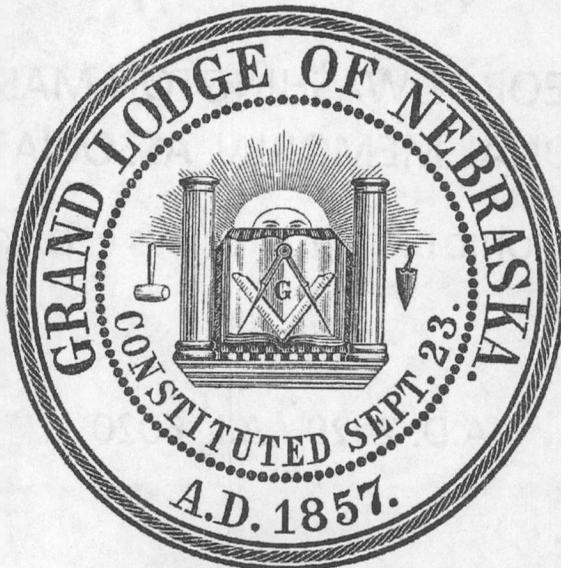


**1935**  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
of the  
**GRAND LODGE**  
of  
**Ancient Free & Accepted**  
**MASONS**  
of the  
**STATE OF**  
**NEBRASKA**



**A.D. 1935 / A.L. 5935**

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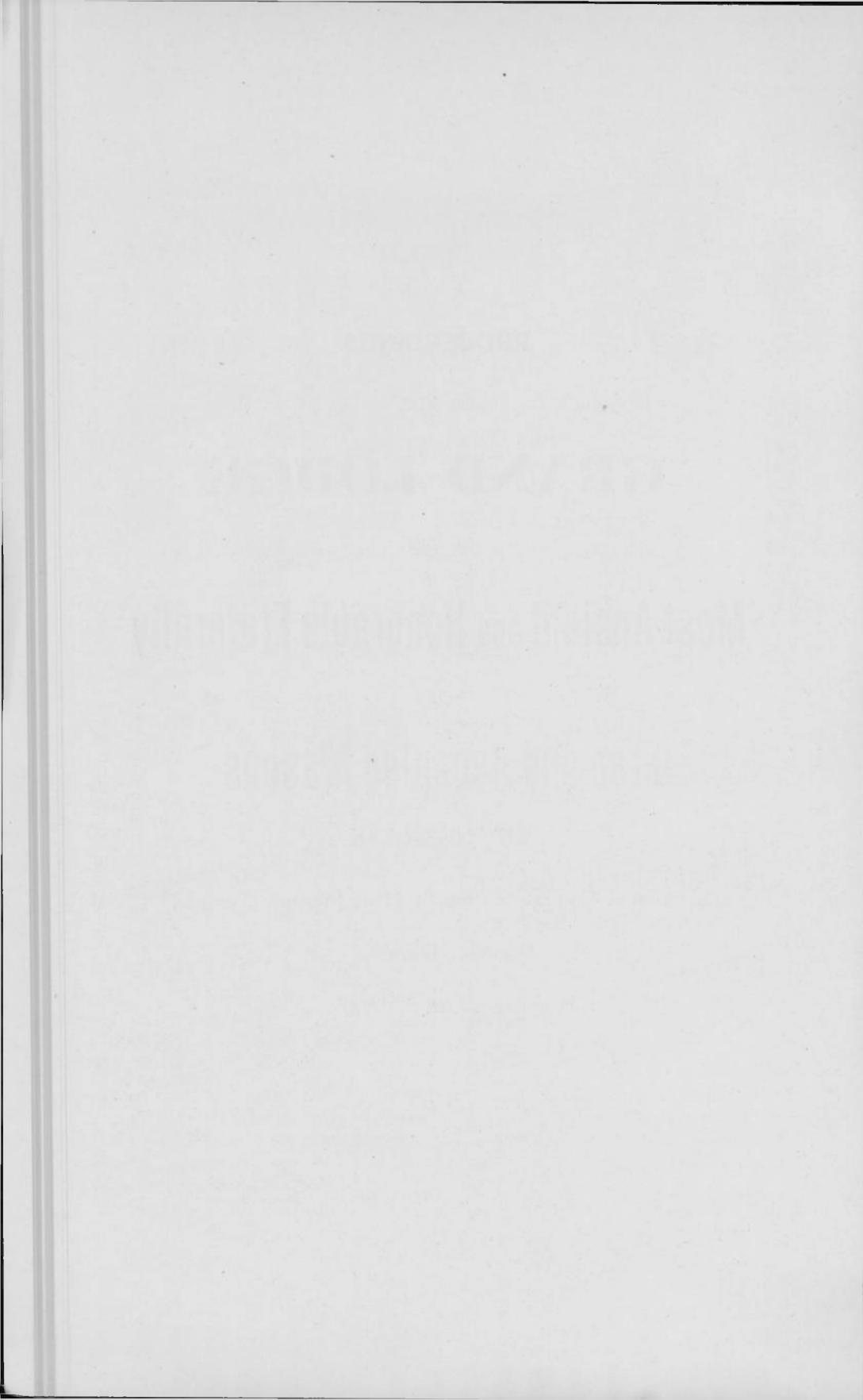
**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**GRAND LODGE**  
OF THE  
**Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity**  
OF  
**Free and Accepted Masons**  
OF NEBRASKA

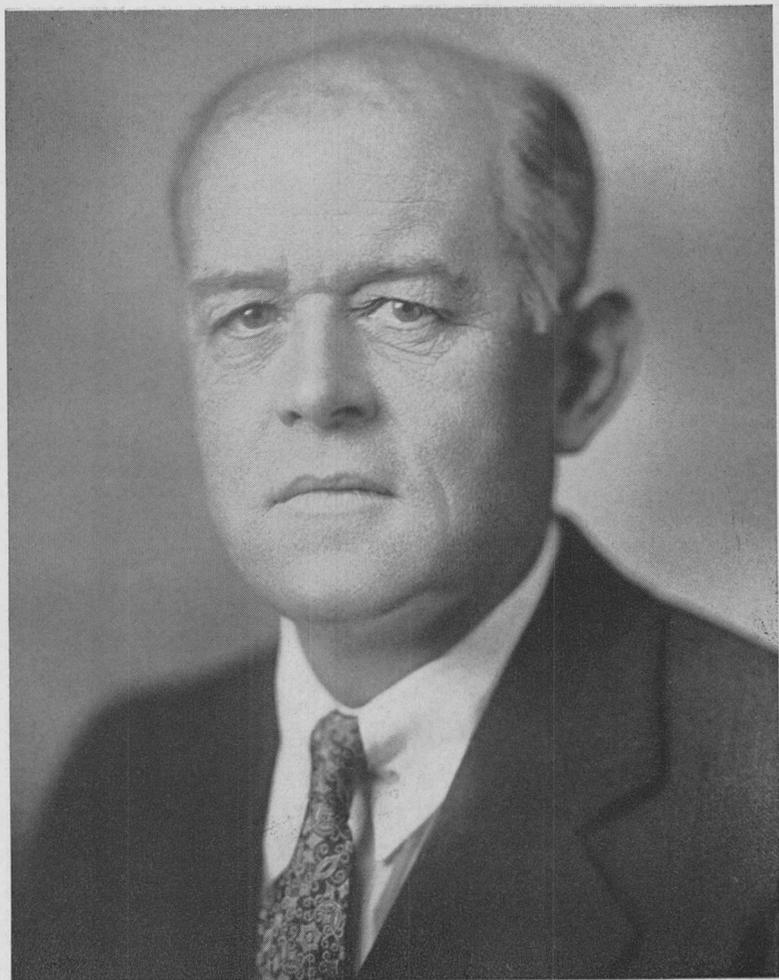
**In Annual Communication, held at Masonic Temple,**

**Omaha, Nebraska.**

**June 4 and 5, 1935**

**Part 1. Vol. 17**

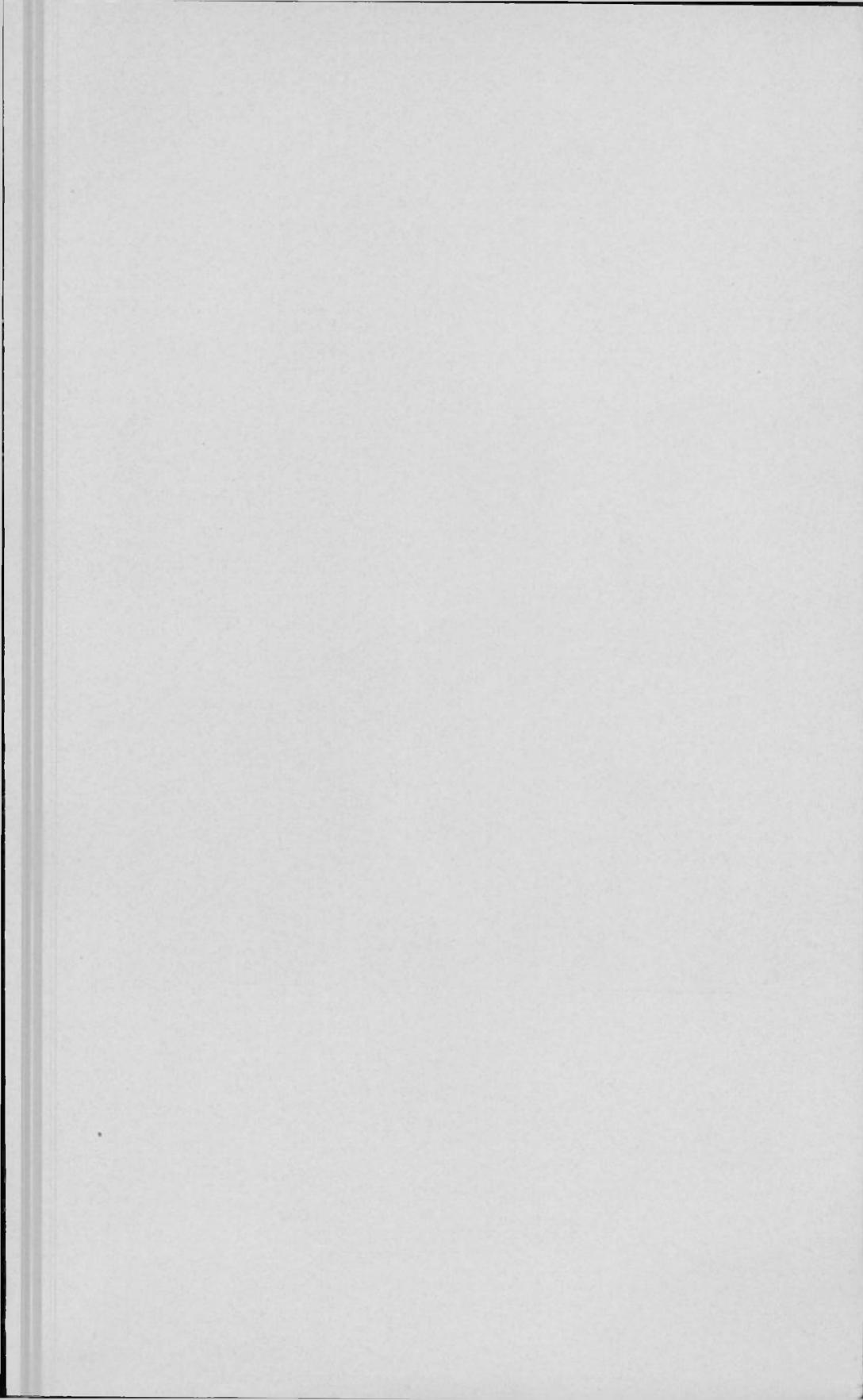




*Virgil H. Johnson.*

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA

1934-1935





*William C. Ramsey*

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA

1935-1936



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

**Held in Omaha, June 4th and 5th, 1935**

**FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION**

Tuesday, June 4, 1935.

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 4th, 1935, A. L. 5935.

There were present the following:

**GRAND OFFICERS**

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....	Grand Master
R. W. William C. Ramsey, 268.....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. William A. Robertson.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136.....	Grand Secretary
Bro. Herman E. Asboe, 26.....	as Grand Chaplain
W. Frank Fields Travis, 26.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage, 3.....	Grand Custodian
W. Walter R. Raecke, 36.....	Grand Marshal
W. William J. Breckenridge, 317.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. Earl J. Lee, 15.....	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. William C. Ramsey, Deputy Grand Master, the Invocation being given by Rev. Herman E. Asboe, Acting Grand Chaplain.

Most Worshipful Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master, was then introduced, given the Grand Honors, and escorted to his station in the Grand East.

M. . W. . Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master :

Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lodge Officers, and Brethren:

I am indeed happy to see so many of you Brethren in attendance this morning. When we consider the type of weather that we have been having over this State, I am really amazed that so many of you have braved the rigors of road conditions to come this far.

I sincerely hope and trust that our deliberations in this Grand Session will redound to the renown and glory of Freemasonry wherever it may be dispersed throughout the world.

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-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. . F. . & A. . M. . of Nebraska, opened in ample form, directing the Grand Marshal to make due proclamation thereof.

#### RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

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

Henry H. Wilson .....	(30th) ..	1895
Harry A. Cheney .....	(45th) ..	1910
James R. Cain, (Jr.) .....	(47th) ..	1912
Andrew H. Viele .....	(51st) ..	1916
Frederic L. Temple .....	(52nd) ..	1917
Ambrose C. Epperson .....	(53rd) ..	1918
Joseph B. Fradenburg .....	(55th) ..	1920
Lewis E. Smith .....	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell .....	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson .....	(59th) ..	1924
John Wright .....	(60th) ..	1925
Edwin D. Crites .....	(61st) ..	1926
Frank H. Woodland .....	(63rd) ..	1928
Ira C. Freet .....	(64th) ..	1929
Orville A. Andrews .....	(65th) ..	1930
John R. Tapster .....	(66th) ..	1931
Ralph O. Canaday .....	(68th) ..	1933
Archie M. Smith .....	(69th) ..	1934

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master:

**Most Worshipful Sirs:**

Happy indeed is the Grand Master whose honor and whose privilege it is this glorious morning, to welcome and speak words of welcome to so a distinguished body of gentlemen as now stand before our Sacred Altar. This is indeed a very rare and unique pleasure for me, I can assure you. As I view the situation as it now presents itself, in making an attempt to compare my own few years of service to the Masonic Fraternity, with the years of service, of labor, and of sacrifice, which you Brethren have all given in the interest of Masonry, I am wont to liken myself to that Biblical character who came in at the eleventh hour to be accorded a full day's wage, alongside of those who had borne the heat and the burden of the day. The record, I believe, tells us that there was some dissatisfaction and some quibbling among those who came in, in the early watch of the day, that such consideration should have been given to him who came in at the late hour. I know there is no such antipathy or feeling existing among any of you Brethren at this time.

I recognize the fact, my Brethren, that you have all, with the possible exception of one, been received before this Sacred Altar on occasions like this many times in the past, and you have listened to words of welcome from Grand Masters who had succeeded you in that capacity, and you all have spoken words of welcome to Past Grand Masters who preceded you as such; but there is one thing that I am doubly sure of at this time, no words of welcome ever spoken from the Grand East to a body of Past Grand Masters, or any other distinguished guests, were ever more genuine, were ever more real, ever more heart-felt, than the words of welcome that I now have the honor and pleasure to speak to you, Most Worshipful Sirs.

Brethren, I ask you to join me at this time in saluting our distinguished guests, these Past Grand Masters, with the Grand Honors, by three times three.

M. W. Frederic L. Temple, Past Grand Master, gave the

RESPONSE

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:**

We thank you for this reception, and your cordial words of welcome. They are especially appreciated at this time, when it seems to be the popular thought, to hold lightly, knowledge gained by age and experience and that many of the political and religious doctrines of our forefathers were based on wrong principles.

We thank God that Freemasonry still survives; that in this unusual period of unrest and atheistic propaganda, our Masonic brethren still hold fast to the faith they professed on their first admission into the Lodge; for no higher rules of right and justice have ever been made by man than those contained in our Masonic lectures and laws, which plain-

ly set out and define the duties of the governed as well as those in authority. If the principles of Masonry ruled the world, peace and happiness would prevail.

The present age is one of materialism, and we are frequently asked "What reason has Masonry for its existence today? Are you living on the glorious record of the past, or are you still carrying out the plans of life as drawn on the trestle board by the Divine Architect?"

To answer such a query, it is only necessary to point to the Masonic-Eastern Star Children's Home at Fremont, where many boys and girls are cared for in a manner that sends them out into life's struggle, mentally and morally educated and trained as all Masons' sons and daughters should be, and the Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, where the declining years of so many are made comfortable. These two wonderful Masonic institutions are alone, sufficient answer to all skeptics and critics.

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**

Each of the brethren at the altar before you, has encountered many difficult problems, such as you have experienced during the past year, and with a feeling of gratitude for the kindly advice and assistance from those who had preceded them, and the charity and forbearance of the Brethren, for their mistakes and shortcomings, feel a stronger obligation to aid in every possible way, the great Fraternity of Freemasons, and are always at the service of the Grand Master and the Brethren.

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

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brethren of this Grand Lodge:**

This Grand Lodge this morning is singularly honored, I believe, because a man so loves this institution that after he has attained the age of eighty-seven years last January 20th, he comes to Omaha from Los Angeles California, to visit the Seventy-eighth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

And for the benefit of a lot of the younger men, and the men who do not know and did not know Brother White, I want to say that this is the fifty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge that he has attended. His first attendance was in 1871, more than sixty-four years ago; he has, during all these years, been a worker for this Grand Lodge; and whatever else might be said about him and the many distinguished honors that the Freemasons gave him in Nebraska, his outstanding distinction, I think, is his great loyalty and faith in the future and the stability of this Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

I believe this Grand Lodge has been honored by this veteran Freemason, who has come such a long ways to visit this Grand Lodge and be at home with his Brethren once again; and so, Brethren, without further ado, I want to present to you Right Worshipful Brother Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, who served this Grand Jurisdiction for twenty-six years as your Grand Secretary.

**R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus:**  
**Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Lodge Officers, Past Grand Masters, and Members of the Grand Lodge:**

I thank you most sincerely for your fraternal greetings, kindly welcome, and good wishes. As we grow older, such courtesies are more appreciated than in our younger days. The length of time since the service so kindly referred to, is not as important as what was accomplished in return for the honors received. The good, if any, will live; it is living now, somewhere and in some way. The failures, mistakes, duties neglected, if any, are outlawed, forgotten, and I hope forgiven.

There are some things in all the branches of Freemasonry that can not be paid for, and one of these that came to me, was the opportunity and privilege of associating with men of character, high ideals, and good standing in their respective communities; men who were giving freely and abundantly of their time and ability to uplift humanity and benefit mankind—the real mission of Freemasonry, as I have seen it during my years as a member of the Fraternity. To work with men of this kind, even in a small way, has been a great pleasure, and a great benefit to me. Notwithstanding the many Masonic positions I have filled, I feel that my debt to Freemasonry is yet unpaid. As I can not pay the debt, I assure you that I have always appreciated the honors so freely and abundantly given to me, and the kindness, consideration, and forbearance, shown to me by my Brethren, during the many, many years, that I have been associated with them. Words fail me to express my gratitude for all of the courtesies I have received from you.

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

This morning the Grand Master received a request from the American Red Cross for a donation to aid the sufferers in southwestern Nebraska, and after a consultation with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Grand Master decided, and I move that this Grand Lodge appropriate \$250.00 for that purpose, to be paid by the Relief Committee of the Grand Lodge at once. Unanimously adopted.

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

**Most Worshipful Grand Master:**

We have a telegram from a very much beloved Brother who is not able to be present this morning, that I would like to read at this time.

Lewis E. Smith—

401 Masonic Temple, Omaha, Nebr.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge greetings: While it is my great misfortune to have been called to an imperative duty here in Philadelphia, depriving me of the privilege of sharing with you the responsibilities of all your deliberations, I earnestly pray that God will guide us in our united effort to do His will. Our country expects every man to do his duty. The constant and persevering

cultivation of friendship, self sacrifice, and unflinching faith will bring peace and good will among men. Brethren, let us pray.

Faithfully yours,

George A. Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

### GREETINGS AND REGRETS

The Grand Secretary presented letters and telegrams, conveying greetings and best wishes to the Grand Lodge, and regret at their inability to be present, from M. W. Du Val Smith, Grand Master of Masons of Missouri; M. I. Volney B. Trimble, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska; M. W. John J. Wemple, Senior Past Grand Master of Masons, of Nebraska; W. Carl V. Johnson, Master, Jachin Lodge No. 146; W. Roy E. Olmsted, Master Wauneta Lodge No. 217; and W. Charles B. Rosburg, Master, Corner Stone Lodge No. 247.

### RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

M. W. Eugene G. McKeown, Grand Master of Masons of Minnesota, was presented, introduced, very cordially welcomed by M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master, and conducted to a seat in the Grand East. M. W. Brother McKeown presented greetings from the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Minnesota, and delivered a very interesting and inspiring address.

### RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

M. E. J. Theodore Brammann, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

R. E. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

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

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

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

W. Brother John B. Lichtenwallner, President of the Veteran Freemasons Association of Nebraska.

Brother Harold T. Landeryou, Worthy Grand Patron, Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska.

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master:

**Most Worshipful Brethren:**

As the representatives of the co-ordinate branches of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction, it is indeed a happy privilege to extend to you the Fraternal Greetings of this Grand Lodge, and we bid you a most cordial and a hearty welcome into our midst. I sincerely hope and pray that you may avail yourself of the opportunity and the privilege of our labors while among us, and I know that your enjoyment and your benefit is equal to the enjoyment and benefit to the Brethren of this Grand Lodge. And by virtue of your presence among us again I can show a genuine, hearty welcome.

Brethren, join me in extending to our Distinguished Guests within our own Grand Jurisdiction, a hearty Masonic greeting.

Worshipful Brother Jay C. Griffith, 11, gave the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

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

To me it is a happy privilege and an honor to have been invited to represent the eleven Omaha Lodges in extending a hearty welcome to Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge and Distinguished Guests, and the Officers and Representatives of the out-State Lodges that are gathered here in the Seventy-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Nebraska.

For many years this Annual Communication has been held here in Omaha, and many times Omaha's welcome has been extended by Brethren more eloquent than I, but I can assure you that though this invitation may be lacking in eloquence, there is no lack in warmth of our greetings or the sincerity of our friendship and our hospitality. The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge is indeed a happy occasion. Aside from its business aspect it gives us the opportunity to greet our old friends, to make new friends, and to renew our pledge of loyalty to the exalted tenets of the institution which permits us to renew and strengthen the ties that bind us, to demonstrate before the world our fealty to the things for which we stand. We trust that the few days that you have before you in the Grand Lodge will be most pleasant and profitable, and will bloom long in your memory as a happy Masonic experience.

In behalf of the Omaha Lodges, and eight thousand Masons in Omaha, I bid you welcome. Not only are the Omaha Brethren proud to have you among us, but the entire City is glad to have you here as its guests. We therefore extend the right hand of fellowship not only to the Officers, the Honored Guests, but the Brothers all, in this great Masonic Fraternity. Welcome, thrice welcome to Omaha.

Worshipful Brother Edward F. Carter, 201, gave the

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Brethren:

It is a fact that for a great many years the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has met here in Omaha. When it first met here, there were only a few Lodges represented, and all of them close by. Now we have a great many Lodges scattered over a great territory, so that many of our representatives here have traveled approximately five hundred miles to be present for this celebration. I am one of those that for a great many years has traveled about that distance. We, of the short grass country, so to speak, have very little contact with the Grand Lodge, except on an occasion of this kind, and when our good friend, the Grand Secretary, sends us a statement telling us how much we owe. Outside of that, our contacts have been few and far between.

There is, however, a great benefit to be derived from meetings of this kind, outside of the fraternal benefits, outside of the religious, moral, and spiritual benefits of the Great Fraternity. During these times that we like to call the depression, during these times when alleged politicians about the country are making lengthy speeches full of fantastic ideas, during these times, when some even attack the traditions, the very foundation of our Constitution, it is well that a class of citizens like we have here, gathered from the various parts of the State of Nebraska, should meet together to discuss not only Masonic matters, but also the affairs of State; and there never was a time when real Americanism was needed like it is needed now. We have been taught in some of our Masonic lectures to give our attention in full measure to the Legislature and the country, and we should add to that the Constitution of the United States.

My friends, we come here primarily to deal with the business of this great institution. To me, the dollar and the budget do not harmonize well with the real spirit of Masonry. However, under the complex methods of doing business these days, it is absolutely necessary that that part of the work be done, so we come here to do it in order that we can carry out the true principles of Masonry. There is one thing, however, that makes it much easier, and that is the fact that when we get here, before we have even heard the address of welcome, we feel in the air, friendship and the hospitality of the Brethren from Omaha. It is true that for a great many years they have told us how much they wanted us present, but on all occasions we have known it before they ever said the word. It will help us to solve the more serious matters concerned with the Grand Lodge and help us to do our work more efficiently.

I want to say this in closing, in behalf of all of the out-State Lodges, that the only way we can show a proper response is by being here and attending every session of this Grand Lodge. We will do our work as well as we can, we will do it with the idea of advancing the

spirit of Masonry, and if we do that I feel that we shall have done our part toward showing our appreciation of these good Brethren of the eleven Omaha Lodges, who welcome us here so kindly this morning.

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

#### COMMITTEES

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

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

**Charters and Dispensations:** W. Orville Chatt, 31; W. George E. Ready, 155; W. David P. Hilyard, 263; W. John G. Johnson, 224; W. Clarence A. Hansen, 75.

**Credentials:** W. Pearl C. Hillegass, 81; W. George V. Tatum, 183; W. J. Lyndon Thornton, 35; W. Leslie K. Orr, 139; W. J. Verne Hodgkin, 135.

**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. Lawrence A. Kibbee, 309; W. Emmett L. Burright, 104; W. Henry G. Wittmerhouse, 215.

**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. Paul Turner, 1.

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

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

**Jurisprudence:** All Past Grand Masters present, M. W. Archie M. Smith, Chairman.

**Masonic Education:** W. Robert J. Jones, 288.

**Pay-Roll:** W. William C. Smith, 136; W. Elmer Surber, 210; W. Carl V. Johnson, 146; W. Allen G. Hill, 291; W. Burton A. Anderson, 314.

**Promotion of the World's Peace:** M. W. Henry H. Wilson, 19; W. John R. Webster, 3; Bro. Herman E. Asboe, 26.

**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; W. George A. Kurk, 54.

**Returns:** W. Fred C. Maurer, 33; W. Charles B. Rosburg, 247; W. Ernest C. Purdy, 195; W. Leon Peters, 258; W. Percy H. McClurg, 210.

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

**Unfinished Business:** W. William M. Sloan, 79; W. Ernest H. Uehling, 91; W. Harvey M. Wilson, 46; W. Russell C. Calhoun, 32; W. Clarence Higinbotham, 36.

**Special Committee on Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers:** M. W. Archie M Smith, 203; W. Clarence O. Dawson, 21; W. Orville Chatt, 31.

**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. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master:

**Brethren:**

It is our pleasure at this time to present to you Brother Frank A. Cloidt, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, who will favor us with a few selections in song.

Brother Frank A. Cloidt entertained the Grand Lodge by singing "The Old Refrain" and "In The Garden of My Heart."

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master, read his address.

#### ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

We are met here today to celebrate the Seventy-eighth Annual Communication of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, and to review the labors of your Grand Master during the recess period from June 6, one year ago, up to this hour. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I bring you fraternal greetings this morning, doing so with a prayer in my heart, and an earnest desire of the Soul, that our deliberations of this day, and the morrow, may be in complete accord with the needs of the present, as well as of the future, and in the interest of Free Masonry. I am very happy to report that the charge you so graciously entrusted to me one year ago, has been dealt with as a sacred trust, in so far as I have been capable of divining the full measure and importance of it. If what I have done does not fully harmonize with the hopes and aspirations of the constituency of this Grand Body of Masons, I beg you to remember that we are only human, and the errors we have committed are more of the hand than of the heart.

In reviewing the events of the past year, as pertains to the interests of the Craft, in this Grand Jurisdiction, it is with gratitude and appreciation that I can report a fair degree of progress in many lines of Masonic endeavor. To say that we have been passing through momentous times would be to restate what we have often been told, yet we cannot

ignore the fact that our constituent Lodges have, and do reflect the trend of the times. The loss in membership, largely through suspension for nonpayment of dues, during the past year, has not been quite as great as it was for the year preceding this one; yet it has been a noticeable feature of the past year's events. Our loss for the year stands at 2049. This shows a total loss in membership, from the peak of 1930, of 7107. However, it is most gratifying, and I believe a significant fact, to state: The reinstatements during the past Masonic year are approximately 100 per cent greater than they have ever been in any one previous year of the history of this Grand Lodge. This leads me to the conviction that when we have returned to a reasonable degree of normalcy, as to economic and agricultural conditions, we can well expect one of the greatest records of reinstatement growth to good standing of suspended members this Grand Lodge can ever hope to have.

Let us be thankful to Almighty God that our losses have not been so heavy as to be of a serious nature, and that by a firm reliance in Divine Providence, we may move forward in anticipation of renewed achievements.

After a year of interesting and enjoyable service as your Grand Master, I have come back to render an accounting of the things I have done, asking that you give scrutiny and consideration as befit the same.

#### Necrology

"In the Democracy of the dead, all men are equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise, and the song of the poet silent. Dives relinquishes his millions and Lazarus his rags. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignity; the politician his honors; the worldling his pleasures; the invalid needs no physician; the laborer rests from unrequited toil. The wrongs of time are redressed; injustice is expiated and the irony of fate is refuted. When the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the forum and the market is closed, grass heals over the scar our descent into the earth has made and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead."

Six hundred and forty-six of our members have answered the call, since last we met around this sacred altar in Annual Communication, and while we deeply regret their passing, we still believe that Masons are good men, and as such, can never die. Noted among our Brethren to lay down the working tools to take their places amid the ranks of the noble dead are:

M. W. John J. Tooley, Past Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska.  
His Masonic record here follows:

**Masonic Record of  
Most Worshipful John J. Tooley  
Past Grand Master**

Born September 2, 1863, Boonville, Indiana.

**Lodge:**

Initiated, January 15, 1892

Passed, February 9, 1892

Raised, March 21, 1892

in Mason City Lodge No. 170, A. F. & A. M., Mason City, Nebraska.

Demitted from that Lodge, April 18, 1905.

Became a charter member of Anselmo Lodge No. 258, A. F. & A. M., Anselmo, Nebraska, June 7, 1905, and was a member of that Lodge at the date of his death.

**Grand Lodge:**

Appointed Grand Junior Deacon, June 4, 1913, advancing in office each year. On June 4, 1919, he was installed Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, serving in that exalted station until June 9, 1920.

**Veterans:**

He became a member of the Nebraska Veteran Freemason's Association, January 23, 1920.

**Scottish Rite:**

He received the degree of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, from the 14th to the 32nd degree, November 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1912, in Nebraska Consistory, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Chapter:**

He received the Mark Master degree, December 4, 1903, Past Master, and Most Excellent Master, December 9, 1903, and was exalted December 26, 1903, in Horeb Chapter No. 49, R. A. M., Broken Bow, Nebraska.

**Council**

He received the degrees of Royal Master, and Select Master, March 21, 1904, in Custer Council No. 18, R. & S. M., Broken Bow.

Died at Lodi, California, July 31, 1934.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons of Nebraska was called to Anselmo, Nebraska, Sunday, August 5, 1934, to conduct the services. A Lodge of Master Masons was opened in the Masonic Hall of that place at one o'clock by the Grand Lodge Officers and others assisting, as follows:

- M. W. Virgil R. Johnson..... Grand Master.
- R. W. William C. Ramsey..... Deputy Grand Master.
- R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips.... Grand Senior Warden.
- M. W. Charles A. Chappell..... as Grand Junior Warden.
- M. W. John R. Tapster..... as Grand Treasurer.
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith..... Grand Secretary.
- W. Walter I. Farnham..... as Grand Chaplain.
- W. Lute M. Savage..... Grand Custodian.
- W. Walter R. Raecke..... Grand Marshal.
- W. William J. Breckenridge.. Grand Senior Deacon.
- W. Roy Syfert..... as Grand Junior Deacon.
- W. William J. Birkofer..... as Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was declared opened in ample form and proclamation accordingly made. Announcement was then made that the funeral service of M. W. John J. Tooley would be held in the Community Hall of Anselmo for the convenience of the public. The Grand Lodge and a large number of Masons who were present then adjourned to the Community Hall where a short memorial service, in charge of the Grand Master, assisted by others, was held. Appropriate music was rendered by local talent and a short eulogistic address was given by W. Brother Walter I. Farnham, which herein follows:

ADDRESS AT M. W. JOHN J. TOOLEY'S FUNERAL

By Walter I. Farnham

In our school days we were taught that a period was a punctuation mark requiring the reader to come to a full stop, let the voice fall, and take a breath before proceeding. Occasions like this are periods. Here we come to a full stop, let the voice fall, and take a breath before going on. As readers, while we paused, we scanned the opening words of the succeeding sentence.

So now, while we have come to a full stop, while our voices are reverently hushed, while we are filling our lungs to go forth into the life which no longer holds our departed brother, we scan the future. Our thoughts focus upon the greatest of all mysteries—Life itself. That mystery, man never has penetrated; that problem, he never has solved.

He knows the methods by which life appears; he has learned to recognize the symptoms which herald its departure; but, when it has come, and gone again, he knows no more about its nature than he did before. Yet he has come to believe that it is not accidental; he thinks it is an orderly emanation from a Supreme Power.

Because he believes that, he reasons that the great Author of life distinguishes between good things and bad, between virtue and its opposite. So strongly does he believe it, that, when the record of a human life is completed and the working tools are relinquished by the quiet hands, he thinks not so much of great achievements to the credit of his dead friend, not so much of fame or glory grasped, as he does of the

goodness of that friend. His highest encomium to be pronounced upon him is, "He was a good man."

A good man needs no eulogy; for his life is his eulogy. words are mere breaths and pass away on the breeze, but deeds never die and their influence never ends. As Lincoln said, in his Gettysburg address, "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." That is true of all good men. Our words of praise will not be remembered but their lives go on and on.

I do not know which is worth the more—precept or performance. We must have precept, certainly, else there could be no form of encouragement, no terse method of instruction, no caution, no passing on of wisdom by word of mouth or script, yet precept alone grows monotonous. We tire of trite warnings and pompous reiteration. We look to see the speaker show his faith in his theories by acting, under similar circumstances, as he advises us to act. We are tempted to say, at last, "Physician, heal thyself. If you do not do as you say for us to do, why do you not?"

On the other hand, good actions inspire us to imitate them only if we see some material profit accruing through them to the doer. We must know the reasons for them if we are to generate them in our own lives as habits which tend to make the world better. It must be that it takes both precept and example to bring the results desired. It must be that both profession and performance are needful.

John J. Tooley was a good man. That, my brethren, is enough to say about him. To say more is merely to explain why we say that much. He combined precept and example in his life and practice. He did not say to the young, "Go here or there, do this or that, and perhaps you will find the results will be thus and so." He trod the way first, he tested the road material and the bridges, he mounted the heights and probed the depths. Then he gave counsel, assured that those who followed it would tread sure and safe paths. He sent others forth to teach but he never ceased to be the teacher himself. He taught others how to work but constantly he wrought, on his own part. He studied to know; he knew, and exemplified what he knew.

That is why we shall not pronounce a eulogy here. His name is written in the history of large areas. It will be sufficient, in the future years, when men say, "I knew John J. Tooley." That will mean more than appears on the surface for it will mean, not merely that the speakers knew a man of that name but that they knew the soul of one man who bore it. They knew a good man. So, thus we bid farewell to John J. Tooley.

The body was then taken to Broken Bow, Nebraska, for interment, where the Commitment Service was given by M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Lodge Officers, and a large number of Brethren, representing local and neighboring Lodges. At about 5 o'clock P. M., the Grand Master proclaimed the Emergent Communication of the Most Worshipful, The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, closed in ample form.

BROTHER JAMES M. ROBERTSON, PRESIDENT  
 THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

James McIntosh Robertson was born in Scotland, August 4, 1851. When 20 years of age, he came to America, arriving at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in January, 1872. He later moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he resided for a time, and while a resident of that city, associated himself with the Masonic Fraternity, being raised to the Sublime Degree of a Master Mason in Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., September 4, 1877. Soon after this he relocated at Plattsmouth, where he spent the remainder of his days. Brother Robertson's record, aside from his Lodge connections, here follows:

Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M. of Nebraska, 1923-24.

Grand Treasurer of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters in Nebraska, from December, 1925, to the time of his death.

Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T. of Nebraska, 1926-27.

Member of Nebraska Veteran Free Masons Association from June 10, 1907, to time of his death.

Member of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home since January 23, 1915, and President of the Board since January 23, 1920, to time of his death.

Member of Lincoln Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Brother Robertson passed on to his reward at 10:30 A. M., September 10, 1934. His remains were laid to rest by the Brethren of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, in Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Nebraska, M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, officiating.

We can pay no greater tribute to our departed Brother than to say,  
 "He was a true Mason."

"Servant of God, well done,  
 Thy glorious warfare's past,  
 The battle's fought, the race is won,  
 And thou art crowned at last."

The following Grand Lodge Officers were present:

Grand Lodge Officers

- M. W. Virgil R. Johnson..... Grand Master.
- R. W. William C. Ramsey.....Deputy Grand Master
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith.....Grand Secretary.
- W. Lute M. Savage.....Grand Custodian.
- W. William J. Breckenridge.. Grand Senior Deacon.
- W. Earl J. Lee.....Grand Junior Deacon.

Past Grand Masters

- Lewis E. Smith.
- John R. Tapster.
- Frank H. Woodland.
- John Wright.

## NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

I have attended the regular monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees of The Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, as held in July, September, October, November, and December, 1934, the regular and annual meeting in January, 1935, and regular meetings in March, April, and May. The affairs of this wonderful Home are being conducted in a strictly businesslike manner by men of excellent judgment and integrity, and so long as it is in the hands of men comparable to those composing the present Board, the Brethren of our great Fraternity need never be concerned about how their money is being spent in the operation of the Plattsmouth Home. I must also pay tribute to the perfect manner in which the Management operates this home, for without the guiding hand of a very efficient Superintendent and the able assistance of Matrons and all who labor in the interest of the home, such splendid results could not be obtained. During the Masonic year just closing, eighteen guests of the Home have passed on to their reward. Many applications for admission to the Home have been received during the past twelve months, and many requests for relief, outside of the Home, have come in. Each has received the attention necessary, to the end, that no one has been neglected.

After a careful consideration of the needs of the Plattsmouth Home, I have concluded to offer these suggestions for your consideration:

As soon as funds are available, the Infirmary accommodations should be added to, so that a possible one hundred guests could be cared for. In my opinion, our major activity at the Plattsmouth home, should be in the Infirmary. As for the Home proper, I believe that when we are able to enter upon a more complete plan, the present buildings should be removed and replaced with structures of the most modern type, with a capacity of not to exceed eighty guests. We should then enter upon a well defined plan of resident home relief, for by this plan of operation, we would be able to bring assistance to many more of our people than we could hope to do by admitting them all to the Home.

My thought along this line brings us to this conclusion; only such as have no real home environment or relatives, who can, or will, look after them, should be admitted as guests to the Home, and all such as need Hospitalization, committed to the Infirmary. To the end that a proper understanding of the needs as to placement of such as apply for relief may be had, I feel the services of a trained Social Worker, who could personally contact each and every applicant for relief, would be of inestimable value. From this personal contact, a report with recommendations, could be made to our Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, and disposition made of the case in keeping with the recommendations and findings of the Social Worker. I feel that this plan would greatly facilitate the work of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

## MASONIC EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN

I have attended each meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fremont Home for Children held during the Masonic year just closing, except the regular meeting of January 8, 1935. There has been no change in the general management of this magnificent Home since the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. While certain changes and improvements in the physical equipment of the various buildings composing the plant would greatly facilitate the care and management of the children domiciled there, I feel that our present Board of Trustees, with its able and efficient President and its capable and painstaking Superintendent, is altogether equal to any condition which may arise within the Home. Discipline and order are everywhere in evidence about the several homes, and I can truthfully say, a magnificent piece of social and economic service is being rendered over there. I know of no better way of bringing this fact to the attention of our Masonic Brethren than to urge that you all pay a visit to the Home. Such a visit will reveal to you just how well your money is being spent; and how well your Board of Trustees, the Superintendent, and the entire staff of Matrons and workers are measuring up to their jobs.

We are finding an expanding need in the field of higher education now that our older boys and girls are graduating from High School, most of whom are eager for College and Normal Training School advantages. This past year, we have had eight of our Wards in College or Normal Training Schools.

The appropriation as allowed last June for educational activities, outside the Home, was not sufficient to carry the students through the year; so I directed that \$250 be appropriated from the Orphans Educational Fund, to meet the need, with the understanding that a like amount would be allowed the Educational Committee by the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star. This was agreed to, and complied with. I therefore recommend that the appropriation made for the ensuing year be made with a view toward meeting this expanding need along the line of higher education. In this respect, however, it is my opinion that the Board should not plan on continuing the educational training of the children desiring such advantages beyond their Sophomore year, and would recommend that such information be imparted to the children as they enter upon their College training courses. If it is the desire of any of our boys or girls, within this Home, to complete their College training, arrangements should be made with them to repay to the Board, as they might become able to do so, such money as was necessary for the training beyond their Sophomore year.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED

As has been the custom in the past, and on recommendation of the Grand Masters of their respective Grand Jurisdictions, I have found it agreeable to commission the following named Brethren as Represent-

atives of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, near other Grand Lodges:

Frederick G. Perez, Almiroty, San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 7, 1934.

Marshall A. Malone, Tampico Tamps, Mexico, June 7, 1934.

Basil Blackett, London, England, June 7, 1934.

V. W. Albert Ohman, Western Australia, August 9, 1934.

V. W. E. Gillman Moon, New South Wales, August 9, 1934.

Theodore Thompson, David, Republic of Panama, April 5, 1935.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED

In keeping with the usual custom in this Grand Jurisdiction, I have found pleasure in recommending the following named Brethren to represent other Grand Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

September 22, 1934, William A. Robertson, Past Master of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and present Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, to represent the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois.

August 9, 1934, John S. Hedelund, Past Master of George W. Linger Lodge, No. 268, Omaha, Nebraska, to represent the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

April 8, 1935, Walter R. Raecke, Past Master of Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36, Central City, Nebraska, and present Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, to represent the Grand Lodge of Panama.

#### BONDS OF SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

That paragraph of the Grand Master's address of last June, which referred to the Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers, was considered by the Jurisprudence Committee, with the resulting recommendation that the incoming Grand Master appoint a special Committee to make a general study of the subject, making such recommendations to the Grand Master at least sixty days before the next Annual Communication. About January 1, 1935, I appointed M. W. Archie M. Smith, P. G. M., 203, as Chairman, W. Orville Chatt, 31, and W. Clarence O. Dawson, 21, as a Committee to make such investigation.

On, or about March 15, 1935, this Committee completed its investigation, and made report to me accordingly. I find that said Committee made a thorough search for information on this all important subject, and their recommendations are entirely satisfactory to the Grand Master. I have asked M. W. Brother Archie M. Smith, Chairman of the Committee, to make a direct report on their findings, with recommendations, for the consideration of this Grand Body.

#### LODGES NOT REPRESENTED

On Page 725 of the 1934 proceedings, under the report of the Committee on Credentials, attention is called to the fact that seven Lodges

had not been represented in the Grand Lodge for two successive years, and one Lodge, No. 156, had not been represented for three successive years.

Section 79 of our Law makes possible the taking up of the Charter, where a Lodge fails to be represented in the Grand Lodge for two successive years. I therefore, recommend that the incoming Grand Master give the Lodges, so listed, Nos. 70, 152, 156, 256, 279, 283 and 299, an opportunity to show their ability to retain their Charters by complying with the Grand Lodge Law with respect to representation.

#### CHANGING AND AMENDING THE BY-LAWS

A considerable number of Lodges have presented resolutions requesting permission to change and amend their By-Laws during the past Masonic year, and we have found it agreeable to grant the requests. The changes in such By-Laws principally pertain to dues and a lowering of the fees. Three Lodges discarded their old By-Laws and adopted an entire new set, while thirty-four others asked approval in amending certain portions of theirs. In this respect, I believe, it would be both well and wise to examine your local By-Laws with a view to amending and possibly adopting an entirely new set.

#### OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

Early in June of 1934, I received a most cordial invitation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa to attend their Annual Communication, to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, June 12-13. Owing to a press of business matters at home, I did not find it agreeable to comply with the request, so I gave my proxy to R. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Junior Warden, of this Grand Lodge, and requested that he represent the Nebraska Grand Lodge on the occasion, and this he did in a large way.

September 18, 1934, it was my good pleasure to attend the Grand Lodge of Colorado, at Denver, having accepted their invitation some two weeks previous. It goes without saying, I was graciously and fraternally received, and it was truly inspiring to witness and enjoy the doings of another Grand Jurisdiction.

About the same time that I received the invitation from Colorado, I also received one from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, to attend their Grand Communication. This invitation was also accepted, and September 24, in company with the Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith, passage was taken to St. Louis, Missouri. The two days in session with that Grand Body were indeed a glorious privilege for me, for my Masonic outlook had been greatly enlarged. It is needless to say, the Brethren of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri know full well how to receive and entertain their Masonic guests.

I received an invitation from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, to attend the celebration to commemorate the Cen-

tenary of Free Masonry in that Grand Jurisdiction, to be held February 23-28, 1935. I concluded it would be best to forego the pleasure of a visit to that Grand Lodge, so responded with regrets.

In the early part of January, I received a most cordial invitation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Minnesota to attend their Annual Communication, to be held at St. Paul, January 16, 17. I accepted the invitation, but was compelled to cancel the engagement on account of illness, very much to my disappointment.

I also received a cordial and urgent request from the Grand Master of Kansas, to attend their Annual Communication to be held at Wichita, February 20, 21, but, owing to a previously arranged program for that time, I prevailed upon our Deputy Grand Master, R. W. William C. Ramsey, to make use of the Grand Master's proxy and represent him on the occasion. In company with the Grand Custodian, W. Lute M. Savage, the visitation was accordingly made by Brother Ramsey, and an enjoyable and profitable exchange of Fraternal relations resulted.

#### LODGE VISITATIONS

It has been my privilege, and very great pleasure, to visit during the past year, a number of our Masonic Lodges throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. It would be a rare treat to me, to pay a visit to each Lodge in the State; but that is quite the impossible for any Grand Master in a Jurisdiction of Nebraska's size, unless he devotes his entire time to the task. However, I am delighted to report that I have been received into thirty-eight of our Nebraska Lodges; and in practically every case, representatives from a number of the surrounding Lodges were present, possibly including members from nearly half the Lodges in the Jurisdiction. I have only words of praise and good will for the Masons I have thus contacted, and for the fine spirit of loyalty and veneration shown their Grand Master.

The Lodges I personally visited, herein follow:

No.

3, Capitol, Omaha.....	September 5, 1934.....	Degree Work
6, Plattsmouth.....	April 29, 1935.....	Special
15, Fremont.....	April 4, 1935.....	Special
17, Tecumseh.....	April 26, 1935.....	Degree Work
19, Lincoln.....	October 30, 1934.....	Past Masters
26, Beatrice.....	June 12, 1934.....	Special
30, Milford.....	April 14, 1935.....	Emergent
31, Tekamah.....	April 19 1935.....	Special-Degree
33, Ashlar.....	April 9, 1935.....	Special
35, Fairbury.....	November 5, 1934.....	Past Masters
54, Lancaster.....	November 23, 1934....	60 Years—Past Master
55, Norfolk.....	February 15, 1935.....	Washington Day
70, Sterling.....	April 3, 1935.....	Degree Work

No.	
71, Neligh.....	February 14, 1935.....Special
75, Frank Welch.....	March 4, 1935.....Special
101, Ponca.....	October 22, 1934.....Dixon County Reunion
108, Table Rock.....	April 30, 1935.....Special
111, DeWitt.....	March 25, 1935.....Past Masters
116, Harlan.....	April 12, 1935.....Special
119, North Bend.....	November 8, 1934.....Special
124, Auburn.....	December 18, 1934.....50-Year Buttons
127, Minden.....	April 10, 1935.....Special
132, Scribner.....	November 13, 1934.....50-Year Anniversary
135, McCook.....	April 11, 1935.....Special
136, Long Pine.....	October 5, 1934.....50-Year Anniversary
139, Clay Center.....	November 15, 1934.....50-Year Anniversary
155, Hartington.....	October 23, 1934.....Cedar County Reunion
158, Samaritan.....	March 8, 1935.....Special-Degree Work
164, Blue Valley.....	March 19, 1935.....Special
183, Alliance.....	March 7, 1935.....Special
210, East Lincoln.....	December 13, 1934.....50-Year Button-Degree
214, Plumbline.....	May 23, 1935.....Special
265, Robert W. Furnas...	March 6, 1935.....Special
288, Omaha.....	December 29, 1934.....Degree-20 Years
294, Kimball.....	March 5, 1935.....Special
309, Winnebago.....	April 18, 1935.....Special
318, Grand Island.....	April 9, 1935.....Special
323, Lebanon.....	April 8, 1935.....Special

#### MASONIC EDUCATION

I am in hearty accord with the recommendation of our immediate Past Grand Master, M. W. Archie M. Smith, as well as with the suggestions coming from the Committee on Masonic Education, that every effort should be made to supply our Masonic Brethren with all available material along the line of illumination; for if we do not supply the need, or the apparent necessity, in many instances, it will be sought for outside the Fraternity. In too many cases, literature of a questionable nature, Masonically speaking, is picked up, and much of it is of clandestine origin. Such information cannot be recommended as a wholesome source of light.

#### PROMULGATION OF THE WORK

Doubtless many of the Brethren of our Nebraska Lodges have wondered why more schools of instruction were not put into operation. The appropriation, for carrying on this particular line of Masonic endeavor, was considerably lessened for the past Masonic year, and it was also found, early in our Administration, that a general check up of the Lodge ledgers, or records, would prove profitable to the local Lodges, as well as to the Grand Lodge. The work has been carried on by the Grand Custodian, almost continuously throughout the year. The results ob-

tained, in many instances, were astonishing. I am sure that the local Lodge records more nearly harmonize with the Grand Lodge records now, than they have for many years. It was not surprising to find a Lodge paying Grand Lodge dues on a member who had been dead ten or fifteen years, and again, a Lodge carrying one or several members on their ledgers, all in good standing, who had never been reported to the Grand Lodge. So, it is evident that this plan of harmonizing the records during this past year has at least brought about a better knowledge of who should be on, or off, the books. It also revealed that in some instances, a Brother would be suspended for non-payment of dues, simply by writing him off the books without giving him proper notice to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended. I urge that the officers of our constituent Lodges observe the Law, in this respect. I found it necessary to order the names of several Brethren written back into the records until they could be properly notified to appear and show cause. Such cases were not numerous, but attention to the requirements of the Law will obviate any such future necessity. It is my hope that the incoming Grand Master may find it to the best interest of the Fraternity, to indulge in a general program of Schools for Instruction.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

In the address of Grand Master, M. W. Archie M. Smith, page 683, under the Caption, "Weak Lodges", attention is called to the condition of Joppa Lodge No. 76, at Bloomington, Nebraska. It was suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations. This was done, and in accordance with the recommendation of said Committee consolidation of Joppa Lodge No. 76, was made with Franklin Lodge No. 264, under the date of October 18, 1934, by proclamation, to-wit:

Beatrice, Nebraska,  
October 18th, 1934.

#### PROCLAMATION

BE IT KNOWN, that under the power and authority vested in me as Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, I hereby declare that Joppa Lodge No. 76, A. F. & A. M., and Franklin Lodge No. 264, A. F. & A. M. are hereby consolidated, under the name, number and title of Franklin Lodge No. 264, A. F. & A. M., of Franklin, Nebraska; both Lodges having submitted the question of consolidation to their respective membership, as provided in Section 46-B, Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

This proclamation is made in accordance with the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, and all Freemasons, wheresoever residing, shall take due notice, and be governed accordingly.

VIRGIL R. JOHNSON,  
Grand Master of Masons.

Attest:  
LEWIS E. SMITH,  
Grand Secretary.

### CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations reported to the Grand Lodge last June that a request had come from Ogalalla Lodge No. 159, of Ogalalla, Nebraska, for a new Charter to replace one that was lost, and "Recommended that the incoming Grand Master, and the Grand Secretary, be authorized to have a copy of the Charter on file in the Grand Secretary's office made, and delivered to the Lodge, they to bear the expense." This was accordingly done, and delivery of a photostatic copy of their Charter was made in the latter part of June. They afterwards found the original Charter.

### NEW LODGES

There have been no new Lodges, or dispensations to form new Lodges, during the past year, but we have had a request from several of our Masonic Brethren living at Cairo, Nebraska, that they be granted a dispensation to form a new Lodge and begin labor. The request came to me late in January, but I did not feel it wise to give serious consideration to the formation of a new Lodge at a time when we were finding it necessary to consolidate in other localities, and I asked the Brethren sponsoring such a movement to rest until after Grand Lodge, when the matter would be given due consideration. In company with the Grand Custodian, on the 9th day of April, a visit was made to Cairo, for the purpose of looking the field over. A hall has been rented, and some fifteen or twenty Brethren hold weekly meetings, perfecting themselves as to the letter of the work. While they are very enthusiastic over the possibility of being permitted to start a new Lodge, I recommend that the matter be given further and more serious consideration by the incoming Grand Master.

### JORDAN MEDAL AND FIFTY YEAR BADGES

Forty-three Fifty Year Badges have been presented to Brethren this past year, who have been Masons fifty years or more, and a number of Jordan Medals have been presented to Brethren who have not previously had this honor conferred upon them. I recommend that a check-up on members of long standing be made, in all the Lodges, for the purpose of determining who and how many, may be eligible to receive these honors, and proper presentations made. Any Brother who has a record of 50 years of unbroken service to the Craft, certainly deserves a little special attention.

### RELOCATION OF LODGES

September 12, 1934, I approved the request of Tyrian Lodge No. 243, of Oak, Nebraska, to occupy quarters in the Modern Woodmen Hall, of that City, the same having been inspected by W. Brother Lute M. Savage, who reported it as a suitable Lodge room for Masonic purposes.

October 25, 1934, I approved the request of Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148, of Broken Bow, Nebraska, to move into the quarters formerly occupied by them, same having been vacated several months previous on account of fire which necessitated some renovating and remodeling.

December 19, 1934, I approved the request of Alpha Lodge No. 316, of South Sioux City, Nebraska, to change their meeting place, for the reason that the building they had been occupying was to be torn down to make room for a new school building. Another hall was located adequate to their needs. I requested M. W. Brother Archie M. Smith to make inspection of the hall. This he did, reporting favorably. The new location is now their Lodge home.

December 24, 1934, I approved a request from Cedar River Lodge No. 89, at Fullerton, Nebraska, to occupy a new hall for their lodge activities. The request was signed by three Past Masters of Cedar River Lodge certifying to suitability of the building, and their request was granted.

January 21, 1935, I approved a request from Mullen Lodge No. 282, of Mullen, Nebraska, to occupy new quarters for their Lodge activities. The request was attested to, and signed by three Past Masters of Mullen Lodge.

#### REINSTATEMENTS

It was my good pleasure to reappoint the entire committee on reinstatements, consisting of W. Bernard N. Robertson, W. Charles H. Marley, and M. W. Andrew H. Viele, P. G. M. I am especially grateful to the committee for the splendid service they have rendered this Grand Lodge, for through their investigation and recommendations, I am happy to report the following Brethren reinstated to good standing within their respective Lodges.

- No. 19. Theodore R. Anderson.....Approved November 16, 1934
- No. 19. Roy B. Ford.....Approved March 23, 1935
- No. 25. Adolph N. Nelson.....Approved February 7, 1935
- No. 25. Arminius Van Order.....Approved March 23, 1935
- No. 34. Monte Smith.....Approved June 15, 1934
- No. 54. William E. Hill.....Approved November 13, 1934
- No. 79. William A. Steven.....Approved January 28, 1935
- No. 210. Paul A. Johnson.....Approved February 11, 1935
- No. 211. Wallace E. Root.....Approved November 23, 1934
- No. 232. Ralph E. Fairchild.....Approved July 28, 1934
- No. 274. Fred E. Hoar.....Approved October 17, 1934
- No. 288. O. Phillip Wolfson.....Approved February 27, 1935
- No. 300. Samuel J. Acken.....Approved June 20, 1934
- No. 285. Joseph E. Trinnier.....Approved May 3, 1935
- No. 158. George W. Dickson.....Approved May 7, 1935
- No. 46. Roy E. Wolford.....Approved May 17, 1935
- No. 227. Lawrence O. Rolofson.....Approved June 3, 1935

Aside from the reinstatements as listed above, 293 have been restored to good standing throughout the Grand Jurisdiction by voluntarily paying up their back dues within the three year limit. This is the largest number of restorations this Grand Lodge has ever had, and it only tends to show that when a degree of normalcy has been attained in our economic status, we may well look for a much larger number of restorations.

#### CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

February 17, the Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith, and myself took train for Washington, D. C., to attend the Conference of Grand Masters, and Grand Secretaries of the Forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions in the United States, held in the Capital City, February 20 and 21. It is needless for me to say, that such a gathering of Masonry's leading men is of great inspirational and instructive value, and especially was this so in the case of the Grand Master of Nebraska. The personal touch one is privileged to enjoy while mingling among these men of affairs, is not soon to be forgotten, while the exchange of ideas as to how the many problems, confronting a Grand Master, are to be dealt with and mastered, is of lasting value and importance, for they are very much alike in nature, wherever found.

What is true of the Grand Masters, is equally true, if not more so, of the Grand Secretaries. I am very sure that the ideas and inspirations coming to me by reason of this personal experience with so many Masons of high standing, have aided and strengthened me to meet, and at least, partly solve the problems I have had to face, and will afford me a greater degree of confidence in the future Grand Lodge deliberations, than I could have had but for this signal opportunity.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

February 22, 1935, at ten A. M., the Annual Meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association was held in the Memorial Building at Alexandria, Va. Forty-one Grand Jurisdictions were represented at this meeting, including Nebraska. The Northern Jurisdiction, Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., The General Grand Council, R. and S. M., National League of Masonic Clubs, and The Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, were also represented.

Worshipful Louis A. Watres, President of the Association, presided, rendering a short, but illuminating report as to the financial condition of the Association. He stated that \$3,963,352.24 has been expended on the Memorial since June 5, 1922, up to December 31, 1934, or an average of \$330,000.00 yearly, since the beginning of the undertaking. This has been a pay as we build proposition, and the burden of completion has been greatly retarded during the past several years of economic uncer-

tainty. The year 1934, saw but little work done on the structure, and it is to be hoped that an improvement of our industrial and agricultural conditions will enable the Jurisdiction of Nebraska to complete her allotment of \$1.00 per member, to this beautiful Memorial.

A number of cash donations were made to the fund, notable among which was one made by Most Worshipful Melvin M. Johnson, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for \$5,000.00. Other cash donations were made and the Grand Master of Nebraska was very sorry that he could not announce the readiness of Nebraska to pay in the balance of the allotment assessed against the Jurisdiction of \$1.00 per member; for the Association needs the funds to speed the work of completing this laudable undertaking. It will be a magnificent Memorial when finished, as the portions now completed testify; and I sincerely trust that the incoming Grand Master can find a justifiable excuse for instructing the Chairman of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Committee within this Grand Jurisdiction, to proceed with full speed ahead to the end that Nebraska can soon be registered as one to complete her full allotment.

#### CORNER STONES

Early in September, I received an invitation from the New Masonic Temple Association of Lincoln, Nebraska, to lay the corner stone for the New Temple, then in the course of construction, at the corner of 17th and L Streets. The same was accepted and date set for September 14, 1934. I am happy to report that on this occasion, the Grand Lodge Officers were 100 per cent in attendance. The splendid cooperation of the Knights Templar from various parts of the State, the presence and inspiration of the Sesostris Shrine Band, the Lincoln Chapters, Order of the Eastern Star, Jobs Daughters, and the Lodge Masons, representing all of the Lincoln Lodges and numerous other Lodges from the surrounding Jurisdictions, all contributed toward making this a most impressive and spectacular ceremony.

September 12, 1934, I received an invitation from the proper Officials of the Silver Creek Township Library Board of Silver Creek, Nebraska, to lay the corner stone for a new library building they were then having erected. The invitation was accepted, and on September 29, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, assisted by the members of Silver Creek Lodge No. 266 and Brethren from surrounding Lodges, laid the stone.

#### PAST MASTERS' CERTIFICATES

The Certificate which has been prepared for issuance to Past Masters, has met with hearty approval wherever dispensed, and is, of course, further proof of the wisdom and forethought on the part of the Brethren responsible for making it possible to supply to the Past Masters, such a unique memento of services well performed. Four hundred and fifty

have been issued during the past Masonic year, and I can heartily recommend that any Lodge which has not yet seen fit to present one of these certificates to each of their Past Masters, can well afford to do so. It at least furnishes the Brethren of the Lodge something to contemplate. The giving of such is, of course, not an essential, but it does carry with it something of that deep and abiding confidence which a Lodge can well afford to accord their Past Masters.

#### SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS

My first official act, as Grand Master, was to issue a Special Dispensation to Cotner Lodge No. 297, of Lincoln, Nebraska, to confer the Master Masons Degree, without regard to time, on a Brother who was leaving the United States within a short time, anxious to have the Degree before leaving. The same was conferred June 16, 1934, examination made and declared proficient June 25. The required fee of \$10.00 was paid as required by our Law.

January 21, 1935, I issued a Special Dispensation to Hubbell Lodge No. 92, of Hubbell, Nebraska, authorizing them to hold their Annual Election of Officers in January, the same having been omitted at their regular meeting date in December. The fee of \$10.00 was paid as required.

March 1, 1935, I issued a Special Dispensation to Lincoln Lodge No. 19, of Lincoln, Nebraska, authorizing them to install the Senior Warden elect, at any meeting held on or before March 15, 1935, on account of unavoidable circumstances. The regular fee of \$10.00 was paid.

March 2, 1935, I issued a Special Dispensation to Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, of Omaha, Nebraska, authorizing them to install their Junior Deacon elect, at any meeting held on or before March 31, 1935, on account of unavoidable circumstances. The regular fee of \$10.00 was paid.

March 12, 1935, I issued a Special Dispensation to Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166, of Tilden, Nebraska, authorizing them to install their newly elected Secretary, March 28, 1935, on account of unavoidable circumstances. The regular fee of \$10.00 was paid.

May 15, 1935, I issued a Special Dispensation to College View Lodge No 320, of Lincoln, Nebraska, authorizing them to install their Junior Warden elect, at any meeting held on or before June 1, 1935, on account of unavoidable circumstances. The regular fee of \$10.00 was paid.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR EXAMINATION

I have had numerous requests from various Lodges throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, for an extension of time in which to post and examine certain of the Brethren, as to their proficiency in the Master Mason Degree. These requests have all been granted, though an examination of Section 66, of our Law, as codified and published in 1934, would indicate that such extension of time is not necessary. In the proceedings of 1932, page 196, it would appear that an amendment to the

Law, or to Section 66, was offered, which seems to have been made for the purpose of modifying the first paragraph of Section 66, but with no intent to disturb the remainder of the Section. The Addenda which was printed, following the amendment, carried only the first paragraph of said Section, as it had been amended, and makes no reference to paragraphs two, three and four, as contained in the 1929 edition of the Law. Believing that the substance matter as contained in these three paragraphs, as cited to be of value and of much importance to the Craft in general, I recommend a reexamination of Section 66, of the Law as amended in 1932 by the Codification Committee, with a view to reinserting that portion of Section 66, which we designate as paragraphs two, three, and four, as appears in the edition of the Law dated 1929, and the first paragraph of the same Section as amended in 1932. I believe the element of time should not be lost sight of, relative to examination for proficiency in the Master Mason Degree, and reassert the value, as well as the necessity, of an examination in not less than ninety days after taking the Master Mason Degree, unless an extension of time is given by the Grand Master.

#### NEW TEMPLES

In February of 1933, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Masonic Temple Association of Lincoln, Nebraska, was held, at which time a resolution was adopted, the purpose of which was to lay plans and arrange for the possible erection of a new Masonic Temple Building for that City. The same was referred to Grand Master, Ralph O. Canaday, for his consideration. He then ordered the Temple Building Advisory Committee to make an investigation and report back. The Committee, composed of Harold A. Osborne, Chairman, John R. Donley, and Marion E. Shipley, made the investigation and reported back to the Grand Master, as favoring the undertaking, provided the expenditures did not exceed \$100,000.00. Grand Master Canaday then approved the proposition, conditionally, and with the recommendation of the Committee. Owing to the depressed condition of all business interests during the year 1933, and early in 1934, the Board of Directors of the New Masonic Temple Association did not think it wise to liquidate their securities and investments, as it would entail too much of a loss in cash value, so did not press their plans to build until about June, 1934. The plans then were slightly altered, requiring a little heavier expenditure than at first contemplated, and as recommended by the Advisory Committee, and it was thought by some that another approval of the Grand Master should be had. The conditions were somewhat different, and this seemed to call for another investigation on the part of the Advisory Committee, and another approval of the Grand Master. As the Chairman of the Committee, Harold A. Osborne, had left the Jurisdiction, it was necessary to appoint another member. I appointed Lorenzen P. Ronne of No. 210 to be Chairman of the Committee, and ordered an-

other investigation made as to the condition of the financial set-up as involved in the construction of this new Temple. Investigation was made, and June 30, 1934, the same was received by the Grand Master, signed by all three members of the Committee. Following is their statement:

"THEREFORE, YOUR TEMPLE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ARE UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF ALLOWING THEM TO PROCEED WITH THE NEW TEMPLE AT ONCE, AND THEIR PROCURING THE NECESSARY FUNDS SOLELY BY THE SALE OF SECURITIES AND MORTGAGING OF OTHER PROPERTY OWNED BY SAID ASSOCIATION, EXCEPT LOTS 1, 2, 3 TO PROPOSED SITE OF NEW TEMPLE."

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, THIS 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1934

COMMITTEE,

LORENZEN P. RONNE

MARION E. SHIPLEY

JOHN R. DONLEY

July 6th. I received a letter from Brother Shipley, stating: "AFTER FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER, I DO NOT FEEL LIKE SUPPORTING THE MAJORITY REPORT AND ASK THE PRIVILEGE OF WITHDRAWING MY NAME."

The report having been in my hands five days, signed by all three members of the Committee as favorable to the project, and the report showing ample funds and securities to build up to, and even better than \$115,000.00 I gave my consent permitting them to build.

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Early in February I received a request from Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, to grant them re-financing privileges of their Masonic Temple building. The proposed plan involved a loan of around \$5,000—to be made through the Plattsmouth Building and Loan Association, same to be paid off on the monthly installment basis. They were able to show monthly income of more than enough to meet the payments, beside showing property value of considerable more than the amount of the loan.

After carefully considering the value of their improved Lodge property, which includes ground floor store rooms for rental purposes, and the monthly income derived from all sources, I granted the Officers of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, the privilege of placing a mortgage on their property,  $W\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 1, and all of Lot 2, in Block 35, in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in a sum not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars.

#### EQUALIZATION OF DUES WITHIN A LODGE

Early in June of 1934, my attention was called to a condition which obtained in George Washington Lodge No. 250, of Havelock, Nebraska, wherein a variation of Lodge dues existed as affecting resident and non-

resident members of that Lodge. On investigation, I received this information from the Secretary.

Their by-laws read as follows: "Each Master Mason in good standing shall pay as dues, \$8.00 per annum for those residing within Lancaster County, of which \$5.00 goes to the Building Fund; and \$5.00 for those residing outside of Lancaster County, of which \$2.00 goes to the Building Fund."

I called to their attention the law, Section 80, which provides that "dues and assessments shall be uniform upon each member." January 8, 1935, they presented a resolution to me, wherein the dues were made uniform on all their members, offered as an amendment to their by-laws. I approved the same.

#### INVADING ANOTHER JURISDICTION

Early in the year 1934, Acacia Lodge No. 34, of Schuyler, accepted an application from John Holub of Richland, Nebraska, and conferred the degrees of Masonry upon him. Lebanon Lodge No. 323, of Columbus, Nebraska, raised the question of jurisdiction over this man, claiming that he resided within the jurisdiction of Lebanon Lodge and demanded that the fees for the degrees less the \$10 due the Grand Lodge, be turned over to them, but were willing to allow the Brother to remain the property of Acacia Lodge. June 27, I asked our Grand Custodian to go up there to ascertain the facts, and establish, if possible, the dividing line between Acacia Lodge No. 34, and Lebanon Lodge No. 323. This was done, and it was found that John Holub lived, at the time, and still lives, three quarters of a mile within the jurisdiction of Lebanon Lodge.

I ordered Acacia Lodge No. 34 to pay the fee collected from John Holub, less the \$10 due the Grand Lodge, over to Lebanon Lodge No. 323, but allowed them to retain the Brother as a member of their Lodge. Payment was accordingly made July 21, 1934.

#### RARE, AND UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

In October of 1934, word was received from the Secretary of a Lodge, asking if he should accept money from the wife of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues who had fallen ill from a stroke of a very serious nature. The brother had been unconscious from the time first stricken and was so at the time the wife phoned the Secretary to find out how much it would require to put him in good standing in the Lodge. Not suspecting anything wrong about the inquiry, the amount was given her, and the next morning a check was sent to the Secretary. The Secretary did not know at the time that the Brother had been stricken, and it soon developed that he would probably not recover. When this condition was made known to him, he phoned the Grand Secretary about receiving the check, relating the condition of the stricken member. I was called on long distance as to what should be done in the matter and while we were trying to determine the status of the stricken Brother, he

died. The widow then requested of the Lodge that they bury her husband and pay all expenses. After consulting the law, Section 213, which reads, "WHENEVER A BROTHER SUSPENDED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES, SHALL PAY OR CAUSE THE SAME TO BE PAID, WITHIN THREE YEARS FROM DATE OF SUSPENSION," etc., "SUCH SUSPENSION SHALL THEREBY BE REMOVED." I concluded that because of the fact, the Brother did not regain consciousness before he died, it was obvious he did not pay, or cause to be paid, his back dues. I therefore directed that the Secretary return the check to the widow, explaining why it could not be accepted.

In view of the possibilities of having an injustice brought upon the Fraternity along this same line in the future, I feel that Sec. 213, first paragraph, should be amended to the effect that when a Brother, suspended for non-payment of dues, shall pay, or cause the same to be paid within one year from date of suspension, such suspension shall thereby be removed. However, should a tender of payment for delinquent dues be made by a Brother in suspension for non-payment of dues after one year has elapsed and not to exceed three years, his application for reinstatement shall be brought before his Lodge for consideration, and a two-thirds majority vote of the Brethren present obtained, necessary to his reinstatement.

December 4, I received word from the Secretary of Alexandria Lodge No. 74, asking for advice on how to proceed in the election of officers. He stated that the Master and Wardens were either sick or out of the City, and there was no one to hold the election of officers for the ensuing year at their regular meeting in December. I designated Benjamin Headrick, a Past Master of said Lodge, to call the Lodge on their regular meeting date and hold the election. This is in accordance with our Masonic Law, Section 51, of the same.

#### GRAND LODGE DUES AND DELINQUENCIES

It is very gratifying to report that of the \$9,001.20 due on the 1933 Grand Lodge dues, all but \$114.00 has been paid. Of the forty-seven Lodges responsible for the payment of the above delinquent dues, only four have failed to meet their obligation, with respect to past due accounts. When we reflect on the condition of things in general and just what the Country has been passing through, the marvel is that so many have found it possible to meet their obligations at all. In response to a letter I had sent to the Masters of Lodges that were in financial perplexities, I received requests from thirty-four asking for an extension of time, ranging from a few days to an indefinite date. It was deemed wise to give a proper warning to such Lodges as might not be able to meet their Grand Lodge dues by April 10. Referring back to the proceedings of 1934, page 744, it was recommended and concurred in by the Grand Lodge, "that fines for delinquency be regularly and consistently imposed on delinquent Lodges, unless their financial condition was such as to prevent such payments to be made." In that case, a letter to the

Grand Master, setting forth their reasons for delay, was to be sent, and if found reasonable, such extensions granted. In view of the extraordinary state of affairs throughout the land, I could not, conscientiously, refuse any Lodge the time asked for, and in a few cases, could only ask that they do the very best possible in the way of meeting their Grand Lodge obligations.

It is gratifying to report that the collection of Grand Lodge dues is better than it was a year ago. Many of the Lodges could save themselves, to their own profit, if they were to be more strict in the matter of suspensions for non-payment of dues. My only thought in this respect is while it may seem hard to suspend a brother for non-payment at the end of a year, in delinquency, if he is carried along for several years and is then suspended, and then wants to reinstate himself, he is compelled to pay a much larger amount to be reinstated than he would have to pay if suspended at the end of a year or two in delinquency.

#### FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS

Several requests have been made to have Brethren posted, examined, and given Degree Work in other Grand Jurisdictions. In each case, we have referred the matter to our Grand Secretary, who has been able to have the requests complied with.

#### TRIALS BY COMMISSIONS

Numerous trials by Commission have been had during this past Masonic year throughout the Jurisdiction. Five cases were under trial at Grand Island, all members of Grand Island Lodge No. 318. The complaints had been lodged against the Brethren before June 5, 1934, so that early in my administration, I appointed a Trial Commission, and arrangements were made for the trial to be held at Grand Island, on the evening of July 10, 1934.

The President of the Commission asked each of the accused if he had ever sold beer with an alcoholic content of more than 3.2 per cent. Their answer was, they "had sold beer." Disregarding the fact that our Masonic Law is opposed to all beer, reference was often made to the Legislative Act relative to 3.2 beer.

The accused all admitted being in the business of selling it, but in spite of this fact, and in opposition to our Masonic Law, relative to alcoholic beverages, "including wine and beer," the Commission proceeded to deliberate on the offense committed, and after a lengthy discourse as to the merits of the Legislative Acts making 3.2 beer non-intoxicating, and declaring it not a Masonic offense to sell it, judged the Brethren to be not guilty of the offense as charged, and not guilty of violation of Masonic Law. These Brethren were engaged in the sale of beer when the Grand Master's Edict of 1933, clearly defined 3.2 beer to be intoxicating, and that anyone engaging in the sale of such, was liable to the consequences thereof. In view of the evidence produced, and my understand-

ing of our Masonic Law relative to the sale of intoxicating beverages, including "Wine and beer," I deemed it within my right and authority as Grand Master, to set aside the findings and judgment of the Commission, and ordered that a new trial be had. In due time a new Trial Commission was appointed. Trial was had in December, and three of the accused expelled from the Fraternity. One of the Brethren had gone out of business, and another had left the Jurisdiction for parts unknown. He had then been suspended for more than a year for non-payment of dues, and the Commission did not try to locate him.

There has been an insidious propaganda peddled about to certain members of the Craft, that 3.2 beer could be sold without conflicting with Masonic Law, and rather than make inquiry of someone qualified to refute such a statement, they have compromised themselves by getting into the beer business, and seem surprised when asked to amend their ways. I feel the time has come for this Grand Lodge to make clear and definite just what constitutes a Masonic Offense, in the light of the Law as we now have it, Section 148, Paragraph D. In connection therewith I issued a letter under date of April 22, 1935, wherein I set forth this principle:

"I HOLD THAT ANY MASON ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OR SALE, (WHOLESALE OR RETAIL), OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, INCLUDING WINE AND BEER, IS VIOLATING OUR MASONIC LAW, AND IS SUBJECT TO THE EXTREME PENALTY OF EXPULSION."

The only question as to the committal of a Masonic Offense, as I see it, in this respect, is the alcoholic content of the beverage. I have a serious doubt if a beer can be purchased, at this time, containing as low as 3.2 per cent of alcohol. It is a known fact that many of the brands now being sold, contain as much as 4.50% alcohol, and a few brands have been found to contain an even greater per cent. I feel that this Grand Lodge should say whether any member of the Order in the Grand Jurisdiction will be permitted to engage in the traffic of alcoholic beverages without being subject to Masonic discipline.

As I view this perplexing question, it should be solved from one hypothesis only: Freemasonry is strictly a moral institution whose prominent characteristic is its universality. It is quite evident, therefore, that no law can be appropriately selected, or laid down, as a fundamental basis of government, less universal than the Moral Law, and it is not in the power of any legislative body to legalize that which is morally wrong, in the light of making it proper for Masons to practice. I am well convinced that Masonry cannot afford to be influenced by any popular demand for a change of attitude on this all important subject. Our history and traditions set us apart as an institution based on unchangeable principles, public opinion to the contrary.

Whatever becomes a breach of good morals, contrary to the precepts of the Great Light of Masonry, or a violation of the State or National laws, becomes an offense against the fundamental principles of the Fraternity and should be dealt with accordingly.

The liquor question is an individual one from whatever angle we may consider it, involving the desires and frailties of human nature. I believe there is but one standard by which this question can be measured, or governed, and, that is, upon the basis of its inclusion within the scope of the Moral Law. Let us remember, that as Masons, we are under a two fold tie. As Citizens, we owe allegiance to our State and to our Government. As Masons, we are pledged to a higher standard of moral conduct. Therefore, whatever our conception of right or wrong, propriety or impropriety, discretion, gentility, and respectability, the problem arising from the liquor question can, and must, be solved along the line of the Moral Law. The question has often been asked, "Is it any worse for a Mason to sell liquor than it is for him to drink it?" Our only answer to that question is, Masonry has never presumed to dictate what her votaries may eat or drink, but it does demand decency and respectability in the conduct of those under its Jurisdiction, and any Brother opposed to such restraint has no business remaining within the Order.

If any consideration is to be given the possibility of modifying our present Masonic Law, relative to alcoholic beverages, I believe it should be with a view to vocation, rather than an occasional duty of the affected. Clerks, truck drivers, and such as have no financial obligation in a business selling liquor for profit, or otherwise, might well be exempt from the application of our Law, and their status left to the discretion of the Lodge.

#### DISCIPLINE

For violation of Section 148-D, of our Masonic Law, I arrested the jewel of the Master of Saint Johns Lodge No. 25, placing the Lodge in charge of the Senior Warden, and recommend that at the expiration of the Masters' term of office, charges be filed against him and he be put on trial.

#### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee is one of the most important adjuncts to a Lodge. I believe, if the Master will take the pains to hand-pick such a Committee and instruct them as to what their duties are, and see that the Committee functions, there will be far less trouble in having the Lodge dues paid on time, and the Secretary will not have to carry the full responsibility of trying to keep the collections up to par.

## NON-MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS USING THE NAME MASONIC

It has been brought to my attention that there are a few benefit organizations in the State, bearing the name Masonic, which have no connection whatever with the Grand Lodge. It is true these organizations are the sole property of Members of the Fraternity, and they deal solely with members of the Order, who are in good standing in their respective Lodges; but the fact that the name Masonic is permitted to be used in connection with all their dealings, sometimes leads to a misunderstanding with people not fully conversant with the facts; and because the name Masonic is used on their stationery and contracts, any controversy arising between the two contracting parties is certain to involve the reputation of the Fraternity. If we are to permit a continuance of the use of the name Masonic in any way, in connection with these benefit organizations, it seems that such organizations should be required to make an annual, or perhaps a semi-annual, statement to the Grand Lodge, showing how they operate and with what degree of assurance their contracted obligations can be met. I recommend that this be referred to the Jurisprudence Committee for investigation.

## DECISIONS

1. June 14, 1934, I received a letter from the Master of Nehawka Lodge No. 246, which reads as follows:

"WE HAVE IN OUR JURISDICTION A MAN WHO HAD THE MISFORTUNE TO LOSE ONE EYE, AND WISHES TO APPLY FOR THE DEGREES OF MASONRY. PAGE 52, SEC. 106 OF THE LAW, COVERS THE GROUND FAIRLY WELL, BUT WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOUR RULING ON THE MATTER." I replied as follows: "In the year 1887, Grand Master, Charles K. Coutant, ruled, "PROVIDED NO OTHER OBJECTIONS APPEAR AGAINST A MAN, HE IS ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE THE DEGREES." PAGE 52, QUESTION 11, DIGEST OF DECISIONS. I ruled the man was eligible, and could be accepted, provided no other physical impairments, or objections, appeared against him.

2. July 3, 1934, the Secretary of Pioneer Lodge No. 322, wrote that a Cafe had occupied the store room beneath their Lodge Hall, and were selling 3.2 beer, and wanted to know if that constituted a saloon menace, as defined in our Masonic Law, Section 70. I ruled that it did not.

3. August 10, 1934, I received a letter from a Brother at Paxton, Nebraska, asking if the loss of a left hand at the wrist was a sufficient physical impairment to bar him from receiving the Degrees of Masonry, but otherwise of good moral character. My answer was, "That regardless of the moral fitness of the man, the loss of a hand was sufficient to bar him."

4. September 17, 1934, I received a letter from the Secretary of Hooper Lodge No. 72, relating that a member of their Lodge was now,

and has been for several years, serving commercial interests in South America, and wanted to know if I, as Grand Master, could, or would, grant him the right to join a Masonic Lodge in that Grand Jurisdiction, and at the same time, retain his membership in Hooper Lodge No. 72, as he did not want to lose his Masonic connections in America. He felt, if such an arrangement could be entered into, as between the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, and the Grand Jurisdiction of the Country in which he was then living, and would be for an indefinite period of time, it would enable him to better enjoy the privileges afforded resident Masonic Members, rather than to always be regarded as a visiting Brother, and without local rights and privileges. My answer to the Secretary of Hooper Lodge, was, I could not sanction such an arrangement, but promised him I would lay the matter before this Grand Lodge for consideration. I am, therefore, laying this matter before the Jurisprudence Committee for its attention, and will ask that an opinion be rendered as to the wisdom, or otherwise, of dual memberships, especially where one of them would be in a foreign country.

5. September 30, 1934, I received a letter from the President of the James G. Megeath Masonic Home for Children, in Omaha, asking for the privilege of soliciting funds from Masons in Omaha for the support of said Home, said request being in harmony with Section 89-A. of our Masonic Law. I replied that they would be permitted to make such solicitations, but further stated, that any Master of an Omaha Lodge who did not feel justified in allowing his Lodge to be organized into soliciting groups, was not to be importuned or embarrassed by reason of that fact. In connection with this particular Home for boys, none of whom are from Masonic homes, I question the right of the management of that Home to the free use now being made of "MASONIC HOME FOR CHILDREN," as displayed on the letter-heads used in connection therewith. I have not been able to find, anywhere in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, where permission has ever been granted the management of this Home for boys to make full use of the name, "MASONIC HOME FOR CHILDREN." While it is supported by Omaha Masons, it is not a Masonic Home, and in my judgment should not be permitted the free use of the word MASONIC. I therefore recommend that this matter be referred to the Jurisprudence Committee for their consideration, to approve, or disapprove, of the name as now being used in connection therewith.

6. January 15, 1935, I received a telegram from the Master of Beaver City Lodge No. 93, which reads as follows: "PLEASE ANSWER, POSSIBILITIES OF LETTING THE BEAVER CITY MASONIC TEMPLE BE USED FOR A PRESIDENT'S DANCE, JAN. 30TH. THIS DANCE TO BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC." To this I sent the following answer: "LODGE ROOM CANNOT BE USED FOR DANCE. OTHER PORTIONS OF TEMPLE MAY, BUT NOT ADVISABLE."

7. January 24, 1935, I received a letter from the Secretary of Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, with this question: "CAN A BROTHER WHO SAT IN A CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS VOUCH FOR THE BROTHER IN A LODGE OF MASTER MASONS, THOUGH HE HAD NEVER SAT IN A LODGE OF MASTER MASONS WITH HIM." My answer was: "HE COULD NOT."

8. November 17, 1934, I received a letter from the Secretary of Capitol Lodge No. 3, relating the condition of the left hand of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry. The left hand was deformed at birth, but has never proved a detriment. The arm is fully developed but the four fingers are short and stubby. The thumb is fully developed and allows of a firm grip on objects to be taken hold of. The small fingers have nails on, and aside from the undeveloped condition of the four fingers, the rest of the hand is normal. His business connections in Omaha indicate that he is prosperous, and able to maintain himself in every way, in so far as the condition of the hand is concerned. I wrote the Secretary of Capitol Lodge, under date of November 27th, in which I stated: "I HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO FIND A REASONABLE EXCUSE FOR REJECTING THIS PROSPECT, AND WILL CONSENT TO HAVE HIS PETITION COME BEFORE YOUR LODGE FOR CONSIDERATION."

9. February 24, 1935, I received a letter from the Secretary of Mason City Lodge No. 170, Mason City, Nebraska, relating the fact that the School Board of Mason City was contemplating erecting a new school building, and it would be a problem to find quarters where the pupils could be housed until the new building was ready, which would be about September, 1935. It was proposed to use the Churches, in so far as possible, and the School Board had made a request of the officers of the Masonic Lodge of Mason City that they be permitted the use of the kitchen and dining room for school purposes. The Lodge had not yet acted upon the request, but the Secretary wanted to know if the Grand Master would consent to such an arrangement as outlined, so it could be presented to the Lodge. My reply to his inquiry was as follows: "IF YOUR SCHOOL BOARD DESIRES THE USE OF THE KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM OF YOUR MASONIC LODGE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, AND THE LODGE OFFERS NO OBJECTION, IT WILL BE PERFECTLY PROPER TO LET THEM HAVE IT, SO LONG AS DUE CARE IS GIVEN IN OCCUPANCY OF THE SAME."

10. February 1, 1935, I received a letter from the Secretary of Potter Lodge No. 313, wherein he asks about the wisdom of accepting an application from a man for the degrees of Masonry, having a stiff knee, which requires his wearing a steel brace extending from his thigh to his ankle. This resulted from an injury to the knee during the World War. I advised that the application should not be taken, or at least until our present Masonic Law had been modified to some extent, relative to such physical impairments.

11. The Secretary of a Lodge had been instructed, by vote of his Lodge, to suspend all members owing \$12.00 or two years' dues. A Brother desired to pay part of the \$12.00, but the Secretary thought he could not accept it and be in harmony with the resolution, or motion, to suspend if the two years' dues were not paid, though the tender of payment was made in the early part of December. The Secretary asks two questions: "IS IT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO ACCEPT ONE YEAR'S DUES AND REMOVE THE ACTION OF THE LODGE IN THIS CASE, OR MUST THE BROTHER PAY ALL THE DUES IN ARREARS BEFORE ACTION OF THE LODGE CAN BE SET ASIDE?" I ruled, "IF THE LODGE VOTED TO SUSPEND UNLESS \$12.00 IS PAID, THEN A PART PAYMENT OF THE BACK DUES COULD NOT BE ACCEPTED. HOWEVER, IF THE VOTE WAS TAKEN ON THE PROPOSITION OF BEING TWO YEARS IN ARREARS, A PART PAYMENT COULD BE ACCEPTED, IF MADE BEFORE DECEMBER 31, BECAUSE THE BROTHER WOULD NOT BE TWO YEARS IN ARREARS UNTIL DECEMBER 31."

12. "A Brother received the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Degrees in 1882, in Lincoln Lodge No. 19, but was never examined in the F.C.Degree. He now desires to continue the work, and has petitioned for the same. Should he be required to pass the Examination in the lecture of the F.C.Degree before he petitions for the same, or should we receive his petition for advancement and then, if elected, examine him in the lecture before conferring the Degree?" In substance, my reply was about as follows: Section 115 of the Law lends a little support, but not enough to leave one free and easy about it. My judgment tells me, he should petition for advancement, and then be examined as to his proficiency in the F.C.Degree, after the Lodge had taken action, provided the action of the Lodge was favorable to his advancement."

13. About the middle of December, I received several requests from Masters of Lodges, in which their regular meeting date fell on or near Christmas, asking that they be allowed to postpone their regular meeting date, or advance it a day or so, as they feared they could not muster a quorum for election of officers. I refused all such requests, and warned that failure to elect their officers for the ensuing year would mean a Special Dispensation, and that would cost them \$10.00.

14. A petition was received for the Degrees of Masonry. An objection was placed against the candidate with the Master. Several years later, both the petitioner and the objector left the community. The petitioner moving to South Dakota, the other remaining in the State, but not in his home Lodge town. In April of this year, the first party petitioned a Lodge in Sioux Falls, S. D., for the degrees of Masonry, setting forth in his application that he had been rejected in a Nebraska Lodge. The Dakota Lodge asked the Nebraska Lodge for a Waiver of Jurisdiction. The matter was presented to the Nebraska Lodge for consideration. The Master of the Lodge, nor any of the Past Masters

present, had ever had the objections of thirteen years ago passed on to them, so they granted the Waiver. The man was elected in the Dakota Lodge and received the E. A. Degree. It then became known to the one who had made the objection that Waiver had been granted, and he demanded that his right to object be respected. I communicated with the Master and Secretary of the Nebraska Lodge, and also with the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of South Dakota, and labor was halted on the Brother until we could determine his status. Section 124 of our Law indicates to me that since the Master of the Nebraska Lodge did not know of the objection, and the one making it was not present at time Waiver was granted to renew his objection, the Waiver could be granted, which had already been done, and the Dakota Lodge had every right to proceed with their labors on the Brother, and I so ruled. In this connection, I desire to urge upon Masters of Lodges, the necessity of observing the right of objection, and your sacred duty to pass it on to your successor in office.

15. Secretary of a Lodge writes: A Brother examined under the immediate Past Master but was not declared proficient. How should we proceed?

Answer: The newly installed Master may explain the situation, and then state: "If there are no objections, I will declare the Brother proficient." Allow opportunity for objections, and if none, say: "There being no objections, I declare the Brother proficient, (in the degree examined). It is so ordered, Brother Secretary."

#### PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS

Under the Chapter of "DECISIONS", I touched on the subject of physical qualifications. I do not know whether our Masonic Law should in any way be modified at this time with regard to certain classes of physical impairments. However, I do believe we can well consider them when confronted by them, and to the end that the Grand Master may not be burdened with the necessity of making the final decision in matters pertaining to them, I believe that we should have a standing Committee to pass on such cases. Their recommendation to the Grand Master will greatly relieve him of a responsibility which, it seems to me, should not be his, entirely. This might require a modification of Section 106 of the law, which deals with that class of physical imperfections tending to impair the ability of an applicant to support himself and family. We have many men with physical impairments, yet who are amply able to support themselves and their families. A Grand Master does not care to go too far afield in making a decision which would bar an otherwise good prospect for Masonry, with only the slightest chance of ever becoming a charge on the Lodge. I recommend this subject to the Jurisprudence Committee for their consideration, and further believe that the interest of the Craft can be materially enhanced through the creation of a Committee, the duty of which shall be to analyze and

determine whether an applicant with some physical impairment should, or should not be rejected, and in the light of his ability to support himself and family.

### CONDITION OF THE LODGES

Owing to the slowing up of Masonic activities during the past several years, there is now, and has been, a noticeable tendency toward reviving these activities. Many lodges have arranged special programs of an educational nature, and such gatherings have greatly increased the average attendance. We can heartily approve all such efforts on the part of the Officers of a lodge to increase attendance and I am well convinced it betokens better days ahead. A few of the smaller lodges are having financial difficulties to contend with, but I am satisfied that these troubles can mostly be cleared away if each individual brother within the Lodge can be brought to the consciousness of his full duty in this respect.

I know of no better way of accomplishing this than through the influence of a vigorous, wide awake, membership committee.

I feel that the few weak Lodges in the Jurisdiction can so arrange their affairs as to overcome their difficulties and soon become self sustaining. To that end, I suggest, if the Grand Lodge can lend any assistance in working out a definite program, or system of operation, your indication in that direction will receive free and hearty accord.

### CONCLUSION

When I was installed Grand Master of this Grand Lodge one year ago, I found its affairs in better than ordinary condition, when we consider the trend of the times. Crop failures, business disasters, and the general economic uncertainty throughout the land, all militated toward a slowing up of conferring of degrees, and have also very largely been responsible for the considerable number of suspensions we have had for non-payment of dues.

Many of our constituent lodges are now working out a budget system for handling of their finances. This is not only a healthy sign, but a sound, and sensible one. I can recommend it with great enthusiasm, for no Lodge can prosper with an out-go greater than its income. It just does not work.

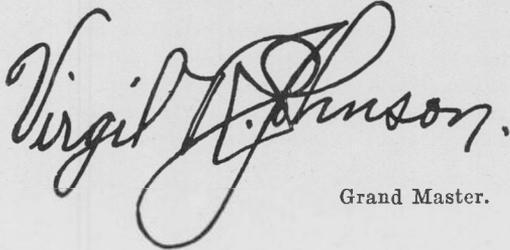
Our Grand Lodge is run on a budget system in all its departments. We know where we are going and exactly how much is to be spent, and if our constituent lodges will put into practice this same system there will be no doubt about the future. The Grand Lodge receives its strength and its powers from the consent of the lodges over which it exercises control, and it is only natural, therefore, that its one great concern is the progress and prosperity of the local lodge.

None of the appropriations made last June have been exceeded. In fact some were not entirely used and we have been able to show a gratifying return to the general fund. The financial condition of our Grand Lodge is an entirely healthy one and it is with much satisfaction that I can say, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska is altogether solvent. Economy has been our watchword in the past and it will continue to be, for the future.

In the belief that merit should be placed where it rightly belongs, I take this opportunity of giving much credit to our able and efficient Grand Secretary for the splendid condition of our finances and securities. His skill, and ability to watch over this important feature of our Grand Lodge is a very potent factor toward the successful operation of its solvency.

To the Grand Lodge Officers who have been more than generous in giving of their time and attention to matters of concern to the Fraternity, I extend full and sincere thanks, and to all who have in any way given comfort and encouragement to me for a more successful conclusion of our Masonic endeavors, grateful thanks and deep gratitude is given. My abiding prayer is: May God bless and prosper you all, my brethren.

Fraternally submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Virgil D. Johnson." The signature is written in dark ink and is the central focus of the lower half of the page.

Grand Master.

## REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY

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

I submit herewith my annual report as Grand Secretary:

The past year has been one full of problems. However, like all other things in this world, it has gone by, and these problems never look so big when they are back of us.

Whatever else may be said, with possibly two exceptions, the Lodges in this State have their **chins up**, and are looking forward with confidence to the future. I offer my congratulations to the Officers of the Subordinate Lodges, and particularly to the faithful Secretaries, who have carried the heat and burden of the day.

## RETURNS FOR 1932

Last year's report showed a balance of \$243.25 due from 4 Lodges. This amount has been collected in full, and credited to the Building and Improvement Fund, which closes all accounts for that year.

## RETURNS FOR 1933

Last year 47 Lodges were owing \$9,001.20. Forty-three Lodges have paid their accounts in full. Since the books of this account were closed, one more Lodge, Wausa Lodge No. 251, has paid their balance of \$40.00, which was credited direct to the Building and Improvement Fund, leaving the following amounts due:

Hardy Lodge No. 117.....	\$ 22.60
Huntley Lodge No. 270.....	26.40
Crofton Lodge No. 273.....	65.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$114.00

## RETURNS FOR 1934

This year 35 Lodges have been unable to pay all of their Grand Lodge dues. A large number of these Lodges have paid a portion of their dues, but a few Lodges have been unable to pay any portion of the amount due.

The amount outstanding is \$5,802.09. This amount is considerably less than was owing by the Lodges last year. We hope that for the year 1935, we may be able to report that all of our Lodges have been able to pay their Grand Lodge dues in full.

A complete list of the warrants on hand from the 35 Lodges, is a part of the permanent records of this office. Approval of the Grand Master is also on file, granting an extension of time to these Lodges.

GRIEVANCES

There have been 8 cases appealed to the Grand Lodge. These, together with 2 petitions for restoration, have been referred to the Committee on Grievance, of the Grand Lodge, for consideration.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

During the past year, 43 Fifty Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them.

SECRETARIES CONFERENCES

This year 8 Secretaries Conferences were held. For obvious reasons, I did not call the Lodges from such great distances as heretofore. I tried to make them as local as possible, and make the least possible expense for the Lodges and the Brethren. The expense to the Grand Lodge has been kept down to the minimum, for these 8 Conferences. The total attendance of the Lodges, Secretaries, and members, is listed below:

Neligh	.....14 Lodges.....	45 Brethren.....	9 Secretaries
O'Neill	..... 6 Lodges.....	21 Brethren.....	6 Secretaries
Ainsworth	..... 5 Lodges.....	23 Brethren.....	3 Secretaries
Lexington	.....11 Lodges.....	42 Brethren.....	9 Secretaries
Kimball	..... 5 Lodges.....	33 Brethren.....	4 Secretaries
Gering	..... 9 Lodges.....	18 Brethren.....	6 Secretaries
Broken Bow	..... 6 Lodges.....	23 Brethren.....	6 Secretaries
Beatrice	.....13 Lodges.....	40 Brethren.....	11 Secretaries

A total of 69 Lodges, 245 Brethren, and 54 Secretaries, were in attendance at these Conferences, as enumerated above.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

1933—1934

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$ 1,627.55
Collected from Lodges (warrants on hand).....	8,847.20
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand and received.....	\$ 10,474.75

CREDIT

Relief Fund (special appropriation).....	\$ 4,250.00
Nebraska Masonic Home (special appropriation).....	2,125.00
Building and Improvement Fund.....	4,099.75
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 10,474.75
Warrants on hand May 10, 1934.....	\$ 9,001.20
Cash received from warrants paid.....	8,847.20
	<hr/>
Warrants on hand unpaid.....	\$ 154.00

Less payment after this account was closed, by Wausa Lodge No. 251 .....	40.00
Net amount due from 3 Lodges.....\$	114.00

List of warrants on hand for 1933 Grand Lodge dues, as follows:

Hardy Lodge No. 117.....	\$22.60
Huntley Lodge No. 270.....	26.40
Crofton Lodge No. 273.....	65.00
	<u>          </u>
	\$114.00

### SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

1934—1935

#### Debit

Received from 37,092 members, at \$2.00 each.....	\$ 74,184.00
Received from supplies sold to Lodges.....	1,529.26
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Sec- retaries of Lodges.....	649.00
Received from 469 initiations (6 prior to 1922) at \$5.00 each	2,345.00
Received from 463 initiations at \$5.00 each.....	2,315.00
Received from 9 affiliations at \$10.00 each.....	90.00
	<u>          </u>
Total.....	\$ 81,112.26

#### Credit

Paid, The Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$ 27,819.00
Transferred to Supply Account.....	1,529.26
Transferred to Maintenance Fund .....	10,475.50
Transferred to Surety Bond Account.....	649.00
Transferred to Relief Fund.....	5,798.30
Transferred to General Fund .....	24,365.70
	<u>          </u>
Total cash paid out and transferred.....	\$70,636.76
Due from Lodges, warrants on hand.....	5,802.09
Cash on hand, May 10, 1935.....	4,673.41
	<u>          </u>
Total.....	\$ 81,112.26

### GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

#### Cash Debit

May 11, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$ 27,002.27
Unexpended balance, Grand Custodian's expense.....	57.26
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee.....	214.07
Unexpended balance, Grand Secretary's Traveling expense....	103.57

Unexpended balance, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions.....	139.47
Unexpended balance, Grand Master's expense.....	90.53
Unexpended balance, Pay-roll account.....	17.36
Special Dispensations .....	60.00
Received from Special Account, Live Stock National Bank....	24,365.70
Cash returned by Supply Account.....	222.38
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Total cash on hand and received during the year.....	\$ 52,272.61

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Credit

Pay-roll, session 1934.....	\$ 4,381.36
Grand Tyler, session 1934.....	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1934.....	10.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	2,365.00
Expense, Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master.....	1,150.00
Expense, Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.....	1,050.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions....	442.90
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	300.00
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	400.00
Expense, Trial Commissions.....	400.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for.....	100.00
Grand Secretary's traveling expense.....	500.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain, 1933-1934.....	19.87
Expense, Grand Chaplain, 1934-1935.....	75.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.....	3,600.00
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.....	3,000.00
Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.....	1,200.00
Rent, July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935.....	1,000.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Audit, Grand Lodge books.....	100.00
Bond for Grand Secretary.....	187.50
Bond for employees.....	7.50
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc.....	697.00
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1934.....	185.46
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings.....	55.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests.....	72.80
List of regular lodges.....	15.68
Reprint of law.....	544.50
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau, Omaha.....	300.00
Premium, Workmen's Compensation, 1933-1934.....	22.84
Dispensation fee returned, Covert Lodge No. 11.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Signet Lodge No. 193.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272....	10.00

Dispensation fee returned, Oshkosh Lodge No. 286.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Alpha Lodge No. 316.....	10.00
Jewel for Past Grand Master Virgil R. Johnson.....	95.00

## Unappropriated expense:

Decorations for Grand Lodge.....	\$ 10.00	
Repairing Grand Master's apron.....	5.16	
Additional premium Workmen's Compensation.....	47.54	
100 Fifty Year Badges.....	173.81	
Insurance on furniture and fixtures, and supplies.....	97.65	
Flowers for funeral, Past Grand Master.....	20.75	
Federal tax on checks.....	1.70	356.61

## Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:

Postage .....	\$398.75	
Incidental items, not regular office expense, (less \$72.30 for Distinguished Guests, and \$27.50 for relief) .....	225.28	
Stationery and blanks.....	299.87	
Janitor .....	81.25	
Incidentals .....	73.31	
Telephone and calls, (less amount received from Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery).....	169.57	
Telegrams .....	73.98	1,322.01
		<hr/>
Total cash expended.....	\$ 24,320.53	
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....	27,952.08	
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 52,272.61	

## TRIAL BALANCE

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$ 1.00	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	5,309.66	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary.....	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank.....	27,952.08	
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Star Home.....	1.00	
Inventory .....		\$ 33,663.74
Lodges, 1934 .....	5,802.09	
Lodges, 1933 .....	114.00	
Building and Improvement Fund, 1933.....		114.00
Building and Improvement Fund, 1934.....		10,475.50
Cash, Special Account 1934-1935.....	4,673.41	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 44,253.24	\$ 44,253.24

INVENTORY

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home.....	\$	1.00	
Furniture and Fixtures.....		5,309.66	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary.....		400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank.....		27,952.08	
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Star Home.....		1.00	
Lodges, 1934 .....		5,802.09	
Lodges, 1933 .....		114.00	
Cash, Special Account, 1934-1935.....		4,673.41	\$ 44,253.24
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LIABILITIES

Building and Improvement Fund, 1933.....	\$	114.00	
Building and Improvement Fund, 1934.....		10,475.50	\$ 10,589.50
			<hr/>
Net assets as shown by the ledger .....			\$ 33,663.74

GENERAL RELIEF FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$	6,137.24
Received from payments relief notes.....		475.00
Received from special appropriations, (B. & I. Fund).....		4,250.00
Received from special account.....		5,798.30
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$	16,660.54

Cash Credit

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	\$	10,000.00
May 10, 1935, Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce.....		6,660.54
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$	16,660.54

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 10, 1935

Cash Debit

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$	4,678.94
Bonds sold and paid.....		9,821.92
Profit on bonds sold.....		680.00
Interest .....		1,117.79
		<hr/>
	\$	16,298.65

## Cash Credit

Bonds purchased .....	\$ 15,742.17
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	71.51
Premium on loan No. 20.....	7.50
Federal tax on checks.....	.10
May 10, 1935, Cash on hand.....	477.37
	<hr/>
	\$ 16,298.65

## Bonds on hand

Loan No. 8—\$1,000.00 par value Province of Alberta 4½% bonds, cost .....	\$ 985.00
Loan No. 14—\$12,000.00 par value Province of British Colum- bia 4% bonds, cost.....	9,990.00
Loan No. 16—\$2,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, cost.....	1,853.00
Loan No. 17—\$2,000.00 par value City of Valentine 4¾% bonds, cost .....	2,000.00
Loan No. 18—\$3,000.00 par value Universal Finance Corpora- tion 3% note, due June 11, 1935.....	2,954.75
Loan No. 19—\$5,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan 5% bonds, cost.....	4,987.50
Loan No. 20—\$1,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bond, cost.....	1,000.00
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Total cost of bonds.....	\$ 23,770.25
Cash on hand.....	477.37
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May 10, 1935, Total assets.....	\$ 24,247.62
May 10, 1934, Total assets.....	22,528.94
	<hr/>
Increase in assets for the year.....	\$ 1,718.68

## Increase comes from:

Profit on bonds sold.....	\$ 680.00
Interest .....	1,117.79
	<hr/>
	1,797.79
Less premium paid \$7.50, tax 10c, accrued in- terest \$71.51 .....	79.11
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,718.68

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 10, 1935

Cash Debit

May 11, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$	1,074.48	
Supplies sold to Lodges, 1934.....		1,529.26	
			\$ 2,603.74

Cash Credit

Paid for postage.....	\$	80.00	
Paid for supplies.....		1,159.17	
Cash advanced to account returned to General Fund.....		222.38	
Federal tax on checks.....		.34	
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....		1,141.85	
			\$ 2,603.74

May 10, 1934, supplies on hand.....	\$	3,463.49	
May 10, 1934, cash on hand.....		1,074.48	4,537.97
May 10, 1935, supplies on hand.....		3,513.37	
May 10, 1935, cash on hand.....		1,141.85	4,655.22
			\$ 117.25
Increase for the year 1934-1935.....	\$		117.25
Increase as shown above.....	\$	117.25	
Cash returned to General Fund.....		222.38	
			\$ 339.63
Actual profit for year.....	\$	339.63	

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$	1,406.63	
Interest on bonds.....		6,354.93	
Profit on bonds sold.....		3,700.12	
Bonds paid and sold.....		68,029.41	
Balance 1932 Grand Lodge dues.....		243.25	
To apply 1933 Grand Lodge dues.....		40.00	
Special accounts 1933, Grand Lodge dues.....		4,099.75	
			\$ 83,874.09
Total cash on hand and received during the year.....	\$	83,874.09	

Cash Credit

Bonds purchased .....	\$	78,717.88	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....		816.05	
Premiums on bonds purchased.....		64.38	
Return interest coupon (paid later).....		30.00	

Federal tax on checks.....	.40
May 10, 1935, Cash on hand.....	4,245.38
	<hr/>
	\$ 83,874.09

## TRIAL BALANCE

Cash, Omaha National Bank.....	\$ 4,245.38
Bonds at cost.....	126,877.30
	<hr/>
	\$131,122.68

## INVENTORY

Cash .....	\$ 4,245.38
Bonds at cost.....	126,877.30
	<hr/>
	\$131,122.68

## BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND BONDS

No. 3—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 6%..	\$5,000-Cost	\$ 5,000.00
No. 4—Continental Telephone Co., Chicago, 5%..	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 5—Western Newspaper Union, 6%.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 12—Province of Alberta, 4½%.....	2,000-Cost	1,970.00
No. 13—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%.....	1,000-Cost	970.00
No. 25—Province of British Columbia, 4½%.....	1,000-Cost	945.00
No. 27—Province of British Columbia, 5%.....	10,000-Cost	9,700.00
No. 28—City of Seattle, 5%.....	25,000-Cost	24,350.00
No. 30—Province of British Columbia, 5%.....	5,000-Cost	4,887.50
No. 31—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%.....	1,000-Cost	926.50
No. 32—Province of British Columbia, 5%.....	3,000-Cost	2,932.50
No. 34—Province of Alberta, 4½%.....	3,000-Cost	2,920.80
No. 36—Province of British Columbia, 5%.....	1,000-Cost	1,000.00
No. 38—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%.....	30,000-Cost	27,975.00
No. 40—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%.....	9,000-Cost	8,482.50
No. 41—Valentine School District, 6%.....	1,000-Cost	1,000.00
No. 42—City of Plattsmouth, 5½%.....	1,000-Cost	1,000.00
No. 43—City of Vancouver, 5%.....	5,000-Cost	4,912.50
No. 44—City of Vancouver, 5%.....	5,000-Cost	4,925.00
No. 45—Province of British Columbia, 5%.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 46—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%.....	1,000-Cost	1,000.00
No. 47—Pinellas Water Co., 5½%.....	2,000-Cost	1,880.00
No. 48—Nebraska Power Co., preferred, 6%.....	3,000-Cost	2,700.00
No. 49—Nebraska Power Co., preferred, 7%.....	2,400-Cost	2,400.00

Total cost of bonds on hand.....	\$126,877.30
No delinquent interest on above bonds.	

MAINTENANCE FUND

May 10, 1935

Cash Debit

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$ 3,441.80
Bonds sold and paid.....	13,169.22
Profit on bonds sold.....	823.80
Interest .....	1,169.09
Special account, Grand Lodge.....	10,475.50
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Total.....	\$ 29,079.41

Cash Credit

Maintenance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.....	\$ 11,000.00
Federal tax on checks.....	.16
Bonds purchased .....	16,965.00
Accrued interest on above bonds.....	136.00
May 10, 1935, Cash on hand.....	978.25
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Total.....	\$ 29,079.41

MAINTENANCE FUND BONDS

Loan No. 7—\$10,000.00, par value, British Columbia 5½% bonds, cost .....	\$ 10,000.00
Loan No. 9—\$6,000.00, par value, Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bonds, cost.....	5,655.00
Loan No. 10—\$3,000.00, par value, Pinellas Water Co., 5½% bonds, cost .....	2,820.00
Loan No. 11—\$1,000.00, par value, Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 5½% bond, cost.....	1,000.00
Loan No. 12—\$5,000.00, par value, Southern California Edison Co., 3¾% bond, cost.....	4,925.00
<hr/>	
Total of bonds, at cost .....	\$ 24,400.00
Cash on hand.....	978.25
<hr/>	
Total assets, May 10, 1935.....	\$ 25,378.25
Total assets, May 10, 1934.....	24,046.02
<hr/>	
Increase for the year.....	\$ 1,332.23

SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

Cash Debit

	\$ 135.88
May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$ 135.88

## Cash Credit

Paid, Dr. David C. Hilton, annuity.....	\$	125.00
May 10, 1935, Cash on hand.....		10.88
	\$	<u>135.88</u>

## TRIAL BALANCE

Surplus Account .....	\$	10.88
Cash, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln.....	\$	10.88
Gifts account .....		2,500.00
Bills receivable .....		2,500.00
	\$	<u>2,510.88</u>
	\$	<u>2,510.88</u>

Farm loan on hand:

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

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

May 10, 1935

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1935, Cash on hand.....	\$	1,359.20
Interest on bonds and mortgages.....		7,564.02
Securities paid or sold.....		72,245.49
Cash, part payment Compton farm, No. 3.....		1,700.00
Unexpended balance Educational Fund.....		18.59
Profit on bonds sold.....		1,283.28
Premium on Canadian money received for bonds due.....		224.27
Farm No. 2, received for rent, etc.....		70.65
Farm No. 4, received for rent, etc.....		7.80
Deposit error (Endowment and Bequest Fund).....		8,133.03
Total.....	\$	<u>92,606.33</u>

## Cash Credit

Securities purchased .....	\$	80,944.11
Accrued interest on above bonds.....		854.82
Interest coupons returned (later paid).....		300.00
Educational work, Children's Home.....		1,000.00
Federal tax on checks.....		.50
Compton farm No. 3.....		217.50
Supplies purchased .....		8.70
Premium on bonds paid.....		487.00
Expense inspecting Paulson Loan, No. 309.....		9.85
Lena Kayl, foreclosure, Loan No. 305.....		41.75
Service charge on loans paid.....		58.62

Profit and loss, abstract extension, Copple loan, No. 289.....	21.10
Profit and loss, abstract extension, Weiler loan, No. 308.....	12.50
Farm No. 1, expense management, taxes, etc.....	137.32
Farm No. 2, taxes.....	46.42
Farm No. 4, taxes.....	38.48
Deposit transferred to Endowment and Bequest Fund.....	8,133.03
May 10, 1935, Cash on hand.....	294.63
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 92,606.33

TRIAL BALANCE

Inventory .....		\$199,746.01
Cash .....	\$ 294.63	
Sandoe farm, No. 1.....	6,434.94	
Oliver farm, No. 2.....	4,987.71	
Paulson foreclosure .....	78.70	
Bills receivable .....	184,635.36	
Stevens farm, No. 4.....	3,272.92	
Lena Kayl foreclosure.....	41.75	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$199,746.01	\$199,746.01

INVENTORY

Cash .....	\$ 294.63
Sandoe farm, No. 1.....	6,434.94
Oliver farm, No. 2.....	4,987.71
Paulson foreclosure .....	78.70
Bills receivable .....	184,635.36
Stevens farm, No. 4.....	3,272.92
Lena Kayl foreclosure.....	41.75
	<hr/>
Total assets May 10, 1935.....	\$199,746.01
Total assets May 11, 1934.....	193,166.07
	<hr/>
Net gain for the year.....	\$ 6,579.94

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Amount
288—	Christ Hoeck .....	160 acres Dixon .....	\$ 5,000.00
289—	Tony J. Copple.....	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 .....	4,000.00
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
314—Roy E. Johnson.....	28 acres	Dixon .....	1,700.00
317—George J. Adams.....	160 acres	Boone .....	4,000.00
327—Harry T. DeBolt.....	56 acres	Douglas .....	1,200.00
347—Henry Kortum .....	206 acres	Merrick .....	4,000.00
348—William McFarland .....	160 acres	Boone .....	7,000.00
351—Wallace P. Dixon.....	80 acres	Burt .....	4,500.00
353—August Pehrson .....	200 acres	Cedar .....	9,000.00
354—Cornelius Colbenson .....	149 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
367—Alberic Matthys .....	60 acres	Douglas .....	1,900.00
368—Inga C. Bergstrom.....	271 acres	Boyd .....	3,900.00
369—Eda Anderson .....	160 acres	Saunders .....	7,000.00
370—Edward Bruce .....	160 acres	Burt .....	2,000.00
Total.....			\$110,020.00

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND BONDS

No. 318—Western Newspaper Union, 6%.....	\$ 1,000-Cost	\$ 909.98
No. 319—Council Bluffs Gas Co., 5%.....	6,000-Cost	6,000.00
No. 326—Chicago, Northwestern Ry., 4¾%.....	14,000-Cost	13,743.38
No. 364—Province of British Columbia, 5%.....	2,000-Cost	1,935.00
No. 365—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%.....	8,000-Cost	7,412.00
No. 373—Province of Saskatchewan, 5%.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 375—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%.....	3,000-Cost	2,827.50
No. 376—Valentine School District, 6%.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 377—Valentine School District, 6%.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 378—City of Vancouver, 5%.....	10,000-Cost	10,000.00
No. 379—Nebraska Power Co., preferred, 7%....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 380—City of Butte, 5½%.....	5,000-Cost	5,000.00
No. 381—City of Plattsmouth, 4¾%.....	1,000-Cost	980.00
No. 382—Pinellas Water Company, 5½%.....	5,000-Cost	4,700.00
No. 383—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 6%.	1,000-Cost	555.00
No. 384—Western Newspaper Union, 6%.....	1,000-Cost	552.50
Total.....		\$ 74,615.36
Bonds at cost.....		\$ 74,615.36
Farm mortgages .....		110,020.00
Total securities .....		\$184,635.36
Three farms at cost.....		14,695.57
Paulson foreclosure .....		78.70

Lena Kayl foreclosure.....	41.75
Cash .....	294.63
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Total assets .....	\$199,746.01

UNPAID INTEREST

No. 313.—Anna M. Grunke. This loan was paid in full.

No. 348—William McFarland. This loan is again delinquent for one year's interest. Foreclosure will be started on this farm, if interest is not paid shortly.

No. 326—Chicago & Northwestern Railway bonds. Interest due May 1, 1935, for \$332.50, has not been paid. The Bonds permit a sixty day extension of interest, when requested by the Company, who have exercised this option.

PAST DUE INTEREST

May 10, 1935

Orphans' Educational Fund

No. 289—Tony J. Copple, interest coupon due October 31, 1934 (Coupon attached to note).....	\$ 270.00
No. 297—Michael Foley, balance coupon due July 1, 1934, \$88.00; interest coupon due Jan. 1, 1935, \$173.00.....	251.00
No. 306—Ernest J. Smith, interest coupon due May 1, 1935....	110.00
No. 312—Otto H. Puls, interest coupon due Sept. 1, 1934, \$150.00; interest coupon due March 1, 1935, \$150.00.....	300.00
No. 317—George J. Adams, interest coupon due April 1, 1935..	100.00
No. 347—Henry Kortum, interest coupon due December 1, 1934	170.00
No. 348—William McFarland, interest coupon due Aug. 1, 1934, \$175.00, interest coupon due Febr. 1, 1935, \$175.00.....	350.00
*No. 354—Cornelius Colbenson, interest coupon due May 1, 1935	55.00
No. 358—Theodore A. Hennig, balance interest coupon due Apr. 15, 1935.....	170.00
No. 368—Inga C. Bergstrom, interest coupon due Nov. 1, 1934, \$117.00, interest coupon due May 1, 1935, \$117.00.....	234.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$ 2,010.00

\*Paid after books were closed.

FORECLOSURES

No. 305—Lena Kayl loan was placed in foreclosure on October 9, 1934.

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.

No. 308—Fred Weiler. This farm has been deeded to the Orphans' Educational Fund and will be transferred as soon as the attorney approves the abstract.

#### FARMS

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

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

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

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

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

#### FARM SOLD

No. 3—Compton farm was sold June 15, 1934, for \$3,600.00. \$1,700.00 in cash, and a mortgage for \$1,900.00, secured by the land. This paid all expense, including interest to the date of sale, and a small profit of \$66.49.

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

##### CASH DEBIT

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$ 2,733.43
Interest .....	5,075.01
Securities paid and sold.....	14,786.66
Profit on bonds sold.....	264.63
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,859.73

##### CASH CREDIT

Securities purchased .....	\$ 21,578.70
Accrued interest on above securities.....	251.01
Federal tax on checks.....	.20
Service charge on mortgages paid.....	18.50
Premium on bonds purchased.....	39.25
Cash on hand.....	972.07
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,859.73

TRIAL BALANCE

May 10, 1935

Securities on hand.....	\$ 94,102.97	
Inventory .....		\$ 90,248.64
Cash .....	972.07	
Bequests .....		4,826.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 95,075.04	\$ 95,075.04

INVENTORY

Securities on hand.....	\$ 94,102.97	
Cash on hand.....	972.07	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 95,075.04	\$ 95,075.04

LIABILITIES

Bequest account .....		4,826.40
		<hr/>
Add bequest account as it is only a book liability.....		4,826.40
		<hr/>
Total assets May 10, 1935.....		\$ 95,075.04

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND 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. 34—Province of British Columbia....	5 %..	2,000-Cost	1,935.00
No. 35—Province of British Columbia....	5 %..	21,000-Cost	19,477.50
No. 36—Province of British Columbia....	5 %..	5,000-Cost	4,650.00
No. 37—Province of British Columbia....	4 %..	11,000-Cost	10,323.50
No. 38—Province of Saskatchewan.....	4½%..	6,000-Cost	5,559.00
No. 39—Interstate Telephone & Telegraph Co. ....	5½%..	6,000-Cost	4,140.00
No. 40—Province of Alberta.....	4½%..	2,000-Cost	1,947.20
No. 41—Council Bluffs Gas Co.....	5 %..	2,000-Cost	1,988.34
No. 42—Province of British Columbia....	4½%..	1,000-Cost	977.50
No. 43—Universal Finance Corporation Note .....	3 %..	1,000-Cost	985.00
No. 44—Province of British Columbia....	5 %..	2,000-Cost	2,000.00
No. 45—Province of Saskatchewan.....	4½%..	3,000-Cost	3,000.00
No. 46—Nebraska Power Co., 10 shares pre- ferred .....	6 %..	1,000-Cost	970.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....			\$74,502.97

## 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 % 3,200.00
14—	J. S. Joyce.....160 acres	Knox County .....	5½% 1,300.00
24—	John H. Martig, et al.....		5 % * 400.00
27—	Anton Lofgren.....246 acres	Cedar & Dixon.....	5½% 1,000.00
28—	Rosa Reese .....	80 acres Douglas County .....	5½% 1,500.00
29—	Otto Heiden.....	80 acres Platte County.....	5 % 2,000.00
30—	Gilbert F. Sandritter	80 acres Washington County...6 %	1,200.00

Total.....\$ 19,600.00

Farm mortgages .....	\$ 19,200.00
Bonds at cost.....	74,502.97
Martig note .....	* 400.00

Total.....\$ 94,102.97

No past due interest in either the Bond or Farm Mortgage accounts.

\*Payment of \$100.00, to apply on the Martig note, received after books were closed for the year.

## SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$ 666.60
Received from special fund.....	649.00
May 10, 1935, Cash on hand First National Bank, Omaha.....	\$ 1,315.60

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

. . . . 1934 . . . .

May 10, 1934, Cash on hand.....	\$ 130.99
Interest .....	2.28

Receipt No.	Lodge	Amount
456—	Gavel No. 199.....	\$ 1.00
457—	Samaritan No. 158.....	88.00
458—	Fremont No. 15.....	5.00

Total cash on hand and received.....\$ 227.27

Paid to J. Claude Keiper, Secretary-Treasurer.....	200.00
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May 10, 1935, Cash on hand, United States National Bank, Savings Department .....	\$ 27.27

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, cash.....	\$ 27,952.08
General Relief Fund, cash.....	6,660.54
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash.....	477.37
Permanent Reserve Fund, bonds.....	23,770.25
Building & Improvement Fund, cash.....	4,245.38
Building & Improvement Fund, bonds.....	126,877.30
Maintenance Fund, cash.....	978.25
Maintenance Fund, bonds.....	24,400.00
Supply Account, cash.....	1,141.85
Service, Annuities & Gifts, cash.....	10.88
Service, Annuities & Gifts, mortgage.....	2,500.00
Orphans' Educational Fund, cash.....	294.63
Orphans' Educational Fund, securities.....	184,635.36
Orphans' Educational Fund, three farms.....	14,695.57
Children's Home Endowment Fund, cash.....	972.07
Children's Home Endowment Fund, securities.....	94,102.97
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund.....	400.00
Surety Bond Account.....	1,315.60
Due from Lodges, 1933.....	114.00
Due from Lodges, 1934.....	5,802.09
Special Account, 1934-1935, cash.....	4,673.41
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$526,019.60

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 702, PROCEEDINGS 1934

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Number
		Master Mason's Degree	Lodge	
436—	Philip Sauter.....	May 30, 1884..	St. John's	No. 25
437—	Zacheus F. Kay.....	Apr. 5, 1884..	McCook	No. 135
438—	Jacob S. Clayton.....	May 21, 1884..	Ramah	No. 275
439—	William S. McCoy.....	June 17, 1884..	Lancaster	No. 54
440—	Cary G. Catlin.....	Dec. 3, 1883..	Fairbury	No. 35
441—	Cyrus W. Wright.....	July 20, 1880..	Bee Hive	No. 184
442—	Solomon L. Degen.....	Mar. 23, 1883..	Bee Hive	No. 184
443—	George H. Brewer.....	Apr. 16, 1883..	Bee Hive	No. 184
444—	Fred M. Smith.....	Dec. 14, 1883..	Bee Hive	No. 184

445—Robert L. Wheeler.....	Mar. 26, 1884..	Bee Hive	No. 184
446—Filley M. Miller.....	Sept. 6, 1884..	St. Johns	No. 25
447—Ivyl O'Flyng.....	Aug. 22, 1884..	Covert	No. 11
448—Gene D. Wright.....	Apr. 11, 1884..	York	No. 56
449—John B. Watkins.....	Apr. 26, 1884..	Bee Hive	No. 184
450—Thomas A. Richman, Sr..	Feb. —, 1885..	Huntley	No. 270
451—Albert Davison.....	July 5, 1884..	East Lincoln	No. 210
452—Robert N. Robotham.....	Dec. 1, 1884..	East Lincoln	No. 210
453—Charles A. Fehlman.....	Sept. 29, 1884..	East Lincoln	No. 210
454—Sanford E. Ralsten.....	Apr. 3, 1883..	Geneva	No. 79
455—Joseph N. Simmons.....	Apr. 19, 1884..	Auburn	No. 124
456—Aaron Schairer.....	Nov. 21, 1882..	Jordan	No. 27
457—Charles M. Priest.....	Jan. 5, 1874..	Jordan	No. 27
458—P. Harold Salter.....	Dec. 19, 1884..	Mosaic	No. 55
459—Madison Rodgers.....	Feb. 13, 1865..	Geneva	No. 79
460—William H. Cole.....	Jan. 20, 1885..	Thistle	No. 61
461—John M. Kreader.....	Aug. 23, 1884..	Harmony	No. 321
462—William D. Galbraith.....	Jan. 3, 1885..	Hebron	No. 43
463—John R. Webster.....	Oct. 29, 1883..	Capitol	No. 3
464—Robert Gilmore.....	.....	Affiliated 1880..	Capitol No. 3
465—J. Phillip Barnhart.....	July 11, 1883..	Capitol	No. 3
466—Charles R. D. Harned.....	July 10, 1879..	Mosaic	No. 55
467—Denis Moyer.....	Apr. 11, 1885..	Wahoo	No. 59
468—Edward E. Good.....	Mar. 8, 1884..	Wahoo	No. 59
469—To replace badge.			
470—Frederick L. Neu.....	Aug. 1, 1884..	Rob Morris	No. 46
471—To replace badge.			
472—To replace badge.			
473—William B. Rogers.....	May 15, 1884..	Washington	No. 21
474—John F. White.....	May 13, 1885..	Washington	No. 21
475—William W. Stockton.....	May 20, 1884..	Washington	No. 21
476—Albert V. Hlava.....	May 12, 1885..	Lotus	No. 289
477—Thomas G. Reynolds.....	.....	affiliated 1884..	Elwood No. 167
478—To replace badge.			

#### RETURNS

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

All Lodges report carrying insurance on buildings, if owned, or personal property.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 1, 3, 11, 82, 126, 165, 210, 258, 307, 312, and 320, a total of eleven, four more than last year. Of these eleven, the following had no delinquent dues for 1933: Nos. 11, 82, 126, 165, and 258.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 9,469, as compared to 11,180 for the previous year.

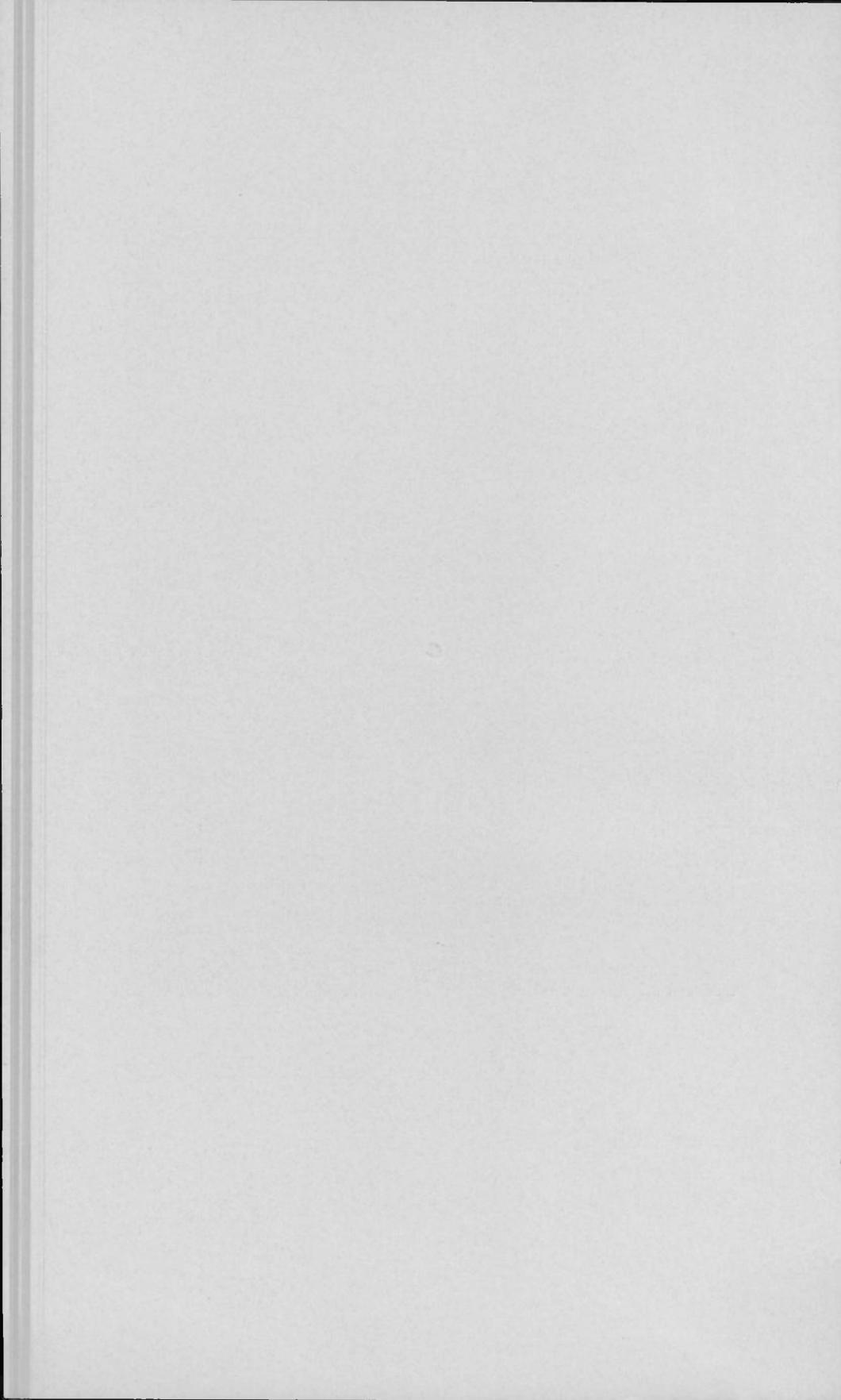


**JOHN W. DISBROW**

GRAND TYLER

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

FEBRUARY 1925 TO DATE



The amount delinquent is \$96,449.75, as compared with \$107,323.52 for 1933, \$101,807.80 for 1932, and \$70,656.83 for 1931.

The average for each delinquent is \$10.18, which is fifty-eight cents more than last year.

Number of chartered Lodges last report.....	292
Less consolidation of Joppa Lodge No. 76 with Franklin Lodge No. 264 .....	1
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Chartered Lodges on hand December 31, 1934.....	291
Number initiated during the year.....	469
Number passed .....	477
Number raised .....	502
Number affiliated .....	240
Number reinstated .....	306
Number gained by other causes.....	34
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Total Gross Increases.....	1082
Number demitted during the year.....	339
Number deceased .....	646
Number suspended .....	2091
Number expelled .....	20
Number lost by other causes .....	35
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Total Loss .....	3131
Net Loss for the year ending December 31, 1934.....	2,049
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1933....	37,092
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1934....	35,043

Fraternally submitted,

  
Grand Secretary

# ROLL OF HONOR

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## Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues for the year 1934.

Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha.  
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha.  
Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.  
Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, Saint Paul.  
Stromsburg Lodge No. 126, Stromsburg.  
Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.  
East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, Lincoln.  
Anselmo Lodge No. 258, Anselmo.  
William E. Hill Lodge No. 307, Otoe.  
Oak Leaf Lodge No. 312, Lynch.  
College View Lodge No. 320, Lincoln.

## REPORT OF GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

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

Acting under the direction of the Grand Master, no formal schools of instruction were dated for the year, as the need of assistance in other activities seemed greater; and many of the Lodges needed the amounts usually expended for schools, for other purposes.

A number of Lodges which seemed on the verge of having to surrender their charters, or consolidate with other Lodges, have been visited, and we have worked out plans whereby they could continue for the time being at least; and their hearty response to the suggestions made have been a real inspiration to others more fortunate.

Only one Lodge, of the many involved, has been consolidated with another, and in this case it seemed impossible to continue, owing to many conditions which were beyond their control. They have made the change, and all reports seem to indicate that it was for the best interest of their Lodge, and the Fraternity as a whole.

Some of the others may have to make changes unless conditions improve, but they are making determined efforts, and every assistance possible is being given to aid them to hold their charters, and to continue to be of use in their several communities.

Special meetings have been held in twenty-two Lodges, and work has been covered as much as possible at these meetings. Special visits have been made in forty-two cases and from one, to three or four days put in, getting them in better condition.

Nearly two hundred and fifty Lodges have been checked on their membership, and whatever differences were found have been reconciled with the records in the Grand Secretary's office. This check up will be completed before the returns are sent in for the year.

## DEPUTY CUSTODIANS

Although no regular schools have been assigned, the Deputy Custodians have done their bit when called on, and for their loyalty and fine spirit, are to be greatly commended.

One new appointment was made during the year in the North Platte Valley. Jesse P. Entrekinn of Minatare Lodge No. 295, who resides at Gering, was appointed in December, 1934, and is doing a fine work with the Brethren.

## CERTIFIED LODGES

Four Lodges have been added to the list, during the year, and a number of others who are nearing the time of doing so, will likely come

in during the coming year. The four who have qualified are as follows:

Omadi Lodge No. 5, at Dakota City.

DeWitt Lodge No. 111, at DeWitt.

George Washington Lodge No. 250, at Havelock, and

Mitchell Lodge No. 263, at Mitchell.

#### CERTIFIED BRETHREN

The following have been added to the 311 already reported in previous years, and all the certified Brethren are doing their part in keeping their Lodges in good condition on the ritualistic work.

C. Walter Blixt.....	Capitol Lodge No. 3
George E. Robertson.....	Capitol Lodge No. 3
Raymond Middaugh.....	Fremont Lodge No. 15
Roy S. Planck.....	Fremont Lodge No. 15
J Guthrie Ludlam.....	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
Luther V. Gibson.....	Lancaster Lodge No. 54
Merle N. Hale.....	Lancaster Lodge No. 54
Calvin B. Hall.....	Lancaster Lodge No. 54
James Sears .....	Star Lodge No. 88
Robert M. Paekard.....	Oakland Lodge No. 91
Edwin D. Haas.....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
John Frazeur .....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Bert H. Smee.....	Amethyst Lodge No. 190
A. Victor Bryan.....	Mitchell Lodge No. 263
Edward H. Lockwood.....	Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265
Meryl D. Butt.....	Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265
Leonard L. Coffee.....	Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265
George W. Krumm.....	Cotner Lodge No. 297
John T. Sager.....	Oshkosh Lodge No. 286
Leonard J. Owen.....	Liberty Lodge No. 300
John F. Tillery.....	Mizpah Lodge No. 302
Adolph C. Schock.....	Mizpah Lodge No. 302
Harlan B. Fitch.....	Mizpah Lodge No. 302
Kenneth H. Beckett.....	Mizpah Lodge No. 302
Francis M. Casey.....	Right Angle Lodge No. 303
Howard W. Cullinan.....	Craftsmen Lodge No. 314

#### CONSOLIDATION

Joppa Lodge No. 76 was consolidated with Franklin Lodge No. 264, at Franklin, on September 10, 1934. The fine Masonic spirit shown by the members of both Lodges, assisted greatly in making the change. One of the members of the old Lodge was elected Master, in December, and harmony prevails in all their activities.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

The many trials and tribulations which have confronted our Lodges during the year have been met with true fortitude; and while the number has been cut from last year, the increase in Apprentices, and reinstatements, indicate that we are on the upgrade again, with undiminished faith, and increasing knowledge of our duties as Masons and citizens.

This report would not be complete without expressing appreciation for the fine support given me by every one of the Grand Lodge Officers, and everyone with whom I have been in contact.

"Our Thoughts are now for the Souls of Men,  
We have lost our lives, to find them again;  
E'er since that time, in a quiet place,  
We met the Master face to face."

Fraternally submitted,

*Pete M. Savage*

Grand Custodian.

## 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 Virgil E. Johnson, 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 "Equalization of Dues Within a Lodge."

The Chapter on "Invading Another Jurisdiction."

The Chapter on "Rare and Unusual Conditions."

The Chapter on "Trials by Commissions."

The Chapter on "Non-Masonic Organizations using the name Masonic."

The Chapter on "Decisions."

The Chapter on "Physical Qualifications."

The Chapter on "Extension of Time for Examination"

## To the Committee on Finance:

The last two paragraphs of the Chapter on "Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children."

## To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans:

The Chapter on "Nebraska Masonic Home."

The First Paragraph of the Chapter on "Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children."

## To the Special Committee on "Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers.":

The Chapter on "Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers."

## To the Committee on Masonic Education:

The Chapter on "Masonic Education."

## To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The Chapter on "Proclamation."

The Chapter on "Special Dispensations."

The Chapter on "Condition of the Lodges."

## To the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial:

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

## To the Temple Building Advisory Committee:

The Chapter on "New Temples."

## To the Committee on Returns:

The Chapter on "Grand Lodge Dues and Delinquencies."

## To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Discipline."

## To the Masters of Subordinate Lodges:

The Chapter on "Membership Committee."

To the Incoming Grand Master:

The Chapter on "Lodges not Represented."

The Chapter on "Promulgation of the Work."

The Chapter on "New Lodges."

It is stimulating and reassuring to note the spirit of optimism and confidence, regarding the condition of the Craft, which pervades the Grand Master's report. His statement that renewed activity is manifest in many of the Lodges justifies the belief that good results will follow.

Our Grand Master has taken much time out of his busy life to make personal visits to a large number of Lodges, to keep in close touch with the problems confronting our Masonic Homes, and to renew fraternal relationship with our neighboring Grand Jurisdictions.

A careful review of his report convinces us that he has made a most sincere and conscientious effort to fulfill the obligations of his office, and he deserves the commendation of the Craft for a year's work well done.

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

Naturally, the report of this Officer gives us detailed information regarding the financial affairs of your Grand Lodge, and your committee urges the members to study this report and become familiar with its contents.

A careful study of this report reveals the financial structure of our Grand Lodge in splendid condition. Of great benefit to our financial condition has been the returns received from the judicious investment of surplus funds. One of the many duties of this Officer has been the supervising of these investments. We realize that it is a difficult task to keep large sums safely invested at the present time, and real credit is due our Grand Secretary for his ability and conscientious efforts which have made possible this splendid position of our securities.

In addition to his official duties, our Grand Secretary has found time to render valuable assistance to many of the Subordinate Lodges.

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 Returns.

All Chapters pertaining to "Returns."

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Grievances."

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

By direction of the Grand Master, this Officer dispensed with the usual formal schools of instruction during the year, and used his time and ability in assisting the Lodges in other matters that seemed of para-

mount importance at this time. His report shows that much good resulted from his efforts, and that the Lodges visited by him were materially benefited. In addition to his aid in more serious problems he assisted in checking the membership records in a large percentage of the Lodges, which should promote more accurate records in the future.

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.

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

### FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Tuesday, June 4, 1935.

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.

### RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, 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.

### 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 R. Tapster
Florida .....	Ambrose C. Epperson
Georgia .....	Frank H. Woodland
Idaho .....	David C. Spangler
Illinois .....	William A. 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
Mississippi .....	Lamont L. Stephens
Missouri .....	Orville A. Andrews
Montana .....	Benjamin F. Pitman
New Hampshire .....	Virgil R. Johnson
New York .....	George R. Porter
Nova Scotia .....	Henry H. Wilson
Oregon .....	Charles A. Eyre
Panama .....	Walter R. Raecke
Philippine Islands .....	John S. Hedelund
Prince Edward Island .....	Frederic L. Temple
Quebec .....	Edwin D. Crites
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

#### My Brethren:

Your presence here today as Representatives of the various Grand Jurisdictions of the World, indicates to me that your interest in Masonry reaches far beyond the confines of your own particular Lodge, that of your own Grand Jurisdiction, or even that of the Grand Jurisdictions which you represent.

The condition of Universal Brotherhood has been a dream of absorbing interest to attract the attention of great men, of benevolent Masons of all ages, and it is none the less potential and forceful to men of like standards of today. Therefore, my Brethren, it is in the spirit of true and genuine Brotherhood that I welcome you into this Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, as the representatives of the various Grand Jurisdictions of the World; and with this welcome, may I presume to suggest that by and through an assiduous plan of exchanging fraternal greetings as between yourself and the Grand Lodge you represent, you will, I have no doubt, contribute somewhat toward hastening the day when the condition of Universal Brotherhood may become more than an approximation, and that by and through the realization of that Utopian dream, we may be able to find a cure for the war and pestilence which scourge the World from time to time as a result of such precepts. Again, my Brethren, I say unto you, fraternal greetings and very best wishes from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, as the representatives of the Grand Jurisdictions of the World.

Brethren, join me at this time in greeting these Grand Representatives of the Grand Jurisdictions of the World, with hearty Masonic greetings.

Worshipful Brother Robert E. Bosworth, 15, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, gave the

#### RESPONSE

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

We stand before you as Representatives of the Craft wherever it may be, but do we, my Brethren, in this role, take our commission seriously? Do we not depend almost entirely upon our Grand Secretary, and the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to contact the Grand Jurisdictions which we are supposed to represent?

I am free to confess that I believe my own case is typical of the attitude that most of them take toward the office of the Grand Representative. When I was advised by our Grand Secretary that I had been chosen to respond to the Grand Master's words of welcome, I immediately took steps to mend my ways, put myself in a position to conscientiously answer roll call, at the same time, perhaps, show up my colleagues. I wrote to Brother Dexter, the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, near the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, extending greetings from this Grand Lodge, and inviting correspondence. I am afraid that Brother Dexter is in the same attitude towards his appointment that I have had toward mine. Up to date I have not had any reply from him, and we can only presume that we are still representatives of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

Brother Secretary, I anticipate that this little speech of mine will go into the proceedings, and the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island will receive a copy, otherwise I would ask that you communicate directly with the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and tell them that I challenged them.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, we are appreciative of the honor that is bestowed upon us by the appointments that you have made, and I trust, my Brethren, that we will take our commissions more seriously and follow out the lines that our Most Worshipful Grand Master has just mentioned: That it is through us personally that we contact the other Grand Jurisdictions, and in that way form,—well, chain letters are popular pastime,—what is the matter with the chain letter among the Grand Jurisdictions of the World.

#### ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

M. . W. . Virgil R. Johnson, 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 William C. Ramsey, 268.....Grand Master  
 Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, 150.....Deputy Grand Master

Brother William A. Robertson, 6.....Grand Senior Warden  
 Brother Walter R. Raecke, 36..... Grand Junior Warden  
 Brother Lewis E. Smith, 136.....Grand Secretary

Later in the session appointment was made of

Brother George Allen Beecher, 268.....Grand Chaplain  
 Brother Charles Durden, 3 .....Grand Orator  
 Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian  
 Brother William J. Breckenridge, 317.....Grand Marshal  
 Brother Earl J. Lee, 15.....Grand Senior Deacon  
 Brother Edward F. Carter, 201.....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; Frank F. Travis, 26; Leland H. Evans, 323.

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; George Grimes, 268; William A. Robbins, 314.

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities & Gifts: Brothers Harold M. Smith, 92, (1936); J. Marenus Sorensen, 15, (1937); Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1938); Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1940).

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

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, (1936); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1937); George A. Kurk, 54, (1938); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1939); John R. Hughes, 184, (1940).

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

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Glen L. Rice, 33; Henry H. Wilson, 19; John R. Webster, 3.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: Brothers Ellis W. Cass, 302, (1936); Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, (1937); Marion E. Shipley, 72, (1938).

The Report of the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace, was presented by Brother Herman E. Asboe, 26, on behalf of the Chairman, 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 world is now witnessing a strange, and apparently an inconsistent political phenomenon. The world seems to desire peace, yet, it is making unusual preparations for war.

The last few years have produced more peace treaties, especially treaties of non-aggression, than any other like period in all history, yet, this period has seen most unusual preparations for war. While nations are agreeing not to invade each other, yet, they seem to anticipate such invasion, and are preparing to resist it.

This situation arises from a general suspicion of nations concerning the sincerity of each other. More than a century ago, the great French diplomatist, Talleyrand, said that "the language of diplomacy was meant not to express, but to conceal one's thoughts". It is this tendency to conceal, rather than to express national intention, that leads nations to suspect the good faith of each other. So long as treaties are treated as scraps of paper, so long as nations feel at liberty to disregard their solemn pledges, there can be no basis for a lasting peace. The diplomatic world must learn to use language to express its real intentions.

The world has been too prone to recognize two standards by which to judge conduct; one applied to the conduct of individuals, and the other to the conduct of nations. It is this double standard that makes the nations suspicious of each other. Only an honest world can become a peaceful world.

Let us hope that every American will insist that his government in dealing with other nations, shall be as frank and honest as he expects individuals to be in their dealings with each other.

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:

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

The officers of the Board were reelected.

The general financial situation throughout the country has had its effect upon this work. One application for an annuity was declined because the security offered was unsatisfactory.

An appropriation has been asked from the Committee on Finance of the Grand Lodge allowing \$100.00 for expenses and reserve for the work of this Board for the current year.

As provided for by the Grand Lodge in the establishment of this Board, it is the purpose to cultivate the making of gifts for Masonic purposes throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. Applications for annuities will be considered, and when approved will be made on the basis of current rates of interest.

Worshipful Fred C. Maurer, 33, presented the Report of the Committee on Returns, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your Committee on Returns wish to submit the following report:

We have carefully reviewed all correspondence pertaining to the returns from Lodges for the year 1934. We find that all returns have been received and carefully checked.

We are pleased to report that there is much improvement over last year's returns, in that there are thirty-five Lodges that have asked for an extension of time, representing an amount of \$5,802.09, compared with forty-seven Lodges last year, owing \$9,001.20.

The Secretaries of subordinate Lodges, as a whole, are to be commended on their promptness in mailing in their returns. We find that usually prompt attention is given, unless some adequate reason is stated. However, we find that considerable correspondence is necessary from the Grand Secretary's office, due to the fact that many Secretaries fail to make out their returns completely. Much of this correspondence could be eliminated, if a complete roster of the membership were sent in to be checked, when a new Secretary assumes office, or at least every five years.

It is of considerable importance that the Grand Secretary have the exact data, not only early, but correct. Consequently, we recommend that all Lodges send in their returns in ample time, whether they can send in their dues at that time, or not.

We believe that the Grand Secretary and his office personnel, are to be commended for their completeness in the arrangement of all correspondence for the inspection of your Committee.

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Special Committee on Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BONDING OF SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

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

The Special Committee appointed by the Grand Master, to investigate and make recommendations with reference to the bonding of Secretaries and Treasurers of subordinate Lodges, and of the Grand Secretary, submit the following report:

We have carefully studied the outline with reference to bond coverage submitted by the Grand Secretary, and also the observations of Brother Mitchell, Chairman of the Finance Committee of our Grand Lodge, for the past several years.

A rate of twenty cents per one hundred dollars in a blanket bond has been quoted, covering the Secretaries and Treasurers and the Grand Secretary. The cheapest rate heretofore available has been 33 cents on one hundred dollars. The Committee is of the opinion that it will be much better for the Grand Lodge to secure coverage in a reputable Company, if same can be secured at a rate substantially less than 33 cents per one hundred dollars, than to carry its own risk.

We therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge discontinue the Lodge Trust fund which was set apart for the purpose of indemnifying Lodges and the Grand Lodge against default of its officers, and that the Grand Lodge carry a blanket bond with a reputable standard indemnity company, if same can be obtained at a rate substantially less than 33 cents per one hundred dollars.

Worshipful Benjamin F. Eyre, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS

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

#### Brethren:

It seems but a few short months since this Committee was before you reviewing in detail its work for the preceding year, explaining some of our problems and endeavoring to forecast as best we could our financial requirements for the Masonic Year which has just closed. It is only by anticipating and preparing for these emergency situations that we can expect to successfully administer to them when they actually confront us. Your Committee emphasizes this latter statement because it not only applies to this Grand Body but to every subordinate lodge within its Grand Jurisdiction.

Masonic Relief in its last analysis signifies a service of Love to the distressed among our Craft; and of all the various activities of our Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges, which comprise this Grand Jurisdiction, there is possibly none more important or which should be performed with more sincere earnestness and interest than of the loving service in the relief of a brother Mason, his Widow, or Orphan. If we fail in this one great Tenet of our Beloved Order, we just as surely fail to justify our existence as an Order.

The question of relief in this Grand Jurisdiction has, from year to year, continually become an increasing work. The original Committee

on Charity, with its personnel consisting of Alfred Sayre, Henry Brown and J. M. Chivington, which eventually developed into the present Committee, was appointed by our first Grand Master, Robert C. Jordan, during the first communication of this Grand Lodge held at Nebraska City June 2nd, 1858. Their report was submitted at the second communication held at Bellevue June 14 and 15, 1859, and we quote as follows:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska, the standing Committee on Charity would respectfully report that no business has been presented for their consideration. They therefore ask to be discharged.

Signed,  
COMMITTEE".

It is interesting to note that although for a number of years, the personnel of the Committee changed with each succeeding year, the reports remain practically the same, which would indicate that each lodge was meeting its relief problems in its own particular way. At the present time, we have within this Grand Jurisdiction, in addition to each subordinate lodge, three relief agencies operating under the supervision of this Grand Lodge. These are separate and distinct organizations, each functioning independently in the administering of Masonic relief, but with that cooperation and coordination of effort which should lend itself to an efficient and economical administration; namely, The Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth, The Masonic Eastern Star Home at Fremont (each a separate corporation), and The Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans. It is the report of the latter that we desire to bring you at this time.

We have handled 90 cases during the past year, most of which were supervised through the local lodges. We are happy to report that in nearly every instance, the subordinate lodge is performing its full responsibility and share in this work. There were 155 recipients of the relief divided as follows: 46 men, 59 women and 50 children and the total amount expended by this committee was \$9,967.95, a reduction of \$45.00 under our previous year's expenditures. It is the conclusion of the Committee that no material change can be anticipated for the ensuing year, in this respect.

Attached, is a detailed statement of expenditures for the year, together with a comparative statement showing relation of membership to total revenues and expenses for 1931-1935 inclusive. This latter statement is self explanatory and we recommend that each subordinate lodge review it carefully upon receipt of copy of annual proceedings.

Many of the lodges are handling their relief work in a very commendable manner. However, there are those who feel that they have no responsibility towards their obligations in this regard. Brethren, the full responsibility of relief rests with the subordinate lodge, this Committee's primary purpose being to supplement the work of the local lodge.

We are pleased to inform you that the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite, The Grand Commandery, and The Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star are rendering assistance in this respect through their organizations.

On Sunday, June 2nd, this committee visited The Home at Plattsmouth and had a very enjoyable occasion. We renewed acquaintances with those making their home there and would heartily recommend this trip to every member.

A complete audit of all records and accounts maintained by this Committee has been made by McConnell & Greenfield, Certified Public Accountants, and their report is attached and made a part of this record.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF  
MEMBERSHIP 1931-1935 TO TOTAL REVENUES AND  
EXPENSES OF SAME PERIOD.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
MEMBERSHIP	42,027	41,359	39,264	37,092	35,043	Net Loss 6,984
Percent to 1931 total	.....	98.4%	93.4%	88.2%	83.5%	-16.5%
INITIATES	771	808	451	319	469	
REVENUES						
M. M.	\$6,304.00	\$6,203.00	\$5,889.00	\$ 5,563.00	\$5,256.00	
Initiates	385.00	404.00	225.00	159.00	235.00	
TOTAL REV.	\$6,689.00	\$6,607.00	\$6,114.00	\$ 5,722.00	\$5,491.00	
Percent to 1931 total	.....	98.7%	91.4%	85.5%	82%	-18%
EXPENDED	\$5,809.00	\$6,586.00	\$8,681.00	\$10,013.00	\$9,968.00	Increased \$4,159
Percent to 1931 total	.....	111%	149%	172%	171.6%	Plus 71.6%
EXPENSE PER CAPITA	.14 cents	16 cents	22 cents	27 cents	28.4 cents	

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS

RELIEF DISBURSEMENTS REGULAR YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1935	
Nebraska Lodge No. 1.....	\$ 540.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	307.50
Covert Lodge No. 11.....	45.00
Fremont Lodge No. 15.....	410.00
Lincoln Lodge No. 19.....	330.00
Jordan Lodge No. 27.....	587.50
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.....	365.00
Ashlar Lodge No. 33.....	72.00
Fairbury Lodge No. 35.....	60.00
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36.....	250.00
Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.....	420.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50.....	611.00
Friend Lodge No. 73.....	240.00
Alexandria Lodge No. 74.....	20.00
Euclid Lodge No. 97.....	157.13
Ord Lodge No. 103.....	480.00
Scribner Lodge No. 132.....	96.00
McCook Lodge No. 135.....	165.00
Long Pine Lodge No. 136.....	212.50

Hartington Lodge No. 155.....	300.00
Atkinson Lodge No. 164.....	180.00
Mason City Lodge No. 170.....	210.00
Alliance Lodge No. 183.....	90.00
Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192.....	60.00
Arcana Lodge No. 195.....	180.00
Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201.....	120.00
East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.....	120.00
Cable Lodge No. 225.....	100.00
Mount Hermon Lodge No. 231.....	15.00
Laurel Lodge No. 248.....	215.00
Anselmo Lodge No. 258.....	238.91
Silver Lodge No. 266.....	120.00
Crofton Lodge No. 273.....	240.00
Sioux Lodge No. 277.....	60.00
Florence Lodge No. 281.....	105.00
Mullen Lodge No. 282.....	240.00
Seneca Lodge No. 284.....	90.00
Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285.....	197.75
John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.....	180.00
Mizpah Lodge No. 302.....	411.00
Mid-West Lodge No. 317.....	75.00
<hr/>	
Total Regular Relief.....	\$8,916.29
Emergency Relief (Schedule 3).....	941.66
Miscellaneous Relief (Schedule 4).....	110.00
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Total Disbursements .....	\$9,967.95

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS  
RELIEF DISBURSEMENTS—EMERGENCY  
YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1935

	Disbursed Credits	
Nebraska Lodge No. 1 .....	\$106.83	\$ 52.96
Capitol Lodge No. 3 .....	50.00	
St. Johns Lodge No. 25 .....	135.25	
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36 .....	57.50	
Mosaic Lodge No. 55 .....	324.08	251.00
Crescent Lodge No. 143 .....	5.00	
Temple Lodge No. 175 .....	14.00	
Zion Lodge No. 234 .....	50.00	
Tyrian Lodge No. 243 .....	20.00	
Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.....	15.00	
Crofton Lodge No. 273 .....	55.00	
Omaha Lodge No. 288 .....	10.00	
Victory Lodge No. 310 .....	15.00	27.50
Bladen Lodge No. 319 .....	16.50	

M. B. Wilder .....	67.50	67.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Emergency Relief .....	\$941.66	\$398.96
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## DISBURSEMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS RELIEF

Sojourners Club, Tucson, Ariz. ....	\$ 25.00
Omaha Lodge No. 288 .....	50.00
Nevabel Edwards .....	35.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$110.00
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## Remarks by W. Benjamin F. Eyre, 1:

**Brethren:**

This proposition of relief is very wide-spread and very diversified; these cases come to us from nowhere, you might say, almost over night, and in a very unexpected manner sometimes. We try to deal with them as best our judgment tells us at that time, with the idea in mind of submitting the recommendation for any complete action back to the local Lodge. As stated in this report, there, is where the responsibility belongs, and there, is where the recommendation must originate. So whenever you write in here and say: "Got a case out here, take it off our hands," what we do, Brethren, is to come right back to you, because we can only cooperate with you as you make recommendations. As you are on the ground, you understand what the conditions are, and when you make your investigation, we will send you the necessary application blanks; but fill that blank out completely and tell us what you can do. Here are some figures, some of which, we presented to you last year. I know that there are those present who have not attended any of these Communications, and those of you who have heard this before, listen to it again, it will do you good, and those, who have not, why, it will also be well for you.

The thing that I particularly desire to call to your attention has to do with a rather detailed statement from 1931 to 1935, inclusive, showing the relationship of the members to the total revenue received, and the expenditures by this Committee for the same period of time.

I do not know how many of you know how your Grand Lodge dues are divided in placing amounts to the various activity funds with which to go ahead and carry on the work, and you may have been told this before, I do not know. Of the \$2.00, 75 cents goes for the Home in Plattsmouth; 25 cents for the Home at Fremont; 25 cents for the Building and Improvement Fund; 60 cents to your General Fund; and 15 cents to the Relief Fund; that is where we receive our finances, 15 cents from your Grand Lodge dues that comes into this Relief Fund.

Now, from 1931 to 1935, we have had a loss of 16.5 per cent. in our membership, and the revenues from that time for this Committee have decreased from \$6,689.00 to \$5,491.00; or a decrease of 18 per cent.

During that same period of time the expenditures have increased: 1931, \$5,809.00; 1932, \$6,586.00; 1933, \$6,881.00; 1934, \$10,013.00; and 1935, \$9,968.00.

Now, it looks as though we made a little saving during this present year.

I want to call your attention to another thing on these expenditures, if pro-rated on a per capita basis per membership in this Grand Jurisdiction, here is the way this expenditure would go: 1931, 14 cents per capita; 1932, 16 cents per capita; 1933, 22 cents per capita; 1934, 27 cents per capita; and in 1935, 28.4 cents.

So that we are spending more than double the amount on a per capita basis than we spent in 1931 for this same relief.

Now then, before closing my remarks, I would like to present to this body, if I may, the members of this Committee, Most Worshipful Grand Master. I know that there are some folks that think we are a pretty hard bunch of fellows, but, Brethren, they are all good fellows, they are real Masons, they are doing a wonderful work, and I would like to present them at this time: Worshipful Brother Millard M. Robertson, Capitol Lodge No. 3; Worshipful Brother Edwin C. Yont, Trestle Board Lodge No. 162; Worshipful Brother George A. Kurk, Lancaster Lodge No. 54; and Worshipful Brother Benjamin F. Pitman, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.

Brethren, this is your Committee, and we are here to cooperate with you, and assist you in your problems.

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master, introduced Worshipful Brother Frank Fields Travis, Grand Orator, who delivered the

#### ORATION

##### A MASON LIVES UP TO HIS NAME

Over forty years ago, one of the most persuasive voices that has ever addressed this Grand Lodge, spoke these words—"Ours is the day of idol breakers. The spirit of our time is the spirit of iconoclasm. Age no longer shields beliefs from ridicule or institutions, from assaults. . . . The mere fact that an institution is ancient, is, to some, a sufficient reason why it should no longer exist." Thirty years ago a college paper in this state interpreted the times thus—"We are living in an age of agitation. Nothing is fixed." Twenty years ago, just as war had been declared, Lord Grey looked out from a window in the British Foreign Office in Whitehall Street and remarked—"The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime." Five years ago Noel Coward gives a popular expression of this mood of disillusion-

ment in a song he represents being sung in a London cabaret in the last scene of his play "Cavaleade:"

"Blues, Twentieth Century Blues, are getting me down.  
 Who's escaped those weary Twentieth Century Blues?  
 Why, if there's a God in the sky, shouldn't He grin?  
 High above this dreary Twentieth Century din,  
 In this strange illusion  
 Chaos and confusion  
 People seem to lose their way.  
 What is there to strive for?  
 Love or keep alive for—say  
 Hey, hey, call it a day.  
 Blues, nothing to win or lose."

Last month a nationally read Masonic magazine published an article with this title, "NEEDED—A New Philosophy of Life." Last week I heard a college senior, delivering the senior address, exclaim: "We live in an unsettled and new age."

Was John Masefield right in saying, "Life's a headache in a noisy street."? If we are true to our times must our theme be, "Lead kindly light, amid the encircling gloom"? "No! No! a thousand times No.!" We are not in the same world, indeed, of forty years ago. But—"We have become coldly skeptical of watchmen on the house tops proclaiming new eras and new ages every two weeks, particularly since the debacle of the New Economic Era, gaudily inaugurated by the solemn March of the Priests when the Golden Age of the Bull market was ushered in in 1922." Are not these words of Prof. Eddington a wiser appraisal: "All this new growth . . . has its roots in the past. If we see farther than our predecessors it is because we stand on their shoulders—and it is not surprising if they receive a few kicks as we scramble up. A new generation is climbing on to the shoulders of the generation to which we belong; and it will go on. . . . When we see these new developments in perspective they appear as natural unfolding of a flower:

"For out of the old feldes, as men sieth,  
 Comes all this new corn fro yere to yere;  
 And out of old books in good faith  
 Cometh all this newe science that men lere."

#### ANCIENT

Masonry that begins her name with the word "ANCIENT" is not out of step with life nor the time. By being ancient our institution is experienced; we have sifted the chaff from the wheat over the many generations we have lived; and we are able to offer to ourselves and those coming after, in chaste and intelligent language, some of the tested and dependable interpretations of life.

Because Masonry is old and admits her age it does not follow that she is senile or suffers from failing sight. Too well do we know how hard it is to hold frail humans to our standards! But we will not join Mencken in his sneer, "Man is a sick fly taking a dizzy ride on a gigantic flywheel. He is lazy, improvident and unclean." Nor will we approve

the apostrophe of James Branch Cabell, "What is man? An ape who chatters to himself of kinship with arch angels while filthily he digs for ground nuts."

What is it then, that our Ancient craft bids us receive from the past and pass on as our undying foundation? It is this—

- (a) We are the potential children of God, and share in His work.
- (b) We are members of one family and are to live as brothers.
- (c) To realize this Sonship and this brotherhood we are to surrender our personal wills to God and our brother's welfare.
- (d) In our surrender to this higher loyalty we are set free to overcome life's obstacles that are without, and personal limitations that are within.

How frantic and prevalent are the voices calling our people back to fundamentals, law, the constitution. We have given the world the picture of a President of the United States, elected by the largest vote ever given any national leader in our history, pleading pitifully that our citizens obey the law and observe the constitution. At the close of the war, America's most widely read cartoonist felt called to draw this lesson: he pictured the battered and bleeding world at the cross roads with various cross arms sending him this way and that. Out of the clouds, appears Abraham Lincoln, in coonskin cap and with his squirrel rifle, saying this to the world, "Go back to the little red schoolhouse and the little white church and keep straight ahead." Masonry has never deserted her standards; we have never doubted or modified our obligations; we have never softened our penalties. We have learned out of these long and hard centuries there is a "MUST" in life, as there is a foundation to a building. There is a truth that makes us free and we hold it sacred.

#### ACCEPTED

So Masonry erects before the Temple a staunch pillar of Facts. On the opposite side of the portal she sets an equally staunch column of Principles. These are the ACCEPTED working rules of life. Here she lifts her ideals. As they are stated in our ritual they may seem rather stale and Puritanical to an age that takes its philosophy from Will Rogers; its politics from Huey Long and Fr. Coughlin; its morals from Eddie Cantor, Hollywood, the pari-mutuel tickets, and bar room; its recreation at the roadhouse and the dog race; its religion from Aimee McPherson and Judge Rutherford; its education from the funny papers and Ely Culbertson. Masonry stands for no world where life is stifled or where any legitimate interest is prohibited; but, out of her long experience, neither is she satisfied with a world that will suit morons or underdeveloped adolescents. She has ACCEPTED her obligations because they work when adopted by full grown men. Masonry appreciates that lesson recently painted on the walls of the lobby of the RCA building in Rockefeller Center. The inscription of the noted English artist is: "Man's ultimate destiny depends not on whether he can learn new lessons, or make new discoveries or conquests, but whether he is willing to accept

the lessons taught him close upon two thousand years ago." Over one hundred and fifty years ago a famous state paper of this government was drawn. It is studied and parts memorized in every school room. The opening sentence is this: "We hold these truths to be self-evident." The accepted rules, goals, ideals and teachings of Masonry are self-evident.

We do not mean that life is fixed and is static where we are; that this is the best we are to have. We mean that there is enough truth and understanding of life emergent that if we will we can have a world of peace, brotherhood, and wholesome living. There is enough of science understood to feed, clothe, educate, and house humanity. There is enough law worked out that we can have a just and efficient court system if we will. Some one may exceed Edison but Edison's inventions are accepted and are at work. Some one may out-think Steinmitz but Steinmitz's thoughts are accepted in electro-physics and are paying dividends. Some one may exceed Justice Holmes in his Judicial Powers but Justice Holmes has left deposits in the Law books for the use of all coming lawyers. The true challenge in Masonry is not that we have these accepted truths safely stored away in our unwritten secrets but that she gives them to us with the daring assumption that we will accept them and build them into our lives.

#### FREE

Having the two great shafts—the Pillar of facts, the knowledge of life that must be as it is, in a world of law, order and inflexible demands; the pillar of Principle, of ideals, that can be accepted, Masonry attempts the sublime feat in human efforts: she attempts to span the pillars with the arch of FREEDOM. This is not a very flowery figure of speech but it is a true one. To be free, as a Mason, means—knowing ourselves as we are by a full and honest study of our ancestors; fortifying ourselves against our own weaknesses; committing ourselves to the Light of God's Law and Revelation; uniting with our brothers of like mind; we forget that which is behind and press forward to life's highest callings. George Bernard Shaw puts it, "We find life a mob of appetites and we organize them into an army of purposes and principles." Thus, we enter the highest freedom. The kidnapers, with the big ransom, are free, but they live in the darkest dungeon. "Only those under oath to God are free." Our obligations do not make us slaves. We become workers together with God and our fellow man. We have invited a power within us that will hold us to the hardest and the highest road; for we will be satisfied with no other. We literally hunger and thirst for our ideals. In this highest loyalty we find perfect freedom in lesser loyalties. A man and his wife are loyal; business partners are loyal; office holders are loyal; team-mates are loyal; lodge brothers are loyal; for each has a higher fealty that makes the lower duties joys.

At the recent Jubilee of King George, an English authority writes, "Our King is free because he is under the highest law of the realm. He is committed to Justice, mercy, humility, and impartiality, hence he is

free to do as he pleases." There is, in the moral world, what is called the Law of Autonomy which may be stated thus: "Self-imposed ideals are imperative." When a Mason has taken the obligations at our altar he has sworn in body, mind, and spirit, to seek and walk in a high road. He is free. The sordid, the selfish, the petty are cast out and no longer tempt or hinder. This moral responsibility becomes dominant and automatic. He is free as was the Colored Athlete who broke three world records and tied another. This is moral maturity. He comes to desire the company of the clean-minded; he is at home among the unselfish and humble, he is at ease among the intelligent and thoughtful; to serve his needy brother is a pleasure; to uphold the laws of his country is his consuming desire. An Ancient, Free, and Accepted Mason ought now to be able to say:

"Wild thundering heart of God  
Out of my doubt I come,  
And my foolish feet with prophets' feet  
March with a prophet's drum."  
"Let us be Children of the Light  
And tell the ages what we are."

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

I move that the very sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Brother Travis for that most excellent oration, and that a copy be furnished the Grand Lodge for publication.

Motion carried.

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

#### REPORT OF THE TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Your building committee, advisory to the Grand Master, Virgil R. Johnson, begs leave to submit the following report:

About the latter part of June, 1934, your committee was advised that another investigation and report was desired relative to the New Masonic Temple at Lincoln, Nebraska.

A meeting date was set with the building committee and board of trustees on June 27, 1934, and this matter thoroughly gone over by the committee. It was unanimous that their finances were in a condition that would make it possible for them to proceed. Later we were again asked to look more thoroughly into some of their bonds and mortgages as well as the reports of their incomes, as there seemed to be some doubt of their ability to carry on without raising the dues of the membership. After considerable writing between the committee and the Grand Master, they were allowed to proceed with their building, which, at the present time, is nearing completion and will be dedicated some time the early part of September this year.

During the year past, Brother John R. Donley, a member of this committee, was called to his reward. He was a valuable member on the com-

mittee and his records of work will show thus. Our great Creator who seems to know best just what is in store for each of us, called Brother Donley to his reward on October 23, 1934.

Some time later, the Grand Master appointed Brother Ellis W. Cass, W.M. of Mizpah Lodge No. 302, A.F. & A.M. of Omaha, Nebraska, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Brother Donley.

On May 21, 1935, your committee, through the chairman, received a request from Cambridge Lodge No. 150, A.F. & A.M. of Cambridge, Nebraska, for permission to proceed with their new Temple, along with a statement of their finances. This was sent on to the other members of the committee and a favorable report was returned to M.W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, granting them permission to proceed, just as soon as they desired, with their building. Your committee wishes to commend the Officers of this Lodge for their farsightedness and business acumen in keeping their funds in such shape that they will still have a little left after the completion of their new home. We would recommend that all officers and members of lodges contemplating any building project handle matters as these Brethren have done, and prepare both for the future and the present, that they may not be placed in an embarrassing situation and not make it necessary for this committee to try to show them wherein they err in their judgment, about being able to carry a building program.

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

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD

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

In the year that has passed since last we met, 38 Past Grand Masters, 2 Deputy Grand Masters, 4 Senior Grand Wardens, 1 Junior Grand Warden, 1 Grand Treasurer, 1 Grand Tyler, 1 Grand Bible Bearer, and 4 Grand Secretaries have passed to their eternal reward.

Of this number, one, John J. Tooley, was a Past Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska. We likewise note here the passing of our worthy Brother James M. Robertson, President of the Nebraska Masonic Home. The Grand Master has already spoken in fitting and appreciative manner concerning these Brethren.

In this grand jurisdiction there have passed from our earthly fellowship, 646 members of Nebraska lodges, the largest number ever to have gone from among us in one year.

These are the figures, but they are not meaningful unless we can see the entire picture. These were men whose hands we clasped, whose friendship we cherished, whose counsel we respected. Each left very precious loved ones for whom this separation has brought sorrow, often tragic readjustments of life. Children are fatherless, splendid women are widows, dear ones are without their brothers. This tragic note of sorrow, we cannot escape, as we tarry thus briefly in commemoration of the dead. No careless shrug of the shoulder, nor purposeful dulling of

the mind can ever dismiss the deep dark tragedy of death from those who intimately suffer when it stalks into their home.

But that is not all the picture. If so, life would be most hopeless. As we pass through our towns and cities, we are beginning to see again the dismantling and destruction of old houses, that new and finer ones may take their places. It reminds us of the words of Paul in regard to these mortal bodies of ours. "For we know that if this earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

In other words, he had a deep conviction that God builds for us an everlasting house. What it is, we cannot yet understand, but we know that it is built of faith and hope and love, the three things which abide forever.

We are all blessed with this assurance of immortality. Henry Van Dyke tells us that perhaps we are sometimes confused in our thinking about immortality because of two fundamental errors in approaching it. In the first place, we think of it as an indefinite extension in time, and naturally the mind staggers aghast in the awful contemplation of years without end. It is not the quantity, but the quality of life that is the major factor in immortality.

Then again we sometimes have been tempted to think of immortality as a permanence of condition. From this we have often developed utterly grotesque ideas of a future life. From these conceptions most thoughtful souls revolt.

"He desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,  
To rest in a golden grave, or bask in a summer sky;  
Give him the wages of going on, and not to die."

We have been told again and again, in a rather hopeless reiteration, that we must all soon go to that place from which no traveller has ever returned. Well there was once an adventurous traveller, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, and he went out through the gateways of death, but he could not be held there, and his word was, "Because I live, ye shall live also." It is the triumphant message of Easter still ringing in our ears. The soul does not die, but continues for its own perfection and growth, and the beautiful and infinite value of its relationships with other souls like ourselves, but especially, with Him.

Who would not struggle and discipline himself that he might be assured of such a condition and such a fellowship?

Of course we are compelled to admit that the wicked man has an enormous temporary advantage over the man who will not act outside his righteous principles. You may know what course the righteous man may take, if you know a moral principle when you see one. But you cannot plan to meet the evil man's schemes, because you can never be sure which way his advantage lies. For their own generation, the sons of the world are wiser than the sons of light. But for the eternity of the soul, or even the duration of humanity, they are inexpressibly stupid.

Shall we not then cleave so steadfastly to the high principles of the Craft, and those shared with us by the Grand Master of the Universe through his Son, the Prince of the House of David, that we shall take the long, long look, that sees not only today and tomorrow, but eternity? May he grant it, and then we shall have learned, from these honored dead, a way to life.

“What could I do, O Blessed Guide and Master,  
Other than this;  
Still to go on as now, not slower, faster,  
Nor fear to miss  
The road, altho so very long it be,  
While led by Thee?

Step after step, feeling Thee close beside me  
Although unseen,  
Through thorns, through flowers, whether the tempest hide Thee,  
Or heavens serene,  
Assures thy faithfulness cannot betray,  
Thy love decay.

I may not know; my God no hand revealeth  
Thy counsels wise;  
Along the path a deepening shadow stealeth,  
No voice replies  
To all my questioning thought, the time to tell;  
And it is well.

Let me keep on abiding and unfearing  
Thy will always,  
Through a century's ripening fruition  
Or a short day's;  
Thou canst not come too soon; and I can wait  
If Thou come late.”

W. William M. Sloan, 79, Chairman, 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. :

Your Committee on Unfinished Business has examined the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the years, 1932, 1933, and 1934, and begs to report as follows:

That there is no unfinished business to be considered.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith read the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in the temporary absence of M. W. Edwin D. Crites, who prepared it. The report was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

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

Applications for recognition have been received from the following Grand Lodges:

- The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Bolivia.
- The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Amazonas and Aera, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Bahia, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Ceara, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Para, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Parahyba, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge Independiente "Cosmos" de AA. y AA. MM. del Estado de Chihuahua, Republic of Mexico.

As to the Grand Lodge of Bolivia, we learn the following from the report of the Committee on Recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges of the State of Massachusetts, viz.:

"The Grand Lodge of Bolivia was founded by seven regularly constituted Lodges, holding under the Grand Lodge of Chile which we recognize. The Grand Lodge of Chile granted them a special charter for a Grand Lodge under date of November 20, 1929, and the new Grand Lodge was officially installed at a solemn ceremony on June 24, 1931, by a special commission named by the Grand Lodge of Chile. It now has eight Lodges with combined membership of about four hundred. Seven of these Lodges work in accordance with the Scottish Rite ritual. This is very common in countries where Masonry was originally introduced by the Scottish Rite. It is a recognized ritual and practiced under many Grand Lodges which we recognize. One of the Bolivian Lodges works an English ritual by authority originally granted by the Grand Lodge of Chile, subsequently confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Bolivia. The officers of the new Grand Lodge were all made Masons under Jurisdictions recognized by us, including Chile, England, and Scotland."

As to the Grand Lodges enumerated of the various Brazilian states, following the lead of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for 1934, we find that the four hereinafter enumerated, meet all of our requirements and are sufficiently established to warrant recognition.

The remaining Brazilian Grand Lodges, and the Mexican Grand Lodge, although, as far as our information goes, complying with our standards, appear not to be established so far to such an extent that we can consider ourselves warranted in extending recognition to them at this time.

We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: That the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska hereby extends recognition to, and hereby does authorize the establishment of fraternal relations and an exchange of representatives with the following Grand Lodges:

- The Grand Lodge of Bolivia.
- The Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge of Parahyba, Brazil.
- The Grand Lodge of Bahia, Brazil.

"That the applications of the other Grand Jurisdictions named be deferred."

### ARKANSAS GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, moved that the Grand Lodge donate to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Arkansas, proceedings of that Grand Lodge, from 1867 to 1919, bound in 12 volumes, the Grand Lodge of Arkansas having through misfortune, lost their permanent records. Motion was unanimously adopted.

W. Bernard N. Robertson, 3, Chairman, 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, twenty-one applications for reinstatement have been received. Of these, twenty have been recommended for reinstatement, and one is now pending. Of these brethren, one was suspended for 19 years, one for thirteen years, three for ten, two for eight, and three for seven years. Eight were suspended in 1930 and three in 1931. Eight of these brethren were over the age of fifty, and thirteen were fifty years or younger, the youngest being thirty-four.

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

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

Your Committee on Credentials reports that all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are represented at this Annual Communication except the following: Nos. 57, 60, 62, 63, 86, 93, 94, 101, 121, 126, 128, 140, 143, 146, 147, 149, 151, 153, 154, 160, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 187, 194, 196, 198, 200, 206, 212, 216, 217, 221, 228, 230, 234, 243, 256, 259, 262, 269, 270, 312, 316, and 321.

Total number of Lodges 291. Number represented 244. Number not represented 47. The following Lodges have not been represented in the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 101, 140, 212, 230, 243, 256, and 262. Hickman Lodge No. 256 has not been represented for the past three Annual Communications.

GRAND OFFICERS

- M. W. Virgil R. Johnson.....Grand Master
- R. W. William C. Ramsey.....Deputy Grand Master
- R. W. Chancellor A. Phillips.....Grand Senior Warden
- R. W. William A. Robertson.....Grand Junior Warden
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith.....Grand Secretary
- Bro. Herman E. Asboe.....as Grand Chaplain
- W. Frank Fields Travis.....Grand Orator
- W. Lute M. Savage.....Grand Custodian
- W. Walter R. Raecke.....Grand Marshal
- W. William J. Breckenridge.....Grand Senior Deacon
- W. Earl J. Lee.....Grand Junior Deacon
- W. John W. Disbrow.....Grand Tyler

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

- R. W. Francis E. White.....Grand Secretary Emeritus

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE		MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nebraska . . . . .	No. 1	Harry G. Porterfield.	Arthur A. Gustafson.	Ernest E. James
Western Star . . . . .	2	Marvin Hill. . . . .	*Dan Hill. . . . .	Charles Ott
Capitol . . . . .	3	Frank H. McCall. . . . .	.....	.....
Nemaha Valley . . . . .	4	John H. Hardwick. . . . .	Ben Moore. . . . .	*Abraham Lawrence
Omadi . . . . .	5	S. Hal Bridenbaugh. . . . .	.....	.....
Plattsmouth . . . . .	6	Carl J. Schneider. . . . .	*Raymond C. Cook. . . . .	*William F. Evers
Falls City . . . . .	9	*William B. Wanner. . . . .	Charles M. Edwards. . . . .	Merle Prior
Solomon . . . . .	10	Niel McMillian. . . . .	Carl C. Rohwer. . . . .	.....
Covert . . . . .	11	Jay C. Griffith. . . . .	Herbert L. Ross. . . . .	Herbert T. White
Orient . . . . .	13	Leslie V. Harness. . . . .	.....	.....
Peru . . . . .	14	*Spencer W. Hacker. . . . .	.....	.....
Fremont . . . . .	15	*Leland A. Phelps. . . . .	Charles M. Johnson. . . . .	.....
Tecumseh . . . . .	17	Charles H. Ziegler. . . . .	*Dale R. Bush. . . . .	*Thomas J. Current
Lincoln . . . . .	19	Jesse W. Todd. . . . .	J Guthrie Ludlam. . . . .	.....
Washington . . . . .	21	Albert H. Miller. . . . .	Fred I. Krogh. . . . .	Lester E. Belford
Pawnee . . . . .	23	John W. McNair. . . . .	.....	.....
Saint Johns. . . . .	25	.....	Alexander McKie Jr. . . . .	John A. Patterson
Beatrice . . . . .	26	Rexford W. Plank. . . . .	*Rexford W. Plank. . . . .	*Rexford W. Plank
Jordan . . . . .	27	*Ralph H. Richardson	.....	Herman F. Meyer
Hope . . . . .	29	.....	.....	S. Clifton Wagner
Blue River . . . . .	30	R. B. Samuelson. . . . .	.....	.....
Tekamah . . . . .	31	Richard D. Rogers. . . . .	.....	*Richard D. Rogers
Platte Valley. . . . .	32	Russell C. Calhoon. . . . .	*Carl R. Greisen. . . . .	*Oscar N. Young
Ashlar . . . . .	33	Fred C. Maurer. . . . .	Erick G. Holmes. . . . .	W. D. Thuernagle
Acacia . . . . .	34	Elmer Ballou. . . . .	.....	.....
Fairbury . . . . .	35	*J. Lyndon Thornton. . . . .	.....	.....
Lone Tree. . . . .	36	C. Higinbotham. . . . .	Henry F. Greving. . . . .	.....
Crete . . . . .	37	Carl Aron. . . . .	B. Franklin Aron. . . . .	.....
Oliver . . . . .	38	Elmer E. Miller. . . . .	Roland Ramsey. . . . .	.....
Papillion . . . . .	39	*William J. Claire. . . . .	.....	*George K. Gramlich
Humboldt . . . . .	40	.....	Rudolph Vertiska, Jr	.....
Northern Light	41	*David C. Spangler. . . . .	.....	.....
Juniata . . . . .	42	Albert O. Adams. . . . .	Rex R. Cooper. . . . .	.....
Hebron . . . . .	43	S. William Beck. . . . .	.....	.....
Harvard . . . . .	44	Parker W. Aker. . . . .	.....	.....
Rob Morris. . . . .	46	Harvey M. Wilson. . . . .	*Dan C. Anderson. . . . .	.....
Fairmont . . . . .	48	*Arthur D. Atwood. . . . .	*Arthur D. Atwood. . . . .	Arthur D. Atwood
Evening Star. . . . .	49	*William Pscherer. . . . .	*William Pscherer. . . . .	*John R. Easley
Hastings . . . . .	50	Roseoe S. Hewitt. . . . .	.....	.....
Fidelity . . . . .	51	Harold H. Schaaf. . . . .	Charles E. Baker. . . . .	.....
Hiram . . . . .	52	Wm. A. Steavenson. . . . .	.....	.....
Charity . . . . .	53	Ralph R. Amack. . . . .	.....	.....
Lancaster . . . . .	54	William L. Weigel. . . . .	Harley V. Styer. . . . .	.....
Mosaic . . . . .	55	Melvin P. Berge. . . . .	.....	.....
York . . . . .	56	Robert E. Lunner. . . . .	.....	.....
Mount Moriah. . . . .	57	.....	.....	.....
Wahoo . . . . .	59	*Lauren W. Walther	*Lauren W. Walther. . . . .	*E. S. Schiefelbein
Melrose . . . . .	60	.....	.....	.....
Thistle . . . . .	61	*Elmer F. Zimmerman	Elmer F. Zimmerman	.....
Keystone . . . . .	62	.....	.....	.....
Riverton . . . . .	63	.....	.....	.....
Blue Valley . . . . .	64	*Perry E. Eldred. . . . .	.....	Perry E. Eldred
Osceola . . . . .	65	.....	.....	*I. Donald Huston

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Edgar . . . . . No. 67	Oscar A. Schlichtman	*Oscar A. Schlichtman	*Oscar A. Schlichtman
Aurora . . . . . " 68	Frank H. Little . . . . .		
Sterling . . . . . " 70	*John E. Caley . . . . .	*John E. Caley . . . . .	*John E. Caley
Trowel . . . . . " 71	*Ernest C. Nyrop . . . . .	*Ernest C. Nyrop . . . . .	*Ernest C. Nyrop
Hooper . . . . . " 72	Henry Von Seggern	Rinehart H. Schurman	
Friend . . . . . " 73	*Alex McFarlane . . . . .		
Alexandria . . . . . " 74	Ben'jn F. Headrick . . . . .		
Frank Welch . . . . . " 75	Clarence A. Hansen	*W. J. Shoemaker . . . . .	
Nelson . . . . . " 77	*Homer D. Mercier . . . . .		
Albion . . . . . " 78	Ralph Reid . . . . .	Albert N. Lamb . . . . .	Edward J. Miille
Geneva . . . . . " 79	Wallace L. Chesnut . . . . .	*William M. Sloan . . . . .	
Composite . . . . . " 81		W. Howard Pierce . . . . .	*Pearl C. Hillegass
Saint Paul . . . . . " 82	John Fenstermacher . . . . .	*Otto E. Nelson . . . . .	
Corinthian . . . . . " 83	*J. Oscar Peterson . . . . .	*Andrew Okeson . . . . .	*F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield . . . . . " 84	Guy H. McLaughlin . . . . .	*Guy H. McLaughlin . . . . .	*Guy H. McLaughlin
Tyre . . . . . " 85	John W. Webb . . . . .		
Doniphan . . . . . " 86			
Ionic . . . . . " 87	*Claude Hargan . . . . .	*Claude Hargan . . . . .	*Claude Hargan
Star . . . . . " 88	Arthur Morrow . . . . .		Donald R. Ehlers
Cedar River . . . . . " 89	Troy C. Gilley . . . . .		
Elk Creek . . . . . " 90	*Ralph D. Hall . . . . .		Arthur J. Jones
Oakland . . . . . " 91	Ernest H. Uehling . . . . .	John A. Backstrom . . . . .	Harold E. Paulson
Hubbell . . . . . " 92	*Harold M. Smith . . . . .		
Beaver City . . . . . " 93			
Bennett . . . . . " 94			
Garfield . . . . . " 95	*Lloyd G. Gillespie . . . . .		
Utica . . . . . " 96	Harold F. Layher . . . . .		
Euclid . . . . . " 97	Fred L. Carsten . . . . .	*Frank E. Wood . . . . .	Ray E. Norris
Republican . . . . . " 98	William Chapman . . . . .		
Shelton . . . . . " 99	Wilfred J. Pierco . . . . .	K. W. Merdinger . . . . .	
Creighton . . . . . " 100	Orin W. Glimsdal . . . . .		
Ponca . . . . . " 101			
Waterloo . . . . . " 102	*Herbert L. Johnson . . . . .	Curtis E. Moore . . . . .	Henry Munster, Jr.
Ord . . . . . " 103	*Henry A. Stara . . . . .		
Wymore . . . . . " 104	Emmett L. Burrigh . . . . .	*Emmett L. Burrigh . . . . .	*Emmett L. Burrigh
Stella . . . . . " 105	*Alfred Shellenbarger		
Porter . . . . . " 106	W. E. Grossnicklaus . . . . .	*W. E. Grossnicklaus . . . . .	William Steen
Table Rock . . . . . " 108		*Harland G. Pattison . . . . .	
Pomegranate . . . . . " 110	Vyrl Livers . . . . .	Byron H. Baer . . . . .	
DeWitt . . . . . " 111	Robert J. Danley . . . . .		
Springfield . . . . . " 112	Abram H. Snider . . . . .		
Globe . . . . . " 113	*William McVittie . . . . .	*William McVittie . . . . .	*William McVittie
Wisner . . . . . " 114		Ira M. DeWalt . . . . .	
Harlan . . . . . " 116	Thomas C. Rogers . . . . .		
Hardy . . . . . " 117		*George B. McDowell . . . . .	
North Bend . . . . . " 119	Clair C. Kendricks . . . . .	*Clair Kendricks . . . . .	*Clair Kendricks
Wayne . . . . . " 120	Henry E. Ley . . . . .	*Ralph Crockett . . . . .	Burr R. Davis
Superior . . . . . " 121			
Auburn . . . . . " 124	W. Francis Avey . . . . .		Robert C. Carson
Mount Nebo . . . . . " 125	Orville C. Vaught . . . . .	Eric O. Ericson . . . . .	*Orville C. Vaught
Stromsburg . . . . . " 126			
Minden . . . . . " 127	*Charles A. Chappell . . . . .		

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Guide Rock .. No. 128	.....	.....	.....
Blue Hill .... " 129	Fred J. Mohlman.....	.....	.....
Tuscan ..... " 130	.....	*Earl M. Bolen.....	.....
Scribner ..... " 132	Sidney G. Spurling..	Lester Ehlers.....	.....
Elm Creek.... " 133	*August Ulrich.....	.....	.....
Solar ..... " 134	*Samuel C. Wallace..	.....	.....
McCook ..... " 135	J. Verne Hodgkin...	*J. Verne Hodgkin..	*J. Verne Hodgkin
Long Pine .... " 136	*O. B. White.....	*William C. Smith...	*William C. Smith
Upright ..... " 137	Harlin L. Schram....	.....	.....
Rawalt ..... " 138	*William A. Rhynalds	.....	.....
Clay Centre.. " 139	Leslie K. Orr.....	*Leslie K. Orr.....	*Leslie K. Orr
Western ..... " 140	.....	.....	.....
Crescent ..... " 143	.....	.....	.....
Kenesaw ..... " 144	.....	.....	Max E. Mikkelsen
Bancroft ..... " 145	August Zuhlke.....	.....	.....
Jachin ..... " 146	.....	.....	.....
Siloam ..... " 147	.....	.....	.....
EmmetCrawford " 148	Ernest W. Rayson..	.....	.....
Jewel ..... " 149	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge .. " 150	.....	*C. A. Phillips.....	.....
Square ..... " 151	.....	.....	.....
Parallel ..... " 152	Barton N. Maxwell..	.....	.....
Evergreen .. " 153	.....	.....	.....
Lily ..... " 154	.....	.....	.....
Hartington .. " 155	George E. Ready....	Elmer H. Jenny.....	.....
Pythagoras .. " 156	*Clinton A. Townsend	.....	.....
Valley ..... " 157	Winfield S. Essex...	.....	.....
Samaritan .. " 158	*E. Fletcher Eberly..	*George A. Stevens..	*Benjamin F. Pitman
Ogalalla ..... " 159	.....	R. Russell Anderson.	.....
Zeredatha .. " 160	.....	.....	.....
Mount Zion .. " 161	*C. Guy Anderson...	C. Guy Anderson...	*C. Guy Anderson
Trestle Board. " 162	*H. Chandler Christy.	*Edwin C. Yont....	*Edwin C. Yont
Unity ..... " 163	Ira C. Snyder.....	.....	.....
Atkinson ..... " 164	.....	*Boyd W. Planck...	Boyd W. Planck
Barneston .. " 165	*Frank H. Krotsch..	*Frank H. Krotsch..	*Frank H. Krotsch
Mystic Tie... " 166	*Jack Marshall.....	.....	.....
Elwood ..... " 167	Cloyd E. Clark.....	.....	.....
Curtis ..... " 168	Earl F. Bobbio.....	.....	.....
Amity ..... " 169	John Von Dohren...	.....	.....
Mason City .. " 170	Charles H. Spitler..	.....	.....
Merna ..... " 171	*Glen J. Graybeal...	.....	.....
Grafton ..... " 172	George C. Casten...	.....	.....
Robert Burns. " 173	.....	.....	.....
Culbertson .. " 174	.....	.....	.....
Temple ..... " 175	John L. Noakes.....	.....	.....
Gladstone .. " 176	Rosil C. Draper....	*Rosil C. Draper...	.....
Hay Springs.. " 177	*Roy T. Stiehl.....	Roy T. Stiehl.....	*Roy T. Stiehl
Prudence .. " 179	.....	Lou Franzen.....	.....
Justice ..... " 180	.....	.....	.....
Faith ..... " 181	.....	.....	.....
Incense ..... " 182	.....	.....	.....
Alliance ..... " 183	George V. Tatum....	*Clifford E. Sward..	*Karl J. Stearn
Bee Hive..... " 184	*John R. Hughes....	Perry M. Wheeler..	Adolph Fingerlos
Boaz ..... " 185	Ralph E. King.....	.....	.....
Israel ..... " 187	.....	.....	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Meridian . . . . .No. 188	Eugene M. Young . . . . .	.....	.....
Granite . . . . .“ 189	*Ira A. Kirk . . . . .	.....	.....
Amethyst . . . . .“ 190	*Raleigh B. Joy . . . . .	*Raleigh B. Joy . . . . .	Raleigh B. Joy
Crystal . . . . .“ 191	Louis Jensen . . . . .	.....	.....
Minnekadusa . . . . .“ 192	Earl M. Hodges . . . . .	.....	.....
Signet . . . . .“ 193	*Oliver W. Fleming . . . . .	.....	.....
Highland . . . . .“ 194	.....	.....	.....
Arcana . . . . .“ 195	Ernest C. Purdy . . . . .	.....	*Paul J. Sharrar
Level . . . . .“ 196	.....	.....	.....
Morning Star . . . . .“ 197	*David Young . . . . .	.....	.....
Purity . . . . .“ 198	.....	.....	.....
Gavel . . . . .“ 199	.....	Marshall K. Rollier . . . . .	.....
Blazing Star . . . . .“ 200	.....	.....	.....
Scotts Bluff . . . . .“ 201	Howarth N. Olsen . . . . .	*Edward F. Carter . . . . .	*Howarth N. Olsen
Golden Sheaf . . . . .“ 202	John H. Owens . . . . .	.....	.....
Roman Eagle . . . . .“ 203	William H. Hahlbeck . . . . .	.....	.....
Plainview . . . . .“ 204	.....	Samuel B. Shively . . . . .	.....
Golden Fleece . . . . .“ 205	Chester A. Peterson . . . . .	.....	.....
Naphthali . . . . .“ 206	.....	.....	.....
Parian . . . . .“ 207	.....	H. E. Van Cleave . . . . .	.....
Gauge . . . . .“ 208	Alvin E. Haywood . . . . .	Clariss A. Bellinger . . . . .	*Harold D. Weddel
Canopy . . . . .“ 209	*Earl E. Horton . . . . .	.....	.....
East Lincoln . . . . .“ 210	Percy H. McClurg . . . . .	.....	Lindon S. Crain
Cement . . . . .“ 211	Vere R. May . . . . .	.....	*Carl A. Larsen
Compass & Square . . . . .“ 212	.....	.....	.....
Plumbline . . . . .“ 214	*Joseph L. Bowses . . . . .	.....	.....
Occidental . . . . .“ 215	H. Wittmershouse . . . . .	.....	.....
Palisade . . . . .“ 216	.....	.....	.....
Wauneta . . . . .“ 217	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield . . . . .“ 218	*Fred C. Wiese . . . . .	.....	.....
Relief . . . . .“ 219	Clarence S. Hansen . . . . .	.....	.....
Magnolia . . . . .“ 220	Albert L. Moir . . . . .	.....	*Albert L. Moir
Wood Lake . . . . .“ 221	.....	.....	.....
Landmark . . . . .“ 222	Victor Skov . . . . .	*Victor Skov . . . . .	*Victor Skov
Eminence . . . . .“ 223	*John W. Farrand . . . . .	.....	.....
Silver Cord . . . . .“ 224	John G. Johnson . . . . .	.....	.....
Cable . . . . .“ 225	*John Finch . . . . .	.....	.....
Grace . . . . .“ 226	*Charles F. Dossett . . . . .	.....	.....
North Star . . . . .“ 227	R. L. Robinson . . . . .	Charles G. Frost . . . . .	.....
Bartley . . . . .“ 228	.....	.....	.....
Comet . . . . .“ 229	.....	Clarence Johnson . . . . .	Coit W. Hunter
Delta . . . . .“ 230	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hermon . . . . .“ 231	Henry Howarth . . . . .	*Henry Howarth . . . . .	Floyd L. Chase
John S. Bowen . . . . .“ 232	Leonard E. Peterson . . . . .	.....	.....
Gilead . . . . .“ 233	William K. Whitla . . . . .	.....	William P. Wills
Zion . . . . .“ 234	.....	.....	.....
Fraternity . . . . .“ 235	E. T. Warnemunde . . . . .	.....	.....
Golden Rule . . . . .“ 236	Charles W. Herriek . . . . .	William L. Byers . . . . .	Sofus G. Rasmussen
Cubit . . . . .“ 237	Herbert E. Little . . . . .	.....	.....
Friendship . . . . .“ 239	Paul Cornelius . . . . .	*Robert O. Jones . . . . .	.....
Pilot . . . . .“ 240	Orville Dimmick . . . . .	Harry O. Stone . . . . .	.....
Geo. Armstrong . . . . .“ 241	Francis M. Cowden . . . . .	.....	.....
Tyrian . . . . .“ 243	.....	.....	.....
Hampton . . . . .“ 245	*Lewis E. Baker . . . . .	.....	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nehawka . . . . . No. 246	George A. Garrison .	Elden C. Stimbart . . . . .	.....
Corner-Stone . . . . . " 247	*Alfred N. Lundstrom . . . . .	.....	.....
Laurel . . . . . " 248	Roy T. Johnsen . . . . .	.....	.....
Gothenburg . . . . . " 249	Kenneth J. Catterson . . . . .	*Kenneth J. Catterson . . . . .	*Kenneth J. Catterson
Geo. Washington . . . . . " 250	Fay B. Kauffman . . . . .	.....	Harry N. Densmore
Wausa . . . . . " 251	Emanuel K. Anderson . . . . .	.....	.....
Hildreth . . . . . " 252	*Clifford M. Glenn . . . . .	.....	.....
Beemer . . . . . " 253	Floyd H. Afflack . . . . .	.....	.....
Bassett . . . . . " 254	Charles W. Coryell . . . . .	.....	.....
Bradshaw . . . . . " 255	Alfred V. Welch . . . . .	.....	.....
Hickman . . . . . " 256	.....	.....	.....
Holbrook . . . . . " 257	Ernest H. Strickland . . . . .	.....	*Marion J. Denman
Anselmo . . . . . " 258	Leon Peters . . . . .	*James A. Scott . . . . .	.....
Bee . . . . . " 259	.....	.....	.....
Ornan . . . . . " 261	R. Blair Drickey . . . . .	*R. Blair Drickey . . . . .	*R. Blair Drickey
Endeavor . . . . . " 262	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell . . . . . " 263	David P. Hilyard . . . . .	*David P. Hilyard . . . . .	*David P. Hilyard
Franklin . . . . . " 264	*Carl A. Pilling . . . . .	.....	.....
Rob't W. Furnas . . . . . " 265	Frank J. Heirsehe . . . . .	.....	.....
Silver . . . . . " 266	Oscar L. Imm . . . . .	.....	.....
James A. Tulleys . . . . . " 267	Clyde H. Taylor . . . . .	.....	.....
Geo. W. Lininger . . . . . " 268	Harry S. Walker . . . . .	Edward J. Phelps, Jr. . . . .	*Harry S. Walker
Riverside . . . . . " 269	.....	.....	.....
Huntley . . . . . " 270	.....	.....	.....
Oasis . . . . . " 271	.....	Roy V. Hull . . . . .	.....
Lee P. Gillette . . . . . " 272	Harry H. Moller . . . . .	W. H. Griepenstroh . . . . .	James L. Money
Crofton . . . . . " 273	*John C. Mormann . . . . .	.....	.....
Olive Branch . . . . . " 274	.....	Samuel U. G. Shaw . . . . .	.....
Ramah . . . . . " 275	John H. Sutlief . . . . .	.....	.....
Antelope . . . . . " 276	William W. Graham . . . . .	.....	.....
Sioux . . . . . " 277	.....	*John A. Davis . . . . .	.....
Litchfield . . . . . " 278	.....	Martin H. Burtner . . . . .	.....
Wallace . . . . . " 279	Harold C. Sandall . . . . .	*Lloyd A. Rutherford . . . . .	.....
Swastika . . . . . " 280	*Theodore Cheesman . . . . .	.....	Theodore Cheesman
Florence . . . . . " 281	Donald H. Bond . . . . .	Walter S. Peterson . . . . .	J. Earl Thompson
Mullen . . . . . " 282	Robert F. Long . . . . .	.....	.....
Exeter . . . . . " 283	Holliet R. Knapp . . . . .	.....	.....
Seneca . . . . . " 284	*Edgar T. Lay . . . . .	.....	.....
Camp Clarke . . . . . " 285	*Henry H. Smith . . . . .	*Henry H. Smith . . . . .	*Henry H. Smith
Oshkosh . . . . . " 286	John T. Sager . . . . .	*John T. Sager . . . . .	*John T. Sager
Union . . . . . " 287	*Carl H. Worley . . . . .	*Arthur J. Lamborn . . . . .	*Arthur J. Lamborn
Omaha . . . . . " 288	Carroll G. Roxberg . . . . .	*Fred F. Whitecomb . . . . .	.....
Lotus . . . . . " 289	Wayne Mawhinney . . . . .	.....	.....
John J. Mercer . . . . . " 290	Harry H. Foulks . . . . .	John Britton . . . . .	.....
Diamond . . . . . " 291	Allen G. Hill . . . . .	.....	.....
Wolbach . . . . . " 292	*Alfred J. Larsen . . . . .	*Alfred J. Larsen . . . . .	*Alfred J. Larsen
Monument . . . . . " 293	Merton D. Horton . . . . .	.....	.....
Kimball . . . . . " 294	John A. Elwell . . . . .	.....	.....
Minatare . . . . . " 295	*Bernard B. Harris . . . . .	.....	Selden M. Reed
Cowles . . . . . " 296	.....	*Fred J. Fuller . . . . .	.....
Cotner . . . . . " 297	Mike M. Delany . . . . .	.....	.....
Chester . . . . . " 298	.....	John C. Sell . . . . .	.....
Sutherland . . . . . " 299	*Clement L. Pierson . . . . .	.....	.....
Liberty . . . . . " 300	Charles A. Bartz . . . . .	*James F. Thompson . . . . .	Otto Nelson

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Bayard . . . . .No. 301	Gordon F. Gardner..	*Gordon F. Gardner..	*Gordon F. Gardner
Mizpah . . . . .“ 302	Ellis W. Cass.....	Kenneth H. Becktell..	*Anson L. Havens
Right Angle .. “ 303	Jos. M. Huntzinger..	.....	Francis M. Casey
Ruskin . . . . .“ 304	*Jacob C. Dillon.....	.....	.....
Newman Grove “ 305	Fred W. Brown.....	.....	*Oscar E. Carlson
Golden Rod .. “ 306	*Otto J. Melton.....	*Otto J. Melton.....	*Otto J. Melton
William E. Hill “ 307	Raymond R. Ruge...*	Harry D. Abker.....	Harry D. Abker
Perkins . . . . .“ 308	George N. Nicholson..	.....	.....
Winnebago .. “ 309	Lawrence A. Kibbee..	*Tilden T. Harris....	.....
Victory . . . . .“ 310	Roger W. Parson....	Warner W. Miller....	.....
Polk . . . . .“ 311	.....	.....	Orlie A. Adelson
Oak Leaf . . . . “ 312	.....	.....	.....
Potter . . . . .“ 313	D. Fred Enevoldsen..	.....	.....
Craftsmen . . . “ 314	Burton A. Anderson..	.....	Harold W. Cullinan
Palmer . . . . .“ 315	Raymond A. Strong..	Harold C. Rice.....	.....
Alpha . . . . .“ 316	.....	.....	.....
Mid-West . . . . “ 317	Homer C. Davey....	Samuel W. Snell....	Newton V. Miller
Grand Island .. “ 318	*Earle G. Johnson....	Earle G. Johnson....	*Earle G. Johnson
Bladen . . . . .“ 319	*Howard A. Hall.....	.....	.....
College View.. “ 320	*Silas R. Davenport..	*Emil J. Salzman....	.....
Harmony . . . . “ 321	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer . . . . .“ 322	Clifton R. Koontz...*	*Clifton R. Koontz...*	.....
Lebanon . . . . .“ 323	Leland H. Evans....	.....	.....

At 4:15 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

GRAND LODGE DINNER

6:00 O'clock P. M.

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

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, June 5, 1935

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

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master, moved that the report of the Special Committee on Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers, be reconsidered. Motion prevailed.

M. W. Archie M. Smith Past Grand Master, moved that the report of the Special Committee on Bonds of Secretaries and Treasurers, be not adopted. Motion prevailed.

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master, moved that the matter involved in the report of the Committee on bonding of Secretaries and Treasurers be referred to the Jurisprudence Committee, with special reference to bringing in a recommendation from the Jurisprudence Committee that the law be amended to provide that the cabinet may have the right to obtain coverage at 20 cents per hundred from a private bonding company, in the event they so decide to do. Motion prevailed.

M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

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

The Committee on Jurisprudence submits the following report:

1. Under the heading of "Equalization of Dues" we approve the action of the Grand Master.
2. We approve the action of the Grand Master, referred to under the title "Invading another Jurisdiction."
3. We approve the Grand Master's interpretation of Sec. 213, referred to under the title "Rare and Unusual Conditions."
4. We disapprove the Grand Master's recommendation to amend Sec. 213 as set out under the foregoing title, in its second paragraph.
5. We approve the action of the Grand Master mentioned in the third paragraph under the foregoing title.
6. With reference to the first three paragraphs of the title "Trials by Commission" it is the opinion of this Committee that the Grand Master had the power to set aside the findings and judgment of the Trial Commission and order that a new trial be had.
7. We approve the ruling of the Grand Master under Decision No. 1.
8. We approve the ruling of the Grand Master under Decision No. 2.
9. We approve the ruling of the Grand Master under Decision No. 3.
10. We approve the action of the Grand Master under Decision No. 4, but recommend that the question of dual membership be laid over until next year.
11. We recommend that no action be taken with reference to the Grand Master's Decision No. 5.
12. We approve Decision No. 6.
13. We approve Decision No. 7.
14. We approve Decision No. 8.
15. We approve Decision No. 9.
16. We approve Decision No. 10.

17. With reference to Decision No. 11, it is the opinion of the committee that the lodge had no authority to make a blanket suspension, but if there had been legal suspension there could be no automatic reinstatement by partial payment, but a part payment could be accepted to apply in event full payment be made within the three year period.

18. We approve Decision No. 12.

19. We approve Decision No. 13.

20. We approve Decision No. 14.

21. We approve Decision No. 15.

22. We approve the Grand Master's recommendation with reference to amending Sec. 66.

23. Under the title "Physical Qualifications" we do not concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master for the appointment of a Committee.

24. Under the title "Non-Masonic Organizations using the name Masonic" we find that Section 88-a of the law sufficiently covers this recommendation.

25. We recommend that the second paragraph under the title "Invading another Jurisdiction" be referred to the incoming Grand Master only so far as it relates to the failure to impose a penalty other than the transfer of fees.

26. We recommend the following amendment to the law, under the reference made to this Committee regarding the bonding of Secretaries and Treasurers and the Grand Secretary, as an addition to Section 59-A:

"Provided, that the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Senior Warden, and the Grand Junior Warden may determine the advisability of obtaining bond from a surety company for any one year and in the event of the obtaining of such bond the payment of the premium therefor shall be made from this trust fund, such premium not to exceed the rate of twenty cents for each one hundred dollars of protection, said bond so purchased to be conditioned for the full protection of the Grand Lodge and the several lodges."

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted, with the exception of paragraph No. 11 (Decision No. 5), which was laid over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, for further study.

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

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

Masons invariably have listened with the greatest interest to talks on the importance of Masonic study, and many Masters have expressed a desire to learn how to interest the Craft in search of truth and light.

Masonry is an educational institution and as such it has accomplished much in enabling the individual Mason to enrich his soul and mind studying the meaning of Masonry, and thereby developing character.

The great purpose of Masonry is to make every initiate so thoroughly a Mason that Masonry shall have developed in him a certain attitude toward his brother, and a well defined attitude toward society.

It is the duty of Masters to set the Craft to work according to their abilities. There should be in every lodge a number of brethren who are well informed upon the fundamentals of Freemasonry.

To make a good beginning of this, in a Lodge, the Master should select Masons who are able to prepare a ten or fifteen minute talk and are willing to do so. The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, together with the reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a wonderful store-house of Masonic knowledge. An endless number of short talks might be compiled from that source that would be interesting and educational. A ten minute talk on the Masonic Home will be appreciated.

Last year we made a special effort to have Lodges combine for special meetings and invite other Lodges in the immediate vicinity to attend. The response to the suggestion was very pleasing and has been carried out in a few instances this year.

A report from Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island, Nebraska, demonstrates the good that can be accomplished by such efforts.

A special meeting was called for conferring the Master Mason Degree, February 22nd, the birthday of our Brother George Washington. Invitations were extended to neighboring Lodges.

The result:

Attendance .....	450
Lodges represented .....	58
States represented .....	8

Such cooperation cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the Craft as a whole, and should be encouraged in communities where there is not more than one Lodge in city or town.

In cities where there are two or more Lodges a good work could be done, which would be in a few years very far reaching, by adopting the method practiced in Massachusetts.

Briefly, by reaching those over whom we do have control, namely, the candidates. We form groups of Lodges which are conveniently located. They agree to send their candidates to the school of instruction, which is instruction not in the ritual, but in the practical things of Masonry; what Masonry is, what it is designed to do, the history of Freemasonry, some things about our charitable enterprises—the Home, the Hospital, and the Board of Relief; we tell them what the collateral bodies, so-called, are; which, we recognize; and we also state very plainly those organizations which are not Masonic and which have no connection with Masonry as far as we are concerned. Our idea being to have the candidates, when they complete the third degree, know more about Masonry than any of us did when we completed our third degree.

These Lodges of Instruction, while being primarily for candidates, are open to all Master Masons.

There has been a growing sense on the part of those who are most interested and most experienced that that sort of education—that sort of instruction of the membership of our Craft, as will equip them to steer the ship to the true course, is an emergency need of this Institution.

W. John S. Hedelund, 268, Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Grievances.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

To the Seventy-eighth Annual Communication M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska:

Most Worshipful Grand Master:

Brethren:

Your Committee on Grievances has carefully considered all matters referred to it, and offers the following report, with its findings and recommendations:

1. Petition for restoration of a former member of East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, A. F. & A. M., of Lincoln, Nebraska:

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that he be restored to good standing as a Master Mason.”

2. Petition for restoration of a former member of Mt. Zion Lodge No 161, A. F. & A. M., of Shelby, Nebraska.

Information which reached the Committee during its sessions is of such character as to call for more thorough investigation than is possible at this time, and also of such nature as to render this petitioner unfit for restoration, if true. Your Committee believes it would be unwise to take action until further investigation can be had, and offers the following resolution:

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

3. Appeal of Roman Eagle Lodge No. 203, A. F. & A. M., of Pender, Nebraska, from a sentence of definite suspension pronounced by the Trial Commission on an offending brother of that Lodge. Your Committee believes it to be to the best interests, both of the Lodge and of the suspended Brother, to change this sentence, and offers the following resolution:

“Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission, in the case of a member of Roman Eagle Lodge No. 203, A. F. & A. M., be set aside, and that he be given a sentence of indefinite suspension.”

4. Appeal relative to the sentence of definite suspension imposed on a member of Arcana Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M., of Gordon, Nebraska. Your Committee is of the opinion that the position held by this

Brother in his relation to law enforcement in the community, was such that by his action he brought disgrace not only upon himself, but upon the Order as a whole, and that there should be very definite amendment on his part before he is restored to good standing. Your Committee therefore offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission imposing definite suspension on a member of Arcana Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M., be set aside, and that he be expelled from membership."

The remaining cases which have come before the Committee are all in reference to the sale of beer; trials having been held, sentence passed by a Trial Commission in each case, and the Brethren in question having appealed from such sentence to this Grand Lodge.

Your Committee does not consider that it is called upon to interpret the Law of Freemasonry, nor does it rest upon the letters and edicts issued by the present Most Worshipful Grand Master and by Past Grand Master M. W. Archie M. Smith. Section 106 of the Masonic Law relative to "Qualifications of Petitioners," and Section 148-D as to "Masonic offenses," speak for themselves. Masonry may not stoop to technical interpretation or subterfuge in order to limit the principles therein stated. Civil law is imposed on Masons as the minimum of their duty to God, their fellow men, and their country. Masonic law demands that those who voluntarily accept its obligations must remain free from even the implication of compromising with evil.

In the issuance of the letter or edict which was promulgated by M. W. Archie M. Smith, the standard of Masonry was defined; and any Master Mason who thereafter entered upon the sale of beer did, thereby, to say the least, put himself in a position of substituting his personal opinion for that of Masonic law as interpreted by those in authority. To permit such a condition would be subversive to all Masonic landmarks; and it is the judgment of your Committee that the papers submitted in the appeals of these brethren indicate the desire to take advantage of technical points and to lower the standards of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, by the business in which they have engaged. So long as a man is engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, he may not be a Mason in good standing, and your Committee feels that no sentence other than that of expulsion is adequate.

Your Committee therefore offers the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission upon a former member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., of Lincoln, Nebraska, be approved, the sentence being that of expulsion.

2. Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission in the matter of two brethren formerly members of Fidelity Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., of David City, Nebraska, be set aside, and that these brethren be expelled from membership. (The sentence of the Trial Commission, in each case, being indefinite suspension.)

3. Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission in the matter of a brother formerly a member of York Lodge No. 56, A. F. & A. M.,

be set aside, and that he be expelled from membership. (The sentence of the Trial Commission, being indefinite suspension.)

4. Resolved, that the sentence of the Trial Commission in the matter of two brethren, formerly members of Lebanon Lodge No. 323, A. F. & A. M., of Columbus, Nebraska, be set aside, and that these brethren be expelled from membership. (The sentence of the Trial Commission, in each case, being indefinite suspension.)

Exception is taken in the case of the two brethren from Columbus as to improper notice of trial having been given to them, in that the ten day period was not observed, nor was a registered letter sent. Inasmuch as personal service was given and accepted by each of these brethren, and they not only appeared, but were ably represented by Counsel, your Committee is of the opinion that they thereby waived any right to such exception, and that the trial was properly held.

5. Your Committee has considered the paragraph on Discipline in the report of the Grand Master, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the action of the Grand Master, in arresting the jewel of the Master of St. John's Lodge No. 25, A. F. & A. M., be approved."

The reading of Section 159 of the Law seems to your Committee to definitely instruct the members of the Trial Commission to notify the accused, but there seems to be some confusion in this regard, as notice is often served by the Secretary of the Local Lodge. It might be well to clarify this section, as well as Section 160, by definite instructions as to having proper summons served, under orders of the Trial Commission, by the Secretary of the local Lodge in which the trial is to be had.

Your Committee also finds that there has been delay in the matter of notifying the accused of the sentence imposed by the Trial Commission in some of these cases. Section 171 of the Law provides that the Trial Commission—"after rendering their judgment, shall deliver the entire record of the case to the Secretary of the Lodge in which the charges were preferred." It is the opinion of your Committee on Grievance that this section of the Law should be amended so that a copy of the findings of the Trial Commission should at once be sent to the Grand Master or the Grand Secretary, in order that there may be assurance that the accused is notified without delay, and sentence imposed. Your Committee recommends that these items be given consideration at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, but does not wish to offer a mandatory resolution relative thereto.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

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

A substitution for that portion of the report of the Committee on Grievances, which deals with "Masonic Offenses" as described in Sec. 148-D of the Grand Lodge Law, was presented, as follows:

"That the Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of not less than three Master Masons, who shall be members

of Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction to investigate the policies and legislations, if any, of Sister Grand Jurisdictions relative to the liquor question, and the legislation of the several States, insofar as it may have affected the action or policies of the several Grand Jurisdictions, and report its findings and recommendations of any changes, if any, in our law, to the next session of this Grand Lodge, and that pending such investigation and report that proceedings against Masons selling liquor merely as incidental to his principal line of business be suspended."

After discussion, the substitute motion was lost.

The report of the Committee on Grievances was considered section by section, each section being adopted. The report was then adopted as a whole.

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

#### SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

At 2:00 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor.

#### 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, beg leave to report as follows:

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.

The Grand Master upon October 18th, 1934, by Proclamation, declared Joppa Lodge No. 76, A. F. & A. M., at Bloomington, and Franklin Lodge No. 264, A. F. & A. M., at Franklin, consolidated, under the name, number, and title of Franklin Lodge No. 264, A. F. & A. M., of Franklin, Nebraska, and we respectfully recommend that said action be approved.

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

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

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

Your Committee on Pay-Roll beg leave to report that the amount due for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, is: Mileage \$2,717.04 Per Diem, \$1,386.00; total, \$4,103.04.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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

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

We have examined the various statements presented by the Grand Secretary and the Auditor's Report by the John M. Gilchrist Co., Certified Public Accountants, and all other matters of finance which have been referred to us from any officer or department of the Grand Lodge. We have endeavored to carefully analyze all matters presented to us and we report our findings herewith and our recommendations.

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

All unexpended balances properly returnable to the General Fund, as per our report of a year ago, have been properly returned and credited to the General Fund during the fiscal year recently closing.

We find the sum of \$27,952.08 and the sum of \$400.00, the latter carried as Grand Secretary's Office Expense Account, available for General Fund appropriation and expenditure for the ensuing fiscal year—a total of \$28,352.08, and that said amount of money is on hand on deposit in the Live Stock National Bank of Omaha.

We further find that there is returnable to the General Fund from Various Grand Officers and committees the following items of an unexpended balance nature:

Grand Custodian's Expense Account.....	\$ 35.55
Committee on Masonic Education.....	287.00
Grand Secretary's Travel Expense.....	100.20
Grand Chaplain's Expense.....	28.82
Expense of Trial Commissions.....	224.46
Expense of Miscellaneous Committees.....	80.16

We find that the expense account for Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions under direction of the Grand Master totals \$528.88, which is \$128.88 more than the \$400 appropriated therefor, last Grand Lodge session. We will, therefore, enter this amount in the budget for the ensuing year as a matter of confirmation and complete record.

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

We prepare, herewith, a record showing a comparison between the budget adopted a year ago and the expenditures under said budget, and advise that under this budget there have been no over expenditures except the one case mentioned above, namely; travel of Grand Lodge Officers, which item does not at this date appear as an overdraft on any of the Grand Lodge Funds.

## GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

	Budget	Expended	Savings
Payroll, session 1934 .....	\$ 4,381.36	\$ 4,381.36	
Printing Proceedings, session 1934.....	1,000.00	697.00	303.00
Grand Tyler, session 1934 .....	15.00	15.00	
Grand Organist, session 1934 .....	10.00	10.00	
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge Proceedings .....	75.00	55.00	20.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests .....	75.00	72.30	2.70
Grand Lodge Office Rent .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Expense, Grand Chaplain, 1934-1935 .....	75.00	75.00	
Expense, Grand Chaplain, 1933-1934 .....	19.87	19.87	
Grand Master's Expense .....	1,500.00	1,150.00	350.00
Grand Master's Clerk hire .....	600.00		600.00
Grand Secretary's traveling expense .....	500.00	500.00	
Grand Secretary's clerk hire .....	2,450.00	2,365.00	85.00
Grand Secretary's office expense .....	1,500.00	1,322.01	179.99
Grand Custodian's and Deputies' expense..	1,400.00	1,050.00	350.00
Expense, Committee on Foreign corres- pondence.....	300.00	300.00	
Expense, Grand Officers .....	400.00	400.00	
Expense, Committee Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts .....	50.00		50.00
Certified Public Accountants, 1934 .....	100.00	100.00	
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	400.00	400.00	
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	300.00	300.00	
Expense, Committee on George Washington National Memorial .....	50.00		50.00
Expense, Trial Commissions .....	400.00	400.00	
Expense, Miscellaneous Committees .....	100.00	100.00	
Salary, Grand Secretary Emeritus .....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Salary, Grand Secretary .....	3,600.00	3,600.00	
Salary, Grand Custodian .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Bond for Grand Secretary .....	187.50	187.50	
Reserve for payment under contracts of Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts...	100.00		100.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau..	300.00	300.00	
Office Equipment, Grand Secretary's Office	50.00		50.00
Jewel for retiring Grand Master, 1935 ....	100.00	95.00	5.00
Dues to Masonic Relief Ass'n of the United States and Canada for 1934 .....	185.46	185.46	
Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability premium .....	35.00	22.84	12.16
Bond, Grand Secretary's office assistants..	10.00	7.50	2.50
Printed lists of regular lodges .....	20.00	15.68	4.32
Dispensation fees, to be returned .....	50.00	50.00	

	Budget	Expended	Savings
Grand Officers' travel expense, 1933-1934..	42.90	42.90	
Printing Law, 600 copies .....	600.00	544.50	55.50
Unauthorized incidental expense under direction of Grand Master .....	500.00	356.61	143.39
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$26,682.09	\$24,320.53	\$2,363.56
Total over-expense Grand Officers' Travel.			128.88
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$26,682.08	\$24,320.53	\$2,234.68

It has been the custom for a number of years to transfer savings in the General Fund as between the budget of the year before and the expenditures under that budget to the permanent reserve fund, that an adequate reserve fund be established, maintained and increased for the benefit of future emergencies that might come up in the activities of this Grand Lodge.

In keeping with this general plan we recommend that \$2,000.00 be transferred from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge to the Permanent Reserve Fund before the establishment of the budget of expenses for the ensuing year and we advise you that this transfer is in order and that there is enough money left to meet the usual requirements of the general fund of the Grand Lodge.

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

Payroll, 1935 Session.....	\$ 4,103.04
Grand Tyler, 1935.....	15.00
Organist, 1935 .....	10.00
Entertainment of Distinguished Guests, 1935 Session.....	75.00
Reporting and transcribing 1935 Session.....	75.00
Printing Proceedings, 1935 Session.....	800.00
Grand Master's travel expense.....	1,500.00
Grand Master's clerk hire .....	600.00
Grand Secretary's travel expense.....	500.00
Grand Chaplain's travel expense.....	75.00
Expense—Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Expense—Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts..	50.00
Expense—Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	400.00
Expense—Committee on Masonic Education.....	300.00
Expense—Miscellaneous Committees not otherwise provided for	150.00
Expense—Other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master	500.00

Expense—Grand Officers' travel 1934 in excess of 1934 appropriation .....	128.88
Expense of Trial Commissions.....	500.00
Printed lists of regular Lodges.....	15.00
Salary—Grand Secretary, Emeritus.....	1,200.00
Salary—Grand Secretary .....	3,600.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	2,450.00
Grand Secretary's office expense.....	1,500.00
Office equipment, Grand Secretary's office.....	200.00
Cleaning rugs, curtains and pictures in Grand Lodge offices and library.....	67.00
Salary—Grand Custodian .....	3,000.00
Expense—Grand Custodian and Deputies.....	1,400.00
Grand Lodge Office rent to June 30, 1936.....	1,000.00
Certified Public Accountant, 1935.....	100.00
Workmen's Compensation and Employer's liability premium...	70.38
Bond, Grand Secretary, \$50,000 at 20c.....	100.00
Premium for bond other grand officers and committee chairmen handling Grand Lodge money.....	20.00
Reserve for payment under contract, Masonic service Annuities and Gifts .....	100.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau.....	300.00
Jewel for retiring Grand Master, 1936.....	100.00
Dues to the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada for 1935.....	175.22
Dispensation fees to be returned.....	50.00
Grand Lodge dinner, 1935.....	240.00
Unauthorized incidental expense under direction of Grand Master .....	500.00
	\$26,269.52

(In case blanket bond is not obtained at 20c, appropriation is offered for \$225.00 for bond premium Grand Secretary, \$50,000, and bonding of other Grand Officers and chairmen of committees handling Grand Lodge money, in such amounts and for such coverage as the Grand Master may designate, \$225.00.)

#### SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

For payment of premium under blanket position bond subordinate Secretaries and Treasurers, estimated volume not to exceed \$350,000 at 20c.....	\$ 700.00
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#### MAINTENANCE FUND MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN

Estimated maintenance for the coming fiscal year including necessary repairs and replacements on heating equipment..\$12,500.00

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.....\$ 1,200.00

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

A special appropriation for estimated one-half of expense of purchasing and installing freezing and cooling rooms at the Homes in Fremont and the necessary equipment.....\$ 1,000.00

A special appropriation for estimated one-half of cost of electrolier lighting system and installation of same at the Fremont Homes ..... 500.00

Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund of the Nebraska Masonic Home representing one-fifth of the 1934-1935 gross revenue to that fund or approximately 2,000.00

Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue for the use of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans representing approximately one-fifth of the 1934-1935 gross revenue to that fund or approximately ..... 2,000.00

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 approximately one-fifth of the 1934-1935 gross revenue to that fund, said appropriation to be specifically approved by the Grand Master during the present fiscal year, and amounting to approximately ..... 2,000.00

Special appropriation, if needed before the end of the coming fiscal year, to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund of the Relief and Care of Orphans, representing approximately one-fifth of the 1934-1935 gross revenue to that fund, said appropriation to be specifically approved by the Grand Master during the present fiscal year, and amounting to approximately ..... 2,000.00

REFUND TO THE BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

In July, 1929, the Finance Committee at the request of members of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home Committee and Grand Lodge was asked to appropriate the sum of \$1,600.00 from the Building and Improvement Fund for the purpose of building a fence on the south and west sides of the Home property at Fremont, and the following recommendation was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"The same Committee (The Masonic-Eastern Star Home Committee) feels the need of placing a substantial fence on the west and south sides of the home grounds at Fremont bordering on the highways that go by the grounds and request the appropriation of \$1,600.00 from this fund (Building and Improvement Fund) for that

purpose. It is estimated that the full cost of the improvement will be \$1,600.00 and it is understood that the Masonic-Eastern Star Home Committee will ask the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star to reimburse us at their next annual meeting in the sum of \$800.00."

A review of this matter indicates that for some reason or other the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star was never requested by the "Masonic-Eastern Star Home Committee" to appropriate \$800.00 so that the same might be credited by this Grand Lodge to the Building and Improvement Fund, so that grand body would have paid 50 per cent of the cost of the authorized fence.

This matter has been quite carefully reviewed by your Finance Committee and the matter has been discussed with officers of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in Nebraska and the members of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home Board.

In order to get this matter properly adjusted, we request the Grand Secretary, as an official of this Grand Lodge, to ask the Home Board to make the necessary request for a proper appropriation from the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star at their next annual session, so that this matter may be finally terminated as was contemplated at the time the original appropriation was made in 1929.

#### DELINQUENT DUES

Year by year, for several years past, we have reviewed all paragraphs in the Grand Lodge Proceedings and reports pertaining to delinquent dues. Last year we mentioned the matter of considering \$2.00 of each Brother's payment of annual dues to his subordinate lodge secretary, as a trust fund, by the finance officers of each local lodge, because that amount of money is collected for the purpose of being used to meet the Grand Lodge per capita dues from each subordinate lodge for the maintenance of the program of the Grand Lodge throughout its year's work. We respectfully refer to pages 743, 744 and a part of 745 of the Proceedings of 1934, which are along this line.

Our review of the delinquencies existing between the local lodges and the Grand Lodge shows to us conclusively that the non-payment of Grand Lodge dues is in many cases a matter of lack of satisfactory business methods in the local lodges.

There is another condition which causes delinquencies as between local lodges and the Grand Lodge and that is the putting of too much of their money into the liquidation of excessive building projects. Where there is a building program which is entirely out of line financially, it is very easy for local lodge finance officials to use the money that primarily should be set aside to pay Grand Lodge dues, for local expenditures in connection with the building program.

This Committee feels the time is at hand to give further consideration to establishing a procedure which will assist local lodges which are not properly protecting and conserving the money that is due the Grand Lodge annually, so that this continual delinquency on the part of some

of these lodges will be removed, and that they will place themselves in such a position that they will reserve the proper amount of money from their income so that Grand Lodge dues will be paid and paid promptly.

To get at this matter, this Committee suggests that the incoming Grand Master and the Grand Secretary review the financial accounts of all lodges that have been continually delinquent, particularly those which are financially involved through building projects. We further suggest that consideration be given by the incoming Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, and eventually by this Grand Lodge, to not only making it possible for local lodges to pay their per capita tax on a monthly or quarterly basis, but to eventually insist that these items be paid on a monthly or quarterly basis, adjusted properly at the end of a given fiscal period.

Some lodges, this past year, under the suggestion made a year ago, have been paying Grand Lodge dues as monies have been collected by their finance officers; so that that money which properly belongs to the Grand Lodge for the maintenance of its established program, is not allowed to accumulate where it can be so easily spent for other activities of the local lodge.

We recommend that all lodges be notified through the Grand Secretary's office that partial payments on their Grand Lodge dues may be made from time to time, during the fiscal year, as money comes into their treasuries; so that the full burden of the payment of the Grand Lodge dues in the Spring of the year can be minimized.

#### RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The Grand Lodge of Nebraska, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons did on the 10th day of October, 1930, purchase from Omaha National Company one note and mortgage dated May 20, 1930, and due May 20, 1935, said mortgage being upon 40 acres of land in Saunders County, Nebraska, and said note and mortgage being in the sum of \$2,500.00, and given by Josef Zimola, said land being known as SE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 26 Twp. 16 N. R. 7, Saunders County, Nebraska, and,

WHEREAS: Said note together with interest was paid to the Grand Lodge on or about the 27th day of May, 1935, and said note and mortgage being thereby fully satisfied, and,

WHEREAS: The Grand Master, and/or Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary did at said time file or cause to be filed a release of said mortgage hereinbefore described, and,

WHEREAS: Said officers releasing said mortgage were without authority by law of the Grand Lodge to release said mortgage, and,

WHEREAS: Said note and mortgage having been fully paid and satisfied it should be released and the acts of the Grand Master, and/or Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary should be ratified and approved.

NOW, Therefore BE IT RESOLVED that this 78th Session of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, does

hereby fully ratify and confirm the acts of the Grand Master, and/or Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary in releasing the mortgage of Josef Zimola, on or about the 27th day of May, 1935, said mortgage and note having been paid in full.

#### 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."

We advise you that the budgets of all funds have been balanced, that there are no appropriations offered without funds available, and that the amounts 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.

W. Lamont L. Stephens, 106, presented the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CODIFICATION OF THE LAW

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

We, your Committee on Codification of the Law, have digested the approved decisions of the Grand Master and the approved report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and after harmonizing the same, submit the following report:

With reference to the approved decisions of the Grand Master:

Decisions Nos. 1, 2, 3. These decisions are all approved interpretations of existing law in conformity with prior decisions and no change in the law is indicated or necessary.

Decision No. 4. This is an approved interpretation of the law as it now exists.

Decisions Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. These decisions are likewise approved applications of existing law. No change is necessary to amplify or clarify the same.

Decision No. 11. This decision, as approved, necessitates no change in the law as it is merely an interpretation of the law with respect to suspension for non-payment of dues.

Decisions Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15. These are likewise approved as correct interpretations and applications of existing law requiring no further action or change in the law.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Grand Master as approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that a change in the

compilation of the Constitution and By-laws, Edition of 1934, be effected to correct an omission in that edition, which omission was made with reference to a part of Section 66. We therefore recommend that paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of Section 66, as that section appears in the Constitution and By-laws, Edition of 1929, be included in, and made a part of said Section 66 in the 1934 edition of the law and that thereby the inadvertent omission be corrected and Section 66, as existent, be properly completed as to its text.

Pursuant to the approved recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we recommend that Section 59-A of the existing law be amended by the addition of the following:

"Provided that the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Senior Warden and the Grand Junior Warden may determine the advisability of obtaining a surety bond, from a company legally issuing such bonds, for any one year and, in the event of the obtaining of such bond, payment of the premium therefor shall be made from this trust fund, such premium not to exceed the rate of 20c for each \$100 or portion thereof, of the face amount of such bond, said bond so furnished to be conditioned for the full protection of the Grand Lodge and the several subordinate Lodges."

and that the above quoted amendment be embodied as a part of said Section 59-A and be incorporated in said section as the paragraph next preceding the last paragraph thereof.

### INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Past Grand Master John R. Tapster, assisted by Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites, acting as Grand Marshal, installed all of the Grand Officers, except Right Worshipful George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, for the ensuing year.

### PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

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

#### Most Worshipful Brother Virgil:

Five short years ago it was my happy privilege to see you installed as Grand Junior Deacon in this Grand Lodge. I watched your progress during the years that followed. You have made real progress, you have contributed to Masonry in Nebraska in a way that has not been a disappointment to your friends. I wish that I might have the eloquence that I feel this occasion demands.

It has been my happy privilege to stand here before you this afternoon, and I want to congratulate you on the services you have given to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska during the five years since you began your work in the line. Your zeal for the institution has given us a service

that is equal to any we have had. You have had problems to face, serious problems, you have met them manfully, you have fought a good fight, you have finished the course, you have kept the faith.

My Brother, while your years in the Masonic Fraternity have not been many, you have contributed your utmost during the time that you have been a member. Your work changes now, my Brother, it is not finished, you have finished in going through the chairs in slightly less time than the usual Grand Master. You have this satisfaction to look forward to, that you still have more years of service to give to this Grand Lodge. We look to you for counsel and help in the years to come.

It has been the custom, Brother Virgil, in this Grand Lodge, for some years, to present to the retiring Grand Master, the Past Grand Master's Jewel, not as a reward for your services, because your services you have given will be your reward through the consciousness of work well done, but as the years go by, and as you view this little emblem, may it remind you of your happy years of service in the Fraternity.

My Brother, in common parlance, you are now a has-been, but we welcome you into the ranks of the Past Grand Masters in Nebraska, and I want to be the first to greet you and welcome you into our ranks, and I want the privilege of placing this Jewel upon you.

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master :

**Most Worshipful Brother Andrews, Most Worshipful Grand Master,  
Grand Officers and Brethren of this Grand Lodge:**

I have only this to say in parting, words cannot express that which is on the inside of a man. I remember when first coming into the Lodge of Masonry, when I was raised a Master Mason, of hearing someone in my Lodge speak words of commendation and praise for the Grand Custodian of the Grand Lodge—not the Custodian at that time, but he had been,—Robert French; and I remember hearing some of the Brethren in my own Lodge quote "Uncle Bob," as they called him, thus: "Wherever I have advanced in Masonry, and whatever the honors which have come to me, I am still an Entered Apprentice Mason in the northeast corner of the Lodge, and there is no power on earth which can ever take me from that, excepting my own ambition and my own ability to raise myself from it."

Brethren, having advanced to the highest honor which can come to any man, and of Masons, I want you to understand that I still regard myself, mainly, as an Entered Apprentice Mason, still in the northeast corner, and I hope that I may be able to sometime be worthy of an advancement from that position to a higher, a more responsible, and nobler position in the Fraternity than being in the northeast corner.

I want to thank you from the depths of my soul for the honor, for the encouragement, and for the strength which you have given me, the Brethren of the various Lodges which it has been my pleasure in this past year to visit, throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. I can assure you that

it means a volume to me. I shall long cherish it, and shall never forget it, and what I have achieved in Masonry is due to the fact that I have been encouraged by the Brethren with whom I have been permitted to come in contact.

I thank you.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master:

I am quite confident that the Brethren feel that he has had a worthy, able administration during this past year, and I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Most Worshipful Virgil R. Johnson for his able, conscientious service during the past year as Grand Master, and that this expression be shown by a rising vote of the Brethren.

Motion carried by a rising vote.

#### THANKS

M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Past Grand Master:

I move, that it be the unanimous consent of this Grand Lodge, that fraternal greetings, thanks, and appreciation be extended to the eleven Lodges of Omaha for the courtesies and for the kindness and the entertainment which they have shown us during our visitation, on the occasion of the Seventy-eighth Annual Communication; also to Tangier Temple Shrine Chanters, and Brother Frank A. Cloldt, for music furnished by them.

Motion unanimously adopted.

W. Leland H. Evans, 323, moved that the following telegram be sent to the President of the United States:

#### TELEGRAM

"Fraternal Greetings. Desiring to promote peace on earth and good will among men, we earnestly urge you to do all in your power to put into practical operation the accepted principles of truth and justice, of fellowship and brotherly love for all mankind, to substitute right for might, to substitute high intelligence for light excuses in the conduct and management of all international affairs, to the end that that God whom we all revere, and others, may not again see brothers at brothers throats, but rather may be pleased with our practical application of his principles. Signed, Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, Seventy-eighth Annual Communication Assembled."

Motion carried.

Remarks by R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus:

Most Worshipful Grand Master:

I don't care about it going in the record. At my time of life the shadows are lengthening, the end of the trail may not be far away. When it comes, I would like to be remembered not for what I did, but what I

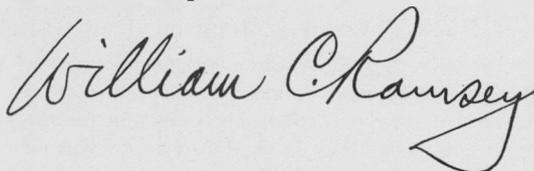
tried to do, and I can explain the feelings of my heart by quoting what was said by a character in Dickens, I think his name was Tiny Tim. He said, "God bless every one of you."

#### THE NEW GRAND MASTER

M. W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Master, addressed the Grand Lodge briefly, expressing appreciation for the honor conferred, and for the words of encouragement expressed by the Grand Officers, and the Brethren of the Grand Lodge.

#### GRAND LODGE CLOSED

At 4:45 o'clock P. M., no further business being presented, after prayer by W. Luther M. Kuhns, Acting Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.



Grand Master

Attest:



Grand Secretary

## ADDENDA TO THE LAW

Including amendments adopted since the publication of the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, edition of 1934.

Sec. 59-A, 11th paragraph:

Provided that the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Senior Warden, and the Grand Junior Warden, may determine the advisability of obtaining a surety bond, from a company legally issuing such bonds, for any one year, and, in the event of the obtaining of such bond, payment of the premium therefor shall be made from this trust fund, such premium not to exceed the rate of 20 cents for each One Hundred Dollars, or portion thereof, of the face amount of such bond, said bond so furnished to be conditioned for the full protection of the Grand Lodge and the several subordinate Lodges.

Sec. 66.—All those hereinafter initiated, passed, and raised, shall become proficient in each degree, and shall give proof thereof by examination in open Lodge. After such examination, the Master may declare the brother proficient. Such declaration and the recording of the proficiency of the brother shall be made in the degree in which the examination is made, providing no objection is raised; if objection is made and it becomes necessary to put the question to a vote the ballot shall be determined in a lodge of Master Masons. Whereupon the Master shall put the question: "Is the brother proficient?" and this question shall be decided by a majority vote of the members present.

2—Examination of all those hereafter raised to the degree of a Master Mason shall be had not later than ninety days following the conferring of said degree, but the lodge may for good cause shown extend the time, but not for more than six months after the degree is conferred; provided, that the Grand Master may extend the time for good cause shown.

3—An unaffiliated Master Mason in good standing in the Fraternity is entitled to be instructed and examined in any lodge as to his proficiency in the degree of a Master Mason, and upon being found proficient, this fact should be certified to the lodge electing him to membership.

4—Provided, that in exceptional cases, for good cause shown, the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this section.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

**John J. Tooley**

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, 1919-1920

*Born September 2, 1863*

*Died July 31, 1934*

## 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  
Six Hundred and Forty-six 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, 57 Years.	1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88- 89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03- 04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31-32-35.
Henry H. Wilson, 40 Years.	1888-89-90-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04- 05-06-07-08-10-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-23-25-26- 27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35.
John Finch, 37 Years.	1898-99-00-01-02-03-04-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-33-34-35.
Benjamin F. Pitman, 36 Years.	1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15- 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30- 31-32-33-34-35.
John B. Lichtenwallner, 36 Years.	1890-91-92-96-97-98-01-04-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15- 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30- 31-32-33-34-35.
Edwin C. Yont, 34 Years.	1897-98-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16- 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-30-31-32- 33-34-35.
James R. Cain, (Jr.) 34 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17- 18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32- 33-34-35.
Lewis E. Smith, 33 Years.	1901-02-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33- 34-35.
Harry A. Cheney, 32 Years.	1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29-31-32-33-34- 35
Andrew H. Viele, 27 Years.	1907-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22- 23-24-25-26-28-29-30-32-33-34-35.
Ambrose C. Epperson, 24 Years.	1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24- 26-27-28-29-31-32-33-35.
Charles A. Chappell, 23 Years.	1912-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33-34-35.
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.
Frederic L. Temple, 22 Years.	1906-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-22-24- 26-28-32-33-34-35.
Robert R. Dickson, 22 Years.	1912-13-15-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-33-34-35.
Edwin D. Crites, 22 Years.	1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33-35.
Harry S. Villars, 21 Years.	1913-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-34-35.

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

ROBERT C. JORDAN.....	Died Jan	9th, 1899....	(1st) ..1857-58-59
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.....	Died Nov.	12th, 1896....	(2nd) ..1860-61-62
DANIEL H. WHEELER.....	Died Nov.	27th, 1912.....	(3rd) ..1863-64
ROBERT W. FURNAS.....	Died June	1st, 1905.....	(4th) ..1865-66
ORSAMUS H. IRISH.....	Died Jan.	27th, 1883.....	(5th) ..1867-68
HARRY P. DEUEL.....	Died Nov.	23rd, 1914.....	(6th) ..1869-70
WILLIAM E. HILL.....	Died Dec.	29th, 1917.....	(7th) ..1871-72
MARTIN DUNHAM.....	Died Feb.	18th, 1915.....	(8th) ..1873
FRANK WELCH.....	Died Sept.	4th, 1878.....	(9th) ..1874
ALFRED G. HASTINGS.....	Died July	10th, 1894.....	(10th) ..1875
GEORGE H. THUMMEL....	Died Feb.	5th, 1932.....	(11th) ..1876
GEORGE W. LININGER....	Died June	8th, 1907.....	(12th) ..1877
EDWARD K. VALENTINE..	Died April	11th, 1916.....	(13th) ..1878
ROLLAND H. OAKLEY....	Died Feb.	2nd, 1904.....	(14th) ..1879
JAMES A. TULLEYS.....	Died Jan.	21st, 1901.....	(15th) ..1880
JAMES R. CAIN, Sr.....	Died Nov.	24th, 1920.....	(16th) ..1881
EDWIN F. WARREN.....	Died July	9th, 1923.....	(17th) ..1882
SAMUEL W. HAYES.....	Died Nov.	15th, 1913.....	(18th) ..1883
MANOAH B. REESE.....	Died Sept.	28th, 1917.....	(20th) ..1885
CHARLES K. COUTANT....	Died Aug.	23rd, 1910.....	(21st) ..1886
MILTON J. HULL.....	Died Sept.	18th, 1923.....	(22nd) ..1887
GEORGE B. FRANCE.....	Died Aug.	16th, 1914.....	(23rd) ..1888
JOHN J. MERCER.....	Died Feb.	25th, 1915.....	(24th) ..1889
ROBERT E. FRENCH.....	Died Feb.	16th, 1927.....	(25th) ..1890
BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER.	Died May	8th, 1909.....	(26th) ..1891
SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON....	Died Dec.	8th, 1928.....	(27th) ..1892
JAMES P. A. BLACK.....	Died Nov.	12th, 1918.....	(28th) ..1893
JOHN A. EHRHARDT.....	Died Nov.	1st, 1925.....	(29th) ..1894
CHARLES J. PHELPS.....	Died Aug.	24th, 1915.....	(31st) ..1896
JOHN B. DINSMORE.....	Died Oct.	6th, 1915.....	(32nd) ..1897
FRANK H. YOUNG.....	Died Dec.	24th, 1917.....	(33rd) ..1898
WILLIAM W. KEYSOR....	Died Aug.	17th, 1922.....	(34th) ..1899
ALBERT W. CRITES.....	Died Aug.	23rd, 1915.....	(35th) ..1900
ROBERT E. EVANS.....	Died July	8th, 1925.....	(36th) ..1901
NATHANIEL M. AYERS...	Died Nov.	19th, 1913.....	(37th) ..1902
FRANK E. BULLARD.....	Died Jan.	31st, 1933.....	(38th) ..1903
CHARLES E. BURNHAM...	Died May	29th, 1933.....	(39th) ..1904
MELVILLE R. HOPEWELL.	Died May	2nd, 1911.....	(40th) ..1905
ZUINGLE M. BAIRD.....	Died Dec.	17th, 1916.....	(41st) ..1906
ORNAN J. KING.....	Died Dec.	26th, 1927.....	(42nd) ..1907
WILLIAM A. DE BORD....	Died May	17th, 1916.....	(43rd) ..1908
MICHAEL DOWLING.....	Died May	5th, 1921.....	(44th) ..1909
HENRY GIBBONS.....	Died Aug.	22nd, 1923.....	(46th) ..1911
ALPHA MORGAN.....	Died April	17th, 1924.....	(48th) ..1913
THOMAS M. DAVIS.....	Died Aug.	12th, 1919.....	(49th) ..1914
SAMUEL S. WHITING.....	Died Aug.	11th, 1931.....	(50th) ..1915
JOHN J. TOOLEY.....	Died July	31st, 1934.....	(54th) ..1919
EDWARD M. WELLMAN...	Died Aug.	31st, 1922.....	(57th) ..1922
ALBERT R. DAVIS.....	Died Mar.	7th, 1929.....	(62nd) ..1927
EDWIN B. JOHNSTON....	Died Feb.	11th, 1933.....	(67th) ..1932

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

JOHN J. WEMPLE .....	(19th)....	1884
1880 Wadena Ave. East Cleveland, Ohio		
HENRY H. WILSON.....	(30th)....	1895
1928 E St., Lincoln		
HARRY A. CHENEY.....	(45th)....	1910
Creighton		
JAMES R. CAIN, (JR.).....	(47th)....	1912
1039 So. 30th Ave., Omaha		
ANDREW H. VIELE.....	(51st)....	1916
400 So. 8th St., Norfolk		
FREDERIC L. TEMPLE .....	(52nd)....	1917
North Platte		
AMBROSE C. EPPERSON.....	(53rd)....	1918
Postoffice Bldg., Omaha		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th)....	1920
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
1735 Euclid Ave., Lincoln		
JOHN R. TAPSTER .....	(66th)....	1931
North Bend		
RALPH O. CANADAY.....	(68th)....	1933
Hastings		
ARCHIE M. SMITH.....	(69th)....	1933
Pender		
VIRGIL R. JOHNSON.....	(70th)....	1934
Beatrice		

## GRAND SECRETARIES

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

\*Deceased.

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

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

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

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alabama	Guy T. Smith	Montgomery.
Alberta	J. H. W. S. Kemmis	Calgary
Arizona	Harry A. Drachman	Tucson.
Arkansas	Woodleif A. Thomas	Little Rock.
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
Colombia National Grand Lodge	Gabriel Arroyo	Barranquilla
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck	Masonic Temple, Hartford.
Costa Rica	George F. Bowden	Apartado Y, San Jose.
Cuba	Jose F. Castellanos	Apartado 72, Havana.
Czechoslovakia National Grand Lodge	L. Schwarz	Prague—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	Philip Colville Smith	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	J. S. B. Moyer	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Francis F. Baker	Macon.
Idaho	Curtis F. Pike	Masonic Temple, Boise.
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport	Harrisburg.
Indiana	William H. Swintz	Masonic Temple Indianapolis.
Iowa	Charles C. Hunt	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Henry C. Shellard	Freemasons Hall, Dublin.
Jugoslavia of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.	D. Dj. Militchevitch	Belgrade
Kansas	Elmer F. Strain	Topeka.
Kentucky	Fred W. Hardwick	Louisville.
Louisiana	D. Peter Leguins	Masonic Temple, New Orleans.
Maine	Convers E. Leach	Portland.
Manitoba	J. H. G. Russell	Masonic Temple, Winnipeg.
Maryland	Harry C. Mueller	Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick W. Hamilton	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico, (YorkGr.Ldg)	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	Masonic Temple, Reno.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	Ritchie's Bldg. St. John.
New Hampshire	Harry M. Cheney	Concord.
New Jersey	Isaac Cherry	Masonic Hall, Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Masonic Temple, Sydney.
New York	Charles H. Johnson	Masonic Hall, New York
New Zealand	H. A. Lamb	P. O. Box 1684, Wellington, C.I.
North Carolina	John H. Anderson	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Walter L. Stackwell	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 . . . . .	T. 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. Snavely, 19.	Lincoln	Aug. 21, 1925
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips, 150	Cambridge	Jan. 2, 1929
Costa Rica	Benoni J. Lane, 135.	McCook	April 30, 1919
Cuba	Charles W. Kraft, 288.	Omaha	Aug. 17, 1904
Czechoslovakia			
Nat'l G. L. of Delaware	Charles A. Smith, 166.	Lincoln	Feb. 15, 1930
Dist. of Columbia	Carroll D. Evans, 3	Columbus	Aug. 3, 1900
Ecuador	Albert W. Jefferis, 1	Omaha	June 12, 1912
Egypt	Millard M. Robertson, 3	Omaha	Dec. 9, 1929
England	Harry A. Cheney, 100	Creighton	Sept. 12, 1907
Florida	John R. Tapster 119	North Bend	Sept. 30, 1931
Georgia	Amrose C. Epperson, 139.	Omaha	Sept. 20, 1912
Idaho	Frank H. Woodland, 25	Omaha	Oct. 26, 1923
Illinois	David C. Spangler, 41	Stanton	Dec. 7, 1925
Indiana	William A. Robertson, 6	Plattsmouth	Oct. 12, 1934
Ireland	Earl B. Brooks, 19	Lincoln	March 1, 1915
Jugoslavia	Ira C. Freet, 56	York	Dec. 7, 1923
Kansas	C. Ray Macy, 26	Beatrice	Nov. 25, 1929
Kentucky	Henry H. Heiler, 50	Hastings	April 10, 1919
Louisiana	William C. Ramsey, 268.	Omaha	June 24, 1927
Maine	Adam McMullen, 104.	Beatrice	Dec. 18, 1915
Manitoba	Archie M. Smith, 203	Pender	June 25, 1927
Maryland	John Wright, 19	Lincoln	Nov. 25, 1921
Massachusetts	Charles L. Fahnstock, 19.	Lincoln	Mar. 8, 1911
Mexico	Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158	Chadron	Sept. 1, 1932
Michigan	Earl J. Lee, 15	Fremont	Apr. 9, 1934
Minnesota	Lewis E. Smith, 136	Omaha	Aug. 29, 1917
Mississippi	George A. Beecher, 268.	Hastings	Mar. 17, 1904
Missouri	Lamont L. Stephens, 106.	Loup City	May 1, 1924
Montana	Orville A. Andrews, 19	Lincoln	Sept. 5, 1931
Nevada	Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.	Chadron	April 12, 1930
New Brunswick	Theodore F. Goold, 159.	Ogallala	May 5, 1927
New Hampshire	James W. Wynkoop, 210.	Lincoln	Aug. 30, 1917
New Jersey	Virgil R. Johnson, 26.	Beatrice	Oct. 10, 1931
New So. Wales	Edwin G. Whitford, 9	Falls City	Mar. 21, 1921
New York	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78.	Albion	July 26, 1905
New Zealand	George R. Porter, 11.	Omaha	Oct. 19, 1931
North Carolina	Frank E. Ward, 31	Tekamah	July 22, 1905
North Dakota	Walter M. Hopewell, 31	Tekamah	June 8, 1911
Nova Scotia	C. Ray Gates, 318	Grand Island	Apr. 17, 1933
Ohio	Henry H. Wilson, 19	Lincoln	Feb. 26, 1892
Oklahoma	John H. Kemp, 120	Wayne	July 7, 1927
Oregon	Verne M. Tyrrell, 203.	Pender	July 6, 1933
Panama	Charles A. Eyre, 268	Omaha	Nov. 18, 1925
Philippine Islands	Walter R. Raecke, 36	Central City	Apr. 8, 1935
P. Edward Island	John S. Hedelund, 269.	Omaha	Sept. 10, 1934
Puerto Rico	Frederic L. Temple, 61.	North Platte	July 13, 1935
Quebec	Seward E. Cogswell, 36.	Central City	April 7, 1928
Queensland	Edwin D. Crites, 158	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Rhode Island	John B. Lichtenwallner, 272	Omaha	Jan. 12, 1930
Saskatchewan	Robert E. Bosworth, 15.	Fremont	July 12, 1931
Scotland	Claude L. Talbot, 184	Omaha	July 3, 1908
South Australia	William Cosh, 11	Omaha	Aug. 6, 1914
South Carolina	Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3	Omaha	April 20, 1920
South Dakota	James R. Cain, Jr., 105.	Omaha	July 12, 1907
Tennessee	Charles A. Chappell, 127.	Minden	Aug. 26, 1918
Texas	Charles E. Allen, 188.	Cozad	July 25, 1917
Utah	Robert R. Dickson, 95	O'Neill	May 3, 1915
Vermont	William D. Spicknall, 261.	Spencer	Mar. 25, 1927
Victoria	Fred H. Barclay, 23.	Pawnee City	Aug. 17, 1918
Vienna	John S. Bishop, 54	Lincoln	Feb. 19, 1904
Washington	David C. Hilton, 19	Lincoln	Oct. 9, 1928
West Australia	John S. Davison, 136.	Omaha	July 14, 1900
West Virginia	Andrew H. Viele, 55.	Norfolk	Oct. 10, 1910
Wisconsin	Frank O. Robinson, 155.	Hartington	May 16, 1928
	Frank M. Knight, 183.	Alliance	July 3, 1900
	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, 1923
Arkansas	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29, 1923
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, 1932
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. Glosbrenner	Indianapolis	Mar. 29, 1934
Ireland	Wentworth A. King-Harman	Newcastle, Ballymahon	Nov. 14, 1924
Jugoslavia	Vladimir Leustek	Belgrade	Dec. 23, 1929
Kansas	Earl T. Pyle	Clay Center	Dec. 15, 1925
Kentucky	Virgil P. Smith	Somerset	Aug. 19, 1927
Louisiana	Philip G. Ricks	New Orleans	July 8, 1926
Maine	James A. Richan	Rockland	Nov. 25, 1925
Manitoba	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	E. Gillman Moon	Masonic Hall, Sydney	Aug. 9, 1924
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	Theodore Thompson	David	Apr. 5, 1935
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila	Nov. 14, 1913
P. Edward Island	George S. Sharpe	Charlottetown	May 22, 1933
Puerto Rico	F. G. Perez Almiroti	San Juan	June 7, 1934
Quebec	Alex Nickle	Montreal	Jan. 31, 1934
Queensland	Harry Hill	Brisbane	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island	Raymond L. Vaughan	Providence	June 6, 1935

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA  
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Saskatchewan ...	Duncan A. Kingsbury ....	Rouleau .....	Oct. 12, 1914
Scotland .....	Norman M. MacKean ....	Paisley .....	Mar. 17, 1916
South Australia..	Frank Ernest Haddrick ..	Adelaide .....	June 9, 1910
South Carolina..	George W. Williams ....	York .....	May 2, 1924
South Dakota ...	Marshall R. Brown .....	Sioux Falls .....	Aug. 6, 1908
Tennessee .....	Charles H. Simkins .....	Knoxville .....	Feb. 20, 1932
Texas .....	Frank Hartgraves .....	Menard .....	Dec. 30, 1927
Utah .....	George H. Dern .....	Salt Lake City ....	Sept. 29, 1930
Vermont .....	Edward C. Woodworth ...	Arlington .....	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria .....	R. Tate Sutherland .....	Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St. ....	April 1, 1930
Vienna .....	Friedrich Necker .....	Wien, Austria, 9, Kolingasse 10....	Oct. 29, 1928
Virginia .....	Harry K. Green .....	Clarendon .....	Aug. 19, 1927
Washington ....	Arthur W. Davis .....	Ziegler Blk. Spokane	May 14, 1927
West Australia..	Albert Ohman .....	13 Havelock St., West Perth .....	Aug. 10, 1934
West Virginia...	Charles E. Bailey .....	Sisterville .....	June 17, 1910
Wisconsin .....	Frank E. Noyes .....	Marinette .....	Dec. 23, 1904

## NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Acacia, 34  
 Albion, 78  
 Alexandria, 74  
 Alliance, 183  
 Alpha, 316.  
 Amethyst, 190.  
 Amity, 169.  
 Anselmo, 258.  
 Antelope, 276.  
 Arcana, 195.  
 Ashlar, 33.  
 Atkinson, 164.  
 Auburn, 124.  
 Aurora, 68.  
  
 Bancroft, 145.  
 Barneston, 165.  
 Bartley, 228.  
 Bassett, 254.  
 Bayard, 301.  
 Beatrice, 26.  
 Beaver City, 93.  
 Bee, 259.  
 Bee Hive, 184.  
 Beemer, 253.  
 Bennett, 94.  
 Bladen, 319.  
 Blazing Star, 200.  
 Bloomfield, 218.  
 Blue Hill, 129.  
 Blue River, 30.  
 Blue Valley, 64.  
 Boaz, 185.  
 Bradshaw, 255.  
  
 Cable, 225.  
 Cambridge, 150.  
 Camp Clarke, 285.  
 Canopy, 209.  
 Capitol, 3.  
 Cedar River, 89.  
 Cement, 211.  
 Charity, 53.  
 Chester, 298.  
 Clay Centre, 139.  
 College View, 320.  
 Comet, 229.  
 Compass and Square, 212.  
 Composite, 81.  
 Corinthian, 83.  
 Corner-Stone, 247.  
 Cotner, 297.  
 Covert, 11.  
 Cowles, 296.  
 Craftsmen, 314.  
 Creighton, 100.  
 Crescent, 143.  
 Crete, 37.  
 Crofton, 273.  
 Crystal, 191.  
 Cubit, 237.  
 Culbertson, 174.  
 Curtis, 168.  
  
 Delta, 230.  
 DeWitt, 111.  
 Diamond, 291.  
 Doniphan, 86.  
  
 East Lincoln, 210.  
 Edgar, 67.  
 Elk Creek, 90.  
 Elm Creek, 133.  
 Elwood, 167.  
 Eminence, 223.  
 Emmet Crawford, 148.  
 Endeavor, 262.  
 Euclid, 97.  
  
 Evening Star, 49.  
 Evergreen, 153.  
 Exeter, 283.  
  
 Fairbury, 35.  
 Fairfield, 84.  
 Fairmont, 48.  
 Faith, 181.  
 Falls City, 9.  
 Fidelity, 51.  
 Florence, 281.  
 Franklin, 264.  
 Frank Welch, 75.  
 Fraternity, 235.  
 Fremont, 15.  
 Friend, 73.  
 Friendship, 239.  
  
 Garfield, 95.  
 Gauge, 208.  
 Gavel, 199.  
 Geneva, 79.  
 George Armstrong, 241.  
 George Washington, 250.  
 George W. Liminger, 268.  
 Gilead, 233.  
 Gladstone, 176.  
 Globe, 113.  
 Golden Fleece, 205.  
 Golden Rod, 306.  
 Golden Rule, 236.  
 Golden Sheaf, 202.  
 Gothenburg, 249.  
 Grace, 226.  
 Grafton, 172.  
 Grand Island, 313.  
 Granite, 189.  
 Guide Rock, 128.  
  
 Hampton, 245.  
 Hardy, 117.  
 Harlan, 116.  
 Harmony, 321.  
 Hartington, 155.  
 Harvard, 44.  
 Hastings, 50.  
 Hay Springs, 177.  
 Hebron, 43.  
 Hickman, 256.  
 Highland, 194.  
 Hildreth, 252.  
 Hiram, 52.  
 Holbrook, 257.  
 Hooper, 72.  
 Hope, 29.  
 Hubbell, 92.  
 Humboldt, 40.  
 Huntley, 270.  
  
 Incense, 182.  
 Ionic, 87.  
 Israel, 187.  
  
 Jachin, 146.  
 James A. Tulleys, 267.  
 Jewel, 149.  
 John J. Mercer, 290.  
 John S. Bowen, 232.  
 Jordan, 27.  
 Juniata, 42.  
 Justice, 180.  
  
 Kenesaw, 144.  
 Keystone, 62.  
 Kimball, 294.  
  
 Lancaster, 54.  
 Landmark, 222.  
  
 Laurel, 248.  
 Lebanon, 323.  
 Lee P. Gillette, 272.  
 Level, 196.  
 Liberty, 300.  
 Lily, 154.  
 Lincoln, 19.  
 Litchfield, 278.  
 Lone Tree, 36.  
 Long Pine, 136.  
 Lotus, 289.  
  
 Magnolia, 220.  
 Mason City, 170.  
 McCook, 135.  
 Melrose, 60.  
 Meridian, 188.  
 Merna, 171.  
 Mid-West, 317.  
 Minatare, 295.  
 Minden, 127.  
 Minnekadusa, 192.  
 Mitchell, 263.  
 Mizpah, 302.  
 Monument, 293.  
 Morning Star, 197.  
 Mosaic, 55.  
 Mount Hermon, 231.  
 Mount Moriah, 57.  
 Mount Nebo, 125.  
 Mount Zion, 161.  
 Mullen, 282.  
 Mystic Tie, 166.  
  
 Napthali, 206.  
 Nebraska, 1.  
 Nehawka, 246.  
 Nelson, 77.  
 Nemaha Valley, 4.  
 Newman Grove, 305.  
 North Bend, 119.  
 Northern Light, 41.  
 North Star, 227.  
  
 Oakland, 91.  
 Oak Leaf, 312.  
 Oasis, 271.  
 Occidental, 215.  
 Ogallala, 159.  
 Olive Branch, 274.  
 Oliver, 38.  
 Omadi, 5.  
 Omaha, 288.  
 Ord, 103.  
 Orient, 13.  
 Ornan, 261.  
 Osceola, 65.  
 Oshkosh, 286.  
  
 Palisade, 216.  
 Palmer, 315.  
 Papillion, 39.  
 Parallel, 152.  
 Parian, 207.  
 Pawnee, 23.  
 Perkins, 308.  
 Peru, 14.  
 Pilot, 240.  
 Pioneer, 322.  
 Plainview, 204.  
 Platte Valley, 82.  
 Plattsmouth, 6.  
 Plumline 214.  
 Polk, 311.  
 Pomegranate, 110.  
 Ponca, 101.  
 Porter, 106.

Potter, 313.  
Prudence, 179.  
Purity, 198.  
Pythagoras, 156.

Ramah, 275.  
Rawalt, 138.  
Relief, 219.  
Republican, 98.  
Right Angle, 303.  
Riverside, 269.  
Riverton, 63.  
Robert Burns, 173.  
Robert W. Furnas, 265.  
Rob Morris, 46.  
Roman Eagle, 203.  
Ruskin, 304.

Saint Johns, 25.  
Saint Paul, 32.  
Samaritan, 158.  
Scotts Bluff, 201.  
Scribner, 132.  
Seneca, 284.  
Shelton, 99.  
Signet, 193.

Siloam, 147.  
Silver, 266.  
Silver Cord, 224.  
Sioux, 277.  
Solar, 134.  
Solomon, 10.  
Springfield, 112.  
Square, 151.  
Star, 88.  
Stella, 105.  
Sterling, 70.  
Stromsburg, 126.  
Superior, 121.  
Sutherland, 299.  
Swastika, 280.

Table Rock, 108.  
Tecumseh, 17.  
Tekamah, 31.  
Temple, 175.  
Thistle, 61.  
Trestle Board, 162.  
Trowel, 71.  
Tuscan, 130.  
Tyre, 85.  
Tyrian, 243.

Union, 287.  
Unity, 163.  
Upright, 137.  
Utica, 96.

Valley, 157.  
Victory, 310.

Wahoo, 59.  
Wallace, 279.  
Washington, 21.  
Waterloo, 102.  
Wauneta, 217.  
Wausa, 251.  
Wayne, 120.  
Western, 140.  
Western Star, 2.  
William E. Hill, 307.  
Winnebago, 309.  
Wisner, 114.  
Wolbach, 292.  
Wood Lake, 221.  
Wymore, 104.

York, 56.  
Zeredatha, 160.  
Zion, 234.

## LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

## BY TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Adams, 214.  
Ainsworth, 224.  
Albion, 78.  
Alexandria, 74.  
Allen, 236.  
Alliance, 183.  
Alma, 116.  
Anselmo, 258.  
Ansley, 176.  
Arapahoe, 293.  
Arcadia, 208.  
Arlington, 52.  
Arnold, 225.  
Ashland, 110.  
Atkinson, 164.  
Auburn, 124.  
Aurora, 68.
- Bancroft, 145.  
Barneston, 165.  
Bartley, 228.  
Bassett, 254.  
Bayard, 301.  
Beatrice, 26.  
Beaver City, 93.  
Beaver Crossing, 179.  
Bee, 259.  
Beemer, 253.  
Belgrade, 269.  
Benkelman, 180.  
Bennett, 94.  
Benson, (Omaha), 290.  
Bertrand, 275.  
Bethany, 297.  
Bladen, 319.  
Blair, 21.  
Bloomfield, 218.  
Blue Hill, 129.  
Blue Springs, 85.  
Bradshaw, 255.  
Bridgeport, 285.  
Brock, 162.  
Broken Bow, 148.  
Brownville, 4.  
Burchard, 137.  
Burwell, 200.  
Butte, 233.
- Callaway, 207.  
Cambridge, 150.  
Carleton, 199.  
Cedar Bluffs, 215.  
Central City, 36.  
Ceresco, 229.  
Chadron, 158.  
Chapman, 239.  
Chappell, 205.  
Chester, 298.  
Clarks, 134.  
Clay Center, 139.  
Coleridge, 219.  
College View, 320.  
Columbus, 323.  
Cook, 231.  
Cortland, 194.  
Cowles, 296.  
Cozad, 188.  
Craig, 241.  
Crawford, 181.  
Creighton, 100.  
Crete, 37.  
Crofton, 273.  
Culbertson, 174.  
Curtis, 168.
- Dakota City, 5.  
Dalton, 321.  
Danbury, 185.  
Davenport, 154.  
David City, 51.  
Decatur, 88.  
DeWitt, 111.  
Diller, 206.  
Doniphan, 86.  
Douglas, 237.  
Dunbar, 272.
- Edgar, 67.  
Elgin, 276.  
Elk Creek, 90.  
Elm Creek, 133.  
Elmwood, 209.  
Elwood, 167.  
Emerson, 220.  
Ewing, 156.  
Exeter, 283.
- Fairbury, 35.  
Fairfield, 84.  
Fairmont, 48.  
Falls City, 9.  
Fille, 175.  
Florence, (Omaha), 281.  
Fort Calhoun, 10.  
Franklin, 264.  
Fremont, 15.  
Friend, 73.  
Fullerton, 89.
- Gandy, 190.  
Geneva, 79.  
Genoa, 125.  
Gering, 201.  
Gibbon, 189.  
Giltner, 223.  
Gordon, 195.  
Gothenburg, 249.  
Grafton, 172.  
Grand Island, 33, 318.  
Grant, 308.  
Greenwood, 163.  
Gresham, 197.  
Guide Rock, 128.
- Hampton, 245.  
Hardy, 117.  
Harrison, 277.  
Hartington, 155.  
Harvard, 44.  
Hastings, 50, 317.  
Havelock, 250.  
Hay Springs, 177.  
Hebron, 43.  
Herman, 222.  
Hickman, 256.  
Hildreth, 252.  
Holbrook, 257.  
Holdrege, 146.  
Hooper, 72.  
Hubbell, 92.  
Humboldt, 40.  
Huntley, 270.  
Hyannis, 234.
- Imperial, 198.  
Indianola, 262.  
Juniata, 42.  
Kearney, 46.  
Kenesaw, 144.
- Kennard, 232.  
Kimball, 294.
- Laurel, 248.  
Leigh, 193.  
Lexington, 61.  
Liberty, 152.  
Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227,  
250, 297, 300, 314, 320.  
Litchfield, 278.  
Lodgepole, 306.  
Long Pine, 136.  
Loup City, 106.  
Lyman, 322.  
Lynch, 312.  
Lyons, 240.
- Madison, 113.  
Mason City, 170.  
McCook, 135.  
Merna, 171.  
Milford, 30.  
Minatara, 295.  
Mindon, 127.  
Mitchell, 263.  
Morrill, 271.  
Mullen, 282.
- Nebraska City, 2.  
Nehawka, 246.  
Neligh, 71.  
Nelson, 77.  
Nemaha, 29.  
Newman Grove, 305.  
Niobrara, 87.  
Norfolk, 65.  
North Bend, 119.  
North Platte, 32.
- Oak, 243.  
Oakland, 91.  
Ogallala, 159.  
Ohiowa, 182.  
Omaha, 1, 3, 11, 25, 184, 268,  
281, 288, 290, 302, 303.  
O'Neill, 95.  
Orchard, 291.  
Ord, 103.  
Orleans, 60.  
Osceola, 65.  
Oshkosh, 286.  
Osmond, 247.  
Otoe, 307.  
Overton, 267.  
Oxford, 138.
- Palisade, 216.  
Palmer, 315.  
Palmyra, 287.  
Papillion, 39.  
Pawnee City, 23.  
Pender, 203.  
Peru, 14.  
Phillips, 62.  
Pierce, 153.  
Plainview, 204.  
Plattsmouth, 6.  
Polk, 311.  
Ponca, 101.  
Potter, 313.  
Primrose, 143.
- Randolph, 202.  
Ravenna, 289.  
Red Cloud, 53.

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

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

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

## EXTINCT NEBRASKA LODGES, U. D. OR CHARTERED

- Adams, U. D., (extinct).  
 Adoniram, 159, (extinct).  
 Ainsworth, U. D., (131).  
 (extinct).  
 Allen, U. D., (236)  
 Anchor, 142, (extinct).  
 Arapahoe, 109, (extinct).  
 Ark and Anchor, 131, (ext).  
 Armada, U. D., (extinct).  
 Ashland, 18, (extinct).  
 Bannack City, U. D.,  
 (extinct).  
 Battle Creek, U. D., (ext).  
 Beaver, U. D., (179).  
 Beaver Valley, U. D.,  
 (230).  
 Belgrade, U. D., (269).  
 Bell Creek, U. D., (241).  
 Benkelman, U. D., (180).  
 Benson, U. D., (290).  
 Blue Springs, U. D., (85).  
 Brainard, 115, (extinct).  
 Bromfield, U. D., (ext).  
 Bromfield, U. D., (223).  
 Burchar, U. D., (137).  
 Burnett, U. D., (166).  
 Butte, U. D., (233).  
 Carleton, U. D., (199).  
 Cedar, U. D., (13).  
 Cedar Bluffs, U. D., (215).  
 Cedar Rapids, U. D.,  
 (143).  
 Central City, U. D., (ext.)  
 Ceresco, U. D., (229).  
 Chadron, U. D., (158).  
 Chapman, U. D., (239).  
 Columbus, U. D., (ext.)  
 Columbus, U. D., (58).  
 Columbus, 8, (extinct).  
 Crab Orchard, U. D.,  
 (238), ext.  
 Crawford, U. D., (181).  
 Cuming City, U. D., (21).  
 Custer, U. D., (148).  
 Dakota, (5).  
 Danbury, U. D., (185).  
 Davenport, U. D., (154).  
 Decatur, 7, (extinct).  
 Doric, 118, (extinct).  
 Douglas, U. D., (237).  
 Eureka, 16, (extinct).  
 Ewing, U. D., (156).  
 Exeter, U. D., (extinct).  
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).  
 Firth, U. D., 66 (ext.)  
 Fortitude, 69 (ext.)  
 Genoa, U. D., (125).  
 Gibbon, (see 46).  
 Gibbon, U. D., (189).  
 Giddings, (2).  
 Grant, U. D., (34).  
 Grant, U. D., (186).  
 Greenwood, U. D., (163).  
 Gresham, U. D., (197).  
 Hamilton, U. D., (68).  
 Harmony, U. D., (ext.)  
 Hermon, U. D., (231).  
 Hesperia, 178, (ext.)  
 Hillsdale, U. D., (29).  
 Holdrege, U. D., (146).  
 Hyannis, U. D., (234).  
 Idaho, U. D., (extinct).  
 Imperial, U. D., (198).  
 Indianola, 123, (extinct).  
 Ithmar, 238, (extinct).  
 Jasper, 122, (extinct).  
 Jephtha, U. D., (264).  
 Johnson U. D., 141, (ext.)  
 \*Joppa, 76, (Consolidated)  
 Lafayette, 24, (extinct).  
 Lebanon, 58, (extinct).  
 Leigh, U. D., (193).  
 Liberty, U. D., (152).  
 Livingstone, 66, (ext.)  
 Loup Fork, U. D., 8, (ext.)  
 Mackey, U. D., (242).  
 Macoy, 22 (extinct).  
 Magic City, U. D., (184).  
 Miller, 213, (ext.)  
 Monitor, U. D., (ext.)  
 Morrill, U. D., (271).  
 Nebraska City, 12 (ext.)  
 Norfolk, U. D., (55).  
 North Loup, U. D., (142),  
 extinct.  
 Odell, U. D., 122, (ext.)  
 Ohiowa, U. D., (182).  
 Orion, 242, (ext.)  
 Overton, U. D., (267).  
 Oxford, U. D., (138).  
 Pacific, U. D., (310).  
 Palestine, U. D., (ext.)  
 Palmyra, 45, (ext.)  
 Pawnee City, U. D., (23).  
 Peru, U. D., (ext.)  
 Plumb, 186, (ext.)  
 Reynolds, U. D., (160).  
 Rising, U. D., (81).  
 Rising Star, U. D., 20,  
 (extinct).  
 Rock Bluff, 20, (ext.)  
 Rocky Mountain, 8,  
 (transferred).  
 Salem, 47, (ext.)  
 Saline, U. D., (73).  
 Saline, U. D., (101).  
 Saline, U. D., (118).  
 Samuel W. Hayes, U. D.,  
 (287).  
 Scotia, U. D., (191).  
 Seward, U. D., (38).  
 Shelby, U. D., (161).  
 Shickley, U. D., 178,  
 (extinct).  
 Silver Creek, U. D., (ext.)  
 Sincerity, 244, (ext.)  
 Square & Compass, 213, ext.  
 Stanton, U. D., (41).  
 Steele City, 107, (ext.)  
 Stockville, U. D., (196).  
 Summit, 7, (transferred).  
 Summit, 141, (extinct).  
 Syracuse, U. D., (57).  
 Talmage, U. D., (162).  
 Temple, U. D., (5).  
 Tobias, U. D., (149).  
 Trenton, U. D., (ext.)  
 Trilumular, U. D., (210).  
 Ulysses, U. D., (187).  
 Valentine, U. D., (113).  
 Valparaiso, U. D., (151).  
 Waco, 80 (ext.)  
 Weeping Water, U. D., (97)  
 Wilcox, U. D., (226).  
 Winside, U. D., (235).  
 Winter Creek, U. D., (265)  
 Wyoming, 28 (transferred)  
 Zerodatha, U. D., (98) (ext.)

\*Joppa Lodge No. 76, consolidated with Franklin Lodge No. 264.

EXTINCT NEBRASKA LODGES

NAME	LOCATION	DATE OF BECOMING EXTINCT
Decatur No. 7	Decatur	June 18, 1873
Columbus No. 8	Columbus	June 25, 1868
Nebraska City No. 12	Nebraska City	March 10, 1903
Eureka No. 16	Arago	December 23, 1875
Ashland No. 18	Ashland	August 17, 1881
Rock Bluff No. 20	Rock Bluff	July 16, 1884
Macey No. 22	Plattsmouth	December 31, 1877
Lafayette No. 24	Lafayette Pct. (later Grant)	March 27, 1877
Palmyra No. 45	Palmyra	November 20, 1901
Salem No. 47	Salem	June 18, 1891
Lebanon No. 58	Columbus	June 6, 1928
Livingstone No. 66	Firth	June 5, 1907
Fortitude No. 69	Ulysses	July 14, 1887
*Joppa No. 76	Bloomington	October 18, 1934
Waco No. 80	Waco	January 31, 1885
Steele City No. 107	Steele City	August 13, 1902
Arapahoe No. 109	Arapahoe	June 8, 1904
Brainard No. 115	Brainard	September 5, 1903
Dorie No. 118	Dorchester	June 4, 1930
Jasper No. 122	Odell	April 24, 1901
Indianola No. 123	Indianola	June 8, 1904
Ark & Anchor No. 131	Ainsworth	September 26, 1890
Summit No. 141	Johnson	February 5, 1900
Anchor No. 142	North Loup	June 5, 1901
Hesperia No. 178	Shickley	September 9, 1905
Plumb No. 186	Grant	November 15, 1897
Square & Compass No. 213	Miller	June 6, 1918
Ithmar No. 238	Crab Orchard	February 9, 1903
Orion No. 242	Ravenna	July 6, 1904
Sincerity No. 244	Battle Creek	June 6, 1928
Springview No. 260	Springview	August 6, 1920

\*Joppa Lodge No. 76, Bloomington, was consolidated with Franklin Lodge No. 264, under name, number, and title of Franklin Lodge No. 264, Franklin, Nebraska, October 18, 1934.

## LODGES ORGANIZED IN TERRITORY OTHER THAN NEBRASKA

NAME OF LODGE	LOCATION
Summit No. 7 .....	Parkville, Colorado... Instituted May 6, 1861. Chartered June 5, 1861. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado, August 2, 1861.
Rocky Mountain No. 8....	Gold Hill, Colorado.. Instituted May 21, 1861. Chartered June 5, 1861. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado, August 2, 1861.
Central City, U..D.'.....	Central City, Colorado. Instituted 1860 or 1861.
Bannack City, U..D.'.....	Bannack City, Idaho.. Instituted April —, 1863, or June 21, 1863.
Monitor Lodge, U..D.'....	United States Army.. Instituted July 30, 1863. Became extinct, prior to 1867.
Idaho Lodge, U..D.'.....	Nevada City, Idaho.... Instituted November 17, 1863. Became extinct June 23, 1864.
Wyoming Lodge No. 28....	South Pass City, Wyoming.... Instituted No- vember 24, 1869. Chartered June 23, 1870. Transferred to Grand Lodge of Wyoming, December 15, 1874.

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

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Nebraska	No. 1	Omaha	Douglas	First Tuesday	Harry G. Porterfield	Harry E. Koontz
Western Star	" 2	Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	Marvin Hill	George W. Smith
Capitol	" 3	Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	Frank H. McCall	Stanley P. Bostwick
Nemaha Valley	" 4	Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before O	John H. Hardwick	Abraham Lawrence
5 Omadi	" 5	Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	S. Hal Bridenbaugh	Raymond H. Ream
Plattsmouth	" 6	Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Carl J. Schneider	Leslie W. Niel
Falls City	" 9	Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Hal R. Garvey	William B. Wanner
Solomon	" 10	Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Niel McMillian	J. Howard Beales
Covert	" 11	Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Jay C. Griffith	George R. Porter
10 Orient	" 13	Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	Leslie V. Harness	John C. Shepherd
Peru	" 14	Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Benjamin F. McNinch	N. Stephen Harajian
Fremont	" 15	Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Raymond J. Middaugh	Matthew A. Priestley
Tecumseh	" 17	Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	Charles H. Ziegler, Sr.	Dale R. Bush
Lincoln	" 19	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Jesse W. Todd	John Wright
15 Washington	" 21	B'air	Washington	Second Tuesday	Albert H. Miller	Ernest A. Schmidt
Pawnee	" 23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	John W. McNair	John H. Tracy
Saint Johns	" 25	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Alex McKie, Jr., Acting	Frank E. Underwood
Beatrice	" 26	Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Rexford W. Plank	James B. High
Jordan	" 27	West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Forrest L. Hansen	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	Richard B. Samuelson	Thomas Swearingen
Tekamah	" 31	Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	Richard D. Rogers	William T. Poucher
Platte Valley	" 32	North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Russell C. Calhoun	Carl R. Greisen
Ashlar	" 33	Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	Fred C. Maurer	Arthur A. Wilson
25 Acacia	" 34	Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Elmer Ballou	Harold E. Tagg
Fairbury	" 35	Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	Thomas R. Rigdon	J. Lyndon Thornton
Lone Tree	" 36	Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Clarence Higinbotham	Seward E. Cogswell
Crete	" 37	Crete	Saline	First Friday	Carl Aron	Claude R. Davenport
Oliver	" 38	Seward	Seward	First Friday	Elmer E. Miller	Eugene W. Graham
30 Papillion	" 39	Papillion	Sarpy	First and third Saturdays	John M. Ward	Horace D. Patterson
Humboldt	" 40	Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Halley M. Fishwood	J. Frank Sneathen
Northern Light	" 41	Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	Leo A. Pilger	Edwin R. Chace
Juniata	" 42	Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before O	Albert O. Adams	Tim N. Cannon
Hebron	" 43	Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	S. William Beck	John R. Sutton
35 Harvard	" 44	Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	Parker W. Aker	George M. Porter

JUNE, 1935

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Rob Morris	46 Kearney	Buffalo	First Wednesday	Harvey M. Wilson	Wm. F. Huffstutter
Fairmont	48 Fairmont	Pillmore	Second Tuesday	Zodack S. Stephenson	James A. Rose
Evening Star	49 Sutton	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	William H. Ebert	William A. Stewart
Hastings	50 Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Roscoe S. Hewitt	Walter A. Knicely
40 Fidelity	51 David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Harold H. Schaaf	Eldon B. Johnson
Hiram	52 Arlington	Washington	Second Thursday	William A. Steavenson	Vernon G. Wager
Charity	53 Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ralph Amack	Marion Bloom
Lancaster	54 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	William L. Weigel	Victor Seymour
Mosaic	55 Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Melvin P. Berge	James T. Myers
45 York	56 York	York	Last Friday	Robert E. Lunner	Leno C. Herfordt
Mount Moriah	57 Syracuse	Otoe	Second Thursday	Wyman S. Wiles	Dennison P. West
Wahoo	59 Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	Alfred N. Anderson	Lauren W. Walther
Melrose	60 Orleans	Harlan	Second & Fourth Wednesdays	Ralph Mackprang	Elmer G. Watkins
Thistle	61 Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	George V. Reynolds	Hanford D. Smith
50 Keystone	62 Phillips	Hamilton	Second Monday	John Denker	Earl F. Arnold
Riverton	63 Riverton	Franklin	Monday on or before O	George I. Hopkins	Fred C. Taylor, Act.
Blue Valley	64 Wilber	Saline	First and third Tuesdays	Bernard J. Klasek	Louis J. Bouchal
Osceola	65 Osceola	Polk	First and third Fridays	William W. Norton	Joel Hanson
Edgar	67 Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Mondays	Oscar A. Schlichtman	Clair S. Voorhees
55 Aurora	68 Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesdays	Frank H. Little	Albert R. Wolcott
Sterling	70 Sterling	Johnson	First Wednesday	Gilbert S. Karges	Henry E. Rogers
Trowel	71 Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	John Q. Ingram	John W. Lamson
Hooper	72 Hooper	Dodge	First Friday	Henry Von Seggern	Herbert T. Ring
Friend	73 Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	Elvi A. Aitken	Alexander McFarlane
60 Alexandria	74 Alexandria	Thayer	Second and fourth Mondays	Benjamin F. Headrick	Guy B. Averill
Frank Welch	75 Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Clarence A. Hansen	Leslie Neubauer
Nelson	77 Nelson	Nuckolls	Thursday on or before O	John M. Pope	Homer D. Mercier
Albion	78 Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ralph Reed	Frank E. Clark
Geneva	79 Geneva	Pillmore	Friday on or before O	Wallace Chesnut	William M. Sloan
65 Composite	81 Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Justus F. Kubik	Fredolph C. Chalquist
Saint Paul	82 Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	John Fenstermacher	Fred R. Haggart
Corinthian	83 Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Taniel C. Hypse	F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield	84 Fairfield	Clay	First and third Mondays	Guy H. McLaughlin	Harmie L. Trobaugh
Tyre	85 Blue Springs	Gage	Second Tuesday	John W. Webb	Robert S. Rice
70 Doniphan	86 Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Arthur H. Miller	Marlin L. Hall

\*And two weeks thereafter

†And June 24th each year.

	Ionic	** 87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before O...	Joseph M. Blankenfeld	Claude Hargan
	Star	** 88	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	Arthur Morrow	John G. Maryott
	Cedar River	** 89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	Troy C. Gilley	Frank G. Frame
	Elk Creek	** 90	Elk Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Murray Bates	F. Guy Eversole
75	Oakland	** 91	Oakland	Burt	Second and fourth Thursdays	Ernest H. Uehling	Robert M. Packard
	Hubbell	** 92	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Jerry D. Upp	Odes F. Brown
	Beaver City	** 93	Beaver City	Furnas	Second Monday	Dewey S. Heidloff	Duward E. Goble
	Bennett	** 94	Bennet	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Penry Davies	Elmer D. Wiley
	Garfield	** 95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	Kay D. Fenderson	Chauncey W. Porter
80	Utica	** 96	Utica	Seward	Wednesday on or before O...	Harold F. Layher	Fred H. Pieper
	Euclid	** 97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	Fred L. Carsten	Charles V. Wallick
	Republican	** 98	Republican City	Harlan	Second Wednesday	William Chapman	William F. West
	Shelton	** 99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before O...	Willfred J. Pierce	Fred C. Gumprecht
	Creighton	** 100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Orin W. Glimsdal	Harry A. Cheney
85	Ponca	** 10	Ponca	Dixon	Thursday on or before O...	Virgil Gee	John E. Newton, Act.
	Waterloo	** 102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	Oscar C. Holmes	Charles C. Peabody
	Ord	** 103	Ord	Valley	First Wednesday	Curtis B. Gudmundsen	Christian M. Hansen
	Wymore	** 104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesdays	Emmett L. Burright	Samuel R. Youds
	Stella	** 105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	Max W. Shafer	William A. Pearson
90	Porter	** 106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Walter Grossnicklaus	Carl S. Hager
	Table Rock	** 108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Vernon Sandusky	Charlie J. Wood
	Pomegranate	** 110	Ashland	Saunders	First Friday	Vyrl Livers	Paul I. Eaton
	DeWitt	** 111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before O...	Robert J. Danley	James M. Norton
	Springfield	** 112	Springfield	Sarpy	Second Tuesday	Abram H. Snider	William A. Ward
95	Globe	** 113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	Alfred R. Boysen	Harry O. Hobbs
	Wisner	** 114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Emmett Jackson	Neil D. Saville
	Harlan	** 116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	Thomas C. Rogers	John W. Starr
	Hardy	** 117	Hardy	Nuckolls	First and Third Thursdays	Oscar W. Hansen	Franklin A. Schaff
	North Bend	** 119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	Clair C. Kendricks	Leon J. Cherry
100	Wayne	** 120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	Henry E. Ley	J. Murray Cherry
	Superior	** 121	Superior	Nuckolls	Wednesday on or before O...	Ralph R. Koken	Joseph W. Boyd
	Auburn	** 124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	W. Francis Avey	Fred G. Bosshammer
	Mount Nebo	** 125	Genoa	Nance	Second Tuesday	Orville C. Vaught	Roy W. Bruce
	Stromsburg	** 126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	James T. Farris	Harry T. Lanham, Act.
105	Minden	** 127	Minden	Kearney	Second Wednesday	Alfred I. Petersen	John C. Tarkington
	Guide Rock	** 128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before O...	Clarence J. Rosenau	John H. Crary
	Blue Hill	** 129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and fourth Mondays	Fred J. Mohlman	Oliver H. Martin
	Tuscan	** 130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Otto A. Hinze	Morton H. Kibler
	Scribner	** 132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	Sidney G. Spurling	Clinton J. Bauer
110	Elm Creek	** 133	Elm Creek	Buffalo	First Tuesday	David Stubblefield	Allen A. Wright

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Solar	134 Clarks	Merrick	Second Tuesday	Willard L. Copeland	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
McCook	135 McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	J. Verne Hodgkin	Russell B. Somerville
Long Pine	136 Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	Dawson W. Lyman	William C. Smith, Sr.
Upright	137 Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	Harlin L. Schram	Earle I. Yarpe
115 Rawl	138 Oxford	Furnas	First Thursday	Fred P. Nielsen	William F. Bendler
Clay Centre	139 Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Leslie K. Orr	S. Wayne Moger
Western	140 Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Edward Timmel	Fred Winter
Crescent	143 Primrose	Boone	Second Thursday	Harry P. Hansen	Guy Ransdell
120 Kenesaw	144 Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before O	Oliver T. Brown	Niels Mikkelsen
Bancroft	145 Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	August Zuhlke	Ross E. Cates
Jachin	146 Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Carl V. Johnson	Norris Chadderdon
Siloam	147 Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before O	Harry L. Cowles	Philip E. Johnson
Emmet Crawford	148 Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	Ernest W. Rayson	Ray S. Kuns
Jewel	149 Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Thurston E. Bucher	Charles W. Boggs
125 Cambridge	150 Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	Lloyd W. Schwerdtfeger	Dorance Miller
Square	151 Valparaiso	Saunders	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Gifford R. Harless	Harry L. Mosgrove
Parallel	152 Liberty	Gage	First Thursday	Barton N. Maxwell	W. Gordon Smith
Evergreen	153 Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	David Wolf	Alfred L. Brande
Jily	154 Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before O	Forrest A. Mountford	Melvin M. Jennings
130 Hartington	155 Hartington	Cedar	Thursday on or before O	George E. Ready	Rudolph H. Jenny
Pythagoras	156 Ewing	Holt	First Friday	Garry Benson	Harvey R. Porter
Valley	157 Wilsonville	Furnas	Second Tuesday	Winfield S. Essex	J. Edwin Loar
Samaritan	158 Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	Wesley W. Williams	Duncan McMillan
Ogallala	159 Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	Orlie R. Garwood	Howard F. Payne
135 Zeredatha	160 Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Thursdays	Roscoe H. Vance	George E. Warren
Mount Zion	161 Shelby	Polk	Second and fourth Mondays	Mark S. Kinney	Henry C. Burritt
Trestle Board	162 Brock	Nemaha	First Saturday	Gus G. Gilbert	Almon C. DePue
Unity	163 Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Ira C. Snyder	Benjamin P. Howard
Atkinson	164 Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Clarence E. Spence	Harry A. Snyder
140 Barneston	165 Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	William A. Wildt	George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie	166 Tilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Leo R. Botsford	Ed. Schumacher, Act.
Elwood	167 Elwood	Gosper	Second Monday	Cloyd E. Clark	Charles A. Yeoman
Curtis	168 Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Earl F. Bobbio	Leon S. Wetzel
Amity	169 Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	John Von Dohren	Albert L. Barnum
145 Mason City	170 Mason City	Custer	Second Tuesday	Charles H. Spitler	William D. Redmond

Merna	" 171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	G. Everett Kennedy	John L. Hipsley
Grafton	" 172	Grafton	Fillmore	First and third Wednesdays	George C. Casten	William A. Stuckey
Robert Burns	" 173	Stratton	Hitchcock	Second and fourth Mondays	Leo Meguire	Harold E. Bailey
Culbertson	" 174	Culbertson	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesdays	Glen Godtel	Arvene C. Fisenhart
150 Temple	" 175	Filley	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	John L. Noakes	Harry H. Burbank
Gladstone	" 176	Ansley	Custer	Thursday on or after O	Rosil C. Draper	William Hein
Hay Springs	" 177	Hay Springs	Sheridan	Second and fourth Mondays	Thomas R. Morrison	Leo A. Gabriel
Prudence	" 179	Beaver Crossing	Seward	Tuesday on or before O	Clarence L. Harris	Robt. L. Downing, Act.
Justice	" 180	Benkelman	Dundy	Friday on or before O	Glen H. Lorenzen	William C. Hanson
155 Faith	" 181	Crawford	Dawes	Second and fourth Thursdays	Ernest O. Powell	Walter O. Barnes
Incence	" 182	Ohioa	Fillmore	First and third Thursdays	Richard Poeh	William H. Weiss
Alliance	" 183	Alliance	Box Butte	Thursday on or before O	George V. Tatum	James H. H. Hewett
Bee Hive	" 184	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Perry M. Wheeler, Act.	John R. Hughes
Boaz	" 185	Danbury	Red Willow	First Wednesday	Ralph E. King	Charles E. Furman
160 Israel	" 187	Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Walter Crumbliss	Carl E. Diers
Meridian	" 188	Cozad	Dawson	Third Tuesday	Eugene M. Young	Henry Peden
Granite	" 189	Gibbon	Buffalo	First and third Tuesdays	Robert O. Scott	Calvin A. Gordon
Amethyst	" 190	Gandy	Logan	First and third Wednesdays	Zelbert M. Monteen	Raleigh B. Joy
Crystal	" 191	Scotia	Greeley	Second Thursday	Louis Jensen	John V. Maddox
165 Minnekadusa	" 192	Valentine	Cherry	Third Tuesday	Earl M. Hodges	Luke M. Bates
Signet	" 193	Leigh	Colfax	Friday on or before O	F. Otto Nelson	Oliver W. Fleming
Highland	" 194	Cortland	Gage	Second Monday	Ira D. Bonebright	John A. Bonebright
Arcana	" 195	Gordon	Sheridan	First and third Mondays	Ernest C. Purdy	William A. Morey
Level	" 196	Stockville	Frontier	Tuesday on or before O	Louis M. Hovey	Arlo J. Lindsey
170 Morning Star	" 197	Gresham	York	First Friday	Harry I. Hylton	Earl K. Husbands
Purity	" 198	Imperial	Chase	Friday on or before O	Leonard Nims	Siegfried L. Jacks
Gavel	" 199	Carleton	Thayer	First Tuesday	Dean H. Peterson	James H. Bryant
Blazing Star	" 200	Burwell	Garfield	First Thursday	Barnhard A. Rose	Luther D. Pierce
Scotts Bluff	" 201	Gering	Scotts Bluff	First and third Fridays	Howarth N. Olsen	Chester R. Barton
175 Golden Sheaf	" 202	Randolph	Cedar	Monday on or before O	John H. Owens	Henry F. Hayward
Roman Eagle	" 203	Pender	Thurston	First Tuesday	William H. Hahlbeck	Verne M. Tyrrell
Plainview	" 204	Plainview	Pierce	First Tuesday	Thomas J. McHenry	Martin Sorenson
Golden Fleece	" 205	Chappell	Deuel	Thursday on or before O	Chester A. Peterson	Arthur J. Bracken
Napthali	" 206	Diller	Jefferson	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John D. Steiner	Walton I. Filley, Act.
180 Parian	" 207	Callaway	Custer	First and third Thursdays	James C. Overgard	Julius I. Christiansen
Gauge	" 208	Arcadia	Valley	First and third Tuesdays	Alvin E. Haywood	Harold D. Weddel
Canopy	" 209	Elmwood	Cass	Saturday on or before O	Arlo F. Pratt	Barclay M. Hickman
East Lincoln	" 210	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	Percy H. McClurg	Lorenzen P. Ronne
Cement	" 211	Wood River	Hall	Thursday on or before O	Vere R. May	Edward B. Persson
185 Compass & Square	" 212	Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	John Schroeder	Albert A. Scoville

†South Side Station

\*And two weeks thereafter

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

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LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Plumblin	" 214 Adams	Gage	Monday on or before O	Earl M. Stake	Joseph L. Bowes
Occidental	" 215 Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	Henry G. Wittmershouse	Oscar Fenstermacher
Palisade	" 216 Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	F. Chauncey Krotter	Isaac O. Premier
Wauneta	" 217 Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Roy E. Olmsted	Eugene Y. Stewart
190 Bloomfield	" 218 Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Fred H. Berner	Fred C. Wiese
Relief	" 219 Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	Clarence S. Hansen	George R. Stone
Magnolia	" 220 Emerson	Dixon	First Tuesday	Albert L. Moir	George H. Haase
Wood Lake	" 221 Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Tuesday	William E. Hanna	Henry Lausen
Landmark	" 222 Herman	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Victor Skov	Charles R. Gray
195 Eminence	" 223 Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Lloyd B. Campbell	Charles F. Able
Silver Cord	" 224 Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	John G. Johnson	Hans Rohwer
Cable	" 225 Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Wilbur J. Beckwith	Alonzo L. Leland
Grace	" 226 Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	Leland C. Albertson	Ferdinand V. Hulquist
North Star	" 227 Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Raymond L. Robinson	Leslie A. Thomas
200 Bartley	" 228 Bartley	Red Willow	Second Tuesday	Harvey C. Mayo	John F. Teter
Comet	" 229 Ceresco	Saunders	Thursday on or before O*	Harry W. Krone	William D. Heflin
Delta	" 230 Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Fred B. Rengler	Elmer C. DeVore
Mount Hermon	" 231 Cook	Johnson	Second Tuesday	Wilburn H. Howarth	Jense B. R. Miller
John S. Bowen	" 232 Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	Leonard E. Petersen	Lillard S. Jensen
205 Gilead	" 233 Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Mondays	William K. Whitla	Stephen A. Richardson
Zion	" 234 Hyannis	Grant	Wednesday on or before O	Claude H. Anderson	Gerald Kaschube
Fraternity	" 235 Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	Erwin T. Warnemunde	Robert F. Gorniley
Golden Rule	" 236 Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	Charles W. Herrick	Oliver W. Money
Cubit	" 237 Douglas	Otoe	Thursday on or before O	Herbert E. Little	Forrest R. Johnston
210 Friendship	" 239 Chapman	Merrick	Second and fourth Fridays	Paul Cornelius	Osborne Ruben
Pilot	" 240 Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Orville Dimmick	William E. Snehlen
George Armstrong	" 241 Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	Francis M. Cowden	Ray H. Thurber
Tyrian	" 243 Oak	Nuckolls	First and third Wednesdays	Walter E. Ren	Claude C. Corman
Hampton	" 245 Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	Gale E. McDonald	John Faber
215 Nehawka	" 246 Nehawka	Cass	Wednesday on or before O	George A. Garrison	Robert H. Chapman
Corner Stone	" 247 Osmond	Pierce	Second Friday	Charles B. Rosburg	Alfred Lundstrom
Laurel	" 248 Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Thursdays	Roy T. Johnsen	Joseph H. Artman
Gothenburg	" 249 Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	Kenneth J. Catterson	Homer C. Loutzenheiser
George Washington	" 251 Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second and fourth Thursdays	Fay B. Kauffman	Robert Kennedy
220 Wausa	" 251 Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	Emanuel K. Anderson	Earl Poole

\*And two weeks thereafter.

†University Place Station.

‡Havelock Station

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

LOMAHA,

Hildreth	" 252	Hildreth	Franklin	First and fourth Thursdays.	Louis Bertrand, Jr.	George M. Myers
Beemer	" 253	Beemer	Cuming	First and third Tuesdays.	Floyd H. Aflack	Theron G. Fried
Bassett	" 254	Bassett	Rock	Second Thursday	Charles W. Coryell	John Abart
Bradshaw	" 255	Bradshaw	York	First and third Mondays.	Alfred V. Welch	Emile C. Roggy
225 Hickman	" 256	Hickman	Lancaster	Third Thursday	David Pillard	Garrett Walvoord
Holbrook	" 257	Holbrook	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	Ernest H. Strickland	Marion J. Denman
Anselmo	" 258	Anselmo	Custer	Second Tuesday	Leon Peters	James A. Scott
Bee	" 259	Bee	Seward	First Thursday	Vincent Bohaty	Calvin W. Noxon
Ornan	" 261	Spencer	Boyd	First Monday	R. Blair Drickey	William D. Spicknall
230 Endeavor	" 262	Indianola	Red Willow	First and Third Thursdays	George A. Rawson	Owen N. Clark
Mitchell	" 263	Mitchell	Scotts Bluff	Second Monday	David P. Hilyard	Vernard C. Anderson
Franklin	" 264	Franklin	Franklin	Second Monday	Herbert M. Crane	Gene Paul Spence
Robert W. Furnas	" 265	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Mondays	Frank J. Heirsche	John M. Finley
Silver	" 266	Silver Creek	Morrill	Second and fourth Thursdays	Oscar L. Imm	Jason W. House
235 James A. Tulleys	" 267	Overton	Dawson	Fourth Monday	Clyde H. Taylor	Joseph R. Wilson
Geo. W. Lininger	" 268	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	Harry S. Walker	William McCormack
Riverside	" 269	Belgrade	Nance	First and third Fridays	Vern W. Russell	E. Earle Nickerson
Huntley	" 270	Huntley	Harlan	Tuesday on or before ○	Harry E. Richman	Marshall H. Richman
Oasis	" 271	Morrill	Scotts Bluff	Thursday on or before ○	Harry Long	James S. Tarr
240 Lee P. Gillette	" 272	Dunbar	Otoe	Monday on or before ○	Harry H. Moller	Melbourne F. Westcott
Crofton	" 273	Crofton	Knox	Thursday on or before ○	Lawrence E. Spencer	John Hammerback
Olive Branch	" 274	Walthill	Thurston	Second Monday	Sam Olesker	William H. Plummer
Ramah	" 275	Bertrand	Phelps	First Thursday	John H. Sutlief	Ward F. Dobbins
Antelope	" 276	Elgin	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	William W. Graham	Charles H. Stockdale
245 Sioux	" 277	Harrison	Sioux	Second Monday	John H. Pendray	Earle A. Ellicott
Litchfield	" 278	Litchfield	Sherman	Second Thursday	Fred O. Richmond	James W. Thompson
Wallace	" 279	Wallace	Lincoln	First Tuesday	Harold C. Sandall	Will H. Daly
Swastika	" 280	Sargent	Custer	Second Tuesday	Charles Swanson	Willard F. Abbott
Florence	" 281	Omaha †	Douglas	First Monday	Donald H. Bond	Theodore R. Jacobson
250 Mullen	" 282	Mullen	Hooker	Tuesday on or before ○	Robert E. Long	Arthur G. Humphrey
Exeter	" 283	Exeter	Fillmore	First and third Fridays	Holliet R. Knapp	Dwight H. Edwards
Seneca	" 284	Seneca	Thomas	Second Wednesday	Alfred W. Franks	Edgar T. Lay
Camp Clarke	" 285	Bridgeport	Morrill	First Tuesday	Otis L. Jarman	Z. Harold Jones
Oshkosh	" 286	Oshkosh	Garden	Wednesday on or after ○	John T. Sager	Robert Quelle
255 Union	" 287	Palmyra	Otoe	Wednesday on or before ○	George F. Halverson	Carl H. Worley
Omaha	" 288	Omaha	Douglas	First Saturday	Carrol G. Roxberg	B. Edwin Oviatt
Lotus	" 289	Ravenna	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Wayne Mawhinney	Archie A. Meek
John J. Mercer	" 290	Omaha †	Douglas	First Tuesday	Harry H. Foulks	Earl W. Dean
Diamond	" 291	Orchard	Antelope	Second Thursday	Allen G. Hill	James L. Withee
260 Wolbach	" 292	Wolbach	Greely	First and third Wednesdays.	Edwin L. Johnson	Ernest Hansen

†Benson Station

†Florence Station

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

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Monument	" 293	Arapahoe . . .	Furnas . . .	Second and fourth Mondays.	Merton D. Horton . . .	C. Vernon Evans
Kimball	" 294	Kimball . . .	Kimball . . .	First Monday . . . . .	John A. Elwell . . . . .	Irving S. Walker
Minatare	" 295	Minatare . . .	Scotts Bluff . . .	Second and fourth Fridays.	James H. England . . .	Harley T. Cawthra
Cowles	" 296	Cowles . . .	Webster . . .	First and third Wednesdays.	Jesse B. France . . . . .	Frederick N. Mason
265 Cotner	" 297	Lincoln § . . .	Lancaster . . .	First Friday . . . . .	Mike M. Delany . . . . .	Clarence J. Neville
Chester	" 298	Chester . . .	Thayer . . .	First and third Mondays . . .	James A. Lasby . . . . .	Ralph W. Wilson
Sutherland	" 299	Sutherland . . .	Lincoln . . .	First Wednesday . . . . .	Frank H. Shambaugh . . .	John F. Fleak
Liberty	" 300	Lincoln . . .	Lancaster . . .	First Thursday . . . . .	Charles A. Bartz . . . . .	Ralph S. Moseley
Bayard	" 301	Bayard . . .	Morrill . . .	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Gordon F. Gardner . . .	Yale H. Cavett
270 Mizpah	" 302	Omaha . . .	Douglas . . .	First Friday . . . . .	Ellis W. Cass . . . . .	Anson L. Havens
Right Angle	" 303	Omaha . . .	Douglas . . .	First Thursday . . . . .	Joseph M. Huntzinger . . .	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.	Fred W. Brown . . . . .	Alexis R. Gustavson
Golden Rod	" 306	Lodgepole . . .	Cheyenne . . .	Second Tuesday . . . . .	Claude J. Smith . . . . .	George E. Minshall
275 William E. Hill	" 307	Otoe . . .	Otoe . . .	Third Tuesday . . . . .	Raymond R. Ruge . . . . .	Ralph R. Irland
Perkins	" 308	Grant . . .	Perkins . . .	First Monday . . . . .	George Nicholson . . . . .	Gerald W. Collier
Winnebago	" 309	Winnebago . . .	Thurston . . .	First Thursday . . . . .	Lawrence A. Kibbee . . .	Tilden T. Harris
Victory	" 310	Valley . . .	Douglas . . .	Second Wednesday . . . . .	Roger W. Parson . . . . .	Arthur Andersen
Polk	" 311	Polk . . .	Polk . . .	First Friday . . . . .	Mervin V. Samuels . . . . .	William A. Wurtz, Act.
280 Oak Leaf	" 312	Lynch . . .	Boyd . . .	Second Thursday . . . . .	Edward A. Faller . . . . .	Ralph W. Hill
Potter	" 313	Potter . . .	Cheyenne . . .	Second Tuesday . . . . .	D. Fred Enevoldsen . . .	Ray J. Arnell
Craftsmen	" 314	Lincoln . . .	Lancaster . . .	First Tuesday . . . . .	Burton A. Anderson . . .	Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer	" 315	Palmer . . .	Merrick . . .	First and third Mondays . . .	Raymond A. Strong . . . .	John L. Kamerer
Alpha	" 316	SouthSiouxCity . . .	Dakota . . .	Fourth Thursday . . . . .	George C. Drake . . . . .	Mell A. Schmied
285 Mid-West	" 317	Hastings . . .	Adams . . .	First Monday . . . . .	Homer C. Davey . . . . .	Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island	" 318	Grand Island . . .	Hall . . .	First Tuesday . . . . .	Jefferson H. Nitzel . . . .	Maurice N. Kroyer
Bladen	" 319	Bladen . . .	Webster . . .	Second and fourth Tuesdays.	Henry Erickson . . . . .	William H. Vankirk
College View	" 320	Lincoln † . . .	Lancaster . . .	First Wednesday . . . . .	George B. Keith . . . . .	Ralph W. Slocum
Harmony	" 321	Dalton . . .	Cheyenne . . .	Second Wednesday . . . . .	William P. Wolcott . . . .	Verne Ankeny
290 Pioneer	" 322	Lyman . . .	Scotts Bluff . . .	Second Tuesday . . . . .	Clifton R. Koontz . . . . .	John F. Demel
Lebanon	" 323	Columbus . . .	Platte . . .	Second Wednesday . . . . .	Leland H. Evans . . . . .	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, 1934

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ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS											No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	GAIN				Total	LOSS						No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			Total Loss
Nebraska.....	1	10	76	8	13	93	458	1269	9	2	13	1293	1	24	93	118	1175	1			
Western Star.....	2	7	32	6	13	6	97	238	3	2	3	246	3	3	6	9	237	2			
Capitol.....	3	20	69	20	22	43	367	947	20	2	6	975	2	26	43	71	904	3			
Nemaha Valley...	4	5	5	1	3	49	40	40	1	1	2	40	1	3	3	4	36	4			
Omadi.....	5	2	20	2	5	62	91	91	1	1	2	95	2	2	2	2	93	5			
Plattsmouth.....	6	5	27	4	4	5	36	249	4	1	1	254	2	4	5	12	242	6			
Falls City.....	9	3	22	3	6	9	117	189	4	2	2	195	1	3	9	13	182	9			
Solomon.....	10	5	7	5	1	12	56	5	5	1	1	61	2	2	2	2	59	10			
Covert.....	11	10	73	9	25	28	309	1233	8	4	7	1252	2	22	28	52	1200	11			
Orient.....	13	4	4	2	9	37	52	52	1	1	1	53	1	9	10	43	13				
Peru.....	14	1	8	2	3	2	29	93	3	1	4	101	1	8	2	11	90	14			
Fremont.....	15	3	14	5	3	20	87	521	5	3	3	529	1	14	20	36	493	15			
Tecumseh.....	17	23	23	6	6	50	146	1	1	1	149	2	2	6	10	139	17				
Lincoln.....	19	5	80	4	13	53	423	943	4	2	1	950	11	19	53	85	865	19			
Washington.....	21	4	4	4	40	127	2	2	1	1	130	1	1	2	2	128	21				
Pawnee.....	23	1	11	1	5	3	51	117	1	2	2	122	3	3	3	3	119	23			
Saint Johns.....	25	6	92	6	20	74	437	1076	6	2	4	1088	6	23	74	103	985	25			
Beatrice.....	26	3	53	3	17	22	211	305	5	2	2	312	4	7	22	33	279	26			
Jordan.....	27	9	1	2	3	39	69	1	2	1	73	3	3	3	3	70	27				
Hope.....	29	3	11	3	1	6	29	50	4	1	1	54	5	6	11	43	29				
Blue River.....	30	2	7	2	1	9	47	75	2	1	1	77	9	9	9	68	30				
Tekamah.....	31	3	3	3	9	29	150	150	2	2	2	150	2	9	11	139	31				
Platte Valley.....	32	1	42	2	13	2	83	374	2	1	1	377	3	7	2	12	365	32			
Ashlar.....	33	5	40	5	13	58	280	574	5	4	4	583	14	58	72	511	33				
Acacia.....	34	6	15	4	9	4	46	132	2	1	1	136	1	1	4	7	129	34			
Fairbury.....	35	1	28	3	5	16	72	231	3	1	1	236	1	4	16	21	215	35			
Lone Tree.....	36	6	1	5	18	55	220	1	1	3	225	1	1	18	4	24	201	36			
Crete.....	37	2	16	2	6	9	66	177	2	1	2	182	4	3	9	16	166	37			
Oliver.....	38	17	1	4	66	167	1	1	1	1	168	2	3	4	9	159	38				
Papillion.....	39	1	13	2	3	2	34	96	2	2	1	101	1	2	3	98	39				
Humboldt.....	40	12	1	4	11	96	1	1	5	103	2	2	2	2	2	101	40				
Northern Light.....	41	1	7	1	2	22	106	1	1	1	108	2	2	2	2	106	41				
Juniata.....	42	2	8	1	2	35	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	42				
Hebron.....	43	14	3	10	76	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	1	10	11	77	43				
Harvard.....	44	1	8	1	2	11	24	74	1	1	1	76	2	1	11	15	61	44			
Rob Morris.....	46	3	46	2	6	29	178	293	2	1	3	299	8	2	29	39	260	46			
Fairmont.....	48	14	1	1	39	83	83	83	2	1	1	86	2	1	3	83	48				
Evening Star.....	49	4	2	18	36	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	1	5	18	24	94	49			
Hastings.....	50	39	2	5	15	186	391	2	4	27	424	1	8	15	24	400	50				
Fidelity.....	51	15	4	2	45	162	162	162	1	1	1	163	1	2	3	160	51				

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	GAIN				Total	LOSS						Total Loss	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Hiram	52	4	10	4	8	33	78	4	5	1	1	82	1	2	3	79	52				
Charity	53	3	20	3	8	50	125	5	1	1	1	130	1	4	5	125	53				
Lancaster	54	17	71	16	12	49	320	793	14	1	4	812	12	12	49	73	739	54			
Mosaic	55	7	36	5	3	10	116	263	6	8	4	281	4	2	10	16	265	55			
York	56	8	1	1	1	15	53	326	3	1	1	331	3	9	15	27	304	56			
Mt. Moriah	57	4	19	4	1	17	49	87	5	1	1	92	2	17	19	73	57				
Wahoo	59	2	10	2	2	18	55	235	2	2	1	239	1	7	18	26	213	59			
Melrose	60	12	2	2	2	8	22	98	1	1	1	98	2	8	10	60	60	60			
Thistle	61	1	2	2	4	4	60	127	2	2	1	131	1	4	5	126	61				
Keystone	62	4	1	1	1	11	19	58	1	1	1	59	1	11	12	47	62				
Riverton	63	1	8	1	1	10	42	37	1	4	1	42	10	10	32	63	63				
Blue Valley	64	4	1	3	4	30	74	74	1	1	1	76	1	4	5	71	64				
Osceola	65	3	6	3	4	38	98	3	1	1	102	1	1	1	1	101	65				
Edgar	67	1	5	1	1	5	13	115	1	1	1	117	1	3	5	9	108	67			
Aurora	68	19	8	8	9	95	149	149	3	1	9	149	3	1	9	14	135	68			
Sterling	70	14	2	2	11	66	54	54	4	2	11	54	4	2	11	17	37	70			
Trowel	71	3	13	3	6	7	43	100	3	2	1	105	2	7	9	96	71				
Hooper	72	12	1	4	4	22	104	1	1	1	105	1	1	4	6	99	72				
Friend	73	1	2	4	4	21	101	1	1	1	102	2	2	4	8	94	73				
Alexandria	74	4	3	3	3	24	47	47	3	3	3	47	3	3	3	44	74				
Frank Welch	75	6	16	5	6	21	114	220	5	3	1	229	2	5	21	28	201	75			
Joppa	76	6	2	3	11	48	76	2	2	2	80	1	3	11	15	65	77				
Nelson	77	1	6	2	5	15	47	146	2	2	2	148	3	15	1	19	129	78			
Albion	78	11	3	3	6	50	172	172	1	1	1	174	3	11	6	20	154	79			
Geneva	79	12	8	4	35	58	58	58	2	2	2	60	1	4	5	55	81				
Composite	81	5	3	3	53	192	192	192	2	2	2	194	1	6	7	187	82				
Saint Paul	82	12	1	4	26	60	60	60	1	1	4	60	1	4	6	54	83				
Corinthian	83	3	2	2	42	64	64	64	4	3	2	73	3	3	3	70	84				
Fairfield	84	3	13	3	3	31	38	38	1	1	3	38	1	3	5	33	85				
Tyre	85	11	4	2	27	52	52	52	1	1	1	52	2	2	2	50	86				
Doniphan	86	8	5	3	46	97	97	97	1	1	1	98	1	3	5	93	87				
Ionic	87	30	3	19	40	85	10	1	1	1	96	3	1	19	23	73	88				
Star	88	12	12	11	3	19	40	85	10	1	1	96	3	1	19	23	73	88			
Cedar River	89	4	10	4	2	11	62	99	3	1	1	102	1	4	11	16	86	89			
Elk Creek	90	3	3	3	20	53	53	53	1	1	1	54	3	3	3	51	90				
Oakland	91	1	5	1	8	30	125	125	1	1	1	127	1	8	10	117	91				
Hubbell	92	7	4	8	29	29	29	29	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	28	92				
Beaver City	93	10	3	5	66	99	99	99	1	1	1	101	1	5	6	95	93				
Bennett	94	7	1	1	54	34	34	34	1	1	1	36	1	1	2	34	94				
Garfield	95	3	7	2	32	86	86	86	2	1	1	89	1	1	2	87	95				

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

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, 1934		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	
			By Raising	By Affiliation		Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death		By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss								
Utica	96	7	32	17	30	107	1	1	108	17	19	89	96										
Euclid	97	2 8	1 11	45	85	117	1	1	87	2 11	13	74	97										
Republican	98	8	19	59	61	3	2	61	3	3	58	98											
Shelton	99	14	1	22	72	1	3	75	2 1	3	72	99											
Creighton	100	1 13	5	38	112	1	1	113	1	5	6	107	100										
Ponca	101	8	1 2	39	85	1	1	87	2	2	85	101											
Waterloo	102	1 11	2 1	5 38	117	6	2	125	3 4	5	12	113	102										
Ord	103	2 13	3 4	3 62	127	3 1	1	132	3 5	3	11	121	103										
Wymore	104	10	4 4	55	147	3 1	1	151	1 3	4	9	142	104										
Stella	105	6	3 3	19	66	1 2	2	69	1 3	3	4	65	105										
Porter	106	8	15	67	67	1	1	67	1	1	67	106											
Table Rock	108	27	53	2	53	2	2	55	1 1	2	53	108											
Pomegranate	110	7	5	37	168	1 1	1	170	3	2	5	165	110										
DeWitt	111	11	1 1	34	81	1	1	82	1 1	1	2	80	111										
Springfield	112	19 1	4 1	39	81	2	2	83	1	1	2	81	112										
Globe	113	8	22	44	83	1	1	83	8	122	31	52	113										
Wisner	114	1 11	2 5	43	103	2	1	106	3 5	5	8	98	114										
Harlan	116	3	1 1	24	91	2	1	91	2 1	1	4	87	116										
Hardy	117	5	1 1	20	43	1	1	43	1 1	1	3	40	117										
North Bend	119	2 1	2 2	3 21	108	2 1	1	111	2 3	3	5	106	119										
Wayne	120	8	1 12	30	200	3 1	1	204	4 9	12	25	179	120										
Superior	121	1 17	2 13	57	171	6	6	177	2 2	13	17	160	121										
Auburn	124	1 8	3 12	41	140	3	3	143	1 5	12	18	125	124										
Mt. Nebo	125	8	1 3	47	98	1	1	99	1	1	1	98	125										
Stromsburg	126	2	1 6	36	99	1 1	3	104	2 2	6	10	94	126										
Minden	127	1 9	1 5	23	80	1	1	81	3	3	78	127											
Guide Rock	128	3 6	2 3	8	50	2	2	52	3	3	49	128											
Blue Hill	129	5 1	1 18	65	1	1	66	66	3	3	66	129											
Tuscan	130	2 3	2 17	59	2 1	2 64	1 2	64	1 2	3	61	130											
Scribner	132	3	3 21	78	78	1	1	79	1	1	78	132											
Elm Creek	133	13	5 6	40	57	1	1	58	1 6	7	51	133											
Solar	134	7	14	88	88	1	1	89	2	2	87	134											
McCook	135	4 23	5 2	6 65	262	5 3	3	270	5 6	6	17	253	135										
Long Pine	136	11	1 30	79	79	1	1	80	1 1	2	78	136											
Upright	137	9	8 18	77	77	1	1	78	1 1	8	10	68	137										
Rawl	138	1	1 23	80	80	1	1	80	2 1	3	77	138											
Clay Centre	139	1 6	19	103	103	1 1	1	105	4	4	101	139											
Western	140	5	30	45	45	1	1	45	3	3	42	140											
Crescent	143	9	3 3	57	73	1	1	73	2 3	5	68	143											

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASON'S											No. of Lodge								
	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		GAIN					LOSS							
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
Kenesaw	144	13	2	2	52	57	1	1	58	2	2	56	144							
Bancroft	145	16	5	45	53	53	2	53	53	53	53	53	145							
Jachin	146	1	14	1	3	8	61	162	9	171	1	2	11	160	146					
Siloam	147	12	1	2	22	44	2	46	46	2	2	2	4	42	147					
Emmet Crawford	148	1	18	1	9	7	45	179	179	3	3	7	13	166	148					
Jewel	149	2	2	2	1	15	59	1	1	61	2	3	1	6	55	149				
Cambridge	150	8	2	2	2	21	102	3	2	107	1	2	3	104	150					
Square	151	1	12	1	4	40	52	1	2	55	2	2	4	51	151					
Parallel	152	9	6	6	54	35	1	1	37	1	6	7	30	152						
Evergreen	153	2	2	23	59	59	2	1	62	1	1	1	61	153						
Lily	154	1	6	1	1	3	31	71	1	72	2	1	3	6	66	154				
Hartington	155	23	3	4	38	100	1	1	101	5	4	9	92	155						
Pythagoras	156	1	20	1	6	1	29	64	2	66	1	1	2	64	156					
Valley	157	5	12	35	64	64	64	64	64	12	12	12	52	157						
Samaritan	158	4	14	3	7	5	57	227	1	2	230	2	6	5	13	217	158			
Ogalalla	159	2	23	1	8	10	37	168	1	169	4	1	10	15	154	159				
Zeredatha	160	2	5	1	14	36	36	36	36	1	1	1	35	160						
Mt. Zion	161	6	1	8	38	54	1	55	55	1	8	9	46	161						
Trestle Board	162	1	2	1	5	22	97	1	1	99	4	5	9	90	162					
Unity	163	12	1	37	57	57	1	58	58	3	3	3	55	163						
Atkinson	164	8	2	3	28	47	47	47	1	47	1	3	4	43	164					
Barneston	165	1	4	1	12	51	3	2	57	1	1	1	56	165						
Mystic Tie	166	6	4	25	63	63	1	64	64	4	4	4	60	166						
Elwood	167	2	5	2	2	1	25	65	2	1	68	1	2	66	167					
Curtis	168	10	1	2	12	117	2	119	3	3	6	113	168							
Amity	169	12	3	5	30	81	1	1	83	2	5	7	76	169						
Mason City	170	3	12	40	66	66	1	67	1	1	12	14	53	170						
Merna	171	18	3	2	47	80	5	85	1	4	2	7	78	171						
Grafton	172	9	10	23	61	61	1	63	3	10	13	50	172							
Robert Burns	173	6	2	1	5	21	55	4	59	2	1	5	51	173						
Culbertson	174	5	1	1	17	64	1	65	1	1	2	63	174							
Temple	175	1	8	1	4	1	37	56	2	2	60	1	1	2	58	175				
Gladstone	176	1	8	2	2	62	127	2	129	2	2	23	25	104	176					
Hay Springs	177	4	6	22	73	73	1	74	1	6	8	66	177							
Prudence	179	11	1	49	50	50	1	51	1	1	1	50	179							
Justice	180	3	7	3	2	5	39	101	10	1	112	3	4	5	12	100	180			
Faith	181	3	16	2	1	18	95	148	4	2	154	2	18	20	134	181				
Incense	182	1	9	1	4	21	58	58	2	4	6	52	182							
Alliance	183	3	42	3	11	66	160	284	3	1	4	292	1	5	66	72	220	183		
Bee Hive	184	4	17	8	4	26	133	526	12	2	4	544	9	26	35	509	184			

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

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, 1934		No. Fassed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	GAIN				LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	
			By Raising	By Affiliation		Reinstatement	Other Causes				Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss				
Boaz	185	6	1	4	1	20	76	1	1	2	80	2	2	1	1	5	75	185			
Israel	187	3	2	2	38	45	45	1	1	2	45	1	1	1	3	42	187				
Meridian	188	9	2	2	9	25	129	3	1	1	132	3	3	9	12	120	188				
Granite	189	9	1	2	45	64	64	1	1	1	65	1	1	1	1	64	189				
Amethyst	190	7	1	1	14	55	55	1	1	1	56	1	1	1	1	56	190				
Crystal	191	15	1	2	43	66	66	1	1	1	67	1	2	1	3	64	191				
Minnekadusa	192	13	2	5	3	67	116	3	1	1	120	1	3	3	7	113	192				
Signet	193	12	3	11	34	85	85	1	1	1	85	1	1	11	11	74	193				
Highland	194	6	3	3	23	45	45	1	1	1	45	2	2	1	2	43	194				
Arcana	195	11	4	5	6	44	125	3	1	1	129	2	1	6	8	121	195				
Level	196	3	1	1	8	31	31	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	1	31	196				
Morning Star	197	6	5	2	1	16	63	5	1	1	68	1	2	1	4	64	197				
Purity	198	14	1	3	10	27	99	1	1	1	100	1	1	10	10	90	198				
Gavel	199	1	1	1	11	46	46	1	1	1	47	1	1	1	2	45	199				
Blazing Star	200	3	1	2	11	119	119	1	1	1	119	1	1	1	1	118	200				
Scotts Bluff	201	18	4	11	64	104	104	4	1	1	108	2	2	11	15	93	201				
Golden Sheaf	202	19	1	1	51	104	104	1	1	1	106	2	1	1	3	103	202				
Roman Eagle	203	14	1	1	20	56	56	1	1	1	58	2	1	1	2	56	203				
Plainview	204	7	1	6	43	84	84	1	1	1	85	2	2	6	8	77	204				
Golden Fleece	205	7	1	4	2	13	119	1	1	1	121	1	2	2	5	116	205				
Napthali	206	6	1	3	13	37	74	1	1	1	75	1	1	13	15	60	206				
Parian	207	5	2	5	35	86	86	2	1	1	88	3	3	5	11	77	207				
Gauge	208	9	3	4	43	42	42	1	1	1	42	1	1	1	1	42	208				
Canopy	209	10	5	9	65	112	112	1	1	1	112	1	1	9	10	102	209				
East Lincoln	210	33	10	8	45	319	563	11	5	4	583	9	10	45	64	519	210				
Cement	211	3	2	5	18	104	1	4	1	1	110	1	4	5	10	100	211				
Compass & Square	212	10	2	6	33	76	76	2	1	1	78	1	1	6	8	70	212				
Plumbline	214	2	3	25	62	62	62	2	1	1	64	1	2	3	6	58	214				
Occidental	215	3	1	3	27	81	81	1	1	1	82	1	1	3	5	77	215				
Palisade	216	6	2	2	44	66	66	4	1	1	70	1	2	1	3	67	216				
Wauneta	217	5	2	31	51	51	51	1	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	52	217				
Bloomfield	218	20	2	17	45	116	116	1	1	1	117	2	17	1	20	97	218				
Relief	219	8	2	2	21	62	62	2	1	1	65	2	1	2	5	60	219				
Magnolia	220	4	13	23	93	93	93	2	1	1	95	2	13	1	15	80	220				
Wood Lake	221	8	4	18	59	59	59	1	1	1	60	2	1	1	3	57	221				
Landmark	222	1	2	18	35	127	127	2	1	1	130	3	5	18	26	104	222				
Eminence	223	4	3	20	60	60	60	1	1	1	60	1	1	1	1	59	223				
Silver Cord	224	5	7	4	6	22	124	4	1	1	128	4	6	1	10	118	224				
Cable	225	7	1	26	82	82	82	2	1	1	84	1	4	1	5	79	225				
Grace	226	3	2	1	21	47	47	1	1	1	48	1	1	1	1	47	226				

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.				F. C. C.				SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge			
		No. Initiated		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		No. Passed		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		No. Suspended		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933		GAIN			LOSS						
														By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension		By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
North Star	227	4	19	2	2	8	104	238	3	3	2	..	246	2	7	8	..	17	229	227					
Bartley	228	1	..	..	..	..	13	61	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	61	228					
Comet	229	4	2	5	3	5	37	83	5	1	5	..	94	..	..	5	..	5	89	229					
Delta	230	11	..	1	2	12	63	63	..	..	..	..	63	1	1	2	..	4	59	230					
Mt. Hermon	231	1	6	..	2	..	13	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	1	..	..	1	59	231					
John S. Bowen	232	3	..	1	5	26	57	57	..	2	..	..	59	1	2	5	..	8	51	232					
Gilead	233	1	18	1	5	..	24	53	1	..	..	..	54	2	3	..	..	5	49	233					
Zion	234	13	..	3	..	37	93	93	..	..	..	..	93	..	1	..	..	1	92	234					
Fraternity	235	4	..	..	5	26	58	58	..	..	..	..	58	..	5	..	..	5	53	235					
Golden Rule	236	2	14	2	4	3	16	62	1	2	..	..	65	2	3	..	..	5	60	236					
Cubit	237	2	4	2	1	3	26	56	2	..	2	..	60	2	3	..	..	5	55	237					
Friendship	239	4	3	4	3	..	12	74	4	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	78	239						
Pilot	240	2	1	3	..	27	95	95	1	..	..	..	96	2	2	..	..	4	92	240					
George Armstrong	241	9	..	..	1	17	73	73	..	1	..	..	74	..	2	1	..	3	71	241					
Tyrian	243	5	..	..	1	17	34	34	..	..	..	..	34	1	1	1	..	3	31	243					
Hampton	245	1	9	1	..	9	14	84	1	..	..	..	85	..	1	9	..	10	75	245					
Nehawka	246	2	3	2	..	5	11	92	2	2	..	..	96	1	5	..	..	6	90	246					
Corner-stone	247	18	..	1	8	60	38	38	..	2	..	..	40	1	8	..	..	9	31	247					
Laurel	248	1	16	1	2	6	50	111	1	2	1	..	115	4	3	6	..	13	102	248					
Gothenburg	249	7	..	1	1	38	85	85	..	2	..	..	87	2	1	1	..	4	83	249					
George Washington	250	8	14	7	1	11	120	184	8	1	6	..	199	..	2	11	..	13	186	250					
Wausa	251	1	2	1	..	17	37	68	1	..	..	..	69	..	1	17	..	18	51	251					
Hildreth	252	5	..	1	3	26	37	37	..	1	..	..	38	1	2	3	..	6	32	252					
Beemer	253	2	..	1	4	14	52	52	..	..	..	..	52	2	4	..	..	6	46	253					
Bassett	254	1	8	..	1	5	22	70	..	..	..	..	70	..	1	5	..	6	64	254					
Bradshaw	255	1	5	1	2	2	9	41	2	..	..	..	43	1	2	..	..	3	40	255					
Hickman	256	5	..	..	10	29	55	55	1	..	..	..	56	..	1	10	..	11	45	256					
Holbrook	257	5	..	..	..	13	52	52	..	..	..	..	52	4	..	..	..	4	48	257					
Anselmo	258	1	11	2	7	2	63	66	2	1	9	..	78	1	2	..	..	3	75	258					
Bee	259	..	..	..	..	7	30	30	..	3	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	33	259						
Ornan	261	10	..	2	4	24	84	84	1	1	1	..	87	2	2	4	..	8	79	261					
Endeavor	262	3	1	..	9	19	60	60	1	..	..	..	61	..	9	..	..	9	52	262					
Mitchell	263	2	6	2	1	..	40	108	1	1	2	..	112	2	3	..	..	5	107	263					
Franklin	264	1	14	2	2	2	59	70	2	..	10	27	109	4	2	2	..	8	101	264					
Robert W. Furnas	265	3	17	7	3	6	72	191	8	5	..	..	204	2	2	6	..	11	193	265					
Silver	266	1	7	..	2	9	14	73	..	..	..	..	73	1	1	9	..	11	62	266					
James A. Tulleys	267	4	1	1	3	23	66	66	1	..	..	..	67	..	3	..	..	3	64	267					
George W. Lininger	268	7	..	3	11	58	268	268	1	1	..	..	270	..	5	11	..	16	254	268					
Riverside	269	4	..	..	..	11	55	55	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	1	54	269					
Huntley	270	..	..	1	5	11	38	38	..	..	..	..	38	..	5	..	..	5	33	270					

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASONS											No. of Lodge								
	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		GAIN					LOSS							
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
Oasis	271	6	1	19	50	117	1	1				118						19	99	271
Lee P. Gillette	272	3	1	7	30	66	1					67	2	7				9	58	272
Crofton	273	7	1	12	79	79	1					80	4	1				6	74	273
Olive Branch	274	11	6	32	56	56	2	3				61	1				1	60	274	
Ramah	275	2	4	6	43	43						43							43	275
Antelope	276	7	4	2	58	58	1	1				60							60	276
Sioux	277	1	1	3	47	47	1	1				49	1					1	48	277
Litchfield	278	3	1	20	47	47	1	1				49	2	1				3	46	278
Wallace	279	11	1	10	21	43	1					44	2	10				12	32	279
Swastika	280	9	4	29	61	61						61	1	4			6	55	280	
Florence	281	15	10	15	62	83	399	13	4	4		420	2	4	27		33	387	281	
Mullen	282	4	1	28	49	49	1					51							51	282
Exeter	283	4	1	6	20	48	4					52	1	6			7	45	283	
Seneca	284	10	5	8	30	86						87	2	8			10	77	284	
Camp Clarke	285	5	14	4	3	6	24	141	4	3	1	149	1	6			7	142	285	
Oshkosh	286	2	10	3	17	116	2					118	1	1	1		2	116	286	
Union	287	1	4	1	9	64	1	1				66	1				1	65	287	
Omaha	288	11	20	12	23	175	531	12	3	7		553	6	11	23		40	513	288	
Lotus	289	5	13	5	4	4	17	183	2	2	2	189	3	4			7	182	289	
John J. Mercer	290	5	9	4	24	120	331	5	3	5		344		24			24	320	290	
Diamond	291	1	2	1	2	22	58	1	1			60	1	1	1		3	57	291	
Wolbach	292	1			7	59						59	2				2	57	292	
Monument	293	2			4	23	69					69	1	4			5	64	293	
Kimball	294	1	2	1	12	46	103	1	2			106	1	1	12		14	92	294	
Minatare	295	3	5	3	2	1	19	65	4	4		73	1	2	1		4	69	295	
Cowles	296	3	2	3	1	3	13	26	3	1	2	32		3			3	29	296	
Cotner	297	8	12	9	3	10	49	102	8	1		111	4	1	10		15	96	297	
Chester	298	2	4			3	44					44	2				2	42	298	
Sutherland	299	1	7	1	1	16	64	1				65						65	299	
Liberty	300	3	11	3	7	7	107	249	1	2		252	2	7			9	243	300	
Bayard	301	2	5	2	3	6	21	73	2	1	1	77	3	6			9	68	301	
Mizpah	302	12	20	12	11	75	232	714	11	10	10	745	7	7	75		89	656	302	
Right Angle	303	11	14	11	5	7	66	412	12	2	2	428	5	1	7		114	414	303	
Ruskin	304	3			4	9	28	35		1		36	1	9			10	26	304	
Newman Grove	305	2			1	11	23	57		1		58	2	11			13	45	305	
Golden Rod	306				1	4	42					42	1	1			2	40	306	
William E. Hill	307	1	3	1			33	32	1			33	1				1	32	307	
Perkins	308	2	5	2	3	10	20	69			1	70	2	10			12	58	308	
Winnebago	309	6			9	6	15	45				45	2	6			8	37	309	
Victory	310	6	6	5	2	14	35	117	5	1		123	2	3	14	1	20	103	310	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1934

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. A.		SUSP.	MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1934	GAIN				LOSS							
								No. on Rolls, December 31, 1933												
								By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss		
Werk Leaf	311	2	4	1	1	3	17	45	1	1	47	2	2	3	..	..	..	5	42	
Center	312	2	2	2	1	10	14	38	..	..	38	1	1	10	..	..	..	12	26	
Craftsmen	313	13	16	11	1	13	12	74	2	2	78	3	1	..	..	..	4	74		
Blumer	314	..	2	..	..	4	51	195	12	10	220	1	2	13	..	..	16	204		
ph.	315	..	..	..	..	..	7	44	..	..	44	..	1	4	..	..	5	39		
ph.	316	2	3	..	1	1	7	87	2	..	89	3	..	1	..	..	4	85		
nd West	317	1	7	..	1	6	17	197	..	3	202	1	1	6	..	..	7	195		
rand Island	318	4	4	4	2	13	67	116	3	..	119	..	1	13	..	..	14	105		
aden	319	..	3	..	1	2	14	49	..	..	49	..	..	2	..	..	2	47		
College View	320	2	2	2	1	1	2	58	1	1	60	..	..	1	..	..	1	59		
armony	321	..	..	..	2	1	1	41	..	..	41	1	..	1	..	..	2	39		
oneer	322	4	2	4	1	1	4	39	5	1	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	45		
banon	323	4	4	3	..	25	45	147	3	5	155	..	..	25	..	..	25	130		
Totals	469	3167	477	826	2091	13793	37092	502	240	306	34	381	74	339	646	2091	20	35	3131	35043

**MASONIC REVIEW**

1935

**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 correspondence is herewith fraternally submitted:

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## BUDGETS REQUIRED

The financial condition of many lodges has during the past several years handicapped these lodges. We do not underestimate the problems or the difficulties of the recent years yet we do know that where lodges have adopted a budget and have given proper attention to both their income and disbursements, such lodges have had little or no trouble in carrying on. During the past year your Grand Master urged the adoption of budgets in every lodge. It was done in many lodges, but unfortunately we have been unable to make any accurate check; however, we do know that practically all our lodges are in better financial condition today than for several years. The adoption of a budget means first that the responsible officers of a lodge have given careful attention to the financial conditions. Again, it gives the members an understanding of the same. It is our well considered judgment that every lodge should be required to prepare and adopt a budget at the beginning of the calendar year and should before the end of January file a copy of said budget with the Grand Master and Grand Secretary. We therefore recommend that a simple form of budget be prepared by the Grand Secretary and Chairman of the Finance Committee with the approval of the Grand Master and that each lodge shall file, on such form, the budget adopted for the year.

(Address of Grand Master Earl K. Bitzing, Grand Lodge of North Dakota, 1934).

Grand Lodges which have been operating under financial budgets for the past three or four years have learned of the importance of such a system, and are urging constituent lodges to do likewise. M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, published a simple but very good form of budget for constituent lodges in his Grand Jurisdiction, 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.

(Percy Jones, P. G. M., Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1934).

Recent hard times have turned attention everywhere to the necessity for lodges to live within their incomes, and lodge budgets are fast becoming the rule rather than the exception. Grand Lodges have in many cases during the past several years found it necessary to act in an advisory capacity for the lodges, and show them how to manage their financial affairs, in order to protect their own sources of income. A careful reading of grand secretaries' reports shows a great number of lodges in many jurisdictions which were delinquent in Grand Lodge dues, some for as much as three years, and the writing off of these lodges would have caused a depletion of the ranks that is terrible to think about. It is entirely probable, however, that all of these lodges, with the advice and assistance of Grand Lodges, will be able, by carefully budgeting their expenses, or possibly by consolidations, to save themselves.

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West, P. G. M., Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934).

#### MASONIC CANDIDATES IN HOLLAND

An exchange says that an applicant for the Masonic degrees in Holland, must have the approval of every lodge in that country and its colonies. If approved, the candidate is given his first degree, at the end of a year, he receives his second, and at the end of another year, his third. If this is a fact, there is no rushing a candidate in that country.

(J. M. Lowndes, Fraternal Correspondent, Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1934).

#### MASONIC CHARITY IS PERSONAL, NOT INSTITUTIONAL

Masonic charity is primarily not corporate, institutional, but individual, personal.

True Masons practice charity themselves; do not send "cases" to lodges and Grand Lodges. They do not pay lodge dues for the purpose of ridding themselves of the poor. They give aid personally, for the enrichment of their own souls.

They regulate the dollar costs of lodge charity. They keep their lodge credit good, as well as their own credit good. They save with fortitude and justice, and spend with temperance and prudence.

(From Address of Grand Master Leslie M. Scott, Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1934).

## THE TRESTLE BOARD OF OUR CITIZENSHIP

\* \* \* \*

In May, 1787, fifty-five carefully chosen, well trained, thoroughly tested, and experienced master workmen in statecraft gathered in Philadelphia to design a new structure of American government. Four months and more they studied and considered designs, drew and erased, and drew again until a plan was completed and approved. That plan was the constitution of the United States.

One hundred forty-five years, our people have dwelt, in a governmental sense, in the house of the constitution. They have dwelt there safely notwithstanding their conflicting ambitions, their bickerings, and their jealousies. The family has been a rapidly growing one. To the natural increase due to its own fecundity, has been added the enormous and not easily assimilated increment of alien adoption.

The old structure still stands as firm of foundation and true of line as ever. It has opened to new millions of dwellers. It has stood the shocks of fierce political combat and those of civil and foreign war. It has manifested a truly marvelous adaptability to the needs of human progress. In short, its general plan is of such proved suitability to American needs and ideals that only an inconsequential minority now want the old house razed to make way for a new one of different design.

Recently there has come upon us a hurricane, generated by combination of economic excesses and maladjustment, of such catastrophic violence as to shake the governmental structures of man the world around. We have weathered the main shock. The blow is abating. But yet there are recurring gusts, and we feel—at least some think they feel—a trembling in the old house. In consequence, and with an impatience all too characteristic of mass American thought, (or rather mass American lack of thought), there is demand for the rebuilding of the whole structure, or, at least, for some major additions and alterations.

I would be the last to assert that the master craftsmen of the Philadelphia workshop of 1787 knew all the requirements for a safe and lasting design of a popular government. Assuredly they could not, and did not, foresee all of the future and probably not much of the present magnitude in area, interests, and business of what is now the United States of America.

But they did know all there was then to be known of government of any kind and the successes and failures of each sort. It is the unanimous verdict of all students of their doings that no other body of men anywhere, or at anytime, has had a more complete competence for the task at hand.

They knew what no student of government will deny—that unrestrained power in human hands surely becomes autocratic and destructive of the liberty of its subjects. They knew that government, like fire, is the servant of humanity only when kept within safe limits and applied to proper purposes. They knew, as an inescapable truth of history, that a government capable of being tyrannical will surely be-

come so. They knew the paradoxical corollary that, while there can be no liberty without government, there can equally be no tyranny without government.

Because of such knowledge, they erected here a government of, by, and for the people, but yet so restrained that, while having all the powers needed for efficiency and self preservation, it was safe for its own people. The purpose was, not to make the United States safe for democracy, but to make democracy safe for the United States.

The constitution is the shelter of our people—in the governmental sense, their dwelling place—their home. It is their right to alter it as they will, or to destroy it and build something new. Or, if they prefer they may raze the old house and build nothing in its place, living in the open of anarchy without the protection of established and strong government.

No intelligent mind prefers the latter condition, but some honestly think that our constitutional structure needs alteration. If there is to be change, it must be the work of the people. Constitutional amendment is a large operation by vast numbers. The mistake, if any, cannot be undone except by the assent of similar large numbers. The process is so slow that, if error is made, it may never be corrected, or, if it is, vast and irremediable harm may result before the correction takes place. True as ever is the admonition of history: (1) 1 Warren, Supreme Court, 305.

“The tendency to sacrifice established principles of constitutional government in order to secure centralized control and high efficiency in administration may easily be carried so far as to endanger the very foundations upon which our system of government rests. \* \* \* It is in such fashion that the friends of free government may sap its foundations by measures they intend for its benefits”.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Crusades were the worst blunder ever charged or chargeable to a religion, a continent, and a people. They scattered the whitening bones of millions of Christians from the English Channel to Arabia. On the sands of Asia Minor and Palestine they left to the vultures the mortal remains of myriads of other races, guilty only of a differing view of the one Deity. The catastrophe was due to the power of “holy orators” over the ignorant minds and inflammable emotions of their listeners. It is for Americans to see to it that their poise and intelligence are proof against the sway of political orators and propagandists who have been known to be, and may be again, just as mistaken, relatively as dangerous, and not a tithe as holy as Peter the Hermit and Bernard, the Abbot of Clairvaux, who respectively incited the baleful slaughter of the first and second Crusades.

Lingering a moment longer with the Middle Ages, there is another of their facts, recorded as “highly creditable to the Byzantine financiers” (5) Finlay, *Medieval Greece*, 51. “From the extinction of the Western Roman Empire in 476, to the conquest of Constantinople by the Crusad-

ers in 1204, (728 years), the gold coinage of the Empire was maintained constantly of the same weight and standard, \* \* \* and the purity, (ie., the honesty), of the Byzantine coinage rendered it for many centuries the only gold currency that circulated in Europe". "In England, Sweden, and Russia, the byzant of Constantinople long enjoyed the same superiority" as in recent times was conceded by the whole world to the English pound and the American dollar. The historian records also, in that connection, that "the few emperors who ventured to adulterate the coinage have been stigmatized by history, and their successors immediately restored the ancient standard."

What lesson that has for us, I cannot say, being neither economist nor financier. But, as a Mason, may I not ask whether there can be any wise designing, in politics or economics, that ignores the long-trying and never questioned maxim, that "honesty is the best policy"—best because morally right, and the only one that pays? Can anything less meet our test of the plumb, square, and level?

There is in the American people a reserve force of honesty, intelligence, and altruistic patriotism which, thus far, has furnished the stuff needed for victory over all enemies. Every threat against our liberty and our progress to better things has been rendered ultimately futile by the innate wisdom and true instinct of our people. If, at times, they start on a wrong course, it is due to temporary absence or fault of competent leadership.

Designing on the trestle board of our citizenship must go on. Our master workmen must continue there to delineate for us all, of the craft of citizenship, the conclusions of their wisdom. Planning there must be or progress cannot continue—and the alternative of progress is stagnation and death.

But, for the moment, the planning needed is of a new or changed economy, rather than a new or changed government. It must be of an altered structure of political and business practice, rather than a changed constitution. And the new design must exclude, forever so far as possible, the racketeer in business or politics.

Here is the field for the Mason. The exalted ethical precepts of his craft make it his duty, as a citizen, to help achieve and preserve for our people the commercial and political ideals necessary to safe and ordered freedom—a freedom safe because ordered.

But let us see to it, that, in putting on our trestle boards new plans, political or economic, we are laying down, for ourselves and those who come after us, the lines of safety rather than danger, of progress rather than recession, of temples rather than prisons.

(From Address of Grand Orator, W. Bro. Royal A. Stone,  
Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1934).

#### MASONIC CLUBHOUSES

One of the most interesting, and, I believe, profitable activities of Grand Lodge is the maintenance of the Masonic Clubhouse at Berkeley

and the one at Los Angeles. These institutions are maintained for the benefit of the young people from Masonic families attending the University. Here the young folks find opportunities for social relaxation, for study and service.

The one at Berkeley was the first of our ventures in the way of administering to the students of Masonic affiliation. The institution from its inception a number of years ago has occupied a very prominent place in the student life on the campus. Three presidents—Dr. Campbell, Dr. Barrows and Dr. Sproul—have given hearty and unsparing commendation to the strong influence of the Masonic Club on the students of the university. The clubhouses have given to thousands of young men and women from our Masonic families throughout the State something they could not otherwise have enjoyed, that social contact under the direction of wise and experienced counselors supplied through the members of the Board of Trustees, the hostess, the members of the faculty of Masonic affiliation, and membership of Lodges adjacent to the clubhouses. These clubhouses have now become almost as established an institution as the university itself.

An estimate recently made at Berkeley by the management, after a comparison of estimates of those in charge of the various activities, permits the conservative and authentic statement that an average of 125 students used the clubhouse each day during the regular sessions. There has recently been brought about a merger of the three men's organizations functioning at the clubhouse into one. The result has been helpful. The Women's Masonic Club continues to be an outstanding organization on the campus, and probably its most prominent activity is the Women's Masonic Glee Club, composed of a large number of students with excellent voices and training. On Wednesday afternoons there is held what is called an "Informal", devoted to social contacts of the young people. These meetings are usually attended by about four hundred students. Each Sunday afternoon a "Fireside" is held at which helpful addresses and discussions are offered by members of the faculty and other prominent men and women of the Bay area.

Not all of the activities of the students using the clubhouses are devoted to sociability. The Women's Club maintains a small loan fund which has been of great benefit to many of the Club members. During the last semester one of the young men of the club was compelled to undergo an expensive operation at the infirmary. The club members furnished the necessary funds. Each year the students present to the clubhouse a handsome present of useful character. Recently the students made a sort of declaration of benefits received from the club, which is as follows:

"The young people (using the clubhouse) feel that the benefit they receive from social contacts and development in leadership at the clubhouse is comparable to the academic work on the campus".

\* \* \* \*

At Los Angeles the approximate daily attendance at the Club House is 112. During the last year the study rooms were used by about 5000

students. The Dramatic Club is very active. It presented seven plays during the year, repeating the plays before Masonic and other groups. To show that an altruistic spirit prevails, it might be mentioned that the Areme Club took for their project the care of a needy family in Sawtelle. Clothing and food were provided, including milk, for the children, baskets of food often, and a complete outfit for the oldest girl graduating from high school. This proves that the young folks are not animated by a selfish purpose in using the Club House and its facilities, but are glad to render a service to those in distress—truly an exemplification of Masonic charity.

Finally, bringing the students of Masonic affiliation together at our Club Houses and providing ways and means whereby their university life may be enriched and made more effective, is a work certainly worth while.

(Address of Grand Master James B. Gist, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

#### COMMERCIALISM

Commercialism in Freemasonry is a practice that cannot be too severely condemned. Deep rooted in my heart is the belief that the member of our Fraternity who uses its name or insignia in any form whatsoever to further his material gain, has entirely misconstrued the objects and aims of the Fraternity and is not entitled to respect, encouragement, or patronage.

I cannot too emphatically disapprove the use of business cards with the name or names of Masonic organizations or symbolic designs. The placing of Masonic emblems on automobiles is exceedingly bad taste and has a tendency to cheapen the Fraternity, particularly in the minds of the profane, and, generally speaking, I seriously doubt its effectiveness in trade.

The membership of our brotherhood is human in every respect and it is too much to hope that every member of the Craft could properly differentiate between its social features through association and companionship and the suggested opportunities offered for increased business relations. However, we must ever keep in mind the high ideals of Freemasonry and demonstrate by precept and practice that self interest is the least of its objectives.

(From Address of Grand Master Otto R. Heiligman, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1933).

#### CONDITION OF THE CRAFT

We close the year with a reduction in membership of approximately twenty thousand, a loss greater than any previous year, primarily due to the policy of suspending those who, though able, failed to pay their dues. The loss is not as great as was expected. A further pruning to rid ourselves of this useless material can be safely made.

More attention is being given to the business affairs of the lodge, including the collection of dues and with the slight increase in petitions, the lodges as a whole are in better financial condition and have a more cheerful outlook.

Exception must be made of those lodges which are burdened with building projects, the obligations in respect to which are in default by reason of non-payment of taxes, assessments, interest, or principal. The demoralizing influence of debt was never more obvious than in the disintegration of these lodges. Almost without exception there is an appalling loss of membership due to dismissions or suspensions for non-payment of dues; many other members become delinquent; attendance steadily decreases; there is a struggle to meet running expenses; granting of relief, except through contributions of individual Masons is negligible; and the morale of officers and members is exceedingly low.

Various expedients, some of which are not commendable, are resorted to in frantic efforts to work out of the difficulty. Thus, certain officers and members of a lodge, deeming the situation hopeless, submitted a plan of escape from legal obligations by surrender of the charter and procurement of another—a species of reorganization frowned upon as unethical, if not dishonest, by the better element of the business world and unworthy of Masonry.

The ruinous effects of these ill-fated ventures extend beyond the lodges and individuals immediately involved to the whole fraternity. The obligations were contracted in the name of Masonry, were sold upon the faith of the purchaser in the integrity and soundness of Masonic undertakings, and defaults in their payment casts upon the fraternity the disrepute which necessarily attaches to failure to meet any obligation.

Promoters of these enterprises, having pledged the name of Masonry, should look through the legal liability, to the moral responsibility and exert every effort to discharge it to the utmost limit.

The Grand Lodge owes a duty to protect the good name of Masonry, even though it should become necessary to prohibit the incurring of any indebtedness in connection with any business enterprise conducted for or on behalf of Masons, or any group of Masons, as such or in the name of which the word Masonic or any word or phrase suggestive of Masonry is used. Consideration of such legislation must be given before the lessons of the present are forgotten.

(Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemyer, Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934).

#### DISCIPLINE

Masonic discipline for violations of civil or moral law is not intended as punishment but is designed to rid the lodge of a member whose continued connection with the fraternity is inconsistent with its welfare. While it is regrettable that disciplinary action should be necessary, it would be more regrettable if Masonry—exemplar of virtue, truth and

light—should stultify itself by closing its eyes and knowingly failing to recognize violations of its sacred teachings or the civil law.

Responsibility for vigorous, impartial and intelligent enforcement of discipline rests upon the officers of the constituent and grand lodges. Whenever a brother's un-Masonic conduct comes to the notice of either of these officers in any manner whatsoever, it is their duty to see that an honest, intelligent investigation is made, without regard to the individual involved, to the end of disclosing all material evidence, and that action consistent with the dignity and honor of the fraternity be taken. No fear of disturbing the harmony of the lodge should cause an officer to shrink from his duty, permit the countenancing of evil men, or whitewashing of offenders of any kind. Desirable as harmony is, when purchased at the price of neglect of duty or of compromise with dishonor, it is purchased too dearly and its possession becomes un-Masonic.

Self-evident as these principles are, certain members of the fraternity ignore them and either because of indifference, moral cowardice or favoritism, suffer offenders whose acts of moral turpitude ostracize them from respectable society, to remain members of our honorable institution.

(From Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemeyer,  
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934).

#### REMISSION OF DUES

Frequently the member who has had his dues remitted seldom becomes a great advantage to the Lodge because he has lost his interest usually, which is the real reason in many cases for non-payment. On some occasions it will be found this is not true and a remitted dues case turns out for the good of the Lodge, but such is not usually the case. A brother is never dropped because he cannot pay his dues, but simply because he will not pay them. No Lodge will drop a brother because he cannot pay; it is always a case of will not pay that causes suspension, and while it is true that the Lodge takes the action it is also true that this member virtually drops himself. His Lodge will not drop him if he tells them he cannot afford to pay because of being without work or other income. We must educate the Mason of today to know full well that when he is dropped by his Blue Lodge he must from necessity be dropped from every other Masonic or allied body to which he belongs. He should also appreciate that, although guarded with secrecy, his suspension affects his standing among his friends, his business associates and his brother Masons will have less respect for him and his carelessness or indifference, which it usually is, may affect his future career. And finally, are the distressing incidents, when the Master of his Lodge is unable to conduct the burial service at the wish of his wife and family because he is no longer a member and everyone thought he was a good Mason and in good standing.

(Address of Grand Master George W. Livingston, Grand Lodge  
of Maryland, 1934).

## THE LODGE SYSTEM OF MASONIC EDUCATION

## Foreword.

The committee recommends that the plan be known as "The Lodge System of Masonic Education". The System is herewith set forth for the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges in the Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota.

It is simple, practicable, costs little, is employed under the immediate authority and direction of the Master of the Lodge; it works at the point where education is most needed and best appreciated, namely, with the candidate; the results, if the method is used consistently, automatically guarantee themselves; it has been tested in the Grand Jurisdictions of New York and District of Columbia and is endorsed by many Craft leaders and brethren of wide experience.

## The Plan in Brief.

The essentials of the Lodge System of Masonic Education are:

1. The lodge, rather than some individual, voluntary committee, or independent organization, carries it on.
2. Its purpose is to guarantee that every candidate is properly instructed in those fundamentals of the Craft which every newly-made Mason ought to know.
3. The plan is capable of easy expansion to meet the need for Masonic information, by other than candidates.
4. This plan is optional with the Lodge, but if adopted must be used in its entirety.

## Purpose.

The candidate is a stranger to Freemasonry and Freemasonry a stranger to him. It is not merely a Lodge that he joins, but a Fraternity with 3,500,000 members and more than 16,000 Lodges in this country; with other thousands of Lodges and tens of thousands of members in other countries throughout the world; with a history stretching back over many centuries, an intricate system of laws, a large number of purposes, ideals and obligations; many rights, privileges and duties, the Ancient Landmarks to be preserved, the whole carrying on a program of activities of great variety.

It is too much to expect that without guidance any man shall be able to make himself at home in such a society, or, unaided, take his proper place in the Lodge's work with credit to himself and honor to the brotherhood. He has a right to expect that the Lodge give him much of the information he needs.

It is necessary that new brethren become imbued with the spirit of Freemasonry and believe in, as well as understand, its purposes and ideals.

Not only the candidate profits; the Lodge is strengthened from having new members who, from the beginning, are able to take part in its activities; who are likely to become regular attendants; and who can quickly grasp the aim and purpose of the Lodge's endeavors. They come in already prepared for work.

## Method and Machinery.

1. The Worshipful Master appoints a committee of five.
2. After a petition has been favorably balloted upon, the petitioner is notified to meet with the committee at a specified place and time.
3. At this first meeting the committee will give him such instruction as he needs to enable him to receive the First degree in a proper spirit, and furnish him such information as will give him a clear understanding of what kind of society it is he is about to enter.
4. The candidate will meet with this committee three more times, once after each of the degrees.

## The Committee.

The committee should be composed of Master Masons of experience, knowledge and tact, who feel a genuine interest in their work and can be trusted not to neglect it. It is wise to have at least one Past Master in its membership. The committee should have a chairman, but needs no other officer. The candidate will meet the committee at the specified time and place, when he will hear each member of the committee in turn present one of the papers prepared for the designated meeting. Opportunity should be given for questions and discussion.

The candidate need only listen; he has no books to read, no papers to write, nothing to memorize; it adds nothing to his burden of mastering the lectures.

But the gain to him is inestimable; when he is ready to sign the by-laws he will have heard twenty fundamental subjects presented, a larger amount of carefully digested, useful, connected information than many Masons have been able to pick up, when left to their own resources, in many years.

The system is no great burden on the committee. Each member familiarizes himself with four subjects (one for each meeting) and attends the meetings. It is required that every member confine himself to his subject as it is written. First, it guarantees that he will take the same amount of time at every meeting; Second, it assures that all candidates hear the same papers; Third, it enables the chairman to call in a substitute at a moment's notice if a member cannot attend; Fourth, since the papers will have been approved by the Grand Lodge, each candidate hears only that which has been authorized.

## Programs for the Four Meetings.

## The First Meeting.

## (Preceding the First Degree)

The five papers presented by the committee members at the meetings are:

1. Brief statement of Masonic History.
2. Qualifications necessary to an applicant.
3. Organization of a Masonic Lodge.
4. Powers and functions of a Master.
5. Duties and privileges of members.

## The Second Meeting.

(Following the First Degree)

The five papers presented at this meeting are:

1. Meaning and origin of the term E. A. A.
2. Interpretation of E. A. A. ritual.
3. Application of the principal tenets of E. A. A. degree.
4. Interpretation of the Symbols of E. A. A. degree.
5. Duties and privileges of an E. A. A.

## The Third Meeting.

(Following the Second Degree)

The five papers presented at this meeting are:

1. Meaning and origin of the term F. C. C.
2. Interpretation of F. C. C. ritual.
3. Symbols and allegories of F. C. C. degree.
4. Duties and privileges of a F. C. C.
5. Historical information on the degree.

## The Fourth Meeting

(Following the Third Degree)

The five papers presented at this meeting are:

1. Interpretation of the ritual of the M. M. A. degree.
2. Symbols and allegories of the degree.
3. The legend of H. A. A.
4. The Landmarks.
5. Duties and privileges of a M. M. A.

(From Report of Committee on The Lodge System of Masonic Education, Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1934).

## LODGE FINANCES

One subject which Grand Masters have stressed more than any other during the past year has been that of Lodge finances. It is just beginning to dawn upon a good many that the average Masonic Lodge suffers more from mismanagement of finances than from any other cause. At the beginning of the year every Lodge should estimate its income and then apportion that income to whatever is necessary to maintain the Lodge in an ordinary, decent manner and then spend nothing beyond that which is appropriated. Practically every Grand Lodge in the United States does this, and the same thing should be done by every subordinate Lodge. We have learned a lot in this depression. The individual has learned that hereafter he must conserve his income and Masonic Lodges are no different than individuals. The laws which apply to one apply with equal force to the other. The subject of Lodge finances today is probably one of the most important before the Craft.

The almost universal custom is that when dues payments are received by the Secretary of the Lodge, the money is placed in the general fund, and so long as there is a balance on hand for the payment of cur-

rent expenses the matter of the payment of per capita dues to the Grand Lodge is left to future developments with the fervent hope that when it becomes due there will be sufficient on hand to meet the obligation. This has been the experience of quite a number of Lodges meeting in our Temple. If the Lodges adopted the practice of setting aside the portion of each dues payment which must eventually be forwarded to the Grand Lodge, holding it in a separate fund, not to be used under any circumstances for other purposes, there would be but little difficulty when the day for settlement arrived. As a matter of fact when a payment for dues is made by a member, the Lodge should consider that the portion represented by Grand Lodge per capita does not belong to it but immediately becomes the property of the Grand Lodge and is simply held in trust.

(Address of Grand Master George W. Livingston, Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1934).

#### REDUCTION OF FEES

Many Lodges this year have requested permission to reduce the fees for the degrees. I question the wisdom of this practice and believe the trend is in the wrong direction, but I also recognize the fact that the individual Lodge is the final authority in the settlement of this policy.

#### REDUCTION OF DUES

I regret to note that a large number of Lodges are requesting the consent of the Grand Master to reduce their dues instead of building up a comfortable reserve. Of course, the Lodge should be the best judge as to whether it can afford to live on a reduced income, and at the same time maintain a safe financial condition to enable it to meet any possible future requirements, and particularly relief obligations.

(Address of Grand Master James B. Gist, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

During these times it has come forcibly to our attention that every lodge should carefully consider its financial condition. Every lodge in fixing the amount of its annual dues should so carefully estimate its income and outgo that the receipts from dues alone would be adequate to take care of all actual necessary operating expenses and to have in view all legitimate demands for charity. At the last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge the minimum dues were reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.50 and I have discovered a disposition on the part of many lodges to lower their dues to the new minimum even though by so doing it would have been apparent, if a checkup had been made that the income from dues would be insufficient to take care of necessary operating expenses. I have discouraged this tendency. I am firmly of the opinion that every lodge should adopt an annual budget. It is not a difficult matter to arrive at a close estimate of the necessary operating expenses, which should, of course, be held down to the lowest possible figure. In estimating the

income from dues a reasonable allowance should be made for shrinkage. Every lodge should adopt and strictly adhere to a balanced budget and in doing so there should be no sum set up as an estimated income from fees because income from such source is too uncertain. The annual dues should be sufficient to defray running expenses. Another thing, Grand Lodge Dues collected should not be considered as lodge income but should be kept separate, together with the \$10.00 collected from each initiate and this money forwarded to the Grand Secretary in accordance with Section 197 of the Code. I am entirely out of sympathy with the idea that a reduction of fifty cents per year or some such amount in a brother's dues should spell the difference between his ability or non-ability to pay such dues. If Masonry is worthwhile it is worth the small sum it costs. The dues of the average Masonic Lodge in Iowa are not high, comparatively speaking. The minimum is less than 25 cents per month, which, together with Grand Lodge Dues of \$1.75 per year, requires less than 40 cents per month from each brother. The average dues charged in this jurisdiction are only about 50 cents per month including Grand Lodge Dues. Surely Masonry is worth that much. I recognize the fact that we have some good brethren who cannot pay even this small amount, but when this fact is proven it becomes the duty and privilege of the lodge to remit such because in the last analysis no good brother should be deprived of his Masonic affiliation because of the lack of the necessary money, but I have observed too many instances, my brethren, of individual members complaining of their inability to pay their dues, yet seem to have money to satisfy their desire for personal indulgences and sometimes luxuries.

Masonry has a glorious past but we cannot feed the hungry or clothe the naked with sentiment. Money is needed and I know of no place where a dollar will do as much charitable work as through Masonic channels. I, therefore, suggest to all Masters and Lodge Representatives that when they return to their homes that they take up the matter of lodge finances with their lodge, make their dues sufficient to pay the running expenses of the lodge besides making provision for charitable needs as our law requires.

(Address of Grand Master Lars A. Larson, Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1934).

Intelligent budgeting of both income and outgo affords the most effective means of bringing about the desired result, and the figures which are herewith submitted should be of considerable assistance to the officers of constituent lodges when the budget for the ensuing year is under consideration.

The information which the Committee on Lodge Finances has obtained concerning the collection of dues and its relation to lodge expenditures affords a study from which all lodges can profit. The tabulations of the committee show that if the membership of 253,866 brethren in 941 lodges had each paid one year's dues at the prescribed rates, the income from this source would have been \$1,848,460 or \$7.28 per capita,

and would have been ample to meet the operating expense of \$1,533,800. Instead, only \$1,239,921 was collected. This means that only 671 out of every thousand paid one year's dues. At the close of the year 1933 these lodges carried a dues receivable account estimated at \$2,400,000, a stupendous figure, and one that perhaps will never be fully realized or collected. Complete figures are not available to show the uncollected dues by years, but enough information has been developed to show that it is not unusual for a lodge to carry members four and even five years. In America's economic life a commercial house could not survive if it collected only 67% of its receivables, and it is doubtful how long 67 can be counted upon to carry the burdens of 100.

The committee holds the conviction that in all lodges more effective means of dues collection may be established, and that in some lodges the rate of dues does not appear adequate to meet even the most nominal operating expenses. The following tabulation will confirm this statement.

TABLE OF DUES AND EXPENSES SHOWING THEIR RELATION  
TO A POSSIBLE 100% COLLECTION

DISTRICTS 1-20							
Dues Rate	Lodges	Mem- bers	Full Budget	Collected	%	Expense	
\$ 5.00 and \$ 6.00..	9	5,521	\$ 29,543	\$ 22,983	77	\$ 32,745	
7.00 and 7.50..	40	30,031	216,165	153,519	71	199,189	
8.00 and 9.00..	49	25,706	206,642	153,269	74	187,464	
10.00 and 12.00..	175	76,695	769,198	496,656	64	605,965	
	273	137,593	\$1,221,548	\$ 826,427	67	\$1,025,366	
DISTRICTS 21-100							
\$ 2.00 to \$ 4.00....	310	40,078	\$ 141,450	\$ 101,193	71	\$ 145,637	
4.25 to 5.00....	228	41,572	207,404	133,097	64	171,976	
6.00 to 7.50....	80	18,359	117,243	78,023	66	92,427	
8.00 to 10.00....	39	11,423	105,156	68,377	65	73,377	
12.00 to 15.00....	11	4,481	55,659	32,794	59	25,017	
	668	115,913	\$ 626,912	\$ 413,494	66	\$ 508,434	
DISTRICTS 1-100							
	941	253,866	\$1,848,460	\$1,239,921	67	\$1,533,800	

From the foregoing it will be seen that the nine lodges in Cook County with a dues rate of six dollars or less would fail to meet operating expenses by \$3,200 even if one year's dues were collected from each of 5,521 members. Lodges outside Cook County with dues rates of \$4.00 and under would fall short of meeting operating expense by \$4,100 if the 40,078 members of the 310 lodges in this group had paid dues at their respective rates. It will be noted that in both instances operating expenses exceeded dues collected by more than 40%. As the dues rate

rises this ratio shows a decided improvement. All this points emphatically to the inadequacy of the rate.

It will also be noted that while the percentage of collections is somewhat greater at the lower dues rate, the deficit in these brackets is far the most serious.

(From Report of Committee on Lodge Finances, Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934).

#### FREEMASONRY IS UNDER ATTACK IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

At the risk of being accounted tedious in this unusual though altogether inadequate attempt to fill in the gap occasioned by absence of a real Report on Correspondence, one subject more may be touched upon. Our Brothers have heard vaguely, mostly from disconnected news dispatches or interested statements, that Freemasonry is under attack in various countries. Such attacks come from the right of reactionism and the left of radicalism. While these forces are opposed to each other, and do not in any case act as allies, they find a common object of hatred where Masonry is concerned. The regrettable conditions in Italy and Germany, where Masonry is proscribed and the Lodges dormant, has seemingly given fresh impulse to those in other countries who would destroy whatever stands for freedom of conscience. It is just now doubtful if the comparatively new but vigorous Masonry of Austria can long survive, as a hostile ecclesiasticism sustaining a weak dictatorship is dominant in that hard-pressed land. There is a greater surprise in finding the Grand Lodge "Alpina" of Switzerland preparing to fight for its life. There the referendum has been invoked, in effort to declare the fraternity inimical to the life of the nation and therefore to be banned. Those having acquaintance with European Masonry will agree that the craft of the Swiss republic is high-minded beyond the common, being foremost in good works, and standing as a model for strict adherence to the tried principles of the institution.

Nor is the list as yet exhausted. In Greece the Orthodox Church has lately violently attacked Masonry, using the ancient and long-exploded argument that in the Lodges a religion is secretly practiced, not according to the plan of salvation, as interpreted by the ecclesiastics. In Holland, also, where the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands has long occupied a position of recognized probity and gained respect of the people, the Synod of the Evangelical Church launched attack. To this the Brethren wisely opposed a campaign of education, designed to give information as to the history, the methods, and the purposes of the craft. Books dealing with the fraternity were placed in the public libraries and the aid of the press invoked. For the time being, at least, the enemies of Masonry seem to have failed.

In Spain, where the long period of Masonic persecution came to an end with establishment of the republic, there has been of late a recrudescence of monarchial and ecclesiastical strength and influence. Again there are threats of a renewal of espionage and attacks upon the free-

dom of members of the Spanish Lodges, who have certainly not abused their new-found liberty. Similar threats are heard in Portugal.

It is evident that wherever the extreme of radicalism or that other of fascism has force and reaches to authority, there Freemasonry is doomed. There is in this a warning that might be taken to heart even by Masons of the English-speaking countries, where true freedom still exists, for in these favored lands there are elements working for the downfall of democratic government and destruction of all institutions that are for freedom of thought and liberty under the law.

(Report of Committee on Correspondence, Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

I regret to say that in the last six months or a year, the most bitter and vicious attacks have been made upon this Fraternity of ours throughout the world, especially in continental Europe, than at any time in the history of those countries. You understand that Masonry has been suppressed in Italy and Germany, and practically so in Austria, though they are still holding meetings in the latter country, but secretly to a very great extent.

The situation is practically the same in Portugal. I have recently received information that my correspondence with Masonic officials in Portugal must be sent in envelopes which have no emblems indicating that there is any Masonry connected with it.

In France, the opposition has grown greatly. Books have been written and scattered throughout the whole country, bitterly denouncing Freemasonry and charging it with all sorts of crimes. Airplanes have flown over the city of Paris and pamphlets by the thousands have been dropped upon the streets of that city, charging all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors to this institution of ours. It largely came about because of what is known as the Stavisky scandal. The charge that Stavisky was a member of the Craft is basely false. The failure of his bank and brokerage concern in Biarritz almost upset the government of France. Forty millions of francs were lost by this concern to the people of that country. So Masonry was charged with being the cause. Masonry is charged with every conceivable crime in those countries of Europe—continental Europe, particularly.

The situation in Spain, as perhaps you have read in the newspapers, is very serious. The Masons were charged at the beginning with burning the convents, the monasteries and the churches. There was not a word of truth in those charges. The fact of the matter was that the Masons, as individuals, were supporting the government to a man, and the government was headed by Zamora, who is a Roman Catholic.

Now, the Zamora government is still in control, and is supported by a coalition of parties, neither of which has a majority. These are in power at the present time. In the beginning, as stated a moment ago, the Masons were charged with being responsible for the burning of the convents and churches and expulsion of the Jesuits from the country.

The socialists and communists are charging the Masons with being responsible for the present unhappy conditions in that country, so that our brethren in those countries, no matter what happens or on which side, are made the goat, if it is possible to make them the goat.

The little country of Switzerland, the oldest republic in the world—the republic that has had liberty of conscience and freedom of speech longer than any other country—is sorely upset now by an organization known as the Socialists, though they are really communists or anarchists; and in that republic, if a certain number of signatures can be secured for the passage of a law, then the legislative body of that country must take some action. There has been a bitter fight carried on during the last several months to suppress Freemasonry in Switzerland, where it has always had perfect freedom, and they have more than enough signatures requesting the national government to suppress it. Our brethren there are very much concerned. It is for that reason, to a large extent, that the International Conference of Supreme Councils, which was to have been held in Havana, has been transferred to Brussels, Belgium, next year, and they are especially anxious for the Masons of the United States and Canada to be represented there, and I am pleased to say that both the Canadian and Supreme Councils of the United States are to be represented, in order to see if we cannot assist them somewhat and in some way in their great difficulties.

It seems to me that Belgium at the present time is about the only one of those countries in which there is no direct opposition to this great institution of ours. It is a significant fact that Masonry flourishes where freedom of speech and conscience exist; and in those countries where communism and socialism exist, attempts are being made to suppress Masonry. It is prohibited in Russia, and, as I remarked a moment ago, suppressed in Germany, Austria and Italy—the four countries in which there are absolute dictatorships and where they desire and are doing their utmost to keep the people in slavery and in ignorance.

I am very proud of this Grand Lodge of Kentucky. It is probable that no other Grand Lodge in the United States, unless perchance it is New York, is in relations of amity with so many Grand Lodges and Grand Orients throughout the world as this Grand Lodge of Kentucky. And you brethren have no idea how greatly that is appreciated—how much encouragement it gives to those people to carry on.

A few years ago I received a cablegram from the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Mexico that one of our brethren had been captured by the rebels and was in prison and was to be executed in a couple of days, and wanted to know if I could not help him in some way. I went to the Mexican Embassy, laid the matter before them, and they said, of course, "We cannot do anything—we represent the regular government; the Mexican rebel chieftains would pay no attention to us whatever."

I said, "Can you tell me where the Mexican general is at this time who has captured this brother of ours in Mexico?" and was informed that he was in Vera Cruz. I inquired whether it would complicate state matters if I cabled this rebel general myself. The answer was, "No, go ahead". I cabled the Mexican general to the effect that he had captured one of our brethren and had him in prison and was going to execute him in a couple of days; that the prisoner was a member of the Supreme Council of Mexico and a brother Mason, and that we had great interest in him. I begged this general in the interest of humanity not to execute him, but to treat him as a prisoner of war. I had no idea that it would result in anything really, but in 24 hours I received a cablegram from this rebel general in which he said, "I too, am a Mason. Our brother shall not be harmed." He was released shortly afterward.

Last January I received a cable message stating that Bro. Muffelmann, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry in Germany and two other members of that Grand Lodge were in prison in Berlin and being harshly treated, and wanted to know if we could not help them in some way. I went to see the German Ambassador, and was referred to his secretary, who has charge of those affairs, and placed the matter before him, telling him that there were three million Masons in the United States, and a large number of them were either German or of German descent, and that I knew of nothing that was alienating the affections of these men in this country from their Fatherland more than the action of the Hitler government in its treatment of the Masons of that country. He said, "I will report the matter to the Ambassador, and I am sure he will send it on." I learned shortly after that those three brethren were released, and in about four or five months later the secretary of the German Embassy called on me with a notice of their release and a statement that it was erroneous that they had been cruelly treated. As to that, I do not know.

There is nothing that has been done by the people of this country that has brought us closer and created a better feeling between our country and our brethren and the countries to the south of us than the fact that we are in relations of amity with so many of the grand symbolic bodies in the South American countries.

(From Address by Past Grand Master Cowles,  
Grand Lodge of Kentucky, 1934).

#### MASONRY IN ASIA

The only Grand Jurisdiction in Asia Major is the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. It is true that there are many lodges in China composed of both English speaking brethren and pure Chinese. It is open territory, most of the lodges being subordinate to the three British Grand Lodges and in our country—Massachusetts—the four Senior Grand Bodies of the World. However, when we note that China is composed now of some seven spheres of influences and is overrun by Communists, bandits, and guerrilla soldiers, we may realize that the formation of a straight-

forward Grand Lodge for China and the Chinese is in the remote future. Owing to the fact that the Philippine Grand Lodge has recently granted charters to lodges in Shanghai, Amoy, and other places, after the request for dispensation had been considered ill-advised by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the Grand Lodge of that Commonwealth, last December, severed fraternal relations with the Philippine Islands.

(From Response for the Grand Representatives, H. P. Kirtley, P. G. M., Grand Lodge of Utah, 1934.)

### MASONRY IN EUROPE

We confess to a shortage of material concerning Masonry in Europe; our Brethren there are facing problems which our American Brethren know not. In Russia, in Austria, in Hungary, Germany or Italy, our Brethren are fighting not for the life of the institution, so much as they are their own lives. In Spain a revolution is today rendering life uncertain. Our sympathy goes out to our Brethren in those countries who are waging an apparently unsuccessful warfare for liberty, equality, and fraternity. Hitler, Dollfus, and Mussolini are not materials from which Freemasonry is formed. We might also add some American names to the list.

If you think that the same forces at work in Europe do not have similar plans for America, then it is time for you to awake. The growing objection on the part of citizens (?) to the laying of federal building cornerstones by Freemasons, a ceremony which has existed in the United States for one hundred and fifty years, is only a wisp showing the general trend of the wind. And this is why we have asserted that Freemasonry must continue its dynamic policy, and that we have a mission in the world to perform. The "City Four-Square" and the "Millenium" are too far distant for any of us, especially Masons, to sit down contentedly awaiting the arrival of the halo, or the golden crown, or whatever it is we are to receive (it may be a pitchfork), when we reach the static condition of heavenly bliss.

(From "The Masonic World," by Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M., Reviewer, Proceedings of The Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1934).

Continental Europe; there is, of course, no Masonry in Russia—which disappeared at the time of the Bolshevik revolution. There is also none in Italy, due to the attention of the Roman Church and the high authority of the premier. Whether Lodges there were really political clubs and retarded the progress of the Fascisti or not we may not say, but there is at the present time no organization left; and we note the recent death of Senor Torrigiani, who, as you all know, was imprisoned and exiled simply owing to the fact that he was a Mason. Italian Masons have started headquarters in London and New York. Some have joined American Lodges, and others have organized groups calling themselves "exiles" and have, in certain quarters, solicited funds from Masons. These bodies, of course, are clandestine.

\* \* \*

It is unfortunate that the Masons of France (in the National Grand Lodge), being a few over one thousand, must be so anti-clerical in their activities. Many of them are both Catholic and Masons, as was President Doumer, who was assassinated in May, 1932.

The Swiss Masons have great trouble on account of the language differences—German, French, Italian and English; but they are now devoting their attention to wiping out, if possible, Communism in that republic and are constantly harrassed by newspaper attacks.

The Scandinavian countries are particularly strong. They have their own system. Sweden, for example, with 2,300 Masons, has its own system of eleven degrees, the first three of which are similar to ours, the balance definitely sectarian. Lord Amthill, Pro Grand Master of England, recently visited the Grand Lodge of Sweden and whether he took it with him or not, I do not know, but in his speech commented on the mutual good will between Sweden and Great Britain, and mentioned the sword of Gustavus Adolphus, which that great man carried in the battle of Lutzen and which Grand Masters of England have carried in ceremonies for the past two hundred years.

When we remember that Masons believe very earnestly in the separation of church and state, we may have a thrill in remembering that, aside from the Scandinavian countries, Italy, and now Germany, with its crooked cross, and England, are the only countries with a state church, the others having driven out the clerics and confiscated the church property.

If any of you feel that the position of Grand Representative is not an honorable one, you may have a slight thrill when I tell you that the President of the United States, who last year took time to raise his son Elliott, is the representative of the Grand Jurisdiction of Georgia, near the Grand Lodge of New York.

(From Response for the Grand Representatives, H. P. Kirtley, P. G. M., Grand Lodge of Utah, 1934.)

#### FREEMASONRY IN GERMANY

After 200 years of service, Freemasonry in Germany has been suppressed and the ritual abandoned, and a reorganization into Christian Societies has taken place. This move, it is said, while taken to retain valuable property, may not succeed.

(Percy Jones, P. G. M., Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1934.)

The story of German Freemasonry is the same story that is found always when Masonry comes into violent contact with a form of government which tramples the constitution under its heel—that form of government fears Masonry and decrees its downfall. Such has happened in Germany. The report which we have below is probably reliable. It is of very recent date; and even thus, the person who sent it to us added

two footnotes to indicate that what was anticipated, had actually come to pass. We give it for its inherent interest:

There is no more Freemasonry in Germany. You will remember that there had been three groups of Grand Lodges in Germany: The three so-called Old Prussian Grand Lodges: Grosse Landersloge der Freimaurer von Deutschland, Grosse National Mutter, Grossloge zu den 3 Weltkugeln, Gross Loge, genannt (York) zur Freundschaft, their tendencies had always been so-called "Christian," i. e., towards the exclusion of Jewish members, their membership having consisted mostly of officers, government officials, noblemen. An orator lately said that their tendencies always were somewhat related to those of the present government, and that it meant little hardship to them to conform to those tendencies as they now did, in order to be spared.

The Grand Lodge of Saxony had for a year and more before Hitlerism came into power, followed a distinct course of shaping its doctrine similar to that of Berlin. They had been working for a long time on a new ritual to eliminate all references to the Old Testament and to replace them by such to old Germanic conceptions. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, whose Grand Master Broese had tried to stave off disaster by inviting inspections of the files of the Grand Lodge by the National Socialists transformed itself in the end just the same into a "Christian Order."

Bayreuth and the Eclectic Grand Lodge of Frankfort, who had been truest to the ideas of old Freemasonry according to the Old Charges, would not undergo such transformation and closed their Lodges.

Grand Lodge "Bruderkette," formed of the formerly independent five famous Lodges: "Minerva z. d. deri Palmen," Leipzig, "Archimedes z. drei Reissbrettern," Altemburg, "Balduin z. Linde," Leipzig, "Karl zum Rautenkranz," Hildburghausen, "Archimedes Zum ewigen Bund," Gereaa, transformed themselves into the Christian Order Deutscher Dom.

Drei Weltkugeln assumed the name "Nationaler Christl. Or, Friedr d. Grossen.

Gr. Landesloge der Frm. von Deutschland took the name "Deutsch Christlicher Orden der Tempelritter."

Grossloge von Preussen, genannt zur Freundschaft took the name "Deutsch Christlicher Orden zur Freundschaft."

Gr. Loge von Sachsen took the name "Deutsch Christlicher von Sachsen."

Gr. Lodge von Hamburg took the name "Bund der Brueder vom Deutschen Hause."

Gr. Loge von Bayreuth (some lodges) took the name "Gressellschaft zur Pflege Deutscher Kultur."

It is by no means certain whether they will be permitted to keep those names, or continue as "Associations." The present rulers seem to have more urgent things to do than to bother about them. At any rate the former members of the "Orden" which took their place do not call themselves Freemasons nor consider themselves as such, the less so, as

the officers of the Grand Lodges, before resigning their offices had freed them from all obligations including that of secrecy. Some Lodges went to the length of exhibiting the ceremony of Initiation in the presence of outsiders to prove that there was nothing detrimental to government's authority or conflicting with the laws in it.

The "Symbolische Grossloge von Deutschland," a body formed only in July, 1930, under the auspices of the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. R. of Germany, and for this reason never recognized by Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry, suspended work in Germany. It has been said that their Lodges in Palestine are at work and may constitute there a new residence of that Grand Lodge. It was really tragic that that Grand Lodge which represented truly Masonic Ideas and worked very well put itself outside of the Masonic circle by the formal fault of its foundation.

It may not be without interest to know that the officers of the Symb. Grossloge von Deutschland which I mentioned before, viz.. Gr. M. Mueffelmann, Gr. Secr. Raul Koner and Bensch lately were taken into custody by the Berlin authorities. Nothing has become known as to reasons or further procedure. This is confidential, as reports about it could stir up more trouble.

The so-called F. z. a. S., i. e., Freimaurerbund zur aufgehenden Sonne, a clandestine Masonic body, founded 1907, dissolved itself in Germany. They had some Lodges in Czechoslovakia which continue to work and recently the leaders were here in order to establish the Grand Lodge in Prague. The reception was not encouraging and I cannot tell whether they will or not carry out their intention.

To put it briefly: There no longer exists any Masonic bodies in Germany. The remnants of, and successors to, the former Grand Lodges are so-called "Christian Orders" without any connection with Masonic bodies outside of Germany. They have given up the Masonic rituals and customs for rituals which are supposed to connect them with the "pre-wotanic" German light cult, whatever that may mean. Their existence even in that form is not insured. Perhaps at a later period the government will disband them.

The "Freimaurer Zeitung" of Vienna, in its issue published in May had a very complete report of the whole German Masonic situation. They intended to bring out another report and have done so in the meantime in the June-August issue.

Of course I should not like to be quoted, nor incur any responsibility. I try to inform you to the best of my knowledge, and I hope have been able to make everything clear.

(J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer,  
Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1934.)

#### MASONRY IN THE ORIENT

". . . and if I were asked now what I consider that phase of our external Masonry that we should study and promote in the near future for the maintenance of our Institution, I should frankly say to you: Let

us spread Masonry in the Far East among its various peoples. Let us have the natives of these isles and regions of Asia and Oceania mingle with other peoples in centers of fraternity, equality and democracy, such as Freemasonry, in order that they may not only become better acquainted with each other and do good and practice charity together; but that they may love each other and teach the rest, the benefits of that love. The coming years will be a time of intense activity and, perhaps, of unrest among the peoples of Asia and Oceania who have hitherto been sleeping. The West is flooding us with its men, its trade, its ideas, its principles, its methods, its institutions. The East is awakening and that awakening brings with it the consciousness of its own worth and responsibility. The final readjustment of the struggle of interests and civilizations that is drawing near will inevitably be preceded by serious conflicts that it is our duty to prevent, or the bad effects of which we must at least endeavor to palliate. Let us organize Lodges in every important city of the Orient and have natives and foreigners fraternize in them daily. This will show that they are Brothers who can live together without any necessity for hating each other; and it will introduce into their future relations an element of love and unity that will be indispensable for the progress and the harmonious living together of these races.

(Teodoro M. Kalaw, Grand Master of the Philippine Islands, 1929),  
(Amity Lodge, Shanghai, China, April, 1934.)

#### MASONRY IN RUMANIA—1933-34

Thanks to the magnificent work done by M. W. Bro. E. I. Papiniu, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Rumania, and the generous cooperation of M. W. Bro. Michael Sadoveanu, Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Rumania, Freemasonry in that kingdom, for the first time in over fifty years, forms a united front of God-fearing men of honor pledged to live by and exemplify the principles symbolized by the Square and Compasses.

The story is a most interesting one, and encouraging at the same time, in that it recites the beginning of the end of one of the most extraordinary schemes for setting up a supreme Masonic authority in a country by a non-Mason on nothing but assumption, establishing a Supreme Council A. A. S. R. as well as a Grand Lodge and then winning Fraternal recognition from regular Grand Lodges even among English-speaking Jurisdictions.

The Brethren of the Grand Lodge of New York have been informed most fully concerning the matter from 1926 onward. Not a single reported item of importance has been disproved. As the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge constitute a permanent official record of Masonic history relating not only to ourselves, but to those brought into relations with us, the present report will add to the record the beginning of a new chapter in the history of Freemasonry in the kingdom of Rumania.

It all began with revolt in the National Grand Lodge of Rumania, after the eyes of the majority had been opened to the manner in which

they had been mis-led by Mr. Pangal and his boon companion Mr. Peretz. At the regular Annual Meeting in 1922 this made itself felt by the election to the Grand Mastership of Bro. Michael Sadoveanu, distinguished as a writer and a statesman. Prince George Valentine Bibescu a Rumanian noble and sportsman, who had occupied the office of Grand Master in that clandestine organization since 1924, sent in his resignation which is duly recorded in the official minutes of that organization, though afterwards claims were made that no such resignation had been presented.

The situation now was that there was left only the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R. with Pangal at its head. The members of this Supreme Council now being without Lodge connections were taken care of by "reviving" a Grand Lodge that never existed, except on paper. In justice to the original founder it should be said, however, that he actually at one time had formed such a "Grand Lodge" on the basis of the Rite of Memphis. It should be added further that he had been made a Mason in a regular Lodge of a pre-war Grand Lodge which disappeared from the field about 1913, if not earlier. This Brother is Col. I. T. Ulic, who always has inclined toward a mystification of Masonry. He holds a high position in Pangal's Supreme Council and also held the title of Grand Master ad vitam in Pangal's Grand Lodge. When the men who valued the distinction of being connected with the Supreme Council more than they did their affiliation with Symbolic Masonry were gathered in by Col. Ulic, he evidently counted on having his authority accepted on the ground of his honorary Grand Mastership in the National. This group, for convenience called the Ulic group, assembled, organized as "National Grand Lodge of Rumania", despite the regularity of M. W. Brother Sadoveanu's election as Grand Master of the actual National Grand Lodge. Prince Bibescu was prevailed upon to assume the Grand Mastership of this group, and he, not being of a serious turn of mind anyway, accepted the title. This also is borne out by the records of the organization.

#### FEDERATION OF THE REGULAR MASONS OF RUMANIA

Jealous for the good name of Freemasonry and imbued with zeal for its firm establishment on the soil of his native country, M. W. Brother Papiniu entered into conference with M. W. Brother Sadoveanu and other leaders of the National, to discuss ways and means for bringing about an ultimate union.

In order to avoid arousing antagonistic feelings on the part of those who would lose official stations or otherwise forfeit privileges now enjoyed by them, great caution was observed. Still more important was the consideration that the Constitution of the Grand Orient, being substantially that of New York, as well as ritual matters, headquarters, personnel, and other questions might be solved without friction.

The first actions aimed at very modest results, chiefly the establishment of good-will between the two bodies and an agreement to discuss

mutual interests together in hopes of thereby achieving agreement in all things.

The crowning result of all the anxious preparation of the way, avoiding conflict and seeking out points on which agreement might be achieved, was the adoption of a common Constitution, on January 24, 1934. The general administration of internal as well as external affairs were placed in charge of a Federal Council, corresponding to what in England is the Board of General Purposes. The headquarters of the Grand Secretariat is located in the Temple of the Grand Orient, in which all the Lodges of this Body work.

About fifty Lodges are included in the Federation.

The Lodges of Transylvania, the territory annexed after the War, have not been accepted, the majority of them having played fast and loose between the Grand Orient and the Pangal organization.

Meanwhile general regulations are being worked out to assure the sway of the spirit of pure Masonic traditions and of the Ancient Charges of the Craft.

M. W. Brother Papiniu, who has labored self-sacrificingly for the ends achieved so far, is keenly alert to leave no room for any future contention on real Masonic grounds. Only those who have followed his untiring labors, during the past ten years, can form any adequate idea of the sacrifices made by him at the expense of his law practice, his physical and domestic comfort, his time and his health. The goal of his labors having been achieved, he intends to lay down his official position in the Craft and has nominated as Grand Master of the Federation his friend and Brother Michael Sadoveanu, former President of the Roumanian Academy, former President of the Senate, distinguished as a writer and held in high esteem throughout the Nation.

To a letter of congratulation addressed to M. W. Papiniu the following reply was received:

"What has been accomplished fills me with joy for one thing more than any other, and that is that Brother Masons who have been out of touch with the Craft for many years, are coming back in large numbers, among them distinguished men who have kept aloof from the sort of material that had flowed into some of the Lodges.

"The Lodges are awake now and taking a new interest in the work. This will count much with the world outside, as this naturally judges us by the human material we have. Our ranks have been cleared. At present there is nothing left to apologize for. My conscience feels quite content, I assure you, and I rejoice that since 1746, when the first trace of Masonry appeared in Roumania, this is the first time that an actual federation has come into being made up of all regular Masons of good-will, men of character and reputation, which leaves no room for criticism."

M. W. Emile I. Papiniu, Bucharest, Grand Master.

R. W. John Colman, P. O. Box 377, Bucharest, Grand Secretary.

## UNITED RUMANIAN FREEMASONRY—1934

On April 15, 1934, extraordinary conventions were held by both the Grand Orient of Rumania and the National Grand Lodge of Rumania. Both Bodies unanimously ratified the Confederation of the two jurisdictions, thereby giving birth to a United Rumanian Freemasonry. M.'W.'. Bro. Michael Sadoveanu, perfect Mason and one of the most prominent personalities of the country, was elected Grand Master, M.'W.'. Bro. Emile I. Papiniu, who hitherto was the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Rumania, was elected Federal Grand Secretary, thereby assuring his continued official cooperation in the solidifying and extension of the marvelous gains achieved.

The F. M. R. U. (United Rumanian Freemasonry) now represents the only regular Masonic governing body in the Kingdom, an achievement of the highest importance historically and one that will be of greatest significance for Freemasonry in that section of the world. Ninety-eight percent of the Freemasons in the kingdom now are united in one organization. The rest is clandestine.

Further details cannot be given at this time.

Fraternally submitted,

Ossian Lang, Grand Historian.

(From report of Grand Historian, Grand Lodge of New York, 1934).

## UNITED RUMANIAN FREEMASONRY

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(Percy Jones, P.'G.'M.', Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1934).

## BICENTENARY OF GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND

We consider it is especially a feather in the cap of Grand Lodge that we have secured a promise from The Prince of Wales to take the Chair at our Bicentenary.

I have had to devote a good deal of time to the necessary preparation for the celebration of our Bicentenary in 1936. This can hardly be said to be a domestic event. The whole world has already manifested its interest in this event, as the letters received by Grand Secretary make perfectly clear to anybody who cares to ask him about the subject. From every quarter of the globe we have been told to expect brethren who are coming to take part in our rejoicings, and we owe a very great debt to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales in that he has consented to act as our host on that occasion, to represent us and to receive them. That it is not a domestic event is shown also by another little matter which came to me only today. Only today the Captain of Dunstaffnage came to me. He is a Catholic and he is debarred by his religion from

being one of our brethren—a man who in every other respect would be found worthy. But he came to me today and he said, 'you are having a Bicentenary in two years; I wonder if it would be of any interest to you to hand to you what has been handed down in my family for many years, and that is the old Centenary Medal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.' This gift to me was very largely owing to the good offices of my friend and predecessor, Past Grand Master Brother Hagart Speirs, who sits on my left, and I am now passing this gift to Grand Secretary to be placed in our museum. That, brethren, is sufficient to show you that we are not celebrating a domestic event, an event peculiar to ourselves. Within Scotland those who are not of our brotherhood, and out of Scotland the whole world, of Freemasons at any rate, and many others, are looking to our Bicentenary as a matter of congratulation to all right-thinking people in the world. Now, while we would like our hospitality on this occasion to be as unstinted as are our generous impulses, we have to take into account the impoverishment of very many of our brethren. Nevertheless we must somehow or other raise a fund which will suffice to offer a decent hospitality to our guests, and the smallest sum for which this can be done is £6000.

(Address of Grand Master The Right Honourable The Lord Saltoun,  
M. C., J. P., Grand Lodge of Scotland, 1934-1935).

#### FRIENDSHIP

Ten years ago when I was fifty years of age, one of my friends addressed me with the words: "Unroll your sleeve to wipe the sweat off your brow—that is the meaning of your fiftieth birthday!" Somehow I feel differently on achieving my sixtieth birthday; that finishes the mature age of man and opens to him his last years. Man stands at this age at the summit, does not advance any higher. So long as he ascended his view enlarged, after sixty his horizon shortens. On the summit of life the soul enjoys tranquillity and quietness, the wisdom of life has subdued the egoism of youth and taught man to judge with restraint. Man moves in the stream of life, but regards it from the distance of experience and wisdom.

Mature judgment, rendered impartial by life and experience persuades me that I cannot be satisfied with what I have so far achieved. I cannot consider my work as completed or accomplished—every work must be recommenced repeatedly, for it is never perfect or finished. My share in the construction of the Temple of Royal Art is but insignificant and small. I am well aware of that, and it will become clearer to you when I shall transfer the gavel to the hands of someone more appropriate than I. The more you praise what I have done, the larger responsibility I feel for the future. If it is true that I have contributed but a little, this my merit vanishes when compared with the plenty I have received. I often recall the words I once heard in one of the Lodges: "Freemasonry is a brotherhood of chosen, virtuous, and wise men. It is God's voice penetrating to human hearts."—What a burden I have felt,

trying to grasp all the duties which the full meaning of this definition impose on me. If Freemasonry has strengthened in me the moral principles of mediation and action, if it has enlightened my reason by the light of Wisdom consecrated by the ages, it has the more filled my heart, through letting me experience the full value of real friendship—not the friendship of words but that of deeds.

Friendship is the harmony of supernatural and worldly things balanced by friendliness and wholeheartedness. True and real friendship is pure as the summerly sky, profoundly blue, cloudless, refreshing, as the crystalline water of a mountain stream, healing the soul like a beneficial medicine. Out of friendship, permanent happiness arises; friendship remains a solid bond binding human hearts together. It leads to the soul, without selfishness, it is capable of sacrifice and inspires strength, joy and good luck. The more happy am I, that I have found such a friendship among you. On the threshold of my youth I had a presentiment of the import of friendship and Freemasonry gave it to me in my mature age. I feel immensely happy that I can declare on this day, which will ever remain memorable to me, that all Czechoslovak masons are not only my dear Brothers, but also my true and devoted friends. I am richer than Croesus considered himself to be.'

(From address of Grand Master Bo Karel Weigner, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Czechoslovakia, 1933).

#### MASONIC FUNERALS

Attendance at Masonic funerals, usually small, should be more fully representative, in respect both for the departed Mason and for the Masonic fraternity. The problem is an old one, solved temporarily by active measures and relapsing to former apathy.

(From Address of Grand Master Leslie M. Scott, Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1934).

#### MASONIC-MILITARY FUNERALS

My attention having been called to a condition which existed in connection with Masonic interments at Arlington National Cemetery, I deemed it desirable to present the matter for the consideration of the Secretary of War. Under existing orders of the War Department, where a military burial service was conducted, it was required that "the firing squad should fire the prescribed volleys and the Bugler sound 'Taps' before any other service could be held." Growing out of the order referred to, it had become the practice of the officials of the cemetery to lower or attempt to lower the body at the conclusion of "Taps."

In my letter to the Secretary of War, I expressed the opinion that these practices did not tend to insure a solemn and impressive service and, further, that as the Masonic Burial Service is essentially a committal service, it could not properly be conducted after the body had been lowered. I also requested such modification of the War Department

Order as would permit the firing squad and Bugler to perform their functions after the Masonic Service had been conducted and that the body be permitted to remain above ground so that it might be committed in accordance with the requirements of our service.

In reply to my communication, the Secretary of War advised me that, thereafter, instead of lowering the casket to the bottom of the grave in connection with the military services, it would be lowered only the depth of the casket, thus leaving the top of the casket level with the surface of the ground; that at this point the flag covering the casket will be folded and handed to the superintendent of the cemetery and the troops will be given time to leave; and that then everything would be in readiness for the conduct of our services.

Although the change authorized by the Secretary of War was not a full granting of my request, it will be observed that it did grant the most important part, namely, that the body should not be committed prior to the conduct of our services. Information regarding the modification was communicated by me to the Masters of all our Lodges and I believe that there has been no further difficulty in this respect.

(From Address of Grand Master Vernon G. Owen, Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934.)

#### A GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS— ITS PURPOSE, FUNCTIONS, AND AUTHORITY

The institution of Freemasonry as it has come down to us from the past, in its organization, government, jurisprudence, polity, and moral philosophy is not the creation or achievement of any man or group. It has developed by evolutionary processes through the centuries. It is a growth, comparable to a great tree, its roots reaching deep down into the hearts and lives of men, its branches lifting high and spreading wide in the sunlight of God's eternal truth. Speeches "are made by fools like me, but only God can make a tree." Only by God's leadership and inspiration could the institution of Freemasonry have been developed.

Freemasonry is a unit, one body of free men, its several divisions, like the stones of King Solomon's temple, fitting with such exact nicety that neither discord nor confusion should disturb the well-being of its common life.

\* \* \* Individual brethren function through chartered Lodges, organized to meet the needs of a limited jurisdiction. In a Grand Jurisdiction, whatever its geographical limitations, they function through a Grand Lodge; in the world at large, through a system of comity and fraternal recognition for the perpetuation of the Craft through the Ancient Landmarks.

It is of Grand Lodge that I shall speak briefly today; its functions in a Grand Jurisdiction, and in its relations to its constituent Lodges and the individual brethren.

Grand Lodge as defined in the Old Charges, "consists of and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular and particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, the Deputy Grand Master on his left and the Grand Wardens in their proper places." This definition fails to convey any adequate conception of Grand Lodge's powers and functions, or its relationship to the Masonic system.

It is elsewhere defined as "the system by which the body of Masons administer the affairs of a Grand Jurisdiction."

Grand Lodge is the power by which local Lodges exist. It issues their dispensations and charters, and brings to them the strength of the whole Craft.

It is the guarantor of Masonic regularity. Without it, individual Lodges would become a prey to local conditions and to the whims and ideas of individual Brethren, satisfied of their ability to greatly improve upon the system of Freemasonry, its Ritual, and the Landmarks. We have all met Brethren of this type.

Grand Lodge is the authority which constitutes us a fraternity. Because of it, a Brother regularly made a Mason here will find welcome from Masonic Brethren where'er he journeys the world around.

Grand Lodge is a clearing house through which the Craft at large renders assistance to each individual Lodge and to each individual Brother in the strength and ability of its corporate being.

It is the conservator of our traditions, customs, Ritual, and Landmarks that have been handed down from time immemorial. Grand Lodge is everywhere within the Jurisdiction; wherever a Lodge meets, and wherever a Brother is striving to live in accordance with its precepts and ideals.

Grand Lodge is not a thing apart; it is the entire brotherhood, united for the preservation and transmission to generations yet unborn, the exalted ideals, literature, symbolism, and jurisprudence of Freemasonry.

Grand Lodge is the only legitimate source of Masonic authority within Ancient Craft Masonry over which it holds jurisdiction. Its decision is final in all of its affairs. It exercises supreme authority—executive, legislative, judicial. From its decisions there is no appeal. Within its Jurisdiction, no Lodge can come into being, remain in existence, or continue its work in the absence of its authorization and approval. No Master Mason, holding membership within its Jurisdiction, can maintain his Masonic regularity except through membership in good standing in a Lodge regularly constituted by it and obeying its laws. To this rule and authority every Master Mason is bound by solemn obligation.

\* \* \* When Grand Lodge speaks, no one can say it nay, save the silent and immutable authority of the Ancient Landmarks. This, my Brothers, is Freemasonry. Grand Lodge itself cannot modify it. If we do not approve, we can withdraw. The exit is always available. If we remain, we must conform.

To sum up then, by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Wisconsin is meant that sovereign body which exercises

supreme authority over all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry within the Grand Jurisdiction, geographically, co-terminus with the State of Wisconsin.

\* \* \* \*

The law by which Grand Lodge is governed and administers is of two types—the unwritten law, so-called, and the written law. By the unwritten law is meant the Ancient Landmarks, Old Charges, Rituals, traditions and usages inherited from the long ago. The unwritten law is inviolable by Grand Lodge. Grand Lodge is held strictly to it and judged by it by the Masonic world. Neither Grand Lodge nor Grand Master can change or abrogate it by legislation or edict. By it, the nature and purposes of Freemasonry are defined. It is not within the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Freemasonry.

By the written law is meant the Book of Constitutions, the Trial Code, portions of the Monitor, edicts, and decisions of Grand Masters when approved by Grand Lodge, and legislation duly adopted in Grand Communication.

To attempt to detail the multifarious duties of Grand Lodge, administrative, legislative, judicial, educational, charitable, would unduly extend the length of this paper, but it will be found an exceedingly interesting study by the inquiring Brethren.

Grand Lodge, obviously, needs funds precisely as a Lodge needs them. The work required by the Craft calls for a variety of necessary expenditures which you will find scheduled in the annual budget. Its income is derived from fees levied upon the granting of dispensations and charters, upon initiations, and a per capita tax assessed against every individual member of the Lodges within this Jurisdiction, from gifts, and endowments. All levies of taxes and assessments must be authorized by representatives of the constituent Lodges, assembled in Grand Lodge. No secret collection or expenditure of funds is permissible. The Craft does its work through Grand Lodge as its agent, the Craft furnishing the funds. Only so can either Craft or Grand Lodge function. The Lodge which fails to meet its financial responsibility to Grand Lodge, sooner or later must lose its charter and pass out of existence. No constituent Lodge can waive payment of an assessment or per capita tax levied by Grand Lodge, the proceeds of such tax or assessment being the property of Grand Lodge, and not of the Lodge to which the members may belong.

Are the Lodges subordinate to Grand Lodge or is Grand Lodge subordinate to them? Three Lodges were instrumental, ninety years ago, in bringing this Grand Lodge into existence, at which time those Lodges were acting under charter from other Masonic Grand Lodges. They were not independent. A Lodge can neither receive a dispensation nor hold a charter except by consent of Grand Lodge. It can continue in existence only by charter of Grand Lodge. Where then does sovereignty lie? Are the Lodges constituents of Grand Lodge or is Grand Lodge a constituent

of Lodges? Where lies the ultimate authority within the Ancient Landmarks?

Grand Lodge and the Lodges are mutually constituent. They are complementary. The welfare, the very existence, of one is inextricably united with the welfare of the other. Any attempt to separate them, to place them in antagonism is conceived in foolish and unmasonic conduct, and betrays an ignorance of the most elementary principles of Freemasonry.

\* \* \*

Grand Lodge came into being pursuant to Masonic law, to protect its ritual and symbolism, to preserve Masonic regularity within this Jurisdiction, to safeguard the sacred traditions, hallowed by time, and to enforce observance of the Ancient Landmarks, all to the end that the great lights of Masonry shall never here be dimmed.

It is our sacred duty and responsibility, my Brethren, as the representatives of the several Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, and I say it with all the force and precedent of Masonic law behind me, to adequately finance this Grand Lodge. The sublime principles of Freemasonry cannot keep Grand Lodge alive any more than high aspirations and ideals can keep the soul and body of any one of you together. As with the Church, so also with Masonry, money in sufficient amounts to enable the institution to carry on and meet its duties and responsibilities, indeed, to live at all, is a primary essential. The Master Masons of the Grand Jurisdiction of Wisconsin are the sole source and fountain of this financial support. There is none other.

(From Address by Brother Herbert N. Laflin, Past Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1934.)

#### GRAND LODGE VISITORS

The list of guests at all the Grand Lodge communications is always interesting to this writer, and we like to read where the Grand High Priest, or the Grand Commander, or the Illustrious Grand Master of the Council is cordially welcomed by the Grand Master. But when we read that the Grand Lodge was called from labor to permit the introduction of the Grand Matron of the Eastern Star, it more or less "gets us going". In the opinion of this writer a lodge or a Grand Lodge is open until it is closed and we don't see where any women or any one else not a member of the Craft has any business inside the tiled door during the period between opening and closing.

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West, P.G.M. Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934).

#### HISTORY

An eminent historian of England, James A. Froude, gives us in a few words that are truly Masonic, the lesson of History. "History", he says, "is a voice forever sounding across the centuries the laws of right and wrong. Opinions alter, manners change, creeds rise and fall, but

the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty and oppression, for lust and vanity, the price has to be paid at last, not always by the chief offenders, but paid by some one. Justice and Truth alone endure and live. Injustice and falsehood may be longlived, but doomsday comes at last to them in French Revolutions and other terrible ways. "That", concludes Mr. Froude, "is the lesson of History". Yes—the lesson of History, but no less clearly the lesson of Freemasonry. Doomsday has reached and overtaken all our selfishness—our shameless gain and greed. That is a broken cistern which holds nothing but bitter and brackish waters, and to continue to drink of it may spread pestilence and disease and death. It is sun-clear to every thinking brother that a so-called civilization in which want and misery and wretchedness prevail in the midst of plenty cannot long survive. Everytime we force a man to the wall under such conditions, we are sowing seeds of dragon's teeth. The logic of our situation is unseapable! Let us bethink ourselves! And recall a few of our ancient landmarks, study our trestleboard designs and remember whose practice it was at low-twelve to do a little constructive thinking and praying at the Fountain of Living Waters.

(From Report on Foreign Correspondence, by Ashley A. Smith, D. D., Grand Lodge of Maine, 1934).

#### EARLY MASONIC HISTORIES

Constituent Lodges in the various Grand Jurisdictions continue to publish interesting reports of early Masonic Histories and to establish or build up Masonic museums. The value of these records and curios have been brought to the attention of the Craft.

(Percy Jones, P.'G.'M.', Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1934).

#### EARLY FREEMASONRY IN AUSTRALIA

The introduction of the Masonic Craft into the vast continent of Australia is almost coeval with the foundation of the mother State of New South Wales.

It was in the year 1788 that that part of Australia, subsequently to be known as New South Wales, was proclaimed, though it had been so designated in 1770 by Captain James Cook, nearly two years after he set sail for England in his good ship "Endeavour".

It was in the year 1803 that we first hear of Freemasonry in Australasia, and the locality was the then infant city of Sydney (N. S. W.) The record referred to is brief and bald, but significant enough for our purpose, though the climax was not by any means encouraging to the ardent spirits who desired to form a Masonic Lodge. The originators of the movement were stated to be "Several officers of His Majesty's ships, together with some respectable inhabitants of Sydney". Governor King, however, to whom the petition had been addressed, refused his sanction,

but in spite of the prohibition, a Lodge was held, probably of a formal character, and with serious results, to the prime mover, one H. Brown Hayes, who was sent to Van Dieman's Land, which had that year been proclaimed a British settlement.

In the same month as this occurrence there is the following entry in a diary of a private colonist: "May 22nd, 1803—A number of Masons, meeting at the house of Sergeant Whittell, in Sydney, N. S. W., were arrested, and after serious report, were discharged as having no wilful intention to disturb the peace." (Lamonby.)

The earliest practice of Freemasonry in Australasia under a regular Warrant was by "The Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, No. 227, I. C.", in 1816, attached to the Forty-sixth Regiment.

The first Non-Military Lodge in Australasia (New South Wales) was the Australian Social Lodge, No. 260, I. C., in 1820.

The first Lodge in Tasmania was one at Hobart, Chartered by Grand Lodge of Ireland, in 1823.

The first in South Australia was the Lodge of Friendship, No. 613, E. C. (afterwards No. 423, E. C.), Chartered on October 22nd, 1934.

The first in Victoria was Australia Felix No. 474, E. C., Chartered in 1841.

The first in Western Australia was St. John's Lodge, No. 485, E. C., Chartered in 1842.

The oldest Lodge in New Zealand is the New Zealand Pacific Lodge, No. 517, E. C., Chartered September 9th, 1845.

The first in Queensland was the North Australian Lodge No. 697, E. C., Chartered in 1859.

(Grand Lodge of South Australia, 1934)

#### HITLER'S RULES FOR CONDUCTING PROPAGANDA

Hitler's rules for conducting propaganda may be found published in the Atlantic Monthly of April, 1932. They are interesting in that they portray some of the leader's character and to what extent he would go in attaining his goal. They are as follows:

1. Propaganda material must be adapted to the capacity of the most limited intelligence.
2. It is a mistake to give one's followers too many adversaries to fight.
3. The receptivity of the great masses is very limited; its understanding is small and capacity to forget enormous.
4. Propaganda has no business with what is right or true on the enemies' side. It must always serve its own side and that only.
5. A program, once formed, should not be amended.
6. Never try to overcome opposition at a morning meeting. Wait for the evening when people are tired and their resistance low.

7. The bigger the lie, the more readily it is believed by the masses. To these may be added the statement of Hitler that the people must be misled in order to win the adherence of the masses.

(From Address of Grand Orator, Clifford Rudine,  
Grand Lodge of Utah, 1934).

### MASONIC HOMES

A study of the Masonic Homes in other states makes it possible to make several rather interesting observations.

1. It was found that 18 of the Homes have the congregate type of buildings, all but 5 of which found this type unsatisfactory. Five had the cottage type of buildings, and all report this type highly satisfactory. Three follow a combination of the two plans, and three appear to follow neither of the two plans. There is no question but that the trends are definitely toward the cottage type of housing. No one who has ever seen the cottage type of housing as they have it in the Pennsylvania Homes would ever be willing to see other types installed, though the cottage type is somewhat more expensive to maintain.

2. In the feeding arrangements, 20 homes reported a congregate type of dining room in a more or less central dining hall. Seven others reported plans for more or less complete decentralization. The trend is for separate dining room in each cottage, housing about 20 children to a cottage. Only two are now completely decentralized.

3. Twenty-seven reported that they have a home for the aged; one a home for old ladies only; while seven reported that they have no old people's home. It seems, from our conference with Masonic leaders from other states, that there is a trend in some states to care for the aged indigent in the home environment by increasing the amount of allowance for outside aid. There are difficulties to be encountered in this plan, as will be pointed out later, but it is the opinion of your committee that we might relieve the pressure on the Old People's Department of the Home by adopting a policy of more outside aid for those who might be cared for in the home of a relative or friend, and where no illness or disability requires hospitalization.

4. Eleven of the homes reported that they do accept old people who are hospital or bed patients, while 17 reported that they do not do so. Missouri, as is well known, does provide adequate hospital care for both children and old people.

5. Fourteen homes reported that some provision is made for outside aid, while twelve reported that no such provision is made. This refers to financial aid for those who need help, but can be cared for outside the Masonic Home. It seems that New York has an almost ideal arrangement in this regard. They had last year an almost 50-50 division between people cared for inside the home, and those cared for outside the home. This is a definite trend, and should probably be encouraged, not only as to the care of old people, but as to care of children as well.

Where no provision is made for outside aid, it is generally contended that it is because it is too difficult to administer satisfactorily, and that the task can be much better done in the Home. The facts seem to be that the indigent can be cared for better in the Home, but at much greater expense. It is found that a special social-service worker is a valuable adjunct to any system of outside relief.

6. Nineteen homes reported that, in their opinion, it is desirable to have indigent persons cared for in the homes of relatives or friends if possible, while five reported that this plan has been found unsatisfactory. The consensus of opinion favors the plan of caring for the indigent outside the Masonic Home where possible.

7. In 25 of the Masonic Homes, it was reported that hospital facilities are provided, while 8 reported that they do not have such facilities. As a matter of fact, many of the old people in our Missouri Home are hospital cases, totally unable to care for themselves in any respect.

8. Only six homes reported a separate accounting for the hospital. These six reported an average per capita cost of maintaining the hospital of \$419.57 per year. The other Homes maintaining hospitals do not keep separate cost accounting for the hospital, but it was the opinion of many whom your committee consulted on this subject, that this figure is not excessive.

9. There were 11 Homes reporting a per capita cost of maintaining the old people's department. The average was \$386.74. Eleven Homes reported the average per capita cost of maintaining the Children's Home as \$325.36 per year. Twelve homes reporting the cost of maintaining both Old People's and Children's Homes together reported an average per capita cost of \$333.49 per year. It should be noted in this connection, however, that comparison of costs is likely to be grossly misleading unless we take into account what they are getting for their money, or how well they are undertaking to do their job. Thus, one Home whose per capita annual cost is about \$225.00, could not be compared with ours, for, as their Superintendent readily admits, they are not doing the job. We can not get away from the inevitable question, "How well do we want to do our job?"

10. There were 21 Homes reporting well equipped playgrounds for children; one reporting very little equipment; and one reported a partially equipped playground. On this point we in Missouri are sadly in the minority. It is almost heartbreaking to see those children forced to do without any playground or equipment.

11. There were nine homes reporting well equipped gymnasium facilities for the children, while eight others reported little such equipment. It is safe to assume that most Homes do not have gymnasiums.

12. There were 31 homes reporting reasonably well equipped and furnished libraries, while three reported little attempt to provide such facilities. The 30 Homes reported an average of 3,947 books in the library. One other reported that they have a library of "several thousand volumes". In this connection, it is interesting, though not encouraging,

to note that we in Missouri provide no library or reading room facilities for either children or old people. Your committee can not understand how high school and university students in our Home manage to study at all under the very unsatisfactory conditions under which we force them to live. We provide no library or reading room, and no study room except their meager living quarters. It would be easy to get a good library started in our Home, if it were possible to provide a suitable suite of rooms for such purposes. How one of our girls made Phi Beta Kappa in Washington University last year, is difficult to see.

13. Of the homes reporting, 28 expect, and receive little or no help from the old people, while five report that they get considerable help from them. The overwhelming judgment is that the old people do not render much service, and should not be expected to do so.

14. Twenty-one Homes reported that they receive much aid from the children, except for cooking, while two reported that they receive "little" or "some" aid from the children. The general trend is for the children to do most of the cleaning up, and many other odd jobs about the Home.

15. Sixteen reported that they provide educational opportunity for capable students to complete high school, while two others provide high school opportunities, but less than high school graduation. Seven Homes provide some opportunity for capable and qualified students to complete college. Nineteen of the Homes reporting send their children to the local public schools, one having its own school system, while three others have some combination of the two plans. The Indiana Home furnishes the school building, and the city of Franklin furnishes the teachers. The building is on the Home grounds. It should be noted in this connection that our Missouri Home is up with the best in that we do provide facilities for completion of high school and college, or trade school. The Masonic home in Mississippi has acted very wisely under the able leadership of Brother J. A. Redhead, the superintendent, in that they have accumulated a large educational endowment. The interest on this fund pays the expenses of worthy, capable students for the first two years in college. During their last two years their expenses are met by loans from the Knights Templar Loan Fund. Other states could well afford to follow the lead of Mississippi in building ample educational endowment funds.

16. Twenty-one Homes reported that their present educational facilities are adequate and satisfactory, while two others would add more of vocational work. Our Home is well provided with opportunities for vocational training through the local Rankin Trade School.

17. Twenty-four of the homes for old people reported an average of 146 guests to the home. (Note that they are guests or members and not inmates).

18. Twenty-two homes reported an average of 88 boys; while twenty homes reported an average of 81 girls in the home.

19. The range in the number of guests among boys was from three to 481; while that for girls was from three to 239.

20. Three homes reported that they have provision whereby it is possible for children to be adopted from the Home under rigid board regulations, while 14 others reported that they do not permit children to be adopted from the Home as a regular practice.

21. Twenty-seven homes reported emphatically "no" on the advisability of housing children and old people near each other; one reported that such a plan is advisable; and one made a qualified reply placing the two some 300 yards apart.

22. Where aid outside the Home is given, only three states were reported in which the Grand Lodge bears all of the cost of such aid. In 11 cases the Lodge is required to share in the expense if possible. Ten others report that the Lodge "usually does" help; while one reports that the Lodge "does not always" help. Fourteen make no provision for outside aid. Of the 33 homes reporting on this item, nine require the Lodge to furnish at least half if possible. Nine others require the Lodge to supplement the main source of revenue by such donations as the Lodge can make; nine others have no such service; three others require the Lodge to defray from one-fourth to one-half of the cost when possible. It seems, from the study your committee has made of this question, that probably the most satisfactory plan, taking it by and large, is to have an adequate, well administered fund at the control of the Grand Lodge, so that something approximately uniform can be accorded, the Lodges cooperating when it is possible for them to do so.

23. It appears that the per capita tax for the support of the Masonic Homes in the several states, averages about \$0.75, though several states reported their tax as fractions of the total per capita tax.

24. The general practice seems to be that the Masonic Home Boards consist of about seven elective members together with the three highest officers of the Grand Lodge line. In only the case of Missouri is the executive head of the Masonic Home a member of the Home Board.

25. Twenty-three states reported an average of \$9.98 per candidate initiated as going to the Masonic Home. This generally goes to the building fund or the endowment fund.

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4. What age limits should be placed on admission into the Home? A physical limit is feasible for old people; an age limit is not. The average age of the old people in our Masonic Home is about 78. The average age of those who have died in recent years has been about 78. That means, to admit a man or woman at, say 50 to 65 years of age, would be to undertake the task of keeping him for 13 to 23 years. If the average cost of maintaining a person in the Home is \$386.00 per year, the cost of a single individual to the Grand Lodge might be as high as \$12,000.00. Unless the individual is physically incapacitated, it is the opinion of your committee that it should be the policy of the Home Board not to admit persons to the Home until they have become well advanced in years.

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7. Should there be any limitations placed upon subordinate lodges as to membership in the Home? It is difficult to make any arbitrary rules on this point. The records show that there are lodges which have nearly always kept a disproportionate number of members in the Home. As someone has expressed it, they have the "Masonic Home habit". This "habit" seems not to be confined to any one section of the state, or to small lodges. One lodge having between 600 and 650 members had six members in the Home July 1, 1932, and their total payment to the Grand Lodge and the Masonic Home for that Masonic year was \$1,251.60. During that year the Home spent \$2,757.18 caring for their six members, while the Welfare Committee of the Grand Lodge spent \$540.00 assisting certain of this same lodge's members outside the Home. Thus, this one Lodge cost the Fraternity \$3,297.18 in one year, or \$2,045.58 more than they paid into the Grand Lodge treasury. Should any lodge be permitted to draw as much as three times the amount of their per capita tax in Masonic Home benefits? Your committee thinks not.

Another Lodge in a small town paid the Grand Lodge per capita tax in 1932 a total of \$180.60. They had five members in the Home, costing the Fraternity \$2,297.65, and this Lodge found itself unable to contribute even \$1.00 per month to the support of a member on the outside.

One Lodge with a very small membership had about 10 per cent of its membership in the Masonic Home. For several years the Masons of Missouri have been spending more than \$5,000 per year on the members of this Lodge. This Lodge finds itself unable to defray the funeral expenses of one of its members, or to pay even \$1.00 per month to support a member outside the Home.

There are about 440 members of the Home from 191 Lodges. Thirty-nine Lodges in the state furnish 167 members of the Home family. There are 216 Lodges in Missouri that have never had any one in the Home in its 47 years of history. There are 456 Lodges which had no one in the Home at the time these data were collected.

It is a mistake, it seems, to relieve the Lodges of all responsibility in connection with support of the indigent members and their families. It causes carelessness, particularly in the matter of investigations. Once recently, an old brother died in the Home after his residence of 12 years there. The fraternity had spent \$6,000 on him. After his death, it was discovered that his son had a beautiful home in Philadelphia, and another in Miami, Florida, and that the son had five different bank accounts. Thus was the Fraternity imposed upon because careful investigation was not made. We make it too easy for a Lodge to neglect its duty in this regard. Such instances could be multiplied from the records of the Home. They all have the same import. Your committee is definitely of the opinion that no Lodge should be permitted to have a disproportionate number of members in the Home. The question may be seriously raised as to whether some of our Lodges have not been somewhat lax in the matter of investigation before admitting candidates to membership. It is equally certain that, as a rule, investigations are not

made with sufficient care before Lodges petition for admission of members into the Home. As a matter of fact, very few Lodges have anyone who is qualified to make such an investigation as it should be made. That, again, is the work of the trained social service worker, and we need not expect busy men, without any special training for such work to be able to do it right. For some reason, after a Lodge has petitioned for the admission of a member into the Home, the members of that Lodge have a feeling that they must take the attitude of defending their action, rather than promoting the further investigation of the case.

8. What should be the policy of the Grand Lodge toward the problem of funeral expenses of deceased members of the Home? The Lodge agrees in the application to meet funeral expenses. During the two years and three months ending March 30, 1934, the Home paid \$1,460.15 in funeral bills that had been assumed as an obligation by the respective Lodges concerned, but, in these cases, the Lodges apparently made no effort to meet the obligation. It is the opinion of your committee that the Grand Lodge through the Home Board should make such regulations as will make it impossible for a Lodge to wilfully ignore this responsibility. If the Lodge is unable to meet its obligation, that fact could be readily established and the Lodge absolved from responsibility by the Grand Master.

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10. Should possible membership in the Home be looked upon as a form of insurance? There is the tendency in the Fraternity for members to feel that they are investing in a form of old age insurance in paying Grand Lodge dues for the support of the Home. That takes all ideals of Masonic relief as a fundamental tenet out of the picture. With that as a prevalent idea, we then would become a sort of cheap insurance organization, having lost one of the most fundamental tenets of the venerable order. It is certain that no real Mason would be willing to take such a position if he realized what it means. We do not buy old age insurance with our dues. We invest in a splendid form of benevolence, with the realization of course, that the hand of adversity might some day cause us to become worthy recipients of such aid.

11. What does it mean to the Masonic Home to have occasional visitors in the Home? A visitor in the Home is sure to become better informed on the Home and its progress, as well as its needs. Those who make the most adverse criticism are frequently those whose visits to the Home are conspicuous by their infrequency. The Home has everything to gain by making reasonable provision for such visitors.

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13. Should Lodges show more personal interest in the Home and its members by making occasional gifts, especially at Christmas or on birthdays? No one who had ever studied this matter as has your committee could doubt for a minute the value of such gifts, not only to the members of the Home, but to the Lodges as well. If the Lodges outside

St. Louis County could only know of the splendid work done by the Lodges in St. Louis and follow their plan, there would be a radically changed attitude toward the Home in a short time.

14. Should the Grand Lodge require each Lodge to maintain a definite minimum balance in its charity funds, as is done in Indiana, for example, or should all relief work be administered out of funds provided by our per capita tax? If it felt that, as a general rule, the work will be better done if administered by the regular Grand Lodge agency, cooperating where possible with the local Lodge. Your committee recommends that Lodges be required to contribute part of the funds necessary to the outside relief of their members in cooperation with the Welfare Committee except that, with the consent of the Grand Master, any Lodge may be excused from such obligation for inability to pay.

15. Should Missouri, as many other states have already done, make definite efforts to increase the Masonic Home endowment fund? Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey, for example, have been quite successful in doing this. We have had some success along this line, but our efforts have been more or less disorganized and sporadic. It seems that it should be a definite policy of the Grand Lodge to make systematic effort to enlarge the endowment fund of the Home as much as possible, by solicitation from persons who might be inclined to invest in such benevolences, and as rapidly as possible. Especially should we create an educational endowment fund.

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17. What attitude should members of the Craft have toward rejections of applications for admission to the Home? When a Lodge makes such an application the members should adopt the attitude of presenting a case before a competent committee or tribunal who are trained in the administration of such cases in the interest of the Craft at large. If, in the experienced judgment of the group, the interests of the Craft at large would be jeopardized by the granting of the petition, the Lodge or the members should readily acquiesce in the judgment. To do otherwise is an inexcusable form of selfishness.

(Report of Special Committee on Grand Master's Relief Program,  
Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1934).

Reports clearly indicate that many Grand Lodge Home projects have suffered because of depleted treasuries and lessened income of the bodies contributing to their support, as well as increased demands for accommodations, and there is a growing trend toward adequate endowment funds for these institutions, and a tendency to strip some of the glamour from these enterprises and get down to grim reality. It is a fine thing to brag about how well we are taking care of our dependents through these agencies, but there are a great many cases where if the overhead were eliminated and distributed sensibly a great deal more Masonic distress might be relieved. There is no argument against Homes, because all of them are doing fine work. But in many cases a

sentimental attitude toward them has resulted in extravagance and waste. When money was plentiful it was easy to do a great many things that were beyond the necessities of adequate protection for our dependents, but now that available money is not so plentiful it becomes necessary to get down to brass tacks. One or two Grand Masters seemed somewhat alarmed for the future of their Homes, but we think needlessly, because surely the brethren will always find some way to carry on what they have started. This writer believes, and always has believed, that adequate endowment funds is the answer to the Home question.

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West,  
P.:G.:M.: Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934).

“THE HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS”

“For the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal. For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens.”—The Great Light.

“The Common Gavel is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to break off the corners of rough stones, the better to fit them for the builder's use; but we as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of divesting our minds and consciences of all the vices and superfluities of life, thereby fitting ourselves as living stones for that spiritual building—that house not made with hands—eternal in the heavens.”

—Masonic Monitor.

“To every man there openeth  
A high way and a low,  
And every man decideth  
The way his soul shall go.”  
—John Oxenham.

“And the choice goes by forever  
twixt that darkness and that light.”

“Hast thou chosen, O my people, on  
Whose party thou shalt stand,  
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals  
Shakes the dust against our land?”

—Lowell.

TO COME to know the words of the Ritual, without at the same time coming to know their meaning is a waste of time,—useless and frivolous.

To come to know the words of the Ritual and at the same time to get a clear vision of their meaning, is priceless—an inestimable gift from God to man.

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But, what about the "House Not Made With Hands?" I hear you ask. Most of you on reading the title to this editorial no doubt presumed that it would have to do with the problem of a future life. Well, in a way it does, but perhaps not in the way you are thinking, as will presently, we trust, become clear.

While we are on this subject of a future life, may we not say that we feel that Masonry has some definite teaching concerning that same thing.

To the age old question of Job "if a man die shall he live again?" Masonry squarely makes answer, "No!" Yet in the same breath through the symbolism of the Acacia it proclaims that a man simply does not die.

Of course a man's body may die, be even burned to ashes, those ashes scattered by the four winds of heaven, to grow up again as food in plant and animal, and so become once more parts of the bodies of many other men.

Aye, a man's body may die. But what of that?

The man is not his body.

If there is anything upon which Masonry lays her everlasting and undying emphasis it is just that fact—the fact that there is the man and his body, and that the two are not the same.

For the Body, as Brother Pike so well says, is but "the gross representation and temporary envelope of the soul."

The body is not the man.

Is it not because we are prone to lose sight of this vital distinction that some of us seem to think that we see in the ceremony of "the raising" some token of the immortality of the body? It simply could not be so. For if we will recall all the facts of the Hiramie legend we will remember that the body was not raised to life, it was not raised a living body, for if it was then when our ancient brethren bore it to the Temple for more decent interment, and there buried it for the third and last time, they performed the atrocious act of burying Hiram alive.

What was it that survived?

Was it not "the imperishable part of man," "the immortal part within us", the "better and spiritual part within us", the "essential part of man", the part that is "an emanation from the Great Architect"? Surely these words mean the soul, and not the body. And that's just what Mackey says they do mean, and that it is this thought "which it is the great design of the Institution to teach."

Now we want to say right here that while we are unable to draw one single bit of comfort from the thought of the resurrection of the material body, that we have not the slightest thought of insisting that others must think and feel as we do about it. That would be intolerant and not Masonry. We would not for a moment think of denying to another any consolation he can possibly draw from views unlike ours. Especially when we recall that our difference may be after all only one of phrase and not of fact. It was Paul, the great protagonist of the

resurrection idea, who declared, "It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body" for "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God."

To us any thought that implies the slightest space of time in which life stops for the soul, is utterly abhorrent. We feel about it as did George MacDonald, the great religious writer, who cried out, "I came from God, and I'm going back to God, and I won't have any gaps of death in the middle of my life."

As we see it, for the soul "there is no Death. What seems so is transition" for as Brother Edwin Arnold has so well said:

"Never the spirit was born; the spirit shall cease to be never;  
Never was time it was not; End and Beginning are dreams!  
Birthless and deathless and changeless remaineth the spirit for ever;  
Death hath not touched it at all, dead though the house of it seems!"

Death is but the escape of the soul from out the prison-house of the body. An escape we dare not make for ourselves, but which is none the less blessed when it comes. Said Pike: "Let us fear, then, to rend our garments in order to go out from them, but let us not dread to lay them aside when the hour for rest comes."

For us the immortality of the soul is a law, as eternal, as unchanging, as inflexible, as inevitable, as unvarying in its action as any other law of nature, for it is but a rule laid down by the Great Architect upon the trestle-board of the universe.

"In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you."

With his last breath James Drummond Burns declared, "I have been dying for twenty years, now I am going to live."

And as for the body,

"What ye lift upon the bier  
Is not worth a wistful tear."

for it is but

"—————an outgrown shell  
Left by life's unresting sea."  
"Nay, but as when one layeth  
His worn-out robes away,  
And, taking new ones, sayeth,  
"These will I wear today!"  
So putteth by the spirit  
Lightly its garb of flesh,  
And passeth to inherit  
A residence afresh."

As for us, we would have no one write as our epitaph

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well,"

for we want none of that sleep.

\* \* \* \* \*

In Ruskin's "Sesame and Lillies" we find the following immortal passage:

“Mighty of heart, mighty of mind—‘Magnanimous’—to be this, is indeed to be great in life; to become this increasingly, is indeed to advance in life,—in life itself—not in the trappings of it. My friends, do you remember that old Scythian custom, when the head of a house died? How he was dressed in his finest dress and set in his chariot, and carried about to his friends’ houses; and each of them placed him at his table’s head, and all feasted in his presence? Suppose it were offered to you in plain words, as it IS offered to you in dire facts, that you should gain this Scythian honor, gradually, while you yet thought yourself alive. Suppose the offer were this: You shall die slowly, your blood shall daily grow cold, your flesh petrify, your heart beat at last only as a rusted group of iron valves. Your life shall fade from you, and sink through the earth into the ice of Caina; but day by day, your body shall be dressed more gaily, and set in higher chariots, and have more orders on its breast—crowns on its head, if you will. Men shall bow before it, stare and shout round it, crowd after it up and down the streets; build palaces for it, feast with it at their tables’ heads all night long; your soul shall stay enough within it to know what they do, and feel the weight of the golden dress on its shoulders, and the furrow of the crown-edge on the skull;—no more. Would you take the offer, verbally made by the death-angel? Would the meanest among us take it, think you? Yet practically and verily we grasp at it, every one of us, in a measure; many of us grasp at it in its fullness of horror. Every man accepts it who desires to advance in life without knowing what life is; who means only that he is to get more horses, and more footmen, and more fortune, and more public honor and—NOT more personal soul.

“He is only advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into Living peace. And the men who have this life in them, are the true lords or kings of the earth—they, and they only.”

In a celebrated address we find Pike taking up the same thought, and in these words:—

“Is it not written in your law, I say ye are Gods”. John X, 34.

“If the mind, reason, intellect, intelligence of man is a part of the Universal and Supreme Mind, Reason, Intellect, and Intelligence, he may well have lofty aspirations and a high ambition, for he is capable of great things.

“His intellectual convictions are revelations, and he needs no other evidence that there is a God, and that he himself is lighted by a ray of the Divine Light, and is a soul in its nature immortal.

“Will he consent to let this ray be darkened by vice and indulgence, by indolence and the passions? Perhaps even to be withdrawn before he dies, because it is useless to him?

“Believing in the holy doctrine CAN he be content to lead the life of a mere animal? Will he continue to prefer ease to exertion; luxury to self-denial for the good of others; wealth in stocks and lands and mines and money to wealth of knowledge and the truth; uselessness to

usefulness, and office place, honors, to the blessed approval of his own conscience? the sensual and the material to the spiritual and divine?

"Make now your election. You are at the point where the roads diverge."

Giving the matter a world-wide application, Ruskin goes on to say:

"No nation can last which has made a mob of itself, however generous at heart. It must discipline its passions, and direct them, or they will discipline it, one day, with scorpion whips. Above all, a nation cannot last as a money-making mob; it cannot with impunity,—it cannot with existence—go on despising literature, despising science, despising art, despising nature, despising compassion, and concentrating its soul on PENCE."

Another poet whose name I greatly long to know, puts my thought for me most happily in these words:

"A builder builded a temple,  
He wrought it with grace and skill—  
Pillars and groins and arches  
All fashioned to work his will.  
And men said, as they saw its beauty,  
'It shall never know decay.  
Great is thy skill, oh builder,  
Thy fame shall endure for aye.'

"A mother builded a temple  
With loving and infinite care,  
Planning each arch with patience,  
Laying each stone with prayer.  
None praised her unceasing efforts,  
None knew of her wondrous plan.  
For the temple the mother (teacher) builded  
Was unseen by the eyes of Man.

"Gone is the builder's temple—  
Crumbled in the dust;  
Low lies each stately pillar,  
Food for consuming rust.  
But the temple the mother builded  
Will last while ages roll.  
For that beautiful unseen temple  
Was a child's immortal soul."

Emerson teaches us, and this is the burden of my thesis, that man can build and forge for himself, his own immortality. Said he:—"The safety of God, the immortality of God, and the majesty of God, do enter into a man with justice." For "the love that will be annihilated sooner than treacherous has already made death impossible, and affirms itself no mortal but a native of the deeps of absolute and inextinguishable being," for by "accepting the tide of being which floats us into the secret of nature \* \* \* the advancing soul has built and forged for itself a new condition and the question and the answer are one."

\* \* \* \*

It is a long fight, a hard fight,—yea, a never-ending fight, but Thank God! we are not alone in it, for "when the strength and wisdom of man

fail there is an inexhaustible supply above yielded us through the power of prayer."

(From Fraternal Review by Louis Block, P. G. M.,  
Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1934)

#### THE NEWLY INITIATED

One of the things which has been brought out very forcibly this year is that Lodges have been seriously remiss in their attitude toward their newly initiated candidates.

It is now believed that the reason why so many men lost interest in the Masonic Fraternity has come because the Fraternity has lost interest in them. Too many men have come into our Masonic Lodges, received their degrees and gone away, never to be heard of again, simply because the only interest that the Lodge had in them was to exact from them the prescribed fee charged for annual dues and to harp at them until they paid it. More than one candidate has left a Masonic Lodge room at the close of the third degree without receiving the felicitations of his Brethren. It is no wonder that men lose their interest in the Fraternity, when the Fraternity indicates by its remissness that it has no interest in them. It is going to be necessary hereafter to show some interest in newly raised candidates. After a candidate has been raised to the sublime degree it would be a very happy thing if a letter was sent to him, telling him when the Lodge meets, urging him to be present, explaining to him something that is expected from him as a member of the Lodge. It is a very nice thing when a degree is to be conferred or something unusual is to take place to call the new member by phone and urge him to be present. When new members are present at Lodge meetings, Brethren must go out of their way to cultivate these new recruits and try and illustrate that the boasted fellowship of Freemasonry is not a myth but is something which is practicable and demonstrable. When Lodges commence to interest themselves in new members we are going to see a great change come over the Fraternity.

(Address of Grand Master George W. Livingston,  
Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1934.)

#### JURISPRUDENCE

No. 3. The question is propounded to the Grand Master as follows: "Does a brother filing a petition in bankruptcy with the United States District Court have the right to schedule the dues he owed the Lodge at the time of filing such petition?" The Grand Master ruled under Section 406 that simply taking advantage of what the law allows is not unmasonic, and therefore it is not unmasonic conduct for a Mason to include the dues he owes the Lodge in his schedule of liabilities when filing a petition in bankruptcy. We approve this decision but we further find under Section 425, that the action of the civil court does not bind or control Masonic conduct, and that the settlement of civil liabilities in civil

courts does not bind the subordinate Lodge, and we therefore add to the decision of the Grand Master the further provision that, notwithstanding the action of the bankruptcy court the subordinate Lodge, while it cannot try for unmasonic conduct the bankrupt brother, who schedules his dues in his application, yet if he fails to pay the dues owing to the subordinate Lodge and the subordinate Lodge sees fit to refuse to relieve him, believing that he is able to pay such dues, such Lodge may suspend him for the non-payment of dues without regard to the action of the bankruptcy court.

No. 12. Application of a Convict for Restoration: The Grand Master holds that the petition of an ex-convict for the degrees or for restoration should not be acted upon favorably by a Lodge unless his innocence is established to the satisfaction of the general public, or by good behavior he has reestablished his good reputation. We approve this decision.

(Committee on Jurisprudence, Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1934.)

No. 1. Statement: The Worshipful Master of one of our Lodges writes for a dispensation to hold a stated communication of the Lodge in the I. O. O. F. Hall in order that they might have more room for the convenience of the Brethren to hear a prominent Mason speak.

Answer: Stated communications must be held in the Masonic Hall. Would suggest that you change the date of your meeting to another evening than that of your stated communication, then a dispensation could be granted.

No. 2. Statement: A committee of three of one of our Lodges asked the question whether or not, as a Lodge, they might send a telegram to their Congressman and Senator urging support of a certain bill.

Answer: The individuals of the Lodge may send such telegram but not as a Lodge.

No. 11. Statement: A Lodge Secretary makes the statement that a member paid his dues for the year 1933 during April and died in May, a few weeks after paying his dues, and asks the question should the unearned dues be returned to the family of the deceased Brother.

Answer: No. Annual dues are due and payable annually in advance. The reason we have dues on this annual basis is to make ample provision for the Lodge expenses and to pay the Grand Lodge per capita, and meet other requirements of the Lodge.

(Address of Grand Master F. C. Barnhill, Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1934.)

Question. It is being proposed in our Lodge to use the lecture in the E. A. degree for educational work. Our question is as to whether it would be within the proper bounds of usage and fitness to give the lectures along with the pictures commonly used, in the presence of a profane, provided Lodge is not open at the time?

Answer: These lectures were written and prepared to be given in conjunction with the particular degree the lecture is intended for, and

at no time should they be expounded to any one except those who are entitled to receive it.

(Address of Grand Master Thomas Loignon, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1934.)

About the usual number of decisions are recorded, and many of them were in connection with matters apparently obvious, though, of course, when a Grand Master is asked a question he feels that he must answer it. There were a great many decisions involving physical fitness, and it is surprising how many requests were made to know if a petition might be received from a man who had lost a leg or an arm, and in one case it was one of each—the right leg and the left arm.

One Grand Master ruled that it was up to the Lodge to decide whether or not to receive the petition of a blind man. There were many cases of the loss of fingers and thumbs. In one case where an E. A. had lost his right hand before he received his F. C. degree it was decided that he could not go on, his fee was returned and his name stricken from the rolls.

The question of whether or not dues accrued during suspension for any cause came up many times, but Grand Lodge law generally provides that membership and privileges cease with suspension, so that the cessation of dues naturally follows.

One Grand Master was called upon to decide whether a Lodge might present a petition to a court as a sort of character witness to a profane who was being tried on a civil charge, and of course he decided that such a petition was unlawful.

In a case where a Brother declared his intention to blackball a petitioner but was not present when the ballot was spread and the petitioner was elected, it was decided that declaring a ballot in advance of its being cast could not be considered a rejection, so the ballot was allowed to stand, though it seems to this writer that the Brother so declaring his ballot in advance should have been severely disciplined.

Perhaps the freakiest question of all was whether or not Masonry had any sign of distress whereby a woman might make herself known as the wife, widow, mother, sister, or daughter of a Mason.

The question was raised in one jurisdiction as to whether the Brethren of a Lodge were individually responsible for the Lodge's debts, to which the answer was necessarily "no." It was held that objection to the installation of an officer who had been legally elected was of no effect; that open solicitation of votes for officers of the Lodge was improper; that if a Brother got drunk and disgraced the Craft he was open to the preferment of charges of unmasonic conduct.

The beer and liquor question came up nearly everywhere, but most Grand Lodges already have laws covering the conditions, though there was a wide variety of opinions about the so-called non-intoxicating 3.2 beer. Most Grand Masters, however, treated the 3.2 product the same as the stronger stuff when it came to the propriety of serving it at strictly

official Masonic functions, in Masonic temples or Lodge-owned properties. It was generally conceded that so far as private business was concerned, one Brother had as much right to sell it as another Brother had to buy it.

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West, P.'G.'M., Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934.)

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUNDS

Life membership funds should be carefully handled, as they are sacred trust funds and should never under any circumstances be commingled with any other money. The principal should not be used for any purpose whatsoever except for income-bearing investments legal for savings banks under the laws of California and the Territory of Hawaii, as amended by Grand Lodge at the eighty-second annual communication October, 1931. This is a matter of serious responsibility for each Master affected to accept and handle. I am simply calling your attention to this very important matter at this time as a precautionary measure.

(Address of Grand Master James B. Gist, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

This question is still commanding considerable attention, and is gradually being brought to a basis where the income from the fee charged is enough to produce the carrying charges for the life member, otherwise life membership would sooner or later ruin any organization. The generally accepted safe standard of cost is around \$100, which is calculated in normal times to produce enough income to take care of lodge dues and Grand Lodge tax. Frequently this money is permitted to revert to the estate of the member on his decease, but mostly these life membership fees are put in a separate fund, possibly a relief or charity fund, to furnish revenue to the lodge perpetually, which would seem to be a good idea.

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West, P.'G.'M., Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934).

#### THE LIQUOR QUESTION

The position of this Grand Lodge upon the question of liquor has been clear and definite in the past. Masons and Masonry have nothing in common with the liquor traffic, though the legislative action of Congress has placed 3.2 beer in a class by itself. However, we regret that many members of the Craft in North Dakota are engaged in the sale of it. This Grand Lodge has not taken any action upon this phase of the question, yet your Grand Master thinks that there should be a clear cut statement that the introduction or serving of 3.2 beer in any Masonic hall, temple or building used exclusively for Masonic purposes is forbidden.

What may be the situation if either of the so-called hard liquor bills is enacted June 27th is not clear, but we can see no escape for the Mason who engages in any way in the sale of such liquor from the

penalties now in force. Every Master Mason who values his standing will think seriously before making himself liable for charges of un-masonic conduct.

The recommendation of the Jurisprudence Committee of this Grand Lodge, to which this problem was referred a year ago (Page 96 of the 1933 Proceedings) asking that it be referred back to it for further action at the next annual Communication was approved by this Grand Body, and it is therefore before the committee.

In this connection, also, I attach hereto a "Digest of Masonic Law Relating to Liquor and Beer" and covering the forty-nine jurisdictions of the United States and prepared by the Masonic Service Association of the United States, for the information of any members of the Jurisprudence Committee who have not already had opportunity to see it.

(Address of Grand Master Earl K. Bitzing, Grand Lodge of North Dakota, 1934).

No. 5. The Sale of Malt or Intoxicating Liquors: The question decided by the Grand Master is whether, since the repeal of the Federal prohibition law, a Mason under Masonic law can engage in such occupation. He calls attention to the fact that when the laws of Georgia permitted the sale of intoxicants and beer that Masons were prohibited from engaging in their sale. Our law has not been changed, we approve the finding of the Grand Master.

(Committee on Jurisprudence, Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1934)

The fact that the (liquor) business is again lawful does not alter the position of the Masonic Fraternity because in all countries and at all times, the business is, and has been recognized as subject to the police power of the state and demanding regulation as a protection to the public. Vice and gambling are its inevitable companions and its success is in direct ratio to the debauchery of its customers. An institution upholding temperance as one of the four cardinal virtues cannot consistently give recognition to a business which encourages and promotes intemperance. Neither can it receive or retain as members those in whose places of business Masons in Masonic clothing are prohibited from appearing, or whose product cannot be used in lodge premises or at lodge ceremonies or functions.

(From Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemeyer, Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934).

#### LODGE GROUPS

One of the most constructive things ever done for Masonry in Iowa has been the organization and the perfection of the many groups that are situated throughout the jurisdiction. These groups consist of from five to ten lodges which meet regularly every month, rotating the meetings among the member lodges of the group. At these meetings ritualistic instruction is given and specially emphasized, Service Bureau Speak-

ers are also secured, or part of the time is given over to presentation of interesting and worthwhile Masonic topics by qualified brethren close at hand. These groups have been of great service to our lodges especially during the times when lodge activities have been at a low ebb due principally it is said to lack of candidates. By means of these group meetings the proficiency of the officers of various lodges has been not only maintained but increased. Other worthwhile educational matters have been presented and considered and above all, the opportunity provided for fellowship and better acquaintance has been of tremendous benefit. I could mention many instances of small lodges whose morale was down, whose efficiency had been impaired and with a low grade of proficiency that have been elevated and benefited through their contact with these groups to the point where instead of being headed for extinction they are now good, strong, active little lodges and are representing Masonry in their community in a way that does credit to the fraternity. I cannot too strongly praise the work of these groups and I rejoice in the success of their accomplishments. It has been my desire to visit as many of these groups as possible and it has been my privilege to attend many of their meetings, not as many as I had wished owing to lack of time and distance necessary to be traveled, but I have lost no opportunity to express my appreciation for this very worthwhile activity.

(From Address of Grand Master Lars A. Larson,  
Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1934).

#### MERGING OF LODGES

This Committee has studied the apparent conditions of 55 Lodges having individual net totals of less than 80 members as of December 30, 1933, and one Lodge having a net total of less than 200 members as of December 30, 1933, thus embracing a total number of 56 Lodges in the survey—segregated as follows:

1	Lodge(s)	with	membership	of	less	than	200
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	80
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	70
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	60
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	50
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	40
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	30
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	20

Many of these Lodges appear to be in more or less sound condition as to conduct and character of "work". It seems probable that their financial circumstances may be sound, although available information could not afford this Committee a definite basis for determination.

From the limited information available from the respective Secretarial Reports as of December 30, 1933, the following data may be presumed reasonably correct—although very probably overestimated rather than underestimated—and relates to the estimated maximum incomes, both gross and net, for the year 1933:

	GROSS INCOME	Per Capita Tax	NET INCOME for Lodge Operation
	Dues and Fees		
1 Lodge(s) .....	\$1700.00	\$200.50	\$1499.50
1 " less than .....	700.00	80.00	602.00
1 " less than .....	600.00	61.00	470.00
4 " less than .....	500.00	96.00	408.00
8 " less than .....	400.00	90.00	303.00
17 " less than .....	300.00	91.00	338.00
21 " less than .....	200.00	75.00	151.00
2 " less than .....	100.00	36.00	56.00
1 " no report as to current rates charged for dues and fees.			

NOTE—The foregoing figures do not take into account Dues exemptions by reason of Life Memberships. Such data not contained in Secretarial Reports.

No information is available from reports submitted to the Grand Secretary as to general operating expenses of the respective Lodges.

No information is available from reports submitted to the Grand Secretary as to the number of members in arrears for dues and carried as members in good standing on the respective Lodge rosters.

No information is available from reports submitted to the Grand Secretary as to the amount in dollars representing dues arrearages carried on the books of the respective Lodges.

No information is available from reports submitted to the Grand Secretary as to what bonded or mortgaged debts the respective Lodges may be committed for.

No information is available from reports submitted to the Grand Secretary as to what investments and/or securities the respective Lodges may be possessed of—or what income is being derived from the same.

The absence of financial statements of condition relating to the respective subordinate Lodges of the Jurisdiction makes it impossible to compile definite and accurate data disclosing pertinent facts from which to determine which Lodges stand as an asset to the Masonic Craft and/or which Lodges might constitute liabilities. It adds difficulty to the proposition of suggesting the combining or merging of Lodge units. Therefore, the ensuing suggestions should be considered on the basis that only limited intelligence concerning the financial structure of the respective Lodges was at the disposal of this Committee.

\* \* \* \* \*

It may seem an unwonted task to dissolve a Lodge whose operations date back many years. Nevertheless, it is the first duty of an individual Mason, as well as the first duty of every duly constituted Lodge, to see that the best interests of Masonry stand unimpaired. Then as men and as Masons, we must approach this task in that light.

The following chart is presented to show the approximate distances separating these Lodges from those with which combining or merging would appear advantageous:

- Lodge "A".—Desirable and sound Lodge within 15 miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging.
- Lodge "B".—Desirable and sound Lodge within six miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging.
- Lodge "C".—Has choice of two desirable and sound Lodges within eight miles. However, consideration must be given the fact that this Lodge holds title to its own building and that the same is not free of indebtedness.
- Lodge "D".—Desirable and sound Lodge within 12 miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging.
- Lodge "E".—Has choice of three desirable and sound Lodges within eight to 12 miles. However, consideration must be given the fact that this Lodge holds title to its own building and which is free and clear of indebtedness.
- Lodge "F".—Desirable and sound Lodge within eight miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging.
- Lodge "G".—Has choice of two desirable and sound Lodges within six miles. However, consideration must be given the fact that this Lodge holds title to its own building and which is free and clear of indebtedness.
- Lodge "H".—Has choice of two desirable and sound Lodges within eight miles.
- Lodge "I".—Has choice of two desirable and sound Lodges within 15 miles.
- Lodge "J".—Has choice of two desirable and sound Lodges within 10 miles.
- Lodge "K".—Desirable and sound Lodge within 10 miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging. However, consideration must be given the fact that this Lodge holds title to its own building and that the same is not free of indebtedness.
- Lodge "L".—Desirable and sound Lodge within eight miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging.
- Lodge "M".—Desirable and sound Lodge within six miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging.
- Lodge "N".—Desirable and sound Lodge within 16 miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging. However, consideration must be given the fact that this Lodge holds title to its own building that that the same is not free of indebtedness.
- Lodge "O".—Has choice of two desirable and sound Lodges within 12 miles.
- Lodge "P".—Desirable and sound Lodge within six miles. Both Lodges could profit by merging.

In all instances above suggested, concrete or all-weather highways afford safe and rapid travel.

In a study of the foregoing chart, it should be carried in mind that the automobile and facilities for rapid travel have eliminated the importance of distance. We no longer consider distance in the strict term of miles, but rather in minutes and hours. It is far more simple, and even comfortable, to travel thirty or forty miles today than it was three decades ago to travel five or six miles.

As to the balance of Lodges considered in this survey, the Committee believes it for the best interest of all concerned that any further suggestions or recommendations be held in abeyance, pending the wishes of this Grand Body. Sufficient evidence has probably been submitted to show that necessity exists for a careful and thorough analysis of conditions throughout the Jurisdiction.

There is no question but what the economic upheaval of the past four years has had a serious effect upon the affairs of our Lodges. All the more reason for a careful exercise of good judgment toward getting our house in order, to seek firm ground for the re-setting of our foundations, to take strength from our position as an exalted institution, and to exercise fortitude in our conduct toward a new era.

(From Report of Committee on Merging of Lodges, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, 1934).

The matter of consolidation of lodges has been presented to Grand Lodge by my immediate predecessors, and in reading reports from our sister jurisdictions we find that they are also concerned over this matter. It is a question of growing importance and the need for consolidation of some of the small lodges is becoming more and more apparent. I have gone into the proposition with several of our constituent lodges and I find considerable resistance which I think would be decreased if some changes were made in the requirements. Sections 113, 114 and 115 of the Code set up some requirements that usually block all attempts towards consolidation when attention is called to these portions of our law. Section 113 requires that the name and number of the consolidated lodge shall be that of the oldest lodge consolidated. Frequently it is the oldest lodge that is in trouble and when any consolidation with a neighboring lodge is suggested that neighboring lodge is always willing until they discover that they will lose their name and number by such consolidation. I am of the opinion that more needed consolidations could be effected if this requirement was done away with. There are many of our small lodges which could consolidate with some neighboring lodge with benefit to themselves and to the fraternity.

(From Address of Grand Master Lars A. Larson, Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1934).

## WHEN IS A MAN A MASON?

When he can look out over the rivers, the hills and the far horizon with a profound sense of his own littleness in the vast scheme of things, and yet have faith, hope, and courage.

When he knows that down in his heart every man is as noble, as vile, as divine, as diabolic, and as lonely as himself, and seeks to know, to forgive, and to love his fellowman.

When he knows how to sympathize with men in their sorrows, yea, even in their sins—knowing that each man fights a hard fight against many odds.

When he has learned how to make friends and to keep them—and above all how to keep friends with himself.

When he loves the flowers, can hunt the birds without a gun, and feel the thrill of an old forgotten joy when he hears the laugh of a little child.

When he can be happy and high minded amid the meaner drudgeries of life.

When star-crowned trees, and the glint of sunlight on the flowing waters, subdue him like the thought of one much loved and long dead.

When no voice of distress reaches his ear in vain, and no hand seeks his aid without response.

When he finds good in every faith that helps any man to lay hold of higher things, and to see majestic meaning in life, whatever the name of that faith may be.

When he can look into the wayside puddle and see something besides mud, and into the face of the most forlorn mortal and see something beyond sin.

When he knows how to pray, how to love, and how to hope.

When he has kept faith with himself, his fellowmen and his God; in his hand a sword for evil, in his heart a bit of a song—glad to live, but not afraid to die.

In such a man, whether he be rich or poor, scholarly or unlearned, famous or obscure, Masonry has wrought her sweet ministry.

He has discovered the real secret of Masonry and the one it is trying to give to the world.

(From Address of Grand Master B. W. Helvenston,  
Grand Lodge of Florida, 1934).

## MASONRY AS AN INSURANCE COMPANY

A number of cases came up during the year where it was apparent that the families of some brethren believed that in case of death the lodge was obligated for the expenses of burial. In one instance it appeared that a wife objected somewhat to her husband joining the Craft, but when informed that the lodge would bury the brother she relented, and her husband joined the lodge. (Of course what was meant was that the lodge would conduct the funeral.) Shortly after joining the brother

died, and his wife was very much put out because the lodge would not pay the funeral expenses, although she was perfectly able to do so. In one or two other instances, where undoubtedly the candidate had been informed that the lodge would look out for him if he got sick, it was expected that the lodge would pay the doctor's bills. All cases, however, were plainly of misunderstanding, though it may well be that the character of these Masonic practices was not carefully explained in the beginning.

For many years there was a life insurance company which used the word "Masonic" in its name, and it was frequently the case that newly-raised brethren believed they were obligated to buy policies in it, though of course no such representation was ever made. All of which goes to show that the benefits and purposes of Masonry can not be too carefully explained to the candidate, and that too much care can not be taken regarding the use of the word "Masonic".

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West, P.'G.'M.', Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934).

#### CLANDESTINE MASONRY

While the economic and financial depression has been a dire tragedy in many activities of life, it has not been an unmixed evil in all relations. In the matter of clandestine Masonic Lodges, it has undoubtedly resulted in the subsidence of much activity. The various members of our committee have found that the irregular lodges have to a considerable extent become dormant, while a few have continued their existence for mere social purposes.

We have previously reported that in the main there were five separate irregular Masonic groups of Lodges. Of these, the Rito Nacional Mexicano is for the most part dormant. A few of the Lodges, one in San Bernardino, several in Los Angeles, and one in San Diego, are continuing some social activities but little or no alleged Masonic work. It may be said that this rite is practically a thing of the past and will probably not be revived to any formidable extent in the near future.

As to the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez: Your committee have previously reported that the charters of the three Lodges working in and about Los Angeles, namely, Hiram No. 45, Caballeros de Oriente, and Minerva Lodges, were withdrawn in 1932 after an unsuccessful attempt to attain recognition from our Grand Lodge. We find, however, that in July, 1933, a new Lodge was chartered under the name of Nirvana No. 8 by the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez of the State of Coahuila, Torreón, Mexico, under the mastership of one Victor Behar. In December, 1933, one Emilio Espinosa was elected Master and one Estanislao Llera elected Secretary. Espinosa had formerly been the Deputy Grand Master in Southern California. This Lodge met at Korbell Hall on East First Street in the city of Los Angeles.

We are informed that the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez again withdrew the charter of this Nirvana Lodge in the spring of 1934, and it is not now operating. The Grand Lodge Benito Juarez still entertains the hope that it will attain recognition from the Grand Lodge of California and that that group of men who were allegedly made Masons in the three or four Lodges that existed in southern California will some day be accepted in the subordinate Lodges of our grand jurisdiction.

As to Negro Masonry: The Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also known as the Prince Hall Masons, is still very active with some forty-two subordinate bodies working. It has held an annual communication last year.

The other group of Negro Masons known as the Most Worshipful Hiram of Tyre Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons has declined markedly in both numbers and activities. There are probably about nine subordinate Lodges in this rite, and they are not active to any extent. A recent factional quarrel within their bodies as to where the last annual communication was to be held, came to the attention of the courts of Los Angeles county. One faction claimed that the annual communication was to be held in Oakland, and the other claimed it should be held in Los Angeles. The Oakland group won. The Grand Master is William H. Robinson, residing at 1522 West 36th Street, Los Angeles, and the office of Grand Lodge is at a place called Masonic Hall, 4414½ Central Avenue, Los Angeles.

The co-Masonic bodies have also suffered severely. The pseudo Hollywood Lodge, which formerly met in a regular hall at Hollywood Boulevard and Serrano Streets, city of Los Angeles, has moved to a small room in the premises of an independent Catholic church in Hollywood. The other co-Masonic Lodge is called "Helios" and meets irregularly in an Odd Fellows Temple at Washington and Oak Streets. There is another Lodge meeting in Ojai at the Theosophical Camp there. None of these Lodges are very active or prosperous.

We do not wish to be understood as stating that clandestine Masonry is dead in California. There is still considerable life left in it, and with the return of normal economic conditions, we may expect a revival of some of it.

(Report of Committee on Clandestine Masonry, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

#### CO-MASONRY

Attention of Brethren is drawn to the fact that a spurious and clandestine Masonic Organization, known as Co-Masonry, is operating in the territory. This body professes to work the three degrees of Craft Masonry, to admit women, confer signs and secrets and endeavours in different ways to copy the practices of Freemasonry, and from time to time members of the Craft are invited to attend the meetings. Brethren must not attend any meeting of this Co-Masonic body, as by doing so

they will be violating their obligations and will render themselves liable to Masonic discipline.

(Instruction issued by Board of General Purposes,  
Grand Lodge of New Zealand, 1933).

#### THE TRUE FUNCTION OF MASONRY

In all that is thus said no attempt is made or anticipated that Masons shall be pledged to any specific course of action, or be urged to join with this, that, or the other group or party to combat real or imagined foes. The true function of Masonry is and will remain educative, in this as in other matters. It is certainly within the province of Masonic authorities, competent for the task, to inform their Brethren of dangers threatening the nation, setting forth clearly and dispassionately the nature of the peril; the purpose of those who would subvert or destroy our democracy, and pointing the duty that should actuate every true American. The Mason worthy of the name will need no more; being shown the right he will require no further prompting to do his utmost as a man and a patriot. The fear that apparently lingers in conservative minds, that the craft will be led from the path of fraternal rectitude into the morasses of partisan politics, is entirely without foundation in fact. Not even the most advanced of Masonic Modernists has any such thought in mind. The same line of argument holds for other themes that are of engrossing interest and even vital to our institutions. Sooner or later, in its own defense, Masonry must come to consideration of matters that concern civic righteousness, moral betterments, and the exaltation of justice among the people.

(Report of Committee on Correspondence, Grand Lodge  
of California, 1934).

#### MASONRY MILITANT

The warfare of Freemasonry is not against men or institutions, not against governments or churches, but against the tyranny that would reduce men to mere automatons; standardized, repressed, regimented; against the superstition that would befog men's minds with lies and corroding fear; against the spiritual thralldom that would shrink a band of iron around the brow of man and forbid the thought of man to expand, to develop, to grow; against the despotism that would prevent the freest expression of the human spirit; against slavery of every kind, whether it be to an autoerat, to an industrial overlordship, to a soulless bureaucracy, to false doctrines, or to craven, self-created terror; against ignorance, prejudice, hatred, materialism, Phariseeism, and all the black brood of shams and pretensions that have weighed like an unutterable anguish upon the soul of man.

It is a glorious war. A war for human rights, for the cause of righteousness, for little children yet unborn. It is the warfare of Socrates, of Martin Luther, of Wilberforce, of Washington, and, I say it

reverently, of that Divine man who gave His life upon the cruel cross that men might be free.

There is a legend in the Frankish Alps that Charlemagne did not die but that angels carried him to a mountain cavern where they laid him, cap-a-pie, with his falchion by his side, and there he sleeps, waiting until humanity, bowed beneath its woes, might call him to the rescue.

Freemasonry is that legendary Charlemagne, and humanity, embattled and distraight, calls upon the craft to make good its ancient tradition and draw sword in defense of those eternal principles to which it is dedicated. The hosts of light are gathering under the white banners of freedom and brotherhood. The trumpet sounds the advance. Already the advanced forces are clashing with the enemy. This is no time for cowards and self-seekers. Only men with stout hearts and clear minds and consecrated souls are equal to the demands of this great day.

Let us slumber no longer. The Great Commander summons all men to the colors. The battle lines are forming. In the name of God and oppressed humanity, forward—to victory!

(From Oration of Grand Orator Reynold E. Blight,  
Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

#### STRENGTH OF MASONRY

The strength of Freemasonry lies in its spiritual possessions: its teachings, its symbolism, its venerable history, its ancient tradition, and above all, in the character of its members.

This is one reason why you cannot reduce Freemasonry to a formula or confine its free spirit within the limits of a definition. In my library I have a folder with many definitions of Freemasonry: some are eloquent, some are bizarre, some are unique, some are ingenious, some are challenging, but I have yet to find a definition that is adequate. The best, the most comprehensive, leaves something unsaid. Masonry being in essence spiritual, it cannot be defined, it can only be characterized. You search the Scriptures in vain for a definition of Deity, but the writer of the letter that bears the name of St. John gives us a perfect characterization: God is love (8)—and we feel that is adequate and in it we have received a revelation of the Father.

So grasping the great universal symbols we are enabled to characterize Freemasonry and obtain an understanding of its genius, its inner power, its essential nature; determine whether or not its vitality is spent; and from that vantage point glimpse something of the part it is to play in the world of the future.

(Oration of Grand Orator Reynold E. Blight, Grand Lodge  
of California, 1934).

We hear complaint from others that we are not getting enough new members, and that too many suspensions are being made for non-payment of dues and for other causes. This is no cause for alarm. The chief source of danger to Masonry is being too greedy for money and too rapid

an increase in our membership. We fear nothing from without; all our danger is from within. Masonry was stronger in Wyoming in 1914, when we had less than half the amount of money in our treasury than we have now, and when we had 4,000 members instead of 8,000, as we have today. The attendance at the local lodge meetings in 1914 was twice the number of today when we have twice the number of members. Our support and strength depends upon the character and quality of our members, and not upon the quantity. One unworthy member casts a blot on the whole fraternity; One mis-shaped stone mars the symmetry of the whole building, and one defective pillar may cause ruin to the whole edifice. One man who lives Masonry seven days a week is of more credit to the order than twenty men who live it only when it is to their advantage. The character of the members of our order should be "unspotted before the world". Those who conceived of a Masonry to popularize among the masses are those who have failed to grasp the underlying principles of the fraternity. Masonry cannot appeal to the multitudes and retain fidelity to its original principles. Any effort to recruit or solicit members violates an immutable fundamental.

(From address of Brother Alfred J. Mokler, Grand Historian,  
Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1934).

#### MASONRY UP TO DATE

Recently Dean Roscoe Pound, when asked if Masonry should not be brought up to date, replied, "I have but little patience with those who are asking today, 'What can be done to bring Masonry up to date?' If we brought it 'up to date' today, it would be out of date tomorrow. In my opinion, Masonry has more to offer the Twentieth Century than the Twentieth Century has to offer Masonry".

(From Address of Grand Master Charles W. Littlefield of  
Rhode Island, Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in the  
United States, February 20-21, 1935).

#### THE CHILDREN'S MONEY SYSTEM

An important factor in our children's learning the art of living is their experience with money. The practical concerns of the everyday lives of all of us have to do at every turn with money; the man or woman who is unskilled in its use is not apt to succeed in life.

We carry an individual money account with every child. After they reach the age of thirteen or fourteen, we begin to pay them for work which they do in the Home, not in actual cash but in credits on their accounts. At the same time we begin to charge them for most of the things which they receive, except board and room and health care. From the standpoint of our operating expense, it makes little difference whether we pay a boy for his work and charge him for his shoes, or require him to work for nothing and give him his shoes. However, it makes a tremendous difference to the boy in his attitude toward work

and in the way he takes care of the shoes. Money for spending by the children is disbursed only upon checks signed by them and countersigned by their housemother. Their expenditures are carefully supervised. Much pains is taken day by day to give them useful practical experience in the handling of money. While the operation of this system costs something there can be no doubt of its great value as training for life.

(John M. Downen, Superintendent Covina Home, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

#### OLD AGE PENSIONS

Old age pensions, authorized by the State Legislature in 1933, affect members of the Home family and a special committee consisting of Past Grand Master W. C. Winslow, Past Grand Master Milton L. Myers, and Junior Grand Warden R. Frank Peters was appointed, July 8, by Grand Master Scott, to review this new law and report its application to our aged members at the Home. After investigation, this committee reported that members of the Home family over 70 years of age, and complying with other legal requirements, may petition for pensions. This has been done and a small amount is now being received from this source.

(Report of Grand Lodge Trustee, Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1934).

#### OLDEST LIVING PAST GRAND MASTER

In the report of correspondence of Oklahoma, written by Brother T. C. Humphry, is an article with reference to which Grand Jurisdiction has the oldest living Past Grand Master as to date of election and reported that Brother John J. Wemple, Past Grand Master of Nebraska, is senior, having been elected in 1884. Wyoming has a Past Grand Master now living by the name of Fred E. Addoms, a member in good standing in Cheyenne Lodge No. 1, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, who was elected Grand Master on October 11, 1876.

(J. M. Lowndes, Fraternal Correspondent, Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1934).

#### OUR COUNTRY

Thomas R. Marshall once said: "I believe that America belongs to American citizens, native and naturalized, who are willing to seek redress for their grievances in orderly and constitutional ways, and I believe that all others should be taught, peacefully if we can and forcibly if we must, that our country is not an international boarding house nor an anarchistic cafe."

Times like these demand a rededication to the principles of American Liberty. If we still want to see the Stars and Stripes wave over Schools and Public Institutions; and our Churches and Fraternal Order to remain in their representative places.

If we as Masons could take that old Ephebic oath of ancient Athens which was administered to their young men and put it into practice what a change would take place.

"I will fight for the ideals and sacred things of this country, and both alone and with many, and I will never desert my suffering comrade in the ranks. I will revere and obey the laws and strive to incite a like respect in those above me who are prone to annul or set them at naught. I will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty. Thus, in all these ways, we shall transmit this country, not only not less, but greater and more beautiful, than it was transmitted to us."

Pausing amid the rattle of bows and spears, Domedes answering a mocking friend: "I pray that we are better men than our fathers were." Can we repeat that Grecian boast or must we hang our heads in shame?

(Address of Grand Master Harold W. T. Purnell, Grand Lodge of Delaware, 1934).

#### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has been a vitalizing force for over two hundred years. We recall with gratitude and honor that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN served as Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania in 1734, just two centuries ago. His interest in Freemasonry was such that he gave publicity to its principles in the newspapers which he was publishing; he formally urged the members of St. John's Lodge of which he was a member to engage in a study of the arts and sciences; and he printed and published the first book published in America relating to a Masonic subject. This book, as is well known, was a reprint in 1734 of the English edition of Anderson's Constitutions of 1723 authorized by the Grand Lodge of England.

It is fitting that we pause in the proceedings of this day to pay a simple but sincere tribute to our eminent predecessor, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—a keen business man, a wise counsellor, a gifted author, an eminent scientist, a patriotic citizen, diplomat, statesman; a great Freemason; a landmark in the history of our Nation.

(Address of Grand Master Otto R. Heiligman,  
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 1934).

#### MARQUIS de LaFAYETTE

The Marquis de LaFayette died in Paris, France, on May 20, 1834, one hundred years ago. Tradition says he joined a Military Lodge at Morristown, New Jersey. He was an honorary member of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, George Washington's mother lodge. On his visit to this country during the year 1824, he was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and visited the lodges of many other jurisdictions. Thirty-four lodges in twenty-seven Grand Jurisdictions in this country bear his name.

(J. M. Lowndes, Fraternal Correspondent, Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1934).

LAFAYETTE AND HIS CONTACTS WITH  
AMERICAN FREEMASONRY

In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1934, page 175, appears a painstaking and scholarly article on this subject, in which it is stated that "No book has dealt with his career as a Freemason". We commend this article to the attention of any reader interested in the subject, but due to its length, regret that we are unable to include it in the review. Extracts from it would not be adequate.

ALDRO JENKS, DEAN OF PAST GRAND MASTERS OF WISCONSIN  
AND FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin and Masons throughout the world suffered an almost irreparable loss in the death of Most Worshipful Brother Aldro Jenks, dean of Past Grand Masters of Wisconsin and for thirty-seven years chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The labor of Brother Jenks in preparing his last report on foreign correspondence was interrupted before completion by his illness and death. The ability, learning and wisdom of Brother Jenks were outstanding qualities of the man and were reflected in his reviews and helpful comments upon the proceedings of other grand lodges. A fitting tribute to his ability and character was paid by Brother Silas H. Shepard, who was appointed to succeed him by Most Worshipful Thomas Loignon, but he was requested not to finish the work begun by brother Jenks and left unfinished by his untimely death. The report of Brother Jenks, so far as it was completed, is published in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin and evidences, as do all his reports, his distinguished ability and Masonic learning. A review of the 93rd annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was not written by Brother Jenks. We are glad of this opportunity to pay our humble tribute to this distinguished and outstanding man and Mason and to offer to the Masons of Wisconsin our sincere and heartfelt condolence for the great loss to the Masons of Wisconsin in the death of this great man.

(Elmer E. Beach, Chairman Committee on Masonic Correspondence,  
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934).

## LEWIS AND CLARK, MASONS

Those famous explorers were the first Masons in Oregon, of whom there is record. They were also the first Masons to cross the American continent. It seems fitting that the Masonic merit of these explorers should be made known.

To this end I am recommending appointment of a committee by the Grand Master, to arrange with all Masonic jurisdictions along the route of Lewis and Clark, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, for a traveling memento of the explorers, after the manner of the traveling trowel of George Washington, in Oregon. The memento would start east-

ward from Evergreen Lodge, No. 137, at Seaside, Oregon, and pass through the Columbia River Lodges of Oregon and Washington, thence into Idaho and Montana, and be finally placed in the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia.

(From Address of Grand Master Leslie M. Scott,  
Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1934.)

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON

The World Book Encyclopedia, in recording world events for the year 1932, reported more than a million celebrations were held during the year in commemoration of the birth of our illustrious Brother, George Washington.

(Percy Jones, P. G. M., Chairman of Committee on Foreign  
Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1934.)

#### POLITICS

The injection of partisan politics into the fraternity is an ever-present menace, the danger of which was recognized by the founders of the institution, who in the ancient charges, "resolv'd against all politicks as what never yet conduc'd to the welfare of the lodge nor ever will." History confirms their judgment. Reference to the anti-Masonic agitation of a hundred years ago will suffice. The strength of that movement was not the Morgan incident but the false charge to which thoughtless, ill-advised, and over-zealous brethren lent color, that the fraternity was employing its strength for political purposes. As a result, several Grand Lodges, including that in Illinois and constituent Lodges by the hundred, ceased to function. Those continuing were subjected to careful inspection and harsh restrictions.

Notwithstanding the severe lessons of the past, there are always Brethren who endeavor to use the fraternity for political purposes. Some do so thoughtlessly, through want of understanding, or because of excessive zeal which for the moment prevents realization of the evil effects of their action. As to these Brethren, there is always the prospect that by suggestion and warning they may be led to desist from their ill-advised and ruinous practices. Other Brethren who act knowingly and wilfully are selfish, scheming individuals to whom nothing is sacred or exempt from use for personal advantage. With these, only definite prohibitions and severe disciplinary measures will prevail.

\* \* \* \*

There is no duty resting upon any Mason to vote for any candidate because of membership in the fraternity and the candidate who must appeal for votes on the ground of Masonic membership is generally unfit for the office to which he aspires. Masonry is founded upon the freedom of the individual in all matters of a political nature, demanding only that each member discharge the duties of citizenship by the performance of all public obligations including his part in political affairs. The true

position of Masonry in such matters was admirably stated at the dedication of the George Washington Memorial by Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson, of Massachusetts, when he said:

"Our Fraternity asks no man to carry Freemasonry as an institution into his civic life, to vote as a Mason either in the ballot box or in legislative halls, to perform executive duties as a Mason, or to adjudicate as a Mason. Freemasonry has no fear of the practices, policies or acts of any man whose character is sound. \* \* \* It concerns itself with principles and not with policies. It builds character, not faction."

If it be urged, as it often has been, that there are institutions or individuals who do not recognize this standard but seek to fill public offices with their own and thereby control local, state, or national government, it must be replied that if such there be, they afford no excuse for Masons to act unpatriotically or un-Masonically. We cannot promote the tolerance and liberality which we teach and should exemplify, by being intolerant and illiberal.

"Thou must be true thyself  
If thou the truth wouldst teach."

(From Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemyer  
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934.)

#### PREACHERS FREE

A total of 94 lodges were reported delinquent in all or part of their per capita tax. They don't charge any per capita tax in the case of ministers, and 1,335 preachers are reported in the total of 30,927 members. We bet that's the highest percentage of preachers to be found in any membership in the United States. There is also a law that they don't have to charge any fee for the degrees conferred on a minister, and if they don't, the ten dollar fee is not to be remitted to the Grand Secretary.

(Review of Alabama proceedings by J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1934).

#### PRESIDENTS—MASONS

Quite often the question arises regarding what presidents of the United States were Masons. There is sufficient evidence that twelve of them were members of the craft. They were George Washington, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Warren G. Harding, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is data which appears to be conclusive, although not direct evidence that both James Madison and Thomas Jefferson were members of the Craft.

(J. M. Lowndes, Fraternal Correspondent, Grand Lodge  
of Wyoming, 1934)

## PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC., TO RAISE FUNDS

With a reduction of income, many lodges, particularly those in Chicago sought to raise funds for relief purposes, including remission of dues, by dances, card parties, entertainments, and similar enterprises to which the public was admitted on the payment of admission fees or other charges. Sometimes these affairs were conducted openly in the name of the lodge, but more frequently, in the name of a Low Twelve Club, Past Masters' Club, Boosters' Organization or similar names.

Governmental relief and charity administered through religious or public charitable organizations is extended to all in fulfillment of the obligation which government, religion, and the individual owes to dependent and helpless members of society under our present social structure. For this relief, the government, through taxation, and organizations, through contributions or other means like those above mentioned, have the right to go to the public at large for necessary funds.

Masonic relief is confined solely to worthy distressed Masons, their widows and orphans. Although such relief necessarily lessens the public burden, it is primarily a voluntary obligation sought and assumed by the individual Mason solely through choice. The Mason undertakes to contribute so far as his ability will permit, or when acting collectively through the Lodge, to the extent of the ability of the Lodge, and then only to his own. Consequently appeals to the public for funds to discharge a purely Masonic obligation toward Masons only is contrary to the spirit and beneath the dignity of Masonry.

A further objection to these means of raising funds was the constantly growing tendency, in order to attract the general public, to lower the standards of entertainment, etc., so that such functions were unbecoming Masonic Lodges or organizations composed solely of Masons.

Accordingly, it was ordered that no Masonic Lodge, Mason or Masons participate in, hold, or permit to be held, any entertainment, dance, card party, dinner or other affair for the use or benefit directly or indirectly of any Masonic Lodge or for any Masonic purpose to which the public is admitted upon the payment of any fee or charge.

(From Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemeyer,  
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934.)

## IMPROPER PUBLICITY

“Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.”

There are two kinds of publicity, good and bad. To the latter class belongs some of the newspaper publicity, which, in recent times, has been indulged in by many of our Lodges throughout the land, and in which the proceedings of a closed communication are revealed almost to the last detail, including the whole personnel of those who took part. There is also the kind of publicity communicated through Lodge bulletins and Masonic publications printed especially for the membership but which too frequently falls into the hands of the profane, including our enemies,

who seize upon it and use it to our disadvantage. Too often our Secretaries or Editors of these publications are prone to indulge in a tale of woe with reference to poor attendance, lack of interest, the fact that dues are not coming in as they should, etc., etc.

I would call attention to the destructive nature of this kind of publicity. It is best for us to go quietly about our own business and leave the records of any accomplishments or failures for ourselves alone. There is value in a proper and dignified publicity and this I would in no manner wish to discourage, but every communication by means of the printed word should be in keeping with the ancient traditions, landmarks, and dignity of our institution.

(From Address of Grand Master Lars A. Larson,  
Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1934.)

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

At its last Annual Communication, held in August, 1934, the Grand Lodge of Montana decided to observe annually Public Schools Week which means the officers and members of the Fraternity will use their united efforts for promotion of more and better public schools.

The fourteenth annual observance of Public Schools Week in California was especially successful. One school was visited by 3,500 parents; in another city, nearly one-half of the population visited the schools. A new faith in the public schools was created.

(Percy Jones, P. G. M., Chairman of Committee on Foreign  
Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1934.)

#### RAFFLES

The practice of raffling of automobiles or any other commodity and the use of punchboards for the distribution of prizes in connection with and under the auspices of Constituent Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, is prohibited.

Whenever a Masonic Lodge or a Mason participates in or carries on one of these gambling devices they violate the law of Masonry. Every Masonic Lodge carrying on these practices is guilty of un-Masonic conduct and subject to discipline.

(Address of Grand Master George W. Livingston,  
Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1934.)

Other schemes and devices, which under better conditions would not be considered, are now given attention in frantic efforts to raise money not only in Masonic Lodges and appendant organizations but in municipalities as well. New York City officials, erroneously believing they had discovered a way to evade the Federal and New York State laws, proposed a lottery for the purpose of raising revenue for relief. As this report is being prepared there comes complaint that some Commanderies are contemplating raising money through gift enterprises, lotteries, or similar rackets.

Apparently our Masonic Brethren have overlooked the opposition of Masonry, the Protestant Churches from which most Commandery members come, and the press to such schemes. As said in a recent editorial in a Chicago paper, "The buy a ticket and take a chance rackets long have been in disrepute not alone legally, but ethically, as a cause of public demoralization."

(From Report of Grand Master Grover C. Niemeyer,  
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934.)

#### READING OF PROCEEDINGS AND CODE

Practically all the troubles and difficulties with which I have been confronted and about which it has seemed necessary for Lodge officers to consult their Grand Master have arisen by reason of the failure of the proper officers at some time or other to comply strictly with all the provisions of our Constitution and general laws. If more of our Lodge officers as well as members of the Craft were familiar with the Code many of these difficulties would have been avoided.

A more general knowledge by Lodge officers and membership of facts with relation to Grand Lodge activities and of the transactions of the Grand Lodge Annual Communications would also be helpful and in itself be very interesting and conducive to the creation of better knowledge and greater interest in the problems and working of the Fraternity as a whole. From time immemorial we have been admonished that the Code as well as the Proceedings should be read in Lodges but this custom or practice has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. In fact I am safe in saying that it is entirely neglected. I would urge on the Masters of Lodges that this admonition to read or cause to be read in Lodge our Constitution and laws as well as the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge no longer be unheeded. The reading of these publications need not be a dry uninteresting affair, but could be made interesting and instructive. The Master or some competent Brother appointed by him could from time to time take portions of the Code or the Proceedings and present them somewhat in the nature of a book review, not necessarily reading every word or figure and long statistical table, but summarizing these so as to give the Brethren a clear picture of conditions. Some of the important reports should be read in full as well as excerpts from the Fraternal Review. I believe that if this method of presenting the Code and Proceedings to the members of the Lodges be followed that the results would be beneficial and would justify the effort.

(From Address of Grand Master Lars A. Larson,  
Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1934.)

#### REINSTATEMENT OF THE LONG SUSPENDED

Subordinate Lodges should exercise with great care and scrutiny any petition that comes to the Lodge of a Brother who is a demitted Mason covering a long period of time or one who has been suspended for non-

payment of dues several years back. These petitions usually come from those Brethren who have become aged, and during the prime of their life did not take Masonry seriously and either permitted themselves to be dropped or they demitted. After several years these members re-petition a Lodge as a sort of a haven and for fraternal protection and by their regaining membership into the Lodge comes that claim on the fraternity by members of the family when he dies. In some instances the burden of burial and expense has fallen heavily upon the Lodge which he failed to support and appreciate during the prime of his life.

(Grand Master Sanford G. Donaldson, Grand Lodge  
of South Dakota, 1934.)

### RELIEF

I feel constrained to speak of an unwarranted claim which widows, orphans and relatives make upon the Masonic Fraternity from time to time. Unfortunately, these dependents have from some source or other conceived the idea that the Masonic Fraternity is obligated to provide perpetual relief and to educate children on the passing away of a Brother. Instances have been known where these dependents came to Lodges and insisted that the father told them that if anything should happen to him that the Masonic Lodge would provide for their future. This is entirely erroneous as it can be readily seen that the Masonic Fraternity with its dues at a very nominal amount cannot be presumed to be a relief organization of any kind. We must be charitable, but we cannot be expected to grant perpetual relief.

(Address of Grand Master Sanford G. Donaldson, Grand  
Lodge of South Dakota, 1934.)

#### Relief as Administered in Vermont

Our relief is handled entirely by the local Lodges, but subject, however, to a reimbursement by the Grand Lodge from its permanent charity fund for all that which the Lodge spends for Masonic charity each year above one dollar per capita. Those expenditures, or a statement of them, are sent in at the end of the year with their annual statements supported by vouchers. If a Lodge of two hundred members spends three hundred dollars for Masonic charity, they are entitled to reimbursement of one hundred dollars out of the permanent charity fund income.

In case the total amount expended by all of the subordinate Lodges, above one dollar per member, exceeds the amount appropriated for this purpose by Grand Lodge, then the Lodges are reimbursed pro rata. The Grand Lodge of Vermont has never had to do this. In my opinion this plan has many advantages and but only one disadvantage, this being the lack of investigation by a trained welfare worker, such as is now investigating these cases. This may be overcome by requiring a Lodge giving relief to make regular report to the chairman or secretary of the Board of all cases of charity, so that the Lodge may have the benefit of

her services. In most cases the Brethren of the local Lodge understand the conditions of each case.

(From Address of Grand Master Guy G. Lunsford,  
Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1934.)

To relieve Grand Lodges of the heavy financial burden of assisting constituent Lodges for relief of members, it has been suggested the particular Lodge should first make an effort to aid a distressed member before calling upon Grand Lodge. The Lodges will then learn the importance of establishing a relief fund.

(Percy Jones, P. G. M., Chairman of Committee on Foreign  
Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1934.)

### RELIGION

What is it that makes us at times restless and discontented? Have we been growing dissatisfied with life, with ourselves and with the world? Why do we feel like homesick children in foreign lands? Can it be that we are beginning to realize that something has been lost out of our lives?

It is mournful, says the philosopher, "To see so many noble, tender, and high aspiring minds deserted of that religious light which once guided all such, standing sorrowful on the scenes of past convulsions and controversies, as on a scene blackened and burned up with fire, mourning in the darkness because there is desolation and no Home for the Soul; or what is worse, pitching their tents among ashes and kindling weak earthly lamps which we are to take for stars."

Samuel Johnson once said: "To be of no church is dangerous. Religion, of which the rewards are distant, and which is animated only by Faith and Hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it is invigorated and reimpresed by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example."

You need the Church and the Church needs you.

(Address of Grand Master Harold W. T. Purnell,  
Grand Lodge of Delaware, 1934.)

### RESEARCH LODGES

The consecration at the beginning of August of a further Research Lodge—making now five in all within this territory—must needs remind us that the range of Masonic activity is not fully covered by the efficient conduct of those ceremonies by which an entrant to Freemasonry is admitted by progressive stages to the mysteries and privileges of the Craft and Brethren of special experience and repute are installed as rulers of their respective Lodges, but extends to the progressive education and instruction in the history and ancient traditions of our Order and to a more meticulous examination of our principles, tenets, signs, and symbols than our ceremonial ritual provides or is practicable within the time usually available for our normal Lodge ceremonies. Wholesome tradition passed down to us through the centuries and carrying with it

the impress of its salutary effect upon the character and conduct of civilized peoples cannot be lightly thrown aside. Indeed, it is a source of stability, and affords the only sure foundation upon which true progress adapted to the special needs of our own age and environment can confidently be based. But Freemasonry, like other human institutions in these days of progress and altered world conditions, while looking to tradition as affording a secure roothold for ethical stability, must guard itself against making it a handicap to progress, especially in its social aspects. Ours is a social organization which recognizes no human distinction save that of merit. In all matters of social progress, therefore, let us see to it that, while adhering steadfastly to our impeccable traditions and resisting all tendencies to static self-sufficiency, we stand on the side of the angels, and do all in our power to advance the forward march of civilization amid the shelter of humanitarian sympathy and fervent charity which is rightly interpreted as Love. Human greed, national vainglory, international fears and suspicions, indifference to the sufferings of others or to the possible effect upon them of our own material advancement—all these things must needs be repugnant to a world-wide Order such as ours, founded up Altruism or Brotherly Love, and deriving inspiration from the V. S. L. as the source of truth and honesty.

(Address of Grand Master Hon. Lord Bledisloe,  
Grand Lodge of New Zealand, 1933.)

#### RITUALISTIC INSTRUCTION

I do not believe that it is necessary to be a ritualistic expert in order to be a good Mason, but I trust that the necessity and the importance of accurate and impressive ritual will not be under-emphasized. In a program of Masonic education the ritual comes first because everything else is based on it and I believe that a good working knowledge of the ritual is the very best preparation for the lessons that should follow and which could then be received with a better understanding. The necessity of being able to dot every "i" or cross every "t" is apparent when it comes to the matter of awarding certificates of proficiency because the traditional method of instruction which obtains in this Jurisdiction is from "mouth to ear" so 100 per cent ritualistic perfection becomes necessary before one can be awarded such certificate. If this were not done then one mistake would encourage another and in the course of time our ritual would become unrecognizable. There are two ways of rendering the ritual, the right way and the wrong way, and our Board of Custodians through its corps of District Lecturers and Masonic Instructors are teaching it as it should be given and, therefore, there is no good reason why a Lodge officer or any Brother who is desirous of obtaining ritualistic knowledge should not have it correct according to our standard. It is just as easy to have it right as it is to have it wrong—perhaps easier. It has been my pleasure to be present at a number of schools of instruction during the past year and I was impressed with the spirit and enthusiasm that prevailed and the increasing interest that

seems to obtain. There is no one in our Grand Lodge family that has the condition of the Craft at heart to any greater degree than the Board of Custodians and none are as familiar with actual conditions in our several Lodges as they and there has been revealed to me the untiring efforts and vast amount of work which they have contributed year after year in an effort not only to disseminate the ritual but to lend encouragement and build up the morale in the Lodges that need this encouragement and assistance. I wish to pay tribute to the untiring and unselfish devotion to the cause of Masonry by the members of this Board.

(From Address of Grand Master Lars A. Larson,  
Grand Lodge of Iowa, 1934.)

#### PERFECTION IN THE RITUAL

"It is beyond dispute, oh ye Princes and Rulers," that any grammarian can shoot most of our rituals full of ungrammatical holes. So that a man who knows when to say "who" and when to say "whom" often finds himself between the devil and the deep sea when it comes to conferring a degree. If he confines himself strictly to the letter of the ritual it frequently violates his conception of correct language, and if he uses correct language he gets called down by the Grand Lecturer or the chairman of the Committee on Work. However, in 999 cases out of 1,000 the candidate is so busy trying to absorb what is being said to him that the correct usage of "who" and "whom" does not register. This writer has witnessed degrees where the strict letter of the ritual was violated many times without marring either the beauty or impressiveness of the degree. And on the other hand he has heard many letter perfect renditions of the ritual that sounded like a little boy "speaking a piece" in school on Friday afternoon. In the opinion of this writer it is the beauty and impressiveness of the degree that counts. Conform to the ritual, certainly, and don't interpolate any innovations; but don't stop and stall in the middle of a phrase or sentence because you can't remember whether to say "who" or "whom."

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West,  
P. G. M., Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934.)

#### UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATIONS

I have been asked by the Board of General Purposes to make yet another reference to a matter which has been mentioned by more than one Grand Master in this Grand Lodge. This is the publication of Masonic proceedings in the public press. The attention of the Board has been directed to the publication in a country newspaper of an account of the proceedings at the installation of a Lodge, meeting in that vicinity. In addition to a photo of the Worshipful Master, the article gives a list of the Grand Lodge Officers, Brethren, and visitors at the ceremony.

There should be no room for any mistake upon this head. It should be clearly understood that any unauthorized publication of our proceedings, whether in Grand Lodge or in any Private Lodge is improper.

In England it has been treated as a Masonic offence, but I prefer to dwell rather upon the question of good taste and etiquette than upon the breach of obligation. It seems to me, as it has seemed to Grand Masters in the past, that publications of this kind are of no interest to the general public. They savour of the publicity or parade, which we desire to discountenance and discourage, and from that point of view they are particularly embarrassing and distasteful to those whose names may be published in this way without their knowledge or consent.

I trust that it will be sufficient to say that in the opinion of those whose duty it is to exercise this control over the affairs of the Craft any publication of this kind is unauthorized and undesirable. If the Lodge wishes to have a record of its proceedings, or to publish them for the information of its friends, or others, who may properly be regarded as interested therein, it is well to remember that the Grand Lodge has granted its patronage to a Masonic Journal in which the information can be published, without any contravention of the laws or conventions of the Order.

(Address of Pro Grand Master Hon. Mr. Justice Napier, LL.B.,  
Grand Lodge of South Australia, 1934.)

#### TOPICAL REVIEW

We are continuing the so-called "topical review." To some of our reviewer friends and those of the old school it is almost a revolutionary idea, but, as we have said above, Freemasonry is dynamic, and this we believe holds true and is equally applicable to reviewers. Our notion of the review of the future is that of an annual or year-book, containing all of the news of importance which has happened during the year, so that our Brethren may become acquainted with what is being done in the Masonic world, and become better qualified to advance Masonic interests. Not many years ago our geographical knowledge scarcely extended outside our own county; we were little interested in what happened beyond our borders, but today state lines offer no boundaries to our desires or knowledge, and the news from London, or Paris, or Timbuctoo, is read with equal interest.

(The Masonic World, by Ray V. Denslow, P.'G.'M.', Reviewer,  
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1934.)

#### ROSTERS OF MEMBERSHIP

It is regrettable to learn that in many cases Lodges have printed rosters of their membership, giving names, business addresses and occupations of the Brethren. Ostensibly the idea was that the Brethren might know more about each other, so that when Brother Smith wanted a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes he could look in the directory and patronize Brother Jones, who was a member of his Lodge. But the whole thing was bound to fall down when Brother Jones did not have the kind of shoes or clothes Brother Smith wanted, or when Brother Smith thought

he ought to get a discount because he belonged to the same Lodge. No doubt the publication of these directories is entered into in good faith, but they smack strong of commercialism of the Craft, even if they never reach circulation outside the membership, and when they fall into the hands of an outsider it is just too bad for every Brother on the list, because he becomes a mark for solicitation for everything under the sun.

Doubtless in many cases these directories have been put out without consultation with the Grand Master, because invariably when a Grand Master is approached on the subject he turns it down. In several cases the Grand Lodge has enacted legislation to prevent the practice. It would be a good thing if all Grand Lodges would pursue the same course.

(From Report of Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West, P. G. M., Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1934.)

#### SECRECY

Some of our Masonic papers, magazines, and bulletins contain articles which, in my opinion, transgress the intent of our obligations.

Common complaint comes to me that many of our brethren, on the street corners, in shops, in hotels, and other public places, before non-Masons, sometimes total strangers, discuss matters and affairs that never were intended to get beyond Masonic walls. With secrecy gone, the mystery that is very attractive to mankind is gone with it.

As an example of the violation of the secrecy of our Order, I was told that a trial of a brother for misconduct with a Mason's daughter was held and that on the night of the trial practically all the women of the town sat up until 3:00 A. M. to hear the verdict. At least one member—that would be enough—told his wife what should have been a Masonic secret.

Another example: A Secretary embezzled Lodge funds. Within a few days non-Masons were jokingly asking members for petitions to become Masons so that they might become Secretary and get some "easy money". All this lack of secrecy brought disgrace to Masons and Masonry.

(From address of Grand Lecturer, Bro. Ivory C. Tolle, Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1934).

#### SOCIAL PRINCIPLES THAT ARE IMPLICIT IN THE RITUAL OF FREEMASONRY

Now to particularize. May I name, briefly and all too inadequately, seven great social principles that are implicit in the ritual of Freemasonry, that constitute its holy doctrine, for which it has fought earnestly and consistently through the centuries, and which honestly applied to present day problems would, we believe, supply the answer to our riddles, and a solution to our problems.

**Significance of Individual.**

The first and most fundamental of these teachings to which I would call your attention is: THE TRANSCENDENT SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAN. There is a school of social and political economy that declares that in civilized society the state must be supreme and that the individual is of worth only as he is subordinate to and of service to the state. To this teaching Freemasonry can never give consent. I quote you familiar yet momentous words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men." Individuals do not exist to serve the government, the government exists to protect the individual in his rights. We must never lose sight of the truth, as Plato holds, that the state is the individual writ large, and when any government, no matter under what name or pretension it may masquerade, invades the rights and liberties of the individual citizen to serve the interests of any class or group as against the welfare of the nation as a whole, that government becomes repugnant to the genius of Freemasonry. Any regimentation that places shackles upon the hands or minds of the people must be stoutly resisted by every Mason. That is why every despotism, whether it be the dictatorship of the proletariat, or the tyranny of the corporate state, or the absolutism of an imperious spiritual authority, strikes its first desperate blow at Masonry.

Furthermore, only that government is in full accord with the spirit of Masonic idealism that sets the rights of the individual man superior to every consideration of dollars and markets and industrial wealth. James Truslow Adams, whose soul-stirring "Epic of America" should be read by every Mason, asserts that the unifying, inspiring force in American history is "the American dream;" "that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for every man, with opportunity for each according to his ability or achievement." (13) That is good Masonic doctrine.

The second mighty principle is, THE SUPREMACY OF THE MORAL LAW; and the moral law is not a simple set of ethical precepts, it is the integrity of the whole man. I have said that in civilized society the individual is the vital unit that integrates the social structure into a living thing. The strength of the social organism is the strength of these living units. Personal integrity is the one essential in the social order. Says Dr. J. A. Leighton: "To me, history teaches that the only sure ways to lasting social progress and individual welfare lie through the selfless devotion of the individual spirit to truth, integrity, the highest quality of workmanship, and the spread of the spirit of free fellowship and co-operation among human beings, who otherwise differ, and are unequal, in powers and functions." (14)

Harry Carr tells us that when President Madero of Mexico was assassinated, and his entire staff was arrested, Col. Octavio Serrano (now

living in Hollywood), a high staff officer and a close friend of the slain president, was deeply concerned about the safety of the president's widow. Upon his promise as a Master Mason that he would return, the warden permitted him to leave the prison. He placed the widow in the care and under the protection of the Japanese embassy and then returned, as it was believed, to certain death. This is a perfect and historic illustration of the Mason's pledged word. This is the moral law as a quality of character.

The only nation truly prosperous with an enduring prosperity is that nation dominated and led by men to whom moral principles are their dearest possessions. Again let me quote Victor Hugo: "There is only one power, conscience in the service of justice; and there is only one glory, genius in the service of truth." (15)

#### Religion Without Superstition.

I pass quickly to the third great ideal: PURE RELIGION THE BASIS OF A HUMANE CIVILIZATION. "No civilization has yet survived after the downfall of its gods," declares Sir Philip Gibbs. "Its doom is declared when the faith and idealism which formed the basis of its laws, the inspiration of its art, and the meaning of its life are challenged by skepticism, and then abandoned in disbelief." To this statement Masonry would give full acceptance.

Freemasonry is not a religion, it is religion. (16) Its creed may be simply and quickly stated. It believes in the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the infinite value of the human soul, the inescapable obligation of the moral law, the Golden Rule, and immortality. A Mason may believe more; he cannot believe less. Upon these indispensable beliefs the whole structure of our English-speaking civilization rests.

There are those who tell us that religion is outgrown and that man has no further need of it. Certain nations are trying to get along without it. But alas, where religion is suppressed the emotions and urges of the human soul find expression in the wildest excesses of superstition and perversion. A writer in the London "Sphere" tells of an experience in a Russian village. A commotion on a village street awakened him at midnight and he went out to find the entire population engaged in the weirdest ceremonies of witchcraft, in which men were beating naked women with knotted thongs. This is said to be a common occurrence in the Russian hinterland.

Deprive the masses of the moral incentives of religion and they rapidly descend to the level of the beasts. Take away from your intellectuals the stabilizing, sanative influence of religion and their mental brilliance withers and dies under the blight of a shallow cynicism or a despairing pessimism. A nation, even though it be rich and prosperous, that neglects the cultivation of the spiritual life of the people, slips quickly down the primrose ways to decadence and death. May I quote you a provocative word of our own great Californian, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, who says: "Personally, I believe that essential religion is one of the world's supremest needs. And I believe that one of the greatest contribu-

tions the United States ever can, or ever will, make to world progress—greater by far than any contribution which we ever have made or ever can make to the science of government—will consist in furnishing an example to the world of how the religious life of a nation can evolve intelligently, wholesomely, inspiringly, reverently, completely divorced from all unreason, all superstition, and all unwholesome emotionalism.” (17) Every Mason conversant with Masonic history would give unqualified endorsement to this vivid statement of the present need.

Now this concept of RELIGION APPLIED TO AFFAIRS OF STATE GIVES US DEMOCRACY, and for three centuries Masonry has struggled to establish in human relations the principles of liberty, justice, equality, toleration, sympathy, altruism—all synonymous with and included in democracy—and to inculcate the spirit of fraternity in the hearts of men. Time does not permit an extended discussion of these dynamic ideals of free society, but may I dwell, just for a moment, upon two—liberty and toleration. These two principles are inextricably interwoven. You cannot have one without the other, and no form of human society is worthy of this glorious modern age that does not elevate as of greatest worth—liberty and toleration.

To understand the truth of this assertion scan with me the pages of history.

Five centuries before Christ, Anaxagoras of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripedes, was banished from Athens for asserting that the stars were red hot balls of fire and that the sun was thousands of times bigger than the whole of Greece.

The Stoic, Cleanthes, two centuries later, denounced Aristarchus of Samos, as impious because he attempted to prove that the earth moved around the sun.

Hypatia of Alexandria, bright star of paganism, renowned teacher of philosophy and science, was brutally killed in the fifth century of our era by a mob of infuriated monks. In their frenzy they dragged the exquisite maiden, naked, through the streets and scraped the very flesh from her bones with oyster shells.

In the sixteenth century Giordano Bruno swept the midnight skies with a crude telescope, then shouted across Europe that the stars were flaming worlds. He paid for his audacity with his life and died at the stake on February 17, 1600.

Servetus, the discoverer of the lesser circulation of the blood, was burned by Calvin at Geneva in 1553, a victim of fanaticism and cruelty.

Thomas Woolston, a Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in the eighteenth century subjected the miracle stories to a searching criticism and for his temerity he was deprived of his fellowship, was prosecuted for libel, and sentenced to a fine of £100 and a year's imprisonment. Unable to pay, he died in prison. (18)

These instances could be multiplied a thousand times. Pitiful, indeed, are the stories of cruelty and heartbreak that clutter up the pages of history.

Today there are in the world powerful movements, social, political, industrial, that depend for their success upon the suppression of free speech, free activity, and individual initiative. Men imbued with the spirit and traditions of Freemasonry cannot look with complacency upon their advance to places of dominance.

Freemasonry, acting through its inspired votaries, has combated fanaticism and intolerance in all its forms, and on a thousand bitter battlefields has lifted its white standard of liberty and toleration. Perhaps even in this radiant age of scientific progress and economic development it may again be necessary to unfurl the snowy banner of freedom in challenge to those forces that would lay the human spirit under the thrall of despotic authority and control, and if that hour arrives Freemasons will not be found wanting.

In a challenging speech recently delivered, Dr. E. C. Moore, vice-president and provost of the University of California at Los Angeles, declared that fascism and communism in contract with democracy were "iron ways of governing flesh and minds. They are molochs created by the human imagination and worshipped with human sacrifices." "The future of democracy," he continued, "is more democracy—democracy richer and fuller—for under no other plan can each single life come to its full flowering," a state of social relationship, where "the poorest he may live his life as the richest he." To such a social relationship liberty and tolerance are indispensable.

We must never let our children forget that this is the meaning of our beloved flag:

"Your flag and my flag, and how it flies today,  
In your land and my land and half a world away.  
Blood red and rose red, the stripes forever gleam,  
Snow white and soul white, the good forefathers' dream—  
Sky blue and true blue, with stars that gleam aright,  
The glorious guidon through the day, a shelter through the night.

"Your flag and my flag, to every star and stripe,  
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifers shrilly pipe;  
Your flag and my flag, a blessing in the sky,  
Your hope and my hope, it never hid a lie.  
Home land and far land, and half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound.

"Your flag and my flag, and oh! how much it holds  
Your land and my land secure within its folds.  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight,  
Sun kissed and wind tossed, red and blue and white;  
The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you,  
Glorified all else beside, the red and white and blue."

(Brother Wilbur D. Nesbit.)

#### Education and World Concord.

The three remaining principles that must prevail in the new social order now coming into being—principles that grow out of Masonic teachings as naturally and as inevitably as the Giant Sequoias rise out of the soil of our majestic Sierras—I can do no more than mention.

EDUCATION THE RIGHT OF EVERY CHILD, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF CASTE, CONDITION OR RACE! This right must be emphasized and reiterated now when under the stress of economic stringency there are those who advocate drastic curtailment of popular education. Such a policy in a democracy is suicidal. Again I quote Victor Hugo: "Compulsory education is a recruitment of souls for the light. Henceforth all human advancement will be accomplished by swelling the legions of those who read. The diameter of the moral and ideal good corresponds always to the caliber of men's minds. In proportion to the worth of the brain is the worth of the heart. . . .What humanity requires, is to be fed with light." (19) Feeding human souls with light! What a challenging conception of education! And it is one to which Masonry can give full approval.

WORLD-WIDE AMITY AND CO-OPERATION, AS AGAINST WAR AND NARROW NATIONALISM! The Masonic order is the world's greatest peace society. It ramifies through all nations, all castes, all religions, all races. Men of divergent creeds whose religious taboos will not permit them to break bread together nevertheless meet as brothers around the Masonic altar and unitedly lift hands of prayer to the common Father. International compacts, diplomatic treaties, and trade agreements serve a noble purpose, but at the last the only sure defense against war is a sense of world-wide brotherhood, transcending all our petty suspicions and sordid hates, and fusing all our differences in a globe-girdling affection. Said Emerson: "This great, overgrown, dead Christendom of ours still keeps alive at least the name of a lover of mankind. But one day all men will be lovers; and every calamity will be dissolved in the universal sunshine." (20) This is part of the radiant hope of Masonry.

### Onward Forever

The last dynamic truth I would bring before you as being distinctively Masonic is THE BELIEF IN HUMAN PROGRESS; and I remind you that Masonry is a progressive science.

Einstein interrupts his contemplation of the infinite vastness to observe that there is no hitching post in the universe. The foremost scientist of the age tells us that exploration of the cosmos does not reveal any tethering stake. What is true of the universe at large is true of humanity. Forever the marching orders are given: "Get thee out of thy country...into a land that I will show thee." (21) The Spirit of Life forever commands: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." (22) The Kingdom of Heaven is kinetic, not static.

In our own ritualistic ceremonies, just when we think we have attained and the precious jewel glitters on our breast and we sit down to rest, we are summoned to the East, the Master bids us travel, and we set off anew upon our journey.

Science interprets the rhythm of the universe in the terms of evolution, and history is understood as a colorful pageant showing humanity on the march; sometimes swinging along like a victorious army with all flags flying and bands playing. At other times the dust of horrid conflict and ruthless warfare obscures the line of advance. But still mankind moves on, lured by an unquenchable hope, impelled by an irresistible interior power.

This emphasis upon evolution discourages red revolution and cataclysmic social upheavals. Freemasonry is a stabilizing influence in human affairs. It is opposed to violent and revolutionary programs. Human society is not a machine to be knocked down and put together again according to some blue-print of academic reform. It is a living thing, like a tree, like an animal; it grows, it develops according to fixed laws and logical progress. The power that reforms, redeems, recreates man is not an imposition from without. It lies at his heart, it resides in his soul. Men are gods in the chrysalis, and as the cocoons of selfishness, hatred, and meanness break, the spirit is released and takes the higher forms.

In the palace builded by the enchantment of Merlin were four zones of sculpture:

“And in the lowest, beasts were slaying men,  
And in the second, men are slaying beasts,  
And in the third are warriors, perfect men,  
And in the fourth are men with growing wings.”

By consecration to the highest purposes men co-operate with the forces of nature, which operate as the will of God.

Recognizing this truth, Masonry keeps its heart and mind open to the revelation of today, allowing no past revelation to eclipse the light of the present, knowing that:

“New occasions teach new duties;  
Time makes ancient good uncouth;  
They must upward still, and onward,  
Who would keep abreast of truth.” (23)

And Freemasonry assumes the resolve that Plato puts at the end of his Republic: “We will ever cleave to the upward road.”

### Temple of Humanity

So, to use a simile familiar to every Mason, the craft in this latter day adds its contribution to the building of a spiritual temple. High engraved over the portal of the beautiful Scottish Rite House of the Temple in Washington the declaration is made: “Freemasonry builds its temples among the nations and in the hearts of men”. And it is so. This modern order of craftsmen is engaged in erecting an invisible but vitally real temple in the souls of men, builded of hopes and dreams, of prayers and noble resolves, of kindly sentiments and loving deeds—the temple of a redeemed humanity. We may adopt the description of the spiritual temple that Charles Rann Kennedy, brilliant dramatist and earnest Mason, puts in the mouth of Masons:

"You must understand, this is not dead pile of stones and unmeaning timber. It is a living thing. . . .

"When you enter it you hear a sound—a sound as of some mighty poem changed. Listen long enough, and you will learn that it is made up of the beating of human hearts, of the nameless music of men's souls—that is, if you have ears. If you have eyes, you will presently see the church itself—a looming mystery of many shapes and shadows leaping sheer from floor to dome. The work of no ordinary builder!...

"The pillars of it go up like the brawny trunks of heroes; the sweet human flesh of men and women is molded about its bulwarks, strong, impregnable; the faces of little children laugh out from every corner-stone; the terrible spans and arches of it are the joined hands of comrades; and up in the heights and spaces there are inscribed the numberless musings of all the dreamers of the world. It is yet building—building and built upon. Sometimes the work goes forward in deep darkness; sometimes in blinding light; now beneath the burden of unutterable anguish; now to the tune of a great laughter and heroic shoutings like the cry of thunder. Sometimes, in the silence of the night-time, one may hear the tiny hammerings of the comrades at work up in the dome—the comrades that have climbed ahead." (24)

(From oration of Grand Orator Reynold E. Blight,  
Grand Lodge of California, 1934).

#### SOJOURNER'S PLAN

The so-called "Sojourner's Plan" has been adopted by a number of grand lodges and experience seems to indicate its practical and material advantages. The plan is briefly as follows: The secretary of each lodge sends to the grand secretary a list of the members of his lodge who have moved into other grand jurisdictions, with their addresses. The grand secretary sends this list, or a copy, to the grand secretary of the lodge nearest the residence of the sojourner the name of the brother sojourner. This enables the officers of the lodge to contact the sojourner and extend to him an invitation and welcome to the lodge. One grand lodge last year decided not to adopt the plan because of the clerical work necessary. After inauguration of the plan, the time required for each secretary for a whole year would be very little and the time required in the grand secretary's office would not be considerable. It would seem that the advantage to the sojourner would far outweigh the disadvantages noted.

(Elmer E. Beach, Chairman Committee on Masonic Correspondence,  
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1934).

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS IN NEBRASKA FROM THE YEAR 1857  
TO THE YEAR 1935, INCLUSIVE

Prepared by W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and published at the  
suggestion of M. W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Master

Year	Initia- tion	Rais- ed	Ad- miss.	Rein- stat.	Susp.	De- mit	Ex- pul.	Deaths	To- tal	Gain or Loss	
1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1858	.....	45	18	18	.....	5	1	3	140	.....	
1859	.....	6	.....	.....	12	15	.....	.....	206	66	
1860	.....	8	.....	.....	9	14	.....	.....	226	20	
1861	.....	7	.....	.....	3	1	23	.....	4	231	5
1862	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	34
1863	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	20
1864	.....	43	32	10	.....	10	8	1	5	313	28
1865	.....	125	70	31	.....	7	18	9	2	406	93
1866	.....	135	118	36	.....	34	3	3	3	475	69
1867	.....	140	116	32	.....	8	55	1	6	583	108
1868	.....	177	128	51	2	7	52	3	4	714	131
1869	.....	114	108	50	1	1	27	3	3	937	223
1870	.....	116	70	53	7	12	43	1	7	1056	119
1871	.....	271	232	107	2	24	53	2	7	1579	533
1872	.....	220	204	205	11	45	76	2	16	1679	100
1873	.....	263	197	127	15	16	77	10	15	1742	63
1874	.....	286	275	254	11	42	151	10	14	1943	201
1875	.....	227	323	323	21	32	134	8	14	2558	615
1876	.....	196	302	302	14	88	106	7	20	2761	203
1877	.....	165	137	188	25	57	80	5	16	2989	228
1878	.....	197	151	223	19	88	147	9	20	3117	128
1879	.....	155	136	226	17	43	99	10	34	3257	140
1880	.....	245	291	291	20	95	131	5	24	3469	212
1881	.....	277	223	223	19	83	136	2	23	3637	168
1882	.....	414	226	226	25	87	155	4	34	3959	322
1883	.....	529	461	239	42	55	161	3	27	4417	458
1884	.....	519	453	703	25	65	221	4	34	5274	857
1885	.....	514	429	592	20	53	221	3	41	5979	705
1886	.....	622	535	874	37	123	421	8	44	6698	719
1887	.....	701	604	543	26	112	294	9	48	7377	379
1888	.....	741	666	485	33	142	324	9	83	8007	630
1889	.....	736	638	605	44	168	349	11	68	8643	636
1890	.....	736	654	542	46	140	365	13	77	9282	639
1891	.....	781	695	507	59	265	458	18	86	9717	435
1892	.....	883	583	583	94	259	469	13	95	10239	522
1893	.....	1044	918	450	103	201	540	9	80	10957	729
1894	.....	722	762	449	76	331	376	12	118	11486	529
1895	.....	630	593	385	70	275	363	10	117	11770	284
1896	.....	601	588	238	70	408	404	9	113	11836	136

Year	Initia- tion	Rais- ed	Ad- miss.	Rein- stat.	Susp.	De- mit	Ex- pul.	Deaths	To- tal	Gain or Loss
1897	492	455	197	81	488	275	13	117	11763	—73
1898	611	525	239	125	428	317	8	139	11775	12
1899	574	518	207	136	268	268	3	132	11948	173
1900	756	685	295	142	221	327	4	167	12361	413
1901	785	733	313	137	251	361	8	164	12767	406
1902	847	723	361	150	218	491	9	167	13115	348
1903	916	850	314	134	176	425	3	176	13624	509
1904	1060	932	393	153	189	556	10	159	14066	442
1905	953	908	360	110	216	438	5	191	14719	637
1906	1024	882	362	116	243	499	8	189	15163	444
1907	1090	976	308	122	214	428	7	207	15728	565
1908	1225	1131	349	132	294	522	8	194	16393	665
1909	1183	1068	331	115	221	470	4	219	17119	726
1910	1277	1193	306	135	237	451	4	196	17886	767
1911	1201	1041	315	125	236	484	3	222	18507	621
1912	1390	1198	339	124	226	457	8	246	19269	762
1913	1398	1304	283	103	191	384	1	250	20144	875
1914	1646	1480	337	128	209	515	4	276	21121	977
1915	1887	1657	353	89	317	485	2	253	22305	1184
1916	1966	1807	387	105	255	538	4	281	23664	1359
1917	2132	1864	369	105	189	482	7	339	25044	1380
1918	2383	2040	377	134	211	492	6	301	26585	1541
1919	2564	2141	366	112	159	539	4	489	28136	1541
1920	4123	3184	578	150	167	749	5	341	30806	1670
1921	4265	4404	718	127	147	983	2	325	34647	3841
1922	2791	3279	609	109	230	793	8	386	37380	2733
1923	2170	2135	482	79	374	680	13	416	38642	1262
1924	1776	1864	360	153	493	597	13	414	39585	943
1925	1724	1923	339	152	379	645	8	481	40287	702
1926	1675	1641	408	140	609	597	6	459	40937	650
1927	1447	1551	412	157	555	573	7	457	41586	649
1928	1437	1330	356	172	618	389	7	478	41948	386
1929	1324	1327	384	173#	674	689	11	497	41978	30
1930	1306	1273	366	157	797	491	9	509	42150*	172
1931	771	824	193	145	600	282	6	395	42027	—123
1932	808	918	327	170	1137	397	2	545	41359	—668
1933	451	512	271	121	2058#	338	7	596#	39265	—2094
1934	319	341	182	156	1995	278	15	564	37092	—2173#
1935	469	502	240	306	2049	339	20	646	35043	—2049

	Year		
*Largest Gain .....	1921	3841	
Most E. A. A. ....	1921	4265	
Most Raising .....	1921	4404	
Largest Total .....	1930	42150	
#Largest Loss .....	1933	2173	
Most Susp. ....	1934	2091	
Most Re-Inst. ....	1934	306	
Most Adm. ....	1886	874	
Most Ex. ....	1934	20	
Most Demits .....	1921	983	
Most Deaths .....	1934	646	
	Year		
Gained .....	1921	3841	
	1922	2733	
	1923	1262	7836
		<hr/>	
Lost .....	1930	123	
	1931	668	
	1932	2094	
	1933	2173	
	1934	2049	7107
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			729

1931-2-3-4 show loss of 7107  
or 729 less than

gained in 1921-2-3 or 7836

Initiations .....	71,209
Raisings .....	68,265
Deaths .....	13,831
Suspensions .....	21,655
Reinstated .....	6,238
Admitted .....	23,908
Expelled .....	457
Demitted .....	25,149

TABLE 1—SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP OF WORLD-WIDE  
MASONRY

1. MASONRY RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

A.—English-Speaking Grand Lodges.	Lodges	Members	Lodges	Members
Continental United States of America.	16,137	3,019,767		
The Philippine Islands.....	105	6,092		
Canada (See Canadian Table).....	1,379	200,286		

## British Isles (Estimates)

	Lodges	Members		
England .....	5,329	315,000		
Scotland .....	883	75,000		
Ireland .....	690	45,000	6,902	435,000

## Australia

New South Wales	593	68,141		
New Zealand....	304	27,301		
Queensland .....	360	21,111		
South Australia..	152	15,008		
Tasmania .....	44	3,772		
Victoria .....	481	52,769		
Western Australia	137	8,840	2,071	196,942

## Mexico:

York Grand Lodge			15	867
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Grand Total English-  
Speaking Masonry  
70 Grand Lodges  
Recognized.....

26,609 3,857,954

B.—Other Masonic Bodies Recognized:  
Western Hemisphere

	Lodges	Members
Mex. Del Pacifico,		
Sonora .....	10	500
Mexico, Valle de....	15	1,500
Chile, Grand Lodge..	77	5,000
Cuba, Grand Lodge		
Isla de .....	197	11,786
Costa Rica .....	6	363
Panama .....	9	370
Venezuela, U. S. of...	24	1,600
Colombia, at Barran-		
quilla .....	11	810
Colombia, at Bogota..	8	200
Colombia, at Cartagena	7	250
Guatemala .....	19	500
Peru, Grand Lodge of	25	519
Ecuador, Grand Lodge	8	603
Salvador, Gr. L.		
Cuscatlan .....	5	136
Honduras .....	7	300
Nicaragua .....	6	150
Porto Rico .....	50	3,800
Santo Dom. (Prov.		
Rec.) .....	13	1,000

## Brazil:

Gr. L. of Bahia..	22	3,004		
Rio de Janeiro..	9	400		
Sao Paulo .....	28	1,000		
Parahyba .....	5	200		
Minas Geraes....	11	400		
Para .....	8	300		
Ceara .....	5	150	566	34,841
			<hr/>	<hr/>

## C.—Africa:

Egypt: Nat'l Gr. L of, Recognized 73 4,000

## D.—Europe:

Czechoslovakia,				
National .....	12	608		
Les. zu. den Drei				
Ein., same ....	24	1,430		
Austria, Vienna.	26	1,860		
Denmark, G. L...	22	7,200		
Finland .....	5	309		
France, Natl. G. L.	29	1,034		
Spain, G. L., Bar-				
celona .....	50	1,800		
Poland, Gr.Lodge.	17	500		
Greece .....	58	4,000		
Holland .....	143	7,851		
Jugoslavia .....	23	835		
Norway, G. L....	27	10,143		
Sweden .....	44	23,101		
Switzerland, Al-				
pina .....	39	5,000		
Turkey .....	21	1,800	504	67,471
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Recognized by Us..... 1,143 106,212

Grand Total, 101 Gr. Lodges Recognized..... 27,752 3,964,166

## 2. MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY NORTH CAROLINA

The figures below are in part approximations; in no case warranted to be accurate. The list is not supposed to be complete.

A.—Europe:	Lodges	Members	Lodges	Members
France; Grand Orient.....	462	40,000		
France: Grand Lodge.....	136	8,000		
Spain: Grand Orient.....	28	3,200		
Luxembourg: Supreme Council...	1	200		
Norway: Polarstjernen .....	4	804		
Bulgaria .....	10	530		
Roumania: G. L. ....	8	300		
Roumania: G. O. ....	19	930		
Portugal: G. O. Lusitania.....	50	3,000		
Belgium: Grand Orient.....	28	4,000		
Denmark: Symbolic .....	5	400		
Ukraine: G. L. ....	8	400		
		<hr/>		
Total for Europe.....	759	61,764		

## B.—Africa:

Egypt: Grand Lodge.....	15	2,000
Liberia .....	9	250
		<hr/>

Total, Eastern Hemisphere... 783 64,014

## C.—The Americas:

## South America:

Venezuela: East .....	6	500
Uruguay .....	18	600
Paraguay .....	10	500
Argentine Republic .....	115	4,000
Brazil: Rio Grande Do Sul.....	39	2,500
Brazil: Grand Orient.....	258	10,000
		<hr/>

Total, South America..... 446 18,100

## West Indies:

Haiti: Grand Orient.....	19	2,000
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## Mexico:

Vera Cruz .....			
Cosmos, Chihuahua .....			
Benito Juarez, Torreon, Coahuila.			
Occidental, Guadalajara, Jalisco..			
Nueva Leon, Neuva Leon.....			
Oaxaca .....			
Chiapas .....			
El Potosi, S. L. Potosi.....			
Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tmps.....			
Peninsula, Merida, Yucatan.....			
Guadalupe, Victoria, Durango, Ja-			
lapa, Ver. ....			
Restauracion, Villahermosa, Tobas-			
co Campeche .....			
Estimated Total, Mexico.....	150	7,500	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total Grand Lodges, Americas....		615	27,600
Total All Bodies Not Recognized.		1,398	91,614
		<hr/>	<hr/>
ADD TOTAL RECOGNIZED			
MASONRY .....		27,752	3,964,166
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Estimated Grand Total.....		29,150	4,055,780

(J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer,  
Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1934.)

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL TABLE OF MASONRY  
IN UNITED STATES

STATE	No. of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report	Number of Master Masons	Net Loss in Last Masonic Year (Gain Starred)	Number of Raisings	Number of Affiliations	Number of Demissions	Number Master Masons Suspended, Excluded, Dropped, or Expelled, Last Masonic Year.	Number Reinstatements Last Masonic Year Reported.	Number of Deaths of Master Masons
Alabama .....	521	30,927	6,134	218	421	290	6,470	1,147	626
Arizona .....	38	6,585	141	120	39	50	181	20	93
Arkansas .....	510	27,335	3,383	663	318	297	4,215	510	435
California .....	580	136,694	3,942	1,997	790	1,110	4,021	302	1,897
Colorado .....	147	32,671	861	294	160	178	178	48	533
Connecticut ....	128	44,202	1,597	516	44	190	1,269	39	737
Delaware .....	22	6,000	82	51	8	10	57	6	80
Dis. of C'Ymbia. .	44	21,560	918	281	87	136	1,007	171	314
Florida .....	239	24,215	3,307	453	379	451	3,358	253	395
Georgia .....	545	46,444	5,788	607	503	760	5,797	456	797
Idaho .....	91	9,853	299	94	72	105	244	17	117
Illinois .....	1,012	264,151	15,102	1,630	977	1,832	12,535	328	3,615
Indiana .....	555	122,678	4,408	1,351	562	1,151	3,571	184	1,783
Iowa .....	556	79,353	4,048	927	701	1,259	3,533	366	1,238
Kansas .....	448	78,848	4,697	905	394	581	4,661	310	1,099
Kentucky .....	551	50,085	3,293	418	352	384	3,300	384	755
Louisiana .....	264	26,376	2,400	379	173	322	2,598	375	407
Maine .....	207	42,151	1,099	556	67	158	859	73	777
Maryland .....	122	35,572	1,007	303	57	185	700	48	528
Massachusetts ..	322	122,632	2,123	1,915	294	1,001	1,565	111	1,942
Michigan .....	509	137,708	7,715	1,653	568	675	7,350	144	2,089
Minnesota .....	310	58,289	2,065	683	320	493	1,814	49	811
Mississippi .....	368	30,507	6,312	312	368	429	6,077	605	403
Missouri .....	646	109,297	5,791	827	389	797	6,299	763	1,601
Montana .....	135	19,397	759	171	153	201	678	89	291
Nebraska .....	292	39,265	2,094	512	271	338	2,068	121	596
Nevada .....	25	3,144	6*	63	30	16	8	5	67
New Hampshire. .	81	14,733	373	155	68	74	215	11	307
New Jersey....	284	93,976	2,686	1,447	387	524	2,882	120	1,235
New Mexico ...	59	6,645	425	142	82	114	404	19	111
New York .....	1,032	332,324	9,870	4,276	653	740	8,993	276	5,337
North Carolina..	371	33,644	3,940	162	159	272	1,031	51	246
North Dakota...	129	14,174	1,053	216	121	228	624	20	196
Ohio .....	621	190,355	8,929	1,497	509	1,101	8,228	1,155	2,752
Oklahoma .....	455	57,900	5,957	971	561	596	6,996	928	794
Oregon .....	174	29,061	1,055	347	226	70	1,087	108	435
Pennsylvania ..	568	208,595	4,150	2,029	363	327	3,085	....	3,130

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL TABLE OF MASONRY  
IN UNITED STATES

STATE	No. of Lodges Shown by Latest Available Report	Number of Master Masons	Net Loss in Last Masonic Year (Gain Starred)	Number of Raisings	Number of Affiliations	Number of Demissions	Number Master Masons Suspended, Excluded, Dropped, or Expelled, Last Masonic Year	Number Reinstatements Last Masonic Year Reported.	Number of Deaths of Master Masons
Rhode Island...	43	18,445	488	204	10	60	349	8	282
South Carolina..	284	23,389	2,821	457	256	573	2,752	191	400
South Dakota...	179	18,207	969	250	161	261	958	103	266
Tennessee .....	447	40,809	3,692	447	270	629	3,100	189	639
Texas .....	952	116,207	9,867	1,960	1,118	1,570	10,744	1,022	1,660
Utah .....	26	4,952	152	84	32	54	122	8	96
Vermont .....	103	19,173	423	290	46	111	279	13	368
Virginia .....	350	45,850	1,732	810	321	623	1,673	91	658
Washington ....	266	46,404	1,755	688	330	397	1,847	143	667
West Virginia..	165	32,330	1,815	386	106	119	1,094	87	406
Wisconsin .....	312	60,701	1,597	1,097	362	527	1,803	93	824
Wyoming .....	49	8,162	256	106	58	72	266	10	90

(J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1934).

# 1935

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