	27. North Dakota .....	2.03
3. Oregon .....	2.88	27. Iowa .....	2.03
4. South Carolina .....	2.85	27. Maine .....	2.03
5. Oklahoma .....	2.77	27. Mississippi .....	2.03
6. Florida .....	2.70	31. South Dakota .....	2.01
7. Utah .....	2.67	32. Massachusetts .....	1.95
8. Nevada .....	2.61	33. Minnesota .....	1.94
9. Wisconsin .....	2.61	UNITED STATES .....	1.93
10. Michigan .....	2.58	34. Maryland .....	1.82
11. Texas .....	2.41	35. Idaho .....	1.81
12. North Carolina .....	2.40	36. New York .....	1.80
13. West Virginia .....	2.38	37. Indiana .....	1.77
14. New Jersey .....	2.35	38. Colorado .....	1.73
15. Arkansas .....	2.31	39. Rhode Island .....	1.68
16. District of Columbia.....	2.30	40. Pennsylvania .....	1.64
16. Washington .....	2.30	41. Missouri .....	1.60
16. California .....	2.30	41. New Hampshire .....	1.60
19. Nebraska .....	2.22	43. Delaware .....	1.45
19. Virginia .....	2.22	44. Tennessee .....	1.43
21. Georgia .....	2.20	45. Montana .....	1.38
22. Louisiana .....	2.16	46. Ohio .....	1.35
23. Wyoming .....	2.15	47. Kentucky .....	1.32
24. Connecticut .....	2.09	48. Illinois .....	1.10
24. Kansas .....	2.09	49. Alabama .....	.94

TABLE 5—NUMBER OF SUSPENSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS  
PER HUNDRED MASTER MASONS

Rank:			
1. Alabama .....	18.3	25. Virginia .....	2.55
2. Arkansas .....	15.5	26. West Virginia .....	2.44
3. Mississippi .....	12.5	26. Arizona .....	2.44
4. Louisiana .....	9.90	28. California .....	2.28
5. Kentucky .....	9.87	29. Minnesota .....	2.24
6. Oklahoma .....	8.51	30. Wyoming .....	2.19
7. South Carolina .....	8.49	31. Oregon .....	2.16
8. Texas .....	7.94	32. Indiana .....	2.15
9. Tennessee .....	7.83	33. Michigan .....	2.13
10. Georgia .....	6.91	34. New Mexico .....	1.99
11. Ohio .....	4.65	35. Maine .....	1.85
12. Missouri .....	4.18	36. Wisconsin .....	1.75
13. South Dakota .....	4.15	37. Connecticut .....	1.71
14. Kansas .....	3.82	38. Colorado .....	1.63
15. District of Columbia.....	3.79	39. New Jersey .....	1.62
UNITED STATES .....	3.65	40. New York .....	1.49
16. North Carolina .....	3.36	41. Maryland .....	1.44
17. Illinois .....	3.32	42. New Hampshire .....	1.37
18. Iowa .....	3.16	43. Rhode Island .....	1.27
19. North Dakota .....	3.13	44. Pennsylvania .....	1.13
20. Montana .....	3.07	45. Massachusetts .....	1.07
21. Washington .....	2.98	46. Florida .....	1.06
22. Idaho .....	2.89	47. Delaware .....	1.03
23. Nebraska .....	2.76	48. Nevada .....	1.00
24. Utah .....	2.70	49. Vermont .....	.62

# 1934

## INDEX TO SUBJECTS, ETC.

(Bold face figures refer to year.)

- Abstract of returns, 1932, 247, 1933, 543, 1934, 780.  
Accounts of Grand Secretary, audited, 1932, 256, 1933, 552, 1934, 742.  
Addenda to the Law, 1932, 202, 1933, 494.  
Address of the Grand Master, 1932, 56, 1933, 377, 1934, 675.  
Amendments to the law, adopted, 1932, 160, 193, 195, 1933, 433, 472, 494.  
Amendments to the Law Proposed, 1932, 118, 131, 157, 1933, 433, 470, 1934, 741.  
Appropriations, 1932, 191, 1933, 485, 1934, 745.  
Authority to purchase bonds, 1932, 189, 1933, 484, 1934, 743.  
Bequests, 1932, 157.  
Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts, 1932, 97, 1933, 424, 1934, 734.  
Bonds for Officers, Subordinate Lodges, 1933, 383, 472, 1934, 678.  
Building and Improvement Fund, 1932, 95, 1933, 396, 1934, 692.  
By-laws approved, 1932, 67, 1933, 387, 1934, 678.  
Celebration of Seventy-fifth Anniversary, 1932, 17.  
Central Schools. 1932, 66, 108, 1934, 705.  
Certificates of proficiency, issued to Brethren, 1932, 110, 1933, 410, 1934, 705.  
Certificates of proficiency, issued to Lodges, 1932, 109, 1933, 412, 1934, 707.  
Children's Homes, 1932, 157, 1933, 386, 1934, 676.  
Children's Home Endowment Fund, Report of Trustees, 1932, 102, 1933, 403, 1934, 699.  
Committees appointed, 1932, 45, 1933, 374, 1934, 672.  
Conferences of Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges, 1932, 69, 88, 1933, 391, 1934, 687.  
Consolidation of Funds, 1932, 190.  
Contingent fund, Grand Secretary's office, 1932, 180.  
Contributions from Lodges for Washington Memorial, 1932, 105, 1933, 406, 1934, 701.  
Corner-stones laid, 1932, 77, 1934, 684.  
Decisions, 1932, 74, 1933, 385, 459, 1934, 677.  
Dedication of Monument, 1932, 1.  
Dispensations granted, 1932, 67, 1933, 387, 1934, 678.  
Discipline, 1932, 74, 1934, 683.  
Distinguished Guests, 1932, 41, 122, 1933, 373, 1934, 669, 731.  
Emergency relief, 1932, 75.  
Emergent Communication, 1933, 359.  
Fifty-year Badges, 1932, 88, 103, 1933, 391, 405, 1934, 687, 702.  
Finances, 1932, 71, 167, 1933, 473, 1934, 687, 742.  
Funeral Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master, 1933, 359.  
Gavels, presented to Grand Lodge, 1934, 671.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS, ETC.

- General Fund, 1932, 90, 167, 1933, 391, 1934, 688.  
General Relief Fund, 1932, 93, 1933, 394, 480, 1934, 691.  
George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, 1932, 81,  
105, 178, 1933, 381, 406, 1934, 681, 701.  
Gold Jordan Medal, 1934, 685.  
Grand Custodian, Report of, 1932, 108, 1933, 409, 1934, 705.  
Grand Lodge Officers, Appointed, 1932, 121, 1933, 426, 1934, 714.  
Grand Lodge Officers, Elected, 1932, 121, 1933, 426, 1934, 714.  
Grand Lodge Officers, Installed, 1932, 200, 1933, 490, 1934, 749.  
Grand Masters' Conference, 1932, 81, 1933, 380, 1934, 682.  
Grand Representatives appointed and recommended, 1932, 70, 1934, 676.  
Grand Representatives, List of, 1932, 232, 233, 234, 1933, 528, 1934, 763.  
Grand Secretaries (Nebraska) list of, 1932, 229, 1933, 525, 1934, 760.  
Grand Secretaries, other Grand Lodges, list of, 1932, 230, 1933, 526, 1934,  
761.  
Grand Secretary, Report of, 1932, 86, 1933, 390, 1934, 686.  
Greetings and regrets, 1932, 116, 1933, 430, 1934, 672.  
Illustrious Dead, 1932, 208, 1933, 502, 1934, 713, 755.  
Installation of Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Master, 1933, 364.  
Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, amendments to, adopted, 1932, 195, 202,  
1933, 494.  
Lodges alphabetically arranged, 1932, 235, 1933, 531, 1934, 766.  
Lodges alphabetically arranged, by towns, 1932, 237, 1933, 533, 1934, 768.  
Lodges alphabetically arranged, by counties, 1932, 238, 1933, 534, 1934,  
769.  
Lodges not represented at annual communication, 1932, 148, 1933, 435,  
1934, 725.  
Maintenance Fund, Fremont Home, 1932, 96, 1933, 397, 477, 1934, 693.  
Masonic Education, 1932, 63, 128, 181, 1933, 386, 1934, 677.  
Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, 1932, 157, 1933, 386, 1934, 676.  
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1932, 73,  
1934, 681.  
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau, 1932, 192.  
Membership Committee, 1934, 683.  
Memorial Services for Past Grand Masters, 1932, 48, 1933, 451.  
Memorial Services for Deputy Grand Master, 1932, 48.  
Memorial Services for Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master, 1933, 359, 455.  
Monument, Dedication of, 1932, 1.  
Motions, 1933, 418, 469, 471, 1934, 715, 718, 741, 742, 753.  
Nebraska Masonic Home, 1932, 62, 1933, 386, 1934, 675.  
Necrology, 1932, 57, 1933, 377, 430, 1934, 675, 713.  
Official visits, 1932, 78, 87, 1933, 380, 1934, 679.  
Oration, 1932, 143, 1933, 442, 1934, 719.  
Orphans' Educational Fund, Report of Trustees, 1932, 98, 1933, 399, 1934,  
695.  
Our Dead, 1932, 208, 1933, 503, 1934, 756.  
Past Grand Masters, list of, 1932, 228, 1933, 524, 1934, 759.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS, ETC.

- Past Masters' Certificates, 1933, 383, 485, 1934, 678.  
Permanent Reserve Fund, 1932, 93, 170, 1933, 395, 1934, 691.  
Presentation of Past Grand Masters' Jewels, 1932, 63, 65, 85, 1933, 373, 491, 1934, 751.  
Presentation of portrait of M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Past Grand Master, deceased, 1934, 724.  
Proficiency certificates, 1932, 109, 1933, 410, 412.  
Promulgation of the Work, 1932, 67, 1933, 387, 409, 1934, 684.  
Recommendations, 1932, 73, 83.  
Reception of Grand Representatives, 1932, 164, 1933, 415, 1934, 710.  
Reception of Past Grand Masters, 1932, 117, 1933, 370, 1934, 666.  
Relief, 1932, 75, 1933, 463, 481, 1934, 716.  
Representatives to and from other Grand Lodges, 1932, 232, 233, 1933, 528, 1934, 763, 764.  
Reports of Committees:  
    Applications for Reinstatement, 1932, 132, 1933, 434, 1934, 735.  
    Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts, 1932, 142, 1933, 424, 1934, 734.  
    Charters and Dispensations, 1932, 141, 1933, 423, 1934, 735.  
    Codification of the Law, 1932, 195, 1933, 487.  
    Credentials, 1932, 148, 1933, 435, 1934, 724.  
    Doings of Grand Officers, 1932, 113, 1933, 413, 1934, 708.  
    Finance, 1932, 167, 1933, 473, 1934, 742.  
    Foreign Correspondence, 1932, 132, 268, 1933, 417, 565, 1934, 741, 788.  
    Fraternal Dead, 1932, 139, 1933, 430, 1934, 713.  
    Funerals at Nebraska Masonic Home, 1932, 155.  
    George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, 1932, 122, 1933, 419.  
    Grievances, 1932, 135, 1933, 468, 1934, 748.  
    Jurisprudence, 1932, 161, 1933, 471, 1934, 739.  
    Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, 1932, 157.  
    Masonic Education, 1932, 128, 1933, 428, 1934, 740.  
    Pay-roll, 1932, 155, 1933, 471, 1934, 742.  
    Promotion of the World's Peace, 1932, 133, 1933, 428, 1934, 736.  
    Relief and Care of Orphans, 1932, 123, 1933, 463, 1934, 716.  
    Returns, 1932, 148, 1933, 460, 1934, 732.  
    Temple Building Advisory, 1932, 142, 1933, 468.  
    Unfinished Business, 1932, 137, 1933, 470, 1934, 741.  
Resolutions, 1932, 116, 132, 195, 1933, 432, 458, 471.  
Returns, 1932, 87, 88, 1933, 390, 406, 1934, 686, 702.  
Roll of Honor, 1932, 107, 1933, 408, 1934, 704.  
Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebration, 1932, 17.  
Special Committee on Celebration of Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Grand Lodge, Report of, 1932, 193.  
Special Committee to investigate methods of relief, 1933, 469, 1934, 734.  
Special Committee on Consolidation of Weak Lodges, Report of, 1933, 424.  
Special Committee on Finance, Report of, 1933, 419, 1934, 718.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS, ETC.

- Special Committee on Burial Service Revision, 1933, 427, 1934, 734.  
Special Dispensations, 1933, 387, 1934, 678.  
Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge, 1932, 121, 1933, 427, 1934, 715.  
Telegrams, 1932, 116, 1933, 364, 1934, 672, 715.  
Temple Building Advisory Committee, 1932, 68, 142, 1933, 468.  
Thanks, 1932, 193, 194, 199, 201, 1933, 457, 489, 493, 1934, 753.  
Trial Commission System, 1932, 82, 1933, 384, 1934, 682.  
Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, in charge of the Orphans' Educational Fund, 1932, 98, 1933, 399, 1934, 695.  
Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home in charge of the War Relief Fund, 1932, 101, 1933, 402.  
United Grand Lodge of England, Invitation, 1933, 458.  
Veazie, Charles B., Bequest, 1932, 157.  
Veteran Grand Lodge Attendants, 1932, 226, 1933, 522, 1934, 757.  
Visits, 1932, 78, 1933, 381, 1934, 679.  
War Relief Fund, 1932, 101, 1933, 402.  
Weak Lodges, 1933, 385, 424, 1934, 683.  
White, Francis E., 1932, 23, 119.  
Will of James G. Brenizer, 1932, 116, 1933, 434.

