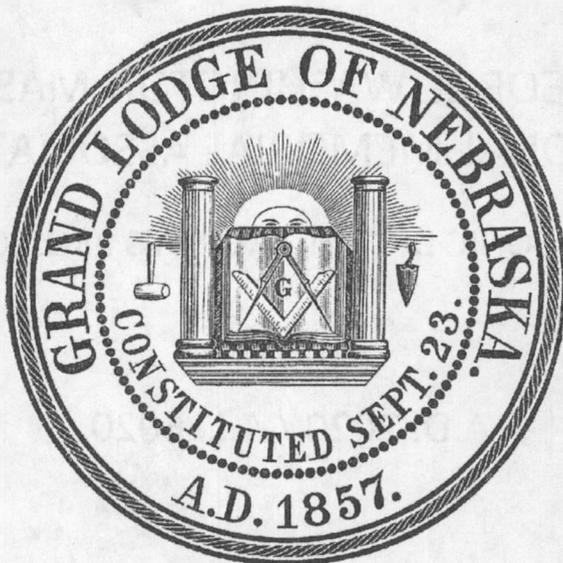


**1938**  
PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
**GRAND LODGE**  
of  
Ancient Free & Accepted  
**MASONS**  
of the  
**STATE OF**  
**NEBRASKA**



A.D. 1938 / A.L. 5938

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PROCEEDINGS  
*of the*  
GRAND LODGE

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

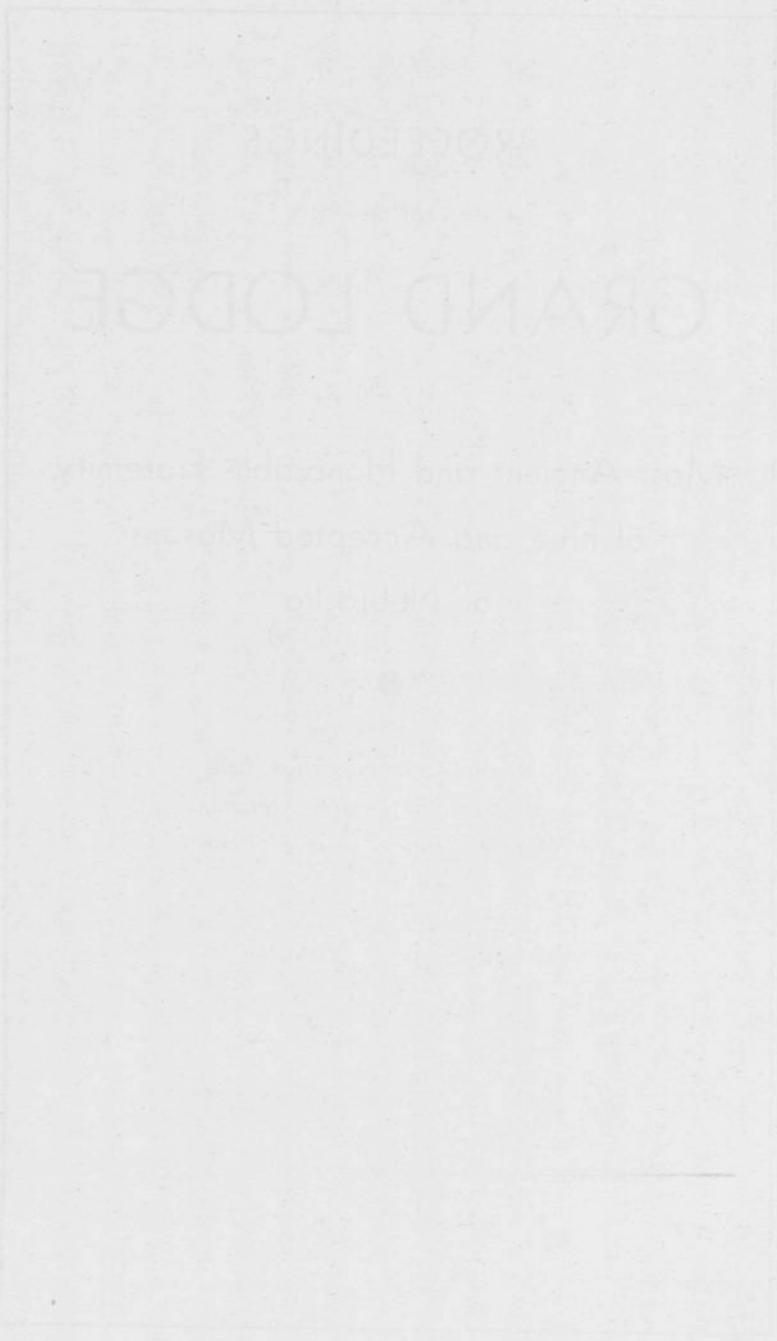


*In Annual Communication, held  
at the Masonic Temple, Omaha,  
Nebraska, June 7 and 8, 1938*

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PART I - - - VOLUME 18

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PROCEEDINGS

# GRAND LODGE

of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

of the State of New York



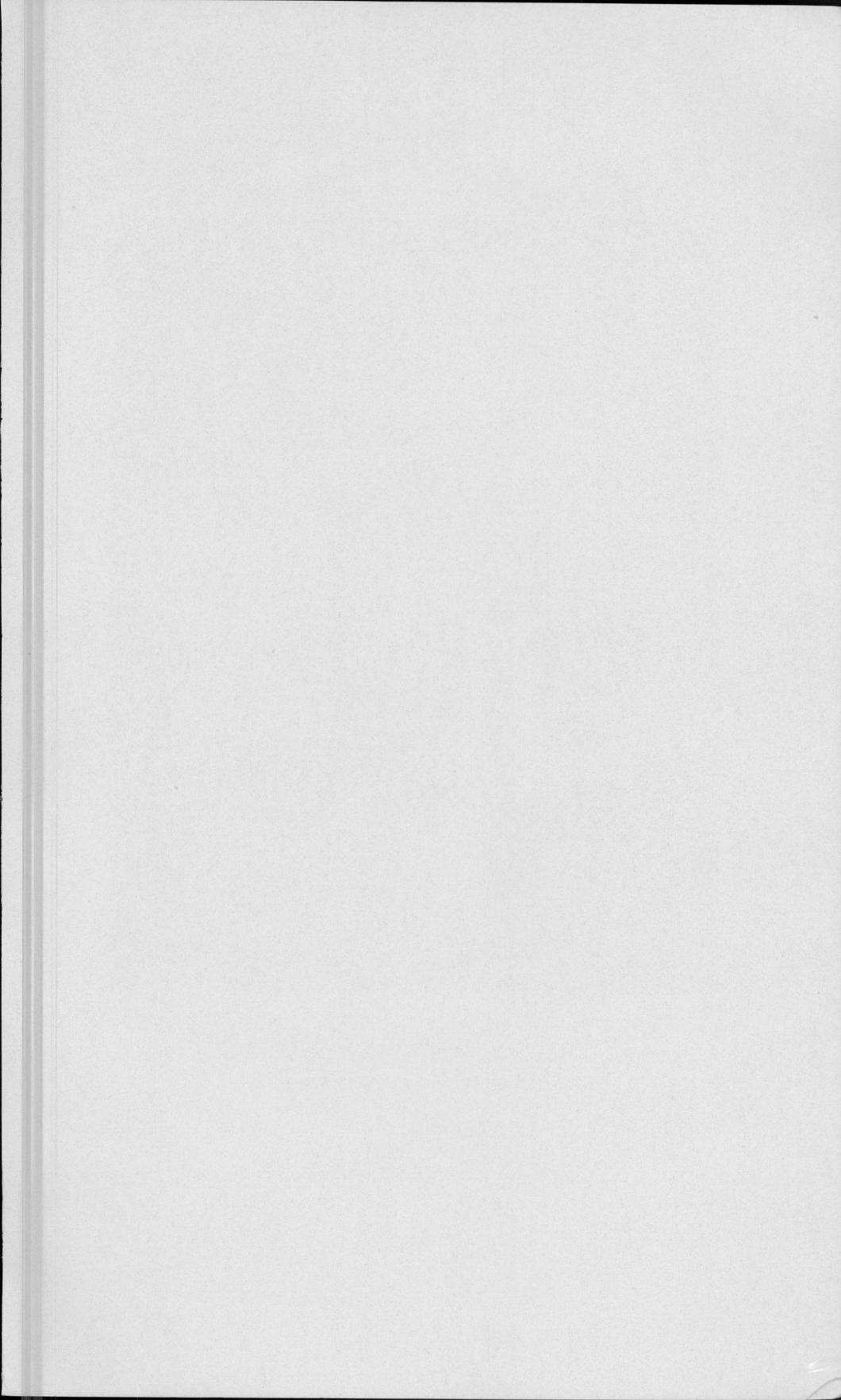
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*William A. Robinson*

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA

1937-1938

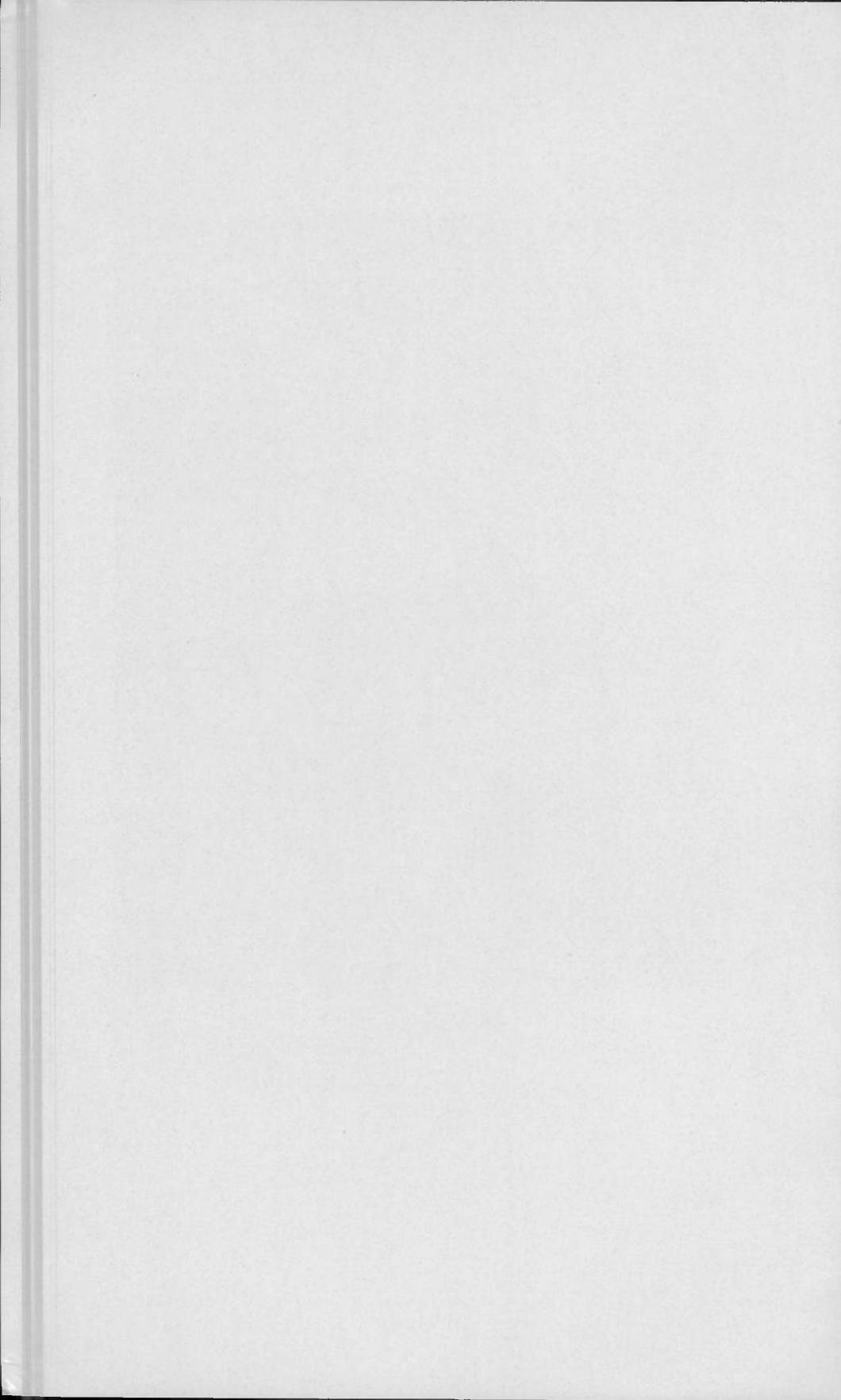




*Walter R. Raecke*

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA

1938-1939



# PROCEEDINGS

*of the*

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

*at the*

### EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

*Held in Omaha, June 7th and 8th, 1938*



#### FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION

Tuesday, June 7, 1938.

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 7, 1938, A. L. 5938. There were present the following:

#### GRAND OFFICERS

M. W. William A. Robertson, 6.....	Grand Master
R. W. Walter R. Raecke, 36.....	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. William J. Breckenridge, 317.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Earl J. Lee, 15.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith, 136.....	Grand Secretary
V. W. Luther M. Kuhns, 3.....	as Grand Chaplain
W. Robert Foster Patterson, 6.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage, 3.....	Grand Custodian
W. Edward F. Carter, 201.....	Grand Marshal
W. George A. Kurk, 54.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. William B. Wanner, 9.....	Grand Junior Deacon
W. Henry W. Carson, 2.....	Grand Tyler

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

Promptly at 9:30, a Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form by R. W. Walter R. Raecke, Deputy Grand Master, the Invocation being given by V. W. Luther M. Kuhns, Acting Grand Chaplain.

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

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

### RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

W. George A. Kurk, 54, Grand Senior Deacon, then introduced the following Past Grand Masters, according to their seniority:

Henry H. Wilson.....	(30th) ..	1895
Harry A. Cheney.....	(45th) ..	1910
James R. Cain.....	(47th) ..	1912
Ambrose C. Epperson.....	(53rd) ..	1918
Joseph B. Fradenburg.....	(55th) ..	1920
Lewis E. Smith.....	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell.....	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson.....	(59th) ..	1924
Edwin D. Crites.....	(61st) ..	1926
Frank H. Woodland.....	(63rd) ..	1928
Ira C. Freet.....	(64th) ..	1929
John R. Tapster.....	(66th) ..	1931
Archie M. Smith.....	(69th) ..	1933
Virgil R. Johnson.....	(70th) ..	1934
Chancellor A. Phillips.....	(72nd) ..	1936

Welcome by M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Brethren: It gives me great pleasure to greet you at this Eighty-first Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and I thank you, in the presence of these Brethren, for all of the assistance you have been to the Grand Lodge, not only in long years past, but especially in this last year.

My greeting is saddened only by the passing of our Most Worshipful Brother, William C. Ramsey, who was so dear to all of us.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I will ask you to join with me in saluting these Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters.

(Grand Honors given).

M. W. Robert R. Dickson, Past Grand Master, gave the

### RESPONSE

#### Most Worshipful Grand Master:

We appreciate very much your kind and thoughtful welcome.

We are flesh and blood subject to flattery and the failures of human beings. Stripped of the dazzling jewels, we are just plain-spoken American citizens who believe in the fundamental and underlying principles upon which our Country is based.

Protected by a Constitution that guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we have grown from a mere handful of people along the Atlantic Seaboard to the most prosperous, intelligent, conservative, liberty-loving and patriotic people on the face of the globe. That Constitution protected our Fathers before us, it has protected us and will protect those who come after us unless we abandon the faith of the Fathers and cease to be and remain a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Masonry is so intermingled with the history of our country that they are inseparable. The underlying principles of Masonry have become a part of our nation's foundation and the destruction of one would be to destroy the other. The right to peaceably assemble, the right to freely speak and publish, the right of political and religious freedom are being encroached upon and unless there be a change, the future of our nation is in the balance. Dictation cannot survive in a democracy.

In my judgment, there never was a time in our national and Masonic history when the duties, obligations and responsibilities of Masons were as great and far-reaching as today. We have the power, if united, to correct every condition that threatens our National welfare. United we stand, divided we fall. We hold the balance of power. Shall we exercise the power or shall we wait until our ship of state is dashed upon the rocks that destroy and have destroyed nations and people? Will history repeat itself? My judgment is that if we will unite with the Christian liberty-loving citizens of our country that the problems of state will be solved and remedied.

Some of us have taken an oath to support and defend our Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and whether or not you have taken such an oath, you are bound by it. The man who robs you of your property, unlawfully assaults you or yours, kidnaps your child for ransom or for revenge, who gives false evidence against his fellow men, and he who advocates the teachings of a Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin, is a domestic enemy and should find no resting place under the stars and stripes.

To you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and to the incoming Grand Master, and to the Craft of this Grand Jurisdiction and to every other

grand jurisdiction in this beloved Country, we pledge ourselves to protect, uphold and defend the fundamental and underlying principles of Ancient Craft Masonry.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren: We mourn the death of our Past Grand Master, Brother Ramsey. His death was seemingly untimely and the brethren mourn. May Divine Providence comfort and protect his bereaved and sorrowing wife and children.

#### RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

M. . W. . Harry A. Palmer, Grand Master of Iowa, and M. . W. . Charles G. Hunt, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Iowa, were presented, introduced, and very cordially welcomed by M. . W. . William A. Robertson, Grand Master, and conducted to seats in the Grand East.

M. . W. . William A. Robertson, Grand Master :

Most Worshipful Brethren:

We appreciate very much your visitation to our Annual Communication. We have learned to love both of you, and we have always had great regard and affection for the Grand Lodge of Iowa, which is one of the Mother Lodges.

#### RECEPTION OF OUR OWN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

Most Excellent Nathaniel A. S. McLean, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

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

Right Eminent Andrew Cosh, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

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

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

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

M. . W. . James R. Cain, President of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

M. . W. . William A. Robertson, Grand Master :

It gives me great pleasure to welcome each of you to this Eighty-first Annual Communication of the most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.

I have been associated with you Brethren during many years of Masonic service, and in these various activities you have brought great interest to Masonry, and you have advanced the cause of Masonry in Nebraska. Particularly, for more than ten years, I have been associated with Worshipful Brother Robertson, President of the Nebraska Masonic Home, in the conduct of the business; also, in the past year, I have become familiar with the activities of Most Worshipful Brother John R. Tapster, in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont; and with the other Brethren in the respective branches of Masonry, to all of which I also have pledged allegiance. With great pleasure I welcome you, each and every one of you, to this Annual Communication, and I will ask you to take your seats here.

### PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG

M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master, announced the presentation of the United States Flag. As the flag, with the color guard, entered the lodge room, the brethren stood at attention, until the flag had been properly presented, and the color guard had retired.

The flag used was a new silk flag, the property of Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha, and the chairman of the committee in charge was Brother Luther M. Kuhns, member of Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha.

The color guard, commanded by Captain H. J. Hunt, 17th Infantry, Fort Crook, a member of Army Lodge, Balboa, Canal Zone, consisted of First Sergeant H. C. Wright, 17th Infantry, Fort Crook, member of Army Lodge, Balboa, Canal Zone; and Staff Sergeant H. H. Chase, 17th Infantry, Fort Crook, member of Ramah Lodge No. 275, Bertrand, Nebraska.

The color bearer was J. H. Cunningham, 17th Infantry, Fort Crook, member of Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Omaha; and the bugler was Daniel Slezinger, member of Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Omaha.

### RECEPTION OF MASTERS OF OMAHA LODGES

William T. Bailey, Worshipful Master of Right Angle Lodge, No. 303.

John T. Tillery, Worshipful Master of Mizpah Lodge No. 302.

Walter O. Lickert, Worshipful Master of John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.

Lon R. Carter, Worshipful Master of Covert Lodge No. 11.

Arthur M. Herring, Worshipful Master of Florence Lodge No. 281.

Eugene C. Dinsmore, Worshipful Master of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.

These brethren, together with five others who are not here, represent the Lodges who are our hosts to this Annual Communication.

Eugene C. Dinsmore of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, on behalf of the eleven Masonic Lodges of Omaha, gave the

#### ADDRESS OF WELCOME

##### M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

It is indeed a pleasure and a distinct privilege for me, on behalf of the Omaha Lodges and as a citizen of Omaha, to again welcome to our city all of you who are attending this current communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska. As delegates representing your respective lodges, you are the responsible parties, accountable to your individual lodges for the consummation of a successful program, and the proceedings of this body, I am sure, will be conducted in the same good faith as the spirit of those who charged each of you with a performance of duty.

A conscientious attention to the detailed problems at hand will enable us all to apply those teachings of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, as well as Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice which our ancient Brethren, so wisely guided by the Supreme Architect of the Universe, adopted as the excellent tenets of our institution.

We live today in an age beset with many dangers. Economic and social tendencies threaten the very existence of those underlying principles and the institutions erected thereon, for which Freemasonry has through a succession of ages most firmly stood. We are promised a more abundant life, and numerous economic and social reforms are popularly acclaimed by the masses whose misapprehension of what is involved leads us undeniably toward a totalitarian state. The pendulum must swing back to a saner and more normal course, but if it does, a dormant and passive multitude of Freemasons must come to life in an active and vigorous fashion to champion the cause of a limited democracy and to perpetuate those liberties guaranteed to us under a constitution whose very lifeblood its enemies assailed.

We are told that the lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity, on which the utmost exertions of human genius have been employed. Even the Temple of Solomon escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force but Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has still survived. Brethren, I believe that Freemasonry will still continue to survive but it will not thrive if we do not check the evil forces which present the greatest challenge that this order has ever encountered. National Socialism and Fascism must both be prevented from gaining further foothold in America.

Brethren, it has been my very happy experience and privilege to be closely associated with our Grand Master, M. W. William A. Robertson, during many of his official visits to the various Omaha lodges and also to some outlying lodges. The eleven Masters of Omaha lodges have escorted him on many official visits, which occasions have more closely bound us to one another and our respective lodges to a feeling of a common unity and greater understanding. I know I speak the feeling of all eleven when I say that we will cherish most highly in our memories these visits with the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers during which we so keenly recognized that Masons throughout the State of Nebraska, regardless of section or size of the lodge, all have the same opportunities in Masonry and all have a common feeling of brotherhood though they reside in the smallest hamlet or the metropolis.

And finally, Brethren, again permit me to extend our cordial greetings and best wishes to all in attendance and to further convey my hope that this meeting so happily begun may as usual close in peace and harmony.

W. Brother Russell W. Bartels, Wayne Lodge No. 120, gave the

#### RESPONSE

On behalf of the delegates to this Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, of the State of Nebraska, and on behalf of all the Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, I wish to acknowledge the most cordial welcome which has just been extended. I am sure that I express the sentiment of all when I say that we are happy to be thus gathered here, and that we keenly appreciate the reception extended. Nor are we unmindful of the fact that the Grand officers have expended considerable effort in planning and arranging this program and that the Lodges and Brethren of Omaha have labored to add to our pleasure and profit in this convention. But most of all, I would like to express our gratitude for the opportunities afforded to us by this meeting to learn and to work together as Masons.

A few days ago I heard someone remark that it appears that, periodically, humanity must prove all the great truths of the past, again. This person observed that, at intervals, the race goes through the experience of experimentation and trial and error to eventually arrive again at those same truths which previous experimentation had proved to be the only sound and proper answer to the problems of humanity. Man as an individual is distinguished from animals largely by his ability to reason or profit by experience. As I read history, I wonder whether or not mankind as a race will be able ever to profit by the experience of the past or whether we must continue to repeat all the errors of past ages in order to eventually learn the eternal truths. Perhaps it is a failure to reason; or the weakness may lie in

our failure to transmit adequately the information learned. It may be due to some inherent weakness in human nature or any number of things.

It has been said so often as to become trite, that the entire world today is confronted by a very serious situation. Growing armaments threaten to engulf us in war. The destruction of governments threatens people's liberty. The spirit of nationalism undermines world-wide sanity. Selfishness is rotting society itself. Sometimes we think that chaos is even closer than we dare to believe. These things exist, not because anyone has willed them to be, but because too few have willed that they shall not be.

Masonry is an institution founded on the rock of truth. Many trials have proved the verity of its principles. Despotism, tyranny, and persecution have not been able to conquer and destroy them any more than they can conquer and destroy eternal truth. One great lighthouse upon the troubled seas of our time is the Masonic institution and its principles. Because of this fact, we, as Masons, have a grave responsibility in the time to come. It is the responsibility of endeavor, of effort, and of sacrifice, the responsibility of activity. As Masons, we are significant not alone for the things that we stand for, but those things that we do. The task that lies before us is not one for an untried apprentice, but for the most skilled workman. It requires the best that we have to offer.

Yet, if we diligently apply the working tools whose uses we have been taught, if we can lead our generation to apply the square and plumb to their conduct in every field of human activity, private and public,—if we can truly learn as Master craftsmen to spread the cement of brotherly love, not among ourselves but around the world, our labors shall never have been in vain.

I believe, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that no human institution possesses the possibility of achieving World Peace as is enjoyed by Masonry if we will but bend our efforts in that direction. Our responsibility in this respect is as great as our opportunity.

And so, Most Worshipful Grand Master, we are gathered here today as workmen consecrated to endeavor, with hands and hearts ready for the sacrifice and toil in the hope and belief that you and your successor's instructions and the assistance of our Brethren will make of us a militant lodge, working courageously, and it is because of our desire to labor well and zealously for all Masonic ideals that we take this pleasure of meeting here and obeying your gavel.

We thank you for your fraternal and cordial welcome.

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

Preceding the reading of the Committees, note was made of the passing, on the evening before, of W. Bernard N. Rob-

ertson, who had been the Chairman of the Committee on "Applications for Reinstatement" since the time of its creation.

### COMMITTEES

**Applications for Reinstatement:** W..Charles H. Marley, 1; W..Henry M. Edwards, 303.

**Board of Masonic Service Annuities and Gifts:** Bro..Luther M. Kuhns, 3; W..Harold M. Smith, 92; W..Charles A. Eyre, 268; Bro..Charles B. Nicodemus, 15; W..Raymond C. Pollard, 246.

**Charters and Dispensations:** W..Karl Christensen, 21; W..Frank B. Davenport, 51; W..Maynard W. Mayer, 313; W..William C. Schaper, 148; W..George T. Boone, 35.

**Codification of the Law:** W..Norris Chadderdon, 146; W..Perry W. Phillips, 150; W..William C. Dorsey, 264.

**Credentials:** W..Pearl C. Hillegass, 81; W..Eldon L. McDougal, 17; W..George A. Ireland, 31; W..W. McLellan Wiper, 33; W..Ralph E. Empfield, 207.

**Doings of Grand Officers:** W..George R. Porter, 11; W..Elly P. Woods, 183; W..Charles F. Tous, 48; W..Francis F. Bernard 101; W..Robert E. Reiher, 53.

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

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

**Fraternal Dead:** W..Aubrey H. Duxbury, 6; W..Leon High, 61; W..Herman P. Johannes, 323.

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

**Grievances:** W..John S. Hedelund, 268; W..Nels Hammer, 56; W..F. Ray Dilts, 83; W..Gordon F. Gardner, 301; W..Dean E. Whitman, 124.

**Jurisprudence:** All Past Grand Masters present, M..W..Chancellor A. Phillips, Chairman.

**Masonic Education:** W..Robert W. DeVoe, 19; M..W..Ira C. Freet, 56; W..Robert J. Jones, 288; W..Charles K. Morse, 168.

**Pay-Roll:** W..William C. Smith, Sr., 136; W..Arthur M. Herring, 281; W..Edward W. Eisenhart, 174; W..Theodore S. Forsyth, 148; W..Harry A. Spencer, 227.

**Promotion of the World's Peace:** M..W..Henry H. Wilson, 19; W..Alexander McKie, Jr, 25; M..W..Andrew H. Viele, 55.

**Relief and Care of Orphans:** W..Benjamin F. Eyre, 1; W..Edwin C. Yont, 162; W..Benjamin F. Pitman, 158; W..John R. Hughes, 184; W..Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210.

**Returns:** W. John J. Wilson, 54; W. Frank R. Galbraith, 224; W. Howard D. McEachen, 71; W. Roy Haslam, 97 W. Charles E. Gill, 241.

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

**Unfinished Business:** W. Karl Schmidt, 46; W. Lyman Myers, 55; W. R. Maurice Kennedy, 181; W. Buren P. Wells, 315.

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

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

Frank A. Cloidt, 6, sang "In the Garden of Tomorrow," "Song of Songs," and "Sweetheart Song."

#### PRESENTATION OF GAVEL

W. Brother William F. Evers, 6, made the following remarks:

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, Members of the Grand Lodge:  
Brethren:**

This piece of wood is oak. A growing oak tree, year by year adds grain upon grain in ever widening circles, and from the heart of the tree there extend other flint-like grains to the outer surface, thereby knitting these fibrous grains into one strong mass. Oak is a wood that possesses character, is very durable and of great strength.

This piece of wood has been in service in Nebraska since the early pioneer days. It was taken from a building that was erected about 1857, about the same time this Grand Lodge was organized, and was the first Court House of Sarpy County, wherein the first Masonic Lodge of Nebraska, Nebraska Lodge No. 1, held its meetings for years.

This piece of oak is symbolical of the life of our Grand Master; he is of a pioneer family; his father, the late James M. Robertson, an honored and revered Mason, freighted with oxen over the unsettled plains of Nebraska.

The many actions in Masonry of our Grand Master attest to his noble character, he is an untiring workman in the Craft, and his influence gives strength to the Fraternity.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, will you accept this gavel which I have fashioned from an historical piece of oak, use it to preside over this, the Eighty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, your session, and then keep it as a memento of a most successful and enjoyable service to the Masons of Nebraska.

M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master:

Worshipful Brother Evers, I appreciate very much the kind thoughts of friendship you have worked into this gavel for me.

In the years since I have been a member of the Masonic Fraternity it has been my great privilege and pleasure to have been associated with you in as close a bond of friendship and affection as any Masons could possess, and I assure you I cherish this gavel and I will keep it as a memento of the great affection that we have had.

M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master, read his address.

### ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

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

Brethren:

Obedient to the law of this Grand Jurisdiction which requires the Grand Master to present a written address setting forth his official acts, exhibiting the general condition of Masonry within the Jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary for the welfare of the fraternity, I beg leave to submit herewith my report as Grand Master.

### NECROLOGY

On May 19, 1938, M. W. William Crites Ramsey, who served as Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction from June, 1935, to June, 1936, was called by the Great Architect of the Universe to that Celestial Lodge above. It was my great privilege to have known and to have had the friendship of M. W. Brother Ramsey from early boyhood days. He was ever distinguished for qualities of leadership, high ideals, and noble character. All who knew him valued his friendship and admired his abilities. In all the valuable activities of life, he left the mark of his sterling character. Honored in public and private life and elevated in social and fraternal affairs, he ever remained the friend and companion of all who knew him. He has left an indelible record of service to his country and to his fellow men. In the affairs of Masonry his wise counsel and sympathetic fellowship justified his preferment. We were proud to acknowledge his leadership and recognize his services. Masonry has been enriched by his association and all who labored with him have profited by the kind and beneficent influence of his life. His memory will ever be a beacon of high ideals, lofty purposes, and noble character. To leave such an influence is not to die. On May 23, 1938, assisted by all the Grand Lodge Officers, the officers and brethren of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, and many other brethren, I conducted the funeral services and saw laid to rest, my distinguished friend and brother.

I also note the passing of other brethren.

Brother William M. Kieck of Springfield Lodge No. 112 whose Masonic funeral services I conducted for Springfield Lodge No. 112, on October 1, 1937.

W. Brother Karl F. Hobbie, Master of Western Star Lodge No. 2, whose funeral I attended at Nebraska City on March 19, 1938.

Brother Charles C. Parmele, of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, whose funeral I attended at Plattsmouth, on April 16, 1938.

W. Brother Verne M. Tyrrell, Past Master of Roman Eagle Lodge No. 203, Pender, Nebraska, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

W. Brother Bernard N. Robertson (father of W. Brother George E. Robertson, Master of Capitol Lodge No. 3) Past Master of Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Reinstatement, from its organization, to date of his death, on June 6, 1938.

These brethren were all sincere Masons and we mourn their passing.

#### DISPENSATIONS TO CONFER DEGREES

Upon proper request and for good cause shown dispensations were issued to the following Lodges to confer degrees without reference to time on the following brethren:

June 14, 1937, Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, on Brother Joel Levon Clark, United States Navy, an Entered Apprentice. Under authority of Section 131, the fee, required by said Section, was also waived.

July 5, 1937, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason on Brother Floyd E. Elmgren, United States Army, an Entered Apprentice. Under authority of Section 131, the fee, required by said Section 131, was also waived.

September 7, 1937, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason on my son, James M. Robertson, Midshipman, United States Naval Academy. Under authority of Section 131, the fee, required by Section 131, was also waived.

March 8, 1938, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, Degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason on Brother Stanley H. Ford, Major General, United States Army, an Entered Apprentice. Under authority of Section 131, the fee, required by said Section 131, was also waived.

March 17, 1938, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Degree of Master Mason on Brother Robert M. Mann, a Fellow Craft. The required fee was collected and remitted to the Grand Secretary.

September 27, 1937, Auburn Lodge No. 124, Degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason on Brother G. Parker Davis, an Entered Apprentice, upon payment of required fee.

May 10, 1938, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, Degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason on brother William R. Maloney, an Entered Apprentice, upon payment of required fee.

May 17, 1938, Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Degree of Master Mason on Brother Paul C. Tsapralis, a Fellow Craft, upon payment of required fee.

## DISPENSATIONS TO INSTALL OFFICERS

Dispensations were granted to install officers out of time as follows:

February 7, 1938, Zion Lodge No. 234, to elect and install officers on or before March 16, 1938.

February 7, 1938, Nehawka Lodge No. 246, to install Junior Warden and Senior Steward, on or before March 15, 1938.

March 12, 1938, Osceola Lodge No. 65, to install the Master-elect on or before April 15, 1938.

May 23, 1938, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166, Tilden, Nebraska, to install their Junior Warden elect on or before June 1st, 1938.

The required fee in each case was collected and transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

## EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PROFICIENCY

Time for examination as to proficiency in the Master Mason Degree was extended for the following Lodges upon the proper request and good cause shown:

June 21, 1937, Pioneer Lodge No. 322.

June 26, 1937, Cambridge Lodge No. 150.

November 4, 1937, Kimball Lodge No. 294.

November 12, 1937, Riverside Lodge No. 269.

December 22, 1937, Endeavor Lodge No. 262. (Three Brethren.)

January 12, 1938, Jordan Lodge No. 27.

April 7, 1938, Friendship Lodge No. 239. (Two Brethren.)

## CHANGE OF LOCATION OF LODGES

Approval was granted to the following lodges to remove from old locations to new ones, upon compliance with Section 71, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge. The proposed location in each case being suitable and satisfactory under our laws.

Aug. 4, 1937, Friend Lodge No. 73.

Nov. 4, 1937, Sheldon Lodge No. 99.

Nov. 12, 1937, Globe Lodge No. 113.

Dec. 31, 1937, Litchfield Lodge No. 278.

Jan. 31, 1938, Wahoo Lodge No. 59.

February 7, 1938, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166.

## APPROVAL OF LODGE REFINANCING

Approval of refinancing or incurring of indebtedness was given in the following cases:

Sept. 15, 1937, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.

Oct. 11, 1937, Wahoo Lodge No. 59.

Nov. 1, 1937, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

- Nov. 12, 1937, Blue Valley Lodge No. 64.
- Dec. 10, 1937, Scribner Lodge No. 132.
- Dec. 31, 1937, Shelton Lodge No. 99.
- Jan. 12, 1938, Melrose Lodge No. 60.
- June 6, 1938, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

In each case approval was granted only after careful investigation; and where increased indebtedness, in substantial amount, was incurred, approval was given only on recommendation of the Temple Building Advisory Committee.

#### BY-LAWS APPROVED

By-Laws, or Amendments thereto, were approved for the following Lodges:

- Aug. 20, 1937, Liberty Lodge No. 300.
- Sept. 10, 1937, Ponca Lodge No. 101.
- Oct. 16, 1937, Oasis Lodge No. 271.
- Oct. 27, 1937, Bennett Lodge No. 94.
- Oct. 27, 1937, Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.
- Dec. 4, 1937, Minatare Lodge No. 295.
- Dec. 6, 1937, Gillead Lodge No. 233.
- Dec. 22, 1937, Blazing Star Lodge No. 200.
- Dec. 22, 1937, Peru Lodge No. 14.
- Dec. 22, 1937, Alexandria Lodge No. 74.
- Dec. 31, 1937, Wauneta Lodge No. 217.
- Dec. 31, 1937, Jachin Lodge No. 146.
- Jan. 6, 1938, Cairo Lodge No. 324.
- Jan. 12, 1938, Sterling Lodge No. 70.
- Jan. 15, 1938, Osceola Lodge No. 65.
- Jan. 19, 1938, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.
- Feb. 9, 1938, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.
- March 10, 1938, Hooper Lodge No. 72.
- March 10, 1938, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.
- March 10, 1938, John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.
- March 17, 1938, Golden Sheaf Lodge No. 202.
- March 24, 1938, Albion Lodge No. 78.
- May 12, 1938, East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.
- May 23, 1938, Superior Lodge No. 121.

#### TRIALS

It is pleasing to report that but few Masonic trials were necessary during the year. Trial Commissions have been appointed in all cases and have completed their work. There are no appeals. I find that brethren with experience in this work, have been more prompt and efficacious than those who lack experience. Delays have been only, where, to avoid expense, commissions of no experience have been appointed in close proximity to the place of trial.

## DECISIONS

The following decisions with reference to our laws were made upon requests from officers or brethren of the various Lodges, to-wit:

1. July 6, 1937, W. Brother George R. Porter, Secretary of Covert Lodge No. 11, requested a ruling as to validity of Section 78-B, relating to the appointment of a Committee on Masonic Education. I held that Section 78-B, not having been enacted according to Section 35, of our By-Laws, relating to Amendments, or to Section 12, relating to new laws, was not a legal By-Law of this Grand Lodge.

2. August 4, 1937, W. Brother Dale R. Bush, Secretary of Tecumseh Lodge No. 17, requested a ruling as to legality of a Lodge from another Grand Jurisdiction conferring a degree on a candidate of Tecumseh Lodge, in Tecumseh Lodge, according to the ritual of said Grand Jurisdiction. I held that such proceeding would not be legal under our laws.

3. July 9, 1937. Request of Brother Russell B. Somerville, Secretary of McCook Lodge No. 135, as to whether the Grand Master could set aside Section 105, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, so as to permit a candidate to petition for the degrees of Masonry prior to his 21st birthday. I held that the Grand Master had no such authority.

4. August 20, 1937. Request of Brother Howard Beals, Secretary of Solomon Lodge No. 10, as to right of a resident of Texas to petition a lodge in Nebraska, for the degrees of Masonry. I held that the applicant retained his residence in Texas; that mere absence on business, regardless of length of time, would not change his residence unless he had left with intent to make the change.

5. August 21, 1937. Request of John Finch, Past Master Cable Lodge No. 225, Arnold, Nebraska, as to procedure of an Entered Apprentice, against whom an objection had been made more than two years prior by a brother no longer in good standing in the Lodge, and whether a demit could be issued to the Entered Apprentice brother. I held (a) The objector having ceased to be a member in good standing, it would be the duty of the Master to declare the objection removed. (b) A demit could not be issued to the Entered Apprentice; but that the proper procedure was to petition for the remaining degrees.

6. September 8, 1937. Three questions from W. Brother Stanley P. Bostwick, Secretary of Capitol Lodge No. 3.

1st. Has the Secretary or any other officer of a Lodge a right to furnish a list of its membership to the Masonic Boys' Home for the purpose of solicitation without violation of Section 92-A of the By-Laws of this Grand Jurisdiction? I held the furnishing of such a list to the Boys' Home would be a violation of said section.

2nd. Has any lodge a right to appoint a committee whose duties it is to solicit their members from such a list or any previously given? I held that whatever had been done by the Lodges

prior to the enactment of Section 88-A, the Lodges could continue to do.

3rd. Has the Grand Master the right or power to set aside Section 92-A, and allow the list to be given out? I held that the Grand Master had no such right or power.

7. September 22, 1937. Request of Brother J. V. Maddox, Secretary, Crystal Lodge No. 191, Scotia, Nebraska, as to right of Lodge to rent the store room under its Lodge Hall for a restaurant which sells beer. I held that, under Section 70, the Lodge cannot rent to anyone who sells beer or intoxicating liquors.

8. November 6, 1937. Request of Brother William A. Wurtz, Secretary, Polk Lodge No. 311, as to whether Polk Lodge could discontinue its meetings for one year without being subject to forfeiture of its charter. I held that, under Section 79 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, it would be impossible to discontinue its meetings for one year without being subject to forfeiture of its charter.

9. December 10, 1937. Request of W. Brother Charles E. Baker, Master of Fidelity Lodge No. 51, with reference to a candidate who was a victim of spinal meningitis, leaving one leg shorter than the other, being eligible to take the degrees of Masonry. I held that, if his deformity did not interfere with his performing all the requirements of Masonry, he would be eligible.

10. December 11, 1937. On request of Brother Leslie Neubauer, Secretary, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75, for opinion, I held that a lodge could use funds derived from sources other than dues and fees for outside charity work.

11. January 12, 1938. Request of W. Brother Ralph Porter, Master of Gladstone Lodge No. 176, as to assistance which could be rendered a brother charged with a crime. I held that the brethren as individuals might see that he was properly represented by Counsel but that lodge funds could not be used for that purpose.

12. January 22, 1938. Request of Brother Anton M. Craig, Secretary of Western Star Lodge No. 2, as to whether all detailed information on an application for reinstatement need be read in open Lodge. I held that the application must be read but that reading of the detailed information accompanying it was within the discretion of the Master of the Lodge.

13. January 26, 1938. Request of Brother Herman W. Aspegren, Secretary of Hastings Lodge No. 50, as to whether a lodge has authority to grant a waiver on a candidate, who has never petitioned that Lodge and has previously removed from that jurisdiction. I held that the lodge had no jurisdiction to waive.

14. February 1, 1938. Request of W. Brother Louis Pietzer, Past Master of Wisner Lodge No. 114, as to whether the Master of a Lodge has the right to refuse to submit any motion duly made and seconded. I held that the Master had authority to refuse to submit any motion.

15. February 7, 1938. Request of Brother Leon S. Wetzel, Secretary of Curtis Lodge No. 168, as to whether a letter from a brother of another Lodge in effect stating, "I cannot recommend the candidate" could be construed as an objection. I held that the letter was not an objection.

16. February 7, 1938. Request of Brother Floyd Buchanan, Secretary of Silver Lodge No. 266, as to jurisdiction of Silver Lodge over a candidate absent from the Jurisdiction on Military duty. I held that absence on Military duty did not change domicile, and that Silver Lodge had jurisdiction since the candidate had maintained a home within that Jurisdiction for more than a year, although absent on Military duty.

17. February 7, 1938. Request of W. Brother William C. Smith, Secretary of Long Pine Lodge No. 136, as to whether an objection made and not released but not passed on from Master to Master would be binding. I held that where it was known who made the objection and that it had not been released it was still in effect.

18. February 15, 1938. Request of M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary as to disposal of monies received by him under Section 86. I held that the monies received should stay in the funds of said respective Homes, under control of the Grand Secretary, as there is no provision in the law authorizing paying out of said monies.

19. March 10, 1938. Request of Brother Anton M. Craig, Secretary, of Western Star Lodge No. 2, as to right of a suspended brother to wear a Masonic Ring. I held that the suspended brother had no right to wear his ring, it being also a violation of Section 28-1220 Compiled Statutes of Nebraska 1929.

20. March 14, 1938. Request of Brother Robert Lewis, Secretary of Porter Lodge No. 106, as to what dues should be charged a brother applying for a demit and as to whether the Lodge should charge him with Grand Lodge dues for the current year. I held that the Lodge should charge for all delinquent dues and current dues to end of month in which demit is granted; but that the Lodge would not be liable for any part of the current Grand Lodge dues and could not compel him to pay the current Grand Lodge dues.

21. March 25, 1938. Request of Brother William D. Redmond as to whether a brother illegally suspended for nonpayment of dues, the required notice not having been given, would have to petition for reinstatement. I held that the brother would not have to petition for reinstatement since he was not legally suspended.

22. May 16, 1938. Request of Brother Alvin H. Roettger, Secretary William E. Hill Lodge No. 307. Does residence of applicant commence from the date he rented building and moved his furniture, or from the time his family arrived. I held that domicile commenced from the time he rented the building and moved his furniture with intent to make it his home.

23. May 16, 1938. Request of Brother H. H. Heiler, membership committee, Hastings Lodge No. 50. Does objection to a petitioner for re-

instatement who has been suspended for more than three years reject the petitioner before the necessary two-thirds vote is taken. I held that the brother could not be stopped by objection. All he needs is favorable two-thirds vote of the members present at the regular meeting of the lodge, and approval by the Grand Master.

24. May 16, 1938. Request of Brother Julius J. Christiansen, Secretary Parian Lodge No. 207. Is an applicant disqualified who has physical imperfections but which do not impair his ability to support himself and family, and who is able to conform to all our peculiar rites and ceremonies. I held that such an applicant was not disqualified from receiving the degrees of Masonry.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

From my experiences, I would recommend appropriations, enactment of laws, or amendments to the laws, covering the following:

1. An appropriation of \$1250.00 to cover one-half of the necessary cost to construct proper and sanitary slaughter-house for use of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont.

2. An appropriation of \$1000.00 to pay for new refrigeration plant at The Nebraska Masonic Home, Plattsmouth.

3. An authorization to pay one-half of the salary and expenses of the field man employed to look after farms under control of the Board of Trustees of The Nebraska Masonic Home.

4. A law prohibiting any organization having Masonic prerequisites for membership and recognized by the Grand Lodge from sponsoring any outside organization without first obtaining the consent of this Grand Lodge.

5. That all that part of Section 58, page 36 By-Laws, Edition of 1934, after the word "expelled" in the third line, be stricken.

6. A new Section 87-A, The Secretary of each Lodge shall promptly remit all Lodge funds, received by him, to the Lodge Treasurer, for immediate deposit in the name of the Lodge.

7. An amendment to the Trial Code, providing for the appointment of Trial Commissions, by Districts; and requiring a report of its action, by the Trial Commission, to the Committee on Grievances as well as to the respective Lodges and to the Grand Master.

8. To amend paragraph o. of Section 148, to read as follows:

o. To apply to any Scottish or York Rite Body for the degrees therein until such petitioner shall have complied with the provisions of Section 66 of the Grand Lodge law as to proficiency.

9. To amend paragraph N of section 148, by striking therefrom the words "Acacia Fraternity" and adding in lieu thereof "National Sojourners."

10. That Section 97 of the By-laws of this Grand Lodge be amended to read as follows:

Section 97. How measured—A lodge chartered or under dispensation has, for all purposes, exclusive territorial jurisdiction half way in an air line to each surrounding chartered lodge. Such distance to be measured from the corporate limits of the cities or towns in which the lodges are located; and in case the residence of a petitioner is within a recognized town or village, whose townsite has been regularly laid out and platted, whether incorporated or not, such petitioner shall be considered as within the jurisdiction of the lodge nearest the limits of such town or village plat. Provided that in all cities or towns where two or more lodges are located, such lodges shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further that Tyre Lodge No. 85 and Wymore Lodge No. 104 shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further that Wahoo Lodge No. 59, Waterloo Lodge No. 102, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110 and Victory Lodge No. 310 shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory now held by the above named lodges. Provided further that Ogallala Lodge No. 159, and Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, Chappell, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory within the corporate limits of Big Springs at the time the petition is received.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

The following brethren were recommended as Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and Commissions duly issued to them as such representatives by the M.'W.'. Grand Masters of said Grand Jurisdictions, to-wit:

F. Ray Dilts, Corinthian No. 83, Arizona.  
 Edward F. Carter, Grand Marshal, Canada.  
 John A. Elwell, Kimball No. 294, Colorado.  
 Robert O. Carson, Auburn No. 124, Costa Rica.  
 John B. Hughes, Bee Hive No. 184, Indiana.  
 Norris Chadderdon, Jachin No. 146, Louisiana.  
 George A. Kurk, Grand Senior Deacon, Maryland.  
 William B. Wanner, Grand Junior Deacon, Massachusetts.  
 Harry S. Villars, Tecumsch No. 17, Oklahoma.  
 Walter O. Barnes, Faith No. 181, Puerto Rico.  
 Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, New Mexico.  
 John J. Wilson, Lancaster No. 54, North Carolina.  
 C. Walter Blixt, Capitol No. 3, Sweden.  
 Merle M. Runyan, Emmet Crawford No. 148, Vermont.  
 Scott McGrew, Springfield No. 112, Wisconsin.  
 John Albert Van Anda, Fremont No. 15, Manitoba.

### REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

At the request of the M. W. Grand Masters of other Grand Jurisdictions, it was a pleasure to issue Commissions to the following brethren as Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, near other Grand Lodges, as follows:

- R. W. G. A. B. Hall, Nanaimo, British Columbia.
- R. W. John W. Bethune, Stayner, Ontario, Canada.
- Grant R. McGregor, Hillsboro, New Mexico.
- W. Henry Scheibel, New York City, New York.
- Clarence D. Phillips, Portland, Oregon.
- William John Berryman, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- V. W. Albert Ernest Crisp, Perth, Western Australia.

The Grand Lodge of New York invests the Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of New York with a jewel and apron in addition to the commission. I received a program of the investiture ceremony which, apparently was inspiring and impressive.

### ASSISTANT GRAND CUSTODIANS

On recommendation of W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, the following Assistant Custodians were appointed, as follows:

- Earl M. Bolen, Ulysses, Nebr.....First appointed 1914
- George A. Stevens, Chadron.....First appointed 1916
- Andrew H. Viele, Norfolk, Nebr.....First appointed 1917
- Jesse Lowther, Coleridge, Nebr.....First appointed 1919
- Stanley P. Bostwick, Omaha, Nebr.....First appointed 1924
- Edwin H. Gerhart, Newman Grove, Nebr...First appointed 1926
- John R. Easley, Sutton, Nebr.....First appointed 1927
- I. Donald Huston, Osceola, Nebr.....First appointed 1928
- Elmer Surber, Omaha, Nebr.....First appointed 1929
- Osborne P. Simon, Culbertson, Nebr.....First appointed 1930
- Doc. L. Redfern, Lincoln, Nebr.....First appointed 1930
- Austin F. Whitmire, Sunol, Nebr.....First appointed 1931
- Ward B. Schrack, Kearney, Nebr.....First appointed 1931
- Byron S. Peterson, Omaha, Nebr.....First appointed 1932
- Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth, Nebr.....First appointed 1933
- Ray B. Bottorf, Grand Island, Nebr.....First appointed 1933
- Wallace E. Linn, Omaha, Nebr.....First appointed 1934
- Jesse P. Entekin, Gering, Nebr.....First appointed 1934
- Harold D. Weddel, Arcadia, Nebr.....First appointed 1937
- Cecil C. Gates, Lincoln, Nebr.....First appointed 1937
- Ross Van Sickle, Omaha, Nebr.....First appointed 1938

### REINSTATEMENTS

One hundred and twenty-five applications for reinstatement have been approved during the year. Hastings Lodge No. 50, having the largest number—twenty. Information with reference to names, dates, and Lodges is in the hands of the Advisory Committee on Reinstatement.

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

On October 18th and 19th, 1937, in company with M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, our Grand Secretary, I attended the meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada at the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, Maryland. This conference brings together representatives of most of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States and Canada, particularly for the discussion of relief problems confronting Masonry throughout these countries. The various phases of the relief problem were presented and discussed by those present. The Association tends to unify our problems, discourage imposters, and in general, unite us in a uniform method of relief. It is earnestly recommended that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska continue to participate in this Association.

### CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

On February 21 and 23, 1938, our Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, joined me in attendance at the Grand Masters Conference in Washington, D. C. At this conference, there were present, representatives from forty-five of the forty-nine Grand Jurisdictions in the United States. Problems of vital importance to the Masonic Fraternity were discussed, ideas, presented; and a general exchange of views upon the various subjects were made by those present. The various Grand Jurisdictions have been closer united by this conference, which is primarily for the purpose of attaining greater cooperation among the various Grand Jurisdictions. Nebraska should be represented at these annual conferences not only by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, but by the Deputy Grand Master as well; for we would thereby acquaint our incoming Grand Master with many of the problems he will be forced to meet. It occurs to me that the Grand Secretaries who usually hold their official positions for several years and who are thereby more familiar with the details of our organization can build up for us a better understanding and more friendly relationship with other Grand Jurisdictions than can the Grand Master who is in office for but one year.

### GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

On February 22, 1938, our Grand Secretary attended with me the Twenty-eighth Annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at Alexandria, Virginia. This meeting was

held at the auditorium in the Memorial Building and was inspiring and instructive. The Memorial is far from being completed, and since it is being built on the pay-as-you-go plan, it was very embarrassing to your Grand Master to discover the great delinquency of Nebraska in the payment of her quota and our standing almost at the foot of the list. It occurs to me that we should immediately take steps to meet our part of the obligation in completing this splendid memorial to our Brother George Washington, "The Man and The Mason." It is not very flattering to Masonry to have attempted this work without better and more prompt results. It advertises to the world that Masonry lacks either skill and ability or unity. It is my earnest desire that the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska may make a better record in the future.

Your Grand Master was honored by the Association, being selected as one of the Committee to place a wreath on the tomb of General Washington, which the Committee did on the afternoon of February 22nd. That evening, it was my pleasure to attend a meeting, of Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22, held in the Lodge Room in which George Washington presided over this lodge as Master thereof. The room contained many mementos and memorials of George Washington's association with it. I was honored with the honors due to a Grand Master by the officers and members of Alexandria Washington Lodge, and, that evening, was a guest at their annual banquet at the George Mason Hotel in Alexandria, Virginia.

#### SESQUICENTENNIAL OF UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

At the request of the Sesquicentennial Committee of the Congress of the United States, and the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia, I issued a general letter to all the Lodges within the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, to assist in observing the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. Many Masons and their families joined in celebrating Constitution Day September 16, 1937. It is hoped that all were made more mindful of their duties as American Citizens. A beautiful certificate was sent the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, by the Sesquicentennial Commission of Congress in recognition of the Grand Lodge's joining in observance of this historical event.

By courtesy of the National Sojourners, sufficient copies of the Sojourners Magazine containing address of M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, on the Constitution, were furnished, so that I was able to send one copy to each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction.

#### THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

It has been my honor to act as First Vice President of the Nebraska Masonic Home, and my pleasure to have attended all but one meeting of the Board of Trustees. I congratulate the Grand Lodge on the conscien-

tious and efficient manner in which the affairs of the Home have been conducted by W. Brother Millard M. Robertson, President, and my colleagues on the Board of Trustees. I commend to you the valuable, cheerful, and capable services of W. Brother William F. Evers, Superintendent. His work for Masonry merits our highest esteem.

#### THE MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME, FREMONT, NEBRASKA

It has been my privilege to be present at several of the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont, and to have visited the Home twice during my term of office. I find the affairs of this Home in capable hands and gladly recognize the meritorious services of M. W. John R. Tapster, President, and the members of the Board of Trustees.

#### DEDICATION OF LODGE HALL OF POTTER LODGE No. 313, POTTER, NEBRASKA

January 28, 1938, assisted by R. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Earl J. Lee, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary, V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and the officers, brethren and visitors of Potter Lodge No. 313, I dedicated the Hall of Potter Lodge No. 313, Potter, Nebraska.

#### DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALL, SHELTON, NEBRASKA, MAY 10, 1938

Assisted by R. W. Walter R. Raecke, Deputy Grand Master; W. Brother William J. Breckenridge, Grand Senior Warden; W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Brother George A. Kurk, Grand Senior Deacon; W. Brother Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; the officers and members of Shelton Lodge No. 99, and visiting brethren, I dedicated the hall of Shelton Lodge No. 99, at Shelton, Nebraska.

#### CAIRO LODGE No. 324, CONSTITUTED

On October 5, 1937, in company with R. W. Walter R. Raecke, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Senior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary; Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, Acting Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Junior Deacon; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; and W. William F. Evers, Superintendent of The Nebraska Masonic Home, I constituted Cairo Lodge No. 324 at Cairo, Nebraska, and installed its officers. There was a large attendance of the brethren and a great deal of enthusiasm exhibited for this new location. It is my earnest desire that the lodge may prosper and succeed.

CORNER STONE ADDITION TO HIGH SCHOOL,  
GERING, NEBRASKA

On February 11, 1938, I laid the corner stone of the High School Addition at Gering, Nebraska, by request of the proper authorities, and assisted by R. W. Walter R. Raecke, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Senior Warden; R. W. Earl J. Lee, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Edward F. Carter, Grand Marshal; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Junior Deacon; and the officers and members of Scottsbluff Lodge No. 201, Gering, Nebraska. Brother Charles F. Dienst, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction was the Orator. At the close of the ceremonies, the trowel used to lay the corner stone was presented to Scottsbluff Lodge No. 201.

CORNER-STONE—MEN'S HALL—CHADRON NORMAL,  
CHADRON, NEBRASKA

On April 26, 1938, I laid the corner-stone of the Men's Hall of Chadron State Normal at Chadron, Nebraska, on request of the proper authorities and assisted by R. W. Earl J. Lee, Grand Junior Warden; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Junior Deacon; M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master; and the officers and members of Samaritan Lodge No. 158. V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, was the orator. At the close of the ceremonies, the trowel, used to lay the corner-stone, was presented to Samaritan Lodge No. 158.

CORNER-STONE—MEN'S HALL—WAYNE NORMAL,  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA

On April 28, 1938, I laid the corner-stone of the Men's Hall of Wayne State Normal at Wayne, Nebraska, on request of the proper authorities, and assisted by W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. George A. Kurk, Grand Senior Deacon; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Junior Deacon, M. W. Archie M. Smith, Past Grand Master; M. W. Andrew H. Viele, Past Grand Master; and the officers and members of Wayne Lodge No. 120. Brother Roy L. Cochran, Governor of Nebraska, was the Orator. That evening, I attended a banquet, at the Dining Hall, Wayne Normal, participated in by some two hundred of the brethren from northeastern Nebraska, at which the trowel, used to lay the corner-stone, was presented to Wayne Lodge No. 120.

PRESENTATIONS

During the year it was my pleasure, on behalf of the Grand Lodge and the various lodges, to make the following presentations:

## FIFTY YEAR BADGES

- June 15, 1937. Mt. Zion Lodge No. 161, Shelby, Nebraska.  
 Brother Francis M. Leibee.  
 Brother Henry W. Humiston.  
 Brother Frederick Berger (Lebanon Lodge No. 323).
- October 12, 1937. Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
 Brother R. H. Spradling.  
 Brother Landy Clark.
- November 17, 1937. Lebanon Lodge No. 323, Columbus, Nebraska.  
 By proxy R. W. Walter R. Raecke, Deputy Grand Master.  
 Brother William S. Fox.  
 W. Brother Carroll D. Evans, Sr.
- November 18, 1937. Stromsburg Lodge No. 126, Stromsburg, Nebraska.  
 By proxy M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.  
 Brother Alex Scott.
- December 13, 1937. Oakland Lodge No. 91, Oakland, Nebraska.  
 By proxy M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.  
 Brother Simon L. Wallerstedt.  
 Brother Otto Uehling.  
 Brother James W. Holmquist.  
 Brother Oscar Samson.
- February 18, 1938. Edgar Lodge No. 67, Edgar, Nebraska.  
 By proxy R. W. William J. Breckenridge, Grand Senior Warden.  
 Brother Charles A. Voorhees.
- March 31, 1938. Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Omaha, Nebraska.  
 W. Brother Robert M. Evans.
- April 14, 1938. St. Johns Lodge No. 25, Omaha, Nebraska.  
 Brother Harry G. Counsman.
- April 15, 1938. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City, Nebraska.  
 W. Brother William W. Metz, Sr.  
 W. Brother Henry Bourlier.
- May 5, 1938. Stella Lodge No. 105, Stella, Nebraska.  
 Brother William W. James.
- May 27, 1938. Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
 W. Brother William Baird.  
 Brother Howard J. Heffley.

## BRONZE JORDAN MEDAL

- May 5, 1938. Stella Lodge No. 105, Stella, Nebraska.  
 By proxy M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master.  
 Brother William W. James.
- May 24, 1938. Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
 M. W. Henry H. Wilson.

## PAST MASTERS' JEWELS

January 27, 1938. Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Omaha, Nebraska.

W. Brother Francis Casey, Past Master's watch.

April 15, 1938. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

W. Brothers: Milton R. Thorpe, Henry Bourlier, Willard S. Harding, Alfred C. Miller, Allen B. Wilson, John S. Clinkenbeard, Oliver Stevenson, Henry W. Carson, Henry H. Bartling, Charles E. Griffin, Edmund S. Lyon, D. W. McCallum, Daniel M. Hill, Varro E. Tyler, Harry Rasmussen, John M. Scott, Dudley I. Manrose, George W. Smith, Frank R. Meegan, Oliver P. Fairbanks, Wilson Erwin, Hugh Owens, Julius W. Hoberg, William W. Metz, Marvin Hill, Dan O. Porter, Charles Ott.

## CERTIFICATES OF LODGE PROFICIENCY

December 15, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth, Nebr.

December 16, 1937. Euclid Lodge No. 97, Weeping Water, Nebr.

December 20, 1937. Beatrice Lodge No. 26, Beatrice, Nebr.

January 12, 1938. North Star Lodge No. 227, Lincoln, Nebr.

March 15, 1938. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City, Nebr.

March 28, 1938. Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha, Nebr.

May 2, 1938. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth, Nebr.

May 17, 1938. Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272, Dunbar, Nebr.

June 2, 1938. Omadi Lodge No. 5, Dakota City, Nebraska.

It was also my pleasure to present certificates of Individual Proficiency to the following brethren:

Dr. M. W. Thomas, Richmond Hobson, Chris Rassmussen, Leslie W. Niel, Henry F. Nolting, Leonard A. Born, Luke L. Wiles, Robert M. Painter, Wayne A. Bennett, Carl J. Schneider, Charles W. West, Sr., Harold E. Paulson, Nevin W. Hopkins, Roy E. Johnson and S. Hal Bridenbaugh.

## VISITATIONS TO NEBRASKA LODGES

June 15, 1937. Mt. Zion Lodge No. 161, Shelby, Fiftieth Anniversary.

June 18, 1937. Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln.

June 24, 1937. Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Omaha, Forty-eighth Anniversary.

July 5, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

August 2, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

August 17, 1937. George Armstrong Lodge No. 241, Craig.

August 30, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

Sept. 7, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

Sept. 9, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

Sept. 15, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

Sept. 17, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

Sept. 20, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.

October 1, 1937. Springfield Lodge No. 112, Springfield.

- October 5, 1937. Cairo Lodge No. 324, Cairo.  
October 28, 1937. Edgar Lodge No. 67, Edgar, Sixtieth Anniversary.  
October 29, 1937. Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln.  
Nov. 13, 1937. Canopy Lodge No. 209, Elmwood.  
Nov. 23, 1937. Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Omaha.  
Nov. 24, 1937. Central School, Omaha.  
Dec. 6, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.  
Dec. 15, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.  
Dec. 16, 1937. Euclid Lodge No. 97, Weeping Water.  
Dec. 20, 1937. Beatrice Lodge No. 26, Beatrice.  
Dec. 21, 1937. Unity Lodge No. 163, Greenwood.  
Jan. 3, 1938. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth, Installation.  
Jan. 4, 1938. Bennett Lodge No. 94, Bennet, Installation.  
Jan. 5, 1938. Tecumseh Lodge No. 17, Tecumseh, Installation.  
Jan. 12, 1938. North Star Lodge No. 227, Lincoln, Installation.  
Jan. 13, 1938. Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island, Installation.  
Jan. 18, 1938. Fremont Lodge No. 15, Fremont, Installation.  
Jan. 21, 1938. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City, Installation.  
Jan. 24, 1938. Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha.  
Jan. 27, 1938. Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Omaha.  
Jan. 28, 1938. Potter Lodge No. 313, Potter, Dedication.  
Feb. 9, 1938. Nehawka Lodge No. 246, Nehawka, Installation.  
Feb. 11, 1938. Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201, Gering, Corner-stone.  
March 11, 1938. Humboldt Lodge No. 40, Humboldt, Central School.  
March 16, 1938. Mount Moriah Lodge No. 57, Syracuse, Central School.  
March 19, 1938. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City.  
March 24, 1938. Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Omaha.  
March 28, 1938. Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha.  
March 29, 1938. George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, Omaha.  
March 31, 1938. Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Omaha.  
April 6, 1938. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.  
April 8, 1938. Mizpah Lodge No. 302, Omaha.  
April 11, 1938. Sterling Lodge No. 70, Sterling, Central School.  
April 12, 1938. John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, Omaha.  
April 14, 1938. St. John's Lodge No. 25, Omaha.  
April 15, 1938. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City.  
April 16, 1938. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.  
April 26, 1938. Samaritan Lodge No. 158, Chadron, Corner-stone.  
April 28, 1938. Wayne Lodge No. 120, Wayne, Corner-stone.  
May 2, 1938. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth.  
May 5, 1938. Stella Lodge No. 105, Stella.  
May 10, 1938. Shelton Lodge No. 99, Shelton, Dedication.  
May 16, 1938. Florence Lodge No. 281, Omaha.  
May 17, 1938. Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272, Dunbar.  
May 18, 1938. Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.  
May 23, 1938. George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, Omaha.

- May 24, 1938. Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln.  
 May 26, 1938. East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, Lincoln.  
 May 27, 1938. Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln.  
 May 31, 1938. Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha.  
 June 2, 1938. Omadi Lodge No. 5, Dakota City, Eightieth Anniversary.  
 June 3, 1938. Crete Lodge No. 37, Crete, Nebraska.

#### SOCIAL AFFAIRS

- September 16, 1937. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Plattsmouth, Constitution Day.  
 October 6, 1937. Thistle Lodge No. 61, Lexington, Banquet.  
 October 31, 1937. Trestle Board Lodge No. 162, Brock, Fiftieth Anniversary.  
 November 24, 1937. Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha, Banquet.  
 January 21, 1938. Square & Compass Club, Omaha, Dinner.  
 February 12, 1938. Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha, Dinner Dance.  
 February 15, 1938. Omaha Chapter 19, National Sojourners, Omaha.  
 February 26, 1938. Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha, Dinner Dance.  
 February 28, 1938. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Banquet and Reception for Grand Master.  
 March 8, 1938. Masters and Wardens Club, Omaha, Party.  
 March 19, 1938. Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, Omaha, Dinner Dance.  
 March 26, 1938. Mizpah Lodge No. 302, Omaha, Dinner Dance.

#### ATTENDANCE AT OTHER MASONIC BODIES

- July 19-22, 1937. Grand Encampment Knights Templar, Miami, Florida.  
 November 2, 1937. Heroes of 76, National Sojourners, Omaha.  
 November 10, 1937. Red Cross of Constantine, Omaha.  
 November 18, 1937. Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Omaha, Banquet.  
 November 19, 1937. National Sojourners, Masonic Home, Plattsmouth.  
 December 7, 1937. Grand Council R. & S. M., Omaha.  
 December 7, 1937. Nebraska Veteran Freemasons' Association, Omaha, Fiftieth Anniversary.  
 December 8, 1937. Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Omaha.  
 December 8, 1937. A. A. O. N. M. S., Lincoln, Fiftieth Anniversary.  
 December 9, 1937. Mt. Carmel Commandery No. 3, K. T., Auburn, Inspection.  
 December 13, 1937. Nebraska Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Plattsmouth, Installation.

December 25, 1937. Mt. Zion Commandery No. 5, K.'.T.'. , Plattsmouth, Christmas Observance.

January 5, 1938. Furnas Chapter No. 9, R.'.A.'.M.'. , Tecumseh, Installation.

January 5, 1938. Mt. Horeb Commandery No. 10, K.'.T.'. , Tecumseh, Installation.

January 17, 1938. Mt. Zion Commandery No. 5, K.'.T.'. , Plattsmouth, Installation.

February 3, 1938. Gethsemane Commandery No. 21, K.'.T.'. , Columbus, Inspection.

February 7, 1938. Mt. Moriah Commandery No. 4, K.'.T.'. , Lincoln, Inspection.

March 3, 1938. Heroes of '76, National Sojourners, Omaha.

March 6, 1938. Scottish Rite Educational Welfare Association, Lincoln.

March 6, 1938. Scottish Rite Relief Board, Lincoln.

March 21, 1938. Mt. Zion Commandery No. 5, K.'.T.'. , Plattsmouth.

April 17, 1938. Mt. Zion Commandery No. 5, K.'.T.'. , Plattsmouth, Easter Observance.

April 18, 1938. Mt. Zion Commandery No. 5, K.'.T.'. , Plattsmouth.

April 20, 1938. Grand Commandery K.'.T.'. , Nebraska, Fremont.

May 9, 1938. Grand Chapter O.'.E.'.S.'. , Fremont.

May 13, 1938. Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Lincoln, Banquet.

May 21, 1938, Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross of Constantine, St. Paul, Minnesota.

May 28, 1938, National Federated Craft, Lincoln, Nebraska.

#### VISITATIONS TO OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

On September 28 and 29, 1937, it was my pleasure to visit the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri, at St. Louis, Missouri, in company with M.'.W.'.Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and W.'.Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, where I received every consideration due to the position of Grand Master.

On October 12, 1937, in company with W.'.Brother Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler, it was my privilege to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois where all due courtesies were extended to me.

On the evening of November 30, 1937, and on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of December, 1937, in company with our Grand Tyler, W.'.Brother Henry W. Carson, and the Superintendent of the Nebraska Masonic Home, Brother William F. Evers, I attended the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Texas. It was one of the most inspiring meetings I have ever attended.

On the evening of December 2, 1937, we witnessed a pageant depicting the history of Masonry in Texas, from its inception under the rule of Mexico, through the independence of Texas, through its incorporation as one of the great states of the United States of America, down to the present date. Texas has a great Masonic history, and under the able leadership of M.'W'.Galloway Calhoun, Masonry in Texas has experienced a great revival. I pay tribute to the character and ability of the Masons of Texas.

On February 16, 1938, in company with W.'Brother Henry W. Carson, our Grand Tyler, I attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kansas at Topeka, Kansas, where every courtesy was shown.

On April 29, 1938, on special invitation of M.'W'.Herman F. Chapman, Grand Master of Grand Lodge of South Dakota, I attended a special session of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where every courtesy was shown.

#### M.'W'.HENRY H. WILSON, PAST GRAND MASTER

On December 17, 1937, I attended a Banquet given by the Kiwanis Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, at the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, the occasion being the presentation of the 1937 Kiwanis Award to M.'W'. Henry H. Wilson, as Lincoln's Most Distinguished Citizen. Present also were M.'W'.Andrew H. Viele, M.'W'.Ambrose C. Epperson, M.'W'. Lewis E. Smith, M.'W'.Virgil R. Johnson, W.'Edward F. Carter, Grand Marshal, and V.'W'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

On May 24, 1938, it was my pleasure and honor to present the Bronze Jordan Medal of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, to M.'W'.Henry H. Wilson, the recognition of whose valuable service to Masonry is well deserved.

#### MAJOR GENERAL STANLEY H. FORD

On March 29, 1938, in company with all of the Grand Lodge Officers, excepting V.'W'.George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, I witnessed the conferring of the Master Masons Degree on Brother Stanley H. Ford, Major General of the United States Army, by the officers and members of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268. There were also present Past Grand Masters M.'W'.James R. Cain, Jr.; M.'W'.Ambrose C. Epperson; M.'W'.Lewis E. Smith; M.'W'.Frank H. Woodland; and M.'W'.William C. Ramsey. The meeting was noteworthy both from the quality of the work and the character of the candidate. All in attendance were deeply impressed and greatly inspired.

#### MASTER MASON DEGREE TO MY SON

On September 17, 1937, it was my great pleasure and honor to raise to the sublime Degree of a Master Mason, in Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, my son, James M. Robertson, Midshipman United States Naval Academy.

There were present to assist R. W. Earl J. Lee, Grand Junior Warden; M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary; Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, acting Grand Chaplain; W. R. Foster Patterson, Grand Orator; W. George A. Kurk, Grand Senior Deacon; W. William B. Wanner, Grand Junior Deacon; W. Henry W. Carson, Grand Tyler; M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master; the officers and members of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, and other brethren.

Twenty-seven Lodges and five Grand Jurisdictions were represented at this meeting. The recollections of this meeting will ever bring proud memories to me.

#### RECEPTION PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 6

On February 28, 1938, I was honored by a reception and banquet given in my honor by the officers and members of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6. All of the Grand Lodge officers, M. W. Lewis E. Smith, M. W. Frank H. Woodland, M. W. William C. Ramsey and more than two hundred other brethren were present. I shall ever feel grateful for the many kind words spoken in my behalf.

#### APPRECIATION

I cannot close my report without a grateful acknowledgement of the splendid cooperation received from M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; all Past Grand Masters in this Grand Jurisdiction, the various committees and commissions, and the Masters of the Omaha Lodges who have joined forces for the service of Masonry. I thank them all for their assistance. Their cooperation has made my year as Grand Master most enjoyable.

#### CONCLUSION

Thus my brethren I close my report as Grand Master. I find great revival of interest in Masonry throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. It has been my pleasure and privilege to meet many Masons during my incumbency in office, all of whom have impressed me with their ideals and standing. I acknowledge with sincere appreciation all the courtesies extended to me and the great honor conferred upon me. I shall ever be grateful.

Faternally submitted,

*William A. Robertson*

Grand Master.



## The JORDAN MEDAL

### History and Presentation Ceremony

This history was prepared under the direction of M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, as a suggestion for a ceremony to be used on the occasion of the presentation of the *GOLD JORDAN MEDAL*, by the Grand Lodge, and in the presentation of the Bronze Jordan Medals which are worn by the member of each lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, who has been a Master Mason for the longest term of years.

Although its use is optional and left entirely to the discretion of the presenting officer, the material contained herein is historically correct and may serve as a basis for explanation of the meaning of the Jordan Medal.

## THE JORDAN MEDAL

*“And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.”*

Masonry is a builder of men, of communities, of states, of nations. It teaches, both in theory and in practice, the value of individual effort, the unlimited possibilities of power in the influence of a single human being. The Grand Lodge of Nebraska is a powerful body in this State; its influence is felt in every remote corner and crossroad; its history is the history of Nebraska; and yet its story is the story of individual men who believed in its principles so strongly that they, “like the tree planted by the rivers of water,” brought forth their fruit in season, and, like the leaves of the tree, their influence has never withered, but has grown and prospered with the years.

Of these men, Robert Carrel Jordan, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, stands out pre-eminent.

It is therefore, fitting that, in honoring men who have served the Craft and remained faithful to its tenets and principles throughout the years, the medal presented to them should bear the likeness of the man who was responsible, in the greatest measure, for the founding of our institution in Nebraska, and for setting the high standard of honor, dignity, and efficiency which has always characterized Nebraska Masonry.



## ROBERT CARREL JORDAN

On January 18, 1825, at Chillicothe, Ohio, of Quaker parentage, Robert Carrel Jordan was born. He was educated in a private school, as our present Public School system had not then been established. His early occupation was that of a clerk in a hardware store. Subsequently, when not holding positions of a governmental or a political nature, he returned to this form of merchandising as his vocation.

In a short autobiographical sketch, written in 1894, Robert Carrel Jordan tells the story of his attraction to the Masonic Fraternity and the beginning of a life of devotion to its tenets.

“My first recollections of Freemasonry date back to about 1832, the midst of a period known as the ‘anti-Masonic times.’ Masonry was not in good repute just then and the few Masons who had remained loyal were subjected to severe trial and hardship. The sons of Masons were in such small minority that they could safely be assaulted while on their way to school, by the sons of ‘anti-Masons’, and as my father happened to be a Mason, loyal and true, I was one of the small boys who had to flee before the flying stones of our oppressors; which circumstance, no doubt, explains the abiding character of the impression made upon me.

“The next marked experience that I clearly recall was that of a certain St. John’s Day, Dec. 27, 1839, in the town in which I was born. It was a procession of Masons, about one hundred strong, uniformed with blue sashes and blue edged aprons, and which was led by a brass band, playing the inspiring strains of Portuguese Hymn. To my young eyes it was an impressive sight. My father was in the procession and I then and there made up my mind I would myself become a Mason if I lived long enough.

“During the next seven or eight years, I thought and talked and read a great deal upon the subject and in March, 1846, two months after reaching my majority, I sent in my petition to Aurora Lodge No. 48, at Portsmouth, Ohio.”

Immediately, Robert Carrel Jordan began to make Masonic History.



### MASONIC HISTORY

Active in the work of the lodge, from the time of his initiation, he served as W. · M. · in 1849-1850. Meanwhile, he had received the degrees of the Royal Arch and the Orders of the Commandery, taking active part in all the Bodies.

In 1857, when he arrived in Omaha, there were about twenty resident Masons. Capital Lodge had been organized a few months before, but had done work in the first two degrees only. On May 11, 1857, he conferred the first Master Mason degree in Omaha.

On September 23, 1857, delegates from the three existing Nebraska lodges assembled and organized the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, with Robert Carrel Jordan as its first Grand Master.

He was instrumental in organizing all the York Rite Bodies, and he was the first active Inspector General of the Scottish Rite in Nebraska. In whatever community he lived, he made the building of Masonry his business. As long as he lived, our Fraternity was richer and more influential because of his loyalty. After his death, his spirit became our guiding star, the director of our course.

The little boy who dodged the stones of his oppressors, the youth who watched, with beating heart and bated breath, the men, who, in spite of public opinion, were marching in their colorful regalia to the inspiring strains of Portuguese Hymn, and the young man who read and studied and thought about the meaning and significance of it all, while clerking in a hardware store, had become the man who, while still dodging the missiles of the opposition, marched at the head of the victorious and colorful group who conquered the prairie hardships, and helped transform a wilderness into the great and prosperous commonwealth of Nebraska.



### ORIGIN OF THE JORDAN MEDAL

At the session of the Grand Lodge, held in June, 1898, a committee was appointed to seek some suitable plan for keeping the record of the achievements of its first Grand Master, before the brethren and for perpetuating his memory.

On January 9, 1899, Brother Jordan died. He was accorded all of the honors due so prominent a Mason and his funeral was conducted by the Grand Lodge.

At the annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the following June (1899), a report was presented by the committee, recommending that one thousand medals be struck off in bronze, bearing the likeness of Brother Jordan, together with a record of his achievements.

These medals were to be available to any of the brethren desiring them, at a nominal cost. This would result in their distribution over this Grand Jurisdiction and would indicate to all who saw them the veneration in which the Fraternity held the memory of its first and greatest leader.

The bronze medals were bought and distributed, but the result was not what the brethren desired. Because there was no designated plan for their exhibition, no definite impression was made. Mere possession provided no medium for the transfer of inspiration or enthusiasm.



### THE GOLD MEDAL AND THE ROLL OF HONOR

On October 4, 1901, while Robert E. French, then Grand Custodian of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, was holding a Central School at Tekamah, Nebraska, Brother Isaac Gibson made the remark that he believed he was the oldest Mason present, and maybe the oldest in Nebraska. "Uncle Bob", as he was affectionately known, with his usual tact and kindliness, taking a Jordan Medal from his case, pinned it on the coat of Brother Gibson, admonishing him to wear it with pride, as long as he lived, and to remember that he was to be the color bearer for Robert Carrel Jordan.

At Brother Gibson's death, the medal was returned to the Grand Lodge with a letter of appreciation from his son, and the suggestion that it be presented to the man in the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska who had been a Freemason for the longest time.

An investigation of dates resulted in the presentation of the medal to Past Grand Master Robert W. Furnas, who wore it from July 15, 1904, to June 1, 1905.

The second man to be so honored was Brother Charles P. Hackney, a member of Pomegranate Lodge No. 110, Ashland, who relinquished it on November 26, 1906.

Again the honor of having belonged to the Fraternity for the longest time came to a Past Grand Master. This time the medal was presented to M·W·S Samuel W. Hayes, of Mosaic Lodge No. 55, Norfolk, on February 13, 1907. At last the medium for the projection of the personality of Robert Carrel Jordan seemed to have been

discovered. So impressive were the ceremonies and so closely did the present seem to be linked with and inspired by the past, that someone suggested that the medal for so distinguished an honor should be made of gold. Accordingly, in June, 1907, the Grand Lodge ordered a medal of gold to be substituted for the one of bronze, made in the same pattern and bearing the same insignia. This medal was presented to Brother Hayes, in Norfolk, by Past Grand Master Burnham, and was worn by him, until his death, November 15, 1913.



### THE ROLL OF HONOR

From that time on, the Gold Jordan Medal has been worn successively by men whom the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has been proud to place on its most beloved Roll of Honor. Regardless of all other achievements, the men who have worn this decoration of distinction are among those who, by their loyalty, have made possible the care of the widow and the orphan and the promulgation of the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth.

They were:

*M.·W.· Robert W. Furnas, Nemaha Valley Lodge No. 4,  
Brownville.*

*Brother Charles P. Hackney, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110,  
Ashland.*

*M.·W.· Samuel W. Hayes, Mosaic Lodge No. 55, Norfolk.*

*Brother Hiram H. Brown, Antelope Lodge No. 276, Elgin.*

*Brother Charles MacDonald, Platte Valley Lodge No. 32,  
North Platte.*

*Brother Eben K. Long, Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.*

*Brother James D. Edwards, Stromsburg Lodge No. 126,  
Stromsburg.*

*Brother William A. Cotton, Western Star Lodge No. 2,  
Nebraska City.*

*Brother Owen W. Cotton, Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln.*

*Brother Othman A. Abbott, Ashlar Lodge No. 33, Grand Island.*

*Brother Albert E. Baker, Oliver Lodge No. 38, Seward.*

*Brother William E. Efner, Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192, Valentine.*



### THE BRONZE JORDAN MEDAL

When the time came for the next presentation of the Gold Jordan Medal, following the death of M. W. Samuel W. Hayes, so many difficulties were encountered in making certain that no one was overlooked in the search for the rightful recipient, and so many unusual records were presented by the lodges, it seemed to be time for each lodge to be given an opportunity to have its own Roll of Honor.

In 1914, the following resolution was presented to the Grand Lodge:

“We recommend that the Jordan Medals be distributed among the lodges to be used as a decoration of the Master Mason, a member of the lodge, who has been longest a Mason, that the name and number in years attained in Masonry be certified to the Grand Secretary by the Secretary of each Lodge, so as to assist in locating the brother who is entitled to the Gold Medal to decorate the oldest Mason in the jurisdiction.”

The resolution was adopted and the medals distributed as ordered. Since that time, in every lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, the story of the life and achievements of Robert Carrel Jordan has been told and the inspiration of his devotion to Masonry has been transmitted to those who take part in the ceremony of presentation, and to all who witness the decoration of the Lodge's oldest Mason.

This, in brief, is the story of the Jordan Medal.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE JORDAN MEDAL

If the occasion of the presentation of this medal is to have a definite and special significance to the recipient of the decoration and to those who witness the ceremony, it is necessary to connect the inspiration of the life and the achievements of this great leader in Masonry in a very specific and concrete way, with the life of every Mason present.

We cannot all expect or hope to emulate his example of leadership. Leadership and the qualifications for leadership are vouchsafed to but few. Quiet, unassuming, and gentle, Robert Carrel Jordan possessed the mind and spirit which inspired men to great accomplishments. We still follow his example and listen to his teachings.

However, a most intriguing question asserts itself, in this connection. What would have been the trend of Nebraska Masonry if, back in 1839, Jermyn Jordan, the father of young Robert, had failed to march in that parade, in his colorful regalia, if he had not been a Mason, loyal and true. In those troublous times, when Masonry was not popular, one man's loyalty to his convictions gave to Nebraska one of its greatest gifts.

Those of us who cannot aspire to the more conspicuous services in our great Fraternity, for there must be followers as well as leaders, may, without our knowledge or intention, be having a distinct and powerful influence on the lives of those with whom we are associated. There is a possibility that our interest in and loyalty to, the principles of Freemasonry, may be the inspiration which will produce another great leader.

This, then, is our responsibility, and this is the significance of the Jordan Medal.



## PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD JORDAN MEDAL

Brother Senior Deacon:

You will present Brother .....  
to the East. Brother ....., the records show  
that you are the oldest Master Mason, in point of service, in our  
Grand Jurisdiction, now residing in Nebraska.

It is, therefore, my pleasure, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, to decorate you with the "GOLD JORDAN MEDAL" and to confer on you the distinction which it bears. Many troublous times have passed since ....., 1....., when you received the degree of a Master Mason. You have not lagged in your devotion. You have marched in the parade, true to your colors. No one will ever be able to measure the results of your service; but, in your heart, the satisfaction that comes from work well done will amply reward you.

As you wear this Medal, wear it with pride; pride that you have been permitted to have a part in the progress of a great movement and to view the results of many years of devoted service. The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska is proud to add your name to its most esteemed Roll of Honor.



### PRESENTATION OF THE BRONZE JORDAN MEDAL

Brother Senior Deacon:

You will present Brother..... to the East. Brother ....., the records show that you are the oldest Master Mason, in point of service, in membership in .....Lodge No. ....

It is, therefore, my pleasure, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, to decorate you with this "Bronze Jordan Medal" and to confer on you the distinction which it bears.

This decoration carries with it, responsibility, as well as Honor. As the oldest Master Mason in your Lodge, you will, henceforth, be the color bearer for Robert Carrel Jordan. It will be your privilege to keep his name and achievements existent in the minds and hearts of your brethren.

As you wear this Medal, wear it with pride; pride that you have been chosen to follow so great a leader, and pride that you have continued faithful.

Your Lodge is proud to place your name on its Jordan Medal Roll of Honor, and to send your credentials to the Grand Lodge, for permanent record.

## The FIFTY YEAR BADGE Ceremony

A suggested ceremony for the presentation of the Fifty Year Badge, which is presented by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, to all members of Lodges in the Jurisdiction, who have been Master Masons for fifty years or more. This was prepared in response to repeated inquiries for suggestions for such ceremony.



### THE FIFTY YEAR BADGE

*"For thou, O God, hast heard my vows; thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name."*

Throughout the pages of that revered volume which is the Great Light of Masonry, length of life is held up as a reward to the righteous. The Psalmist sings, "The days of our years are three score years and ten." This has come to be regarded as the standard of the usual allotment of the time of earthly existence, and, "if by reason of strength they be four score years", we consider that the additional days are the heritage of those that fear the name of the Lord.

To be eligible to receive a "Fifty Year" badge of service in Masonry, the recipient must have passed the traditional boundary line and entered upon the years which are the heritage of the faithful and which, of all the years of life, hold the richest and most coveted blessings.

The life of a Mason may be divided into three distinct stages.

In youth, he serves with enthusiasm. Intolerant of orderly progress, he attempts to right the wrongs of the world by the sheer force of his passionate zeal for service. This stage contributes to progress and keeps our institution a living, vital power in advancing civilization.

In middle life, the enthusiast becomes the calm, assured leader among the craftsmen. He has learned the wisdom of restraint and the advantages of following the traveled pathways. He watches for sign posts and proceeds with care, that he may not lead the younger or weaker brethren into paths too difficult for them to follow. This stage gives to our institution its stability, and assures its permanence.

Age, the heritage of those who have passed successfully through the previous periods, is the stage of wisdom and reflection. It is the time of fulfillment and the reward for fidelity. Not until man has passed through the turmoil of youth and the plodding, less eventful period of his adult years, can he fully evaluate the true meaning of Masonry, the part it plays in the building of men, the influence of a God fearing institution in a world of selfish striving. Age, then, gives Masonry its meaning and proves its worth.

Brother Senior Deacon:

You will present Brother .....to the East.  
 Brother ..... The records show that you have been a Master Mason in good standing, for a period of fifty years.

For half a century, you have given of yourself, of your substance, and of your devotion, to Masonry. You can look back upon a lifetime of service to the Fraternity; you have assisted the widow and the orphan; you have promulgated the virtues of the brotherhood; you have protected its good name. Your fidelity entitles you to the admiration and to the esteem of your brethren, in your own lodge and in the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska.

This emblem of service is the evidence of that appreciation which the Grand Lodge wishes to express to you; it sets you apart as an example of fidelity, that "holiest of all good things which abide in a human breast."

Your period of service is not yet ended. May you continue, for many more years, to enjoy the companionship of your brethren, and to inspire them to deeds of valor as well as to the faithful performance of the duties to which their Masonic vows commit them.

As you wear this badge, wear it with pride which comes from the performance of duty; the pride which is the reward of faithful service.

May you long enjoy the heritage of those that fear the name of the Lord.

### 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:

Conditions have not materially changed in this Jurisdiction, during the last year. I believe there is a better attendance at meetings, and a more hopeful outlook, than there has been for several years past.

#### RETURNS FOR 1935

During that year, 31 Lodges were unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues. During the past year, the balance owing by 4 Lodges, in the amount of \$226.60, was received and credited to the Building and Improvement Fund, which closes all the accounts for the year 1935.

#### RETURNS FOR 1936

Of the 18 Lodges that were unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues in full, for the year 1936, 12 Lodges have paid in full; 3 Lodges have paid a portion of their dues; and 3 Lodges have not paid any part of their dues. We have on hand warrants from 6 Lodges, amounting to \$534.35, still unpaid for the year 1936.

#### RETURNS FOR 1937

This year, 21 Lodges have been unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues. The amount owing from these Lodges for 1937 is \$2,195.70. Ten Lodges have paid a portion of their dues, and 11 Lodges have paid no part of their Grand Lodge dues for 1937. A complete list of the warrants on hand from the 21 Lodges, is a part of the permanent records of this office. Permission from the Grand Master, granting an extension of time for payment by these Lodges, is also on file.

#### GRIEVANCES

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

Three petitions for restoration have been received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances, of the Grand Lodge, for consideration.

#### FIFTY-YEAR BADGES

During the year, 78 Fifty-Year Badges have been presented to the Brethren entitled to receive them. This is two more Badges than were presented last year. It is urged that every Lodge carefully check its records and, if any of the Brethren are entitled to receive a Fifty-Year Badge, arrange to set an evening apart and honor these brethren who are so deserving of recognition.

### BRONZE JORDAN MEDALS

For the first time the Grand Master directed that a blank be inserted in the annual returns sent to the Lodges, which called for the name of the Brother, and the date on which he received the Bronze Jordan Medal. There are a few Lodges that have not yet presented Bronze Jordan Medals to the members of their Lodges who have been Master Masons for the longest number of years. There is no ceremony, which the Grand Lodge provides, which seems to bring forth so much interest and enthusiasm, as the meetings where these Medals are presented. May it be urged upon every Master and Secretary of our Lodges, if some member of your Lodge is not wearing one of these Bronze Jordan Medals, that arrangements be made for the presentation. If the Lodge does not have one of these Medals in its possession, it will be furnished by the Grand Lodge, free of cost, together with a copy of the presentation ceremony.

### OFFICE FIXTURES

During the year, the old addressograph machine which has been in the office longer than anyone now connected with the office has any knowledge of, ceased to function and it was necessary to purchase a new addressograph, which was done at a cost of \$109.35.

Since so many of the Lodges are having photostatic copies of their original charters made, and desire to have their original charters filed in this office for safe keeping, it was necessary to purchase two additional sections of the charter case, so that the charters might be kept in good condition. The cost of the two additional sections was \$37.50.

### DEMIT ISSUED TO A SUSPENDED MEMBER OF AN EXTINCT LODGE

Upon proper application of Brother Oscar H. Schmocker, a suspended member of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, extinct, under Section 210 of our Grand Lodge law, the Grand Master, upon proper showing, reinstated the above named Brother, and directed that a Grand Lodge demit be issued to him. Demit No. 945 was issued on January 26, 1938.

### EMPLOYMENT OF FARM MANAGER

On January 24, 1938, I made the following report to the Stockholders and Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

#### FARM MANAGEMENT

"Continued crop failures over a large portion of the State have made the collection of interest and the supervision of property very difficult and have resulted in an accumulation of farms which require most careful attention. Renters must be found and directed; crops must be watched; and collections made when products are sold. The Farm Management Company, which has been employed to look after these matters, has fol-

lowed the usual routine, but we have felt that we were not getting the best possible returns because of the difficulty in keeping in close touch with actual conditions.

It is difficult to describe the situation just as it is, but unless we do get a better crop this year, additional farms will be added to our already long list and even more work will be entailed.

After a thorough study of the subject by W. Millard M. Robertson, President of the Home Board; M. W. William A. Robertson, First Vice-President, and Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska; and members of the Finance Committee, it was finally decided that a man should be employed who could have general supervision of all of the property of the Home and also service the farms.

On January 1, 1938, Brother Robert M. Herre, who was selected because of his experience in similar lines of work, was employed.

This is, of course, more or less of an experiment, but we are hopeful that we will be able to give our property better care; that when it is desirable that a sale be made, we will be able to do so to better advantage; that the Board of Trustees and the Stockholders will be able to keep in touch with conditions and have a better understanding of the business as it is being conducted.

We are hoping that by the time the Grand Lodge meets, we will be able to make enough of a showing that they will give consideration to and take advantage of a division of the cost of this department and the sharing of the service with other funds which require servicing."

After five months' time, I believe that the Brethren who are charged with the responsibility of the management of the property belonging to the Grand Lodge, and the Nebraska Masonic Home, are fully convinced that this was a wise change in our policy. It is hoped that the Grand Lodge will give serious consideration to the continuation of this work, and of assuming its share of the necessary expenses.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

1936-1937

Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 8,041.95
Collected from Lodges (warrants on hand).....	1,457.95

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Total cash on hand and received.....\$ 9,499.90

Credit

Nebraska Masonic Home (special appropriation).....	4,000.00
Relief Fund (special appropriation).....	2,000.00
Building and Improvement Fund.....	1,849.90
Grand Lodge General Fund.....	1,650.00

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Total .....\$ 9,499.90

Warrants on hand, May 10, 1937.....	\$ 1,992.30
Cash collected from warrants paid .....	1,457.95
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1936 warrants on hand, unpaid (6 Lodges) .....	\$ 534.35

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

1937-1938

## Debit

Received from 33,175 members, at \$2.00 each.....	\$ 66,350.00
Received from supplies sold to Lodges.....	1,247.41
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Sec- retaries of Lodges .....	634.30
Received from 566 initiations, at \$10.00 each.....	5,660.00
Received from 15 affiliations, at \$10.00 each.....	150.00
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Total .....	\$ 74,041.71

## Credit

Paid, The Nebraska Masonic Home .....	\$ 24,881.25
Transferred to Supply Account .....	1,247.41
Transferred to Maintenance Account .....	9,783.75
Transferred to Surety Bond Account .....	634.30
Transferred to General Fund .....	22,452.00
Transferred to Relief Fund .....	5,259.25
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Total cash paid out and transferred .....	\$ 64,257.96
Due from Lodges, warrants on hand .....	2,195.70
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	7,588.05
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Total .....	\$ 74,041.71

## GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 25,019.46
Unexpended balance, Grand Custodian's expense.....	36.02
Unexpended balance, Grand Master's expense.....	132.60
Unexpended balance, Grand Master's expense, 1936.....	10.82
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee .....	33.27
Unexpended balance, Traveling expense Grand Secretary.....	32.84
Unexpended balance, Grand Officers' expense.....	250.69
Unexpended balance, Grand Chaplain's expense.....	3.73
Special dispensations .....	80.00
Fee for charter, Cairo Lodge No. 324.....	75.00
Refund premium, Workmen's Compensation.....	3.78
Dividend, State Bank of Omaha.....	12.89
Reinstatement of member of extinct Lodge.....	7.50

Received from Special Account, 1936-1937, special appropriation .....	1,650.00
Received from Special Account, 1937-1938, per capita tax.....	22,452.00
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Total .....	\$ 49,800.60

## GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

## Cash Credit

Pay-roll, session 1937 .....	\$ 4,327.94
Grand Tyler, session 1937 .....	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1937 .....	10.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire .....	2,390.00
Expense, William A. Robertson, Grand Master .....	2,000.00
Expense, Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian .....	1,100.00
Grand Secretary's traveling expense .....	500.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions...	500.00
Expense, Trial Commissions .....	300.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for .....	200.00
Additional expense, Chancellor A. Phillips, Grand Master ...	125.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain .....	75.00
To cover overdraft, Trial Commissions and other Committees.	228.37
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	500.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence .....	300.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education .....	650.00
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, 1937 to June 30, 1938 .....	1,000.00
Grand Lodge dinner, 1937 .....	240.00
Audit, Grand Lodge books .....	132.50
Entertaining Distinguished Guests .....	150.00
Expense, Grand Lodge session, 1937 .....	31.05
Bond for Grand Secretary, Committees, and employees.....	100.80
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings .....	60.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc.....	893.50
Masonic Relief Association of Omaha .....	300.00
List of Regular Lodges .....	15.00
Premium, Workmen's Compensation, 1937-1938 .....	50.80
Premium, insurance on furniture and fixtures .....	64.17
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1937 .....	165.90
Return of five special dispensation fees .....	50.00
Jewel for Past Grand Master William A. Robertson .....	85.00
One Hundred "Fifty-Year" Badges .....	173.81

## Unappropriated expense:

Supplies furnished Cairo Lodge No. 324 .....	\$ 43.35	
Charter and copies, for Cairo Lodge No. 324 .....	24.75	
Case for Grand Master's jewel .....	5.00	
Addresser, stencils, and cabinet .....	109.35	
Two sections for charter case .....	37.50	219.95

## Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:

Postage .....	352.11	
Incidental expense, not regular office expense (less \$181.05 entertaining Distinguished Guests; \$45.00 relief payments refunded; \$12.94 Com- mittee expense; \$52.60 cash advanced, re- turned to fund; total \$291.59) .....	288.43	
Stationery and blanks .....	312.02	
Janitor .....	86.25	
Incidentals .....	183.40	
Telephone calls (less amount received from Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery) .....	233.18	
Telegrams .....	44.61	1,500.00
 Total cash expended .....		\$ 26,253.79
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank .....		23,546.81
 Total .....		\$ 49,800.60

## TRIAL BALANCE

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home .....	\$ 1.00	
Stock in The Masonic-Eastern Star Home .....	1.00	
Inventory .....		23,949.81
Furniture and fixtures .....	1.00	
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary .....	400.00	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank .....	23,546.81	
Lodges, 1936 .....	534.35	
Building and Improvement Fund, 1936 .....		534.35
Building and Improvement Fund, 1937 .....		9,783.75
Lodges, 1937 .....	2,195.70	
Cash, Special Account, 1937-1938 .....	7,588.05	
 Total .....	\$ 34,267.91	\$ 34,267.91

## INVENTORY

Stock in The Nebraska Masonic Home .....	\$ 1.00
Stock in the Masonic-Eastern Star Home .....	1.00
Furniture and fixtures .....	1.00
Contingent Fund, Grand Secretary .....	400.00

Cash, Live Stock National Bank .....	23,546.81	
Lodges, 1936 .....	534.35	
Lodges, 1937 .....	2,195.70	
Cash, Special Account, 1937-1938 .....	7,588.05	34,267.91
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LIABILITIES

Building and Improvement Fund, 1936 .....	\$ 534.35	
Building and Improvement Fund, 1937 .....	9,783.75	\$ 10,318.10
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Net assets as shown by the ledger ..... \$ 23,949.81

RELIEF FUND

May 10, 1938

Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 5,875.04
Received from special appropriations (B. & I. Fund) .....	2,000.00
Received from special account, 1937-1938 .....	5,259.25
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Total .....\$ 13,134.29

Cash Credit

Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	\$ 7,500.00
May 10, 1938, National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln .....	5,634.29
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Total .....\$ 13,134.29

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 10, 1938

Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 6,590.22
Bonds paid and sold .....	1,117.58
Profit on bonds sold .....	19.57
Interest .....	1,492.35
Payments on Relief notes .....	25.00
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Total .....\$ 9,244.72

Cash Credit

Bonds purchased and loans made .....	\$ 7,680.75
Accrued interest on bonds purchased .....	8.65
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	1,555.32
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Total .....\$ 9,244.72

## PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

## Bonds on hand

No. 8—Investors Telephone Co., 3%, par value \$1,000, cost...\$	942.03
No. 16—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$2,000, cost	1,853.00
No. 19—Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, per value \$5,000, cost.	4,987.50
No. 22—American Rolling Mills Co., 4½%, par value \$1,000, cost .....	955.39
No. 27—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, 4%, par value \$10,000, cost .....	9,250.00
No. 28—Downey Water Bonds, 4%, par value \$4,000, cost.....	4,000.00
No. 29—Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par value \$2,000, cost .....	2,000.00
No. 30—National Gypsum Co., 7%, par value \$5,000, cost.....	5,190.75
No. 31—Herzbergs Realty Co., 6%, par value \$1,000, cost....	990.00
Total cost of bonds .....	\$ 30,168.67
Loan No. 32—John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, 4% note.....	1,500.00
Total securities .....	\$ 31,668.67
Cash on hand .....	1,555.32
May 10, 1938, total assets .....	\$ 33,223.99
May 10, 1937, total assets .....	31,695.72
Increase in assets for the year .....	\$ 1,528.27

## SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 10, 1938

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 800.33
Supplies furnished Cairo Lodge No. 324, by Grand Lodge.....	43.35
Three sets "Claudy" books, purchased by Educational Com- mittee .....	3.75
Supplies sold to Lodges, 1937 .....	1,247.41
Total .....	\$ 2,094.84

## Cash Credit

Paid for postage .....	\$ 80.00
Paid for supplies .....	1,174.35
Paid for express on supplies .....	7.70
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	832.79
Total .....	\$ 2,094.84

May 10, 1937, Supplies on hand .....	\$ 3,138.10
May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	800.33
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Total .....	\$ 3,938.43
May 10, 1938, Supplies on hand .....	\$ 3,082.65
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	832.79
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Total .....	\$ 3,915.44
Loss for the year 1937-1938 .....	\$ 22.99

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 3,978.13
Interest .....	7,600.81
Securities sold or paid .....	14,817.35
Profit on bonds sold .....	115.39
Balance of 1935 Grand Lodge dues paid in full .....	226.60
Special Account, 1936, 1937, per capita tax .....	1,849.90
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Total cash on hand and received during the year .....	\$ 28,588.18

Cash Credit

Securities purchased .....	\$ 20,590.00
Accrued interest on securities purchased .....	149.55
To apply, appropriation for laundry, Nebraska Masonic Home.	1,000.00
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	6,848.63
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Total .....	\$ 28,588.18

TRIAL BALANCE

Cash, Omaha National Bank .....	\$ 6,848.63
Bonds at cost .....	152,696.88
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Total .....	\$159,545.51

INVENTORY

Cash, Omaha National Bank .....	\$ 6,848.63
Bonds at cost .....	152,696.88
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Total .....	\$159,545.51

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND BONDS

No. 5—Western Newspaper Union Bonds, 6%, par value \$5,000, cost .....	\$ 5,000.00
No. 12—Investors Telephone Co., 3%, par value \$2,000, cost...	1,884.06
No. 13—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$1,000, cost	970.00

No. 27—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$10,000, cost .....	9,700.00
No. 30—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost .....	4,887.50
No. 31—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$1,000, cost	926.50
No. 32—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$3,000, cost .....	2,932.50
No. 34—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value \$3,000, cost.	2,920.80
No. 36—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$1,000, cost .....	1,000.00
No. 38—Koehring Co., 3%, par value \$10,000, cost.....	9,325.00
No. 38½—American Utilities Service Corp, 6%, par value \$10,000, cost .....	8,757.92
No. 38¾—Arnold Print Co., 5%, par value \$10,000, cost.....	8,993.65
No. 40—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$9,000, cost	8,482.50
No. 43—Province of Saskatchewan, 4%, par value \$5,000, cost.	4,634.43
No. 44—Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, 5½%, par value \$5,000, cost .....	4,925.00
No. 51—Homedale Highway District Refunding Bonds, 4½%, par value \$7,000, cost .....	6,930.00
No. 52—Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 5½%, par value \$500.00, cost	465.00
No. 57—Texas Public Service, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost.....	4,528.51
No. 59—National Gas & Electric Corporation, 5%, par value \$25,000, cost .....	24,510.00
No. 60—Union Stock Yards Co., 4%, par value \$10,000, cost...	8,080.00
No. 61—Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par value \$7,500, cost .....	7,500.00
No. 63—Northern States Power Co., 5%, par value \$5,000, cost	5,150.00
*No. 64—American Hair & Felt Co., 6%, par value \$5,000, cost	4,562.50
No. 65—Herzbergs Realty Co., 6%, par value \$1,000, cost.....	990.00
No. 66—Ralph S. Moseley, Real Estate Bonds, 5½%, par value \$400.00, cost .....	400.00
No. 67—General Machinery Corporation, 4½%, par value \$5,000, cost .....	5,212.50
No. 68—Texas Public Service, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost.....	4,528.51
No. 69—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par value \$5,000, cost.....	4,500.00
Total cost of bonds .....	\$152,696.88

\*Cumulative dividend passed April 1, 1938.

#### MAINTENANCE FUND

May 10, 1938

Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 7,125.86
Securities paid .....	148.05

Interest .....	1,067.75
Received from Special Account, 1937-1938 .....	9,783.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 18,125.41</b>

Cash Credit

Maintenance, Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.....	\$ 11,000.00
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	7,125.41
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 18,125.41</b>

MAINTENANCE FUND BONDS

No. 9—Los Angeles Pacific Co., 4%, par value \$6,000, cost....	\$ 5,506.95
No. 14—Land Trust Certificates City National Bank, Omaha, 5½%, par value \$10,000, cost .....	9,575.00
No. 15—Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 4%, par value \$1,000, cost .....	1,000.00
No. 16—American States Utilities Corporation, 5½%, preferred, par value \$2,916.00, cost .....	2,916.00
<b>Total cost of bonds .....</b>	<b>\$ 18,997.95</b>
Cash on hand .....	7,125.41
<b>Total assets May 10, 1938 .....</b>	<b>\$ 26,123.36</b>

SERVICE, ANNUITIES, AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

May 10, 1938

Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 420.27
Interest .....	137.50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 557.77</b>

Cash Credit

Paid Dr. David C. Hilton, annuity .....	\$ 125.00
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	432.77
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 557.77</b>

TRIAL BALANCE

May 10, 1938

Surplus account .....		\$ 157.08
Cash .....	\$ 432.77	
Gifts account .....		2,500.00
Bills receivable .....	2,224.31	
	<b>\$ 2,657.08</b>	<b>\$ 2,657.08</b>

## INVENTORY

Cash .....	\$	432.77
Bills receivable .....		2,224.31
		<hr/>
	\$	2,657.08

## SERVICE, ANNUITIES, AND GIFTS BONDS

No. 4—Elkhorn Valley Power & Light Co., 5½%, par value		
\$1,000, cost .....	\$	830.00
No. 5—Elkhorn Valley Power & Light Co., 5½%, par value		
\$1,500, cost .....		1,394.31
		<hr/>
Total cost of bonds .....	\$	2,224.31

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$	2,071.02
Securities paid or sold .....		11,297.69
Refund Educational Work .....		179.54
Interest .....		8,014.03
Farm No. 1, cash receipts .....		25.00
Farm No. 2, cash receipts .....		2.65
Farm No. 4, cash receipts .....		78.96
Farm No. 5, cash receipts .....		90.68
Farm No. 6, cash receipts .....		202.31
Farm No. 7, cash receipts .....		11.66
		<hr/>
Total .....	\$	21,973.54

## Cash Credit

Securities purchased .....	\$	16,545.00
Farm No. 1, taxes and repairs .....		142.72
Farm No. 2, taxes and repairs .....		138.86
Farm No. 4, taxes and repairs .....		48.98
Farm No. 5, taxes and repairs .....		329.38
Farm No. 6, taxes and repairs .....		297.54
Farm No. 7, taxes, repairs, attorney's fees and costs .....		227.07
Farm No. 8, taxes, repairs, attorney's fees and costs .....		613.76
Educational Work, Children's Home .....		750.00
Profit and loss, examination of abstracts, expense, etc. ....		47.15
Accrued interest paid on securities purchased .....		79.00
Exchange on checks .....		.52
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....		2,753.56
		<hr/>
Total .....	\$	21,973.54

TRIAL BALANCE

Inventory .....		\$225,703.15
Cash .....	\$ 2,753.56	
Farm No. 1 .....	6,793.18	
Farm No. 2 .....	5,211.42	
Farm No. 4 .....	3,206.66	
Farm No. 5 .....	6,072.08	
Farm No. 6 .....	6,332.99	
Farm No. 7 .....	3,893.80	
Farm No. 8 .....	6,613.76	
Bills receivable .....	184,825.70	
	<u>\$225,703.15</u>	<u>\$225,703.15</u>

INVENTORY

Cash .....	\$ 2,753.56
Farm No. 1 .....	6,793.18
Farm No. 2 .....	5,211.42
Farm No. 4 .....	3,206.66
Farm No. 5 .....	6,072.08
Farm No. 6 .....	6,332.99
Farm No. 7 .....	3,893.80
Farm No. 8 .....	6,613.76
Bills receivable .....	184,825.70

Total assets May 10, 1938 .....	\$225,703.15
Total assets May 10, 1937 .....	218,386.25

Net gain for the year .....\$ 7,316.90

Total bonds at cost .....	\$123,205.70
Farm mortgages .....	61,620.00

Total securities .....	\$184,825.70
Seven farms at cost .....	38,123.89
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank.....	2,753.56

Total assets May 10, 1938 .....\$225,703.15

ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Rate	Amount
288—	Otto F. Dahms .....	160 acres Dixon	5 %	\$ 5,000.00
297—	Michael Foley .....	99 acres Washington	.5 %	6,920.00
327—	Harry T. DeBolt .....	56 acres Douglas	5½ %	1,200.00
351—	Wallace P. Dixon .....	80 acres Burt	4½ %	4,500.00
358—	Theodore A. Henning .....	120 acres Burt	4½ %	4,000.00

367—Alberic Matthys .....	60 acres Douglas	5 %	1,400.00
368—Inga C. Bergstrom .....	271 acres Boyd	6 %	3,900.00
388—Julius Hirschmann .....	200 acres Cedar	5 %	4,000.00
393—Frank N. Smith .....	160 acres Brown	5 %	1,600.00
402—Jesse Saathoff .....	80 acres Saunders	4 %	2,000.00
404—Amile J. Bejot .....	144 acres Brown	5 %	4,100.00
406—William H. Miners .....	160 acres Saunders	4 %	5,500.00
411—Cornelius Colbenson .....	149 acres Dixon	5½%	2,500.00
417—Frans Hedell .....	40 acres Madison	4½%	1,600.00
419—Ernest J. Smith .....	197 acres Dakota	5 %	9,400.00
422—Myrta M. Goll .....	240 acres Burt	4½%	4,000.00
Total .....			\$ 61,620.00

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND BONDS

No. 318—Western Newspaper Union, 6%, par value \$1,000, cost .....		\$ 909.98
No. 319—Council Bluffs Gas Co., 5%, par value \$6,000, cost...		6,000.00
No. 326—Chicago Northwestern Ry., 4½%, par value \$14,000, cost .....		13,743.38
No. 364—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value, \$2,000, cost .....		1,935.00
No. 365—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$8,000, cost .....		7,412.00
No. 373—Province of Saskatchewan, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost .....		5,000.00
No. 375—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$3,000, cost .....		2,827.50
No. 378—Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, 5½%, par value \$10,000, cost .....		9,679.94
No. 385—Elkhorn Valley Power Co., 5½%, par value \$1,000, cost .....		922.50
No. 386—Investors Telephone Co., 3%, par value \$5,000, cost.		4,597.78
No. 389—Homedale Highway District Refunding Bonds, 4½%, par value \$9,500, cost .....		9,405.00
No. 390—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, 4%, par value \$6,000, cost .....		5,830.59
No. 398—Western Light & Telephone Co., preferred, 7%, par value \$5,000, cost .....		4,825.00
No. 399—New York Water Service Corporation, 5%, par value \$5,000, cost .....		5,000.00
*No. 405—Cudahy Packing Co., 7%, par value \$3,000, cost....		3,150.00
No. 407—Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par value \$2,000, cost .....		2,000.00
No. 409—The Pure Oil Co., 5% preferred, par value \$6,200, cost .....		4,900.50

No. 409½—Interstate Power Co., 5%, par value \$5,000, cost....	2,385.28
No. 409¾—General Machinery Corporation, 4½% preferred, par value \$2,500, cost .....	2,326.25
No. 410—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par value \$1,000, cost....	930.00
No. 412—United Light & Railways Co., 6% preferred, par value \$6,000, cost .....	5,490.00
No. 413—Northern States Power Co., 5% preferred, par value \$5,000, cost .....	5,150.00
No. 415—Northern States Power Co., 5% preferred, par value \$8,000, cost .....	7,840.00
No. 416—Union Stock Yards Co., 4%, par value \$5,000, cost....	4,000.00
No. 418—Phillips Carey Manufacturing Co., 5% preferred, par value \$1,700.00, cost .....	1,538.50
No. 420—Wood River Valley Irrigation District Refunding Bond, 6%, par value \$2,500, cost .....	2,500.00
No. 421—City of Wilder, Idaho Bonds, 6%, par value \$4,000, cost .....	2,200.00
No. 423—Phillips Carey Manufacturing Co., 6% preferred, par value \$900.00, cost .....	706.50
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$123,205.70

\*Cumulative interest passed.

#### UNPAID INTEREST

May 10, 1938

##### Orphans' Educational Fund

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

No. 405—Cudahy Packing Company, 7% preferred stock. Dividend passed November 1, 1937. However, this dividend is cumulative, and must be paid as soon as earnings will warrant.

No. 421—City of Wilder, Idaho Bonds, January 1, 1938, interest in default.

#### PAST DUE INTEREST

May 10, 1938

Loan No. 297—Michael Foley, interest coupons due July 1, 1936, January 1, 1937, July 1, 1937, January 1, 1938, and May 1, 1938, a total of five coupons at \$173.00 each.....\$ 865.00

This borrower paid balance due on one coupon, and one coupon in full, during the past year. We have a mortgage on all crops on this farm, 1938 season, as additional security for this past due interest.

Loan No. 368—Inga C. Bergstrom, balance interest coupon due May 1, 1937, \$42.48; interest coupon due November 1, 1937, \$117.00, total .....	159.48
This borrower has arranged to pay these interest coupons very shortly and renew the paper for a period of five years, at 4½%. Taxes are all paid.	
Loan No. 393—Frank N. Smith, interest coupon due September 1, 1937, \$40.00; interest coupon due May 1, 1938, \$40.00, total .....	80.00
Total .....	\$ 1,104.48

## FORECLOSURES

Loan No. 289—Tony J. Copple, 80 acres Thurston County, is now Farm No. 8.

Loan No. 305—Lena Kayl, 80 acres Dixon County, is now Farm No. 7.

No land is now under process of foreclosure in the Orphans' Educational Fund.

## FARMS

The Grand Lodge has title to seven farms:

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

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

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 1,919.30
Interest .....	4,677.13
Securities paid and sold .....	29,216.97
Profit on bonds sold .....	791.00
Donation, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268 .....	12.50
Total .....	\$ 36,616.90

## Cash Credit

Securities purchased .....	\$ 31,108.75
Taxes on Loan No. 30, 3 years .....	102.75
Examination of abstracts .....	20.00
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	5,385.40
Total .....	\$ 36,616.90

## TRIAL BALANCE

Securities on hand .....	\$106,757.25	
Inventory .....		\$107,316.25
Bequests .....		4,826.40
Cash .....	5,385.40	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$112,142.65	\$112,142.65

## INVENTORY

Securities on hand .....	\$106,757.25	
Cash .....	5,385.40	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$112,142.65	\$112,142.65

## LIABILITY

Bequests .....		4,826.40
		<hr/>
		\$107,316.25
Add bequest account as it is only a book liability.		4,826.40
		<hr/>
Total assets May 10, 1938 .....		\$112,142.65

## CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND BONDS

No. 21—Western Newspaper Union, Omaha, 6%, par value \$4,000, cost .....	\$	3,639.93
No. 23—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$3,000 cost .....		2,910.00
No. 34—Province of British Columbia, 5%, par value \$2,000, cost .....		1,935.00
No. 38—Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, par value \$6,000, cost .....		5,559.00
No. 40—Western Newspaper Union, Omaha, 6%, par value \$2,000, cost .....		1,947.20
No. 41—Council Bluffs Gas Co., 5%, par value, \$2,000, cost...		1,988.34
No. 42—Province of British Columbia, 4½%, par value \$1,000, cost .....		977.50
No. 48—American Rolling Mills Co., 4½%, par value \$4,000, cost .....		3,821.53
No. 57—Downey Idaho Water Bonds, 4%, par value \$1,000, cost .....		1,000.00
No. 58—Masonic Temple Craft, Omaha, 4%, par value \$10,000, cost .....		10,000.00
No. 59—Caldwell Irrigation District Refunding Bonds, 5%, par value \$5,500, cost .....		5,500.00
No. 61—Province of Manitoba, 4%, par value \$9,000, cost....		8,370.00
No. 65—Herzbergs Realty Co., 6%, par value \$1,000, cost....		990.00
No. 68—Province of Manitoba, 4½%, par value \$5,000, cost....		4,643.75

No. 69—Arkansas Missouri Power Co., 6%, par value \$7,500, cost .....	6,375.00
Total cost of bonds .....	\$ 59,657.25
No delinquent bond interest.	

## CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND FARM LOANS

No.	Borrower	County	Rate	Amount
9—Anna Prochnow .....	80 acres	Douglas .....	5 %.	\$ 5,800.00
10—Frank L. Frink .....	160 acres	Madison .....	5 %.	3,000.00
14—J. S. Joyce .....	160 acres	Knox .....	5 %.	1,300.00
28—Rosa Reese .....	80 acres	Douglas .....	5 %.	1,500.00
29—Otto Heiden .....	80 acres	Platte .....	5 %.	2,000.00
30—Gilbert F. Sandritter..	80 acres	Washington .....	6 %.	1,200.00
54—Anton G. Christensen..	80 acres	Platte .....	4½%.	3,000.00
62—Lyle Lomax .....	320 acres	Custer .....	4½%.	3,000.00
63—Catherine O'Grady ....	160 acres	Colfax .....	5½%.	3,700.00
64—James E. Bednar .....	160 acres	Gage .....	4½%.	3,500.00
66—Eva Bennett .....	160 acres	Burt .....	4½%.	5,600.00
67—Martin Swanson .....	200 acres	Saunders .....	4 %.	9,000.00
70—Louis J. Siekmann ...	160 acres	Hall .....	4½%.	4,500.00
Total .....				\$ 47,100.00
Interest coupons, Loan No. 9, September 1, 1937, March 1, 1938, total, \$290.00, past due.				
Interest coupons, Loan No. 30, April 1, 1936 to April 1, 1938, incl., total, \$180.00, past due.				
All other interest paid.				
Farm mortgages .....				\$ 47,100.00
Bonds at cost .....				59,657.25
Total securities .....				\$106,757.25

## SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

## Cash Debit

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$ 969.15
Received from Lodges, premium on bonds .....	634.30
Received from Livingston Chapter No. 10, premium on bonds .....	1.50
Received from King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, premium on bonds .....	5.00
Received from St. John Commandery No. 16, premium on bonds .....	5.00
Received from Bond Company .....	169.35
Loss of Lodge refunded .....	647.20
Total .....	\$ 2,431.50

Cash Credit

June 22, 1937, Schedule bond, on Secretaries and Treasurers...\$	570.87
Losses paid .....	639.60
Additional bond on a Chapter, and a Commandery .....	2.63
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand .....	1,218.40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,431.50</b>

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

. . . . 1937 . . . .

May 10, 1937, Cash on hand .....	\$	38.27
Receipt No. Lodge	Amount	
463—Gavel No. 199 .....	\$ 1.00	
464—Fremont No. 15 .....	4.00	5.00
<b>Total cash on hand and received .....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>43.27</b>
May 10, 1938, Cash on hand, United States National Bank Savings Department .....		\$ 43.27

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, cash .....	\$ 23,546.81
Relief Fund, cash .....	5,634.29
Permanent Reserve Fund, cash .....	1,555.32
Permanent Reserve Fund, securities .....	31,668.67
Building and Improvement Fund, cash .....	6,848.63
Building and Improvement Fund, bonds .....	152,696.88
Maintenance Fund, cash .....	7,125.41
Maintenance Fund, bonds .....	18,997.95
Supply Account, cash .....	832.79
Service, Annuities and Gifts, cash .....	432.77
Service, Annuities and Gifts, bonds .....	2,224.31
Orphans' Educational Fund, cash .....	2,753.56
Orphans' Educational Fund, securities .....	184,825.70
Orphans' Educational Fund, 7 farms .....	38,123.89
Children's Home Endowment Fund, cash .....	5,385.40
Children's Home Endowment Fund, securities .....	106,757.25
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund .....	400.00
Surety Bond Account .....	1,218.40
Due from Lodges, 1936 .....	534.35
Due from Lodges, 1937 .....	2,195.70
Special Account, 1937-1938, cash .....	7,588.05
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$601,346.13</b>

BRETHREN WHO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED WITH THE FIFTY  
YEAR BADGE BY THE GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M.  
OF NEBRASKA SINCE THE LAST REPORT AS  
SHOWN ON PAGE 567, PROCEEDINGS 1937

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Lodge	Number
		Master Mason's Degree			
611—	Lester W. Bayley.....	June	8, 1887....	Granite	No. 189
612—	Smith D. Atkins.....	June	12, 1886....	Oliver	No. 38
613—	Francis M. Leabee.....	Jan.	15, 1887....	Mt. Zion	No. 161
614—	Henry W. Humiston.....	Jan.	22, 1887....	Mt. Zion	No. 161
615—	Frederick Berger.....	Apr.	23, 1887....	Lebanon	No. 323
616—	James P. Price.....	July	3, 1880....	Franklin	No. 264
617—	Alex Ross.....	May	18, 1887....	Harmony	No. 321
618—	William D. Spicknall.....	Jan.	28, 1887....	Ornan	No. 261
619—	Anthony T. Cooper.....	Dec.	22, 1883....	Highland	No. 194
620—	Joseph W. Linkhart.....	June	24, 1887....	Relief	No. 219
621—	Harvey I. Adams.....	May	10, 1887....	North Bend	No. 119
622—	Andrew L. Cochran.....	July	18, 1887....	Bartley	No. 228
623—	Jayson E. Nicholas.....	Sept.	7, 1887....	Northern Light	No. 41
624—	Edmund Stamper.....	Sept.	6, 1887....	Amity	No. 169
625—	James A. Boggs.....	Aug.	30, 1887....	Lincoln	No. 19
626—	Landy C. Clark.....	May	29, 1887....	Lancaster	No. 54
627—	Richard H. Spradling.....		1887....	Lancaster	No. 54
628—	John McKay.....	Apr.	5, 1888....	Canopy	No. 209
629—	Edgar A. Yeaton.....	July	13, 1887....	Pilot	No. 240
630—	Eugene A. Hall.....	Mar.	22, 1887....	Alliance	No. 183
631—	Albert Rossmiller.....	June	11, 1887....	Palisade	No. 216
632—	Alex Scott.....	Oct.	22, 1887....	Stromsburg	No. 126
633—	Seymour L. Miller.....	Aug.	11, 1887....	Mosaic	No. 55
634—	James W. Westlake.....	Apr.	9, 1881....	St. Johns	No. 25
635—	George M. Wallace.....	Oct.	8, 1887....	Melrose	No. 60
636—	John B. Conte.....	Nov.	24, 1887....	St. Johns	No. 25
637—	Samuel G. Panter.....	Dec.	3, 1887....	East Lincoln	No. 210
638—	James W. Holmquist.....	Jan.	25, 1888....	Oakland	No. 91
639—	Simon L. Wallerstedt.....	Jan.	11, 1888....	Oakland	No. 91
640—	Otto Uehling.....	Sept.	14, 1887....	Oakland	No. 91
641—	Oscar Samson.....	Nov.	23, 1887....	Oakland	No. 91
642—	Edward B. Woods.....	Oct.	28, 1887....	York	No. 56
643—	George H. Jerome.....	Jan.	6, 1888....	York	No. 56
644—	Charles A. Voorhees.....	Jan.	30, 1888....	Edgar	No. 67
645—	Samuel W. Christy.....	Jan.	30, 1888....	Edgar	No. 67
646—	Ellis L. Dornbaugh.....	Nov.	22, 1879....	Mt. Hermon	No. 231
647—	Claus Christensen.....	May	13, 1887....	Sioux	No. 277
648—	Parmely M. Pritchard.....		1884....	Nebraska	No. 1

Certificate No.	Brother	Date Received		Lodge	Number
		Master Mason's Degree			
649—	John M. Bealer.....	June 24, 1884....		Beatrice	No. 26
650—	Badge replaced.				
651—	Louis Schmidt.....	Jan. 21, 1888....		Ashlar	No. 33
652—	George Aubel.....	Mar. 6, 1888....		Thistle	No. 61
653—	Benjamin Coe.....	Jan. 30, 1886....		Melrose	No. 60
654—	William W. Metz, Sr.....	Feb. 25, 1888....		Western Star	No. 2
655—	Henry Bourlier.....	July 9, 1888....		Western Star	No. 2
656—	John W. Uhl.....	Feb. 28, 1888....		Lincoln	No. 19
657—	Howard L. Scofield.....	Feb. 4, 1888....		Lincoln	No. 19
658—	George R. Chatburn.....	May 28, 1888....		Lincoln	No. 19
659—	Irving G. Chapin.....	June 26, 1888....		Lincoln	No. 19
660—	Benson G. Bomberger.....	July 12, 1884....		Mt. Hermon	No. 231
661—	William S. Fox.....	Oct. 1, 1887....		Lebanon	No. 323
662—	Badge replaced.				
663—	Jacob Scherer.....	Mar. 27, 1888....		Curtis	No. 168
664—	Harry G. Counsman, Sr.....	Mar. 22, 1888....		St. Johns	No. 25
665—	Robert M. Evans.....	Mar. 8, 1888....		Right Angle	No. 303
666—	Badge replaced.				
667—	Evi Byron Blank.....	Mar. 1, 1888....		Creighton	No. 100
668—	Ira E. Deck.....	Apr. 7, 1888....		Long Pine	No. 136
669—	William W. James.....	Aug. 1, 1887....		Stella	No. 105
670—	Richard D. Logan.....	Dec. 8, 1886....		Level	No. 196
671—	William Baird.....	Mar. 2, 1888....		Lancaster	No. 54
672—	Howard J. Heffley.....	June 15, 1888....		Lancaster	No. 54
673—	Robert H. Woodruff.....	Mar. 17, 1888....		Tyre	No. 85
674—	James B. Johnston.....	Aug. 27, 1882....		Jachin	No. 146
675—	David F. Fickes.....	June 2, 1887....		Oshkosh	No. 286
676—	Robert J. Mills.....	Sept. 10, 1874....		Gladstone	No. 176
677—	Josiah A. Armour.....	Sept. 27, 1888....		Gladstone	No. 176
678—	David A. Vansant.....	Dec. 17, 1888....		Gladstone	No. 176
679—	James A. Ruby.....	May 5, 1888....		Oliver	No. 38
680—	Joseph A. McKee.....	Mar. 28, 1888....		Bee Hive	No. 184
681—	Paul H. Marlay.....	July 29, 1885....		Mason City	No. 170
682—	Peter E. Elsasser, Sr.....	Apr. 18, 1888....		Covert	No. 11
683—	Ernest H. Tracy.....	May 19, 1888....		Mosaic	No. 55
684—	John H. White.....	May 10, 1888....		St. Johns	No. 25
685—	Harry T. Jones.....	May 26, 1888....		Oliver	No. 38
686—	Badge replaced.				

## RETURNS

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

The following Lodges do not report whether they carry any insurance or not: Nos. 133, 197, 278 and 315.

Antelope Lodge No. 276 reports carrying no insurance. All other Lodges report carrying insurance on buildings or personal property.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues: Nos. 2, 11, 54, 74, 82, 111, 165, 210, 314, and 324, a total of 10, the same as last year. Of these ten, the following had no delinquent dues for 1936: Nos. 11, 54, 82, 111, 165, 210, and 314.

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 7,433, as compared to 8,473 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$76,974.96, as compared to \$87,648.48 for 1936, \$86,588.74 for 1935, and \$96,449.75 for 1934.

The average for each delinquent is \$10.34, which is two cents more than last year.

## RETURNS

Number of Chartered Lodges .....	292
Number initiated during the year .....	566
Number passed .....	569
Number raised .....	571
Number affiliated .....	232
Number reinstated .....	450
Number gained by other causes .....	22
	<hr/>
Total Gross Increase .....	1275
Number demitted during the year .....	349
Number deceased .....	560
Number suspended .....	1111
Number expelled .....	12
Number lost by other causes .....	0
	<hr/>
Total Loss .....	2032
Net Loss for the year ending December 31, 1937.....	757
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1936.....	33,180
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31, 1937.....	32,423

Fraternally submitted,



Grand Secretary.

# Roll of Honor

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## Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues for the year 1937.

Western Star Lodge No. 2, Nebraska City.

Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.

Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln.

Alexandria Lodge No. 74, Alexandria.

Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, St. Paul.

DeWitt Lodge No. 111, DeWitt.

Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.

East Lincoln Lodge No. 210, Lincoln.

Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, Lincoln.

Cairo Lodge No. 324, Cairo.

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

### REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

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

#### CENTRAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

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

Omadi Lodge No. 5, Dakota City.  
 Jordan Lodge No. 27, West Point.  
 Tekamah Lodge No. 31, Tekamah.  
 Oliver Lodge No. 38, Seward.  
 Humboldt Lodge No. 40, Humboldt.  
 Hebron Lodge No. 43, Hebron.  
 Mount Moriah Lodge No. 57, Syracuse.  
 Melrose Lodge No. 60, Orleans.  
 Blue Valley Lodge No. 64, Wilber.  
 Edgar Lodge No. 67, Edgar.  
 Trowel Lodge No. 71, Neligh.  
 Hooper Lodge No. 72, Hooper.  
 Nelson Lodge No. 77, Nelson.  
 Cedar River Lodge No. 89, Fullerton.  
 Beaver City Lodge No. 93, Beaver City.  
 Ord Lodge No. 103, Ord.  
 Stella Lodge No. 105, Stella.  
 Stromsburg Lodge No. 126, Stromsburg.  
 Curtis Lodge No. 168, Curtis.  
 Culbertson Lodge No. 174, Culbertson.  
 Faith Lodge No. 181, Crawford.  
 Meridian Lodge No. 188, Cozad.  
 Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192, Valentine.  
 Parian Lodge No. 207, Callaway.  
 Cement Lodge No. 211, Wood River.  
 Zion Lodge No. 234, Hyannis.  
 Wausa Lodge No. 251, Wausa.  
 Ornan Lodge No. 261, Spencer.  
 Franklin Lodge No. 264, Franklin.  
 Litchfield Lodge No. 278, Litchfield.  
 Minatare Lodge No. 295, Minatare.  
 Potter Lodge No. 313, Potter.  
 Palmer Lodge No. 315, Palmer.  
 Joint Schools were also held in Omaha and Lincoln.

There has been a very satisfactory attendance, and in spite of three of the schools that were stormed out at the later sessions, there was renewed interest in the work and evidence of increased zeal.

Lodges that were not checked the previous year were taken care of and every assistance possible given in keeping correct records.

Wherever possible, the Grand Master has been present and many of the other Grand Lodge officers have added the inspiration of their presence and assisted in making the schools instructive and interesting.

#### ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS

Recommendation for the appointment of three new Assistants was made to the Grand Master during the Masonic year and Harold D. Weddel of Gauge Lodge No. 208, at Arcadia, Cecil C. Gates of North Star Lodge No. 227, at University Place, Lincoln, were appointed in December 1937, and Ross Van Sickle of Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, at Omaha, on May 20, 1938. These Brethren have taken hold and are filling the requirements in very fine shape.

#### CERTIFIED BRETHREN

The following have been added to the list of brethren who stand ready to assist their brethren in perfecting themselves in the ritualistic work and promoting interest and harmony among the lodges.

E. Otto Brewer.....	Capitol Lodge No. 3
Delmar B. Frazey.....	Capitol Lodge No. 3
Ralph P. Saunders.....	Capitol Lodge No. 3
Rex Sidwell .....	Capitol Lodge No. 3
S. Hal Bridenbaugh.....	Omadi Lodge No. 5
Carl J. Schneider.....	Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6
Wayne A. Bennett.....	Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6
Carl W. Rensch.....	Lincoln Lodge No. 19
Ralph R. Amack .....	Charity Lodge No. 53
Harold L. Wilkerson.....	Lancaster Lodge No. 54
John A. Kuhn.....	Mosaic Lodge No. 55
William Tranos .....	Mosaic Lodge No. 55
Clyde E. Seymour.....	Hooper Lodge No. 72
L. Rolland Myers.....	Cedar River Lodge No. 89
Troy C. Gilley.....	Cedar River Lodge No. 89
Roy E. Johnson.....	Oakland Lodge No. 91
Nevin W. Hopkins.....	Oakland Lodge No. 91
Charles W. West, Sr.....	Oakland Lodge No. 91
Harold E. Paulsen.....	Oakland Lodge No. 91
Loren H. McMillan.....	Utica Lodge No. 96
E. Dale Sampson.....	Utica Lodge No. 96
Frank C. Miller.....	Mason City Lodge No. 170
Elly P. Woods.....	Alliance Lodge No. 183
Charley C. Talbott.....	Alliance Lodge No. 183
Otto Smolik .....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Earl C. Ringo.....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184

Emil C. Dobberpfuhl.....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Jerome Korisko .....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Sims Considine .....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Charles L. Kast.....	Bee Hive Lodge No. 184
Lester W. Carlson.....	Meridian Lodge No. 188
Julius I. Christiansen.....	Parian Lodge No. 207
Ernest E. Fye.....	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Glenn L. Melson.....	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
Edwin H. McGeehon.....	East Lincoln Lodge No. 210
George Rath .....	Cable Lodge No. 225
Ernest O. Anderson.....	Gothenburg Lodge No. 249
Arthur M. Herring.....	Florence Lodge No. 281
Fred D. Moshier.....	Florence Lodge No. 281
Louis V. Sylvester.....	Florence Lodge No. 281
Ernest H. Davis.....	Wolbach Lodge No. 292
Otto Nelsen .....	Liberty Lodge No. 300
Lugene S. Gilmore .....	Liberty Lodge No. 300
Harlan R. Amos.....	Liberty Lodge No. 300
Bruester C. Sims.....	Mizpah Lodge No. 302
Buren C. Wells.....	Palmer Lodge No. 315

#### GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS

Have attended the following ceremonies during the year.

Constituting Cairo Lodge No. 324, Cairo, October 5, 1937.

Corner Stone, Public High School Building, Gering, February 11, 1938.

Dedication, Masonic Hall, Potter, January 28, 1938.

Corner-stone, Men's Dormitory, Chadron Normal School, Chadron  
April 26, 1938.

Corner-stone, Men's Dormitory, Wayne Normal School, Wayne, April  
28, 1938.

Dedication, Masonic Hall, Shelton, May 10, 1938.

#### SPECIAL MEETINGS

Have attended many special meetings for the presentation of 50-year buttons, Jordan Medals, and certificates and to assist in lodge affairs when needed.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS

Notwithstanding the fact that many of our communities and lodges were handicapped by loss of crops again this year the brethren still have their heads up and have shown their loyalty and faith by keeping the fires burning and they are to be heartily commended for this spirit.

Many fine meetings have been held over the state and with the coming of more moisture and better crops, Masonry will be able to show gains instead of losses.

My hearty appreciation is again expressed for the hearty cooperation shown by all the Grand Lodge Officers and the brethren over the state in the work of this office during the year.

I would especially mention the fine work of the Assistant Custodians who have worked early and late in helping to keep up the standard of the work during these strenuous times. A finer, more loyal body of brethren could not be found anywhere.

Fraternally submitted,

*Lute M. Savage*

Grand Custodian.

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

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

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

To the Committee on Fraternal Dead:

The Chapter on "Necrology."

To the Committee on Jurisprudence:

The Chapter on "Decisions."

Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Chapter on "Recommendations."

To the Committee on Finance:

Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the Chapter on "Recommendations."

That portion of the Chapter on "Conference of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries" which refers to the Deputy Grand Master.

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The Chapter on "Dispensations to confer degrees."

The Chapter on "Dispensations to install officers."

To the Temple Building Advisory Committee:

The Chapter on "Approval of Lodge Refinancing."

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Trials."

To the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

The Chapter on "Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions."

The Chapter on "Representatives near other Grand Jurisdictions."

To the Committee on Applications for Reinstatement:

The Chapter on "Reinstatements."

To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans:

The Chapter on "The Nebraska Masonic Home, Plattsmouth, Nebraska."

The Chapter on "The Masonic-Eastern Star Home, Fremont, Nebraska."

To the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial:

The Chapter on "George Washington Masonic National Memorial."

The address of our Grand Master is not lengthy, but it contains many items of interest to the Craft which do not require legislation and have not been referred to any committee. We trust, however, that our members will read the address carefully, as we are certain they will derive much benefit from so doing.

Our Grand Master's report discloses that he has given a great deal of time to personal visitations of subordinate lodges and other Masonic

bodies, thereby making a personal contact with a great number of officers and members. There can be no doubt that these personal visits of the Grand Master have awakened a new interest in Masonry which will continue long after his term of office has expired. We commend his friendly and fraternal spirit, characterized by his willing participation in the social affairs of many of our lodges, and which has endeared him in the hearts of our members.

The affairs of our Masonic Homes received his personal attention and he made many visits to other Grand Lodges and attended several Masonic meetings of national importance. We commend our Grand Master for his efforts in attending these functions outside of our jurisdiction, as the knowledge gained and new friendships made, should be a benefit to Masonry in Nebraska.

Our Grand Master has worked earnestly and continuously throughout the year for the upbuilding of Masonry and is entitled to our sincere commendation and appreciation.

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

We are glad to note that this report shows that the financial affairs of our Grand Lodge continue in excellent condition, especially when considered from the viewpoint of the difficulty in present times of securing suitable investment for surplus funds, and the unusual agricultural conditions prevailing during the past few years.

The splendid condition of our various funds is largely due to the very capable and conscientious efforts of our Grand Secretary, who continues to render most efficient service.

In spite of his heavy official duties, this officer continues to find time to attend many important Masonic functions outside Nebraska, and by his wide acquaintance and thorough knowledge of Masonic affairs, attracts national attention to this state.

We urge a close study of this report by the officers 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.

The Chapter on "Farm Management."

To the Committee on Grievances:

The Chapter on "Grievances."

To the Committee on Returns:

All Chapters pertaining to "Returns."

To the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

The Chapter on "Fifty-year Badges."

The Chapter on "Bronze Jordan Medals."

### REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN

The report of this Officer shows that he has been active and alert during the year, being ever ready to assist, in any way possible, the lodges and individual brethren throughout the state. Many schools were held, and a large number of certificates granted members for proficiency in the ritualistic work.

Assistants appointed appear to have been chosen with due care and good judgment.

We are glad to note his statement, that in spite of many handicaps, the work in the state is progressing and the brethren are moving forward in a spirit of faith and confidence.

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

### RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. W. William A. Robertson, 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 in a semi-circle around the Altar.

M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master:

**Brethren:**

As the representatives of these various Grand Jurisdictions we welcome you to this Eighty-first Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. & A. M. We trust that you may get from this meeting some inspiration which you can pass on to the Grand Lodges which you represent.

### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Alberta.....	Earl M. Bolcn
Arizona.....	F. Ray Dilts
Arkansas.....	Lute M. Savage
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro.....	Robert M. Packard
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Bahia.....	Mainard E. Crosby
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba.....	Benjamin F. Eyre
British Columbia.....	John Finch
Canada.....	Edward F. Carter
Connecticut .....	Chancellor A. Phillips
Ecuador.....	Millard M. Robertson
Egypt.....	Harry A. Cheney
England.....	John R. Tapster
Florida.....	Ambrose C. Epperson

Georgia.....	Frank H. Woodland
Illinois.....	William A. Robertson
Indiana.....	John R. Hughes
Ireland.....	Ira C. Freet
Jugoslavia.....	C. Ray Macy
Kansas.....	Henry H. Heiler
Louisiana.....	Norris Chadderdon
Maine.....	Archie M. Smith
Maryland.....	George A. Kurk
Massachusetts.....	William B. Wanner
Mexico.....	Earl J. Lee
Michigan.....	Lewis E. Smith
Minnesota.....	George A. Beecher
Montana.....	Benjamin F. Pitman
New Hampshire.....	Virgil R. Johnson
New Mexico.....	Henry W. Carson
New York.....	George R. Porter
New Zealand.....	Stanley P. Bostwick
North Carolina.....	John J. Wilson
Nova Scotia.....	Henry H. Wilson
Oregon.....	Charles A. Eyre
Panama.....	Walter R. Raecke
Philippine Islands.....	John S. Hedelund
Puerto Rico.....	Walter O. Barnes
Quebec.....	Edwin D. Crites
Rhode Island.....	Robert E. Bosworth
Saskatchewan.....	Oliver C. Dovey
Scotland.....	William Cosh
South Australia.....	Joseph B. Fradenburg
South Carolina.....	James R. Cain
South Dakota.....	Charles A. Chappell
Sweden.....	C. Walter Blixt
Texas.....	Robert R. Dickson
Vienna.....	David C. Hilton
Virginia.....	William J. Breckenridge

W. Stanley P. Bostwick, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, gave the

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge:

On behalf of my fellow Representatives who are standing with me at the altar, I thank you for your most cordial and sincere welcome. We appreciate the high honor conferred on us, and regret we

have not done more to share our Masonic fellowship with these Brethren. I think, however, there is a desire on the part of Masons everywhere for a closer bond of fellowship.

I would like to say a word about the jurisdiction I have the honor to represent. "New Zealand" is a group of islands way out in the Pacific ocean, 1,200 miles east of Australia, 1,000 miles long and 180 miles wide, with a coast line of 3,000 miles. New Zealand is about the size of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The government is by legislative council and a house of representatives, under the control of Great Britain. The Masonic Fraternity is very well represented. They have 302 Lodges, with a membership of 25,446 members. They are very dignified in conferring the Degrees, and hold fast to the Landmarks of Masonry, which we would do well to emulate.

Never, in the history of our beloved land, has there been a time when the world has needed Masonry more than at this very moment. **Masonry Never Fails, the Church Never Fails, MEMBERS FAIL.**

In closing I want to pay tribute to our Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother William A. Robertson, for his never failing interest in all the activities of the Grand Lodge. He has traveled extensively and taken advantage of many opportunities to address the Brethren, imparting the high ideals of the three great "Tenets of Masonic Profession," "Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth." May God help us to live these Principles in our daily lives.

At 12:06 P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

## FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Tuesday, June 7, 1938.

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

W. John J. Wilson, 54, Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Returns, which was adopted.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your Committee on Returns wishes to submit the following report:

We have carefully read the correspondence relative to returns of subordinate lodges for the year 1937. The bulk of the correspondence was necessitated by failure of subordinate lodges to complete returns, to report initiations, deaths, suspensions, additions by transfer, reinstatements, etc., and to remit Grand Lodge dues.

We find that all returns have been received and carefully checked. We find that the Grand Secretary's Office was required to communicate with many lodges because of the failure to properly fill in the reports. Part of this is due to carelessness of the lodges in completing their own records and transcribing the same to the report.

We find that many lodges take advantage of the Grand Lodge relative to payment of dues. The Grand Lodge has been most lenient with the subordinate lodges and those that are financially embarrassed seem to neglect proper handling of their affairs. What many lodges need is to apply business principles which will eliminate many embarrassing moments and much correspondence.

There are some lodges delinquent in their 1936 and 1937 dues. It seems that the same lodges are usually the ones delinquent. The depression and drouth is an excuse for some of these delinquencies. There were six lodges owing a total of \$534.35 for 1936 dues and 21 lodges owing a total of \$2,195.70 for 1937 dues. Of these lodges, ten have paid part of their dues, and eleven have paid no part.

We find in checking the returns of the subordinate lodges, that the gross increase during the year 1937 was 1,275, which is made up by 571 raised to Master Masons, 232 by affiliation, 450 by reinstatement, and 22 by other causes. The loss for the year was 2,032 as follows: 349 by demit, 560 by death, 1,111 by suspension and 12 expelled. This made a net loss ending December 1, 1937, of 757. There were 33,180 Master Masons belonging to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska on December 31, 1936, and 32,423 Master Masons belonging to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska ending on December 31, 1937.

On December 31, 1937, there were 7,417 delinquent members owing a total of \$76,898.96. The average for each delinquent is \$10.34, which is \$.02 more than the delinquencies for 1936. However there was a decrease in delinquent members over the previous year. In 1936 there were 1,056 members delinquent. In checking over the reports we find that all lodges carry insurance on buildings or personal property with the exception of Antelope Lodge No. 276, which reports carrying no insurance. However Elm Creek Lodge No. 133, Morning Star Lodge No. 197, Litchfield Lodge No. 278, and Palmer Lodge No. 315 report nothing in regard to insurance.

Right Angle Lodge No. 303 of Omaha, again sets the standard by being the only lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction that has never shown a loss in membership since the date of its charter. This year there are four lodges on the honor roll which showed a net gain—Western Star Lodge No. 2 of Nebraska City showed a net gain of 25 members, Lancaster Lodge No. 54 of Lincoln showed a net gain of two, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314 showed a net gain of two, and Cairo Lodge No. 324 showed a net gain of 18. None of these four lodges have any delinquent members on their books as of December 31, 1937.

This year there are 10 lodges on the honor roll, which means that on December 31, 1937, these lodges carried no member as delinquent. Three of last year's lodges fell by the wayside but three others took their places. It is the ambition of every Grand Master to see more lodges on the honor roll.

In checking over the returns for Western Star Lodge No. 2, Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314, and Cairo Lodge No. 324, it is not difficult to learn why they show a net gain. These lodges work towards the idea of renewing some brother's interest in Masonry and having many members reinstated. A reinstated brother means as much to a lodge as an initiate and more stress should be given by the officers of the lodge in looking after their suspended brothers.

The correspondence between the Grand Secretary's office and the subordinate lodges and the returns sent to the Grand Lodge by the subordinate lodges indicate that the officers of the lodges should take a different attitude in the way they are running the lodges. Lack of interest, carelessness, and neglect are the fundamental reasons for delinquencies, suspensions, and financial embarrassment of the subordinate lodges. It is wrong to carry a brother owing several years dues if he is unable to pay them. These dues should each year be remitted if the brother is worthy, or the brother should be suspended. Most suspensions are caused because the brother has lost interest in Masonry and the officers have failed to provide activities for their members.

We recommend that all lodges be placed on a business-like administration and in those instances where lodges are not able to make their financial obligations such as Grand Lodge dues that a budget be set up allocating certain sums in ample time so as to be able to pay these dues on time.

The Grand Secretary and his assistants are to be commended for their sincere and earnest efforts in keeping the records of the Grand Lodge complete and the attitude they have shown all the subordinate lodges and especially their leniencies towards those subordinate lodges who have found it impossible because of conditions to pay their Grand Lodge dues.

W. Charles K. Morse, 168, presented the Report of the Committee on Masonic Education, which was adopted.

Moved and seconded that the portion of this report referring to finance be referred to the Committee on Finance. Carried.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

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

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, has suffered the loss of a Great Mason, a faithful servant and a loyal advocate of its principles and precepts in the

death of William C. Ramsey, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, and likewise in his death this committee has suffered the loss of one of its most capable, efficient, and loyal members.

Your Committee on Masonic Education, during the past year, in compliance with the mandate of the last communication of the Grand Lodge, continued the plan previously devised of arranging special programs on Masonic education for the constituent lodges. Outstanding Masons throughout the state, qualified to speak on subjects of Masonic history and interest, have repeatedly spoken before the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction. The meetings have been largely attended and enthusiastically received.

Masonic educational materials have been provided for the use of speakers. Your committee has had the finest co-operation from the committees on Masonic education of the constituent lodges. In view of the progress made and the value and importance of the service rendered, we recommend that our work be continued. Your committee has labored faithfully in the preparation of the booklet, "The Lodge System of Masonic Education." The work of your committee is not yet completed but it is in an advanced state of preparation and should be ready before the first of the year.

We recommend that an adequate appropriation be made to consist of unused appropriations heretofore made and such additional sums as may be necessary for the printing and publishing of "The Lodge System of Masonic Education," as described in the report of the educational committee which was made to the 1937 communication of the Grand Lodge. We also recommend that a further appropriation be made for the purpose of defraying the travel and hotel expenses of those who may be assigned to speak to the constituent member lodges by your committee.

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

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

This report, for the first time since the Committee on Applications for Reinstatement was appointed pursuant to action of this Grand Lodge, cannot be made by its faithful and competent Chairman. Worshipful Brother Bernard N. Robertson who for some time past had been confined to his home with a critical illness, passed away last night.

During the term of our present Most Worshipful Grand Master, one hundred and twenty-one petitions for reinstatement have been referred to your Committee. Of these, four are now pending. The average age of these petitioners was 47, the ages ranging from 31 to 72. Many and varied were the reasons assigned for suspensions, the larger number, however, being "out of employment" and "the depression".

## PRESENTATION OF JOHN W. DISBROW

M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master:

Brethren of this Grand Lodge:

I want to present Worshipful Brother John W. Disbrow, who was Grand Tyler of this Grand Jurisdiction for a period of ten years. I don't need to introduce him to you, because most of you know him. I ask Brother John to sit up here with us. (Applause).

W. John W. Disbrow:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

This is indeed a surprising honor I never expected to have. I most sincerely appreciate it, and I thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

## GREETINGS AND REGRETS

The Grand Secretary presented telegrams and letters conveying greetings and best wishes for a successful Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and regret at their inability to be present, from M. W. Brothers John J. Wemple, Andrew H. Viele, and Ralph O. Canaday, Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska; M. W. John R. Abernathy, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Oklahoma; M. W. Elmer F. Strain, Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Kansas; R. W. William H. Hirsch, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of South Dakota; and Brother Harold R. Killinger, Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, O.E.S. of Nebraska.

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, presented the following resolution:

## RESOLUTION

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

Be it resolved, that the Most Worshipful Grand Master, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, be and he is hereby empowered to appoint a committee of three Master Masons, if and when a like number are appointed by the Worthy Grand Matron, Order of the Eastern Star, the six of whom shall constitute a committee to be known as the Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund Committee. The members of this committee shall be appointed for terms of one, two, and three years, and thereafter one member shall be appointed annually for a term of three years.

The general duties of this committee shall be to guide, direct, and assist boys and girls who have graduated from the Fremont High School, and have been residents of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont.

The committee shall after its appointment, organize with the selection of such officers from among their number, or other members, that may be needed for the conduct of their business, and they shall make such rules and regulations for the conduct of the committee, as in their judgment dictates; which rules and regulations shall become operative, upon the approval of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Worthy Grand Matron, Order of the Eastern Star.

This committee shall report annually to the Grand Chapter, O. E. S., and to the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Moved, seconded and adopted.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

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

The following Grand Officers were elected:

- Brother Walter R. Raecke, 36.....Grand Master
- Brother William J. Breckenridge, 317.....Deputy Grand Master
- Brother Earl J. Lee, 15.....Grand Senior Warden
- Brother Edward F. Carter, 201.....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 Cloyde B. Ellis, 104.....Grand Orator
- Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian
- Brother George A. Kurk, 54.....Grand Marshal
- Brother William B. Wanner, 9.....Grand Senior Deacon
- Brother William C. Schaper, 148.....Grand Junior Deacon
- Brother Henry W. Carson, 2.....Grand Tyler

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE

Codification of the Law: Brothers Norris Chadderdon, 146; Perry W. Phillips, 150; Edwin D. Beech, 153.

Committee on Fraternal Dead; Brothers Thomas A. Barton, 36; Troy C. Gilley, 89; Carl A. Larson, 211.

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

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

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Benjamin F. Eyre, 1, (1941); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1942); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1939); John R. Hughes, 184, (1940); Lorenzen P. Ronne, 210, (1943).

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

Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace: Brothers Henry H. Wilson, 19; Arthur C. Thomsen, 11; Carl H. Swanson, 174.

Temple Building Advisory Committee: Ellis W. Cass, 302, (1939); Marion E. Shipley, 72, (1941); Otto Nelsen, 300, (1940).

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts: Brothers Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1940); Harold M. Smith, 92, (1939); Raymond C. Pollard, 246, (1941); Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1943); Charles B. Nicodemus, 15, (1942).

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

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

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

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE, ANNUITIES, AND GIFTS

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

Your Board of Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts obtained the actuarial report from Dr. Hilton submitted to the Grand Lodge when that Board was created. Copies of this have been made and placed on file in the office of the Grand Secretary.

Under present business conditions the Board has not felt it wise to attempt to extend the service of this Board during this period.

The Board recommends the appropriation of \$50.00 to take care of the actual expenses of this Board.

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

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

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

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence offers the following report:

Since the eightieth annual communication of this Grand Lodge held in June, 1937, but one application or petition for mutual recognition and the opening of fraternal relations has been received, namely, that of the Free Masons Grand Lodge "Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen", located in the City of Prague in the Republic of Czechoslovakia. It appears from the application that it is a renewal of a former one made in December, 1932, action on which was deferred. It is further stated that this Grand Lodge now stands recognized by the following Grand Lodges in the United States of America: Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin, and a reference to the proceedings of the jurisdictions named seems to substantiate the statement.

However, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska heretofore has recognized and is in fraternal correspondence with the "National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia", and up to this date the policy of our Grand Lodge has been to recognize not more than one Grand Lodge in any state or country, a fact which the applicant refers to in its statement, saying that this is true of practically all of the Grand Lodges above enumerated, but, that they have made an exception in the case of Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen, in view of the fact that both of the Czechoslovakian Grand Lodges have always worked together in amity for the good of Masonry, and that there is no destructive rivalry between them, which statement appears further to be confirmed by reference to the proceedings.

Your Committee feels favorably inclined toward the petitioner, but in view of the long standing policy of this Grand Lodge, hesitates to recommend an exception, and in view of the extremely unsettled conditions in Czechoslovakia at this time, feels that it is well for these and other reasons to further defer action on this application "without prejudice" to a further consideration of it at the proper time.

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

### REPORT OF THE MASONIC-EASTERN STAR STUDENT FUND COMMITTEE

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

Because this is a new committee and few of you are familiar with its work, we would like to take time to tell a little of our duties and activities.

We are known as the Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund Committee on Education and were appointed in March of 1937 and reappointed at the following sessions of the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge. Rev. Lynn W. McMillin and myself, both of Lincoln, represent the Grand Lodge on this committee and Miss Maude Smith, Past Worthy Grand Matron, of Omaha, and Mrs. Mabel J. Moeller of Lincoln serve in like capacity from the Grand Chapter.

The duties assumed by this committee were originally included in the work of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home Board. To this committee has been given the responsibility of the expenditure of the fund known as the Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund and the care of the financial, physical and moral needs of those young people who are entitled to and accept its benefits. The money for this fund is appropriated in equal amounts by each Grand Body when in session. The sum set aside each year is governed by the number of young people to be placed in school during the following school year. For the year just past we received seven hundred and fifty dollars from each body making a total of fifteen hundred dollars. Of this amount one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-four cents (\$179.54) was turned back to each Grand Body.

Any child who has been a resident in the Home at Fremont, graduated from the Fremont High School, and recommended by the Home Board is entitled to the benefits of this fund. Each child is required to earn his or her room and board. All other expenses such as tuition fees, books, supplies and clothing are paid from this fund. In addition each student receives a cash allowance of five dollars (\$5.00) a month which takes care of incidental expenses.

We have had in our care during the past year seven young people, five boys and two girls. Three of the boys entered the Engineering College at the University in Lincoln at the beginning of the fall term. One is enrolled in the Lincoln School of Commerce and the other is learning the baking trade at the Smith Baking Co., in the same city. One of the girls is taking the Course in Home Economics at the Agricultural College and the second girl is a student in the Pre-Law School at the University.

Each one of these students has received the personal guidance of one member of the committee and the loving interest of all. We have taken particular care to impress upon these young people the privilege that is theirs, and that they can be assured of our support only so long as they prove themselves worthy. We have found them a fine group of boys and girls, appreciative, co-operative and a fine tribute to the training they receive in the Home at Fremont.

This June, three boys and three girls are graduating from the High School at Fremont, who may, if they have proven themselves worthy and so desire, avail themselves of the advantages of this fund. As nearly as we are able to tell, at the present time, we will have from seven to nine in school this coming year. Upon this estimate, we based our request to the Grand Chapter for one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) which was granted

subject of course to a like appropriation from this Grand Lodge now in session.

While the experience of this committee has been short it has been a pleasant one and we heartily recommend your continued interest in and support of this branch of activity of the Grand Lodge work.

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

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

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

Your Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace, present the following report:

The oscillation of the pendulum is seen in world affairs as in other phenomena. The World War shocked mankind into an endeavor to promote World Peace. While in the final decade following the great war, hope for World Peace reached its highest point, yet in the second decade, that hope has reached the lowest level of a century. That war was closed by a Treaty of Peace, by which the League of Nations was created. The world was hopeful that it had seen the last great war. It was hoped that international disputes would thereafter be settled by the arbitration of reason, justice, and equity, instead of by armies and navies.

Fifty-six nations agreed that if any member of the League should wage aggressive war against another member, it should be deemed to have committed an act of war against every other member of the League, and should be immediately punished by being completely isolated. All members of the League agreed to sever all trade and financial relations with the offending nation, and agreed to prohibit all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse between the Nationals of the Covenant breaking nation, and the Nationals of any other nation, whether a member of the League, or not. In other words, if any member of the League should be unjustly attacked, all the other members agreed to go to the rescue of the nation so attacked. Fifty-six nations so bound themselves.

America made separate treaties of Peace, not containing this Covenant of the League of Nations.

The first real test of the power of the League came in the case of the invasion of Manchuria by Japan. The League at once declared Japan to be the unprovoked aggressor. The League fixed the date for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, and threatened to apply sanctions if Japan refused to comply—the sanctions to be the withdrawal of all trade relations, and the prohibition of all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse between the Nationals of the members of the League, and the Nationals of Japan. Japan withdrew from the League, and the sanctions

were not applied. Evidently, the sanctions were not applied because the prohibition of all trade and commerce between Japan and the members of the League, would have had the effect of turning over all the trade and commerce of Japan to America, that was not a member of the League, and was therefore not bound to apply the sanctions. The purpose of the League was defeated, and Japan proceeded with her conquest, and the puppet state of Manchukuo is the result.

The second test of the strength of the League came when Italy invaded Ethiopia. The world saw the unusual spectacle of fifty-three nations sitting in judgment on the conduct of another nation. By a unanimous vote, these fifty-three nations declared Italy the unprovoked aggressor, and again threatened to apply sanctions, by isolating Italy. Again it was seen that prohibiting all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse, between the Nationals of the fifty-three nations, and the Nationals of Italy, would merely have the effect of turning all the foreign trade of Italy over to America.

America had the unquestioned right, under international law, to pursue her own policy in her foreign affairs, but our isolation undoubtedly blocked the effective functioning of the League in its great tests of strength.

The last decade has seen the development of extreme nationalism in most of the nations of the world. This extreme nationalism consists of two main doctrines. First: that a nation shall maintain its complete sovereignty, and be actuated only by its own supposed national interests. Second: that each nation shall increase its armament to the point where it can vindicate its complete sovereignty.

These two elements of extreme nationalism are now leading to the greatest race in national armament the world has ever seen among nations nominally at peace. Extreme nationalism would seem to prevent any effective world organization for the promotion of world peace. If each nation maintains its own complete national sovereignty, effective organization to preserve peace seems impossible.

Within the nation, each citizen must yield to a limitation of his individual freedom, in order that we may have a peaceable society with regulated liberty. So it would seem that the nations of the world must yield to some limitation of their national sovereignty, in order that a world organization may effectively preserve world peace.

No nation is likely to yield to a limitation of its complete national sovereignty, in the present low level of international morality. There is today an intense distrust among the nations of the world, each nation distrusting all the others. This universal distrust among nations is today the greatest menace to the peace of the world. When Treaties are "mere scraps of paper"; when solemn national promises are kept only so long as their keeping is to the supposed advantage of the promisor, progress toward World Peace would seem impossible. International morality has reached a low level, and its improvement would seem to be the first step

in the promotion of peace. When nations acquire confidence in other nations, and feel that they can rely upon their justice and equity, then they may yield a part of their national sovereignty, and establish an effective world organization to promote World Peace.

Extreme nationalism prevents effective world organization, and extreme nationalism is the result of international distrust, and want of confidence. World Peace must therefore await the development of international confidence, and good will, which alone can produce among the nations a willingness to trust each other.

M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master :

**Brethren:**

We have reached the hour on our program for the Oration by Worshipful Brother Robert Foster Patterson, the Grand Orator.

#### ORATION

#### "AND THESE SHALL NEVER DIE"

In the beauty of a summer afternoon, I stood at the base of one of the mightiest peaks on the American continent. Beyond me spread out a magnificent valley where a profligate nature had clothed every rock and tree and flower in the fairest dyes of nature's spring-time colors. A silvery stream threaded its pell-mell way over the rocks with a muffled roar that was endlessly echoed back by the palisades of the canyon. The air was surcharged with the living, vital, powerful presence that dwells among the mountains and far out on the distant horizon, earth and sky merged in a purple haze that left finite man silent before the sheer power and beauty of magnificent heights. It was a picture of harmony and color which the genius of man has been able to imitate but never match.

Above me, a mastodonic temple of granite reared its barren peak more than fifteen thousand feet into the sky as if to defy the efforts and ingenuity of puny man to scale its topmost crags now ermine-lined with the driven snow.

Cold, bleak, dangerous, defiant, its crest was stung by the biting winds of winter's frigid blasts. But sullenly, silently, majestically the mountain rested there and its awesome silence and foreboding appearance cried out to man to mock him for his impotence and lilliputian strength.

And as I mused upon the gigantic forces that one day in the distant past had reached down into the bowels of the earth and lifted this leviathan of the hills to heights where its snow-white cap was bathed by the swirling clouds of the stratosphere, I was moved to utter in reverent awe: "And These Shall Never Die!"

Then only a few weeks ago, while the soft tolling of cathedral bells called the faithful to worship, I paused beside a flower garden to meditate upon the miraculous resurrection of the springtime. Beneath the

warmth and glow of the sun and April's gentle showers, a little lily plant had pushed its way upward from the earthy tomb which had encased it during the long months when the frosts of winter came and it sought refuge and life in the darkness of its subterranean abode. But now, its delicate bud had yielded its protecting casements and there had burst into bloom a lily of spotless white, a thing of fragile beauty, a symbol of immortality and the conquering of death. For centuries, life has implored death to echo back its answer from that bourne from whence no traveller returns, but down through the silent ages, no answer comes except the comforting assurances of the Great Book which is the Rule and Guide of our faith.

So, whereas before, I had been moved by the realization of power and strength and endurance, I was now touched by the humble and meek appearance of a flower, the symbol of vitality and again I mused in reverence, "And These Shall Never Die!"

But to turn the analogy from the realm of nature to the realm of human hearts, the transformation which man has made on the face of the earth and the limitless sphere of his own activity in the last half century, causes, upon reflection, instant amazement and wonder.

Scientific discovery and mechanical invention have opened up hitherto unknown vistas to men to-day and American life has gathered a speed and luxury that even the most fantastic sorcerers and fakirs of by-gone ages would never have dreamed tho their imagination had been allowed to run the whole gamut of its possibilities.

The road from the covered wagon to the stream-lined train and air liner has been traversed within the memory of men who sit in this audience today. At the same time the pony express has given way to the radio and both space and time have been annihilated by the inventive genius of man. Medical science has wrought miracles in the saving of human life and the alleviation of suffering and the banishment of plague. In every field of human endeavor, change has been the order of the day as new devices and new measures have pushed our economic, educational, and social institutions apace of the times.

Despite the relentless harassment of an economic depression that has left a carnage of wrecked hopes, blasted ambitions, financial destruction, grief, hunger, and suffering, no other period in the world's history can match the materialistic achievements of the last fifty years. In the face of this new revolution, were Voltaire here today, he would be bound to make a new application of his characterization of the French Revolution, "Twas bliss in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very heaven!"

We've walked the ocean's floor and probed the secrets of the denizens of the deep! We have climbed into the stratosphere and defied the heavenly potentates of the kingdom of the stars! Yet in the elemental fields of human relationships, how far we must yet go to match our

hearts with our minds! And this still unexplored realm is the haven of kindness, charity, tolerance, brotherly-love, peace, happiness, religion, and liberty, and "These Shall Never Die!"

And because "These Shall Never Die," we take courage in the midst of ruin. We re-evaluate our liberties while Godless dictators throttle human freedom and in a world too largely motivated by fear, by hate, and by suspicion, we measure again the priceless virtues of human brotherhood.

All this leads me to the comforting observation that we as Masons have not only the power, but a grave responsibility, to lead the way in the re-establishment of love, of brotherhood and of liberty as the guiding stars of mankind. I am not confident that we can achieve this for half the world that has never known twenty years of peace. I do not know that we can aid in the redemption of a continent that is saturated in principles and practices that are as antagonistic to American Democracy as vice is to virtue. But I am inalterably convinced that there comes to us today, the ringing challenge that by the Eternal God whom we serve, that we must transmit to our own children the immortal heritage of Masonic brotherhood that is so inseparably entwined with a reverence for Almighty God and a deathless devotion to liberty.

I am glad then, that in the quiet and peace of this room long since dedicated to these principles that we can renew our consecration to those eternal verities which have been the basis of our perpetuity. I am glad that in a world of uncertainty, unhappiness, and fear that it is still possible for men bound together by sacred ties to come quietly before the altar upon which rests the Anchor of our Faith and muse upon our mission and responsibility as Masons. I am glad that in a drifting world where many know not which way to turn, that we can say with confidence, "We have a way over which we may tread with security and with hope if we will but direct our feet in its paths."

So let us in Grand Lodge assembled inventory our past and take stock of our program for the future. First of all, I am impressed by the fact that Masonry places a priceless value upon the life and happiness of little children. The children are the ambassadors from another sphere. Their laughter brightens every fireside and they draw us nearer to the matchless love of God when they entwine their arms in love about our necks. They are a symbol of innocence and purity in a world where only man is vile. It augurs well for the future then, that Masonry as an organization and hundreds of individual members of the craft give of their time and means to the betterment of the lot of childhood.

The last few years, in particular, have been trying years for children. We may ponder over the grave consequences of nearly a decade of depression years upon the economic and financial structure of our country. But the moral shock to childhood during the last decade stands as a well-nigh irreparable damage which only the passing of time and the enlightened and consecrated interest of men and women can repair. The ava-

lanche of ruin and blasted hopes that has descended upon thousands of homes in our land has hit with devastating impact upon thousands of children. More than this, stark hunger and suffering has been the lot of many who had no choice in determining their entrance into a hard and suffering world.

I live in a small town. But during the past winter, I have seen little ragged urchins wearily making their way to school, their feet ill-protected from the winter's snow and their bodies undernourished and cold because they came from homes where hunger stalked from day to day. I am perfectly aware of the fact that there are hundreds of instances where children suffer because of shiftless and unworthy parents whose only claim to parenthood is biological, not spiritual. But I do not believe that God in His infinite mercy, in the unfolding of His Divine Plan, even in the chastisement of wayward adults, ever fore-ordained that a single child should suffer.

It is easy enough for you and me who perhaps have not yet suffered nor have seen our children suffer, to pass judgment on others while we surround our own children with love and affectionate care. But we are derelict in our duty; we are guilty of a crass selfishness; we commit a gross crime against childhood, when we do not look beyond the warmth and glow of our own fireside to smooth the thorny pathway for an under-privileged and unfortunate child.

Not long ago, a group of my friends were passing hard and unsympathetic judgment upon a man in my town who to all appearances is shiftless, irresponsible and more animal than man. He is the father of six children whose pinched and unhappy faces pass across your vision like an unpleasant dream. Irrespective of how much he has contributed to his own lot, the pathway of this father has been hard, embittered, full of suffering and surrounded by condemnation and abuse. My friends concluded he deserved no consideration and what was worse, he was drunk most of the time. But I tell you in all earnestness that if I had to live as that man lives, I would prefer to be drunk most of the time myself. Small wonder is it that it is in that sort of human soil that the seeds of radicalism flourish best and neither communism nor the suffering of innocent children can be removed until we are able to devise means whereby the conditions which produce both these evils may be eradicated.

You ask me how this situation may be remedied and I confess I have no panacea for its cure. And, perhaps it is far easier to diagnose than prescribe a remedy. But I do deplore the fact that in a period of economic distress that has had far-reaching social and moral implications that we have become embroiled as a nation in the most bitter partisan struggle since the reconstruction days. And I call on all members of the craft to bring to these sore and perplexing problems the deep and abiding principles which we profess as Masons to the end that the best interests of men and women and little children may be served and that irrespective of

party, creed or status in life, that we unite the best emotions of our hearts and the best judgment of our minds in the building of a better world.

The needs of the hour demand wise men, good men "men whom the lust for power will not kill, men whom the spoils of office can not buy, men who have opinions and a will." In meeting these needs I earnestly believe that the men who are really committed to the teachings of the Craft, can play a vital and dynamic part.

Then at the other end of the span of life, I call your attention to the great humanitarian program of the Craft in the loving care which it gives the aged members of the fraternity. This is exemplified in every constituent lodge of this great jurisdiction in the concern which is expressed in the welfare of individual members and the speedy proffer of help in time of need. As a Grand Jurisdiction, we maintain at Plattsmouth a magnificent monument to fraternal love and kindness where we cast about fragile shoulders of men and women the protecting aegis of warmth and peace to brighten and light the pathway of those who find themselves moving with slow and halting step down the western slope of life. Old age can be a bitter cup that makes the end of life the haunting nightmare of an unholy dream or it can be sweetened with the soothing balm of love and kindness that cheats death of its sting. Then the sable curtains of the tomb become the pleasant gateway to a haven of eternal peace and rest.

As a nation, we are grappling today with the problem of care for the aged on a tremendous scale. It may be that the time has come when the care of the aged and infirm will devolve upon instruments of government. But already there have appeared heinous instances where shameless political demagoguery has sought to make capital of the plight of old people and indeed, party government plumbs the depths of depravity when stooped shoulders and palsied hands are sought as a prize in the dirty arena of partisan politics.

It is not with empty pride of vanity nor the smugness of self-contentment, then, that we can point to our own program of old age assistance as one that has been conceived in loyalty to the ideal of brotherhood and that operates in the realm of service and not selfishness. And when the time comes that we are able to translate that ideal of service into every aspect of public life, then we will be on the road that leads to that moral and spiritual recovery which is so indispensable to the attainment of material happiness and prosperity.

And this leads me to my third observation: that Masonry as a working philosophy of life, not only appreciates the possibilities of childhood and guides the faltering footsteps of old age but that it sets a lasting standard for personal and public conduct. And this code of conduct when actually permitted to operate, will color every relationship of life. I do not claim for Masonry a monopoly of virtue for too often a yawning chasm stretches between our profession and our practice. But the import-

ant thing is that the principles of truth and justice are there if we will but muster the courage and the manhood to steel ourselves to the task.

How sorely the world needs a working exemplification of these principles in public and private life! There never was a time when there was a greater need for the application of Masonic principles than this hour! Dictatorship, a pagan communism, political demagoguery, indifference to moral principles, all assail the citadels of truth and honor. But because we are armed in the holy cause of truth, it lies within our power to justify our existence and to share in the perpetuation of a better and brighter future.

For more than a decade, I have been associated with educational institutions and I have a profound respect for the continuing need of intellectual growth and the necessity of approaching all our problems in intelligence and enlightenment. But lest we over-rate intelligence, may we remind ourselves of a need equally as indispensable: and that is the need for good men and good women! And goodness is a spiritual and moral quality that has its roots in those religious truths that have their eternal well-springs in the ancient and Holy Book which is the rule and guide of our faith. Archimedes, the Greek philosopher once exalted intelligence with the exclamation: "Give me a standing place and I will move the world!" To which Goethe more truly replied, "Make Good thy standing place and move the world!"

We know the paths wherein our feet should press;  
 Across our hearts are written thy decrees,  
 And yet, O Lord, be merciful to bless with more than these.  
 Grant us the strength to fashion as we feel.  
 Grant us the will to labor as we know.  
 Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel  
 To strike the blow.  
 Knowledge we ask not, knowledge thou hast given,  
 But Lord, the WILL, there lies our bitter need!  
 Help us to build above the deep intent  
 The Deed, the Deed!

Finally, I submit to you that it lies incumbent upon every Mason to guard and defend the principles of American liberty, the sublimest gift in the possession of free men. Liberty is one of the most beautiful words in the English language. It is the birthright of little children, the foundation of human happiness and the crowning achievement of our national life. Tear down the temple of American liberty and we will be chained with shackles that are worse than human slavery. Paganism and atheism will supplant the worship of God; the Masonic institution and all for which it stands will be destroyed and our children will become little pantomimic figures in the hands of a cruel and inexorable destiny.

Twenty years ago, we spilled the warm blood of American manhood on a foreign soil in the hope that we might make the world safe for democracy. Now that idealistic challenge which carried us to the supreme

sacrifice in a crusade for peace and justice, grates on our ears in hollow mockery. For democracy we have dictatorship; for peace we have war and international rapine; and for justice, we have a regime whose only morality is force and whose only ambition is the lust for power.

Indeed, we do not need to paraphrase the prayer of the Pharisee of Holy Writ and say, "Lord, we thank thee that we are not as other nations." But there are ominous signs on the horizon that the United States may become the last refuge of liberty and if that be true, then may we go from this sacred place with the consuming resolve that we intend to keep it that way!

That means that we are inalterably committed to the preservation of the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, individual liberty and the right of little children to romp and play in the happiness of childhoods golden hour.

A few months ago, a mining engineer took me on my first trip into a coal mine. In the shimmering sunshine of a summer afternoon, we stepped on a shaft-lift and in the twinkling of an eye, were plummeted into the Stygian blackness of the depths where the sunlight never shines. With the feeble aid of a carbide lamp we groped our way among the subterranean recesses deep in the bowels of the earth until I began to yearn for the warmth and glow of the sunshine; for the sight of the flowers being wafted gently in the summer breezes and to hear the songs of the birds whose warbling throats filled the air with nature's endless symphony.

We stepped on the lift, and as quickly as we had been dropped into the night, we were shot into the sunshine. No sooner had my eyes become adjusted to the transformation of light than I beheld atop a mast that towered above the building that housed the machinery of the mine, the symbol of American liberty fluttering serenely in the summer zephyrs. It was this vision and appreciation of freedom that moved the poet to write, not in jingoism, but in love:

When freedom from her mountain height  
 Unfurled her standard to the air,  
 She tore the azure robe of night  
 And placed the stars of glory there.  
 She mingled with its gorgeous dyes  
 The milky baldric of the skies  
 And striped its pure celestial light  
 With streakings of the morning light.  
 Then from his mansion in the sun,  
 She called her standard bearer down  
 And placed into his mighty hand  
 The symbol of her chosen land.

And so my brethren, may we renew our allegiance to Masonry as a method of living as we tread the Mosaic Way. Buildings disintegrate and decay; the hills are washed away by the ravages of time and nature;

even man waxes and wanes and then returns to dust through the silent portals of the tomb. But principles live on to remind man of his infidelity and to challenge him to a higher and nobler sense of duty.

Among these principles that have justified the existence of the Masonic Order are: Charity, Kindness, Brotherhood, Faith in God, a Love of Liberty and Exaltation of the Highest Ideals of Citizenship "AND THESE SHALL NEVER DIE!" They will live wherever the language of truth is spoken until human lips are mute and the finite voice is dumb.

Thus may we re-dedicate ourselves to these principles as willing and working instruments for the attainment of a better world.

Each day I hunt for him who builds this structure,  
 This monument to Masonry so grand,  
 I hunger for the comfort he affords me,  
 I yearn to feel the grasp of his right hand.  
 And when I find the Craftsman at his labor  
 Though it may be in office, store or shop;  
 In busy city, town or peaceful country—  
 One thing I find the same where'er I stop:  
 The monument he builds is never finished,  
 The workman's final prize is never won;  
 It matters not how faithfully he labors,  
 The structure grows, but is never done.  
 Although the Craftsman has the satisfaction  
 Of striving to perfect a thing of worth  
 With wisdom, strength and beauty in its fabric,  
 It can not be completed on this earth.  
 Thus he who builds to glorify Freemasonry  
 Sees not his labor finished—never can—  
 For it he builds the structure I've been seeking,  
 It lives—within the body of a man.

M. . W. . James R. Cain, Past Grand Master:

I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the Grand Orator for his magnificent and inspirational address, and that he be requested to furnish the Grand Secretary with a copy, to be published in our proceedings. Motion was unanimously adopted.

M. . W. . Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

(The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted as presented, except the following items:)

Decision No. 12, which was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Recommendation No. 5, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Recommendation No. 6, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Recommendation No. 8, which was not adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The recommendation, (Paragraph No. 32) of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to amend paragraph p, Section 148, by-laws of the Grand Lodge, was not adopted.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, as amended, was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

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

The Committee on Jurisprudence respectfully submits the following report on the Decisions of Most Worshipful William A. Robertson, Grand Master, with reference to our laws:

1. We approve Decision No. 1.
2. We approve Decision No. 2.
3. We approve Decision No. 3.
4. We approve Decision No. 4.
5. We approve Decision No. 5.
6. We approve the three sections of Decision No. 6, with the recommendation that Section 92-A of our law be amended by adding thereto the following: "Provided, that this section shall not apply to the lodges of Omaha furnishing a list of their members to the Masonic Home for Children, commonly known as the James G. Megeath Home for Boys."
7. We approve Decision No. 7.
8. We approve Decision No. 8.
9. We approve Decision No. 9.
10. We do not approve Decision No. 10.
11. We approve Decision No. 11.
12. We do not approve Decision No. 12.
13. We approve Decision No. 13.
14. We approve Decision No. 14.
15. We approve Decision No. 15.
16. We approve Decision No. 16.
17. We approve Decision No. 17.
18. We approve Decision No. 18.

19. We approve Decision No. 19.
20. We approve Decision No. 20.
21. We approve Decision No. 21.
22. We approve Decision No. 22.
23. We approve Decision No. 23.
24. We approve Decision No. 24.

On the Recommendations of the Grand Master we report as follows:

25. We do not approve Recommendation No. 5.
26. As to Recommendation No. 6 we report that in our opinion additional legislation is unnecessary.
27. We do not approve Recommendation No. 7 for the reason that additional legislation is not necessary to meet the situation.
28. We approve Recommendation No. 8.
29. We approve Recommendation No. 10.
30. We approve Recommendation No. 9.
31. We recommend that Recommendation No. 4 be laid over until the next session of this Grand Lodge for further consideration.
32. We recommend that Paragraph p. of Section 148, of the By-laws of the Grand Lodge be amended by striking therefrom the words "two years" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "one year."
33. We recommend that Section 138, of the By-laws of the Grand Lodge be amended by adding thereto immediately following the word "action" in the last line at the bottom of page 65, the following words:
 

"Provided, however that before the permit is issued the Secretary shall inform the requesting brother as to the purpose of the certificate of membership."

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

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

Your Committee on Credentials reports all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are represented at this Annual Communication except the following: Nos. 4, 29, 38, 43, 57, 79, 85, 89, 94, 98, 125, 128, 132, 133, 143, 154, 156, 160, 161, 167, 182, 188, 189, 191, 194, 206, 230, 243, 252, 264, 269, 277, 278, 279, 287, 297, 298, 307, and 309.

Total number of Lodges 292. Number represented 253. Number not represented 39. The following Lodges have not been represented for the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 4, 29, 38, 85, 125, 128, 154, 182, 191, 206, 230, 269, and 298. The following Lodge has not been represented for the past three Annual Communications: No. 191.

GRAND OFFICERS

- M. W. William A. Robertson.....Grand Master
- R. W. Walter R. Raecke.....Deputy Grand Master
- R. W. William J. Breckenridge.....Grand Senior Warden
- R. W. Earl J. Lee.....Grand Junior Warden
- M. W. Lewis E. Smith.....Grand Secretary
- V. W. George Allen Beecher.....Grand Chaplain
- W. Robert Foster Patterson.....Grand Orator
- W. Lute M. Savage.....Grand Custodian
- W. Edward F. Carter.....Grand Marshal
- W. George A. Kurk.....Grand Senior Deacon
- W. William B. Wanner.....Grand Junior Deacon
- W. Henry W. Carson.....Grand Tyler

Past Grand Masters: M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Harry A. Cheney, James R. Cain, Ambrose C. Epperson, Joseph B. Fradenburg, Lewis E. Smith, Charles A. Chappell, Robert E. Dickson, Edwin D. Crites, Frank H. Woodland, Ira C. Freet, John B. Tapster, Archie M. Smith, Virgil R. Johnson, and Chancellor A. Phillips.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nebraska ....No. 1	L. O. Schneiderwind.	John B. Lichtenwallner, Jr..	.....
Western Star. " 2	.....	*Henry E. Schemmel.	Joseph R. Carter
Capitol ..... " 3	*C. Walter Blixt.....	.....	.....
Nemaha Valley " 4	.....	.....	.....
Omadi ..... " 5	Arnold R. Knudsen.	.....	.....
Plattsmouth .. " 6	*Leslie W. Niel.....	J. Russell Reeder...	.....
Falls City.... " 9	Charles G. Bloom...	.....	Lee Gillaspy
Solomon ..... " 10	Guy M. Slader.....	.....	Dean C. Slader
Covert ..... " 11	Lon R. Carter.....	Frank L. Burbridge.	Albert Sand
Orient ..... " 13	.....	.....	Leslie V. Harness
Peru ..... " 14	*Spencer W. Hacker.	.....	.....
Fremont ..... " 15	*Earl J. Lee.....	*Earl J. Lee.....	*Earl J. Lee
Tecumseh .... " 17	Eldon L. McDougal.	.....	.....
Lincoln ..... " 19	Alvin H. Miller....	Theodore J. Roeder.	Albert S. Johnston
Washington .. " 21	Karl Christensen ..	*Fred I. Krogh.....	John E. Miller
Pawnee ..... " 23	.....	A. Gaylord Wilson..	*Harold F. Vance
Saint Johns.. " 25	Robert Galt .....	.....	Richard Stacey
Beatrice ..... " 26	Harold D. Eitzen...	Harry C. Price.....	*Harold D. Eitzen
Jordan ..... " 27	Robert R. Moodie...	*Donald S. McPherson	.....
Hope ..... " 29	.....	.....	.....
Blue River.... " 30	James G. Muir.....	Ervin T. Casey.....	.....
Tekamah ..... " 31	George A. Ireland..	.....	.....
Platte Valley. " 32	Paul O. Marti.....	*Carl R. Greisen....	*Oscar N. Young
Ashlar ..... " 33	W. McLellan Wiper..	*Wm. D. Thuernagle	Charles A. Taylor
Aeacia ..... " 34	Marion Donovan ..	*George A. Oberg...	*Marion Donovan
Fairbury ..... " 35	George T. Boone....	.....	.....
Lone Tree.... " 36	.....	Cecil Wilhoft .....	.....
Crete ..... " 37	Frank E. Bahner...	John J. Kubes, Jr..	.....
Oliver ..... " 38	.....	.....	.....
Papillion ..... " 39	.....	Martin L. Allen....	.....
Humboldt .... " 40	Clay C. Nemechek..	.....	*Rudolph Vertiska, Jr.
Northern Light " 41	Henry J. Shultz....	*James R. Hicks....	.....
Juniata ..... " 42	*Walter M. Burr....	.....	.....
Hebron ..... " 43	.....	.....	.....
Harvard ..... " 44	Otto W. Northrop..	.....	.....
Rob Morris... " 46	Karl Schmidt .....	.....	.....
Fairmont ..... " 48	*Harry B. Hall.....	Harry B. Hall.....	*Harry B. Hall
Evening Star.. " 49	William B. Wieland.	.....	.....
Hastings ..... " 50	Henry Weigman ..	Bernard Good .....	*Herman W. Aspegren
Fidelity ..... " 51	Frank B. Davenport.	John Eberly .....	Joseph P. Young
Hiram ..... " 52	.....	Charles W. Andrews.	.....
Charity ..... " 53	*Marion Bloom .....	.....	*Miller A. Albright

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Lancaster . . . . .No. 54	Merle M. Hale . . . . .	Calvin B. Hall . . . . .	.....
Mosaic . . . . . " 55	Lyman Myers . . . . .	.....	.....
York . . . . . " 56	Robert E. Harry . . . . .	.....	.....
Mount Moriah. " 57	.....	.....	.....
Wahoo . . . . . " 59	William G. Putney . . . . .	Emil A. Anderson	Alfred W. Odell
Melrose . . . . . " 60	*John D. Hamilton . . . . .	.....	.....
Thistle . . . . . " 61	Paul F. Stuckey . . . . .	Carl J. Goetz . . . . .	.....
Keystone . . . . . " 62	*Emmett C. Arnett . . . . .	.....	.....
Riverton . . . . . " 63	*Rolland C. Shetler . . . . .	.....	.....
Blue Valley . . . . . " 64	*William J. Borecky . . . . .	.....	.....
Osceola . . . . . " 65	*I. Donald Huston . . . . .	*I. Donald Huston . . . . .	*I. Donald Huston
Edgar . . . . . " 67	Adolph A. Recht . . . . .	Claude W. Thurber . . . . .	*Adolph A. Recht
Aurora . . . . . " 68	Claude A. Rennau . . . . .	.....	.....
Sterling . . . . . " 70	Henry E. Rogers . . . . .	*Henry E. Rogers . . . . .	*Henry E. Rogers
Trowel . . . . . " 71	Howard D. McEachen . . . . .	Allyn W. Reimund . . . . .	.....
Hooper . . . . . " 72	*Marion E. Shipley . . . . .	John W. Urban . . . . .	Earl R. Brown
Friend . . . . . " 73	*Charles E. Rhynalds . . . . .	.....	.....
Alexandria . . . . . " 74	*Benjamin F. Headrick . . . . .	.....	.....
Frank Welch. " 75	Carl H. Hutchinson . . . . .	.....	.....
Nelson . . . . . " 77	Henry H. Hite . . . . .	.....	.....
Albion . . . . . " 78	Edward J. Miille . . . . .	.....	.....
Geneva . . . . . " 79	.....	.....	.....
Composite . . . . . " 81	.....	*Pearl C. Hillegass . . . . .	*Pearl C. Hillegass
Saint Paul . . . . . " 82	Edward G. Paulsen . . . . .	.....	Edward Dvoracek
Corinthian . . . . . " 83	Verner P. Fischer . . . . .	*F. Ray Dilts . . . . .	*Verner P. Fischer
Fairfield . . . . . " 84	Everette S. Shaw . . . . .	*Everette S. Shaw . . . . .	*Everette S. Shaw
Tyre . . . . . " 85	.....	.....	.....
Doniphan . . . . . " 86	.....	Eldon P. Cunningham . . . . .	.....
Ionic . . . . . " 87	*George L. Adams . . . . .	*George L. Adams . . . . .	*George L. Adams
Star . . . . . " 88	Raymond E. Beek . . . . .	.....	Richard H. Schroder
Cedar River . . . . . " 89	.....	.....	.....
Elk Creek . . . . . " 90	Harry D. Fink . . . . .	W. Warren Graf . . . . .	Chris H. Durst
Oakland . . . . . " 91	William C. Maston . . . . .	Harvey S. Latsch . . . . .	Henry H. Struthers
Hubbell . . . . . " 92	*Harold M. Smith . . . . .	.....	.....
Beaver City . . . . . " 93	John Stevens . . . . .	*John Stevens . . . . .	*John Stevens
Bennett . . . . . " 94	.....	.....	.....
Garfield . . . . . " 95	Harold L. Lindberg . . . . .	.....	Elmer F. Stolte
Utica . . . . . " 96	*Alfred J. White . . . . .	.....	.....
Euclid . . . . . " 97	Roy Haslam . . . . .	Clarence E. Pool . . . . .	Gardner R. Binger
Republican . . . . . " 98	.....	.....	.....
Shelton . . . . . " 99	Lawrence F. Haug . . . . .	Donald C. Smith . . . . .	.....
Creighton . . . . . " 100	*Merrill M. Locke . . . . .	.....	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Ponca .....No. 101	Francis F. Bernard.	Gaylord F. Taylor..	*C. Virgil Gee
Waterloo .... " 102	Ernest B. King.....	*Henry Bay .....	.....
Ord ..... " 103	*William Hekeler....	.....	.....
Wymore ..... " 104	*Roy V. Bogard.....	Roy V. Bogard.....	*Roy V. Bogard
Stella ..... " 105	*Alfred Shellenbarger	.....	.....
Porter ..... " 106	*William S. Steen...	*William S. Steen...	*William S. Steen
Table Rock... " 108	Homer B. Johnson..	.....	*James P. Hinds
Pomegranate.. " 110	Roy E. Owen.....	Harold Richards ..	.....
DeWitt ..... " 111	W. P. Quackenbush.	Harvey D. Runty...	*Sylvester Shumard
Springfield ... " 112	Bert McDonald .....	.....	.....
Globe ..... " 113	*George F. Kolzow..	*George F. Kolzow..	*George F. Kolzow
Wisner ..... " 114	H. Gayle McMaster.	.....	.....
Harlan ..... " 116	Clarence T. Mahn..	.....	.....
Hardy ..... " 117	*Jacob E. Hart.....	*Jacob E. Hart.....	*Jacob E. Hart
North Bend... " 119	Frank J. Cherny...	Einer Miller .....	Henry C. Beebe
Wayne ..... " 120	Russell W. Bartels..	George W. Fortner..	*Ralph Crockett
Superior ..... " 121	*George J. Spohn....	.....	.....
Auburn ..... " 124	*Frank E. Hill.....	.....	.....
Mount Nebo.. " 125	.....	.....	.....
Stromsburg ... " 126	*William J. Marquis..	*William J. Marquis.	.....
Minden ..... " 127	J. Calvin Tarkington	.....	.....
Guide Rock .. " 128	.....	.....	.....
Blue Hill .... " 129	*Fred J. Mohlman....	.....	.....
Tuscan ..... " 130	*Rosco Crumbliss ..	.....	*Earl M. Bolen
Scribner ..... " 132	.....	.....	.....
Elm Creek.... " 133	.....	.....	.....
Solar ..... " 134	Glen A. Thomas....	.....	.....
McCook ..... " 135	John M. Lee.....	Newell S. Cheney...	*Brisbin J. Hofer
Long Pine .... " 136	William C. Smith, Jr.	*William C. Smith, Sr.	*William C. Smith, Sr.
Upright ..... " 137	Earl I. Yarpe.....	.....	.....
Rawalt ..... " 138	Chester C. Nielsen..	.....	.....
Clay Centre... " 139	Albert A. Canfield..	.....	.....
Western ..... " 140	Edward Timmel ..	.....	.....
Crescent ..... " 143	.....	.....	.....
Kenesaw ..... " 144	Guy Edmondson ..	*Max E. Mikkelsen..	.....
Baneroft ..... " 145	Myrton D. Francis..	.....	.....
Jachin ..... " 146	Charlie Gasaway....	.....	.....
Siloam ..... " 147	Mark H. Claridge..	.....	.....
EmmetCrawford " 148	Theodore S. Forsyth.	.....	*William C. Schaper
Jewel ..... " 149	.....	.....	Charles W. Boggs
Cambridge .... " 150	Il R. Yutzy.....	.....	.....
Square ..... " 151	Ernest E. Fike.....	Lawrence C. Schmidt	Ronald E. Fike

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Parallel . . . . .No. 152	*Allen E. Burgett...		
Evergreen . . . " 153	Edwin D. Beech...		*Edward B. Fanske
Lily . . . . . " 154	.....		
Hartington . . . " 155	Walter W. Carstens.		
Pythagoras . . . " 156	.....		
Valley . . . . . " 157	*Lewis L. Skiles....		
Samaritan . . . " 158	William Hern . . . . .	*Edwin D. Crites....	*George A. Stevens
Ogalalla . . . . . " 159	Hans A. Peterson..		
Zeredatha . . . " 160	.....		
Mount Zion . . . " 161	.....		
Trestle Board. " 162	Gus G. Gilbert.....	Franklin Gilbert . . .	*Edwin C. Yont
Unity . . . . . " 163	Wayne E. Landon..	Hie E. Warren.....	
Atkinson . . . . " 164	Boyd W. Planck....	*Boyd Planck . . . . .	*Boyd Planck
Barneston . . . . " 165	Vernon S. Hill.....	*Vernon S. Hill.....	*Vernon S. Hill
Mystic Tie.... " 166	*Jack Marshall.....		
Elwood . . . . . " 167	.....		
Curtis . . . . . " 168	John S. Lofkwist..		
Amity . . . . . " 169	.....	Frank F. Aplan.....	
Mason City . . . " 170	Charles H. Spitler..		
Merna . . . . . " 171	*George E. Kennedy.		
Grafton . . . . . " 172	Charles S. Hubbard.		
Robert Burns.. " 173	Emanuel B. Petersen		
Culbertson . . . " 174	Edward W. Eisenhart	*Edward W. Eisenhart	
Temple . . . . . " 175	Clyde W. Bay.....		Harold A. Thom
Gladstone . . . " 176	*Harold M. Knapp..	*Bert Knapp . . . . .	
Hay Springs.. " 177	Dwight J. Phillips..	*Dwight J. Phillips..	*Dwight J. Phillips
Prudence . . . . " 179	Hugh W. Pettijohn.		
Justice . . . . . " 180	Hugh J. McKay....		*Hugh J. McKay
Faith . . . . . " 181	*Walter O. Barnes..	*Walter O. Barnes..	*Walter O. Barnes
Incense . . . . . " 182	.....		
Alliance . . . . . " 183	Elly P. Woods, Jr..	*Edward M. Knight	
Bee Hive..... " 184	Fred C. Drexel.....	*John R. Hughes....	Arthur C. Swanson
Boaz . . . . . " 185	Mirl L. Townsend..		
Israel . . . . . " 187	*Clement L. Baker..		
Meridian . . . . " 188	.....		
Granite . . . . . " 189	.....		
Amethyst . . . . " 190	*Raleigh B. Joy....		
Crystal . . . . . " 191	.....		
Minnekadusa.. " 192	*Luke M. Bates.....		
Signet . . . . . " 193	Harry H. Hunt.....	*Oliver W. Fleming..	
Highland . . . . " 194	.....		
Arcana . . . . . " 195	.....	Arthur H. Eyeman..	

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Level .....No. 196	.....	*Richard H. Logan..	*Richard H. Logan
Morning Star. " 197	*Fred W. Martens...	.....	.....
Purity ..... " 198	.....	.....	Basil J. Shotbolt
Gavel ..... " 199	Frederick F. Duey..	*Frederick F. Duey..	*Frederick F. Duey
Blazing Star.. " 200	*Luther D. Pierce...	.....	.....
Scotts Bluff .. " 201	Clyde F. Nordstrom.	*Clyde F. Nordstrom.	*Clyde F. Nordstrom
Golden Sheaf.. " 202	Henry A. Thaden...	.....	.....
Roman Eagle.. " 203	*David Predmestky..	.....	.....
Plainview .... " 204	.....	Henry F. Kuhl.....	.....
Golden Fleece. " 205	Vancil T. Stalnaker.	*Vancil T. Stalnaker.	*Vancil T. Stalnaker
Naphthali .... " 206	.....	.....	.....
Parian ..... " 207	Ralph E. Empfield..	.....	.....
Gauge ..... " 208	Floyd E. Bossen....	.....	.....
Canopy ..... " 209	Harry Snoke.....	Milton Rodaway ...	.....
East Lincoln.. " 210	Louis C. Anderson..	.....	Curry W. Watson
Cement ..... " 211	.....	.....	*Arthur E. Hauke
Compass&Square " 212	*Lawrence Johnson..	*Lawrence Johnson .	*Lawrence Johnson
Plumbline ... " 214	.....	Joseph L. Bowes...	.....
Occidental ... " 215	Harry E. McCutcheon	*Elmer H. Henderson	*Robert C. Fleming
Palisade ..... " 216	*George A. Kittle...	*Stanton A. Troutman	.....
Wauneta .... " 217	Eugene Y. Stewart.	*Eugene Y. Stewart.	*Eugene Y. Stewart
Bloomfield ... " 218	Alfred W. Harm...	.....	.....
Relief ..... " 219	*Charles E. Gallager.	.....	.....
Magnolia .... " 220	*Dell Dohrman ....	.....	.....
Wood Lake .. " 221	Joe E. Kreycik.....	.....	.....
Landmark ... " 222	Thomas W. McDonald	.....	.....
Eminence .... " 223	*John W. Farrand...	.....	.....
Silver Cord... " 224	Frank R. Galbraith.	*Frank R. Galbraith.	*Frank R. Galbraith
Cable ..... " 225	*John Finch .....	*George Rath .....	.....
Grace ..... " 226	.....	James Johnson ....	.....
North Star ... " 227	Harry A. Spencer...	Harlan W. Cane....	.....
Bartley ..... " 228	*W. Lloyd Miller....	*W. Lloyd Miller....	*W. Lloyd Miller
Comet ..... " 229	Willard G. Johnson.	.....	.....
Delta ..... " 230	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hermon " 231	*William F. Howarth	W. Henry Howarth.	*William F. Howarth
John S. Bowen " 232	Alvin J. Svendgard.	.....	.....
Gilead ..... " 233	Wayne A. Davies...	.....	Mack Mahannah
Zion ..... " 234	Edward E. Eskew..	.....	.....
Fraternity ... " 235	*Henry Rathman ...	.....	.....
Golden Rule.. " 236	*Frank Clough .....	.....	.....
Cubit ..... " 237	*Herbert E. Little...	.....	.....
Friendship... " 239	*Claude M. Bolender.	.....	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Pilot ..... No. 240	Orville Ramsey ....	Paul D. Darling....	.....
Geo. Armstrong“ 241	Charles E. Gill.....	.....	.....
Tyrian ..... “ 243	.....	.....	.....
Hampton ..... “ 245	*Peter C. Hansen....	.....	.....
Nehawka .... No. 246	Lester Shrader ....	Paul N. Madsen....	George C. Sheldon
Corner-Stone.. “ 247	Joseph B. Ross.....	*Carl A. Kiichler...	Charles Sazma
Laurel ..... “ 248	G. Aubrey Love....	Walmor M. Johnson.	*G. Aubrey Love
Gothenburg .. “ 249	Otto A. Janssen....	Einar E. Gustafson.	.....
Geo. Washington“ 250	Paul Sundeen.....	.....	.....
Wausa ..... “ 251	Rufus B. Hanks....	Duane K. Peterson.	.....
Hildreth ..... “ 252	.....	.....	.....
Beemer ..... “ 253	Conrad Schwarz ...	.....	*Allen Schwarz
Bassett ..... “ 254	Rex R. Gay.....	.....	.....
Bradshaw .... “ 255	*Chancy B. Palmer..	.....	.....
Hickman ..... “ 256	*Ralph E. Harlan...	.....	.....
Holbrook ..... “ 257	*Marion J. Denman..	.....	.....
Anselmo ..... “ 258	Tom G. English....	.....	.....
Bee ..... “ 259	*Vincent Bohaty ...	.....	.....
Ornan ..... “ 261	Joseph O. Stockton.	Clyde Fisher .....	.....
Endeavor .... “ 262	*Joseph Reiter .....	.....	.....
Mitchell ..... “ 263	Walker M. Lee.....	*Walker M. Lee....	*Walker M. Lee
Franklin ..... “ 264	.....	.....	.....
Rob't W. Furnas“ 265	Edward H. Lockwood	*Edward H. Lockwood	*Edward H. Lockwood
Silver ..... “ 266	Charles G. Imm.....	.....	.....
James A. Tulleys“ 267	*E. Delmer Long....	.....	.....
Geo. W. Lininger“ 268	Eugene C. Dinsmore.	.....	*John S. Hedelund
Riverside .... “ 269	.....	.....	.....
Huntley ..... “ 270	*John B. Richman...	.....	.....
Oasis ..... “ 271	Frank P. Bogle....	.....	.....
Lee P. Gillette “ 272	Kenneth G. Baker..	J. Will Seyfer .....	.....
Crofton ..... “ 273	*Carl W. Hansen....	.....	.....
Olive Branch.. “ 274	*William H. Plummer	.....	.....
Ramah ..... “ 275	.....	*William B. Meeker.	.....
Antelope ..... “ 276	O. Edwin Schultz..	.....	.....
Sioux ..... “ 277	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield .... “ 278	.....	.....	.....
Wallace ..... “ 279	.....	.....	.....
Swastika .... “ 280	*Willard F. Abbott..	.....	.....
Florence ..... “ 281	Arthur M. Herring.	.....	Howard H. Bond
Mullen ..... “ 282	Richard A. Moller..	William J. Moller..	.....
Exeter ..... “ 283	*Lloyd E. Hunkins..	.....	.....
Seneca ..... “ 284	Ralph W. Neutzman	.....	.....

\*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Camp Clarke.No. 285	William P. Ackerman	*William P. Ackerman	*William P. Ackerman
Oshkosh ..... " 286	Homer C. Hays.....	*Homer C. Hays.....	*Homer C. Hays
Union ..... " 287	.....	.....	.....
Omaha ..... " 288	Horace G. Schaller	Arthur P. Rasmussen	.....
Lotus ..... " 289	George P. Sweeney.	.....	.....
John J. Mercer " 290	Walter O. Lickert..	Walter W. Hitch...	John P. Linn
Diamond ..... " 291	William T. Craft...	.....	.....
Wolbach ..... " 292	Ernest H. Davis....	*Ernest H. Davis....	*Ernest H. Davis
Monument ... " 293	Miles E. Lewis.....	.....	*Merton D. Horton
Kimball ..... " 294	*Edward B. Sanders.	.....	.....
Minatare ..... " 295	James E. McAllister.	*James E. McAllister	*James E. McAllister
Cowles ..... " 296	*Ralph E. Adams....	*Ralph E. Adams....	.....
Cotner ..... " 297	.....	.....	.....
Chester ..... " 298	.....	.....	.....
Sutherland ... " 299	*Chester M. McIntire	Ralph S. Russell....	.....
Liberty ..... " 300	Harlan R. Amos....	Lugene S. Gilmour..	.....
Bayard ..... " 301	Floyd H. Anderson.	*Floyd H. Anderson.	*Floyd H. Anderson
Mizpah ..... " 302	John T. Tillery....	A. Clem Schock.....	Robert J. Hanks
Right Angle .. " 303	William T. Bailey..	Leland L. Larson...	*Robert M. Evans
Ruskin ..... " 304	*Chauncey O. Hull..	.....	.....
Newman Grove " 305	Jared W. Burch....	.....	.....
Golden Rod .. " 306	Homer J. Handley..	*Homer J. Handley..	*Homer J. Handley
William E. Hill " 307	.....	.....	.....
Perkins ..... " 308	H. Gordon Brainard.	.....	.....
Winnebago ... " 309	.....	.....	.....
Victory ..... " 310	Walter Byars .....	.....	.....
Polk ..... " 311	Leroy Nelson .....	.....	.....
Oak Leaf .... " 312	Albert W. Schindler	*Albert W. Schindler.	*Albert W. Schindler
Potter ..... " 313	Maynard W. Mayer.	.....	.....
Craftsmen ... " 314	Ira O. Clemens....	.....	.....
Palmer ..... " 315	Buren P. Wells....	.....	.....
Alpha ..... " 316	*S. W. McKinley....	*S. W. McKinley....	*S. W. McKinley
Mid-West .... " 317	.....	Adolph J. Heusser..	.....
Grand Island.. " 318	Thomas A. Thomsen	*Thomas A. Thomsen.	Edward Huwaldt
Bladen ..... " 319	*William H. Vankirk	.....	.....
College View.. " 320	Silas R. Davenport.	Jack Watson .....	.....
Harmony .... " 321	Charles Gathman ..	*Charles Gathman ..	*Charles Gathman
Pioneer ..... " 322	Joseph H. Lawson..	.....	.....
Lebanon ..... " 323	Carl H. Schmidt....	.....	*Herman P. Johannes
Cairo ..... " 324	.....	Alfred J. H. Baasch.	Clarence A. Lowry

\*Proxy.

At 5:35 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, June 8, 1938.

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

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

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

**Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brethren:**

Yesterday you heard our Most Worshipful Grand Master give you an impression of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia. He told you it was embarrassing to hear the report of the various jurisdictions and find that Nebraska was far down in the list.

It occurs to me that a word of explanation might be appropriate this morning. Your present committee was appointed in 1928. At that time there were approximately 42,000 Masons in Nebraska. It is the duty of this committee to collect \$1.00 from each of the 42,000 Masons. We collected approximately \$22,000.00. This money was turned over to the Grand Secretary, and he in turn remitted it to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association in Washington. That took us up to the year 1931. Business and financial conditions became very stringent. It was the wish and desire of the Most Worshipful Grand Master at that time, and the succeeding Grand Masters, that your Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association cease its activities to raise money to remit to Virginia. It was obvious that it required all we could do in Nebraska to keep our own doorsteps in order. That is the policy that your committee has followed since 1931. No effort whatsoever has been made to collect for the Memorial fund. During the last two or three years our Most Worshipful Grand Masters, after returning from Washington, viewing the Memorial and observing what other Jurisdictions have done, have expressed the hope and wish and desire to create some condition in Nebraska, which would warrant resumption of activity on the part of our committee.

You Brethren who know the finances of your own Lodge, know the condition of dues paid and unpaid, and are in the best position to know whether the time has come when your committee again should begin to collect \$1.00 from each Mason who has not paid the \$1.00.

There may be a few in the room who are new to this, and please get this point straight: In Nebraska we attempted to collect only \$1.00 from each Mason; not \$1.00 per year, but just \$1.00. Our membership was over 42,000 at that time, and our efforts were to collect \$42,000.00. As stated before, we collected \$22,000.00. \$20,000.00 more would put Nebraska in one hundred per cent class so far as \$1.00 per capita is concerned.

It seems well, since it appears that we are approaching the time that we will take a hold of the job, to try to complete the task, that the Secretaries of the various Lodges look up your books, and compute those who have not yet contributed the \$1.00 during the four years. It would be too large and expensive a task for the Grand Secretary's office to list the names and addresses of the 42,000 Masons in Nebraska, and keep a record of those who had paid and those who had not.

We, therefore, ask every Brother here to urge the Secretary of each Lodge to keep a list of members, and indicate those who have paid the \$1.00 and those who have not, and when you get back that you check over the records to see if they are up to date. Perhaps at an early date we can finish the task, when the time is ripe to go ahead and get the job finished.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master will be glad to have an expression of your opinion.

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

#### REPORT OF THE TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Your Temple Building Advisory Committee submits the following report:

August 13th, 1937, having received a phone call from Secretary Lauren Walther of Wahoo Lodge No. 59, Wahoo, Nebraska, that he and a Committee would like to meet us in Omaha that evening regarding the building of a new Temple, we consented to do so. Brother Walther brought with him, for the conference, Brothers William G. Putney, Henry L. Whitaker, and S. Martin Hult, all members of the Temple Craft Association of the Wahoo Temple. They had all detailed information to furnish us, were very enthusiastic, and absolutely sold on the proposition themselves. After further investigation, on recommendation of the committee, the Grand Master gave his approval for the building of a

new Temple on the site of the old one which would be wrecked, the amount necessary to borrow to erect such new building being estimated not to exceed \$15,000.

Wahoo Lodge proceeded with all the necessary work regarding the wrecking of the old building, obtaining drawings and plans for the new one and calling for bids for the erection of the new building. However, when the bids were opened May 9th, they were found to be higher than expected and request was made of the Grand Master through the Advisory Committee to increase their indebtedness not to exceed \$7,000, in other words, \$22,000 total. On further investigation and recommendation of the Committee, the Grand Master gave his approval for the incurring of the increased indebtedness May 16th, 1938.

In letter dated Dec. 20th, 1937, Lawrence F. Haug, Master of Shelton Lodge No. 99, addressed a letter to this committee giving a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures up to that time in the purchase and remodeling of their Temple which the Grand Master had approved as covered by last year's Grand Lodge Proceedings. The report showed that it would require a loan of \$900.00 to complete the project, making their home complete, and request was made that the Grand Master approve such a loan. This was done by him, in letter, Dec. 31st, 1937.

Supplementing the report of the Committee at the last Grand Lodge Session, would state that the purchase of the Hall at Danbury, Nebraska by Boaz Lodge No. 185 A. F. & A. M. was not completed until April 5th, 1938, per report of Secretary Charles E. Furman, April 12th, 1938.

The Committee was notified through the Grand Secretary's office May 2, 1938, that Star Lodge No. 88, Decatur, Nebraska, had by resolution presented and approved by their Lodge Oct. 5th, 1937, purchased the building in which they had been holding meetings for several years and incurred an indebtedness. They however had overlooked the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Grand Master for such purchase as required by Section 89-C of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska. They had taken their action without intent to violate the law and were very much perturbed when they discovered the error and asked that the committee make them a call and look over the situation with them. The Grand Master instructed the Chairman of the Temple Building Advisory Committee to make necessary arrangements immediately and this was done May 17th. Report was made to the Grand Master and his approval was given Star Lodge No. 88, Decatur, Nebraska, May 28th, 1938.

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

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

To the eighty-first annual communication of  
The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

**Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:**

Your Committee on Grievances had referred to it three petitions for restoration, all involving members who had been found guilty of violation of Section 148-D, of Masonic Law.

In each case, the expelled member has removed himself entirely from the business in question; has petitioned his Lodge for restoration; has had a favorable ballot by such Lodge on a practically unanimous vote.

Your Committee has interviewed representatives of the Lodges in question, and to the best of its ability, satisfied itself that these men are now in accord with Masonic law and traditions, and offers the following resolutions:

1. Resolved that the petition for restoration of a former member of Oakland Lodge No. 91, A. F. & A. M. be granted; that the action of the Lodge be approved; and that he be restored to good standing as a Mason.

2. Resolved, that the petition for restoration of a former member of Fidelity Lodge No. 51 A. F. & A. M. be granted; that the action of the Lodge be approved; and that he be restored to good standing as a Mason.

3. Resolved that the petition for restoration of a former member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19 A. F. & A. M. be granted; that the action of the Lodge be approved; and that he be restored to good standing as a Mason.

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

M. W. William A. Robertson, Grand Master:

**Brethren:**

We will now have the report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, and the Memorial to our Most Worshipful Past Grand Master William C. Ramsey. I will ask that you all remain during the services, and that the Worshipful Grand Junior Deacon see that no Brethren are admitted during the services.

W. Aubrey H. Duxbury, 6, Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, presented the following report, which was adopted.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD

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

Since the last communication of this Grand Lodge solemn and sad tidings have again alarmed our "outer door." The final summons has been

received from our Grand Master by many of the craft. Thirty-six Past Grand Masters, two Deputy Grand Masters, One Grand Master, one Grand Secretary, one Senior Grand Warden, one Junior Grand Warden, one Grand Marshal and one Grand Tiler have responded to that call and have sailed away in the silent hush of the twilight pale.

The golden tie of Fraternal fellowship in this Grand Jurisdiction has again been severed in the passing of five hundred sixty of our beloved brethren.

"They are passing away, the friends of old  
Like leaves on the current cast,  
With never a break in the rapid flow—  
We watch them as one by one they go  
Into the dreamland of the past."

We do well to pause in our deliberations to do honor to our departed Brethren, to turn again, with mournful rustling, the leaves of memory, and to pay our tribute of love and gratitude for their service and devotion, not that they need our praise so much, as we need the inspiration derived from meditation upon their lives and achievements.

Would time permit and we could follow our natural inclination, we would, of course discuss the life, character, and accomplishments of each of our beloved brethren, but of necessity our eulogy now must be composite.

God, in His infinite kindness has given us memories. To bridge the deep chasm that lies between the past and the present. To make easier and less tragic the gap that lies between those things that we can see and the all unseen.

There is no more important session of this Grand Lodge than meeting in memory of our beloved fraternal dead. Man must stop and reflect. In the hurry and bustle of life, in a world where competition is sharp and keen, we are prone to forget our benefactors and the source of our blessings. All the tenderness within the human soul shines forth in its splendor at this hallowed hour and all here present will be better and happier for it. Such is the uncertainty of human life that this identical audience will never meet again on earth.

Of all the things in this vast world of which man has knowledge the most certain and sudden of them all is death.

"I come like a thief in the night," said the Lord. He plucks a tiny little bud, the hope and sunshine of a fond father and mother, at one place; a beautiful flower in full bloom with the star of success shining brightly upon it, at another place, and then beckons to another, faded and withered at the sunset of life. And so on down through the ages will He continue until the "trumpet of the archangel shall sound to announce that time shall be no more."

How forcibly are we reminded that the cradle and the coffin stand in juxtaposition to each other; that we are continually saying, Life is short, and yet acting often times, as if it were never to end. How often have we been called upon to assemble among the habitations of the dead, and to behold the "narrow house appointed for all the living." There we find that peace which the world cannot give, and in which peace, sleep the unnumbered dead.

The gentle breezes may fan their verdant covering, they heed it not; the sunshine and storm pass over them, they are not disturbed. Indeed man has always been prone to draw a bright future in the frost-work of Hope on the glass of time, but Death knuckles the pane—and where are we? Then, to the memory of those who have departed from among us let us drop the silent tear of regret, that it may water the flower of remembrance, and keep their memory ever green in our hearts, ever remembering that Death is robbed of its sting, if our lives, at the setting, reflect back the bright colors of a well-spent life, and remembering also to emulate that character whose passage through this life has gilded every page with example.

As we here recall the virtues of our beloved dead, let us not forget the living. Through the silver tears of sympathy, let us outline against the golden sky of human hope the universal brotherhood of man. In the silence of the tomb, about which are clustered the sweet memories of our departed brethren, let us pierce the veil of the mysterious future and see all mankind made a little happier and a little better because they passed this way.

God has written upon the blossoms that sweeten the air, upon the breeze that rocks the flower upon its stem, upon the raindrops that swell the mighty river, upon the dewdrops that refresh every sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon every penciled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light—upon all He has written "None of us liveth to himself."

Tenderly and sorrowfully your Brethren of today give loving thoughts to our beloved Brethren of the past. O ever dear and absent ones we have dedicated this hour to your sweet memories. "Ere this our tears, our sadness, and our prayers are with you in your eternal home."

We know not how soon death shall lay us on the never-ending shores of eternity, but as long as we remain here below, "we shall enshrine you in our prayers."

So let us live, my Brethren, that it may not be said of us that

"———time, that should have enriched the mind,  
Neglected, left a weary waste behind."

so that when the chilling breath of Death shall sigh around us, we may welcome him as a kind messenger, sent to translate us from this imperfect

to that all perfect, glorious and celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe forever presides.

These solemn thoughts were sad indeed, were it not for the evergreen which creates in us the Hope of Immortality, and for our Faith that we shall meet in the celestial Lodge above, a united brotherhood, under the protecting love and guidance of our Grand Master, entering there, where the weary are at rest, and the sorrowing cease to mourn, by the benefit of the passage of a well spent life—there to enjoy the beautiful pleasure of having been deemed worthy and well qualified.

W. Brother Frank A. Cloldt, 6, sang: "Faith of our Fathers."

W. Brother Arthur N. Howe, 290, was accompanist.

Memorial service for Most Worshipful William C. Ramsey, Past Grand Master.

#### INVOCATION

V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

Almighty and Ever Living God, we yield unto Thee most high praise and hearty thanks for the wonderful grace and virtue delivered to all Thy faithful who have been the chosen vestments of this Grand Lodge and the light of the world in their several generations.

Oh, God, we beseech Thee that as we think of our friend and Brother whose life was spent among us in good deeds, in purity of character, in unselfish devotion to his home, to his neighbor, to his religion, and to his God, pour out Thy grace, O God, forgive and attend the bereaved family, we humbly beseech Thee. Give us grace to follow the example of this Thy servant whom we have loved and lost a while. Hold us steadfast in our faith, and in obedience to Thy commands, so that on the day of the Resurrection, we, with all of those who are of Mystic Body of Thy Son, may sit on his right hand and hear that most wonderful voice, "Come Ye, blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the World."

Grant this, O Father, through Jesus Christ's faith, our only messenger and advocate. Amen.

W. Aubrey H. Duxbury, 6, Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, presented the following memorial to M. W. William C. Ramsey, Past Grand Master:

#### MEMORIAL

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH"

This divine admonition was again suddenly brought to our attention, when on May 19th, 1938 the news burst upon this Grand Jurisdiction that our beloved

## MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER WILLIAM C. RAMSEY

had been suddenly called from this life to his eternal rest, as if to emphasize, in his going, the calm dignity of his life among us.

We feel the utter emptiness of words to record the life and service of this illustrious son of Nebraska Masonry. A native son of Nebraska, born at Plattsmouth, June 30th, 1884, son of Judge and Mrs. Basil S. Ramsey, pioneer residents of this state, he spent his boyhood days at Plattsmouth, graduating from the Plattsmouth High School in the year 1901. He later entered the University of Nebraska, and in 1907, graduated from the Law College of the University. He was elected in the fall of the same year as County Attorney of Cass County, in which capacity he made an exceptionally brilliant record. In 1910, he located in Omaha and took up the practice of his profession, where from that time to the date of his passing, he has devoted his life to an intensive practice of the law. In and out of Court, his conduct as a lawyer conformed to the highest standards of professional honor and business integrity. His respect for Courts and his courtesies to opposing counsel were marked features of his professional career. Few lawyers had his breadth of mental grasp, his legal knowledge, and his power of analysis. His charming individuality and gracious manner won the respect of judge, jury, and auditors. He was one of the most magnanimous of men.

He manifested a deep interest in civic and political affairs and strove to maintain probity in governmental administration. He has served as a member of the Omaha Board of Education, as a regent of the Omaha Municipal University, as Assistant Attorney General of the State of Nebraska, and at the time of his death was assistant general counsel of the Federal Farm Security Administration.

His final resting place is in Forest Lawn Cemetery in Omaha, Nebraska, the community wherein he had lived the major portion of his busy life and where the triumphs of his legal career were attained.

He was taken from those he loved so dearly, while he was yet in the midst of life. These are things we cannot understand. We try to explain the reason why. We are caught up in those circumstances, human mind can never explain.

“And not till the loom is silent, and the shuttles cease to fly,  
Shall God unroll the canvas and explain the reason why.

The dark threads are as needful in the weaver's skillful hand  
As the threads of gold and silver in the pattern he has planned.

Yet there is a sense in which good men never die. They live in the hearts they leave behind, in lives they have touched, in influences they have set in motion, in thoughts they have expressed, in deeds they have done. Character is immortal; its seed reproduces itself in the lives of others. As a stone cast into the lake sends its ripples to the farthest shore, so a good life sheds its influence abroad, that even death cannot stay.

There is a fine tribute to Sir Christopher Wren, written in Latin over the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, which says of Wren, "If you would behold his monument, look around you."

If we desire to see the monument of the life of Most Worshipful Brother Ramsey, we need only to look around us, and we shall see the lives he has blest, the good he has done, and the people who have been uplifted and inspired by his Christian example.

The Lord gave, it was a rich gift. The Lord has taken away, but not the gift. That remains written in the hearts of all those who loved him.

To his beloved family, whom he loved so fondly that no language spoken could fathom its depths of meaning, if your loved one could but speak to you audibly here and now, in the language of another, I am sure that this is what he would say:

"Let there be no funeral gloom, my dears,  
Now that I am gone.

No black raiment or graveyard grimness.

Think of me as having withdrawn into the dimness,  
Yours still, and you mine.

Think and remember only the sweetest of our love together,  
And, forgetting the rest,

Where I wait, come thou gently on."

All of his busy life was spent among his friends and business associates of this Grand Jurisdiction. Those years have been occupied and filled with usefulness, rewarded by success, and crowned by love and gratitude.

William C. Ramsey was a man highly respected by all elements of the community in which he lived, as well as elsewhere for his sterling character, admired for his broad vision, keen interest and lofty ideals in civic and business affairs, and revered for his gentility, amiability and loyalty to friends and brethren. He was unsurpassed in the breadth of his human sympathies. His heart was as tender as it was fearless and true, and his gracious manner and winning smile gained for him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

The smiling countenance, the pleasing charm of delightful personality and the goodness of heart and mind were those qualities that made his life beautiful and shed the sunshine of kindness and gentleness all about him. We who knew him best realized that he possessed a standard of truth which no ambition could ever cause him to violate. He believed in life in its fairest and highest aspect; he was deeply religious by nature and his hope was ever in that Higher Lodge above. He lived the best of lives, because he forgot self in the sacrifice of others. Turning to where man meets man in the absorbing activities of life, to whom can we point as a truer example of American man-

hood? He was cut down in the morning of life's afternoon, just when his sun had reached its meridian height, the happiness of a lifetime melted away in one sad moment.

Our thoughts turn to resignation and reverence as we honor this good man with the tribute of our praise. In recollection of when he was here moving among us, beautiful unpainted pictures appear in the mind of how much sweeter life is that he lived. How distinctly we recall this lovable character, whose voice still rings in our ears, whose handclasp is still warm in our palm, and from whose eyes there shone the immortal spirit of the man within. Today that voice is still forever, that hand is cold in death, and those eyes are closed in everlasting sleep. But the soul, which is the man himself, has surely gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, and where there is no death.

To him this transition can not be the last sleep. It must be the final awakening. It is the golden key that unlocks his place in eternity.

The Masonic history of Most Worshipful Brother Ramsey covers a period of thirty years of active service. His distinguished career in Masonry began in 1908 when he was initiated, passed, and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, in Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6. Upon his removal to Omaha he demitted from that Lodge and on February 2, 1912, he became affiliated with George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, of Omaha.

Gradually his natural leadership was recognized, and after filling the various stations in his lodge, he was chosen in 1917 as its Worshipful Master. His service was not confined to the Blue Lodge. During the year 1918 he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Omaha Chapter No. 1 Royal Arch Masons and during the year 1934, he was dubbed and created a Knight Templar in Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of Omaha, Nebraska.

He received the degrees of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Nebraska Consistory, Omaha, Nebraska, during the year 1920. On November 28, 1931 he received the investiture of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor at Lincoln, Nebraska. On December 7th, 1935, he was coroneted Thirty-third degree Honorary, at Omaha. He was serving as Venerable Master of Kadosh, Nebraska Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, at the date of his untimely death. He became a member of Coeur de Lion Conclave No. 10, Order of the Red Cross of Constantine on April 12, 1935.

He was also a member of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association of Omaha. On January 29th, 1929, he was selected as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home.

Perhaps his most distinguished service to Masonry was as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, over which he was called to preside in 1935. He brought to this high office a generous heart, a shrewd business head, and a vast amount of enthusiasm and industry, a wonderful combination in a leader of the Craft.

And what a splendid example of Masonry in action he gave us during that busy year! The dignity and spiritual force which he put into that office at once inspired confidence and courage among his fellow members of the Craft, and brought about a greater degree of progress and harmony in our Grand Lodge.

Throughout the Masonic life of this beloved Brother, he never for a moment appeared other than a humble seeker after the truth, laboring to exemplify the beauty and value of Masonic teaching and precept in an endeavor to brighten the path of humanity. To posterity he has bequeathed the blessings and honors of a well-spent life; to the Brethren of our mystic tie, he has left the memory of brotherly love and affection. Those who served with him and under him in our fraternal field will feel very keenly the lack of his strong personality, his genial smile and his commanding presence and leadership. None but those who knew him best and loved him most—can realize the extent of our loss. When the Craft is called from labor to refreshment as in the days gone by, he will be sadly missed, but not forgotten. The recollection of his virtuous life and our pleasant association and companionship with him while living, will ever be to us a sacred and precious memory.

W. . Brother Frank A. Cloidt, 6, sang:

“There is no Death.”

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

Grant, O Lord, that the words of his lips, and the sentiment of his heart, as he went in and out amongst us doing good, may be so reincarnated in ourselves that they may bring forth in us the future of good living, and may the praise of God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, rest upon us throughout all of the years of our lives, that we may live in the thought of doing good and receive the rewards which Thou hast promised through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

#### MOTION BY

W. . Edward F. Carter, 201, Grand Marshal:

I move that the report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead and the Memorial Services held for our Most Worshipful Brother William C. Ramsey be spread upon the permanent records of this Grand Lodge Communication.

Motion unanimously adopted.

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

We have been engaged in a solemn memorial to our dead, and while we have dwelt more in particular upon the life and the accomplishments of one of our outstanding men in Masonry, in Nebraska, on the life and character of the late William C. Ramsey, whom we loved and whom we

have lost a while, we are not unmindful of his associations, and his associates with whom he had developed those ideals of life, both in reference to his relationship to his God as well as to his fellow man, which made him truly great; for Bill Ramsey was a greater man than he himself had any conception of being, and a greater man than you and I can realize, at this close range, until we have seen the results of that impression and that influence upon future generations of men. All that I can do in this brief and unexpected expression of mine is to appeal to every brother Mason, who has observed these grand oldtimers, the pioneers of our sacred fraternity, who have lived and labored amongst us, and who have lived the life whose light never dies, to go back to our respective towns, our respective homes, our respective Lodges, our respective social relationships and our business occupations, and live Masonry more than we have ever lived it before. No man like Brother Ramsey and our associates will have lived in vain, if you and I meet and carry on the virtues, the noble ideals and the principles for which they stood, and hand them on to those who come after us.

PRESENTATION OF BRETHREN WEARING FIFTY-YEAR  
BADGES, AND BRONZE JORDAN MEDALS

M. . W. . William A. Robertson, Grand Master :

Will you present all Brethren present who are wearing the Bronze Jordan Medal.

The following brethren were presented and introduced by the Grand Master :

M. . W. . Brother Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.

W. . Brother Clement L. Baker, Israel Lodge No. 187.

W. . Brother John W. Farrand, Eminence Lodge No. 223.

Brother Robert M. Evans, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.

M. . W. . William A. Robertson, Grand Master :

W. . Brother Grand Senior Deacon, will you present all Brethren who have been presented with a Fifty-Year Badge.

The following Brethren were presented and introduced by the Grand Master :

M. . W. . Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.

Brother Richard D. Logan, Level Lodge No. 196.

Brother Robert M. Evans, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.

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

## PRESENTATION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS FROM MISSOURI

Additional distinguished guests were presented during the session, including M. W. Harold L. Reader, Grand Master, and R. W. Arthur Mather, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. These distinguished brethren and the guests from the Grand Lodge of Iowa addressed the Grand Lodge briefly, bringing greetings and good wishes from our neighbors, thereby adding to the interest and enjoyment of the session.

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

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

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

**Brethren:**

In the preparation of this report covering the activities of this Committee for the past Masonic year, it is utterly impossible to contain therein the detailed data covering the various cases and applications that have been referred to us. It is our purpose, therefore, to present a brief summary only covering the pertinent phases of the work of your Committee, at the same time submitting suggestions based upon conclusions drawn from our past experience in this particular field of Masonic work.

It should be remembered that this Committee functions during the entire Masonic year. We are here to assist with, and supplement, the work of the subordinate lodges and counsel with you in your relief problems. We sincerely hope that any suggestions made in this report will be received in the same charitable spirit in which we endeavor to give them.

In its entirety the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction have been handling their relief cases in a very satisfactory and humanitarian manner and are to be commended for their efforts along this line. On the other hand, a strange paradox presents itself. There are certain lodges who appear to assume no responsibility whatsoever when requests for assistance are received and would appear to remain content and allow the applicant to suffer for lack of food, clothing, and a word of good cheer.

What about the brother in distress, the widow or the orphan? Are you, as an officer or member of that lodge, going to permit this individual or brother to lose his self-respect, his standing in the community or his love for one another without an effort being made on your part for their rehabilitation? Is this going to the fullest extent the full length of your CABLE TOW? Is this the practical demonstration of those Sacred Ten-

ets of our Order—Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth? If we cannot accept in a reasonable way the responsibilities that are ours in the discharge of this important duty, then just that soon we fail to justify our continued existence as a Masonic organization.

During the past year we have handled 97 cases of direct relief, representing a total of 127 recipients, divided as follows: 42 men, 61 women, and 23 children. This represents an expenditure of \$9346.54 or a decrease of \$62.77 over the preceding year. Pro rated on a per capita basis this is an increase from \$.284 to \$.288. From the peak of 1931 of a total membership of 42,027 to December 31, 1937, our membership has decreased to 32,423, or a net loss in membership of 9604 of 22.8%. During the same period of time the revenues available for this Committee from all sources have decreased from \$6,689.00 to \$5,146.00, or 23.1%. Our expenses have taken an upward trend from \$5,809.00 in 1931 to \$9,346.00 in 1937, which figure is 160.9% of the total of the 1931 figure. On a per capita basis our increase has been from \$.14 in 1931 to \$.288 in 1937. The upward trend has leveled off somewhat since 1935 but we are of the opinion there is no favorable change in sight for the immediate future.

It has been said: "Masonic charity needs business-like control for it is possible to be business-like even in such things as charity." We do not believe we are uncharitable when we say that Masonic Lodges are more and more being taken advantage of by many people who make claims and demands for Masonic charity. In this particular respect we refer you to our report of last year wherein reference is made to our association with the Family Welfare Association. We referred to them for investigation eight cases scattered over California, Washington, and Idaho. As the result of their very thorough and complete investigation, and the information obtained by them, we have terminated seven of these cases which represents a savings for next year of approximately \$900.00.

Following our usual custom, this Committee visited and inspected the Home at Plattsmouth on Sunday, June 5th. We recommend this trip to each and every one of you, together with your families. A hearty hand shake and a word of good cheer means a great deal to the Residents of our Home and I am sure will prove of great satisfaction to you.

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.

At 11:50 o'clock A. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

## SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Wednesday, June 8, 1938.

At 2:00 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor, officers and members being present as at the preceding session.

MOTION

W. Brother George A. Kurk, 54, Grand Senior Deacon, moved that the grateful thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to W. Brother Ben F. Eyre, Chairman, and the members of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, for the very commendable work which they are doing. Motion unanimously adopted.

W. Carl R. Greisen, 32, Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted, section by section, and as a whole.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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

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

We have examined the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary and the various and sundry committees and other units of the Grand Lodge which have to do with any part of the financial program of the Grand Lodge; we have, also carefully reviewed the Auditor's report submitted by McConnell & Greenfield, certified public accountants; we have, also, carefully examined all matters of finance which have in any way been referred to us by the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, any committees, or any individual member of the Grand Lodge, and we report our findings and our recommendations for your consideration.

GENERAL FUND

In keeping with our practice of most years, we have prepared a record showing comparison between the General Fund Budget adopted a year ago, and the expenses under that prepared budget. We tabulated as a matter of permanent record our findings in this connection, herewith:

	Budget	Expended	Savings	Over-draft
Payroll, 1937 session .....	\$ 4,327.94	\$ 4,327.94		
Grand Tyler, 1937 session.....	15.00	15.00		
Grand Organist, 1937 session ....	10.00	10.00		
Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	2,450.00	2,390.00	60.00	
Grand Secretary's office expense..	1,500.00	1,500.00		
Grand Master, Wm. A. Robertson, expense .....	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Expense, Grand Custodian and Deputies .....	1,100.00	1,198.05		98.05
Expense, other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master..	500.00	694.23		194.23

Expense, Committee on Masonic Education .....	650.00	62.68	587.32
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	500.00	500.00	
Expense, Trial Commissions.....	300.00	141.11	158.89
Expense, Committee on Foreign Correspondence .....	300.00	300.00	
Expense, Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts...	85.00	0	85.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain.....	75.00	86.03	11.03
Grand Secretary's Traveling Expense .....	500.00	489.22	10.78
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for .....	200.00	86.55	113.45
Unauthorized incidental expense Under direction of Grand Master	0		
Rent, Grand Lodge office to June 30, 1938 .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Dues to Masonic Relief Association of United States and Canada...	165.90	165.90	
Salary, Grand Secretary.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	
Salary, Grand Secretary Emeritus.	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Salary, Grand Custodian.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Certified Public Accountant for 1937 .....	132.50	132.50	
Printing Proceedings 1937, advance copies, etc.....	900.00	893.50	6.50
Entertaining Distinguished Guests, 1937 .....	150.00	150.00	
Reporting and Transcribing Session, 1937 .....	75.00	60.00	15.00
Printed List of Regular Lodges...	15.00	15.00	
Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Premium.....	60.00	50.80	9.20
Surety Bond, Grand Secretary and Grand Lodge Officers, Committees and Employees .....	110.00	100.80	9.20
Grand Lodge Dinner, 1937.....	240.00	240.00	
Masonic Relief Employment Bureau of Omaha .....	300.00	300.00	
Jewel for Retiring Grand Master.	100.00	85.00	15.00
Dispensation fees returned.....	50.00	50.00	
New Office Equipment for Grand Secretary's Office .....	0	219.95	219.95
100 Fifty Year Badges.....	175.00	173.81	1.19
100 Bronze Jordan Medals.....	115.00		115.00

Fire Insurance premium with supplementary contract on Furniture and Fixtures, Books and Supplies, three years to June 9, 1940	70.00	64.17	5.83
Contemplated Appeal on Social Security Act in conjunction with other Grand Jurisdictions.....	200.00		200.00
Premium—Liability and Property Damage Insurance on Grand Master Robertson's automobile.....	25.00	Paid out of G. M. expense	25.00
Special appropriation for extra expense of Trial Commissions in 1936 .....	84.70	84.70	
Special appropriation for extra expense of Miscellaneous Committees in 1936 .....	143.67	143.67	
Special appropriation for extra expense of Grand Master Phillips, 1936 .....	125.00	125.00	
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Total .....	\$26,549.71	\$25,655.61	\$1,417.36 \$523.26

The above tabulation shows a net savings of \$894.10 between the established budget of a year ago and the expense under that budget.

We cannot pass this report without giving a word of praise for the endeavors of the various people of the Grand Lodge who handle these moneys, in their efforts to continuously hold down the expense that have made this savings possible.

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Last year our findings resulted in the tabulation of the following items to be returned to the General Fund by the various committees and individuals as unexpended balances for the year ending June 1st, 1937. The records show that all items were returned by the proper parties as tabulated below:

Grand Custodian expense .....	\$ 36.02
Grand Master's expense .....	132.60
Committee on Masonic Education .....	33.27
Grand Secretary's traveling expense .....	32.84
Grand Officers' expense .....	250.69
Grand Chaplain .....	3.73
Grand Master's expense, 1936 .....	10.82

Total .....\$499.97

### GRAND CUSTODIAN'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

A year ago we appropriated the sum of \$1,100.00 to be used for the expense account of the Grand Custodian's department. Because of increased activities at the direction of the Grand Master, this fund was amplified by the sum of \$100.00 from the Grand Master's expense account, making the total \$1,200.00.

The expenditures of the Grand Custodian's Department as follows:

Railway and bus fare .....	\$ 168.35
Hotel .....	125.75
Meals .....	120.85
Telegraph & Telephone .....	124.09
Printing and postage .....	95.18
Incidentals .....	17.91
Per diem, assistant custodians' expense.....	546.82

Total .....	\$1,198.95
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leaving an unpaid balance of \$1.05 in the hands of the Grand Custodian, which we recommend that he return to the General Fund of this Grand Lodge for proper credit, and a new appropriation will be set up for the ensuing year.

### PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

In this fund we find the sum of \$33,223.99 as of May 10, 1938, all of which is in bonds and securities, with the exception of \$1,555.32 which is on deposit in the United States National Bank at Omaha. This sum was amplified during the past year by the payment of \$25.00 on north east Nebraska relief notes collected by the Grand Secretary.

A list of bonds and securities belonging to this fund is found in the Grand Secretary's report.

### BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

There is in this fund at the present time \$159,545.51 all of which is in bonds at cost, except the sum of \$6,848.63 which is on deposit in the Omaha National Bank at Omaha.

The list of bonds owned by the Building and Improvement Fund appears in the Grand Secretary's report.

### MAINTENANCE FUND CHILDREN'S HOME

We find there is in this fund as of May 10, 1938, \$26,123.36, of which amount \$7,125.41 is in cash and \$18,997.95 in sundry bonds. Last year we appropriated \$11,000.00 for the maintenance fund for the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children. This amount was withdrawn.

We further find that after paying all bills for May there is approximately \$1,700.00 in the hands of the Home Board at Fremont. An appropriation of \$11,000.00 from the Maintenance Fund will be ample to take care of the Maintenance Account for the ensuing year for the Fremont Home, when matched with a like amount from the Eastern Star and other revenue that the Home Board receives and later in this report an appropriation will be recommended.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

During the past year but \$5.00 has been turned in to the Grand Secretary's office for the George Washington Masonic National Memorial association account, and at the present time the Grand Secretary has on deposit in the United States National Bank of Omaha the sum of \$43.27.

#### MASONIC EDUCATION

A year ago there was appropriated from the General Fund for the work of the committee on Masonic Education the sum of \$650.00 which was withdrawn following the annual communication of this Grand Lodge a year ago. Of this amount, the Committee used \$62.68 and there is on hand in the National Bank of Commerce at Lincoln \$587.32.

We recommend that this Committee return \$587.32 to the General Fund of this Grand Lodge and a new appropriation will be set up for their activities for the ensuing year.

#### ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

On May 10, 1938 this fund showed an inventory of \$225,703.15. Of this amount there appears on hand in cash on deposit in the Omaha National Bank the sum of \$2,753.56. We have farm mortgages and loans in the amount of \$61,620.00 and bonds in the amount of \$123,205.70.

The Grand Lodge owns for this fund seven farms which are carried on its books at \$38,123.89.

#### CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

On May 10, 1938 this fund totaled \$112,142.65, of which \$5,385.40 is in cash on deposit in the United States National Bank at Omaha. There is, also, \$59,657.25 in bonds and \$47,100.00 in mortgages.

No appropriation is being recommended from this fund this year.

#### OUTSTANDING WARRANTS FROM LODGES

We have checked the warrants unpaid for 1936-1937 inclusive and have found the list to agree with the report made by the Grand Secretary. There are outstanding six warrants for 1936 amounting to \$534.35 and twenty-one warrants for 1937 in the amount of \$2,195.70.

We recommend that the Master and Secretary of these particular lodges give this matter their special attention.

### NORTH EAST DROUTH RELIEF NOTES

Last year but \$25.00 was received to apply against these notes. We understand it is the intention of the Grand Secretary to follow up these notes during this year and to use the Farm Manager wherever possible in the matter of collecting or the renewing of these outstanding notes.

### AUTOMOBILE FOR THE GRAND MASTER

Last year the Grand Master M. W. William A. Robertson, used his own car and we understand that the incoming Grand Master desires to use his car this year. We, therefore, recommend that he be authorized to charge six cents per mile for the expense thereof.

We have, also, set up a small amount in the General Fund Budget to cover property liability and property damage on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

### PENSIONS

In our report of last year we mentioned the fact this Grand Lodge has a number of people in its employ who have served faithfully for ten years or more in the various organizations, and suggested the thought this Grand Lodge should formulate some plan for an old age retirement fund to compensate for this long and faithful service and recommended the appointment of a Committee by the Grand Master to study this question and report at this annual session.

Apparently such a committee was not appointed and to bring the matter again before the Grand Lodge we suggest that the incoming Grand Master appoint such a Committee and report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

### GRAND MASTER'S RECOMMENDATION No. 3

We approve the Grand Master's recommendation that the Grand Lodge pay one-half of the salary and expenses of the field man employed by the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, and a special appropriation has been set up for one-half of this expense incurred to date.

We further approve the action of the Home Board and recommend that this Grand Lodge be furnished with a statement of the expenses of this field man for the coming year so that proper action by this Committee can be taken to reimburse the Nebraska Masonic Home Board for a portion of this expense.

### AUTHORITY TO INVEST SURPLUS MONIES

In conformity to the practice of recent years we again request the following recommendation:

"We recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden and the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden be empowered and authorized to invest surplus monies of any Grand Lodge Funds.

"Whereas the Grand Lodge during the year for various reasons, has purchased preferred stock, which is of course registered in the name of the Grand Lodge, and it being necessary at various times to sell and transfer this stock and at present we have no method by which this can be done, we, therefore, suggest that the following resolution be presented to the Grand Lodge for its consideration.

"RESOLVED, that the following officers and persons: The Most Worshipful Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden; or the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, each, or any of them, acting jointly with the Grand Secretary, be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and cause to be transferred, stocks, bonds, rights, options, and securities of any description, standing in the name of, or belonging to, this corporation in any capacity, and the said officers and persons, and each of them, is authorized and empowered to execute any and all papers that may be necessary in order to effect the sale of such securities and transfer thereof to the purchasers."

REDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

In our report last year we offered the following resolution:

"RESOLUTION: We recommend that out of the per capita that is annually received by the Grand Lodge from each Master Mason throughout the state, namely \$2.00, that the following distribution thereof become effective upon the proper change of by-laws in the usual course of business of the Grand Lodge:

To the Nebraska Masonic Home .....	.90
To the Home Maintenance fund in Fremont .....	.25
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	.20
To the General Fund .....	.65

"That the fees for initiation be distributed as follows:

To the General Fund .....	\$5.00
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	2.50
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont....	2.50

"That the affiliation fees, if and when collected under our law, go to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

"That this resolution be laid over to the next communication of the Grand Lodge for its action and that the same be presented at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge by and through the Finance Committee as a special order of business."

We now recommend the adoption of this Resolution to become effective May 10th, 1939.

## GENERAL FUND

It has been the custom for a number of years to transfer the approximate savings made between the budget and the expenses thereunder from the General Fund to the permanent reserve fund, and in fact, that is the basis upon which the permanent reserve fund has grown to its present amount, that there might be a fund set aside for the emergencies that come in the lives of individuals and organizations.

We are unable to recommend the transfer of the \$894.10, represented by the savings between the Budget and the expenses thereunder, on account of the fact that all of the money in the General Fund is needed for the expenses properly falling under the General Fund.

Our Grand Secretary shows that there is on hand the sum of \$23,546.81 in the General Fund in cash on deposit in the Live Stock National Bank of Omaha, to which is added the unspent balances of the various Committees, of \$894.10 to be returned to the General Fund. This establishes a total of \$24,440.91, which is the amount available in the General Fund for the 1938 Budget.

It has been determined this amount will be insufficient to take care of the necessary operating expenses for the ensuing year, and it will be necessary to amplify the General Fund by a special appropriation of \$2,000.00 from the Building and Improvement Fund, which will be set up later in this report. This will bring the total amount of the General Fund to \$26,440.91.

## RETURN OF DISPENSATION FEES

We recommend return of fees for dispensations to the following Lodges, after having thoroughly investigated conditions which caused the request for dispensations, and recognizing them as beyond any one's control in the local lodge:

John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, Omaha .....	\$20.00
Nehawka Lodge No. 246, Nehawka .....	10.00
Zion Lodge No. 234, Hyannis .....	10.00
Auburn Lodge No. 124, Auburn .....	20.00
Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166, Tilden .....	10.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Omaha .....	10.00

## 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

	Amount
Pay Roll, 1938 Session.....	\$ 4,331.60
Grand Tyler, 1938 Session .....	15.00
Grand Organist, 1938 Session .....	10.00

Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	2,450.00
Grand Secretary's office expense.....	1,500.00
Grand Master, Walter R. Raecke's expense.....	2,000.00
Expense of Grand Custodian and Deputies.....	1,200.00
Expense of other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master .....	500.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education.....	650.00
Expense, Committee, Relief and Care of Orphans .....	600.00
Expense, Trial Commission .....	150.00
Expense, Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	300.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts..	50.00
Expense, Grand Chaplain .....	75.00
Grand Secretary's travel expense.....	500.00
Expense, Committees not otherwise provided for.....	100.00
Unauthorized incidental expense, under direction of the Grand Master .....	500.00
Rent, Grand Lodge Offices to June 30, 1939.....	1,000.00
Dues to Masonic Relief Association of United States and Canada .....	162.12
Salary, Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.....	3,600.00
Salary, Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.....	1,200.00
Salary, Grand Custodian.....	3,000.00
Certified Public Accountant, 1938.....	100.00
Printing Proceedings, 1938, including advance copies of re- ports, etc. ....	900.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests and incidental expense of Grand Lodge .....	125.00
Reporting and Transcribing Session, 1938.....	75.00
Printed List of Regular Lodges.....	15.00
Workmen's Compensation and Employee's Liability Premium..	60.00
Surety Bond—Grand Secretary and Grand Lodge Officers, Com- mittees and Employees .....	110.00
Grand Lodge Dinner, 1938 .....	250.00
Masonic Relief Employment Bureau of Omaha.....	300.00
Jewel for Retiring Grand Master.....	100.00
Dispensation Fees returned.....	80.00
New Office Equipment for Grand Secretary's Office.....	200.00
100 Fifty Year Badges.....	175.00
Liability and Property Damage Insurance for protection of Grand Lodge on Grand Master's automobile.....	25.00
To cover overdraft on Grand Chaplain's expense account.....	11.03

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\$26,419.75

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

MAINTENANCE FUND, MASONIC-EASTERN STAR HOME  
FOR CHILDREN

Estimated Maintenance for the coming fiscal year.....	\$11,000.00
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## BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue for use of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	2,000.00
Special appropriation, if needed before the end of this fiscal year, to amplify existing revenue for the use of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, to be specifically approved by the Grand Master .....	1,500.00
Special appropriation to amplify existing revenue for the General Fund of the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth...	2,000.00
Special appropriation, if needed before the end of this fiscal year, under the direction of the Grand Master, to amplify existing revenue to the General Fund of the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth.....	2,000.00
Special appropriation for new refrigeration plant at the Nebraska Masonic Home at Plattsmouth.....	1,000.00
Special appropriation to cover one-half of cost of necessary improvements on farm at Masonic-Eastern Star Home at Fremont to match appropriation of the Grand Chapter O.'E.'S.'.	1,250.00
Special appropriation to amplify the Grand Lodge General Fund to cover General Fund Budget.....	2,000.00

## ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL FUND

To match an equal appropriation of the Grand Chapter O.'E.'S.', for the Committee to be known as the Masonic Eastern Star Student Fund Committee.....	1,000.00
Special appropriation to reimburse Nebraska Masonic Home Board, to cover one-half of salary and expenses of field man employed by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home Board for five months ending May 31, 1938.....	859.35

## SURETY BOND ACCOUNT

For payment of premium under blanket bond for Secretaries and treasurers of subordinate Lodges.....	600.00
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## CONCLUSION

We advise you that the budget of all funds have been balanced and that there are no appropriations offered without funds available, and that the amounts throughout the funds of this Grand Lodge are

in order for the usual run of business of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. Karl Schmidt, 46, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Your Committee on Unfinished Business has examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1937, and beg leave to report the following for the consideration of this Grand Lodge:

The recommendation of the Committee on Finance, regarding Pensions, found on page 628 proceedings of 1937.

The recommendation of the Committee on Finance, regarding Redistribution of Income, found on page 629, proceedings of 1937.

The proposed amendment to the law, Chapter XXI, Section 148, found on page 619, proceedings of 1937.

That there is no further unfinished business to be considered.

W. Karl Christensen, 21, presented the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, which was adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

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

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

The Chapter on "Dispensations to confer degrees", and the Chapter on "Dispensations to install officers" have been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

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

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

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAY-ROLL

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

Your Committee on Pay-Roll beg leave to report that the amount for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication is:

Mileage, \$2,959.60. Per Diem, \$1,372.00. Total, \$4,331.60.

W. Norris Chadderdon, 146, Chairman, presented the Report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, which was adopted, section by section, and then as a whole.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CODIFICATION OF THE LAW

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

Pursuant to the approved recommendations of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and the affirmative action of the Grand Lodge, we recommend:

1. Amend Section 58 to read as follows:

"The Secretary shall keep a record of the names of all persons rejected, suspended, and expelled."

2. Create a new Section to be known as Section 87A, to read as follows:

"The Secretary of each Lodge shall promptly remit all Lodge funds, received by him, to the Lodge Treasurer, for immediate deposit in the name of the Lodge."

3. Amend Section 92A to read as follows:

"The Grand Secretary or the subordinate lodges shall not furnish any person, who intends to use the same for business purposes or for soliciting or circularizing subordinate lodges or the members thereof with a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge or a roster of the subordinate lodges or the members thereof. Provided that this section shall not apply to the lodges of Omaha furnishing a list of their members to the Masonic Home for Children, commonly known as the James G. Mcgeath Home for boys."

4. Amend Section 97 to read as follows:

"A lodge chartered or under dispensation has, for all purposes, exclusive territorial jurisdiction half way in an air line to each surrounding chartered lodge, such distance to be measured from the corporate limits of the cities or towns in which the lodges are located; and in case the residence of the petitioner is within a recognized town or village, whose townsite has been regularly laid out and platted, whether incorporated or not, such petitioner shall be considered as within the jurisdiction of the lodge nearest the limits of such town or village plat. Provided, that in all cities or towns where two or more lodges are located, such lodges shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Tyre Lodge No. 85 and Wymore Lodge No. 104 shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Wahoo Lodge No. 59, Waterloo Lodge No. 102, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110 and Victory Lodge No. 310 shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory now held by the above named lodges. Provided further, that Ogalalla Lodge No. 159 and Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, Chappell, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory within the corporate limits of Big Springs at the time the petition is received."

5. Amend Section 138 to read as follows:

“Any brother desiring a demit must apply therefor in writing, stating that it is wanted for the purpose of enabling him to join another lodge of Freemasons, and said brother need not state with what lodge he intends to affiliate.

Such petition must be received and read at a regular meeting of the lodge, and if, after opportunity is given, no charges are preferred against the petitioner, and if the brother is clear on the books, and has complied with Section 66 of the law, the Master shall order that a demit be issued, and the Secretary shall make a record of such action. Provided however, that before the demit is issued the Secretary shall inform the requesting brother as to the purpose of the certificate of membership. The Secretary by order of the Master, may upon the request of a brother, (who is qualified to receive a demit) grant a certificate of membership, (said certificate to be upon a special blank furnished by the Grand Secretary) to be used by him in petitioning another lodge for membership by affiliation, and upon notice of election by said lodge, shall issue that lodge a demit for the brother. A demit may be issued to any Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellowcraft Mason who shall have permanently removed from the jurisdiction of the lodge in which he received the degree or degrees, if an application for such demit shall be made within two years after the degrees of an Entered Apprentice Mason, or of a Fellow Craft Mason, as the case may be shall have been received, provided no charges are pending against him or objections filed to his advancement.”

6. Amend Paragraph N of Section 148 to read as follows:

“Making application to, or joining, any lodge, society, or institution that shall provide as a condition precedent that one shall be a Master Mason in good standing, or shall have taken the degrees of Entered Apprentice Mason, Fellow Craft Mason, and Master Mason, provided that this inhibition shall not apply to York or Scottish Rite bodies, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine or National Sojourners.”

7. To Repeal Section 31, and to substitute therefor, the following:

“The per capita tax of \$2.00 shall be divided as follows:

To the Nebraska Masonic Home .....	.90
To the Maintenance Fund, Children’s Home at Fremont..	.25
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	.20
To the General Fund .....	.65

The Initiation Fee of \$10.00 shall be allotted to the Funds of the Grand Lodge as follows:

To the General Fund .....	\$5.00
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	2.50
To the Maintenance Fund, Children’s Home at Fremont...	2.50

The affiliation fee shall be allotted to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

Provided, that all funds in the Building and Improvement Fund on June 8, 1938, shall continue to be known as the Building and Improvement Fund, together with all accretions except as provided in Section 31-C.

8. To Amend Section 81 to read as follows:

"Each lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge on or before the 10th day of April, for each initiation, the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), and for each member, the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00). Each subordinate lodge shall collect and transmit to the Grand Lodge with its annual returns, Ten Dollars (\$10.00) from each Master Mason affiliating therewith during the year covered by said returns. Provided, that this shall not apply to any Master Mason holding a demit and being in good standing at the time he presents his petition for affiliation.

By the phrase "good standing" is meant one who has petitioned for affiliation within one year after receiving his demit, or having petitioned for affiliation and having been rejected, has renewed his petition as often as once in each six months after each rejection.

Each lodge shall at the same time pay to the Grand Lodge for all supplies purchased from the Grand Lodge during the preceding year. The amount due the Grand Lodge may be sent in at any time between March 31st and April 5th, and the Grand Secretary shall add as a penalty one cent per day for each member on the rolls as shown in the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to all lodges that neglect to send in their returns complete as provided by Section 57, and pay their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge by the tenth of April.

When the complete returns of any subordinate lodge shall not have been received by the Grand Secretary by April 20th, he shall notify the Grand Master of that fact, and the Grand Master shall, by himself, the Grand Custodian, or an Assistant to the Grand Custodian, or some other brother appointed by the Grand Master, make personal investigation of such lodge, and secure returns as complete as may be. And the Grand Secretary shall charge upon the books of the Grand Lodge the expenses of such visitation to the lodge, unless the Grand Master, being satisfied that good reason existed for such delay, shall order otherwise.

All settlements shall be made in accordance with the account of the Grand Secretary, who shall base the same upon the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Unaffiliated brethren formerly belonging to lodges now extinct shall annually pay the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) as Grand Lodge dues. Such dues when paid, shall be used for the purpose of helping to maintain the Nebraska Masonic Home."

With reference to the approved decisions of the Grand Master; other than Decision No. 6, for which an amendment was proposed, they were

decisions requiring no legislative acts, being merely administrative interpretations of existing law.

Remarks by W. . Brother John S. Hedelund, 268.

**Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:**

As I listened this morning to the beautiful memorial service for our beloved Past Grand Master, William C. Ramsey; it was with a feeling of pride that my own Lodge had been permitted to number among its members one who had been honored with this high office. It was with a feeling of deep regret because he had been cut off without the opportunity to serve this Grand Lodge and Masonry for the years which should normally be allotted to man, and, through the knowledge he had gained and the constant contact with Masonry, render to us a service that would broaden as years went by.

But this thought brought to mind another fact. In the list of Past Grand Masters shown in our proceedings for 1937, it is headed by one who served this Grand Jurisdiction in the year of 1884 as its Grand Master; still living; infirm and unable to attend its sessions. Practically none of us know him or have ever met him; yet I recall with pleasure the very fine letter he wrote to the Grand Lodge when we celebrated our seventy-fifth annual communication, with his statement as to his continued interest in the Masons of Nebraska, and his longing for word from them. I am told by our Grand Secretary, M. . W. . Lewis E. Smith, that M. . W. . Brother John J. Wemple, who served us in 1884, is by ten years the senior of any living Past Grand Master of any Grand Jurisdiction in the United States. That, brethren, is something we should note, and for which we may well be proud. It would not be fitting that this eighty-first annual communication should adjourn without paying tribute to this Dean of Past Grand Masters, and I move that this Grand Lodge send its affectionate greeting and good wishes to Most Worshipful Past Grand Master John J. Wemple, with the hope that he may, for years to come, be spared to receive our greetings and read the doings of this Grand Lodge and this Grand Jurisdiction.

(This motion was seconded, and unanimously carried.)

Then, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I thought still further how much greater a privilege we enjoy when a Past Grand Master of years of service and experience is with us in annual sessions for a long time after his term as Grand Master. My close personal friendship for Most Worshipful George H. Thummel, who for more than fifty years after his year as Grand Master, was permitted to live among us, and serve with us, gave me opportunity to have some idea of the wisdom of his counsel, the excellence of his judgment, the value of his Masonic knowledge. As our Grand Secretary once said to me: "It was not the year he served as Grand Master; it was those following years of valued

service which made him so much beloved by his Brethren in the generations that followed those with whom he labored when he was our Grand Master."

He has gone; but we have still with us one who bids fair to attain the same years of service. Most Worshipful Henry H. Wilson, who was Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction in 1895 (43 years ago) and who, with this Eighty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, has been present at 43 of its sessions, sits on this platform to-day. In those years of continued attendance at our sessions, he has rendered service for which we may well give thanks. He, too, is possessed of sound judgment, of deep Masonic knowledge, of wisdom of expression, and we may be proud to have him with us. I move, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that this Grand Lodge express its felicitations to Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson, and with these, its thanks for the services he has rendered and the hope that he may continue to give them for many years to come.

(This motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.)

### INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Past Grand Master Archie M. Smith, Installing Officer, assisted by Past Grand Master Virgil R. Johnson, as Marshal, installed the Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

### THE NEW GRAND MASTER

M. W. Walter R. Raecke, Grand Master:

**Brethren of the Grand Lodge:**

There are times when it is very difficult for us to find words with which to express the feelings that surge through us. This is one of those occasions.

Only a short five years ago I was appointed to my first office in the Grand Lodge, and now you have honored me by electing me to this exalted position.

We are about to close the Eighty-first Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, and I shall be the seventy-fourth Grand Master.

A good deal of time has elapsed since the formation of this Grand Lodge, and yet there are things which, through the years, by one means or another, connect us with those things which have gone in the past, and with those honored individuals who have served with distinction in the past.

I am very sorry that Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, had to leave the room just now in order to catch a bus. Just a few weeks ago I was present at the conferring on Brother Wilson of the Bronze Jordan Medal in his Lodge at Lincoln, and at

that time he made certain fitting remarks with reference to his relationship with Robert Carrel Jordan, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska; and I sat at his feet, figuratively speaking, in the University of Nebraska, as well as in Grand Lodge, to learn from him.

Brethren, I do not know how I can ever thank you for this honor. I can only say at this time that, as we believe, the principles of truth and justice which we attempt to inculcate in the members of this great fraternity are everlasting and shall never disappear. So regardless of what comes, the fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons will continue to work, to exist, and to serve its members as well as the community in which its members may be living.

I want to say that I have observed in the past few years that the Masons of Nebraska, in whatever capacity they may be called upon to serve the Grand Lodge, have cheerfully and willingly given of their time and services to the Grand Lodge, and so I can only hope that in the next year that they do so again. And I hope this with absolute confidence, and I trust with this assistance which you may give, and under the divine guidance of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, that I may prove worthy of this trust that you have reposed in me.

I thank you.

## PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

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

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Members of the Grand Lodge:

If our Most Worshipful Past Grand Master will step out here in front, I will perform in just a few moments, if the Brethren will bear with me, a very pleasant duty.

Somebody wonders why there are so many Smiths and why they hang on so long. You know, the fact is that the Grand Master last year and the Grand Master this year are direct descendents of the Smiths, as I am going to prove to you in a moment. In my time as Grand Master I had the honor to appoint Brother Albert R. Davis in line, and he later was Grand Master. At the time of his election he appointed Brother Edwin B. Johnston, of Grand Island in line, to be Grand Master, and he in turn became Grand Master, and on account of the death of our Deputy Grand Master, Dean Ringer, he appointed two men in line, Chancellor A. Phillips and William A. Robertson.

The ordinary custom of this Grand Lodge has been for many years that the Grand Master who appoints the Brother in line has the honor to present the Past Grand Master's Jewel. It is unnecessary for me to tell you that Brother Albert R. Davis never again attended a session of the Grand Lodge over which he so valiantly presided. One of the most beloved men that ever presided over this Grand Lodge was Albert R. Davis, and I had a great pride in his year as Grand Master. And then Brother

Johnston died in the middle of his year, or shortly after, while he was presiding over this Grand Lodge. So neither of these men are here present today, and for them, and on behalf of the Grand Lodge I want to present to you this Jewel. It is beautiful, but it is not as beautiful as the sentiments that go with it, the esteem of your brethren of this Jurisdiction.

Many years ago I had a visit one afternoon with a man of whom I was very fond—a man who was almost a father to me, in Masonry, and his name was James M. Robertson, he too, is gone, but in that conversation he said to me: "Some day I hope that I may see my son Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska."

Brethren, I presume I am a sentimental old fool; I often think I am, but nevertheless when I think of these three men who were so intimately connected with this action today, I do believe that the spirits of these men are here with us today, looking down, I hope, with pride in the accomplishment of this Grand Lodge. And so it is with more than a peculiar pleasure that I am going to invest you with this Jewel, and with it I want you to know that the boys of Nebraska esteem and have confidence in you, and hope that you may have long years to serve this Grand Lodge.

#### RESPONSE BY

M. W. William A. Robertson, Past Grand Master:

Most Worshipful Brother Smith, Brethren:

I wish to thank you for all of the words of kindness and all of the deeds of kindness which you have given me. I am pleased to receive this beautiful and valuable memento of an association with men of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and I shall wear it as a memento of Most Worshipful Brother Edwin B. Johnston, and of my father, who have inspired me with the beauties of Masonry.

I thank you one and all for all these many kindnesses, and I pledge to you, to the officers and the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska my earnest endeavor to promote the teachings and the service of Masonry.

#### AN APPRECIATION

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

Someone has said something to the effect that a work well done is a victory won. There is some truth in that.

Our Worshipful Past Grand Master, our good Brother William A. Robertson, who has received this beautiful Jewel of a Past Grand Master from this Grand Jurisdiction, has done a good job as Grand Master in this Grand Jurisdiction. He has won a victory of achievement, a victory of which he may well be proud, and of which we are proud. He has had that opportunity of service because of the faithful services rendered by him to Masonry prior to the time that he was appointed in the line, as we say, in Nebraska.

And, at this time, Most Worshipful Grand Master, it is my pleasure to move that a vote of this Grand Lodge, of appreciation to Brother Robertson, be extended, because of the faithful and efficient services which he has rendered as Grand Master. Motion unanimously carried.

### THANKS

M. W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Past Grand Master:  
Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:

Though just a little bit late, but none the less sincere, I believe that this Grand body should thank the Lodges of Omaha for the kindnesses which we have received for the many years in meetings here, for the splendid cheer-leader service that has been developed as evidenced at this session of our Grand Communication, I move that we extend to them a rising vote of thanks.

Motion unanimously carried.

At 4:10 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, after prayer by Very Worshipful George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

*Walter R. Raecke*

Grand Master.

Attest:

*Lewis Egan*

Grand Secretary.

## 1938

## ADDENDA TO THE LAW

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

Sec. 8, second paragraph:

The Grand Master may appoint not more than 25 Assistant Custodians, to assist the Grand Custodian in supervising the work, lectures, and ritual, and who shall receive the sum of five dollars per day, while conducting Schools of Instruction, and who, when attending Grand Lodge, shall receive the same mileage and per diem as the duly accredited representatives to the Grand Lodge, all of which shall be paid by warrants drawn in the regular manner. Local expense and mileage for Schools of Instruction shall be paid by the Lodge for which the School is held.

Section 9.—Enumeration and Appointment.—The committees of this Grand Lodge shall consist of the following: (1) Jurisprudence, (2) Codification of the Law, (3) Foreign Correspondence, (4) Fraternal Dead, (5) Relief and Care of Orphans, (6) Grievances, (7) Doings of Grand Officers, (8) Finance, (9) Charters and Dispensations, (10) Credentials, (11) Grand Lodge Office, (12) Pay-Roll, (13) Visiting Brethren, (14) Unfinished Business, (15) Promotion of the World's Peace, (16) Children's Homes, (17) Temple Building Advisory Committee, which Committee shall consist of three members, each to serve for a period of three years, and who shall be appointed for such terms as shall retire one member thereof annually, (18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of not less than 5, nor more than 25 members, to be appointed by the Grand Master, who shall designate its chairman.

The committee, numbered (1) above, shall consist of all the Past Grand Masters in attendance, with the junior as chairman. Each of the other committees except (5) and (16) shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, and shall be appointed by the Grand Master as follows: The committees numbered (2) to (5) above, inclusive, the Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace, numbered (15) and the Committee on Masonic Education, numbered (18) shall be appointed within ten days after his installation, and the remaining committees at least twenty days before each annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master shall appoint from time to time such committees for the purpose of conducting Masonic trials as in his judgment shall be deemed advisable; each committee shall consist of not less than three nor more than five disinterested Master Masons. Said committee shall be styled "Trial Commission."

Section 31 is repealed. 1938.

Section 31—The per capita tax of \$2.00 shall be divided as follows:

To the Nebraska Masonic Home .....	\$ .90
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont .....	.25
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	.20
To the General Fund .....	.65

The Initiation Fee of \$10.00 shall be allotted to the Funds of the Grand Lodge as follows:

To the General Fund .....	\$5.00
To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans .....	2.50
To the Maintenance Fund, Children's Home at Fremont .....	2.50

The affiliation fee shall be allotted to the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

Provided, that all funds in the Building and Improvement Fund on June 8, 1938, shall continue to be known as the Building and Improvement Fund, together with all accretions except as provided in Section 31-C. 1938.

Section 36.—Petition for Dispensation.—A petition for a dispensation for a new lodge must be presented for the recommendation of the nearest chartered lodge, or lodges if in a city having more than one lodge, and must be presented to the lodge at a regular meeting, be referred to a committee, lie over one calendar month, and be acted upon at a subsequent regular meeting of the lodge. A brother who signs a petition for a dispensation may not vote in his lodge on the question of recommending the petition. The action of the lodge or lodges shall be advisory only, and the Grand Master shall issue the dispensation only when a thorough investigation shall satisfy him that it will be for the best interest of the Fraternity.

Section 54 is repealed.

Section 57.—Returns to Grand Lodge.—The Secretary of each chartered lodge shall include in the annual returns, which shall be made out and transmitted to the Grand Secretary, on or before the tenth day of February, a statement of all work done during the preceding Masonic year, including the names of all those elected, initiated, passed, raised, affiliated, suspended, expelled, reinstated, rejected, and deceased, with the dates of same; also the name, number, and location of the lodge from which each member may come by affiliation. The Secretary shall also report to the Grand Secretary the names of all members of his lodge who have been called to military service in the army or navy of the United States, and the names of such Brethren shall be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge under the title of the Roll of Honor. Each name shall be written with one given name in full. The returns shall also show the amount of the delinquent dues and the number of members who are delinquent, and shall also show the amount of insurance on real and personal property belonging to the lodge, the names

of the companies in which the insurance is carried, with the amount in each and the date to which the premiums are paid. Dues shall be reported as delinquent when they remain unpaid after the end of the Masonic year in which they are assessed.

He shall also report the name of the member of his Lodge who is the holder of the Bronze Jordan Medal; also the date of such member's birth, the date such member was made a Master Mason, and the date upon which such Medal was presented.

Section 58.—The Secretary shall keep a record of the names of all persons rejected, suspended, and expelled. 1938.

Sec. 59-A, 11th paragraph:

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 72.—Meetings.—The regular meetings of a lodge are those only, which are designated in its by-laws as such. Notices of meetings may be published in the newspapers. At all regular meetings, eight Master

Masons, members of the lodge, must be present. At all meetings of the lodge the charter or a photostatic copy thereof certified by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge, must be present, also the three great lights and the representatives of the three lesser lights. At special meetings no business matters may be taken up or passed upon by the lodge except funerals, installations, conferring of degrees, examination for proficiency in the degrees, and those matters specifically authorized in the Grand Lodge law, or referred to such special meeting by the Grand Master.

Section 81:

Each lodge shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge on or before the 10th day of April, for each initiation, the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00), and for each member, the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00). Each subordinate lodge shall collect and transmit to the Grand Lodge with its annual returns, Ten Dollars (\$10.00) from each Master Mason affiliating therewith during the year covered by said returns. Provided, that this shall not apply to any Master Mason holding a demit and being in good standing at the time he presents his petition for affiliation.

By the phrase "good standing" is meant one who has petitioned for affiliation within one year after receiving his demit, or having petitioned for affiliation and having been rejected, has renewed his petition as often as once in each six months after each rejection.

Each lodge shall at the same time pay to the Grand Lodge for all supplies purchased from the Grand Lodge during the preceding year. The amount due the Grand Lodge may be sent in at any time between March 31st and April 5th, and the Grand Secretary shall add as a penalty one cent per day for each member on the rolls as shown in the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to all lodges that neglect to send in their returns complete as provided by Section 57, and pay their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge by the tenth of April.

When the complete returns of any subordinate lodge shall not have been received by the Grand Secretary by April 20th, he shall notify the Grand Master of that fact, and the Grand Master shall, by himself, the Grand Custodian, or an Assistant to the Grand Custodian, or some other brother appointed by the Grand Master, make personal investigation of such lodge, and secure returns as complete as may be. And the Grand Secretary shall charge, upon the books of the Grand Lodge, the expenses of such visitation, to the lodge, unless the Grand Master, being satisfied that good reason existed for such delay, shall order otherwise.

All settlements shall be made in accordance with the account of the Grand Secretary, who shall base the same upon the table as printed in the preceding year's proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Unaffiliated brethren formerly belonging to lodges now extinct shall annually pay the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) as Grand Lodge dues. Such dues when paid,

shall be used for the purpose of helping to maintain the Nebraska Masonic Home. 1938.

Section 87-A.—The Secretary of each Lodge shall promptly remit all Lodge funds, received by him, to the Lodge Treasurer, for immediate deposit in the name of the Lodge. 1938.

Section 92-A.—The Grand Secretary or the subordinate lodges shall not furnish any person, who intends to use the same for business purposes or for soliciting or circularizing subordinate lodges or the members thereof with a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge or a roster of the subordinate lodges or the members thereof. Provided that this section shall not apply to the lodges of Omaha furnishing a list of their members to the Masonic Home for Children, commonly known as the James G. Megeath Home for boys. 1938.

Section 97.—A lodge chartered or under dispensation has, for all purposes, exclusive territorial jurisdiction half way in an air line to each surrounding chartered lodge, such distance to be measured from the corporate limits of the cities or towns in which the lodges are located; and in case the residence of the petitioner is within a recognized town or village, whose townsite has been regularly laid out and platted, whether incorporated or not, such petitioner shall be considered as within the jurisdiction of the lodge nearest the limits of such town or village plat. Provided, that in all cities or towns where two or more lodges are located, such lodges shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Tyre Lodge No. 85 and Wymore Lodge No. 104 shall have concurrent jurisdiction. Provided further, that Wahoo Lodge No. 59, Waterloo Lodge No. 102, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110, and Victory Lodge No. 310 shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory now held by the above named lodges. Provided further, that Ogallala Lodge No. 159 and Golden Fleece Lodge No. 205, Chappell, shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all petitioners who reside in the territory within the corporate limits of Big Springs at the time the petition is received. 1938.

Section 106.—Grounds for Disqualification.—A lodge cannot initiate anyone who is engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, including wine and beer, nor one who is engaged in the sale of such intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor one who cannot read or write, nor one having physical imperfections which impair his ability to support himself and family, or by reason of which he is unable to conform to all of our peculiar rites and ceremonies. Provided, however, the provision last above named, referring to such physical imperfections, shall not apply to a candidate to be initiated in a lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction, at the request of and for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of any other Grand Jurisdiction; the matter of the qualifications of such candidate being exclusive with such other Grand Jurisdiction of such candidate. But a physical disability occurring after initiation, to any candidate, under this Grand Jurisdiction, will not prevent advancement.

Section 138.—Any brother desiring a demit must apply therefor in writing, stating that it is wanted for the purpose of enabling him to join another lodge of Freemasons, and said brother need not state with what lodge he intends to affiliate.

Such petition must be received and read at a regular meeting of the lodge, and if, after opportunity is given, no charges are preferred against the petitioner, and if the brother is clear on the books, and has complied with Section 66 of the law, the Master shall order that a demit be issued, and the Secretary shall make a record of such action. Provided, however, that before the demit is issued the Secretary shall inform the requesting brother as to the purpose of the certificate of membership. The Secretary by order of the Master, may upon the request of a brother, (who is qualified to receive a demit) grant a certificate of membership, (said certificate to be upon a special blank furnished by the Grand Secretary) to be used by him in petitioning another lodge for membership by affiliation, and upon notice of election by said lodge, shall issue that lodge a demit for the brother. A demit may be issued to any Entered Apprentice Mason or Fellow Craft Mason who shall have permanently removed from the jurisdiction of the lodge in which he received the degree or degrees, if an application for such demit shall be made within two years after the degrees of an Entered Apprentice Mason, or of a Fellow Craft Mason, as the case may be, shall have been received, provided no charges are pending against him or objections filed to his advancement. 1938.

Section 148, paragraph n:

Making application to, or joining, any lodge, society, or institution that shall provide as a condition precedent that one shall be a Master Mason in good standing, or shall have taken the degrees of Entered Apprentice Mason, Fellow Craft Mason, and Master Mason, provided that this inhibition shall not apply to York or Scottish Rite bodies, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, or National Sojourners. 1938.

Section 149.—Extent.—A Lodge has the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any member thereof, wherever he may reside, for any Masonic offense he may have committed anywhere.

It also has the power, and it is its duty, to discipline any other Mason, whether affiliated or not, resident of or sojourning within its territorial jurisdiction, for any Masonic offense committed within its jurisdiction, unless he is a member of another Lodge in its concurrent jurisdiction, in which case his own Lodge shall have that power and duty.

When charges are filed against an officer of a Lodge, the Grand Master may arrest the jewel of any such officer, and suspend him from the exercise of the duties of his office, particularly in cases where he is charged with a Masonic offense involving scandalous conduct tending to bring the fraternity into disrepute.

Section 150-A.—Entered Apprentice—Fellow Craft—Suspended Mason, Trial of.—An Entered Apprentice Mason, a Fellow Craft Mason, a suspended Mason, and an unaffiliated Mason, may be tried in the same way as a Master Mason who is affiliated, for any Masonic offense.

Section 160.—Notice to Accused.—Such notice to the accused, if he is in the jurisdiction of the lodge in which charges are filed and his residence is known, shall be served upon him personally at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing and trial. If he is not in such jurisdiction the notice may be served by mailing the same to him in the United States mail, addressed to him at his last known residence at least twenty days before such date, if his last known residence is within the State of Nebraska, or at least thirty days before such date if such residence is without the State of Nebraska, but in the United States, or at least ninety days before such date if such last known residence is in a foreign country; and a copy of the notice shall be likewise served upon the accuser; and if the residence of the accused be unknown, the commission may proceed to examine the charges *ex parte*. Any notice served by mail shall be registered, with request for return of registry receipt. Proof of service of the foregoing notices must be made and filed with the trial commission before it acquires jurisdiction to take testimony or proceed with the trial; or, if the residence of the accused is unknown, proof of that fact must be filed in the form of an affidavit of the Secretary of the lodge. However, the accused Brother may, in writing, accept or waive the service of notice.

Section 209.—Petition for Restoration.—An expelled Mason, seeking restoration, shall petition the lodge from which he was expelled, for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge, for his restoration. Said petition shall be referred to a committee, lie over for a report for one month, and be acted upon at a regular meeting. If such petition be concurred in by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting of the lodge, the same shall be so endorsed under seal, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, at least ten days before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Provided, that in case such lodge has become extinct, said petition may be made directly to the Grand Lodge, with a statement of the facts, and upon favorable action thereon, the brother shall have the status of a non-affiliated Mason.

Section 213.—Effect of Paying Dues.—Whenever a brother, suspended for non-payment of dues, shall pay or cause the same to be paid, or the unpaid dues have been remitted, within three years of the date of such suspension, such suspension shall thereby be removed, and the brother shall thereby be restored to good standing at once without action by the lodge. The Master shall, at the next regular meeting, make announcement of such restoration to the lodge. The fact that such announcement shall have been made shall be entered upon the record. The brother's restoration to good standing shall not be affected by any failure to make such announcement or entry.

Section 213.—(Second paragraph).—If the dues for which the brother shall have been suspended shall not be paid or remitted within three years from date of suspension, reinstatement shall not be had except upon favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, of the subordinate lodge and approval by the Grand Master. Each application for such reinstatement shall be accompanied by a statement showing the financial and physical condition of the applicant and of his immediate family. It shall be the duty of the lodge in which such applicant shall have been suspended, to carefully inquire into and ascertain all the facts in connection with such application and submit the same to the Grand Master with such application, so that as far as possible he may arrive at a full understanding whether such applicant will probably become a charge on the fraternity. To assist the Grand Master in arriving at such understanding, he shall appoint a standing committee of three, advisory to the Grand Master, to which the application and all matters pertaining thereto shall be referred, and such committee shall secure such other information as in its discretion may be deemed advisable, and report to the Grand Master its recommendation.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

*Memory of*

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

**William C. Ramsey**

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS

1935—1936

*Born June 30, 1884*

*Died May 19, 1938*

## In Memoriam

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

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

## In Memoriam

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To the Distinguished Dead  
of other  
Grand Jurisdictions  
This page is  
Fraternally and Affectionately  
Dedicated.

## VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 58 Years.	1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88- 89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03- 04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31-32-35-37
Henry H. Wilson, 43 Years.	1888-89-90-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04- 05-06-07-08-10-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-23-25-26- 27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38
John Finch, 40 Years.	1898-99-00-01-02-03-04-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38
Benjamin F. Pitman, 39 Years.	1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15- 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30- 31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38
Edwin C. Yont, 37 Years.	1897-98-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16- 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-26-27-28-29-30-31-32- 33-34-35-36-37-38
James R. Cain, (Jr.) 37 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17- 18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32- 33-34-35-36-37-38
Lewis E. Smith, 36 Years.	1901-02-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33- 34-35-36-37-38
Harry A. Cheney, 35 Years.	1897-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14- 15-16-17-18-19-22-23-24-25-28-29-31-32-33-34- 35-36-37-38
Andrew H. Viele, 29 Years	1907-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22- 23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-32-33-34-35-36-37
Ambrose C. Epperson, 26 Years.	1909-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24- 26-27-28-29-31-32-33-35-37-38
Charles A. Chappell, 26 Years	1912-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38
George Allen Beecher, 25 Years.	1902-03-04-05-06-07-08-10-11-12-13-14-21-22-23-28- 29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38
Robert R. Dickson, 25 Years.	1912-13-15-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38
Edwin D. Crites, 25 Years	1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28- 29-30-31-32-33-35-36-37-38
Frederic L. Temple, 24 Years.	1906-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-22-24- 26-28-32-33-34-35-36-37
Harry S. Villars, 23 Years.	1913-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29- 30-31-32-34-35-36-37
Spencer W. Hacker, 21 Years.	1918-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33- 34-35-36-37-38

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	..... (24th) ..	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
JOHN WRIGHT.....	Died	Oct. 29th, 1936	..... (60th) ..	1925
ALBERT R. DAVIS.....	Died	Mar. 7th, 1929	..... (62nd) ..	1927
ORVILLE A. ANDREWS.....	Died	Oct. 16th, 1936	..... (65th) ..	1930
EDWIN B. JOHNSTON.....	Died	Feb. 11th, 1933	..... (67th) ..	1932
WILLIAM C. RAMSEY.....	Died	May 19th, 1938	..... (71st) ..	1935

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

JOHN J. WEMPLE .....	(19th).....	1884
1880 Wadena Ave. East Cleveland, Ohio		
HENRY H. WILSON.....	(30th).....	1895
1928 E St., Lincoln		
HARRY A. CHENEY.....	(45th).....	1910
Creighton		
JAMES R. CAIN, (JR.).....	(47th).....	1912
1039 So. 30th Ave., Omaha		
ANDREW H. VIELE.....	(51st).....	1916
400 So. 8th St., Norfolk		
FREDERIC L. TEMPLE .....	(52nd).....	1917
North Platte		
AMBROSE C. EPPERSON.....	(53rd).....	1918
Postoffice Bldg., Omaha		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th).....	1920
200 Union State 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		
EDWIN D. CRITES.....	(61st).....	1926
Chadron		
FRANK H. WOODLAND.....	(63rd).....	1928
1052 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha		
IRA C. FREET.....	(64th).....	1929
York		
JOHN R. TAPSTER .....	(66th).....	1931
North Bend		
RALPH O. CANADAY.....	(68th).....	1933
Hastings		
ARCHIE M. SMITH.....	(69th).....	1933
Pender		
VIRGIL R. JOHNSON.....	(70th).....	1934
Beatrice		
CHANCELLOR A. PHILLIPS.....	(72nd).....	1936
Cambridge		
WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.....	(73rd).....	1937
Plattsmouth		

### GRAND SECRETARIES

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

\*Deceased.

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

FRANCIS E. WHITE,  
 165 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

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

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alabama	Guy T. Smith	Montgomery.
Alberta	J. H. W. S. Kemmis	Calgary
Arizona	Harry A. Drachman	Tucson.
Arkansas	Woodleif A. Thomas	Little Rock.
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Bahia	Clemente Silva	Bahia
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro	Daniel C. Trindade	Rio de Janeiro, Box. 2215.
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Joao Pessoa	Paraiba, P. O. Box 3.
British Columbia	Frank S. McKee	692 Seymour St., Vancouver
California	John Whicher	Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
Canada	Ewart G. Dixon	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile	R. Castro Oliveira	Santiago.
Colorado	Charles A. Patton	Masonic Temple, Denver
Colombia National Grand Lodge	Allen Gomes Casseres, Apt. 333	Barranquilla
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck	Masonic Temple, Hartford.
Costa Rica	Edward Sasso	Apartado Y, San Jose.
Cuba	Luis M. Reyes	Apartado 72, Havana.
Czechoslovakia National Grand Lodge	J. V. Sedmik	Prague—XVI-Divoseva 5.
Delaware	John F. Robinson	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	J. Claude Keiper	Masonic Temple, Washington.
Ecuador	Rene Garcia Moreno	Masonic Temple, Guayaquil.
Egypt	Abdel Meguid Younis	P. O. Box 148, Cairo.
England	Sydney A. White	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	George W. Huff	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Francis F. Baker	Macon.
Idaho	Curtis F. Pike	Masonic Temple, Boise.
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport	Harrisburg.
Indiana	William H. Swintz	Masonic Temple, Indianapolis.
Iowa	Charles C. Hunt	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Henry C. Shellard	Freemasons Hall, Dublin.
Jugoslavia of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.	D. Dj. Militchevitch	Belgrade
Kansas	Elmer F. Strain	Topeka.
Kentucky	Al. E. Orton	Shubert Bldg., Louisville.
Louisiana	D. Peter Laguens, Jr.	Masonic Temple, New Orleans.
Maine	Convers F. Leach	Portland.
Manitoba	J. H. G. Russell	Masonic Temple, Winnipeg.
Maryland	Harry C. Mueller	Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick W. Hamilton	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico, (YorkGr.Ldg)	Fred T. Berger	Apt. 1986, Mexico City.
Michigan	F. Homer Newton	Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	John H. Anderson	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	E. C. Peterson	Masonic Temple, Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	Ritchie's Bldg., St. John.
New Hampshire	J. Melvin Dresser	Concord.
New Jersey	Isaac Cherry	Masonic Hall, Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Masonic Temple, Sydney.
New York	Charles H. Johnson	Masonic Hall, New York
New Zealand	H. A. Lamb	P. O. Box 562, Dunedin.
North Carolina	John H. Anderson	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Walter L. Stockwell	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	James C. Jones	Freemasons Hall, Halifax.
Ohio	Harry S. Johnson	Masonic Temple, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Claude A. Sturgeon	Masonic Temple, Guthrie.
Oregon	D. Rufus Cheney	Masonic Temple, Portland.
Panama	Tomas Paredes	Box 350, Panama.
Pennsylvania	Harold N. Rust	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	P. O. Box 990, Manila.
Prince Edward Island	Charles M. Williams	Charlottetown.
Puerto Rico	Rodolfo Ramirez-Pabon	San Juan.

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

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Quebec .....	W. W. Williamson .....	P. O. Box 3172, Montreal.
Queensland .....	Leslie P. Marks .....	Brisbane.
Rhode Island .....	Harold L. McAuslan .....	Freemasons Hall, Providence.
Saskatchewan .....	William B. Tate .....	Masonic Temple, Regina.
Scotland .....	Thomas G. Winning .....	Freemasons Hall, 96 George St., Edinburgh.
South Australia ....	Charles R. J. Glover ....	Freemasons Hall, Adelaide.
South Carolina ....	O. Frank Hart .....	Columbia.
South Dakota .....	W. D. Swain .....	Sioux Falls.
Sweden .....	Yngve G. Wisen .....	Stockholm
Tasmania .....	William H. Strutt .....	117 Macquarie St., Hobart.
Tennessee .....	Thomas E. Dosa .....	Nashville.
Texas .....	George H. Belew .....	Box 446, Waco.
Utah .....	Sam H. Goodwin .....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont .....	Archie S. Harriman .....	Burlington.
Victoria .....	William Stewart .....	Freemasons Hall, 25 Collins St., Melbourne.
Vienna .....	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 .....	Ira Wade Coffman .....	Charleston.
Wisconsin .....	William F. Weiler .....	705 E. Wells St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming .....	Joseph M. Lowndes .....	Masonic Temple, Casper

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR  
THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	Date Appointed
Alabama .....	Theophilus C. Wilson, 33.	Grand Island .....	Feb. 10, 1933
Alberta .....	Earl M. Bolen 130 .....	Ulysses .....	May 2, 1924
Arizona .....	F. Ray Dilts, 83 .....	Wakefield .....	June 22, 1937
Arkansas .....	Lute M. Savage, 3.....	Omaha .....	Sept. 14, 1928
Brazil, Gr. Lodge of Rio de Janeiro	Robert M. Packard, 91...	Oakland .....	Jan. 3, 1936
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Bahia	Mainard E. Crosby, 32 ...	North Platte .....	Sept. 19, 1936
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiiba	Benjamin F. Eyre, 1.....	Omaha .....	Jan. 3, 1936
British Columbia.	John Finch, 225 .....	Arnold .....	Oct. 15, 1920
Canada .....	Edward F. Carter, 201 ...	Capitol Bldg., Lin- coln .....	June 22, 1937
Chile .....	Ralph O. Canaday, 285...	Hastings .....	Feb. 17, 1930
Colombia Nat'l Grand Lodge..	Fred G. Christensen, 33...	Grand Island .....	July 2, 1938
Colorado .....	John A. Elwell, 294 .....	Kimball .....	June 22, 1937
Connecticut .....	Chancellor A. Phillips, 150	Cambridge .....	Jan. 2, 1929
Costa Rica .....	Ward B. Schrack, 46.....	Kearney .....	July 2, 1938
Cuba .....	Luke H. Cheney, 135.....	McCook .....	June 13, 1936
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of.	Charles A. Smith, 166....	Lincoln .....	Feb. 15, 1930
Delaware .....	Carroll D. Evans, Sr., 3...	Columbus .....	Aug. 3, 1900
Dist. of Columbia.	Albert W. Jefferis, 1 .....	Omaha .....	June 12, 1912
Ecuador .....	Millard M. Robertson, 3...	Omaha .....	Dec. 9, 1929
Egypt .....	Harry A. Cheney, 100 .....	Creighton .....	Sept. 12, 1907
England .....	John R. Tapster 119.....	North Bend .....	Sept. 30, 1931
Florida .....	Amrose C. Epperson, 139.	Omaha .....	Sept. 20, 1912
Georgia .....	Frank H. Woodland, 25...	Omaha .....	Oct. 26, 1923
Idaho .....	David C. Spangler, 41 .....	Stanton .....	Dec. 7, 1925
Illinois .....	William A. Robertson, 6...	Plattsmouth .....	Oct. 12, 1934
Indiana .....	John R. Hughes, 184 .....	Omaha .....	June 22, 1937
Ireland .....	Ira C. Freet, 56 .....	York .....	Dec. 7, 1923
Jugoslavia .....	C. Ray Macy, 26 .....	Beatrice .....	Nov. 25, 1929
Kansas .....	Henry H. Heiler, 50 .....	Hastings .....	April 10, 1919
Kentucky .....	John S. Hedelund, 268...	Omaha .....	June 25, 1938
Louisiana .....	Norris Chadderdon, 146 ..	Holdrege .....	June 22, 1937
Maine .....	Archie M. Smith, 203 .....	Pender .....	June 25, 1927
Manitoba .....	John Albert Van Anda, 15.	Fremont .....	May 18, 1938
Maryland .....	George A. Kurk, 54 .....	Lincoln .....	June 22, 1937
Massachusetts ..	William B. Wanner, 9 .....	Falls City .....	June 22, 1937
Mexico .....	Earl J. Lee, 15 .....	Fremont .....	Apr. 9, 1934
Michigan .....	Lewis E. Smith, 136 .....	Omaha .....	Aug. 29, 1917
Minnesota .....	George A. Beecher, 268...	Hastings .....	Mar. 17, 1904
Mississippi .....	Lamont L. Stephens, 106...	Loup City .....	May 1, 1924
Missouri .....	Edward E. Carr, 32.....	North Platte .....	July 2, 1938
Montana .....	Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.	Chadron .....	April 12, 1930
Nevada .....	Theodore F. Goold, 159...	Ogallala .....	May 5, 1927
New Brunswick..	James W. Wynkoop, 210...	Lincoln .....	Aug. 30, 1917
New Hampshire..	Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....	Beatrice .....	Oct. 10, 1931
New Jersey .....	Edwin G. Whitford, 9 .....	Falls City .....	Mar. 21, 1921
New Mexico .....	Henry W. Carson, 2 .....	Nebraska City .....	July 8, 1937
New So. Wales ..	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78.	Albion .....	July 26, 1905
New York .....	George R. Porter, 11.....	Omaha .....	Oct. 19, 1931
New Zealand .....	Stanley P. Bostwick, 3 .....	Omaha .....	Nov. 24, 1936
North Carolina..	John J. Wilson, 54 .....	Lincoln .....	June 22, 1937
North Dakota ..	C. Ray Gates, 318 .....	Grand Island .....	Apr. 17, 1933
Nova Scotia .....	Henry H. Wilson, 19.....	Lincoln .....	Feb. 26, 1892
Ohio .....	B. Frank Butler, 150.....	Cambridge .....	June 13, 1936
Oklahoma .....	Harry S. Villars, 17.....	Tecumseh .....	Mar. 16, 1938
Oregon .....	Charles A. Eyre, 268 .....	Omaha .....	Nov. 18, 1925
Panama .....	Walter R. Raecke, 36 .....	Central City .....	Apr. 8, 1935
Philippine Islands	Louis F. Schonlau, 302...	Omaha .....	July 2, 1938
P. Edward Island	Frederic L. Temple, 61.....	North Platte .....	July 13, 1933
Puerto Rico .....	Walter O. Barnes, 181 .....	Crawford .....	June 22, 1937
Quebec .....	Edwin D. Crites, 158 .....	Chadron .....	April 20, 1920
Queensland .....	Charles C. McEndree, 36...	Central City .....	July 1, 1936
Rhode Island .....	Robert E. Bosworth, 15...	Fremont .....	July 12, 1931
Saskatchewan ..	Oliver C. Dovey, 6 .....	Plattsmouth .....	June 16, 1936
Scotland .....	William Cosh, 11 .....	Omaha .....	Aug. 6, 1914
South Australia..	Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3...	Omaha .....	April 20, 1920
South Carolina..	James R. Cain, Jr., 105...	Omaha .....	July 12, 1907

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR  
THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	Date Appointed
South Dakota ..	Charles A. Chappell, 127..	Minden .....	Aug. 26, 1918
Sweden .....	C. Walter Blixt, 3 .....	Omaha .....	July 8, 1937
Tennessee .....	Charles E. Allen, 188.....	Cozad .....	July 25, 1917
Texas .....	Robert R. Dickson, 95 .....	O'Neill .....	May 3, 1915
Utah .....	William D. Spicknall, 261.	Spencer .....	Mar. 25, 1927
Vermont .....	Merle M. Runyan, 148 ...	Broken Bow .....	June 22, 1937
Victoria .....	John S. Bishop, 54 .....	Lincoln .....	Feb. 19, 1904
Vienna .....	David C. Hilton, 19 .....	Lincoln .....	Oct. 9, 1928
Virginia .....	Wm. J. Breckenridge, 317.	Hastings .....	Nov. 24, 1936
Washington .....	Andrew H. Viele, 55.....	Norfolk .....	Oct. 10, 1910
West Australia..	Frank O. Robinson, 155....	Hartington .....	May 16, 1928
West Virginia ..	Frank M. Knight, 183.....	Alliance .....	July 9, 1900
Wisconsin .....	Scott McGrew, 112 .....	Springfield .....	June 22, 1937

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA  
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama .....	James G. Rast.....	Birmingham .....	Feb. 17, 1936
Alberta .....	Frank Barnhouse .....	Edmonton .....	May 2, 1921
Arizona .....	Stephen S. Francese .....	Duncan .....	Dec. 3, 1936
Arkansas .....	O. C. Barnes .....	Blytheville .....	Oct. 29, 1928
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Bahia	Raul Ballalai de Carvalho.	Val. do Salvador..	Sept. 19, 1936
Brazil, Gr. Lodge of Rio de Janeiro	Manoel Goncalves Pecego.	Rio de Janeiro ....	Dec. 30, 1935
Brazil, Grand Lodge of Paraiba	Luiz Carrilho do Rego Barros .....	Joao, Pessoa .....	Dec. 30, 1935
British Columbia.	G. A. B. Hall .....	Nanaimo .....	May 3, 1938
Canada .....	R. J. Campbell .....	Duntroon, Ontario..	June 10, 1938
Chile .....	Rodolfo C. Oliveira .....	Estado 62, Santiago	Mar. 18, 1930
Colorado .....	Thomas H. Cox .....	Olathe .....	Feb. 20, 1932
Colombia, Nat'l Grand Lodge..	Luis Alfredo Bernal....	Barranquilla .....	Dec. 30, 1935
Connecticut .....	Henry H. Brautigam .....	Bridgeport .....	Feb. 27, 1919
Costa Rica .....	Cecilio Nieto .....	San Jose .....	Dec. 10, 1918
Cuba .....	Jose L. Hevia .....	Havana, Tejadillo, 1	May 12, 1919
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of.	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 .....	Francis Kenelm Foster ...	Allt Dinas, Bayshill, Cheltenham .....	Sept. 19, 1936
Florida .....	William S. Taylor .....	Gainesville .....	Apr. 17, 1937
Georgia .....	Wallace W. Bibb .....	Adairsville .....	Dec. 9, 1922
Idaho .....	Everett W. Rising .....	Nampa .....	Apr. 30, 1932
Illinois .....	William L. Sharp .....	245 W. 63rd St., Chicago .....	Mar. 8, 1929
Indiana .....	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 .....	Charles F. Ratcliffe .....	Baton Rouge .....	Sept. 18, 1936
Maine .....	James A. Richan .....	Rockland .....	Nov. 25, 1925
Manitoba .....	Hugh McKenzie .....	Winnipeg .....	Nov. 5, 1935
Maryland .....	William F. Broenning .....	Baltimore .....	July 25, 1919
Massachusetts .....	Roscoe Pound .....	Cambridge .....	May 1, 1929
Mexico .....	Angel Dehlsen .....	Guadalajara, Jal. ...	Apr. 17, 1937
Michigan .....	Frank W. Richey .....	Dowagiac .....	Feb. 23, 1907
Minnesota .....	Alfred G. Pinkham .....	St. Paul .....	April 7, 1906
Mississippi .....	R. A. Pullen .....	Aberdeen .....	Mar. 12, 1931
Missouri .....	Edmund E. Morris .....	Kansas City .....	Jan. 9, 1929
Montana .....	Charles N. Thurman .....	Devon .....	Jan. 10, 1927
Nevada .....	Harry H. Atkinson .....	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 Mexico .....	Grant R. McGregor .....	Hillsboro .....	July 8, 1937
New So. Wales .....	E. Gillman Moon .....	MasonicHall, Sydney	Aug. 9, 1934
New York.....	Henry Scheibel .....	26 Court St., Brooklyn .....	Jan. 24, 1938
New Zealand ...	William Grant Hay .....	Box 108 Dunedin .....	Jan. 6, 1926
North Carolina ..	H. B. Leavitt .....	Asheville .....	Aug. 6, 1932
North Dakota ..	Theodore S. Henry .....	Valley City .....	Aug. 24, 1917
Nova Scotia .....	E. J. Vickery, Sr. ....	Halifax .....	Aug. 11, 1932
Ohio .....	B. Frank Thomas .....	Youngstown .....	Sept. 30, 1925
Oklahoma .....	Randall U. Livesay .....	Wilburton .....	July 31, 1916
Oregon .....	Clarence D. Phillips .....	Portland .....	Sept. 4, 1937
Panama .....	Theodore Thompson .....	David .....	Apr. 5, 1935
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort .....	Manila .....	Nov. 14, 1918
P. Edward Island	George S. Sharpe .....	Charlottetown .....	May 22, 1933
Puerto Rico .....	F. G. Perez Almiroty ...	San Juan .....	June 7, 1934
Quebec .....	Alex Nickle .....	Montreal .....	Jan. 31, 1934
Queensland .....	Harry Hill .....	Brisbane .....	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island....	Raymond L. Vaughan ...	Providence .....	June 6, 1935

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA  
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Saskatchewan ...	Mark Musk .....	Prince Albert.....	July 1, 1936
Scotland .....	Norman M. MacKean ...	Paisley .....	Mar. 17, 1916
South Australia..	Frank Ernest Haddrick ..	Adelaide .....	June 9, 1910
South Carolina..	George W. Williams .....	York .....	May 2, 1924
South Dakota ...	Marshall R. Brown .....	Sioux Falls .....	Aug. 6, 1908
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	Charles H. Simkins .....	Knoxville .....	Feb. 20, 1932
Texas .....	Frank Hartgraves .....	Menard .....	Dec. 30, 1927
Utah .....	William J. Berryman .....	Salt Lake City .....	Jan. 24, 1938
Vermont .....	Edward C. Woodworth .....	Arlington .....	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria .....	R. Tate Sutherland .....	Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St. ....	April 1, 1930
Vienna .....	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 E. Crisp .....	Perth .....	Feb. 26, 1938
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.  
 Cairo, 324.  
 Cambridge, 150.  
 Camp Clarke, 285.  
 Canopy, 209.  
 Capitol, 3.  
 Cedar River, 89.  
 Cement, 211.  
 Charity, 53.  
 Chester, 298.  
 Clay Centre, 139.  
 College View, 320.  
 Comet, 229.  
 Compass and Square, 212.  
 Composite, 81.  
 Corinthian, 83.  
 Corner-Stone, 247.  
 Cotner, 297.  
 Covert, 11.  
 Cowles, 296.  
 Craftsmen, 314.  
 Creighton, 100.  
 Crescent, 143.  
 Crete, 37.  
 Crofton, 273.  
 Crystal, 191.  
 Cubit, 237.  
 Culbertson, 174.  
 Curtis, 168.  
 Delta, 230.  
 DeWitt, 111.  
 Diamond, 291.  
 Doniphan, 86.  
 East Lincoln, 210.  
 Edgar, 67.  
 Elk Creek, 90.  
 Elm Creek, 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. Lininger, 268.  
 Gilead, 233.  
 Gladstone, 176.  
 Globe, 113.  
 Golden Fleece, 205.  
 Golden Rod, 306.  
 Golden Rule, 236.  
 Golden Sheaf, 202.  
 Gothenburg, 249.  
 Grace, 226.  
 Grafton, 172.  
 Grand Island, 318.  
 Granite, 189.  
 Guide Rock, 128.  
 Hampton, 245.  
 Hardy, 117.  
 Harlan, 116.  
 Harmony, 321.  
 Hartington, 155.  
 Harvard, 44.  
 Hastings, 50.  
 Hay Springs, 177.  
 Hebron, 45.  
 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.  
 Ogalalla, 159.  
 Olive Branch, 274.  
 Oliver, 38.  
 Omadi, 5.  
 Omaha, 288.  
 Ord, 103.  
 Orient, 13.  
 Ornan, 261.  
 Osceola, 65.  
 Oshkosh, 286.  
 Palisade, 216.  
 Palmer, 315.  
 Papillion, 39.  
 Parallel, 152.  
 Parian, 207.  
 Pawnee, 23.  
 Perkins, 308.  
 Peru, 14.  
 Pilot, 240.  
 Pioneer, 322.  
 Plainview, 204.  
 Platte Valley, 32.  
 Plattsmouth, 6.  
 Plumblime, 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 John, 25.  
 Saint Paul, 82.  
 Samaritan, 158.  
 Scotts Bluff, 201.  
 Scribner, 132.  
 Seneca, 284.  
 Shelton, 99.

Signet, 193.  
 Siloam, 147.  
 Silver, 266.  
 Silver Cord, 224.  
 Sioux, 277.  
 Solar, 184.  
 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.  
 Wynore, 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.  
Blomfield, 218.  
Blue Hill, 129.  
Blue Springs, 85.  
Bradshaw, 255.  
Bridgeport, 285.  
Brock, 162.  
Broken Bow, 148.  
Brownville, 4.  
Burchard, 187.  
Burwell, 200.  
Butte, 233.
- Cairo, 324  
Callaway, 207.  
Cambridge, 150.  
Carleton, 199.  
Cedar Bluffs, 215.  
Central City, 36.  
Ceresco, 229.  
Chadron, 158.  
Chapman, 239.  
Chappell, 205.  
Chester, 298.  
Clarks, 134.  
Clay Center, 139.  
Coleridge, 219.  
College View, 320.  
Columbus, 323.  
Cook, 231.  
Cortland, 194.  
Cowles, 296.  
Cozad, 188.  
Craig, 241.  
Crawford, 181.  
Creighton, 100.  
Crete, 37.  
Crofton, 273.  
Culbertson, 174.  
Curtis, 168.
- Dakota City, 5.  
Dalton, 321.  
Danbury, 185.  
Davenport, 154.  
David City, 51.  
Decatur, 88.  
DeWitt, 111.  
Diller, 206.  
Doniphan, 86.  
Douglas, 237.  
Dunbar, 272.
- Edgar, 67.  
Elgin, 276.  
Elk Creek, 90.  
Elm Creek, 133.  
Elmwood, 209.  
Elwood, 167.  
Emerson, 220.  
Ewing, 156.  
Exeter, 283.
- Fairbury, 35.  
Fairfield, 84.  
Fairmont, 48.  
Falls City, 9.  
Filley, 175.  
Florence, (Omaha), 281.  
Fort Calhoun, 10.  
Franklin, 264.  
Fremont, 15.  
Friend, 73.  
Fullerton, 89.
- Gandy, 190.  
Geneva, 79.  
Genoa, 125.  
Gering, 201.  
Gibbon, 189.  
Giltner, 223.  
Gordon, 195.  
Gothenburg, 249.  
Grafton, 172.  
Grand Island, 33, 318.  
Grant, 308.  
Greenwood, 163.  
Gresham, 197.  
Guide Rock, 128.
- Hampton, 245.  
Hardy, 117.  
Harrison, 277.  
Hartington, 155.  
Harvard, 44.  
Hastings, 50, 817.  
Havelock, 250.  
Hay Springs, 177.  
Hebron, 43.  
Herman, 222.  
Hickman, 256.  
Hildreth, 252.  
Holbrook, 257.  
Holdrege, 146.  
Hooper, 72.  
Hubbell, 92.  
Humboldt, 40.  
Huntley, 270.  
Hyannis, 234.
- Imperial, 198.  
Indianola, 262.
- Juniata, 42.  
Kearney, 46.  
Kenesaw, 144.
- Kennard, 232.  
Kimball, 294.
- Laurel, 248.  
Leigh, 193.  
Lexington, 61.  
Liberty, 152.  
Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227,  
250, 297, 300, 314, 320.  
Litchfield, 278.  
Lodgepole, 306.  
Long Pine, 136.  
Loup City, 106.  
Lyman, 322.  
Lynch, 312.  
Lyons, 240.
- Madison, 113.  
Mason City, 170.  
McCook, 135.  
Merna, 171.  
Milford, 30.  
Minatare, 295.  
Minden, 127.  
Mitchell, 263.  
Morrill, 271.  
Mullen, 282.
- Nebraska City, 2.  
Nehawka, 246.  
Neligh, 71.  
Nelson, 77.  
Nemaha, 29.  
Newman Grove, 305.  
Niobrara, 87.  
Norfolk, 55.  
North Bend, 119.  
North Platte, 32.
- Oak, 243.  
Oakland, 91.  
Ogallala, 159.  
Ohiowa, 182.  
Omaha, 1, 3, 11, 25, 184, 268,  
281, 288, 290, 302, 308.  
O'Neill, 95.  
Orchard, 291.  
Ord, 103.  
Orleans, 60.  
Osceola, 65.  
Oshkosh, 286.  
Osmond, 247.  
Otoe, 307.  
Overton, 267.  
Oxford, 138.
- Palisade, 216.  
Palmer, 315.  
Palmyra, 287.  
Papillion, 89.  
Pawnee City, 23.  
Pender, 203.  
Pera, 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.	Wakefield, 83.
Rulo, 13.	Stratton, 173.	Wallace, 279.
Rushville, 169.	Stromsburg, 126.	Walthill, 274.
Ruskin, 304.	Stuart, 147.	Waterloo, 102.
	Sumner, 212.	Wauneta, 217.
Saint Edward, 230.	Superior, 121.	Wausa, 251.
Saint Paul, 82.	Surprise, 130.	Wayne, 120.
Sargent, 280.	Sutherland, 299.	Weeping Water, 97
Schuyler, 34.	Sutton, 49.	Western, 140.
Scotia, 191.	Syracuse, 57.	West Point, 27.
Scottsbluff, 265.		Wilber, 64.
Scribner, 132.	Table Rock, 108.	Wilcox, 226.
Seneca, 284.	Tecumseh, 17.	Wilsonville, 157.
Seward, 38.	Tekamah, 31.	Winnebago, 309.
Shelby, 161.	Tilden, 166.	Winside, 235.
Shelton, 99.	Tobias, 149.	Wiener, 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, 308.
Boyd, 233, 261, 312.	Grant, 234.	Phelps, 146, 275.
Brown, 136, 224.	Greeley, 191, 292.	Pierce, 153, 204, 247.
Buffalo, 46, 99, 133, 189, 289.		Platte, 323.
Burt, 31, 88, 91, 240, 241.	Hall, 33, 86, 211, 318, 324.	Polk, 65, 126, 161, 311.
Butler, 51, 81, 130, 187.	Hamilton, 62, 68, 223, 245.	Red Willow, 135, 185, 228, 262.
Cass, 6, 97, 163, 209, 246.	Harlan, 60, 98, 116, 270.	Richardson, 9, 13, 40, 105.
Cedar, 155, 202, 219, 248.	Hitchcock, 173, 174, 216.	Rock, 254.
Chase, 198, 217.	Holt, 95, 147, 156, 164.	
Cherry, 192, 221.	Hooker, 282.	Saline, 37, 64, 73, 111, 140, 149.
Cheyenne, 75, 306, 313, 321.	Howard, 82.	Sarpy, 39, 112.
Clay, 44, 49, 67, 84, 139.	Jefferson, 35, 160, 206.	Saunders, 59, 110, 151, 215, 229.
Colfax, 34, 193.	Johnson, 17, 70, 90, 231.	Scottsbluff, 201, 263, 265, 271, 295, 322.
Cuming, 27, 114, 145, 253.	Kearney, 127, 226.	Seward, 30, 38, 96, 179, 259.
Custer, 143, 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, 298.	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).  
 Burchard, U. D., (137).  
 Burnett, U. D., (166).  
 Butte, U. D., (233).  
 Carleton, U. D., (199).  
 Cedar, U. D., (13).  
 Cedar Bluffs, U. D., (215).  
 Cedar Rapids, U. D., (143).  
 Central City, U. D., (ext).  
 Ceresco, U. D., (229).  
 Chadron, U. D., (158).  
 Chapman, U. D., (239).  
 Columbus, U. D., (ext).  
 Columbus, U. D., (58).  
 Columbus, 8, (extinct).  
 Crab Orchard, U. D., (238), ext.  
 Crawford, U. D., (181).  
 Cuming City, U. D., (21).  
 Custer, U. D., (148).  
 Dakota, (5).  
 Danbury, U. D., (185).  
 Davenport, U. D., (154).  
 Decatur, 7, (extinct).  
 Doric, 118, (extinct).  
 Douglas, U. D., (237).  
 Eureka, 16, (extinct).  
 Ewing, U. D., (156).  
 Exeter, U. D., (extinct).  
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).  
 Firth, U. D., 66 (ext).  
 Fortitude, 69 (ext).  
 Genoa, U. D., (125).  
 Gibbon, (see 46).  
 Gibbon, U. D., (189).  
 Giddings, (2).  
 Grant, U. D., (34).  
 Grant, U. D., (186).  
 Greenwood, U. D., (163).  
 Gresham, U. D., (197).  
 Hamilton, U. D., (68).  
 Harmony, U. D., (ext).  
 Hermon, U. D., (231).  
 Hesperia, 178, (ext).  
 Hillsdale, U. D., (29).  
 Holdrege, U. D., (146).  
 Hyannis, U. D., (234).  
 Idaho, U. D., (extinct).  
 Imperial, U. D., (198).  
 Indianola, 123, (extinct).  
 Ithmar, 238, (extinct).  
 Jasper, 122, (extinct).  
 Jephtha, U. D., (264).  
 Johnson U. D., 141, (ext).  
 \*Joppa, 76, (Consolidated).  
 Lafayette, 24, (extinct).  
 Lebanon, 58, (extinct).  
 Leigh, U. D., (193).  
 Liberty, U. D., (152).  
 Livingstone, 66, (ext).  
 Loup Fork, U. D., 8, (ext).  
 Mackey, U. D., (242).  
 Macey, 22 (extinct).  
 Magic City, U. D., (184).  
 Miller, 213, (ext).  
 Monitor, U. D., (ext).  
 Morrill, U. D., (271).  
 Nebraska City, 12 (ext).  
 Norfolk, U. D., (55).  
 North Loup, U. D., (142), extinct.  
 Odell, U. D., 122, (ext).  
 Ohiova, 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, 23 (transferred).  
 Zeredatha, U. D., (98) (ext.)

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

## EXTINCT NEBRASKA LODGES

NAME	LOCATION	DATE OF BECOMING EXTINCT
Decatur No. 7.....	Decatur .....	June 18, 1873
Columbus No. 8 .....	Columbus .....	June 25, 1868
Nebraska City No. 12....	Nebraska City .....	March 10, 1903
Eureka No. 16 .....	Arago .....	December 23, 1875
Ashland No. 18 .....	Ashland .....	August 17, 1881
Rock Bluff No. 20 .....	Rock Bluff .....	July 16, 1884
Macy No. 22 .....	Plattsmouth .....	December 31, 1877
Lafayette No. 24 .....	Lafayette 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
Doric No. 118.....	Dorchester .....	June 4, 1930
Jasper No. 122 .....	Odell .....	April 24, 1901
Indianola No. 123.....	Indianola .....	June 8, 1904
Ark & Anchor No. 131....	Ainsworth .....	September 26, 1890
Summit No. 141 .....	Johnson .....	February 5, 1900
Anchor No. 142 .....	North Loup .....	June 5, 1901
Hesperia No. 178.....	Shickley .....	September 9, 1905
Plumb No. 186 .....	Grant .....	November 15, 1897
Square & Compass No. 213.	Miller .....	June 6, 1918
Ithmar No. 238 .....	Crab Orchard .....	February 9, 1903
Orion No. 242 .....	Ravenna .....	July 6, 1904
Sincerity No. 244 .....	Battle Creek .....	June 6, 1928
Springview No. 260 .....	Springview .....	August 6, 1920

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

## LODGES ORGANIZED IN TERRITORY OTHER THAN NEBRASKA

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

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

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Nebraska	No. 1	Omaha	Douglas	First Tuesday	Lawrence O. Schneider-wind	Harry E. Koontz
Western Star	" 2	Omaha	Douglas	Third Friday	Ben C. James	William Ott
Capitol	" 3	Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	George E. Robertson	Stanley P. Bostwick
Nemaha Valley	" 4	Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before O	Ben Moore	Abraham Lawrence
5 Omadi	" 5	Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	Arnold R. Knudsen	Raymond H. Ream
Plattsmouth	" 6	Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Anderson Lloyd	Leslie W. Niel
Falls City	" 9	Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Charles G. Bloom	William B. Wanner
Solomon	" 10	Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Guy M. Slader	J. Howard Beales
Covert	" 11	Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Lon R. Carter	George R. Porter
10 Orient	" 13	Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	Emmett Gleason	Peter N. Frederick
Peru	" 14	Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	Fred J. Gilbert	O. Grant Kingsolver
Fremont	" 15	Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	Fred L. Teas	Matthew A. Priestley
Tecumseh	" 17	Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	Eldon L. McDougal	Dale R. Bush
Lincoln	" 19	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Alvin H. Miller	Perry J. Morton
15 Washington	" 21	Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	Karl Christensen	Ernest A. Schmidt
Pawnee	" 23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	Ray R. Eddy	Fred H. Barclay
Saint Johns	" 25	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Robert Galt	Frank E. Underwood
Beatrice	" 26	Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Harold D. Eitzen	James B. High
Jordan	" 27	West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Robert R. Moodie	Donald S. McPherson
20 Hope	" 29	Nemaha	Nemaha	Friday on or before O	Gilbert McCandless	Samuel C. Lawrence
Blue River	" 30	Milford	Seward	First Thursday	James G. Muir	Davison F. Todd
Tekamah	" 31	Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	George A. Ireland	William T. Poucher
Platte Valley	" 32	North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Paul O. Marti	Carl R. Greisen
Ashlar	" 33	Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	W. McLellan Wiper	Fred G. Christensen
25 Acacia	" 34	Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Marion Donovan	Harold E. Tagg
Fairbury	" 35	Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	George T. Boone	J. Lyndon Thornton
Lone Tree	" 36	Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	Richard G. Ramage	Howard M. Jones
Crete	" 37	Crete	Saline	First Thursday	Frank E. Bahner	Claude R. Davenport
Oliver	" 38	Seward	Seward	First Friday	Orville Ramsay	William S. Dixon
30 Papillion	" 39	Papillion	Sarpy	First Saturday	Karl E. Schrecengast	Oswald H. Margaret
Humboldt	" 40	Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Clay C. Nemechek	J. Frank Snethen
Northern Light	" 41	Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	Henry Shultz	Charles W. Frampton
Juniata	" 42	Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before O	Edgar A. Buskirk	Tim N. Cannon
Hebron	" 43	Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Wayne Bosley	Francis C. Cederholm
35 Harvard	" 44	Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	Otto W. Northrop	George M. Porter

	Rob Morris	" 46	Kearney	Buffalo	First Wednesday	Karl Schmidt	Edward F. Reed
	Fairmont	" 48	Fairmont	Fillmore	Second Tuesday	Charles F. Tous	James A. Rose
	Evening Star	" 49	Sutton	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	William B. Wieland	William A. Stewart
	Hastings	" 50	Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Henry Weigman	Herman W. Aspegren
40	Fidelity	" 51	David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Frank B. Davenport	Eldon B. Johnson
	Hiram	" 52	Arlington	Washington	Second Thursday	Elmer H. Boschult	Vernon G. Wager
	Charity	" 53	Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Robert E. Reiher	Marion Bloom
	Lancaster	" 54	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	Merle M. Hale	Victor Seymour
	Mosaic	" 55	Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Lyman Myers	James T. Myers
45	York	" 56	York	York	Last Friday	Robert E. Harry	Leno C. Herfordt
	Mount Moriah	" 57	Syracuse	Otoe	Second Thursday	Julius R. Mueller	Dennison P. West
	Wahoo	" 59	Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	William G. Putney	Lauren W. Walther
	Melrose	" 60	Orleans	Harlan	Second & Fourth Wednesdays	Forrest Tubridy	Ross R. Bodien
	Thistle	" 61	Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Paul F. Stuckey	Hanford D. Smith
50	Keystone	" 62	Phillips	Hamilton	Second Monday	Arthur J. Peterson	Earl F. Arnold
	Riverton	" 63	Riverton	Franklin	Monday on or before O	Everett T. Siel	Rolland C. Shetler
	Blue Valley	" 64	Wilber	Saline	First and Third Tuesdays	Leslie S. Doane	Robert F. Richtarik
	Osceola	" 65	Osceola	Polk	First Friday	Guy F. Ball	Joel Hanson
	Edgar	" 67	Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Mondays	Adolph A. Recht	Charles H. Merrill
55	Aurora	" 68	Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesdays	Claude A. Rennau	Albert R. Wolcott
	Sterling	" 70	Sterling	Johnson	First Wednesday	Henry E. Rogers	William Christline
	Trowel	" 71	Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Howard D. McEachen	John W. Lamson
	Hooper	" 72	Hooper	Dodge	Third Thursday	Clarence H. Dahl	Herbert T. Ring
	Friend	" 73	Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	Harry L. Heatherington	Charles E. Rhynalds
60	Alexandria	" 74	Alexandria	Thayer	Second Monday	Loren Sinn	Benjamin F. Headrick
	Frank Welch	" 75	Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Carl H. Hutchison	Leslie Neubauer
	Nelson	" 77	Nelson	Nuckolls	First Thursday	Henry H. Hite	Edward E. Murphy
	Albion	" 78	Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Edward J. Miille	Frank E. Clark
	Geneva	" 79	Geneva	Fillmore	First and Third Tuesdays	James B. Barbur	Wallace Chestnut
65	Composite	" 81	Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Emmett B. Patterson	Fredolph C. Chalquist
	Saint Paul	" 82	Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	Edward G. Paulsen	Fred R. Haggart
	Corinthian	" 83	Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Verner P. Fischer	F. Ray Ditts
	Fairfield	" 84	Fairfield	Clay	First and third Mondays	Everette S. Shaw	Harnie L. Trobough
	Tyre	" 85	Blue Springs	Gage	Second Tuesday	Pearl P. Whittaker	Robert S. Rice
70	Doniphan	" 86	Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Albert D. Burger	Charles L. Spelman
	Ionic	" 87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before O	Albert J. Ryan	Joseph M. Blankenfeld
	Star	" 88	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	Raymond E. Beck	Charles M. Ashley
	Cedar River	" 89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	Plenna R. Copple	Frank G. Frame
	Elk Creek	" 90	Elk Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Harry Fink	F. Guy Eversole
75	Oakland	" 91	Oakland	Burt	Second and fourth Thursdays	William C. Maston	Robert M. Packard

\*And two weeks thereafter.

†And June 24th each year.

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Hubbell	" 92	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Earl D. Cresswell	John R. Posey
Beaver City	" 93	Beaver City	Furnas	Second Monday	John Stevens	Charles D. Quig
*Bennett	" 94	Bennet	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Owen M. York	Elmer D. Wiley
Garfield	" 95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	Harold L. Lindberg	Chauncey W. Porter
80 Utica	" 96	Utica	Seward	Second Wednesday	Loren H. McMillen	Fred H. Pieper
Euclid	" 97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	Roy Haslam	Chris Rasmussen
Republican	" 98	Republican City	Harlan	Second Wednesday	Walter V. Houtz	William F. West
Shelton	" 99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before O	Lawrence F. Haug	Wilfred J. Pierce
Creighton	" 100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Charles Hoferer	Harry A. Cheney
85 Ponca	" 101	Ponca	Dixon	Third Thursday	Francis F. Bernard	O. Virgil Gee
Waterloo	" 102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	Ernest B. King	Julius C. Moore
Ord	" 103	Ord	Valley	First Wednesday	Frank T. Johnson	Bert C. Boquet
Wymore	" 104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesday	Lloyd W. Reese	Samuel R. Yonds
Stella	" 105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	Wellington L. Evans	William A. Pearson
90 Porter	" 106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Walter Grossnicklaus	Robert Lewis
Table Rock	" 108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Homer B. Johnson	Orval O. Johnson
Pomegranate	" 110	Ashland	Saunders	First Friday	Roy E. Owen	Paul I. Eaton
DeWitt	" 111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before O	Wm. P. Quackenbush	James M. Norton
Springfield	" 112	Springfield	Sarpy	Second Tuesday	Bert McDonald	William A. Ward
95 Globe	" 113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	Fred W. Collins	George F. Kolzow
Wisner	" 114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	H. Gayle McMaster	Neil D. Saville
Harlan	" 116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	Clarence T. Mahn	John W. Starr
Hardy	" 117	Hardy	Nuckolls	First Thursday	Carl Mortensen	Edward M. Leigh
North Bend	" 119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	Frank J. Cherny	Leon J. Cherny
100 Wayne	" 120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	Russell W. Bartels	J. Murray Cherry
Superior	" 121	Superior	Nuckolls	Fourth Wednesday	Merlin E. Baldwin	Emmet H. Ross
Auburn	" 124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	Dean E. Whitman	Frank E. Hill
Mount Nebo	" 125	Genoa	Nance	Second Tuesday	William C. Senften	Roy W. Bruce
Stromsburg	" 126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	Gillum D. Neal	Albin D. Anderson
105 Minden	" 127	Minden	Kearney	Second Wednesday	John C. Tarkington	John G. Chambers
Guide Rock	" 128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before O	Carl F. Wichman	John H. Crary
Blue Hill	" 129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and fourth Mondays	Byron B. Vaughan	Oliver H. Martin
Tuscan	" 130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Otto Hinze	Rosco L. Crumbliss
Scribner	" 132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	Waldemar E. Peters	William C. Ehlers
110 Elm Creek	" 133	Elm Creek	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Roy Ulrich	David H. Stubblefield

\*From last report.

	Solar	" 134	Clarks	Merrick	Second Tuesday	Glen A. Thomas	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
	McCook	" 135	McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	John M. Lee	George F. Moss
	Long Pine	" 136	Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	William C. Smith, Jr.	William C. Smith, Sr
	Upright	" 137	Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	Earl I. Yarpe	William Yarpe
115	Rawl	" 138	Oxford	Furnas	Third Thursday	Chester C. Nielsen	Adolph A. Taedter
	Clay Centre	" 139	Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Albert A. Canfield	S. Wayne Moger
	Western	" 140	Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Edward Timmel	Harley Sims
	Crescent	" 143	Primrose	Boone	Second Thursday	George E. Wise	Harry P. Hansen
	Kenesaw	" 144	Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before O	Guy Edmondson	Niels Mikkelsen
120	Bancroft	" 145	Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	Myrton D. Francis	Ross E. Cates
	Jachin	" 146	Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Charlie Gasaway	Albert M. Schunk
	Siloam	" 147	Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before O	Mark H. Claridge	George J. Criss
	Emmet Crawford	" 148	Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	Theodore S. Forsyth	Ray S. Kuns
	Jewel	" 149	Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Richard A. Willeford	Harry A. Trobough
125	Cambridge	" 150	Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	Irl R. Yutzzy	Dorance L. Miller
	Square	" 151	Valparaiso	Saunders	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Ernest E. Fike	Julius Petermichel
	Parallel	" 152	Liberty	Gage	First Thursday	Glen H. Bowhay	W. Gordon Smith
	Evergreen	" 153	Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	Edwin D. Beech	Alfred L. Brande
	Lily	" 154	Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before O	C. Cass Camp	Melvin M. Jennings
180	Hartington	" 155	Hartington	Cedar	Thursday on or before O	Walter W. Carstens	Rudolph H. Jenny
	Pythagoras	" 156	Ewing	Holt	First Friday	Leland F. Knudsen	Harvey R. Porter
	Valley	" 157	Wilsonville	Furnas	Second Tuesday	Ardrea L. Wilburn	J. Edwin Loar
	Samaritan	" 158	Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	William Hern	Keith J. Lenington
	Ogallala	" 159	Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	Hans A. Peterson	John M. Creamer
135	Zeredatha	" 160	Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Thursdays	Frank J. Havlik	George E. Warren
	Mount Zion	" 161	Shelby	Polk	Second and fourth Mondays	Justus H. LaMunyon	Henry C. Burritt
	Trestle Board	" 162	Brock	Nemaha	First Saturday	Gus G. Gilbert	Almon C. DePue
	Unity	" 163	Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Wayne E. Landon	Benjamin P. Howard
	Atkinson	" 164	Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Boyd W. Planck	Harry A. Snyder
140	Barneston	" 165	Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Vernon S. Hill	William A. Wildt
	Mystic Tie	" 166	Wilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Eldon E. Baker	Roy R. Barkdoll
	Elwood	" 167	Elwood	Gosper	Second Monday	George T. Burt	Anton T. Almquist
	Curtis	" 168	Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John S. Lofkwist	Leon S. Wetzel
	Amity	" 169	Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	William F. Hewitt	George Greer
145	Mason City	" 170	Mason City	Custer	Second Tuesday	Charles H. Spittler	William D. Redmond
	Merna	" 171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	Raymond M. Myers	John L. Hipsley
	Grafton	" 172	Grafton	Fillmore	First and third Wednesdays	Charles S. Hubbard	William A. Stuckey
	Robert Burns	" 173	Grafton	Hitchcock	Second and fourth Mondays	Emanuel B. Petersen	Leonard L. Rook
	Culbertson	" 174	Culbertson	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesdays	Edward W. Eisenhart	Arvne C. Eisenhart
150	Temple	" 175	Filley	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Clyde W. Bay	Harry H. Burbank

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Gladstone	** 176 Ansley	Custer	Thursday on or after O	Walter H. Hogg	Bert Knapp
Hay Springs	** 177 Hay Springs	Sheridan	Second and fourth Mondays	Dwight J. Phillips	Roy T. Stiehl
Prudence	** 179 Beaver Crossing	Seward	Tuesday on or before O	Hugh W. Pettijohn	Wesley L. Dunten
Justice	** 180 Benkelman	Dundy	Friday on or before O	Hugh J. McKay	William C. Hanson
155 Faith	** 181 Crawford	Dawes	Second and fourth Thursdays	R. Maurice Kennedy	Walter O. Barnes
Incence	** 182 Ohioa	Fillmore	First and third Thursdays	Edward J. Lynn	Paul J. Gundermann
Alliance	** 183 Alliance	Box Butte	Thursday on or before O	Elly P. Woods	William E. Edwards
Bee Hive	** 184 Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Fred C. Drexel	John R. Hughes
Boaz	** 185 Danbury	Red Willow	First Wednesday	Mirl L. Townsend	Charles E. Furman
160 Israel	** 187 Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before O	Mathias Madsen	Carl E. Diers
Meridian	** 188 Cozad	Dawson	Third Tuesday	Edward B. Perry	Lester W. Carlson
Granite	** 189 Gibbon	Buffalo	First and third Tuesdays	Calvin A. Gordon	James O. Westcott
Amethyst	** 190 Gandy	Logan	First and third Wednesdays	Robert P. Baskin	Raleigh B. Joy
Crystal	** 191 Scotia	Greeley	Second Thursday	Louis Jensen	John V. Maddox
165 Minnekadusa	** 192 Valentine	Cherry	Third Tuesday	Ralph A. Baker	Luke M. Bates
Signet	** 193 Leigh	Colfax	Friday on or before O	Harry H. Hunt	Oliver W. Fleming
Highland	** 194 Cortland	Gage	Second Monday	Milton J. Jungmeyer	John A. Bonebright
Arcana	** 195 Gordon	Sheridan	First and third Mondays	Rolph B. Sailor	Ernest C. Purdy
Level	** 196 Stockville	Frontier	Tuesday on or before O	Robert F. Phillips	Arlo J. Lindsey
170 Morning Star	** 197 Gresham	York	First Friday	Raymond Bond	Earl K. Husbands
Purity	** 198 Imperial	Chase	First Friday	Fay Smith	Siegfried L. Jacks
Gavel	** 199 Carleton	Thayer	First Tuesday	Frederick F. Duey	James H. Bryant
Blazing Star	** 200 Burwell	Garfield	First Thursday	Everett F. Johnson	Luther D. Pierce
Scotts Bluff	** 201 Gering	Scotts Bluff	First and third Fridays	Clyde F. Nordstrom	Chester R. Barton
175 Golden Sheaf	** 202 Randolph	Cedar	Monday on or before O	Henry A. Thaden	Anton B. Helms
Roman Eagle	** 203 Pender	Thurston	First Tuesday	Mack G. Lane	Archie M. Smith
Plainview	** 204 Plainview	Pierce	First Tuesday	Charles L. Scranton	Martin Sorenson
Golden Fleece	** 205 Chappell	Deuel	First Thursday	Vancil T. Stalnaker	Norris C. Johnson
Napthali	** 206 Diller	Jefferson	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Horace H. Green	Walton I. Filley
180 Parian	** 207 Callaway	Custer	First Thursday	Ralph E. Empfield	Julius I. Christiansen
Gauge	** 208 Arcadia	Valley	First and third Tuesdays	Floyd E. Bossen	Harold D. Weddel
Canopy	** 209 Elmwood	Cass	Saturday on or before O	Harry Snoke	Earl Horton
East Lincoln	** 210 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	Louis C. Anderson	Lorenzen P. Ronne
Cement	** 211 Wood River	Hall	Thursday on or before O	Rudolph H. Luebs	Edward B. Persson
185 Compass & Square	** 212 Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Harry W. Pritchard	Albert A. Scoville

†South Side Station.

\*And two weeks thereafter.

	Plumblin	" 214	Adams	Gage	Monday on or before O	Frank C. Stockman	Clarence D. Gottula
	Occidental	" 215	Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	Harry E. McCutcheon	Elmer H. Henderson
	Palisade	" 216	Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	Lester R. Eickmeier	Stanton A. Troutman
	Wauneta	" 217	Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Eugene Stewart	C. Robert Carlson
190	Bloomfield	" 218	Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Alfred W. Harm	Fred C. Wiese
	Relief	" 219	Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	Chalmer Wilkerson	George R. Stone
	Magnolia	" 220	Emerson	Dixon	Third Tuesday	Edwin G. Anderson	George H. Haase
	Wood Lake	" 221	Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Tuesday	Joe E. Kreycik	Henry Lausen
	Landmark	" 222	Her nan	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Thomas W. McDonald	Claude E. Clements
195	Eminence	" 223	Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Alpheus Wright	William E. Cutts
	Silver Cord	" 224	Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	Frank R. Galbraith	John K. Cassel
	Cable	" 225	Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Lloyd S. Beltz	Arthur H. Adams
	Grace	" 226	Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	John Popple	Ferdinand V. Hulquist
	North Star	" 227	Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Harry A. Spencer	Leslie A. Thomas
200	Bartley	" 228	Bartley	Red Willow	Second Tuesday	William H. Webb	Daniel L. Mitchell
	Comet	" 229	Ceresco	Saunders	First Thursday	Willard Johnson	Earl B. Wagner
	Delta	" 230	Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Forrest B. Long	Asher D. Long
	Mount Hermon	" 231	Cook	Johnson	Second Tuesday	Lewis H. Combs	William B. McIntyre
	John S. Bowen	" 232	Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	Alvin J. Svendgard	Lillard S. Jensen
205	Gilead	" 233	Rutte	Boyd	Second and fourth Thursdays	Wayne A. Davies	Stephen A. Richardson
	Zion	" 234	Hyannis	Grant	Second Wednesday	Edward E. Eskew	William A. Kommers
	Fraternity	" 235	Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	Jean A. Boyd	Robert E. Gormley
	Golden Rule	" 236	Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	William L. Byers	Oliver W. Money
	Cubit	" 237	Douglas	Otoe	First Thursday	Samuel H. Brownlee	Herbert E. Little
210	Friendship	" 239	Chapman	Merrick	Second Friday	Guy J. Rice	Elza Ury
	Pilot	" 240	Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Orville Ramsey	William E. Sneath
	George Armstrong	" 241	Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	Charles E. Gill	Ray H. Thurber
	Tyrian	" 243	Oak	Nuckolls	First Monday	Walter E. Ren	Claude C. Corman
	Hampton	" 245	Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	Fred W. Christiansen	Ervin E. Hilligas
215	Nehawka	" 246	Nehawka	Cass	Second Wednesday	Lester Shrader	Robert H. Chapman
	Corner Stone	" 247	Osmond	Pierce	Second Friday	Joseph B. Ross	Lester McWhorter
	Laurel	" 248	Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Thursdays	G. Aubrey Love	Joseph H. Artman
	Gothenburg	" 249	Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	Otto A. Janssen	Homer O. Loutzenheiser
	George Washington	" 250	Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second Thursday	Paul Sundeen	Robert Kennedy
220	Wausa	" 251	Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	Rufus B. Hanks	Carl A. Swanson
	Hildreth	" 252	Hildreth	Franklin	Second and fourth Thursdays	Elmer L. Bungler	George M. Myers
	Beemer	" 253	Beemer	Cuming	First and third Tuesdays	Conrad Schwarz	Theron G. Fried
	Bassett	" 254	Bassett	Rock	Second Thursday	Rex R. Gay	John Abart
	Bradshaw	" 255	Bradshaw	York	First and third Mondays	Edward Hickey	Cleon C. Lichtenberger
225	Hickman	" 256	Hickman	Lancaster	Third Thursday	Herbert A. Evers	John R. Smith

†University Place Station.

‡Havelock Station.

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY	
Holbrook	257	Holbrook	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	Albert Phillipson	Marion J. Denman
Anselmo	258	Anselmo	Custer	Second Tuesday.	Tom G. English	James A. Scott
Bee	259	Bee	Seward	First Thursday.	William C. Grots	Calvin W. Noxon
Ornan	261	Spencer	Boyd	First Monday.	Joseph O. Stockton	William D. Spicknall
230 Endeavor	262	Indianola	Red Willow	First and Third Thursdays.	Ralph R. Andrews	B. Adrian Quigley
Mitchell	263	Mitchell	Scotts Bluff	Second Monday.	Walker M. Lee	Vernard C. Anderson
Franklin	264	Franklin	Franklin	Second Monday	Vern L. Gutscher	James A. Kennedy, Jr.
Robert W. Furnas	265	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	First and third Mondays.	Edward H. Lockwood	William A. Nelson
Silver	266	Silver Creek	Merrick	Second and fourth Thursdays	Charles G. Imm	Floyd Buchanan
235 James A. Tulleys	267	Overton	Dawson	Fourth Monday.	Joel A. Schleiger	Joseph R. Wilson
Geo. W. Lininger	268	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday.	Eugene C. Dinsmore	William McCormack
Riverside	269	Belgrade	Nance	First and Third Tuesdays.	Benjamin F. McBride	E. Earle Nickerson
Huntley	270	Huntley	Harlan	Monday on or before O	*Harry E. Richman	*Marshall H. Richman
Oasis	271	Morrill	Scotts Bluff	Second Thursday	Frank P. Bogle	James S. Tarr
240 Lee P. Gillette	272	Dunbar	Otoe	Monday on or before O	Kenneth G. Baker	Melbourne F. Westcott
Crofton	273	Crofton	Knox	First Tuesday	Adolph Carlson	Carl W. Hanson
Olive Branch	274	Walthill	Thurston	Second Monday.	Jerome L. Jarvis	William H. Plummer
Ramah	275	Bertrand	Phelps	Second Thursday	Robert High	William B. Meeker
Antelope	276	Elgin	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays.	O. Edwin Schultz	Charles H. Stockdale
245 Sioux	277	Harrison	Sioux	Second Monday.	Alvin M. Brown	Francis H. Wallace
Litchfield	278	Litchfield	Sherman	Second Thursday	Jesse L. Richmond	James W. Thompson
Wallace	279	Wallace	Lincoln	First Tuesday	Royal Allison	Will H. Daly
Swastika	280	Sargent	Custer	Second Tuesday.	Ernest E. Grint	Willard F. Abbott
Florence	281	Omaha †	Douglas	First Monday.	Arthur M. Herring	Theodore R. Jacobson
250 Mullen	282	Mullen	Hooker	Tuesday on or before O	Richard A. Moller	Arthur G. Humphrey
Exeter	283	Exeter	Fillmore	First and third Fridays.	George Thomsen	Lloyd Hunkins
Seneca	284	Seneca	Thomas	Second Wednesday	Ralph W. Neutzman	Alfred W. Franks
Camp Clarke	285	Bridgeport	Morrill	First Tuesday.	William P. Ackerman	Z. Harold Jones
Oshkosh	286	Oshkosh	Garden	First Monday	Homer C. Hays	Robert Quelle
255 Union	287	Palmyra	Otoe	Wednesday on or before O	Guy C. Burton	Arthur J. Lamborn
Omaha	288	Omaha	Douglas	First Saturday.	Horace G. Schaller	B. Edwin Oviatt
Lotus	289	Ravenna	Buffalo	First Tuesday.	George P. Sweeney	Archie A. Meek
John J. Mercer	290	Omaha †	Douglas	First Tuesday.	Walter O. Lickert	Earl W. Dean
Diamond	291	Orchard	Antelope	Second Thursday.	William T. Craft	Oliver G. Dempster
260 Wolbach	292	Wolbach	Greeley	First and third Wednesdays.	Ernest H. Davis	Edwin L. Johnson
†Benson Station.			†Florence Station.		*From last report	

Monument	" 293	Arapahoe	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	Miles E. Lewis	C. Vernon Evans
Kimball	" 294	Kimball	Kimball	First Monday.	Verne E. Moore.	Irving S. Walker
Minatare	" 295	Minatare	Scotts Bluff.	Second and fourth Fridays.	James E. McAllister.	George N. Webb
Cowles	" 296	Cowles	Webster	First and third Wednesdays.	Hiram W. Arnold.	Horace G. Morse
265 Cotner	" 297	Lincoln ‡	Lancaster	First Friday.	Dana E. Deeds.	Harry H. Bowers
Chester	" 298	Chester	Thayer	First and third Mondays.	G. Dewey Van Cleef.	Elbert L. Brown
Sutherland	" 299	Sutherland	Lincoln	First Wednesday.	Fred J. Lewis.	John F. Fleak
Liberty	" 300	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday.	Harlan R. Amos.	Homer L. Kyle
Bayard	" 301	Bayard	Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Floyd H. Anderson.	Yale H. Cavett
270 Mizpah	" 302	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday.	John T. Tillery	Anson L. Havens
Right Angle	" 303	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday.	William T. Bailey.	Henry M. Edwards
Ruskin	" 304	Ruskin	Nuckolls	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Aleck E. Olds.	Chauncey O. Hull
Newman Grove	" 305	Newman Grove	Madison	Fourth Monday.	Jared W. Burch.	Alexis R. Gustavson
Golden Rod	" 306	Lodgepole	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday.	Homer J. Handley.	George E. Minshall
275 William E. Hill	" 307	Otoe	Otoe	Third Tuesday	Laurence E. Naffziger.	Alvin H. Roettger
Perkins	" 308	Grant	Perkins	First Monday.	H. Gordon Brainard.	Alvan W. Ekberg
Winnebago	" 309	Winnebago	Thurston	First Thursday	Daniel W. Orr.	George W. Zapp
Victory	" 310	Valley	Douglas	Second Wednesday.	Walter Byars	Howard E. Armstrong
Polk	" 311	Polk	Polk	First Friday.	Leroy Nelson	William A. Wurtz
280 Oak Leaf	" 312	Lynch	Boyd	Second Thursday.	Albert W. Schindler.	William T. Alford
Potter	" 313	Potter	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday.	Maynard W. Mayer.	Elmer H. Seyfang
Craftsmen	" 314	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday.	Ira O. Clemens.	Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer	" 315	Palmer	Merrick	First and third Mondays.	Buren P. Wells.	Henry H. Golden
Alpha	" 316	SouthSiouxCity	Dakota	Fourth Thursday.	Charles F. Sipe	Clarence W. Rockwell
285 Mid-West	" 317	Hastings	Adams	First Monday.	Robert E. Musick.	Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island	" 318	Grand Island.	Hall	First Tuesday.	Thomas A. Thomsen.	Raymond W. Smith
Bladen	" 319	Bladen	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Otto L. Arvidson.	William H. Vankirk
College View	" 320	Lincoln ‡	Lancaster	First Wednesday.	Silas R. Davenport.	Clarence D. Wilson
Harmony	" 321	Dalton	Cheyenne	Second Wednesday.	Charles A. Gathman.	Verne C. Ankeny
290 Pioneer	" 322	Lyman	Scotts Bluff.	Second Tuesday.	Joseph H. Lawson.	John F. Demel
Lebanon	" 323	Columbus	Platte	Second Wednesday.	Carl H. Schmidt	Carl H. Hoge
Cairo	" 324	Cairo	Hall	Second Monday	Edward R. Tyner.	Wesley E. Sorensen

‡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, 1937

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ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. *		F. C. *		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. of Lodge				
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN				Total	LOSS									
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss		
Nebraska.....	1	22	74	23	16	34	469	1158	23	7	15	..	1203	3	20	34	..	..	..	57	1146	1	
Western Star.....	2	4	23	6	7	2	87	223	7	10	14	..	254	..	4	2	..	..	..	6	248	2	
Capitol.....	3	16	67	16	24	13	409	867	16	3	9	..	895	6	18	13	..	..	..	37	858	3	
Nemaha Valley...	4	..	5	1	1	2	49	34	1	..	3	..	38	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	34	4	
Omadi.....	5	..	20	2	4	3	59	92	2	..	1	..	95	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	91	5	
Plattsmouth.....	6	4	26	4	4	..	43	240	3	..	..	..	243	1	7	..	..	..	..	8	235	6	
Falls City.....	9	..	23	1	4	7	118	180	1	1	..	..	182	..	5	7	..	..	..	12	170	9	
Solomon.....	10	..	5	..	1	..	10	57	..	1	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	10
Covert.....	11	12	73	12	27	16	315	1191	12	6	12	..	1221	10	13	16	..	..	..	39	1182	11	
Orient.....	13	..	5	..	2	..	36	42	..	..	..	..	42	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	40	13	
Peru.....	14	..	8	1	3	2	33	84	1	..	2	..	87	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	83	14	
Fremont.....	15	5	15	4	2	10	117	461	4	3	2	..	470	3	12	10	..	..	..	25	445	15	
Tecumseh.....	17	1	17	1	7	..	49	135	1	2	..	..	138	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	135	17	
Lincoln.....	19	8	80	7	11	14	473	782	8	1	6	..	797	19	11	14	1	..	..	45	752	19	
Washington.....	21	1	6	2	3	..	32	139	2	1	2	..	144	2	4	..	..	..	..	6	138	21	
Pawnee.....	23	..	11	..	5	5	56	120	..	1	..	..	121	1	2	5	..	..	..	8	113	23	
Saint Johns.....	25	10	93	9	21	20	480	909	10	..	8	..	927	6	16	20	..	..	..	42	885	25	
Beatrice.....	26	4	54	4	19	4	220	273	3	4	3	..	283	2	5	4	..	..	..	11	272	26	
Jordan.....	27	2	5	3	1	..	46	61	3	2	..	..	66	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	64	27	
Hope.....	29	..	9	1	..	..	32	38	2	..	..	..	40	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	38	29	
Blue River.....	30	2	7	2	2	3	55	56	1	..	1	..	58	1	2	3	..	..	..	6	52	30	
Tekamah.....	31	1	3	1	3	..	37	129	1	..	1	..	131	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	128	31	
Platte Valley.....	32	5	43	5	12	8	100	352	4	3	1	..	360	..	10	8	..	..	..	18	342	32	
Ashlar.....	33	5	40	4	18	17	282	475	3	5	22	..	505	6	9	17	..	..	..	32	473	33	
Acacia.....	34	3	7	4	..	6	57	121	4	..	1	..	126	1	3	6	..	..	..	10	116	34	
Fairbury.....	35	7	27	8	9	9	89	200	4	1	1	..	206	2	6	9	..	..	..	17	189	35	
Lone Tree.....	36	..	6	..	6	7	60	191	..	..	5	..	196	2	1	7	..	..	..	10	186	36	
Crete.....	37	5	14	5	6	1	72	148	5	1	2	..	156	2	2	1	..	..	..	5	151	37	
Oliver.....	38	..	14	..	..	4	101	116	..	..	1	..	117	..	3	4	..	..	..	7	110	38	
Papillion.....	39	..	11	..	4	9	44	95	..	..	..	..	95	3	2	9	..	..	..	14	81	39	
Humboldt.....	40	3	10	5	4	..	11	103	5	..	..	..	108	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	106	40	
Northern Light...	41	..	7	..	1	..	31	88	..	..	..	..	88	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	87	41	
Juniata.....	42	1	8	1	2	..	42	27	1	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	42	
Hebron.....	43	1	16	..	3	4	81	79	..	..	1	..	80	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	74	43	
Harvard.....	44	1	8	1	2	5	37	49	..	1	..	..	50	1	2	5	..	..	..	8	42	44	
Rob Morris.....	46	2	46	3	8	10	193	245	2	3	2	..	252	3	5	10	..	..	..	18	234	46	
Fairmont.....	48	3	14	2	1	4	54	75	2	..	..	..	77	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	72	48	
Evening Star.....	49	..	4	..	2	4	43	84	..	1	1	..	86	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	80	49	
Hastings.....	50	7	40	5	5	18	192	360	5	9	38	..	412	6	6	18	..	..	..	30	382	50	
Fidelity.....	51	2	15	2	5	7	66	136	1	2	..	..	139	..	3	7	1	..	..	11	128	51	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

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, 1937.	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937.	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937.	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937		
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Hiram	52	2	8	1	6	34	83	1				84	1				1	83	52		
Charity	53	1	19		4	5	66	121				121	2	1			8	113	53		
Lancaster	54	13	69	13	11	14	340	672	13	1	29	715	17	10	14		41	674	54		
Mosaic	55	6	31	8	5	7	110	295	8	4	4	311	6	4	7	2	19	292	55		
York	56	3	7	3	3	2	83	277	2	2		281	4	9	2		15	266	56		
Mt. Moriah	57	1	18	1	1	5	51	74	1	1		76	2	1	5		8	68	57		
Wahoo	59	1	8	2	3	4	55	210	1	1	1	213	2	5	4		11	202	59		
Melrose	60	1	12	1	1	6	28	87	1			88	1	2	6			79	60		
Thistle	61		8		4	5	65	120	2	2		124	1	2	5		8	116	61		
Keystone	62		4		1		23	40				40	1	2			3	37	62		
Riverton	63		8				38	28		7		35	1	1			2	33	63		
Blue Valley	64	1	4	1	3	1	31	76	2			78	1	3	1		5	73	64		
Osceola	65		6		3	2	40	95		2		97	1	2	2		5	92	65		
Edgar	67	1	5	1	1	9	26	107	1	1	1	110			9		9	101	67		
Aurora	68	1	20	1	8		102	116	2	1	5	124	1	1			2	122	68		
Sterling	70		13		2	2	69	39				39		2	2		4	35	70		
Trowel	71	1	13		5	11	55	88				88	1		11		12	76	71		
Hooper	72	3	12	3			30	87	3	1	2	93		4			4	89	72		
Friend	73	2	1	3	6	5	31	81	1		1	83		3	5		8	75	73		
Alexandria	74		4			5	28	40			1	41		2	5		7	34	74		
Frank Welch	75		14		6	9	120	199		1	3	203		7	9		16	187	75		
Nelson	77		6		3	4	54	57				57	1		4		5	52	77		
Albion	78		11		5	1	56	120				120	3	1	1		5	115	78		
Geneva	79	2	11	2	4	2	48	155	1	1		157	1	2	2		5	152	79		
Composite	81		5		4	2	37	52			1	53		1	2		3	50	81		
Saint Paul	82		11		3	1	53	183			1	184	1	7	1		9	175	82		
Corinthian	83		6			1	27	53			1	54			1		1	53	83		
Fairfield	84		13	1	3		41	67	2			69	1	1			2	67	84		
Tyre	85		10				15	27				27	1					27	85		
Doniphan	86	1	7	2	3		27	48	2			50	2				2	48	86		
Ionic	87	1	24		3		53	86		1		87		1			1	86	87		
Star	88	1	13	1	2	2	38	77	1		3	81		1	2		3	78	88		
Cedar River	89	4	9	4	1	2	61	83	5		2	90	4	1	2		7	83	89		
Elk Creek	90		3				28	39			2	41						41	90		
Oakland	91	5	6	6	1	6	41	112	8			120	2	1	6	1	10	110	91		
Hubbell	92		7		4	5	13	27				27			5		5	22	92		
Beaver City	93		11		2	4	71	89				89	1	3	4		8	81	93		
Bennett	94		7		1	5	53	35			4	39	2		5		7	32	94		
Garfield	95	1	8	1			53	65	1		1	67		3			3	64	95		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

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, 1937	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN				Total	LOSS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937		
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Utica.....	96	7	1	2	33	86	86	1	2	2	5	81	96								
Euclid.....	97	1 9	1 3	52	69	1 1 1	72	1	3	3	69	97									
Republican.....	98	2 8	1 3	23	55	1	56	1	1	1	55	98									
Shelton.....	99	3 8	2 1	27	62	2	64	1	1	1	63	99									
Creighton.....	100	12	1	45	102	1	103	1	1	1	100	100									
Ponca.....	101	1 9	2 2	1 37	82	2 1	85	1	1	2	83	101									
Waterloo.....	102	2 10	2	49	96	3 3	102	1	2	3	99	102									
Ord.....	103	1 17	1 4	94	83	1 2 1	85	3	3	3	82	103									
Wymore.....	104	1 11	1 4	54	137	1 2 1	141	1	1	1	140	104									
Stella.....	105	1 6	1 2	2 20	66	1	67	1	1	2	63	105									
Porter.....	106	8	6	29	58	58	58	1	6	7	51	106									
Table Rock.....	108	1	1	9	36	50	2	2	9	11	43	108									
Pomegranate.....	110	5 9	5 5	56	146	5	152	1	5	6	146	110									
DeWitt.....	111	1 11	1 8	52	65	1 2	68	1	1	8	58	111									
Springfield.....	112	2 19	3 5	1 38	75	1 1 1	78	2	2	1	73	112									
Globe.....	113	8	1	38	50	1 5	56	2	2	2	54	113									
Wisner.....	114	2 11	2 1	49	86	2 3	91	4	4	4	87	114									
Harlan.....	116	1 4	2 3	3 25	79	1	80	1	2	3	6	74	116								
Hardy.....	117	5	1	29	26	26	26	1	1	1	25	117									
North Bend.....	119	3 2	2 2	22	99	2	101	1	1	2	99	119									
Wayne.....	120	9	11	42	171	3	174	2	3	11	156	120									
Superior.....	121	3 19	1 12	62	164	2 1 3	170	1	2	12	155	121									
Auburn.....	124	13 7	14	50	111	14 2 1	128	2	2	4	124	124									
Mt. Nebo.....	125	9	3	54	84	84	84	7	7	84	125										
Stromsburg.....	126	3 5	2 1	7 44	89	2 1	92	7	7	85	126										
Minden.....	127	1 9	1 4	22	77	1 2	80	1	2	3	77	127									
Guide Rock.....	128	5 1	1 6	47	47	1	48	48	48	48	128										
Blue Hill.....	129	5	13	38	57	57	57	13	13	44	129										
Tuscan.....	130	3 3	2 2	20	59	2	61	2	2	2	59	130									
Scrubner.....	132	3	3	7	34	67	67	1	7	8	60	132									
Elm Creek.....	133	11	2	1 42	49	1	50	1	1	2	48	133									
Solar.....	134	1 6	1 24	72	72	1 1	74	1	1	1	73	134									
McCook.....	135	5 21	5 1	5 92	231	5 1	237	1	5	5	226	135									
Long Pine.....	136	5 13	1 2	32	71	1	72	2	1	3	69	136									
Upright.....	137	3 8	4 1	20	65	4	69	1	1	2	67	137									
Rawalt.....	138	1	5	30	77	77	77	1	5	6	71	138									
Clay Centre.....	139	1 8	2 1	2 31	87	3 1	91	2	3	2	84	139									
Western.....	140	1 5	1 1	1 40	29	1	30	1	1	1	29	140									
Crescent.....	143	8	2	2 58	63	1	64	4	2	6	58	143									

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. O.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN				Total	LOSS						
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion		Other Causes	Total Loss
Kenesaw	144	3	7	3	3	1	51	52	1	1	1	..	55	1	..	1	..	2	53	144
Bancroft	145	1	16	2	5	..	51	42	2	..	..	..	45	1	1	..	..	2	43	145
Jachin	146	2	14	2	2	2	79	140	3	1	2	..	146	1	3	2	..	6	140	146
Siloam	147	..	13	..	1	2	29	36	1	..	..	..	38	..	2	1	..	3	35	147
Emmet Crawford	148	7	20	8	11	2	56	148	5	..	..	..	153	1	6	2	..	9	144	148
Jewel	149	1	4	..	1	1	14	57	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	1	..	1	56	149
Cambridge	150	4	9	5	4	12	32	109	3	2	1	..	115	..	2	12	..	14	101	150
Square	151	1	11	..	4	6	52	46	..	..	..	..	46	1	..	6	..	7	39	151
Parallel	152	2	4	2	6	3	61	23	2	1	..	..	26	..	3	..	..	3	23	152
Evergreen	153	..	2	..	..	1	24	63	..	..	..	..	63	..	1	1	..	2	61	153
Lily	154	1	6	1	1	1	30	68	2	..	..	..	70	..	2	1	..	3	67	154
Hartington	155	1	24	1	4	8	54	83	..	..	1	..	84	3	1	8	..	12	72	155
Pythagoras	156	1	19	..	5	..	33	60	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	156
Valley	157	..	3	..	..	..	33	47	..	..	..	..	47	..	1	..	..	1	46	157
Samaritan	158	2	15	2	4	3	59	223	2	3	1	..	229	4	5	3	1	13	216	158
Ogalalla	159	3	19	1	6	10	77	114	1	1	2	..	118	1	2	10	..	13	105	159
Zeredatha	160	1	3	1	2	..	13	33	1	..	..	..	34	2	..	..	..	2	32	160
Mt. Zion	161	1	4	2	2	1	41	44	1	..	1	..	46	..	1	1	..	2	44	161
Trestle Board	162	..	2	..	1	..	26	87	..	..	..	..	87	..	3	..	..	3	84	162
Unity	163	..	12	..	2	..	43	50	..	1	..	..	51	..	2	..	..	2	49	163
Atkinson	164	1	6	2	1	2	26	40	2	2	..	..	44	..	..	2	..	2	42	164
Barneston	165	1	5	1	..	4	18	53	1	1	1	..	56	..	1	4	..	5	51	165
Mystic Tie	166	..	6	..	..	7	41	47	..	..	1	..	48	1	1	7	..	9	39	166
Elwood	167	..	5	..	2	13	38	60	..	2	..	..	62	..	2	13	..	15	47	167
Curtis	168	..	10	..	2	14	26	107	..	..	..	..	107	3	1	14	..	18	89	168
Amity	169	6	12	5	3	3	33	71	4	3	4	..	82	1	1	3	..	5	77	169
Mason City	170	..	3	..	..	4	46	51	..	1	1	..	53	1	3	4	..	8	45	170
Merna	171	..	16	1	2	..	55	63	1	..	..	..	64	..	4	..	..	4	60	171
Grafton	172	1	9	1	..	4	31	43	1	..	1	..	45	..	..	4	..	4	41	172
Robert Burns	173	1	7	..	1	..	22	52	..	..	..	..	52	1	..	..	..	1	51	173
Culbertson	174	2	6	2	1	4	24	59	2	..	..	..	61	..	..	4	1	5	56	174
Temple	175	..	8	..	4	5	44	52	..	..	..	..	52	1	1	5	..	7	45	175
Gladstone	176	2	7	1	3	..	48	104	1	..	2	..	107	1	2	..	..	3	104	176
Hay Springs	177	3	3	3	..	2	26	61	3	2	..	..	66	1	1	2	..	4	62	177
Prudence	179	..	7	..	1	..	45	43	..	..	..	..	43	..	1	..	..	1	42	179
Justice	180	1	6	1	..	10	47	94	1	1	..	..	96	..	2	10	..	12	84	180
Faith	181	1	17	2	1	6	104	122	2	3	6	..	133	2	3	6	..	11	122	181
Incense	182	..	8	1	1	..	27	44	1	..	..	..	45	..	1	..	..	1	44	182
Alliance	183	4	44	4	10	19	151	238	9	..	5	..	252	2	5	19	..	26	226	183
Bee Hive	184	10	17	11	3	15	171	474	12	1	6	..	493	..	13	15	..	28	465	184

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A.		F. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN				Total	LOSS						Total Loss	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Boaz	185	6	1	4	20	73	73					73	1	2				3	70	185	
Israel	187	2	3	2	2	44	31	2				33	1	1				2	31	187	
Meridian	188	4	9	4	2	48	96	4				101	2	2				4	97	188	
Granite	189	1	6		2	1	48	68				68		1	1			2	66	189	
Amethyst	190		6			9	23	55				55	1		9			10	45	190	
Crystal	191		15		1	4	45	58		2		60		3	4			7	53	191	
Minnekadusa	192	3	14		4	2	65	119	1	2		122		5	2			7	115	192	
Signet	193		12		2		33	68		1		69	1	2				3	66	193	
Highland	194		7		3	6	29	44				44			6			6	38	194	
Arcana	195	6	12	6	2	2	5	121	6	1		128	1	3	2			6	122	195	
Level	196		3				10	29				29	1					1	28	196	
Morning Star	197		6		2	5	25	57				57			5			5	52	197	
Purity	198	1	15		3	12	39	89		2		91	1	2	12			15	76	198	
Gavel	199	2	2				12	42	1		1	44	1	2				3	41	199	
Blazing Star	200	1	3	1	1		11	111	1			112		3				3	109	200	
Scotts Bluff	201	1	18	1		1	66	86	1	4		91	2	1	1			4	87	201	
Golden Sheaf	202	1	19	1		2	62	84	1		1	86		3	2			5	81	202	
Roman Eagle	203	5	14	5	1	10	29	54	6	1		61	2		10			12	49	203	
Plainview	204		6		1	3	51	71		2		73		2	3			5	68	204	
Golden Fleece	205	2	6	5	5	1	15	120	4			124	1	1	1			3	121	205	
Napthali	206		5			2	43	51		2		53	2	1	2			5	48	206	
Parian	207	4	6	3	2	2	39	74	1			75		1	2			3	72	207	
Gauge	208	6	11	4	6		43	43	3		1	47		1				1	46	208	
Canopy	209		10		5		60	108				108							108	209	
East Lincoln	210	9	31	9	7	16	310	544	11	7	5	567	6	12	16			34	533	210	
Cement	211	3	2	3		1	22	90	3		1	94	8	1	1			10	84	211	
Compass & Square	212		9		2	10	43	69				69	1		10			11	58	212	
Plumbline	214	1	2	1		9	37	50	1			51			9			9	42	214	
Occidental	215		2	2	1		34	71	2			73							73	215	
Palisade	216	1	6	1	2		43	67	1		1	69							69	216	
Wauneta	217		6		2		37	46	1	1	1	49		1				1	48	217	
Bloomfield	218	1	12	1	2	3	51	92	1		3	96	2	1	3	1		7	89	218	
Relief	219		8	1			19	57	1			58	1					1	57	219	
Magnolia	220		3				17	77			1	78		2				2	76	220	
Wood Lake	221		8		4	4	21	57				57			4			4	53	221	
Landmark	222		4		3	2	34	100				100	1	1	2			4	96	222	
Eminence	223		4		3	1	31	42			1	43	2	1	1			4	39	223	
Silver Cord	224	2	9	2	2		28	112	1	2		115	2	1				3	112	224	
Cable	225	1	6	1	1		35	70	1			71		1				1	70	225	
Grace	226		3		2		23	42			1	43							43	226	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.			F. C. C.			SUSP.			MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937		No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN				Total	LOSS						
			By Raising	By Affiliation		Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death		By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss								
North Star.....	227	7	17	7	5	4	113	224	4	3	3	234	5	4	4	13	221	227					
Bartley.....	228	2	1	2	1	2	20	55	1			56	3	2	2	8	48	228					
Comet.....	229		2		3	14	47	90		1	4	95	2	1	14	17	78	229					
Delta.....	230		11	1	1		16	51	1		1	53					53	230					
Mt. Hermon.....	231		4		1		20	50				50		3		3	47	231					
John S. Bowen.....	232		3		1		25	55			1	56		1		1	55	232					
Gilead.....	233	1	19	2	6	1	31	44	2			46			1	1	45	233					
Zion.....	234	2	11	3	4	6	48	82	2		3	87			6	6	81	234					
Fraternity.....	235		5		2	2	25	54			1	55	2	2	2	6	49	235					
Golden Rule.....	236	2	15		2	1	17	63				63		1	1	2	61	236					
Cubit.....	237	1	4	1	1	1	27	54	3		1	58			1	1	57	237					
Friendship.....	239		3		3	8	25	71				71	2		8	10	61	239					
Pilot.....	240		2	1	3	1	28	92	1			93	1	1	1	3	90	240					
George Armstrong.....	241	3	9	3	1	3	23	63	2	1	1	67	2	3	3	8	59	241					
Tyrian.....	243		5			1	27	28				28			1	1	27	243					
Hampton.....	245		9		6	29	65					65	1	1	6	8	57	245					
Nehawka.....	246	2	3	2	2	15	92	92	2			94			2	2	92	246					
Corner-stone.....	247		15	1	2	3	56	34		2		36			3	3	33	247					
Laurel.....	248	3	17	3	3		65	80	3	2	1	86	2	1		3	83	248					
Gothenburg.....	249	3	9	2	1		32	88	2	1		91		2		2	89	249					
George Washington.....	250	5	15	6	3	15	150	174	5		4	183	1	1	15	17	166	250					
Wausa.....	251	1	3		1	1	38	51			1	52			1	1	51	251					
Hildreth.....	252		5		1		27	28				29	1			1	28	252					
Beemer.....	253		2		1	1	14	44			1	45	2	1	1	4	41	253					
Bassett.....	254		8		1		34	48			1	49		1		1	48	254					
Bradshaw.....	255		5		1	1	16	29			1	30		2	1	3	27	255					
Hickman.....	256		5				25	47			2	49	1			1	48	256					
Holbrook.....	257		5		8		21	47				47	2		8	10	37	257					
Anselmo.....	258	2	11	3	7		41	93	3		4	100		1		1	99	258					
Bee.....	259		3		1		9	29				29					29	259					
Ornan.....	261	1	10	1	3	8	33	73				73			8	8	65	261					
Endeavor.....	262		3			5	21	51	1			52	2		5	7	45	262					
Mitchell.....	263	3	7	2	1	3	44	110	1	1		112	2	1	3	6	106	263					
Franklin.....	264		14		2	14	72	103			1	104	3	1	14	18	86	264					
Robert W. Furnas.....	265	3	18	3	5	1	75	182	1	1	12	196	5	4	1	10	186	265					
Silver.....	266		7		2		21	56				56					56	266					
James A. Tulleys.....	267		4			1	24	61				61	1	1	1	3	58	267					
George W. Lininger.....	268	6	6	7	4	10	77	243	6	2	1	252	4	2	10	16	236	268					
Riverside.....	269		4	1			21	39	1	1	1	42					42	269					
Huntley.....	270				1		11	31				31	1	1		2	29	270					

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN				Total	LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Oasis	271	3	7	3	2	5	53	97	2	2	101	1	5	6	95	271					
Lee P. Gillette	272	3	1	1	1	29	57	57	1	60	57	2	2	2	57	272					
Crofton	273	1	5	1	2	31	58	58	1	60	58	2	2	2	58	273					
Olive Branch	274	3	11	1	7	2	36	57	1	2	61	2	2	4	57	274					
Ramah	275	2	10	16	46	151	2	3	1	157	2	5	5	12	145	285					
Antelope	276	7	4	2	13	49	1	1	50	1	2	3	3	11	47	276					
Sioux	277	11	11	19	37	1	38	38	1	39	38	1	1	1	38	277					
Litchfield	278	3	19	45	19	45	30	1	1	33	1	1	1	1	32	279					
Wallace	279	1	12	22	30	1	1	1	33	1	1	1	1	1	32	279					
Swastika	280	9	1	28	55	1	55	55	1	56	55	1	1	1	54	280					
Florence	281	13	12	9	5	23	140	373	10	3	6	392	4	3	23	30	362	281			
Mullen	282	5	1	1	3	25	38	1	1	40	2	3	3	5	35	283					
Exeter	283	1	1	1	3	2	35	75	2	1	78	1	2	3	75	284					
Seneca	284	1	10	1	3	2	35	75	2	1	78	1	2	3	75	284					
Camp Clarke	285	3	15	2	2	5	27	151	2	3	1	157	2	5	5	12	145	285			
Oshkosh	286	11	3	28	42	116	1	1	116	1	2	28	31	85	286						
Union	287	4	9	16	64	1	65	1	1	9	11	54	287								
Omaha	288	8	21	7	2	20	214	490	6	1	6	503	4	4	20	28	475	288			
Lotus	289	1	14	25	172	1	172	172	6	1	178	1	1	1	176	289					
John J. Mercer	290	21	11	19	11	175	321	30	26	5	382	6	7	11	24	358	290				
Diamond	291	7	4	7	3	4	34	45	6	1	52	1	4	5	47	291					
Wolbach	292	1	1	2	7	59	3	62	1	63	62	1	1	1	61	292					
Monument	293	2	2	2	30	57	1	57	1	1	57	1	1	1	53	293					
Kimball	294	3	2	5	1	47	85	5	3	93	1	1	1	2	91	294					
Minatare	295	5	1	8	33	63	1	63	1	8	63	1	8	9	54	295					
Cowles	296	2	1	16	25	1	26	1	1	26	1	1	1	1	25	296					
Cotner	297	3	11	3	3	5	64	90	3	3	3	99	1	1	5	7	92	297			
Chester	298	2	2	1	4	7	43	43	1	2	4	1	2	4	36	298					
Sutherland	299	2	9	1	7	24	67	2	69	3	7	10	59	299							
Liberty	300	4	11	6	6	139	211	5	1	6	223	1	3	6	10	213	300				
Bayard	301	1	5	3	3	30	64	64	2	2	3	7	57	301							
Mizpah	302	22	25	21	10	20	242	659	27	6	21	713	6	3	20	29	684	302			
Right Angle	303	9	11	10	8	3	94	419	8	4	1	433	1	5	3	9	424	303			
Ruskin	304	1	4	1	2	25	24	2	2	2	28	1	1	1	27	304					
Newman Grove	305	1	1	2	1	25	40	40	1	41	40	1	1	1	41	305					
Golden Rod	306	3	4	1	8	53	4	57	2	1	1	4	53	306							
William E. Hill	307	1	4	36	24	1	1	26	1	27	26	1	1	1	25	307					
Perkins	308	1	5	1	1	5	22	63	1	2	1	67	1	5	6	61	308				
Winnebago	309	1	5	2	5	17	31	3	1	35	3	1	1	35	309						
Victory	310	6	2	48	88	1	88	88	1	89	88	1	1	1	88	310					

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, DECEMBER 31, 1937

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. :		F. C. :		SUSP.	MASTER MASONS					No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937								
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937		No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1937	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1936	GAIN			LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss	
Polk.....	311	3	3	4	20	40	40	28	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	3631
Oak Leaf.....	312	2	2	2	16	28	28	28	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	5	233
Potter.....	313	1	2	3	16	67	67	57	...	...	...	...	63	1	1	3	3	4	4	6331
Craftsmen...	314	12	14	11	67	211	211	228	9	2	6	6	228	2	2	11	11	15	15	21331
Palmer.....	315	1	3	...	5	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
Alpha.....	316	2	4	1	12	94	94	58	3	1	...	...	58	1	2	1	...	...	4	9431
Mid-West...	317	3	9	...	26	204	204	224	6	14	...	...	224	1	4	...	...	...	5	21931
Grand Island	318	2	5	...	76	101	101	109	2	2	4	4	109	3	1	5	...	...	9	10031
Bladen.....	319	1	3	3	22	40	40	42	...	...	2	2	42	...	...	3	...	...	3	3931
College View	320	...	1	3	11	56	56	59	2	1	...	...	59	1	1	3	...	...	4	55321
Harmony....	321	2	1	2	3	37	37	40	3	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	40321
Pioneer.....	322	1	1	1	9	50	50	51	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	2	...	...	2	49321
Lebanon....	323	3	7	10	52	137	137	143	4	1	1	1	143	...	...	10	...	...	10	133321
Cairo.....	324	...	...	...	...	5	5	23	...	...	...	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23321
Totals....	566	3110	569	769	1111	15777	33180	571	232	450	22	34455	349	560	1111	12	00	2032	32423	

**MASONIC REVIEW**

1938

**REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT  
AND REVIEWER**

Prepared for

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

by

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

of

**Chadron, Nebraska.**

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

The annual report on correspondence is herewith fraternally submitted:

Henry Van Dyke has written, and we would do well to heed, these words:

“And thou, My Country, write it on thy heart;  
Thy sons are they who nobly do their part,  
Who dedicates his manhood at thy shrine  
Wherever born is born a child of Thine . . . .

And should the storms descend  
What fortress shall defend  
The land our fathers fought for  
The liberties they wrought for?  
What bulwarks shall secure our shrines of law  
And keep our courts of justice pure?  
Ah, then, as in the olden days  
The Builders must upraise  
A rampart of indomitable men.

And once again, Proud Order,  
If thy hand and heart be true,  
There will be building work for Thee to do!  
And never-dying honor shall be Thine  
For setting many stones in that illustrious line  
To stand unshaken in the swirling strife  
And guard our country's honor as her life.”

## SUBJECT INDEX

Topic	Page
A Brief World Survey .....	183
Budgeting .....	184
Buildings, Losses Incurred in Operating .....	184
Children, Earning System for .....	185
Children, Trends in Care of .....	186
Church and State, Separation of .....	187
Co-Masonry .....	188
Communists .....	189
Constitution Day, Celebration of.....	189
Constitution of the United States .....	190
Cornerstone, Laying of.....	190
Creed, A Mason's .....	190
Dates, Rules for Masonic .....	191
Demolay for Boys, Order of.....	191
Difficult Problem .....	193
Flag Ceremony .....	194
Foreign Correspondence .....	194
Gambling .....	195
Go-to-Church Sunday .....	197
History, Does it Repeat Itself .....	197
Homes, Masonic .....	198
Installations, Open .....	198
Internationalist Suggestion .....	199
Landmarks of Freemasonry.....	200
Leadership .....	202
Lodge Rooms, Uniform Plans for .....	203
Mason, as a Citizen .....	203
Masons, Colored, Only Regular Lodge in the United States.....	210
Masons in the House of Representatives .....	212
Masons, Large Percentage of Eligibles are.....	213
Mason, Making at Sight, Authority for .....	213
Masonic Position, the .....	214
Masonic Principles in the Philippine Constitution .....	214
Masonic Service Association of the United States.....	215
Masonic Temples, Soliciting Aid for .....	217
Masonry, Antiquity of .....	217
Masonry, Australasian .....	220
Masonry, Clandestine, Not Important .....	221
Masonry, Condition of the Order .....	221
Masonry in Foreign Jurisdictions .....	222
Masonry in the Northwest Territory .....	237
Masonry in Relation to the State .....	238
Masonry, The Principles of, as Promulgated by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of South Dakota .....	241
Masonry, Spanish .....	243

Masters, Worshipful .....	243
Meditation, The .....	244
Membership, Life .....	247
Membership, Honorary .....	248
Old Age Security .....	249
Organizations, Extraneous .....	250
Past Grand Masters .....	251
Past Masters' Clubs .....	252
President of the United States, an Invitation to.....	252
Religious Service for Masonic Attendance, Suggested Outline .....	253
Scholarship for Gifted Individuals .....	257
Secretaries' Guild .....	257
Sermons in Stones .....	258
Social Security Act .....	258
Soliloquy, the .....	259
Shrine, can it be put under the ban?.....	260
Subversive Activities .....	260
Sunday Meetings .....	264
Transition, The Great .....	264
Veteran of the Round Table .....	269
Visitors, Identification of .....	269
Women, Federation of, under Auspices of Grand Lodge.....	269
World, the Masonic .....	270
Statistics .....	270

#### A BRIEF WORLD SURVEY

To the Grand Master and Worshipful Brethren of Grand Lodge:

Your Committee, as prescribed in the Book of Constitutions, desires to report briefly on the position of Freemasonry throughout the world as disclosed by the annual reports presented. It has to be remembered that the reports received, for the most part, refer to the operations of the year 1935, and that the reports upon the work done in 1936 are not generally yet available. Having this in view, it should be pointed out for the information of brethren, that the present period of improved economic conditions had hardly begun during the year 1935, and that the depression had left its mark on Masonry, especially in the United States of America, as reflected in the annual reports from that country, by expressions of pessimism, in many cases, as to the future of their jurisdictions. It is our hope, however, that when the reports upon the work and proceedings of 1936 come to hand, these will disclose much improvement in conditions.

It is noticeable that, in the reports of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain, with their provincial Grand Lodges, and of the Dominions and other outlying parts of the British Empire, their tone is much more buoyant and optimistic than was the case in the year preceding, and financially and in their outlook for the future, there is discovered a feeling of hopefulness for a reversion to the more prosperous conditions which existed prior to the great depression.

The outstanding event of the year under review was the bi-centenary celebrations of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which was accompanied by the election and installation of H. R. H. the then Duke of York and our present Most Gracious King as its Grand Master Mason. From the accounts received, these would appear to have been of a most appropriate and successful character, worthy of the dignity of this ancient organisation and of the occasion.

A feature of the Masonic progress during the year has been an increase in the number of grand jurisdictions which are coming into existence in countries other than the English-speaking nations, which applies especially to South America. It is gratifying for us to be able to report this spread in the universality of the order, especially when this is being carried out upon orthodox lines and in accordance with the traditions of the order, as manifested in the great English-speaking jurisdictions.

In the constitutions of the British Empire, the position of many of the various Grand Lodges appears to be steadily improving, the reports having indicated that the previous falls in membership have been at least arrested, and that the better times we are now experiencing have been reflected by slight increases in some cases, together with improved financial conditions. It is noticeable that this improvement has been associated with a generally expressed desire on the part of the Grand Lodges to exercise a greater discrimination in the selection of candidates, all of which facts give reason for hope for a continued advance in the character and influence of Freemasonry throughout the world.

(Report of Foreign Correspondence Committee, V. W. Bro. William Epps, P. D. G. I. W., Chairman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New South Wales for the year ended June, 1937.)

#### BUDGETING

I earnestly recommend that the Particular Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction adopt the budgeting system. This system represents an extremely simple instrument of finance control, and should be in use in every Lodge, whether its membership be large or small.

Reduced to its essentials, what is a Budget? Nothing more or less than an estimate of the probable income and the probable expenditures of the Lodge. To cut the garment according to the cloth is not always a difficult undertaking, but to cut the garment without knowledge of the available supply of cloth often leads to disaster, as has been experienced by some Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction.

(From Address of Grand Master Jesse C. Clark, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1937.)

#### LOSSES INCURRED IN OPERATING BUILDINGS

The losses incurred in operating buildings still continue to be a problem. Out of 261 lodges reporting ownership of building properties

depending, in part at least, on outside revenue, 103 report losses in building operations. (See Table I.)

TABLE I.  
Comparative Statement of Income and Expense  
(Total and Per Capita)  
for 1934, 1935, and 1936

	1934		1935		1936	
Lodges Included in This Report ....	944		944		967	
Membership .....	234,343		227,381		213,367	
Dues Collected....	\$1,343,484	\$5.75	\$1,387,926	\$5.65	\$1,324,985	\$6.21
Operating Ex- penses .....	1,442,495	6.16	1,391,191	6.10	1,395,287	6.54
OPERATING						
LOSS .....	99,011	.43	103,265	.45	70,302	.33
Fees .....	112,318	.48	124,547	.54	144,831	.68
GAIN .....	13,307	.05	21,282	.09	74,529	.35
Other Income Less Other Exp. ....	105,666	.45	88,949	.39	73,676	.34
NET GAIN .....	118,973	.50	110,231	.48	148,205	.69

(Bro. A. W. T. Ogilvie, Committee on Lodge Finances, Proceedings  
Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1937.)

#### EARNING SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN

Some years ago we realized that the savings accounts did not answer the need of boys and girls, especially during adolescence, to have a practical experience with money. A savings account does not move; if it does it is not a savings account. It is not sufficient to tell a fifteen year old child: "Save all your money, and it will be useful to you after you leave the Home." The child cannot learn about money unless it is coming into and going out of his hands. Four things he should learn about it: earning, spending, savings, giving. He can learn these only by practice.

At the age of approximately thirteen the child moves into a Senior building and becomes a member of a Senior group. He then becomes eligible to be paid for work he does in the various departments of the Home and at the same time is required to begin to pay for his clothing, school supplies, toilet articles, recreation, and luxuries. In fact he must pay for almost everything except food, shelter, and medical care. If he breaks or damages property, he is charged for it.

Paid jobs include farm work, caring for chickens, orchard work, care of grounds, janitor work, painting, repair work, kitchen and dining room work, office work. The pay is scaled according to the age of the worker and the quality of the work, and is so arranged that with reasonable industry and utilization of work-opportunities the boy or girl can "make ends meet." If he is above average as a worker he will have money to spend on luxuries, such as a radio or a bicycle, or can make deposits in his savings account, which is quite often done. On July 31 the boys had an average credit balance of \$19.03; the girls' average was \$3.89. Two boys were in debt, as compared with eleven girls. The poorer financial condition of the girls is due to two factors, the higher cost of their clothing and their weaker ambition for financial independence.

We think there is no doubt of the practical training value of this financial system. The cost of maintaining and operating it is considerable, due to the clerical work involved, and the fact that extra industrious boys and girls will earn a surplus to spend in luxuries or place in their savings. Any system of this kind is bound to have imperfections, just as do all fiscal systems of grown people. On the whole, however, we believe it is of great benefit, and is worth more than it costs.

(From Annual Report of Trustees, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1937.)

#### TRENDS IN CHILD CARE

This last summer our Superintendent, John M. Downen, of the Covina Home, attended the Masonic Executives' Conference at Minneapolis, and we quote from his report:

"One important fact that was brought out at this Conference was that institutional populations, both children and aged, are dropping in number throughout the nation. The general tendency is to transfer charity burdens from private to public shoulders, and public relief generally is not being given through institutions. The depression brought the necessity for emergency relief on a scale so large that only the government could take care of it; and now it appears that government is going on taking care of much that a few years ago would not have been thought a proper charge on public agencies.

"Those who are engaged in caring for children by the institutional method must be challenged by the present-day undoubted tendency toward other modes of care, either relatives' homes or in foster homes.

"In considering this trend with reference to our own institution and its set-up, there is one factor which I believe differentiates our Home from the ordinary institution. The child in our care, even though a full orphan, has a consciousness of "belonging." He early becomes aware of the significance of the Masonic background of the Home. He feels that he is a member of the family of Masons in California; he often speaks of 'my Lodge.' This feeling of security and of being wanted is reinforced by his many contacts with Masonic visitors, whom he often meets person-

ally. In some cases, like the privately reared child, he even becomes 'spoiled.'

"I am convinced that in all this there is a something which differentiates our Home from children's institutions generally. This difference is due not alone to our special way of handling the children, but even more to the Masonic foundation upon which it rests, and which endows it with a quality that I have not seen in any institution otherwise founded.

"In spite of all this, when we observe the unmistakable trend away from the institution, we cannot but be put on notice. It behooves us to be aware of what is going on. It seems not unlikely that we are entering an era that will witness sweeping changes in social and charitable practices. We should not be the last to perceive these coming changes, but rather among the first."

(From Annual Report of Trustees, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1937.)

#### SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

In connection with Masonic principles in the Philippine Constitution, I had occasion, at one time, in company of M.'W.'.Past Grand Master Rafael Palma to have a conversation with the President of the Philippines concerning the relation between Church and State. The President at that time said that he would make public his attitude on this subject. This he did at a banquet in a Malacanan given in honor of the Archbishop of Manila. Of interest to us in that statement is the following:

"Nothing can stir up the passions and prejudices of men more effectively than religious intolerance, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness. History is replete with telling evidences of this fact, and we should not lightly disregard its lessons.

"Under the present Constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth, just as under the Jones Act, and in fact ever since the American flag was first hoisted over these islands, the separation of the Church and the State, and the freedom of worship are guaranteed. The State has nothing to do with the Church, nor the Church with the State. I am a Catholic as everybody knows, I, who, for the time being, am at the head of this government. As an individual, I worship my God in accordance with my own religious belief. But as the head of the State I can have no more to do with the Catholic Church than I can with a Protestant denomination, the Aglipayan, the Mohammedan, or any other religious organization or sect in the Philippines. And no authority of any church has any right to interfere with the affairs of the government.

"We should be thankful that there is here this separation of Church and State and freedom of worship. The Church itself is better off when entirely disconnected with the government and the government in turn disassociated completely from the Church."

(From Report of M.'W.'.Brother Conrado Benitez, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1937.)

## CO-MASONRY

In May 1931, the Grand Master, in his address, drew attention to three irregular organisations which claim to be concerned with Freemasonry. They are:

- (1) Co-Masonry.
- (2) Order of the Star of the East.
- (3) Order of The Eastern Star.

He pointed out that no Freemason who had any regard for his obligation would take part in any of them. Neither at that time nor since have the Order of the Star of the East and the Order of the Eastern Star made any headway in Western Australia, but in regard to Co-Masonry the position is entirely different. This is undoubtedly becoming a menace throughout Australia generally, and Western Australia is by no means free from it. The matter came up for the consideration of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales in 1933 and it was decided to ask the Grand Lodge of England for an expression of its attitude towards irregular bodies. In reply, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England forwarded a recommendation of the Board of General Purposes which had been adopted in 1921. This referred to a petition which had been received from a Co-Masonic body. The attitude of the Grand Lodge of England was defined in its reply to that petition and portion of it reads:

"The Board, after giving full consideration to this petition and the explanatory statement from yourself, with which it was accompanied, directs me to state that it cannot recommend the prayer of the petition for acceptance by Grand Lodge. The body from which that document emanates claims, in the words of the petition, to be "a genuine Masonic Organisation . . . working on strictly orthodox lines . . . and departing from them only in the one matter of the admission of women." This "one matter" affects a principle on which the United Grand Lodge of England has always stood firm, and concerning which it admits no compromise. No woman can be a Freemason according to the original plan of Freemasonry to which English Freemasons have from time immemorial adhered. Every Brother among them is pledged, while respecting genuine and true Brethren wherever they are met, to discountenance all dissenters from that original plan, and to admit that it is not in the power of any man or body to make innovation in the Body of Masonry. In these conditions, it is impossible for the Board of General Purposes to recommend to Grand Lodge the prayer of the petition; and it will continue to exercise its disciplinary powers towards any members working under the English Jurisdiction who violates his Obligation by being present at, or assisting in, assemblies professing to be Masonic which are attended by women."

This view was confirmed by the Grand Lodge of England in 1933, and in 1934, the following recommendation regarding a brother who was also a member of a co-Masonic Lodge was confirmed by Grand Lodge:

"The Board has to report that it has been brought to its notice that a certain Brother had attended a meeting of the irregular body known as Co-Masons. The Brother in question appeared personally before the Board and was heard at length. After a most careful consideration of the case, the Board recommends to Grand Lodge that he be expelled from the Craft, and a resolution to this effect will be submitted to Grand Lodge."

From those communications, there is no difficulty in defining the attitude of regular Grand Lodges towards the organisation known as Co-Masonry. Previous Grand Masters in this Jurisdiction have drawn attention to the fact that these irregular bodies exist in Western Australia, and have definitely prohibited any Freemason belonging to a Lodge in this Jurisdiction from having any connection whatever with such organisations. Notwithstanding those commands, there is grave reason for believing that instances do exist where members of our Lodges are also members of a Co-Masonic Lodge at the present time. I want to issue this warning. Every possible endeavour will be made to secure evidence against Brethren who are so offending and in any case that is proved the Board of General Purposes will recommend to Grand Lodge that such Brother be expelled from the Craft. To obviate any such course of action becoming necessary it might be well for Brethren who are guilty of this breach of their Masonic Obligation to prove to the Grand Secretary that they have entirely discontinued such irregular connection.

(From Address by M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Dr. J. S. Battye,  
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1936.)

#### COMMUNISTS

A number of jurisdictions have been troubled with communists joining our organization and causing dissension in the lodges. The Grand Lodge of Oregon passed a law making it a Masonic offense for any of its members to be affiliated with a communist organization. In one case, a member was tried for un-Masonic conduct for holding such membership and was expelled from the lodge. If you would like to read an interesting article on this subject, see review of the Grand Jurisdiction of Missouri for 1937.

(From Report of Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, Joseph  
M. Lowndes, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1937.)

#### CELEBRATING CONSTITUTION DAY

Because of the Masonic character of the Philippine Constitution, Masons have a peculiar interest in diffusing knowledge about it to the people. It was with that aim in view that I issued a circular calling on all lodges to lead in the celebration of the first Constitution Day last February. The response of the Craft in Manila and in the provinces has been most enthusiastic. In fact, it may sincerely be stated that the Masonic celebration of Constitution Day in Manila was the best of its

kind in the whole Philippines. (APPENDIX III is my circular calling upon all lodges to celebrate Constitution Day. APPENDIX IV is the program in the Manila celebration of Constitution Day.) I recommend the continuance of Masonic celebrations of Constitution Day.

(From Report of M.'W.'Brother Conrado Benitez, Grand Master,  
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1937.)

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Those interested in an oration on this subject are referred to that of Hon. Alfred E. Clark, Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Oregon; Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1937, page 39 and following.

#### LAYING OF CORNERSTONE

Under date of October 10th, 1936, I received communication from Hon. O. B. Carr, Postmaster at West Palm Beach, requesting that I lay cornerstone for the Federal Building then under construction in that city. Upon investigation, I found that the work had already progressed above the second story, and so declined to authorize the cornerstone to be laid by the Grand Lodge of Florida, it being contrary to Grand Lodge regulations to lay a cornerstone when the work had progressed above the point where the stone is to be laid.

(From Address of Grand Master Jesse C. Clark, Proceedings of  
the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1937.)

#### A MASON'S CREED

##### 1. FAITH IN GOD.

"On Him, this corner-stone we build  
On Him, this edifice erect  
And still, until this work's fulfilled  
May He the workman's ways direct."

##### 2. FAITH IN OUR COUNTRY.

"Love thou thy land, with love far-brought  
From out the storied past, and used  
Within the present, but transfused  
Thru future time by power of thought."

##### 3. FAITH IN OUR NEIGHBOR.

"I see from my house by the side of the road  
By the side of the highway of life,  
The men who press with the ardor of hope  
The men who are faint with the strife.

"But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,  
Both parts of an Infinite Plan.  
Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
And be a friend to Man."

## 4. FAITH IN OURSELVES.

"We are all blind until we see  
 That in the human plan  
 Nothing is worth the making if  
 It does not make the Man.  
 Why build these cities glorious  
 If Man unbuilded goes?  
 In vain we build the world unless  
 The Builder also grows."

In the language of symbolism, each of these four fundamentals might be considered as pillars supporting each of the four corners of that spiritual building, we call CHARACTER.

(From Address of Grand Master, Brother William H. Thompson,  
 Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, 1937)

## RULES FOR MASONIC DATES

1. Ancient Craft Masons.—Add 4,000 to the current year thus:  
 A. D. 1937 -|- 4000 = A. L. (Anno Lucis—year of Light) 5937.
2. Royal Arch Masons—Add 530 to the current year, thus: A. D.  
 1937 -|- 530 = A. I. (Anno Inventionis—year of discovery) 2467.
3. Royal and Select Masters—Add 1,000 to the current year, thus:  
 A. D. 1937 -|- 1000 = A. Dep. (Anno Depositionis—year of deposit) 2937.
4. Knights Templar—Subtract 1,118 from current year, thus:  
 A. D. 1937 - 1118 = A. O. (Anno Ordinis—the year of our Order) 819.

(Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, 1937)

## ORDER OF DeMOLAY FOR BOYS

When the Order of DeMolay for Boys was first introduced, Masons welcomed it as the answer to the question, "How shall we reach the young men who some day will become Master Masons?" The Order had a great opportunity and there seems room for doubt that the opportunity has been well met.

The Order of DeMolay is doing very well in some communities, particularly in the larger cities, but it has proved a complete flop in others. We intend to present the situation as it appears today, as construed from the very frank and honest letters we have received.

In ten or a dozen cities, the Order of DeMolay is going strong. The record at Jackson especially is worth noting. In 1934, Jackson lodge No. 17, took over the chapter, which then had a membership of 60; today the chapter has a membership of 180, and its social evenings, open to all young people, are outstanding. Jackson Masons have not gone unrewarded for their efforts in backing DeMolay, because at least twenty members have become candidates for Masonry in the past three years.

Ironwood Lodge, No. 389, reports an increase from 15 members to over a hundred in three years, and its chapter recently won a national award for membership achievement.

Birmingham, No. 44, considers its sponsored chapter "outstanding", and points out that it won fifth in international competition in floor work.

Detroit, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Iron Mountain, Saginaw and Battle Creek report active chapters.

Yet the failures of DeMolay chapters seem to greatly outnumber the successes. Here are some of the reports:

Anchor Lodge (Kalamazoo)—DeMolay chapter "having quite a hard struggle to keep going."

Albion—Failed, through continued poverty, in 1928.

Adrian—A dead issue—failed "for lack of moral support by the fathers themselves".

Allegan—"In a rather sad way right now, because of inability to find some one having the time and interest to father the organization."

Bay City (Portsmouth, No. 190)—"No status outside of a strictly social body".

Charlotte—Dead since 1924.

Durand—Dead ten years.

Hudson (Lebanon, No. 26)—Dead, through transfer of interest to Boy Scouting and high school athletics.

Jonesville—Failed.

Ludington (Pere Marquette, No. 200)—Disbanded; couldn't get new members.

Muskegon—Failed, from lack of leadership.

Niles (St. Joseph Valley Lodge No. 4)—"On the way out"—a bad report of wasted money and failure to take an interest in perpetuating the chapter.

Owosso—Started with \$700.00 and lost it; treasurer embezzled over \$200. Masons showed lack of interest.

Port Huron—Ceased to function.

Paw Paw—Dropped, for financial reasons.

Traverse City—Failed—and the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, who was himself a DeMolay charter member, says he will tell why, if requested to do so.

It seems natural to conclude that the Order of DeMolay is suitable only to larger cities and that it is doomed to failure, from the start, in small communities. It certainly cannot be recommended by Grand Lodge as a program for every constituent lodge in Michigan to back or even

sanction. Yet the fine work done by the chapters that take themselves seriously and that give every evidence of continuance must be commended.

Before leaving this subject, may we suggest that the real cause of the Order of DeMolay passing out of the picture in so many communities was lack of interest on the part of Masonic lodges and other Masonic bodies? In several instances, DeMolay boys were not allowed to use the lodge rooms, were shunted off into basements and anterooms to hold their meetings, were unwelcome guests in Masonic clubrooms, because they took up tables and chairs the Masons wanted for themselves. The boys were asked to find meeting places outside the Masonic Temple, in not a few instances, thereby entirely destroying the Masonic Lodge's one chance of benefiting, in future timber, from the DeMolays as they became of age.

(Americanization Committee Report, George B. Dolliver, P.G.M.,  
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Michigan, 1937)

#### A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

The fact of the matter is that the regularity and continuity of lodge attendance constitutes a problem as great as the regularity and continuity of church members attending their churches. So far as the churches are concerned, it has always seemed to the writer that they themselves were to some extent responsible owing to the almost super-human efforts to procure "full houses" by "stunt" services. Services for football clubs (church decorated in football colours) and such-like supposed attractions; sensational methods of inducing large congregations by picture shows, whistling concerts, procuring distinguished persons to deliver addresses; one was a divorcee court judge who entertained the congregation for half an hour with his court anecdotes. An interlude of singing in the church with the lights switched off and the conductor wielding an electrically illuminated baton. These I have witnessed in American churches, and while they did induce large attendances on those occasions, the attendance exhibited a relapse when such inducements were absent. Methods—although not similar, but with the same object—in connection with Masonry may induce large gatherings when they are used, but have no lasting effect. To endeavour to promote lodge attendance by spectacular stunts does not convey a right conception of the Craft, but creates an impression unfavourable to the objective sought. I remember reading a speech by that famous old Mason, Grand Master Shryock, many years ago, in which he told of a Master of a lodge who sought his counsel how to induce his members to attend regularly. Quoth "Old Tom", as many of his friends told him: "Interest them by employment and instruction on recognised lines, and stick to the fundamentals."

(From Report on Foreign Correspondence, by James W. E. Archdeacon,  
P.S.G.W., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of  
Western Australia, 1936)

## FLAG CEREMONY

Union Jack—W. Bro. William Williams, Standard Bearer; Stars and Stripes—W. Bro. Sydney Foreman, Standard Bearer, approached the altar to the singing of "Canada," then followed the International Hymn, and the flags were placed in the East.

## INTERNATIONAL ANTHEM

God save our Gracious King,  
 Long live our noble King,  
     God save the King.  
 Send him victorious,  
 Happy and glorious,  
 Long to reign over us,  
     God save the King.

## "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

(Played by Grand Organist)

My Country 'tis of thee,  
 Sweet land of Liberty,  
     Of thee I sing.  
 Land where my fathers died,  
 Land of the pilgrims' pride,  
 From every mountain side,  
     Let freedom ring.

And not our land alone,  
 But be thy mereies known,  
     From shore to shore.  
 Let all the nations see  
 That men should brothers be,  
 And form one family  
     The wide earth o'er.

(From Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, 1937.)

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

On this subject, Mackey wrote:

"In none of the Grand Lodges of this country up to early in the Eighteenth Century was such a Committee as that on Foreign Correspondence ever appointed. Intelligent Freemasons saw that it would no longer do to isolate themselves from the Fraternity in other countries, and that if any moral or intellectual advantage was to be expected it must be derived from intercommunication and collision of ideas, and in every Grand Lodge there was appointed a committee whose duty it should be

to collate the Proceedings of other jurisdictions and eliminate from them the most important items."

(From Correspondence Report, Wallace R. Cheves, Reviewer,  
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1937)

At the last Grand Communication no appropriation was made for Correspondence Report, but an appropriation was made for special work of the Chairman of the Committee on Work. I deemed in view of the fact that the foreign correspondence report appearing in the various proceedings of the Grand Lodges of the world constituted the only direct inter-communication between Grand Lodges, that the foreign correspondence report was of more value to the Grand Lodge than special work. I therefore authorized the foreign correspondence report to be prepared by the Chairman as usual, but in order to lessen the expense I directed that extra copies be not printed for distribution at Grand Lodge, but that the report appear only in the Proceedings. I recommend earnestly that each representative of the Grand Lodge present read that report when published and, further, that on nights of Lodge meetings when they have little or no business to attend to, to devote some ten, fifteen or twenty minutes from time to time until the entire report has been read in the Lodges. Section 28, of Article X, of the Constitution makes it incumbent upon the Worshipful Master of particular Lodges to make a report of the Proceedings of the annual Grand Communication. This he usually does verbally but it cannot be complete unless the Proceedings are read when they are published a month or so later. In many Grand Lodges, it is a definite regulation that the Proceedings of annual Grand Communications be read in part at every Lodge Communication until the entire book is read. Our constitutional provision, referred to above, in my opinion, contemplates that the entire Proceedings of the annual Grand communication of our Grand Lodge should be read in every Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction. This of necessity would include the Foreign Correspondence report. These reports are of more value than is generally understood. There is much information pertaining to the functioning of Masonry that will not be found anywhere else and no less an authority than Albert G. Mackey, the famous Masonic scholar, author and historian, says that these reports will be in the future the germ of Masonic history.

(From Address of Grand Master Jesse C. Clark, Proceedings of the  
Grand Lodge of Florida, 1937)

#### GAMBLING

Gambling in all its various phases, meaning lotteries, bingo parties, blanket raffles, and other money raising schemes by chance, by lodges or related Masonic Bodies is unmasonic. No member of a Masonic Lodge should assist in any manner, directly or indirectly in conducting or en-

gaging in any way in contests of this kind. In doing so, they place themselves liable to Masonic discipline.

(From Address of Grand Master S. G. Mortimer, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, 1937.)

In this report, we first pay attention to Item Second which has to do with gambling. Many times has there been expressed the thought of Edmund Burke, who, speaking in the House of Commons in 1780, said "Gaming is a principle inherent in human nature." Whether or not wagering is founded in the instinct of man, few would, however, contend that gambling is advantageous to society. Our illustrious Worshipful Brother George Washington, in 1783, wrote of gambling that "It is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity and the father of mischief." Benjamin Franklin expressed the danger of it thus: "Keep flax from fire, youth from gaming." Freemasonry has not been unaware of the evil effects of this vice. A manuscript in the archives of the Lodge of Antiquity in London, written between 1685 and 1688, sets forth certain charges and covenants to be read at the making of a Freemason or Freemasons, included in which is the admonition "that a Mason be no common player at the cards, dice, or hazard; or at any other unlawful plays, through the which the Science and Craft may be dishonored and slandered." The Missouri Grand Lodge clearly recognized gambling to be un-Masonic conduct. An existing by-law of this Grand Body requires that all Lodges shall enforce the Masonic law against gambling.

At the communication of this Grand Lodge held last year, a Committee composed of brethren soundly versed in Masonic principles, reported that

"Your Committee are of the opinion that the conducting, or assistance, or aid, in conducting a lottery, or game of chance, or any other act which would bring the reputation of Freemasonry in disrepute, by Freemasons, or allied or dependent bodies which derive their membership wholly from Freemasonry is fully covered by Paragraph B of Section 229, of our Trial Code, as adopted in 1925, as it is an act 'tending to impair the good name of the Masonic institution and its usefulness' and that in the adoption of this report the Grand Lodge does so declare."

We, accepting language of that Committee, also recommend

(1) "That this Grand Lodge and every officer and member thereof be on the alert to expose any attempt to violate our Grand Lodge Law on this subject."

(2) "That the Grand Lodge . . . instruct the Grand Master to use every possible endeavor to strike down this growing evil;" and "that he rigidly and fearlessly enforce our laws on this subject . . ."

(From Report of Special Committee on Intoxicating Liquors, Gambling, Lotteries, etc., Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1937.)

## GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY

It must have been gratifying to all Freemasons to witness the splendid outpourings of our members on the Sunday which we set apart and have designated as our "Go-to-Church" Sunday. Reports which have come to us indicate that the Church services on this occasion were attended by greater numbers than ever before. The silent testimony of the Masonic Fraternity of its belief in God cannot have failed to give encouragement to those laboring in our temples of worship to preserve fundamental religious truths. Let us see to it that "Go-to-Church" Sunday in the years to come is increasingly observed by the Masonic Fraternity.

It seems to me that these services will be greatly enhanced in sentimental value and religious fervor if they are associated with religious sacraments. I suggest that where it can be arranged an effort be made to have the services in Protestant Churches include Corporate Communion.

Believing that the second Sunday of November and the Friday preceding it will be appropriate dates for our Services, notice of these dates now is given in order that proper preparations therefor may begin.

(From Address of M. W. Jacob C. Klinck, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New York, 1937)

DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF OR DO EVENTS AND  
PROBLEMS COME IN CYCLES?

How often we read or hear some one say "History is repeating itself". That may appear to be true in part, but in its presentation in the times and doings of today, if they are being repeated, they are surely being called by different names, for some of us have never before seen anything of the nature of those outward disturbances in the life of our nation as seem to be in evidence just now. They tell us that a new world is in the making, that when anything is being made over, whether it be an old automobile or an unruly boy, there is apt to be a good deal of noise. Perhaps, if we, as individuals or as members of an ancient Institution, will continue to give of our ability and service, we may do much to shape the course of events and by that process be worthy successors to those sterling Craftsmen who helped not only to lay the foundations of our government but placed thereon the safeguards for its superstructure. Let us see to it that the principles of Freemasonry are worthily applied in our civic duties.

To do this properly and effectively will call for the best that is in us, and also for the best there is of us; it will be no grand parade of horn blowing or even flag waving; glorious as such things are, they alone will not suffice; it may mean a long series of round table discussions and planning such as have rarely been seen in this day and generation. Already there have come to my desk many letters from jurisdictions other than our own, asking what can be done to stabilize events. However, it has long been known by the best students of the Craft, that Freemasonry

as an Institution does not take any organized part in matters pertaining to civic, political, or religious matters, but its individual members may be interested in all of them; they should never use the Fraternity as a stepping stone to any political aspirations; when we have a membership which is composed of men of all political shades and opinions, a group of craftsmen whose religious affiliations are bound up with all kinds of religious sects and creeds, we should be tolerant, for only by so doing can we keep that harmony and goodwill so necessary, not only for safeguarding our Fraternity, but also for continuing it as well.

What seems to me most important and of absolute necessity at the present is leadership.

(From Address of Grand Master Albert Knight, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1937)

#### MASONIC HOMES

The wisdom of keeping up the corporate organization of the Illinois Masonic Orphans Home has been demonstrated again during the past year, in the economical and efficient handling of gifts by the Board of Trustees of the Corporation.

(Bro. Robert J. Daly, Report—Illinois Masonic Orphans Home, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1937.)

The Masonic Home maintained by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Maryland at "Bonnie Blink" (see Proceedings of The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Maryland, 1937), is of the same style construction and almost identical in design with that of our own at Plattsmouth, but much further advanced in actual construction. Any future building committee of ours which may have it in charge to enlarge our Home, would do well to see that of Maryland first, or at least, refer to the illustrations thereof, in the Maryland proceedings.

#### OPEN INSTALLATIONS

There may possibly be a few localities in the State of Ohio where open installations are proper and serve some useful purpose, but my opinion is that the objections to them far outweigh their value, and I believe that they should be absolutely prohibited. As you all know, a Lodge of Master Masons is opened. The public is then invited to enter. Many come simply out of curiosity, and are quite interested to see what a Lodge looks like when opened on the Master Mason Degree. Some Mason tries to read the installation ceremony. In only rare instances is it ever committed to memory. He mispronounces many of the words, and the general effect is no particular credit to the Fraternity.

Often members thoughtlessly give Masonic signs in full view of the public.

The ancient charges are then read, the last one being: "You agree that no visitors shall be received into your Lodge without due examina-

tion and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated into a regular Lodge. These are the regulations of Free and Accepted Masons. Do you submit to these charges, and promise to support the regulations as Masters in all ages have done before you?" The Master answers, "I do." Remember the Lodge is at labor. The room is full of women and children and men who are not Masons. The Master then and there is made to violate one of the ancient charges at the very time he is being installed. The audience is thereupon informed of the duties of the various officers, which, after all, are none of the public's concern. The public is permitted to see a Lodge of Master Masons called from labor to refreshment before being dismissed from the Lodge.

But more serious than all these objections is the situation that sometimes arises and did arise last fall in one of our districts.

The officers-elect were standing before the Altar of Masonry. It was an open installation and a large crowd was present, including men, women and children. The presiding officer read: "If any Brother is apprised of any just or Masonic reason why any of these officers should not be installed, let him speak now, or forever after be silent." A Mason thereupon made an objection to one of the officers. What followed can well be imagined. The Brother who objected was within his rights. He had previously notified the officers that he objected to the installation of this Brother, but they, thinking he would not dare to do so at a public installation, proceeded with the ceremony any way.

The chief purpose of an open installation is publicity. We ought not to seek that. This kind of publicity does not do Masonry any good. For the reasons stated, I feel that open installations should be discouraged, if not actually prohibited by the Grand Lodge.

Decision (Combining Decisions 5 and 6, Sec. 2, page 67):

The Installation of Officers must be in open Lodge, it being Masonic work. A Lodge must not be called to refreshment to install its officers under any circumstances. Such installation shall not be public.

(From Address of M.'W.'Grand Master J. Philip Perry,  
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1937.)

#### THE INTERNATIONALIST SUGGESTION

When the part played many years ago and practically up to his death, of the late Brother Edouard Quartier-le-Tente in his advocacy of world-wide international Masonry, and that his headquarters were in Switzerland is recalled, surprise need not be felt that the International Masonic Association, Geneva, is to the fore with an ambitious proposal. The proposal is for nothing less than the establishment of a World Federation of Freemasons for the promotion of the good of the Order, for the creation and fostering of a better understanding and spirit of cooperation among the nations of the earth that will lead to the maintenance of World Peace. The Association, moreover, asks Grand Lodges to give thoughtful

consideration of a proposal to call a world congress on Masonry. Of course, it may be wrong to assume that the suggested World Congress is ancillary to the World Federation, and yet there does seem to be a connection between the two, emanating, as they do, from the one source. It is possible to heartily sympathise with those who are conscious of a daily growing impatience with mankind's political rulers because world peace in the political, industrial, and social lives of the nations is still so far away. And the efforts made to overcome the difficulties are quite understandable. But what is said in the two immediately preceding paragraphs applies here, too. Moreover, without discussing the League of Nations, we have in the Covenant one of the examples of "scientific legislation", which, when passed in the United States legislatures are so thoroughly scientific as to be useless to effect the purposes of their framers. And it is doubtful whether in a world Federation of Freemasonry there would be found in the aggregate, brains of any capacity to evolve anything but another beautifully worded, symmetrically fashioned document, plentifully pervaded by good intentions and the inability to carry them out. Also, it cannot be too thoroughly borne in mind that in any attempt by Masonry to deal with these questions there lurks the tendency to officially associate politics with the Craft.

(J. W. E. Archdeacon, P.'S.'G.'W.', Foreign Correspondent, W. A.  
H. J. Ford, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New South Wales  
for year ended June, 1937)

#### ANCIENT LANDMARKS OF FREEMASONRY

Taking for his text Proverbs 22-28, which read:—"Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set", V.'W.'Bro. Kiek said that in ancient times, and even at present in Palestine and other Oriental lands, it was customary to mark with a pillar or a heap of stones the boundary of a field or farm.

In an agricultural community, the maintenance of such landmarks was naturally of great importance. Unscrupulous persons sometimes removed these landmarks, with a view of extending their own property at the expense of an ignorant or helpless neighbor. Public opinion, however, regarded such conduct as an offence against religion as well as an offence against social morality.

In the Deuteronomic Code, a solemn curse was pronounced on the man who removed his neighbour's landmark (vide Deuteronomy 19-13 and 27-17). The practice was again condemned in the Book of Proverbs (22-28 and 23-10). The Book of Job had a scathing denunciation of this form of wickedness (24-2).

Even among the heathen, the ancient landmarks were regarded as under the protection of Heaven. The Greeks had a god named Leus Horios, who watched the ancient landmarks, and avenged their violation. The Romans also had a god named Terminus, whose functions were similar.

In modern usage, the term, landmark, had come to mean a custom or moral principle handed down from the past and regarded as settled and established. Such landmarks were found in the realm of jurisprudence.

The doctrine that an alleged offender was entitled to trial by his peers was a landmark of British law, which dated back to the time of Magna Charta. The doctrine, that no person should be deprived of his liberty without legal warrant, dated back to the Petition of Right and the Habeas Corpus Act in the 17th Century. The doctrine, that a slave setting foot on British soil automatically became free, dated from Lord Mansfield's decision in Somerset's case, in 1774. In fact, our whole legal system was intensified to define and defend the ancient landmarks established by venerable usage. That was why the poet spoke of "freedom broadening slowly down from precedent to precedent."

Even more important was the landmarks which defined the boundaries of good and evil in the realm of morality. The Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule were obvious examples. Those landmarks, and many others were clearly defined in the Volume of the Sacred Law. Right-minded people had always recognized the sacredness of those landmarks. Assuredly, they could be justified on grounds of reason and social expediency, but for the most part we did not argue about them. They were taken for granted. They belonged to a realm of what Kant called "the moral imperative". Kant regarded such ancient landmarks as belonging to the fundamental order of the universe; they sprang from the will of God Himself. No doubt there was a sense in which much of their morality might be described as "customary", but that was not to deny its sacredness or undermine its authority. It was "customary" in the sense that it represented the accumulated experience of the race and the verdict of good men of every age.

The maintenance of the ancient landmarks was necessary unless life was to become disrupted and chaotic. Any society which cut itself off from history was doomed to instability. True progress presupposed true conservatism. The Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry, so far as he (V. W. Bro. Kiek) was aware, were not written down. Rather did they belong to the tradition of the Craft. They assured its continuity, and the preservation of its organic character. One could mention a few of them—belief in the G. A. O. T. U., the exclusion of women, the prohibition of political and sectarian controversy, the ethical code of Brother Love, Relief, and Truth. Freemasonry did not debate these things; it assumed them. Without them the Craft would cease to be.

Every Freemason, from the humblest Entered Apprentice to the Grand Master, was pledged to the maintenance of the ancient landmarks. But the obligation was particularly stringent on those who were called to be rulers in the Craft. Grand Lodge existed, among other things, for the purpose of guarding private lodges against any unintentional deviations. In so doing it was, of course, essential to distinguish between what were really "ancient landmarks" and what were merely non-essential customs

and traditions, for they must never forget that Freemasonry was a progressive science, and the details of their practice must be open to modification to meet new situations and new needs. It was for Grand Lodge to define how far they might go in that direction.

Nor should they abandon the ancient idea of God as the ultimate Guardian of the ancient landmarks. He had set for them the boundaries of good and evil and assuredly punished any transgression thereof. Men and nations who departed from the ancient landmarks did so at their own peril. History was full of instances of the Divine judgment on corrupt men and corrupt societies. So also was it full of instances of the judgment which had overtaken those who had recklessly sought to overthrow the principles of piety and morality, who had subverted by violence the foundations of social order. The ancient landmarks were the protection of the poor against exploiters and oppressors. The same was true in these modern days. Many seemed to be arguing that might was right and that any restraints on their imperious lusts may be scorned and disregarded. Religion and law, morality and patriotism, were scoffed at as mere archaic survivals. To all must be proclaimed the Divine veto, "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."

(From Address of Grand Lecturer V. W. Bro. Kiek, Proceedings of M. W. Grand Lodge of South Australia, 1937)

#### LEADERSHIP

What the Craft needs today is that which it has always needed—leadership. We need men whom the lust of office cannot buy, who by their patience will enthuse, uplift and enthrall, until others shall catch the spirit and become enthusiasts of such a program. We need to carefully consider our course by choosing as our leaders only those Craftsmen who have been tried and are truly loyal to our Institution, who will never by any word, act or deed, cause any unfavorable reflection on our ancient Fraternity. As an Institution, we again need to recall the fact that Freemasonry does not find its greatest value by counting members, but rather by the careful development of men into Craftsmen—men, who to begin with, are the very soul of honor and who, reinforced with the principles of Freemasonry, will develop into Masons whom we shall delight to honor. It is no time to fritter away our energies or to have incapable men occupying places of responsibility in a land where problems are continually arising which sometimes need immediate consideration, if not solution.

We can build such a structure by giving less time and attention to the profane until they shall have sought and obtained our mysteries in the same manner in which we ourselves received them. When that is accomplished, the profane will be unable to say, "Why should I join a Fraternity when I can participate in everything they possess except the working of the degrees, and I am not even obliged to pay the full expense

for such privileges?" We need to count the cost and then make the costs count.

Mediocre leadership is quite apt to develop a like kind of Craftsmanship, mediocre. A better leadership will be an improvement, but the best kind of leaders obtainable are not only necessary, but will bring us nearer and surely more quickly to our Masonic goal. Anything less than that is neither desirable nor expedient, if the Fraternity is going to be able to cope with the problems of the oncoming years. Our forebears were men of action in times of great stress and timely events. Shall we measure up to their accomplishments or shall we fail because we have not given the necessary time or thought to make our Institution stronger and better as the years go by?

(From Address of Grand Master Albert Knight, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1937.)

#### LODGE ROOMS, UNIFORM PLANS FOR

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi, adopted a report, (Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi 1937, page 99 et seq.), on plans for a uniform lodge room. These general plans and details conform to the Mississippi Adopted work and are for the information of building committees, architects and contractors.

This is too long to be copied herein, the reference is given for the assistance and information of those interested.

#### "THE FREEMASON AS A CITIZEN"

There is not a line in the teaching of Free Masonry which does not make its individual member a better citizen. At the very threshold of Masonry, one is reminded of his inescapable obligation to that Grand Master of the Universe who is the Author of life and of all opportunity for happiness. Certainly this is the very foundation stone of good citizenship. We rely too much upon government and not enough upon the quality of men and women who make up government. Too many expect to build good walls without good brick. It is a vain hope. No civilization can arise nor republic long endure except its individual members have that profound regard for what is right and just which comes from an acknowledgment of their relationship with Almighty God.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

In the second place, Masonry teaches the individual brother to pull his own oar in the boat; to be industrious, temperate, frugal, self supporting, self reliant, so that neither he nor his family shall be a burden upon society. No nation can become prosperous unless its individual citizens prosper in their own personal affairs. Honey cannot be gathered unless the individual bee is diligent in its quest. Masonry views with a just reproach the drone in human society.

From the relationship between the individual and God, and the individual in relationship to himself and his family, Masonry proceeds to teach the individual to play his full part as a member of the community in which he lives, to be faithful to his civic responsibilities and loyal to the institutions of his country.

It is upon this latter point that I wish particularly to dwell. Masonry teaches us to remove not the ancient landmarks. It teaches us to pay just regard to the accumulated wisdom and experience of wise and prudent men who have gone before us. The wisdom they learned and the landmarks they erected are now under attack. These landmarks are free government and free enterprise. And it is an astonishing thing that there are large elements of our population who would ignorantly reestablish here in America the same tyrannies which they and their fathers fled from Europe to escape. They use the great words of "progress" and "liberalism" to attack American institutions. This is a false progress and a false liberalism. I assert—with all history, ancient and modern, to sustain me—that a movement away from constitutional government toward personal or one-man rule is not progress, but a retrogression; is not liberalism, but toryism. Let us not be deceived by high sounding labels or by wolves wearing the fleeces of sheep.

We have met on a day which I trust none of us will ever forget. It was one hundred fifty years ago today in the city of Philadelphia that George Washington called to order the first meeting of the Convention whose labors in 1787 resulted in the Constitution of the United States.

The average person thinks of George Washington chiefly in two capacities as our greatest American. He remembers him as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Revolution in their struggle against one-man government in the person of George III. He thinks of Washington in connection with Valley Forge and Trenton and the crossing of the Delaware, and the seven years of hardship and heroism which constituted the travail of a free people struggling to be born. He remembers that when that struggle was over George Washington received a sword from Frederick the Great of Prussia with these words inscribed thereon:

"From the oldest soldier in Europe to  
the greatest soldier in the world."

And then the average American thinks of George Washington as the first President of this Republic, a man whose service to his country made him not only the first choice for that great office, but the only choice of the electoral college which elected him—an honor that has come to no other American.

But there is a third capacity in which Washington served his time and hour which in my judgment is not less important than his service as Commander-in-Chief and as President. I mean his service as President of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Except for that service his later service as President would not have taken place and his first service as Commander-in-Chief would have been a sacrifice in vain.

There would have been no Constitution without George Washington. Many times during the long months of its session the Convention was on the point of breaking up. Delegates from different states returned home in disgust. Of the fifty-five who originally assembled only forty-two were present when the Constitution was finally agreed upon and of the forty-two, three even then failed to sign. After the instrument was written and submitted to the citizens for ratification it again ran a bitter gauntlet. In five of the thirteen states in the constitutional ratification conventions, a change of ten votes or less would have defeated the Constitution; in two states a change of two votes would have rejected it. But behind the scenes all the time was Washington at work—by letter, by messenger, by personal conferences, during a period of two years, constantly urging the adoption of the Constitution.

One can say therefore without any doubt as to his accuracy of statement that except for the prestige and moral authority and confidence in George Washington there would have been no constitutional government; there would have been no Constitution, no solution of conflicting government authority between the central government and the states, no restriction upon the abuse of power by public officials, no protection to the rights of individuals and minorities; and without these things the country would undoubtedly have drifted back to the one-man tyranny from which they had made such sacrifice to free themselves.

On this one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of constitutional government in America, I invite you to reflect upon what it has meant to five generations of Americans and what we hope it may mean to countless generations yet to come.

One hundred and fifty years ago this month, in a time that tried men's souls, fifty-five men gathered in Philadelphia. The result of their deliberation was the Constitution of the United States. When signed, Gouverneur Morris said:

"The whole human race will be affected by  
the proceedings of this convention."

Never was prophecy better justified by time. For down to 1917, when Russians established the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in place of the dictatorship of the Romanoffs, a period of 130 years, there was scarcely a movement on this planet that was not toward democracy and freedom from concentrated authority. Our Constitution became the model of the world. In the states of our Union, in the countries of Latin America, in the provinces of Canada, in New Zealand, in Australia, in South Africa and elsewhere, not less than 400 constitutions were patterned by freedom-loving men upon the basic concepts of our own Magna Charta—1, the distribution rather than the concentration of power; and, 2, that the individual, because created by God, and in His image, has dignities and rights as a human soul which are beyond the powers of princes or the might of majorities.

But in 1917 the tide turned. From that time to this hour, except for the short-lived German republic, there has scarcely been a movement on this planet that has not been away from democracy toward the concentration of power and in favor of the doctrine that the individual has no right which the state is bound to respect. Wearied and wasted by war, but with old loyalties dissolved by the disillusionment of mass murder, the House of Want invades the House of Have and demands bread even at the price of liberty.

Across the Atlantic the lamp of liberty has gone out in three-fourths of Europe. The swing toward the center daily gathers momentum. New barbarians march on ancient Romans and, in the name of "security," place Caesar's blood-rusted crown upon the fevered heads of those who call themselves the "saviors of the people."

Within a short distance of the place where the Prisoner of Chillon once appealed "from tyranny to God," machine guns and concentration camps do the debating when political arguments arise. And while the blood purge of June, 1934, was on, a new messiah shouts: "During these 24 hours, I am the Supreme Court."

Idealism is chained to Caesar's chariot, and the long thoughts of youth are poured and crystallized in the patterns of power, the idolatry of authority. Freedom to choose one's occupation, to move from country to city, or the reverse, is at an end. Government by debate, by discussion, by conciliation and toleration is trodden under the iron hoofs of the Man on Horseback.

Even England, the "mother of democracies" sees her authority challenged and her prestige weakened in the Mediterranean, in India, and hence throughout the world. And in that "tight little island" it was only 14 years ago when powerful groups appealed not to the franchise of free government, but to the brute force of a nation-wide strike as their method to obtain a redress of grievances, a method repeated successfully this past year in France.

Democracy abroad and here is proclaimed a "rotten corpse," liberalism is spat upon, the authority of religion is spurned, the sanctity of private contract and public treaty is held for naught; the temple of international law, painfully built during five centuries of time, is overthrown, and all those immemorial decencies between man and the state,—trial by jury, the independence of the courts, habeas corpus, the civil above the military power, freedom of petition, of election, of speech, of press, of assembly, of worship, of the education of one's children, government by law and not by men, government which derives its "just powers" from the "consent of the governed," the restraint against spoliation and confiscation, the assurance that if a man may sow he may also reap, the one driving force (other than the lash of the slave) which makes wealth to accumulate and the arts and sciences to flourish—all these precious things are tossed into the sewer as the synthetic parade follows the mod-

ern Emperor who rattles his crimsoned sword and scans dark horizons for more worlds to conquer.

Here in America, worshipers of the State (not the "states") grow in number. Bearing a banner with that strange device "special privileges for all" they come to Washington seeking alms. Members of church, labor, business, youth, and women's organizations are sponsoring the surrender of human destiny to politicians idealized as demigods.

In this background, the present conflict over the Supreme Court is but an incident. Gettysburg, Verdun, Saratoga, were each the turning point of a great struggle, but they were but the struggle itself.

The world-wide struggle today is constitutional government against majority or personal government; deliberation against emotionalism; the distribution of power against its concentration; state's rights against federal empire; free enterprise against governmentally owned or regulated monopoly; democracy against facism or communism, the human soul against the totalitarian state.

Granting the possibility although not the certainty of a greater efficiency in the concentration of power, our fathers nevertheless thought that the dangers of the abuse of concentrated power over-balanced its theoretical good. They refused to put all their eggs or liberties in one basket. They listened to the shrewd advice of Benjamin Franklin, "Don't pay too much for your candle."

Their feeling in this matter was admirably expressed by that great liberal, Justice Brandeis, in one of his powerful opinions when he said that the separation of power in the constitution was not to promote efficiency, "not to avoid friction, but by means of the inevitable friction incident to the distribution of governmental power among the three departments to save the people from autoeracy."

It was the price to be paid for liberty. Our fathers were too wise to believe that they could secure the blessings of liberty for nothing.

That is the essential issue of the present controversy. Our constitutional system will stand or fall as the independence of the Supreme Court is or is not maintained—for as stated in the Federalist, quoting from Montesquien, "there is no liberty if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers."

Despite the travail under which they suffered; despite the enormous prestige and moral authority of the President of the Constitutional Convention, General Washington, our fathers would not have adopted the Constitution, so jealous were they of the abuse of power by the Central Government, if they had not been assured again and again by Madison, Jay, Hamilton, Marshall and many others in the Federalist papers and in the state ratification conventions that "the courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, in order, among other things to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority. (No. 78—the Federalist.)

It will not do to say that the opponents of the pending bill are Tories and reactionaries. The distribution of power and an independent court to prevent the abuse of power is not a Tory doctrine. It is a liberal doctrine written in 1776 and 1787 by liberals. It is no less a liberal doctrine today. If it is saved today it will be saved by the same kind of men who created it.

But the motives of individuals have little place in the discussion. We are considering profound and permanent change in our institutions, the greatest since 1787. If the change is a bad one to make, the good intentions of the proponents will not prevent a bad result. A boat moored to the dock may be set adrift by men meaning no harm. But if the ship is carried against the rocks the harm is done though no harm was meant.

We know a strong tide is running out in the channel. It is world wide. It is running away from democracy and toward absolutism and personal government and one-man rule. Shall we, who love our children and consider their happiness 5, 10, or 20 years from now, slip our moorings and venture out in that tide without weighing every consequence? Shall we go thoughtlessly, blind to warnings which can be read around the world?

On May 1st, Adolph Hitler made a speech. I quote briefly from that speech as reported in the New York Times:

"I will not tolerate that the German people's authority shall be menaced from any quarter. That holds good **above all** for the churches . . . If they attempt to arrogate to themselves through actions, pronouncements or encyclicals, rights that belong to the State. . . we will drive them back. . . . Nor will we tolerate criticism of the State's morals. We propose to accept full responsibility for the morals of the State and its people.

"First of all, we made a start with the nation's Youth. There are still among us old fogies who are no longer good for anything. . . . But this does not disturb us. We will take away their children. These we will train and educate to become New Germans. We will not permit them to lapse into the old way of thinking but will give them thorough training.

"We will take them when they are 10 years old and bring them up in the **spirit of the community** until they are 18.

"They shall **not escape us**. They will join the party, the storm troops or other formations, or go into factories and offices. Later on they will do two years of military service—who shall say that such training will not produce a nation?"

And then Herr Hitler goes on:

"I understand perfectly that everything in human life takes time. When men have been educated in class narrowness and divided by religious prejudices into Protestant, Catholic and Confessional churches, when they fight one another in forty-five separate parties—who can take care

of all that in four years? It cannot be attended to at once. However, we are determined to **finish up** with these things and we will never surrender."

When we consider the start, let us also consider the "finish up."

That is one-man government in a great nation today after its people surrendered their Bill of Rights of the Weimar Constitution under the plea of national crisis and emergency. Children taken from their fathers and mothers; labor forbidden to strike; the control of morals taken over from the churches by the State; only one political party tolerated; the independence of the courts destroyed, no German judge daring to dispense justice against the will of the boss; the radio seized by the state and the newspapers told every morning by the Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda what they shall print and what they shall not print. In four years they have gone this far.

Do we want to go down this road here in America? Do we want to even **start** to go down this road?

That is Germany today. Is her long struggle for freedom lost forever—or will there be new revolutions like those of 1848 which gave us Carl Schurz and Pulitzer and many another **who came to America to escape** in their lifetime what is the fate of their descendants of today?

That is Germany without a constitution or independent Courts. How much better off is it now than the Germany under the Hohenzollerns?

It is worse off. One hundred and fifty years ago, in a suburb of Berlin, a miller ran his mill. He was no doubt a poor and humble man. Frederick the Great came along and told him he would have to move his mill. The miller replied, "Sire, there are judges in Berlin." That is one of the great stories of Germany. It could not be told today. Today the miller, the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker have no rights which the state is bound to respect.

This is not progress. It is not liberalism. It is a movement backward. And it takes mankind **even farther back** than those conditions which caused the Pilgrim and the Cavalier to seek asylum from oppression. Let me give proof of that.

Only seven years after Columbus discovered the New World, Louis XII of France, in his Edict of 1499, concerning high courts of justice, ordained that the law should always be followed **in spite of royal orders**, which, as the edict says, importunity may have wrung from the monarch.

And Frederick II of Prussia in a letter to the Supreme Court of his kingdom enjoined its members to be faithful to their oaths and to do justice **in spite of royal demand**.

When an American citizen goes into an American court room and files his bill of complaint against his own government, city, county, state or nation, and asserts to the judge upon the bench that either the legislature or the executive are attempting to deprive him of rights guaranteed to him by a Constitution written by his forebears;—when he stands there and makes such a claim, you are witnessing a miracle of government.

Centuries of struggle, mountains of treasure and oceans of blood alone made it possible.

Strange it is that the citizen dares to make such a claim; strange that lawyers dare to represent him; strange that he can use the state to summon his own witnesses; but the miracle of it all is that as he stands there he has not the slightest doubt that he is going to receive a fair trial before an honest judge whose salary is paid by the other party to the suit!! That is one of the greatest dramas in all history.

"All we know of freedom, all we use or know

"This our fathers bought for us long and long ago;—

"Ancient right, unnoticed as the breath we draw

"Leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the law;—

"Lance, and torch, and tumult, steel and gray goose wing

"Wrenched them inch, and ell, and all, slowly from the King."

"Ancient rights unnoticed as the breath we draw." That is the trouble today. We have enjoyed these rights so long, our free courts have protected those rights so well, that we take them for granted.

The assault on our institutions now being made is the greatest challenge you men have ever had. For in the way you accept it and grapple with it, will depend not only the independence of the judiciary, not only the survival of free enterprise, not only those priceless legacies of democracy to hand down to your boys and girls which you received from your fathers or fled from Europe to secure, but also the survival of the greatest dream that the free spirit of man has ever had.

To lose liberty, if that be our fate, in a gallant struggle only because of the weight of numbers or the fate of circumstance, is an event which the historian will record with profound sorrow. But the saddest monument that the future could erect to the memory of our vanished liberty would be that it was lost by men who had the opportunity and the strength to save it, but would not.

(The Hon. and W. Bro. Samuel B. Pettengill of South Bend Lodge No. 294, from Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, 1937.)

#### THE ONLY REGULAR LODGE OF COLORED MASONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Masonic Fraternity in New Jersey has been fortunate in the peace and harmony that has, as a rule, prevailed within its jurisdiction.

Differences of opinions as to policies pursued or recommended have existed, but the spirit of loyalty to established authority has never permitted serious dissensions or schisms to develop within it. Unlike some other Grand Lodges, this Grand Lodge has continued to be fully recognized as the undisputed Masonic authority in the State.

There was, however, one matter that for a time threatened that peace and harmony, not only within the Grand Lodge and its members, but also the fraternal relations existing between it and other Grand Lodges.

That was the existence of a lodge in this State that permitted colored persons to become members of it.

It has often been asked how it is that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey has under its jurisdiction a regular and duly constituted lodge the membership of which consists entirely of men of the negro race.

This Grand Lodge never authorized the establishment of a lodge for colored men, and two petitions for such a warrant were negatived by it; nevertheless, it is quite true that New Jersey is the only Grand Jurisdiction in the United States where a lodge of colored Masons is constituent to a Grand Lodge which is fully recognized and in fraternal relations with all regular Masonic Bodies throughout the world.

It was one of the outcomes of the Civil War. The abolition of slavery and the recognition of the negroes as free citizens encouraged some of them who belonged to the clandestine colored lodges to hope for social and fraternal equality as well.

There existed at that time what is known as Prince Hall Masonry. It was one of the developments of the Revolutionary period and was started in Boston, in 1784, by a native of Barbadoes, named Prince Hall; hence the name.

It has since established its lodges in most of the States, including New Jersey, each with its own Grand Lodge.

The members of those lodges are looked upon and treated as clandestine Masons, with whom the regular Masons can have no Masonic association or intercourse.

Encouraged by the more tolerant attitude toward their race in the Northern States, they sought fraternal recognition by the regular lodges in several of them, but met with a prompt and emphatic refusal.

However, some of the more enthusiastic "Abolitionists" in Newark, who were members of regular lodges, determined to do what they could to provide an opportunity for the local colored Masons to establish themselves as regular Masons.

Accordingly, a petition was presented by one of them to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey at the Annual Communication held on January 19, 1870, from some of the colored Masons in Newark, asking for recognition and connection by granting them a warrant for a lodge to be known as Cushite Lodge.

This petition was rejected on the recommendation of the committee, on account of "its being irregular in form, and for other reasons satisfactory to them. . . . But the committee deemed it consistent with the duty assigned them to intimate to the petitioners that there is one, and but one, regular way in which their affiliation with the Grand Lodge can be realized, and that is by pursuing the same process to which all profanes are subjected."

Apparently in anticipation of the above report, made to the Grand Lodge on January 18, 1871, another petition was presented by their sym-

pathizers for a warrant for a new lodge in Newark to be called Alpha Lodge, which was granted, after rumors as to their intention to admit colored men to membership in it had been denied by the officers-elect.

In spite of those denials, the new lodge received and proceeded to act upon petitions from the colored men in whose name the first petition was presented.

This created quite an excitement amongst the Fraternity and the subject became a matter of discussion in the Public Press, charges of "deceit and misrepresentation" being made against the officers of the lodge.

By order of the Grand Master, the warrant was arrested, and while his action was approved by the vote of the Grand Lodge on January 16, 1872, at the same time the Grand Lodge by a small majority ordered the return of the warrant. The lodge proceeded at once to carry out the original intention by conferring the three degrees on the colored applicants, and trained them in the official work of the lodge.

As regular Masons the colored members of Alpha Lodge dimitted from it and presented another petition for a warrant for a lodge to be known as Surgam Lodge, supported by the recommendation of the white members of Alpha Lodge.

This petition was also rejected by the Grand Lodge, which put itself on record that while it would not grant a warrant for a lodge for colored Masons, it did not intend to interfere with the action of any individual lodge as to the material it might choose to select as members, so long as they possessed the required qualifications.

This attitude was re-affirmed by the Committee on Jurisprudence in 1900 in these words: "This Grand Lodge does and always has recognized the eligibility of any man to be made a Mason who possessed the proper qualifications, without regard to his race or color."

Those colored Masons re-affiliated with Alpha Lodge No. 116, and in the course of time all the white members thereof severed their connection with it, leaving it entirely in the hands of the colored Masons.

Thus it came about that the only regular lodge of colored Masons in the United States was formed in New Jersey.

Up to the beginning of the twentieth century, the membership of Alpha Lodge seldom exceeded thirty in good standing, and during the first thirty years of its existence it raised only thirty-seven Masons.

Since the World War there has been a marked increase in the membership, the latest returns showing ninety on the membership roll.

(From History of Free Masonry in New Jersey, by David McGregor, Grand Lodge Historian, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 1937.)

#### MASONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I was a member of your House of Representatives of New Mexico that just finished its labors. In that House of forty-nine, there were about eight or ten Masons. When the Legislature met, they were mostly strang-

ers to me, but when I met a man who was a Mason, I knew he was a Mason on account of something in that man's face. The records will show that on all moral questions these Masons in the Legislature voted the same way and voted right.

(From Address by W.'Brother Charles A. Wheelon, Past Master of Montezuma Lodge No. 1, Santa Fe, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New Mexico, 1937.)

#### LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLES ARE MASONS

Massachusetts is a state of eight thousand square miles of land area, a population therein of some four million, and 90,595 Masons in about 322 lodges, which would make the average membership of these lodges run some little less than three hundred each. One person in 44 is a Master Mason; or allowing half as males and half of these as adult males, one in eleven of grown men is a Mason. We seem to remember that about half of the total population of the state is Roman Catholic, and this would mean that two out of every eleven men not Romanists are Masons. Measured in terms of its area, we find that there is a Masonic lodge to every 25 square miles. If these facts do not mean anything to our North Carolina reader, let him remember that we have one lodge to each 133 square miles, and that one person in a hundred is a Mason, or one grown man out of twenty-five. But one third of our population are Negroes, and the number whose religious laws prohibit their membership in our lodges is negligible. This would mean that one out of every fifteen or thereabouts of available material is a Mason.

(From Masonic Reviews, by J. Edward Allen, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1937.)

#### AUTHORITY TO MAKE A MASON AT SIGHT

The Grand Master ruled that he did not have the authority to make a Mason at sight. There is so much confusion as to what is meant by making a Mason at sight. According to some authorities this merely means issuing a dispensation for six additional Masons to assemble as a Lodge U. D., with the Grand Master to confer a degree. The right to issue dispensations and the limitations upon this right will be found in our Code. Others, however, understand this to mean that the Grand Master may confer all three degrees upon a candidate at one session, even though such candidate has been rejected by a subordinate Lodge.

Mackey, it is true, gives as one of the landmarks that the Grand Master can make a Mason at sight. His landmarks were published in a private manual by the late John W. Akin, but this manual was never adopted by this Grand Lodge, which definitely rules that this manual was not the Masonic law of this state.

Other authorities differ with Mackey and as a result some of the jurisdictions of the United States declare that the Grand Master has the right and others deny it. Our Constitution, in Section 38, definitely

states that the Grand Master may exercise such powers as are warranted by the ancient regulations or customs of the Craft, provided however that he has no power to suspend the operation of any by-law of this Grand Lodge. One of our regulations more ancient than Mackey is, that no Mason can be made in a regular Lodge without due notice and previous inquiry. Our by-laws expressly provide that the three degrees cannot be conferred at one session, and Mackey, in his "Jurisprudence of Freemasonry," page 111, states as an ancient custom of the body that time shall elapse between conferring of the degrees that proficiency may be attained. We have held that the Grand Master cannot grant a dispensation violating this by-law. As we understand this file upon which the Grand Master has made his ruling, we do not find that he has limited his power to issue dispensations to create Lodges on probation. He is sworn to obey the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge and as we understand his ruling and what he means by making a Mason at sight, we uphold his decision.

(Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1937.)

#### THE MASONIC POSITION

Viewed in the light of membership figures, the drift in membership continues, with here and there an exception, throughout the Masonic world, the losses exceeding 133,000 net. To this regrettably large total, deaths, it is true, contribute. But while this is to be expected, the losses by exclusion for unfinancial standing make painful reading, especially in those cases where pages upon pages of the volumes set out the names of brethren thus dealt with. While there is good reason to believe that unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances arising out of the depression (which is gradually lessening) have been greatly responsible for the falling away of good worthy brethren, it seems a questionable proceeding to give such wide Masonic—I had almost written unmasonic—publicity to those suffering from "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." It is satisfactory to note that in some Jurisdictions, the accession of new members is proceeding promisingly, leading to the hope that in the near future this position may be greatly improved.

(From Report on Foreign Correspondence, by James W. E. Archdeacon, P. S. G. W., Reviewer, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Australia, 1936.)

#### MASONIC PRINCIPLES IN THE PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION

At the time of the drafting of the Constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth, it was felt essential by Masons in the Constitutional Convention that those Masonic principles incorporated in the American Bill of Rights should be included therein, and that no movement to deviate from those principles should be allowed to succeed. To that end the Masons in the Convention organized themselves and saw to it that the

new Constitution of the Philippines was a truly Masonic document. In this effort they succeeded. I attach to this message as APPENDIX II a piece of research work done by Bro. Eduardo L. Claudio of Batangas Lodge No. 35, giving a list of Masons who helped in the making of the Philippine Constitution. Besides the principles truly Masonic in the Bill of Rights, of special interest to intellectual freedom is the guaranty of academic freedom to universities supported by the state.

(From Report of M. W. Brother Conrado Benitez, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1937.)

#### MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Masonic Service Association of the United States was formed as the result of a distressing need, seen in the Great War, of an adequate method by which American Freemasonry could function unitedly, instead of as forty-nine separate units, in relief and aid for the distressed.

During its twelve years of life, five disasters of national proportions have tested the ability of American Freemasonry to act unitedly in "restoring peace to the troubled minds" of those who suffered by hurricane and flood; these were the Japanese earthquake of September 1, 1923, the Florida hurricane of September 18, 1926, the Mississippi flood of the spring of 1927, the Porto Rico hurricane of September 13, 1928, and the Florida hurricane of September 16, 1928.

The stories of the relief then rendered by Masons to Masons have never adequately been told. Told piecemeal they were, in the Masonic press in general and the columns of The Master Mason in particular; now for the first time the essential facts are gathered together and published as a whole that the Fraternity may know how Masonry and its tool, THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, gave help, aid and assistance to the poor and distressed in these five horrible devastations.

The financial statistics here set forth are taken from official sources; the Proceedings of THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida for 1927 and 1929, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas for 1927, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi and Louisiana for 1928, the Auditor's report to M. W. James H. Johnson, Chairman, Board of Masonic Flood Relief, dated November 8, 1928, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, 1929, to which is added the figures taken from THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION'S books of the Porto Rico Masonic Relief Fund, of which M. W. James T. Gibbs, then Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, acted as Treasurer.

Masonic relief has always been rendered by Masons to Masons. Had there been no MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION, the suffering brethren in Japan, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Porto Rico would yet have felt the brother hands stretched out to them from other Masonic Jurisdictions. But the relief would not have been available as

promptly; it could not have been applied as economically; nor would it have been so great in amount.

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION was able to speak for the distressed brethren without the excitement and the distress under which those who suffered necessarily labored. It was able to make an impersonal survey of the extent of four of these five disasters and to advise from first-hand investigation, made by duly accredited representatives, of the extent of the devastation and the relief imperatively needed. By its suggestions and its plans it was enabled to assist the Grand Jurisdictions involved in setting up and starting in motion the necessary relief machinery. By acting as a clearing house for information, a disseminator of appeals and a central agency through which contributions could be sent, it expedited both the collection of funds and their application where most needed.

The figures of the amounts collected and distributed speak for themselves. The small cost of administering this relief—an average of only 1.28 cents of every dollar contributed going to collection and distribution expenses—deserves here, as it has received elsewhere, both notice and emphasis.

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION makes no claim here, nor has it ever made it, that it is solely responsible for the relief rendered the distressed in these disasters. The relief was rendered by Masons with Masonic hearts to Masons in distress. The ASSOCIATION but points to the statements by the Grand Lodges of the Jurisdictions affected, and to the resolutions of the Board of Control which administered the fund in the Mississippi Valley (see pages 49 to 53) as evidence that the relief was more quickly collected, greater in amount, better, more economically, and more speedily applied, than would have been possible without its correlating and centralizing efforts, its executives on the spots, advising with and assisting Grand Masters and Grand Lodge Relief Committees in their labors of mercy.

No honest man insures his house against fire with the belief that the morrow will see it in flames. He pays a little, over a term of years, so that in the unlikely event of conflagration the money value of his destroyed home will be at his disposal that he may rebuild.

THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION is an insurance policy issued to American Freemasonry insuring that, when disaster comes, our great Fraternity will not be bound and helpless to move and give from its great heart to those who need, as it was in the World War.

We never know when the house will burn; neither know we when flood, pestilence, earthquake, or hurricane will lay in waste the property of our brethren, endanger and take their lives, produce misery and poverty where but a short time before was happiness, prosperity, and peace. Critics of inter-jurisdictional movements in American Freemasonry—and there are many such!—are urged to ponder this report of the work done by the tool forged in the fires of bitterness and conflict of

war, which was found tempered and ready for decisive and successful action in the disasters of peace.

(From "United Masonic Relief," The Masonic Service Association of the United States.)

#### SOLICITING AID FOR MASONIC TEMPLES

On January 13, 1937, the President of a Masonic Temple Company in this State and its Secretary sent to a large number of Ohio Lodges a distress letter soliciting funds to reduce the mortgage upon their Masonic Temple—to pay past due interest and to repair a heating plant. The amount paid by the Lodges was to be evidenced by shares of stock issued by the Temple Company on the basis of ten dollars a share. The Lodges were asked to buy at least one share and as many more as they wished in order "to save Masonry" in that town. Many of these letters were forwarded to me by the Lodges that had received them, and I was repeatedly asked what authority this Temple Company had to solicit money from our constituent Lodges.

I forthwith notified the President, who is also the present Master of one of our Lodges, that all further solicitations outside his own membership must stop and that all money so far secured should be returned immediately to the donors.

The fact that this appeal was made by a Masonic Temple Company and not by the Lodge itself does not change the situation.

Decisions (see Section 76 of Code, note 7): It is highly improper for any Mason, Lodge, or Masonic Temple Company to issue letters or circulars of appeal asking financial aid except in rare cases and then only under the approval of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

(From Address of M. W. Grand Master J. Philip Perry, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1937.)

#### ANTIQUITY OF MASONRY

He who cherishes Masonry for its antiquity need not rely upon similarities or myths or legends for the basis of his appreciation. Among the treasures of the British Museum are sixty-four ancient Masonic manuscripts, the oldest of which is the Regius or Hallowell Manuscript; sometimes called the former because it was found in the King's Library, and sometimes called the latter in honor of its discoverer.

This ancient document is written by hand on vellum or parchment and in a script and language as foreign to the eye today as Greek itself, yet it is English, and from its form and phraseology those who have made a study of such things tell us it was written sometime between 1315 and 1390, and by the document itself we learn that even then Masonry was honored for its antiquity.

Each of you has made the computation and will agree with me that that was 600 years ago. But can you visualize, can your mind conceive,

the time that has elapsed since the hand of man penned or brushed its pages. Let us assume the year 1315, then

It was:

Two centuries before the Reformation.

Two hundred years before the word "Protestant" took on its present signification and Martin Luther was not to see the light of day for 175 years, nor would Columbus petition Queen Isabella for a like period.

One-third of all the land in England belonged to the Pope at Rome, and

The revenue of the Pope from England was greater than that received by England's King.

Edward II was King of England, and it was but a year after the Battle of Bannockburn, the greatest defeat ever suffered by English arms.

The Hundred Years' War had not yet started.

Gunpowder had never been used in warfare.

Land transport was by foot and saddle, roads were mere trails and parties traveled from town to town under protection of armed guards.

Roger Bacon was in prison because he had sought to teach a new philosophy which he had brought back from his travels in Egypt and India.

Marco Polo had just returned from China and had been excommunicated because he presumed to teach geometry and the sciences which he had learned on his travels.

Jacques de Molay, the Grand Master of Knights Templar, had been shortly before this time, burned at the stake by order of the French King and at the behest of Pope Clementine.

The Black Death which was to take a toll of more than one-half of all England, had not yet devastated that fair land.

Chaucer, the first English poet, was not yet born, and Sir John Mandeville, the first English prose writer of note, still lived.

The Magna Carta had been extorted from King John at Runnymede but a hundred years before, and there were Englishmen still living who had witnessed the assembling of the first House of Commons.

And the first page to be taken from a printing press would not be seen by Gutenberg for a century to come.

There is the picture! The space of 600 years can be realized only when measured in progress of events, rather than in time, and by such a picture for comparison.

It was a land of the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the noble and the serf, the priest and the illiterate. Yet Masonry lived, and had lived for centuries, for so many centuries, in fact, that even then its

past was lost in tradition and legend, and yet "the attentive ear received the sound from the instructive tongue and the mysteries of Masonry were safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts."

"Shall we not say, then, that those who cherish Masonry for its antiquity are somewhat justified in their appreciation?" \* \* \* \* \*

By Masonic law, Lodges do not memorialize Congress, nor advocate the passage of law, nor the election of men, nor promote a particular religion, nor prefer one political party above another. Such is not Masonry's method or means of accomplishing its ends, nor ever has been.

As early as 1723, we find the rule stated in Anderson's reprint of the Old Constitution, as follows:

"Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge . . . far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy . . . (for we) are resolved against all politics as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will." (Art. 6, subd. 2, Anderson's Old Constitutions, ed. 1723).

Masonry in America from the earliest days has adhered strictly to this law—this landmark, if you please—and no Grand Lodge has departed from the rule. When, if ever, American Masonry steps out of its character as a society for the promotion of the moral and social virtues, and engages itself in controversial matters, that day will Masonry enter upon a course fraught with grave danger.

Perhaps even in this Grand Lodge there have been times when ardent, faithful members eager to be up and doing have noted with keen regret that our Committee on Policy and General Purposes had, conformably to this law, reported adversely on resolutions which to those members seemed admirable in every respect, resolutions which other organizations were adopting by acclamation and for which they seemed to receive the approbation of all right-thinking people. But such is not the way in Masonry, and because it is not the way it has been done, there must be a reason, and a good reason, or it would be otherwise.

In civil life, majorities, when aroused are all powerful and intolerant, and would if permitted utterly crush all opposition; utterly annihilate all opponents. Such is the course of history; such has been the experience of the Colonists who migrated to America to escape intolerance. So in government we have written laws, a constitution, and a Bill of Rights, and courts are set up as an independent arm of government to administer them for the protection of the rights of the minority.

On the other hand, Masonry is and always has been tolerant of all sincere beliefs. By that ancient law the opinion of a majority can never by mere force of majority resolve be made the opinion of the minority. Force cannot change a belief, nor law control an opinion. Samuel Gompers wisely said: "One fact stands out in bold relief in the history of men's attempts for betterment. That is, that when compulsion is used, only resentment is aroused and the end is not gained. Only through

moral suasion and appeal to men's reason can a movement succeed." Hence Masonry has this ancient law for the protection of the minority, and the belief or opinion of the minority, however small, is, and ought to be respected and tolerated so long as it does not violate the moral and philosophical tenets of Masonry. Moreover, it is conducive of harmony, and "harmony is the strength and support of all societies, especially of ours."

So, if this has been the rule of conduct on the part of Masonry from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, then that rule must be the safe rule and the rule consistent with its character as a moral and philosophical institution. \* \* \* \* \*

From time immemorial the principles of liberty, justice, equality and individual responsibility have been proclaimed in Masonic Lodges and have formed the basis of Masonic teachings.

The rights of the people, and of the individual, obedience to law and constituted authority, and the obligation upon the individual to subordinate himself and his own pleasure and profit to the good of the community, are all principles embraced within the tenets of Masonry, and the duty to actively uphold them is clearly placed upon the shoulders of every individual Mason in the charges delivered at his initiation, passing and raising. When we are in the midst of domestic tranquillity, when progress and prosperity move forward as upon lubricated rails, it is easy to forget those principles which safeguard our rights as Free Men and which Free Masons have been obligated to uphold.

\* \* \* \* \*

Perhaps the editor of the Los Angeles Times had something of this idea in mind when he wrote on May 17, 1917, in a long editorial on the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Lodge of England, this paragraph: "One of the watchwords of Masonry is the watchword of the loyal American people today. When the Master rises and says 'Together, Brethren,' he speaks a language which thrills every heart in the Lodge. It is the same language which says to the American people 'Our country, our whole country and nothing but our country!'"

(From the Annual Oration by William B. Ogden, Grand Orator,  
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1937.)

#### AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONRY

If ever a community fitted Grey's expression: "Far from the madd'ing crowd's ignoble strife." we people of Australia and New Zealand do. The storms that still swell over the European continent, the civil wars and dictatorships, the internecine troubles affecting Russia, the departure of gold from France and the fall of the franc, the shifts and turns that the lesser nations are forced to in order not to be absorbed by the greater nations, the general unrest—all appear to us as mere newspaper news, as pictures offering on the "silver screen" for our information.

They are hardly real to us; we do not suffer. At present we are assured of another bountiful harvest and wool-clip. The latter, I understand, is estimated at perhaps £70,000,000—most of it to be revenue from other countries, fresh money to come for our spending. What a fortunate people we are!

And matters Masonic reflect this prosperity. As the country first to recover from the world depression, we Australians are happy that our lodges partake of this recovery. Masonically we are at peace, and over in New Zealand the same conditions prevail. In the Dominion, we read of the stability of the Craft, and the Grand Lodges are able to begin to arrange for the Centennial Celebration that will come in 1942.

(Report of Foreign Correspondence Committee, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of New South Wales for the year ended June, 1937.)

#### CLANDESTINE MASONRY NOT IMPORTANT

There is a very interesting report concerning clandestine Masonry in California, by a special committee appointed to investigate such. It is in substance reported that the Rito Nacional Mexicano is the chief sinner. Inasmuch as, even in Mexico, this is regarded by its neighbors as a Masonic bastard, little comment is required. There is the "Mexican Grand Lodge of Texas," whose name speaks for itself. The next group is of Filipino residents of California, which was quite active formerly; but now that the Philippines have started toward independence, it is stated that this group is now dormant because of the exodus of its members. There are also the Negro groups; there are two of these Grand Lodges in California. Our observation has shown that the Negro Grand Lodges have gone dead these past few years for the reason that before the depression they went into insurance business and this got them into financial difficulties from which they cannot extricate themselves; wherefore it will be a long time before these Negro groups will stage a comeback.

(From Masonic Reviews, by J. Edward Allen, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1937.)

#### CONDITION OF THE ORDER

Grand Lodges in Canada report losses but on the whole smaller than those which have occurred in the United States; in Australia some of the Grand Lodges have reported gains; and in Great Britain Masonry appears to be in a flourishing condition and has not suffered as a result of the economic difficulties to the same extent as in other parts of the world. The number of lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England continue to increase; in 1926 there were 4,194 lodges, in 1935 there were 4,894 lodges, 731 of which are located outside of England.

(From Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, W. M. Martin, Chairman, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, 1937.)

## MASONRY IN FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS

## THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

There are in the Czecho-Slovak Republic two regular Grand Lodges: One composed entirely of Slavic-speaking Brethren, (narodni); the other taking in the German and Magyar speaking Brethren, (Lessing).

There are twenty-five lodges under the National Grand Lodge of Czecho-slovakia, containing about one thousand members.

Irregular Lodges have sprung up from time to time. Those which achieved some importance were established by the so-called Grand Lodge of the "Rising Sun," a German creation which was recognized as Masonic by the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Lodge of France, and other Grand Lodges which we would consider to be of clandestine fellowship. These irregular lodges managed to build up a considerable following. Their object was to combine all racial elements included in the Czecho-Slovakian Republic.

The "Rising Sun" membership in Czechoslovakia gained accessions from Germany after the Nazis got busy in Germany expelling the Jews. Those who could qualify in regard to fundamental requirements, affiliated for the larger part with either of the two regular Grand Lodges in the Republic.

The four Lodges, styling themselves "Bridge" ("Most") Lodges formed an independent Grand Orient. It became more and more evident that survival would be assured only by consolidation, so they applied to both Lessing and Narodni for affiliation. The former required personal regularization, keeping to the fore the idea that those of Slavic language might apply to the Narodni, while those speaking German or Hungarian could find a home in the Lessing organization.

The "Most" brethren wanted to remain united under one central organization. The outcome was that Narodni, after regularization of the several units, reconstituted those four Lodges, Grand Master Weigner presiding. A large delegation from the Lessing Grand Lodge attended the solemn ceremonies. Grand Master Weigner, in an inspiring address, spoke of the occasion as significant of the peculiar power of Masonry to unite in fraternal intimate relationship men of various nationalities and tongues.

It is worthy of note that while the National Grand Lodge of Czecho-slovakia and the Grand Lodge Lessing Zu den drei Ringen occupy the same territorial jurisdiction, there is no conflict whatsoever. The utmost goodwill and friendly cooperation exists. The difference between these two Grand Lodges is one of language and racial characteristics.

In the city of Prague, there are seven Czechoslovakian lodges and five German lodges, and from reports gathered, there is much Masonic activity in Czechoslovakia at this time. In fact, during the last two years, Freemasonry has developed to such an extent that the Masonic

Hall in Prague became inadequate, and it was found necessary to find a new home with more commodious rooms, which would accommodate the ten or twelve lodges of Prague, and the various Masonic institutions.

The Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia is recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Lodge of Indiana, the Grand Lodge of Michigan, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the Grand Lodge of Ohio . . . (In fact by 24 of the Grand Lodges of the United States of America).

The membership of the fraternity in Czechoslovakia is made up of high grade business and professional men, high Government officials, University professors, engineers, and men of culture.

The brethren in Czechoslovakia observe the Ancient Landmarks as we understand them. The Great Light in Masonry rests upon the Altar of every Lodge.

From all that the Committee can learn, the National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia in its practices of Freemasonry conforms to the five bases established by the Grand Lodge of Illinois for recognition.

#### LESSING ZU DEN DREI RINGEN

The Grand Lodge of Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen is united at present in 23 lodges and Masonic clubs, with a total membership of about 1,500.

The lodges which originally entered into the formation of the Grand Lodge of Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen, belonged to the Grand Lodge Fur Sonne, "Bayreuth, Grosse Landes Lodge von Sachsen," Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary, and became a self-governing Masonic Body, founding new lodges itself in the year 1920.

As has been heretofore explained Masonry in Czechoslovakia organizes itself according to Nationalities. Thus the Grand Lodge Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen in 1920 assembled the brethren of German and to a small extent of Hungarian nationality, while the members of the National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia founded in 1923, are of Czech nationality.

It must be remembered that Czechoslovakia is a state of several nationalities and nations, with all the difficulties arising from such a condition, beginning first with the difficulty of several languages.

The Grand Lodge Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen is not political and takes no part in politics. In fact, according to its constitution, politics and political activities are strictly excluded. The Grand Lodge is not engaged in political, atheistic, or revolutionary propaganda.

The Grand Architect of the Universe is included in the Ritual of every degree, and the Holy Bible is compulsory on the altar.

In answer to the question as to why the Masons of Czechoslovakia did not try to unite in one body, it was explained that if the Masons of the different Nationalities would try to unite in one Body, the opponents could present it to the unformed masses as a matter of "national indif-

ference," about the worst reproach that could be made to anybody there, in public life. For this reason, it appears necessary that Masonic groups be assembled according to Nationalities, and that these groups work in harmony for their common ideals of Freemasonry; one of the foremost of these ideals being the conciliation of the different nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

The Grand Lodge Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen exercises full and undivided jurisdiction over lodges of its Nationality.

The Grand Lodge Lessing Zu Den Drei Ringen is recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and quite a number of Lodges in the United States, and so far as can be determined, conforms to the five bases for recognition, established by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

#### THE GRAND LODGE OF SWEDEN

The Grand Lodge of Sweden is composed of fifty-one lodges, with 23,480 members. This is a very old Masonic Body, and was probably in existence before Freemasonry was introduced into the Jurisdiction of Illinois. In fact, it was in this organization that the Late King Edward VII received his degrees while Prince of Wales.

The system of Freemasonry which prevails in Sweden differs materially from that to which we are accustomed in the United States. The first three degrees are known as the St. John Degrees, and correspond very much to our degrees in Ancient Craft Freemasonry. The next four degrees are called St. Andrew Degrees, and compare to our Royal Arch Chapter Degrees. Then there is the degree of Knighthood which has a similarity to our Templar Order, in the United States. There are eleven degrees in the Swedish system. . . .the last three being honorary in character.

As is customary in most European Jurisdictions, the candidate becomes a member when he receives his first degree, and the succeeding degrees are given not at any regular intervals, but as the brother has shown his capacity and ability to receive such degrees. The candidate does not apply for the degrees. He is invited to receive them whenever, in the opinion of his brethren, he is entitled to such distinction. Many of the brethren do not advance above the third or seventh degree.

In Sweden, King Gustav V is the present Grand Master and takes an active part in the affairs of the fraternity. This Grand Lodge is very particular about its membership and includes a very select group of persons. Their ceremonies and ritual are carried out carefully and with much dignity.

The Grand Lodge of Sweden maintains a Children's Orphanage at Blackeberg. Children are admitted at the age of seven and are cared for until eighteen or nineteen, when suitable employment is secured for them. One of the outstanding facts is that the boys and girls make their own wearing apparel, suits, dresses, shoes, and overcoats.

In the year 1935, a new Chapel connected with the Children's Home was dedicated. One hundred and sixty-eight children were being cared for in the Home at the last report.

The Grand Lodge of Sweden is recognized by the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and many other United States Grand Lodges, with whom the Grand Lodge of Illinois is in fraternal relationship.

So far as the Committee is able to determine, the Grand Lodge of Sweden conforms to the five bases established by the Grand Lodge of Illinois as requisite for recognition by that body.

#### GRAND LODGE OF DENMARK

Freemasonry in Denmark is very closely allied to that of Sweden, and in its general plan follows the Swedish system. The governing body is the National Grand Lodge of Denmark, of which His Majesty Christian X, King of Denmark and Iceland, is the Grand Master.

Besides the lodges which are under the control of the National Grand Lodge of Denmark, there are regular lodges, which were originally constituted by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The latter Grand Lodge having been closed, these lodges were left without connection with a central body. But they continued to meet and work as before. Two of them are located in Copenhagen; the third one at Hilleroed.

While the National Grand Lodge of Denmark exercises supreme control in its jurisdiction, the presence of these individual bodies of Masonry is not a disturbing factor in any way. From all that can be learned, the relationship at the present time is harmonious.

The National Grand Lodge of Denmark is recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and several of the Grand Lodges of the United States.

From all that the Committee can learn, the Grand Lodge of Denmark in its practice of Freemasonry conforms to the five bases established by the Grand Lodge of Illinois for recognition.

#### GRAND ORIENT OF GREECE

So far as we are able to trace the Grand Orient of Greece, it first appeared at Corfu in 1814. It made very little progress, and in 1821, had almost disappeared. There were some signs of revival in 1836, but it was not until 1866 that the Grand Orient of Greece makes its appearance as an independent Masonic power, based upon the Constitutions of 1786.

It was recognized first by the Grand Orient of Italy, and successively by many other Masonic powers. Lodges were founded in Athens, Piraeus, Syra, Patras, Chalcis, Lamia, Zante, Corfu, and Cephalonia. Everything went on satisfactorily for nearly three years when in Athens in 1869 a fanatic lay-preacher started a crusade against Masonry. His elo-

quence aroused the people to the extent of inciting public fanaticism. His success was very great, and there was a great uplift of public opinion against what were called, "Anti-Christian Masons." Mobs were formed for the purpose of openly persecuting every man supposed to be a Mason.

The result of this disorder was the closing of all Provincial Lodges; that of Patras was burnt down by a mob. A great many people, supposed to have been Masons, would in all probability have lost their lives had it not been for the personal intervention of Prince John of Denmark, replacing the Viceroy King George, who was traveling abroad at that time.

Persecution of Masons by self-organized groups continued as late as 1869, at which time religious fanaticism commenced to recede, and Masonry was left once more to work out its own destiny.

In 1872, a Supreme Council of the 33° was created in Athens, by special commission of the Supreme Council of Scotland, and subsequently a treaty was entered into between the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council to the effect that the Grand Orient waived its right to confer higher degrees than the three symbolic ones, and the higher degrees were only to be conferred by the Supreme Council. The Grand Orient retained for itself some peculiar rights necessary to the development of symbolic Masonry in Greece.

John H. Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, who has visited in Greece, says that the Masons in that country are composed of the best people, and that they follow the landmarks of Freemasonry as closely as we do in this country, and are perhaps a little more strict in their observance of the tenets of Freemasonry than our American brethren.

The Grand Lodge of Greece is recognized by the Grand Lodge of England the Grand Lodge of New York, and several Grand Lodges of the United States.

While the sources from which Masonry in Greece gained its foothold, are somewhat misty and uncertain, yet the fact remains that the Freemasonry which is being practiced in that country today is genuine and worthy of support and recognition by Freemasonry of the world.

(From Report—Committee on Foreign Jurisdictions,  
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1937.)

In the countries of Central and South America, with the exception of Brazil, there is Freemasonry which is worthy of recognition and our friendly hand. In Brazil, there was good Freemasonry until the reins of government were assumed by a man who transferred himself from a constitutional officer into an autocrat; and when autocracy took control of Brazil just recently, Freemasonry was pushed out of its borders.

In South America and Central America, Masonry has largely come through the Scottish Rite. Perhaps it is appropriate therefore that I

should speak of the Freemasonry of those countries, for the Scottish Rite has the first three degrees as a part of it just as much as the York Rite has. And, by the way, it is singular but it is true, that the Scottish Rite did not originate in Scotland and the York Rite did not originate in York. We should really call the York Rite the American Rite, for it exists nowhere else in the world in the same form in which it exists here, although it has some of its analogues in Canada and in England. The Scottish Rite surrenders the first three degrees everywhere where there is a regular and legitimate Grand Lodge organized, but before Grand Lodges were organized in South America, the Scottish Rite took the banner of Freemasonry into most of the countries there, so that they owe the original founding of Masonry to our Scottish Rite.

They had their struggles, and serious struggles they were. Think of a Grand Lodge and Supreme Council able to exist in such a country as Ecuador, for in the whole country there is not one single Protestant Church. And yet, in that country, Masonry has among its members, although their membership is small, some of the leading men of that country, members of the Cabinet. Indeed, I think the President, or the head of the government at this time in Ecuador, is a member of the Masonic fraternity. At least the Minister from Ecuador to this country is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and that illustrates to you something about conditions there.

Now, in Panama, a little country like that, there is strong Masonry, and there is one incident about the Freemasonry in Panama that might interest you. The first Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, organized not so many years ago, was Guillermo Andreve. He was a member of the Cabinet of Education. There was no educational system in Panama at the time of the formation of that government, and the only schools there were, were operated by the Catholic church and only the children of the wealthy were able to attend those schools. Ninety-five per cent of the citizens of Panama were utterly illiterate.

Somehow or other, Andreve had become imbued with the ideals of Freemasonry, so far as education was concerned. He had something of that spirit of your old pioneers of Masonry in Texas, who built the schools of this great state, of which, when I was last down here I saw a sample in the remaining building at Onion Creek. You had a vital part in the building of the school system here, and he did there, for as the first Secretary of Education in the Panamanian Cabinet, he built an entire system of free public education, from the kindergarten to the normal school, inclusive. He had quite a struggle with the legislative body about it in putting it over and finally he had to make a compromise. In order to get the last few votes to give him a majority in favor of the bill for free public schools, he had to concede that on Thursday afternoon of each week the priests and the teachers of the Roman Catholic church should be permitted to attend the schools and give religious instruction. He did concede that and so the bill was enacted into the law, and the school

system was established; but Guillermo Andreve, as Secretary of Education, then issued an executive order that attendance on school on Thursday afternoon should not be compulsory. That ended the religious instruction in the schools of Panama.

So I will not attempt to go over the situation of Freemasonry in South America but to say to you that what I have already mentioned illustrates to you some of the struggles our Brethren have in Central and South America.

Now we shall jump across the Pacific Ocean.

I have been asked since I have been here what the condition is of Freemasonry in Japan and China. There is Freemasonry in Japan. It is under the auspices, however, of the Masonic bodies in this country, and it exists by reason of a gentlemen's agreement between the Japanese government and the Masonic fraternity in which it is understood that no Japanese shall be made a member of the Masonic fraternity. They do not object, however, to our making members of citizens of other countries and nations who are present in Japan. Some Japanese do belong to the Masonic institution, but they joined when they were over here, or in some other country, in diplomatic capacities, or getting their education, or something of that kind.

In China, God only knows what the present situation is. The Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland have for many years had Lodges in China. For seventy-five years and more we have had our Lodges over there. They have consisted, however, entirely of English speaking men, although in the Lodges holding charters from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts men of full Chinese blood are permitted to join, so long as they can understand the English language.

The Grand Lodge of Vienna and the Grand Lodge of the Philippines have also planted Lodges in China, but of course in the present situation in China, no one knows the exact present condition of things, or what it is likely to be in the future.

In Australia, there are Grand Lodges, English speaking Grand Lodges, which are recognized all over the world.

In India and most mandated nations of the world (and this applies also to Africa), there are many Masonic Lodges. In Africa, of course, there is but one independent country. All of the others are under the dominion of some European nation, but in all of those nations there are Lodges which are chartered by England, Ireland, France, Scotland, and some of the other European Grand Lodges.

And now we come to Europe, and that is the situation which interests you the most, and which is a very, very troublesome situation.

In Russia, under the Czars, Freemasonry was at times permitted and again forbidden, and most of the time it was forbidden. Of course since the revolution in Russia, and under the Bolshevik regime, no Freemasonry is permitted in Russia.

In Germany, Freemasonry was strong until Hitler came into control. Hitler, very shortly after coming into control, wiped out, utterly wiped out, all of the Masonic organizations in Germany. There were eleven Grand Lodges in that country, nine of which were generally regarded as entirely legitimate and regular, although they did not exchange representatives with many other nations of the world. One of those Grand Lodges maintained the finest hospital in all Germany, but Hitler has closed its doors and has confiscated the property of all of the Lodges.

In Italy, before the days of Mussolini, there were two Grand Lodges, rival to each other, and which did not recognize each other. With reference to these, there seems to be something in the Latin blood which seems to let them, or cause them, to allow politics to enter the Lodge rooms in some of these Latin speaking countries. In Italy for many a day the Lodges were very active in politics. Indeed, it may be said that when Garibaldi organized the revolution which took away the temporal power of the Pope, he did it under the guise of a Masonic organization. The King of that day being a member of the fraternity, and attending its secret meetings, the general of Garibaldi's army got together and made their plans with him for the revolution which succeeded in capturing the temporal power for the Italian people, and that has succeeded in making Masonry more or less troublous in Italy until Mussolini banished it utterly from Italy.

In Portugal, Masonry also is forbidden, although it is existing in an undercover way, so I am told, there.

In Spain, we meet with a situation which ought to stir the blood of every Mason in the world. Now, I say to you what comes to me from Spaniards whom I know personally, and in whose word I rely to the utmost. I knew them before there was ever any revolution in Spain, and I have talked with them and I know the character of men they are, so I feel that I can rely upon what they say.

You hear and see a vast amount of propaganda in the public press about the Bolshevik and Communistic tendency of the Loyalist Spanish people. My Spanish friends say that that is not true; that such stories are pure propaganda put out for the purpose of furthering the cause of Fascism of Hitler and Mussolini, and of the Roman church in Spain. They say the fairest election that was ever held in that country was the election of the present government of Spain, which was elected but a few months before the revolution, and that in that government there was less than ten per cent who represented the red and radical elements. It was a liberal government, true, but it was a government of the people, elected by the people and for the people, and that the revolution was headed, so they say, by men who seek not the people's interests, but seek autocratic domination; men who seek not liberty, but the domination of a fascist regime and the domination of an established church such as existed in Spain centuries ago.

This certainly is true, Brethren: Every time Franco's army has captured a town or city in Spain, every Mason in that town is immediately taken out and executed, without trial or any charge being brought against him or any opportunity to defend himself. I know of an instance, and this comes from the lips of a member of the Lodge involved, I know of an instance of a Lodge in Spain which had thirty-eight members. Franco's army captured the town. The man from whom I got the story was a naturalized American citizen, although Spanish by birth. On the production of his papers showing him to be a United States citizen, they dared not put him to death and let him escape. One other member of the Lodge in the town succeeded in getting hold of an old used English uniform, disguised himself as an English officer and made his escape. The other thirty-six members of that Masonic Lodge, without any charge of any kind being made against them, were marched out into a field just outside the limits of the city, required to dig their own graves and were then shot down and buried.

Instance after instance we have of members of the Masonic fraternity in Spain being utterly wiped out whenever the rebel army in Spain has captured a town. Now, those are the facts about the situation in Spain, as I believe them to be, and as I have them partially by letter and partially by word of mouth from men in whom I feel that I can sincerely rely.

Oh, there is a great howl that goes up in the papers when somebody kills a priest in Spain. I am not condoning the killing of priests, but you haven't heard any great howl in the American newspaper when Lodges, in a wholesale way, are wiped out in Spain merely because their members belong to the Masonic fraternity! Just tuck that in the back of your heads, when you read these accounts, and when you speak your mind as to the attitude of some interests toward Masonic fraternity in this country and the other countries of the world, my Brethren.

In some of the other states and countries of Europe there is Masonry which is well recognized. Your Grand Lodge recognizes the Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia, and there is real Masonry there, as there is in Greece. There is a small body of Masons in Bulgaria.

In Rumania we have a situation which may be of interest to you. There was a man by the name of "Pangal" in Rumania who was sent over to Paris during the war by his government, and he was there for some time in some clerical capacity. In Paris, he heard something about Freemasonry and he thought it might be a good thing in Rumania, so after the war was over, when he went back to Rumania, he elected himself Grand Master of Masons in Rumania and set up his own Grand Lodge. He then elected himself Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Rumania and he had a well organized body in no time. They operated in Rumania for some time, but about three or four months ago, for some unexplained reason, Pangal caused the whole of Rumanian Freemasonry to commit suicide and they went out

of business, in spite of the fact that Prince Bibesco of the royal family was Grand Master at the time. I don't know why that happened, except I have a picture of Pangal and some of the members of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite attending a meeting which was presided over by the head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, which is very close and very friendly to the Roman Church, and that picture tells me much more than the reading matter which I read in the newspaper which carried the picture.

In France there are three Grand Lodges. The Grand Orient, The Grand Lodge and the National Grand Lodge. The Grand Orient is the oldest body. It became a Masonic outlaw many years ago, and it is not recognized by any Grand Lodge in the English speaking world. It, however, is legal in its descent, but it banished the Bible from its altars and it saw fit to propagate Freemasonry in this country within the jurisdictions of our Grand Lodges here, and therefore it is an utter outlaw so far as Freemasonry is concerned. It is a political organization today pure and simple; nothing more, but it has under its membership more men than are in both of the other Grand Lodges of France put together, and therefore people in France take their idea of Freemasonry from the Grand Orient of France, and get a very wrong idea.

Your Grand Lodge recognizes, and properly, the Grand Lodge of France, a Grand Lodge founded originally by the Scottish Rite. There is also a third body, known as the National Grand Lodge of France, which is practically an adjunct of the Grand Lodge of England, like the Provincial Grand Lodge of England.

In those countries, my Brethren, legitimate Freemasonry has a hard row to hoe. Where the Temple of the Grand Lodge of France is located, there are two gendarmes posted to march up and down in front of their headquarters day and night, because the Temple has already been bombed once, and the government is endeavoring to protect them from outrages of that kind in the future. The legitimate Freemasonry of France, overshadowed by the large membership of the Grand Orient, is not understood by the people. I have seen great placards upon the billboards of Paris, such as you find advertising movie shows and that sort of thing in this country, condemning Freemasonry. I have bought newspapers there that had whole pages devoted to attacks on Freemasonry and listing those in the government who were supposed to be the members of or favorable to Freemasonry, and yet the Grand Lodge which you recognize in France is actuated by the same principles that we are actuated by in our Grand Lodges in this country.

You do not recognize the Grand Lodges of Belgium and Holland. Belgium is a Catholic country, but nevertheless there is a Grand Lodge there, and there is a Supreme Council there, and Masonry is well recognized and well represented by high type men in that country. It is a little stronger in Holland, which is a Protestant country.

But I want to say something to you more particularly about the Scandinavian countries, for there, my Brethren, we shall find the type of Freemasonry which warms, and will warm, your hearts, and the type of Freemasonry with which we ought to be in fraternal relations.

The Freemasonry of Sweden has a very different type of structure from ours. We have, as I have said before, and you all know, our Scottish Rite and our York Rite. Over there, in 1735, the Grand Lodge of England planted lodges. A little later, the Duke of Sudermania, brother to the King, became greatly interested in Freemasonry, and when later he became Charles XIII of Sweden, he made up his mind he would organize and head the Freemasonry of Scandinavia. At that time there was no such thing as the Scottish Rite. There were floating around in France and Germany almost a thousand degrees claiming to be Masonic. If you had a bright idea and could write up a good degree, you would write it up and call it Masonic and sell it to anybody you could, and organize your own institution.

That was so prevalent that these hundreds of so-called degrees had grown up and were spreading all over the continent, and indeed had spread beyond the continent of Europe. King Charles XIII thought he would solidify for his country and crystallize all of the Freemasonry there was into one small system, and he compressed all of those degrees which found his favor into a system of eleven degrees. That system of eleven degrees is called the Swedish system, governed by a Grand Lodge which has control of the whole eleven degrees. That is the system which is practiced in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. This was sixty years before the Scottish Rite was organized anywhere. The Scottish Rite was merely a crystallization by the mother Supreme Council which made it into thirty-three degrees, instead of eleven degrees, as had Sweden.

Now, Brethren, I think the Masons of Sweden have just as much right to say how they shall be governed in their degrees, high and low, as we have. They have got just as much right to say whether they want a king as we have to say that we want a president. They can prescribe for their parliament in their civil life just as well as we can for our Congress in ours. If they see fit to carry on their affairs differently from ours, so long as they have the heart of Freemasonry and practice it, they are just as much entitled to their system as we are to ours. In fact, they are more entitled to it, because the system over there is much older than our present system in this country.

Ever since Charles XIII, in Seventeen Sixty odd organized the Grand Lodge of Sweden under their present system, the kings of Sweden have been their Grand Masters or the Protectors of the Craft continuously.

A year ago last month, at least one of the Brethren who sits upon the platform was with me when we were received in the Grand Lodge of Sweden, and we saw there the work of the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth degrees. When the eighth degree was worked, which is the degree which corresponds to the Knight Templar degree of the

York Rite and the eighteenth degree of the Scottish Rite—when the eighth degree was worked, His Majesty, King Gustav, sat in the East and presided and worked the degree. His son, the Crown Prince, the Deputy Grand Master, was not there because he was out of the country at the time, but the son of the Crown Prince—his oldest son—sat at the right hand of his grandfather, the King, and attended him throughout the working of the degree. And what is more, in compliment to the American visitors, the King and all of the officers of the body worked the degree in English. Now, when you get any visitors from Sweden over here, you must return the compliment and work your degrees in Swedish of course.

Masonry is very strong in Sweden. I want to tell you just a little something about it, to show you how vital it is, and how real it is, and let me say to you that it is the same type of Freemasonry there, my Brethren, as ours is. It has got many of the words that are ours, the signs are about the same, and it is the same character of Masonry. It is condensed in its form, but its fellowship and philosophy is exactly our philosophy, except that their higher degrees in the Swedish rite are exclusively Christian, and inasmuch as the country is ninety-five per cent Lutheran, they naturally have nobody but Lutheran members of their Masonic Lodges.

(At this point, the speaker spoke of some of the work of the first degree of the Swedish Rite, the meeting being tiled, but, as it was esoteric, this part of the address must be omitted.)

After you have taken your first few degrees in Sweden, you don't get any further by application. You can apply for the Degrees of St. Johns and St. Andrews Lodges, which are the first two bodies (St. Johns being the first three, like ours, and St. Andrews is superimposed on that), but you cannot apply beyond that. You get your degrees beyond that "if, as and when." It is a selective process. But do you think you get up through the thirty-two degrees all in one fell swoop, as we do here? No. No, you get one degree at a time, with two or three years' intervals between them. It is two or three years before you can be advanced from one degree to another. Before you can be advanced, you must submit a thesis showing you have become a sufficiently good student of Freemasonry to merit the approval of the Grand Lodge. By the time a man gets advanced to the higher degrees of Masonry there, he is a real Masonic scholar, and they don't advance him to those degrees unless he is a man of the highest standing in the community.

King Gustav gave us a beautiful banquet at which Most Worshipful Brother Allen, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and I had the privilege of attending. It was held at the Royal Palace in Stockholm. There I had the honor of pinning upon His Royal Highness the jewel that marks him as a member of the Northern Supreme Council, which he accepted with thanks, and showed by his acceptance his

pleasure in receiving that honor. He is a fine upstanding man, not only six feet four and a half inches in physical height, but comparatively as high mentally and morally. I know he is six feet four and a half, because I said to him that he was about the height of my son, who is six feet four, and he said, 'Oh, no, I have him beat a half an inch.' He understands even American slang.

Norway broke off from Sweden, of course, when it became an independent nation, and it has its own Grand Lodge. In Norway, the Royal family is not connected with the Masonic fraternity. The brother of the King of Denmark received his first degree in Denmark before he was elected King of Norway, but since they have a tradition over there that the King should have no secrets from his people, he has not taken any part in the fraternity since he became King.

In Denmark, where they changed over to the Swedish system in 1845—and by the way, I hope your committee on recognition of foreign Grand Lodges will take into consideration Norway and Denmark, because they are well worthy of recognition—in Denmark, where His Majesty, King Christian, is at the present time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and his brother the Deputy Grand Master, Freemasonry is very much alive. In other words, Royalty is at the head of Freemasonry in Sweden and Denmark, but not in Norway.

I regret to say that one of the greatest Masons which Scandinavia ever produced, Admiral Sir Arvid Lindman, for many years Chancellor of Sweden, and for thirty years head of the conservative party of Sweden, one of the great merchant princes of that country, but who nevertheless gave a vast amount of time to Freemasonry and was the real executive officer of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, perished instantly in an airplane accident on December 9th of last year, when he was returning to Sweden, on the very day Most Worshipful Brother Allen and I were sailing back to the United States.

And now just a word, before I quit, about conditions in the British Isles. You have an idea, I suppose, that British Freemasonry is an aristocratic sort of body, because of what you have heard of it. Of course the Duke of Connaught, brother of the grandfather of the present King of England, has been Grand Master for many years, and for a great many years Royalty has headed the Grand Lodge of England.

In Ireland, the Earl of Donoughmore, who is Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite of England as well as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, is the head of the Grand Lodge. The Earl of Donoughmore is one of the most lovable men the world has ever produced. He has been here, and probably some of you have met him and know what a wonderful man he is.

In spite of these high-sounding titles, however, while the aristocracy of the British Isles is to be found active in Freemasonry, you will find all classes of the community in the institution as well. On the

last Sunday we were in London, the chauffeur who drove us about was a member of the Lodge there.

One year ago yesterday, we were in "Usher Hall," Edinburgh. There after the visiting delegates had been received, attending the two hundredth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, just a year ago yesterday, an officer that we don't have over here, came in. That officer was the Grand Piper, in full Scottish kilts, and with his pipes he came in. Escorted by the Grand Marshal and others, and following him was His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, now King George VI of England, who was then and there, in our presence, installed as Grand Master Mason, as they call it, of Scotland.

I want to say to you of that man, because we had the opportunity of talking to him—I was received by him twice; yes, I had the opportunity of talking with him three times while I was over there, and I had the opportunity of hearing what the English people had to say to him—I want to say to you that there is a man now at the head of the English nation who will always command the respect and love of his subjects. You will never find him on the wrong side of any moral question, and you may, yourselves, well respect him.

He was escorted to the East and there he knelt, as any humble subject might kneel, to take his obligation as Grand Master Mason.

Now, I said to you that you might think of these things as making Freemasonry in the British Isles an aristocratic institution, but the present King of England is the first Grand Master Mason of Scotland of Royal blood. In order to be Grand Master, he had to be a member of a Scottish Lodge. Did he join some "kid glove" Lodge somewhere in Edinburgh or Glasgow? No, he did not. He joined the little Lodge in the small town of Glamis from which his wife came. They have there a ceremony they call the ceremony of affiliation when a Mason joins a Lodge, and the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, who performed that ceremony, affiliating His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, as a member of that small, out-of-the-way Lodge, was the village postman. You will find there, my Brethren, cosmopolitan Freemasonry.

But unfortunately, so we who are members of the Christian Church think, unfortunately, only a minority of the civilized people in the world belong to the Christian Church, and that church is split up into sects which have quarreled even unto war and unto persecution with each other. In the name of Christ they have killed their fellow men, until some of the people to whom we preach the gospel in foreign lands point out what Christians have done and declare how much better they have been! Unfortunately today, at least, Christianity cannot comprehend all of the people of the world and bring the greatest influence in the world, because of the various religions of the world, and because it, itself, is split up into sects.

We cannot all be loyal to the same flag. You and I are aroused to cheers, as you were a while ago when the Stars and Stripes were merely

mentioned here in this room; we are loyal to it, and yet we know that there are other men in the world loyal to their flags, just as loyal as we are to the Stars and Stripes. We cannot unite all men in the world under one common flag or under one common Christian church, but there is one institution in the world to which we belong which can unite civilized men of every nation in the world, because we have a common bond upon which we can bring them together. All we ask is that a man shall put his faith in Almighty God and be willing to join us in the Lord's Prayer. We will teach him that greatest truth which God has permitted the mind of man partially to comprehend, the immortality of the soul, and then we will give him the tenets of a true life.

So we have the opportunity of uniting all sincere men in every nation, of every country, of every sect and of every opinion, of uniting them in the Masonic teachings which, after all, can no better be summed up than as they were summed up in the two great commandments given us by Christ: the Love of God and the Love of Fellowman.

Somehow or other, in this day of iconoclasm, in this day of breaking down of the things we have always known, in this day when many people think that anything that is new is better, and anything that is different is good; in this day when all of our fundamentals are being attacked, there are a great many people in the world who fail to realize that God has put immutable laws into the mind, the heart and soul of man, which are just as immutable, which are just as unchangeable, as the laws of mathematics and the laws of science! We recognize everywhere that two and two make four. We recognize everywhere that there are general laws of science, but when we get into the field of the heart and the soul of man, the field of morality, the field of human relations, and even the field of economics, we fail to realize there are immutable laws thereto; but they are there. No more can Legislatures by their action change economic conditions, great world-wide economic conditions, by legislation, than they can repeal the law of gravitation, or make water run uphill.

Somehow or other there seems to be a tendency today to think that a legislative body, or possibly an executive, is a magician who can put his hand in the hat and pull out rabbits that were not there before, but that is not true in the field of economics. There are immutable laws in that field and there are immutable laws of human relations. Might and power have been tried, but have they brought peace into the world? They have failed. Command by ecclesiastical and by civil authority has been tried and has failed. The only thing that has not yet been tried, the only thing upon which civilization can rest if it is going on to greater heights, the only thing, is love of man for fellowman, based upon a belief, a common belief, in an Almighty God, however we may spell or pronounce the name of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

He has given us, my Brethren, the laws which we talk about in Freemasonry as Landmarks. He has given us in human life things which cannot be changed. This civilization may go into chaos again, as it has done

already in the five great civilizations which you studied in school or have read about in your history books, five great civilizations crumbled and gone away, not primarily because of economic conditions, but primarily because men had lost their ideals, and men had turned to the worship of the material things in life, instead of following the laws of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

But, my Brethren, Freemasonry understands that there are unchangeable things in the human heart and the human soul. Freemasonry knows that while the equation of two and two is four, and the equation of love of God and love of fellowman equals peace, that the equation of a treaty plus selfishness doesn't make peace any more than two plus three doesn't make four! There was a time when the greatest promise, the highest promise, that could be made by man was in the promises of a treaty given by one nation to another. Now treaties seem to be fit for nothing except to fill a waste basket, if they are in the slightest degree inconvenient.

Even our own government has repudiated its own promises! I don't say that it is good or bad; that it is necessary or unnecessary, but I do say, that we must be careful we don't abandon the fundamentals, that we don't abandon honor and morality and good faith of man to fellowman. We Freemasons must continue as the red blood of this American nation, as we are, as our fathers, with the red blood that flowed through their veins when they founded it, were when they wove into America those great fundamental principles upon which our nation is based. We, their successors, as the red blood of this nation, should see to it that the red flag of no God and no master shall never be raised with authority in this land of ours. We, as the red blood of this nation, shall see to it that we carry into our lives that love of man for fellowman, that we may inspire it in others. Yea, not only in the others who, with us, are patriotic in their salute to the same flag, but that we recognize honor and integrity among all men of the world.

(From address of Most Worshipful Brother Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Texas, 1937.)

#### FREEMASONRY IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

For those interested in historical matters, we refer to an article entitled "Freemasonry in the Northwest Territory," by James J. Tyler, M. D., Historian of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 1937, p. 162 et seq., as informative, interesting and well written. Unfortunately it is too long to be copied herein.

## MASONRY IN RELATION TO THE STATE

As a Craft, we are not concerned with politics or political occurrences in any country, but during the past two or three years Freemasonry has been brought into prominence in some of them. The troubles that have occurred have touched upon important phases of our social order, amongst which are the relationship of the individual, and of associations of individuals towards the State. For that reason I have thought that it may be of interest to speak for just a very few minutes upon the relationship of Freemasonry to the State as a whole.

The terms family, church, and State are commonly used and understood by us all, and we recognise in them the fundamental institutions upon which human society rests. They are indeed necessary to the existence of organised society, and are essentially parts of its structure, in the same way as the foundation and the roof are essential to a building. With the destruction of any or all of them, the great temple built by human endeavour would fall into ruin, and a period of anarchy supplant the reign of law and order. They are the institutions which we acknowledge as having divine sanction. We are taught in the great light of Masonry that the home in the sense of the household was the crowning work of the Creation; that the church is of divine origin; and that civil authority is ordained of God.

Side by side with these fundamental institutions, built into their very structure, and destined I think to endure with them so long as they shall last, is a fourth institution which has an organic and visible life, has its own distinct membership, its own controlling laws, and its own manifestations of human requirements. This fourth institution, which we call Freemasonry, differs from the others in that it is a voluntary organisation. We are born into the home, and we become units in the State, without any act of our own, and to a great extent that is true of the form of religion that we embrace, but we enter Freemasonry of our own free will and accord, uninfluenced by any undue solicitation. There is not, or at any rate there should not be, any propaganda, either for the extension of Freemasonry or for the increase of its membership.

Further, unlike the others, Masonry is a distinctively human institution. Although its teachings are reverent and religious in the broadest view, it does not claim any celestial origin. It is first and last the handiwork of man, the product of the best human thought and progress. Whilst it may have divine approval, it certainly has not divine command. It differs, too, from the other institutions, in that it is not a necessary organisation, in the sense that it is an essential part of the structure of society, nor is it necessary to the development of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which are regarded as the unassailable right of every man.

If then Freemasonry exists only as a great voluntary organisation, which, though interwoven with the others, is independent so far as its

own life is concerned, what is its relation to them, and what is its effect upon them? Is it a rival or is it a support? Does its influence strengthen them or tend to make them weaker? To these questions, which have been repeatedly asked almost ever since the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, answers directly opposed to one another have been given. On the one hand, Masonry has been considered a buttress of the State, and on the other a manure heap of fermenting revolutionary propaganda; by some it is deemed to be the essence of goodness, whilst others regard it as the embodiment of evil; by some it is looked to as the support of religious influences, and by others it is reviled as the direct enemy of the church. It all depends upon the point of view, and upon whether one looks at the question from a standpoint of fairness and knowledge, or from the standpoint of ignorance and prejudice. In an almanac which was published over a hundred years ago, the adverse opinion is summed up in the following virulent expression:

“It rears its head in our pulpits, in our halls of legislature, in the judiciary, in the army and navy, a blight upon, and a menace to our institutions. It coils itself around our homes, it drags its loathesome length through all civilisation, and wherever it goes it leaves the trail of the serpent behind it.”

That opinion showed signs of changing, and would no doubt have changed the world over, but for the fact that Pope Pius IX banned Freemasonry in Italy, on the ground that Masonic Lodges were being used by Garibaldi to further the aims of a United Italy, and I am very much inclined to think that the Pope had some grounds for his action. English Freemasonry, however, has kept itself entirely free from political propaganda, and for that reason has reached a very high pinnacle in public esteem.

Quite recently in at least two great European countries Masonry has again come under the ban, not I am afraid because of any wrong thing that Masonry has done, but mainly because no self-respecting Masonic Lodge would dream of admitting within its portals the powers that be in those countries. But in spite of the storm of popular prejudice, and in spite of the hostility, which has been nationally and openly expressed during the past three-quarters of a century, English Masonry at least—and in that I include all Masonic bodies deriving from the Grand Lodge of England—is today numerically stronger in proportion to the population, stronger in its hold on the loyalty of its members, and stronger in the respect of society at large. It is to be found in the pulpit, on the bench, in the navy and army, and in our houses of legislature, not as a menace to existing institutions, but as a support and source of strength to everything that is good. Though an independent, voluntary, and human organisation, it neither engages in rivalry, nor expresses hostility to the Constitution, government, or religious institutions of the country; rather by virtue of its ethical

teaching does it become an incentive to its members to act conscientiously, and to do good to all men, but more especially to the household of the faithful.

The leading purposes of Freemasonry are to inculcate a sound morality, to make men true to their God, and to make them honest, upright, and faithful to their country. I am not concerned at present in discussing the influence upon or attachment to his home and his religious convictions on the part of a Freemason. Those are matters that seem to me scarcely to require elaboration, except to say that in themselves they form the requisites for a good citizen, one who can not be other than loyal to the government under which he lives or false to the dictates of probity and honour.

The attitude of Freemasonry towards the States is evident in many ways. In the first place, Masonry stands for unity. It sets its face firmly against animosity, and can therefore not be a party to anything which tends to disintegrate the body politic. In fact, all English Masonry scrupulously guards against this evil both by its laws and its practice. Its obligations are especially framed so that they do not conflict with the civil duties and privileges of individual members. At the same time they provide that political and religious discussions shall be strictly forbidden and sternly repressed. Emphasis is laid in the clearest manner upon those fundamental principles of brotherly love, relief and truth, which make for peace and unity in all things. At the same time it recognises that patriotism will stimulate its members to respond to the call, when their country is faced with hostile forces, whether they are within or without.

In the next place, Masonry is a support to the State because it makes for good citizenship. There are four characteristics which distinguish a good citizen, and make him an element of strength in the community. They are prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. These are the four cardinal virtues which Masonry impresses upon the mind of the initiate. They are not the exclusive prerogatives of Freemasonry—they are to be found in many who are not within the Craft—but the exemplification of them is particularly demanded of those of who would claim to be good Freemasons.

In the third place, Masonry is a source of strength to the State because it teaches respect for authority. The lodge indeed should be a small facsimile of a regular and well-governed State. To quote from one of our addresses: "Such is the nature of our constitution that some must of necessity rule and teach, whilst others are compelled to submit and obey." That phrase has a wider implication. In impressing upon its members the duty of respect and obedience to authority within itself, Masonry is only teaching the great and important lesson of respect to all lawful authority, as typified by the authority of the State. The aim of every Masonic Lodge is to choose as its rulers those for whom the members entertain the highest respect, and that in its

last analysis as regards the whole body of the people. It is the one thing necessary in any nation to increase its strength and enhance its dignity.

I have mentioned, Brethren, that in some great countries in the world Masonry has been regarded as an unlawful institution and has been entirely suppressed. In one of those countries there was, without question, at one time interference with constituted authority and lodges were used for the propagation of political ideas which, though good in themselves, were at that period unlawful. The need for suppression passed away with the success of the movement, and there has been no reason since why Masonry in that country should be regarded as other than a beneficial influence. In another great country the Craft has come under the ban because in all probability the authorities were afraid that freedom of thought and expression inimical to the interests of dictatorship might be sustained. Whether that is so or not, the point is that in some countries, Freemasonry is for the time an institution of the past and we have not heard of any concerted action on the part of Freemasons there to reassert themselves. This makes us wonder whether if similar conditions should ever occur in English-speaking countries Freemasonry would be able to maintain itself against opposition. We may say that such things cannot happen here, but in our hearts we know that they can happen anywhere. Countries may be in different stages of development, but human nature is the same the world over. We cannot be blind to the fact that there are destructive forces at work, even in our own Commonwealth, and some day the testing time may come. Will our Freemasonry be so deeply implanted in us that we shall be able to withstand the opposing forces of disintegration? When the smooth waters of national goodwill give place to the turbulent seas of anarchy and communism, will our faith be strong enough to withstand? Will we be able to face the test? In spite of the fear that I have heard expressed, I believe that Freemasonry as practised in English-speaking countries is never likely to be regarded as an enemy by thinking people, but even if it should, I feel that the genuine Mason would remember the teachings of the M. M. degree and be faithful to his trust.

(From Address of Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Dr. Jas. S. Battye, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1936.)

#### THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEMASONRY AS PROMULGATED BY THE GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF SOUTH DAKOTA

In which, insofar as they are Landmarks it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovation, are as follows:

1. The modes of recognition.
2. The division of symbolic Masonry into three degrees.
3. The legend of the third degree.

4. The Government of the fraternity by a presiding officer called a Grand Master, who is elected from the body of the Craft.
5. The prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the Craft, wheresoever and whensoever held.
6. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees at irregular times.
7. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for opening and holding lodges.
8. The prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight.
9. The necessity for Masons to congregate in lodges.
10. The government of every lodge by a Master and two Wardens.
11. The necessity that every lodge when congregated should be duly tiled.
12. The right of every Mason to be represented in all general meetings of the Craft and to instruct his representatives.
13. The right of every Mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons.
14. The right of every Mason to visit and sit in every regular lodge.
15. That no visitor not known to some brother present as a Mason can enter a lodge without undergoing an examination.
16. That no lodge can interfere in the business or labor of another lodge.
17. That every Freemason is amenable to the laws and regulations of the Masonic jurisdiction in which he resides.
18. That every candidate for initiation must be a man, free-born and of lawful age.
19. That every Mason must believe in the existence of God as the Grand Architect of the Universe.
20. That every Mason must believe in a resurrection to a future life.
21. That a book of the law of God must constitute an indispensable part of the furniture of every lodge.
22. That all men in the sight of God are equal and meet in the lodge on one common level.
23. That Freemasonry is a secret society in possession of secrets that cannot be divulged.
24. That Freemasonry consists of a speculative science, founded on an operative art.
25. That the Landmarks of Masonry can never be changed.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of South Dakota, 1937)

## SPANISH FREEMASONRY

I have received two communications from Spain, one from the Grand Lodge and the other from the Grand Orient of Spain, both supporting the existing Communistic Government and both asking for Masonic influence in destroying the Non-Intervention Pact, with the object of allowing other countries to assist the Government against the rebels. At the same time both asked for financial aid in alleviating distress caused by the operations of the rebel forces. As Freemasonry, as we know it, does not take any part in political affairs, and as subscriptions of any kind might be interpreted as at least moral support, I do not propose to recommend Grand Lodge to take any action. A further reason, if such were needed, for that course may be found in the fact that the Masonic Bodies in Spain are rationalist in thought.

(From Address by M.'W.'Grand Master, Bro. Dr. J. S. Battye, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Western Australia, 1936.)

## WORSHIPFUL MASTERS

A Brother, to be thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the office of Worshipful Master, must have behind him long years of hard study, close application, much sacrifice of time and unlimited patience. I have found that many of our Worshipful Masters did not possess these qualifications when installed into office. Some of them even go through their year of office without being qualified to confer any, or only parts, of the degrees, depending on others to perform the duties that they promised to perform. Lodges are largely to blame when they deliberately elect to office such unqualified and incompetent officers. Such an officer not only brings embarrassment to himself but often-times brings confusion and dishonor to his Lodge. If he is not qualified to do his part in the ceremonial work, he certainly does not stand in a position to require his minor officers to perform their duties. He must be a leader if he expects followers.

A Brother may be thoroughly competent to confer the degrees, and yet totally incompetent to discharge the duties pertaining to the office of Worshipful Master. To be fitted thoroughly for that high office, a Brother must be conversant with the Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry, the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge and the By-laws of his Lodge. He must be well informed on Masonic jurisprudence and Masonic parliamentary law; also he must be versed in the etiquette of the Fraternity. In other words, he must be equipped to discharge any duty that may fall to his lot while standing before his brethren as the head of his Lodge. When a question of law is raised in the Lodge, the Worshipful Master should be able to make a prompt ruling thereon, and when he has made his decision, he should have the firmness to prohibit a further discussion.

The Worshipful Master must know the proper form of keeping the records of the Lodge, and he must see that they are correctly kept; he

must know that all financial matters are properly rendered and that everything pertaining to the business and well being of his Lodge receives prompt attention. The Grand Lodge holds him responsible for the conduct of his Lodge in all particulars.

I recommend that every Worshipful Master, in addition to his knowledge of ritual, should make a thorough study of the Ancient Landmarks, the General Regulations and Laws, the By-laws of his own Lodge, the Instructions and Sample Minutes for writing records and other forms and instructions given in the General Regulations. If these are carefully studied, thoroughly understood and faithfully observed, they will exert a powerful influence in purifying, elevating, and preserving Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction.

(From Report of Grand Lecturer, W. Bro. Ivory C. Tolle,  
Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1937.)

#### THE MEDITATION

It is highly appropriate that we open the communication of Grand Lodge with devotional exercises. That Freemasonry is not a religion but is profoundly religious is a trite saying, and yet it is significant. When Freemasonry ceases to be religious it ceases to be Freemasonry. The consistent policy of the United Grand Lodge of England, that source of Masonic regularity throughout the world, in refusing recognition to institutions calling themselves Masonic but which have deleted from the ritual all allusion to the Deity and to spiritual realities, follows a true, deep instinct. Religion—that is, faith in God and the authority of moral truth—is the Rock upon which Freemasonry stands secure.

Let us therefore, for a brief space, climb the Mount of Meditation. While we may not hope that our hillside will become a Mount of Transfiguration we can, at least, pray that it may become a Mount of Vision, that for a time we may breathe the pure air of the higher altitudes and come back refreshed, our minds clarified, our hearts purified, by a brief sojourn on the mountain-top.

The religion of Freemasonry cannot be interpreted in the terms of dogma and doctrine. Theology, no matter how conventional or orthodox, would be out of place in this presence. Rather we would express religion as faith, that unshakable confidence that lies deep in the heart of man, born of profound intuition, confirmed by experience, the one unique possession of man, that which differentiates him from the animal creation. Faith is the key that unlocks the riddle of the universe. Faith is the clew that leads us through confusion and defeat to the true significance of life.

Columbus found a world, and had no chart  
Save one that faith deciphered in the skies.  
Our knowledge is a torch of smoky pine  
That lights the pathway but one step ahead,  
Across a void of mystery and dread.

Bid, then, the tender light of faith to shine,  
 By which alone the moral heart is led  
 Unto the thinking of the thought divine. (Santayana.)

If Freemasonry fails here, it fails everywhere. Freemasonry is much more than a code of commonplace ethics set forth in a naive symbolism of the builders' tools. Carl Claudy, in a sonnet that vibrates with poetic feeling, asks Freemasonry the secret of her appeal and power.

What hath thy lore of life to let it live?  
 What is the vital spark, hid in thy vow?  
 Thy millions learned, as thy dear paths they trod,  
 The secret of the strength thou hast to give;  
 "I am the way of common men to God."

(Introduction of Freemasonry by Carl H. Claudy, p. 125.)

The first word that falls from the candidate's lips after he enters the Lodge room is the most tremendous declaration that he can ever make. King, philosopher, or artisan, he speaks the mightiest word of human speech: I believe in God and in Him do I trust. In the presence of that stupendous fact Masonry forbears to press any demand for definition or explanation. To do so would be like fencing in the sky or setting a boundary to ocean waves.

But when Freemasonry speaks of God, even though it uses the sublime and mouth-filling phrase "Great Architect of the Universe," it does not allude to a distant Deity inhabiting eternity and as far away as those starry universes so far beyond human ken that their existence is known only by the involved calculations of the skilled mathematician, nor to a blind force transcendently powerful, that moves the constellations in orbits of a million years, nor even to a Mystic Presence as vague as the perfume of a rose, as elusive as the shadows that tremble on hill-tops at twilight. No; Freemasonry would echo the tender words of the Prophet of Nazareth when He summed up man's loftiest and most intimate thought of God in the glowing phrase: "When thou prayest, say, 'Our Father!'"

Where shall we find God?

Some there be, equipped with a fine sense of spiritual reality, who find God within their own souls. They are exquisitely conscious of that Indwelling Spirit of Whom the seers and saints tell us: but alas, for most of us, our ears are too dull to hear that celestial voice, our hearts are too heavy to discern that Ineffable Presence. We are too completely the children of today.

"The world is too much with us; late and soon,  
 Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;  
 Little we see in Nature that is ours;  
 We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!" (Wordsworth.)

Here for us Masonry serves a splendid purpose. It teaches us to see God in humanity, in our fellow-man, to find Him in fellowship and brotherhood, worship and service.

"No one could tell me where my soul might be,  
I sought for God, and God eluded me,  
I sought my Brother out, and found all three." (Ernest Crosby.)

More mystically, Mazzini, the Italian Emancipator, one-time Grand Master of Masons of Italy, declared, "God incarnates Himself successively in humanity. Humanity is the living word of God."

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, famous Masonic interpreter, whose Masonic writings have been translated into many languages, gives us a comprehensive and stirring definition of Freemasonry. He says: "Masonry is a system of moral mysticism, expressing faith in God and the eternal life in old and simple symbols of the building art, awakening the better angels in the nature of man, and teaching the brotherly life. Its aim is to aid its sons to win a clearer conception of their duty to God and man, to develop their spiritual faculties, to refine and exalt their lives in fellowship and service, leaving each one to add to its profound and simple faith such elaborations and embellishments as may seem to him to be true and beautiful and good, with due respect for and appreciation of the thought and faith and dream of his Brothers and Fellows"—(The Religion of Masonry by Joseph Fort Newton, p. 17.)

Whittier, the good Quaker poet, might have been writing a Masonic hymn when he said:

"O brother man, fold to thy heart thy brother,  
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there;  
To worship rightly is to love each other,  
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer."

It is in this spirit that this august assemblage is convened; in this spirit God grant we pursue our deliberations. In words of holy prayer we invoke His blessing on this communication. Bright-gleaming over the Master's chair shines forth the letter "G", which shall splendidly symbolize for us the noble ideals of our ancient craft: Divinity, justice, kindness, charity, fraternity, faith. In Divine fellowship of love and service Freemasonry leads its sons to the very footstool of God. In charity it renders homage to God who is our Father. This is true religion, through which the sincere and earnest soul is admitted to the Holy of Holies where the light of the mystic Shekinah sheds its heavenly radiance, the enduring symbol of the presence of Deity.

Again I quote Dr. Newton: "Religions are many, but Religion is one: to do justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with God. Toward this great and simple religion—greater than all sects, yet the basis of each—the world is now moving. Forms of faith build and unbuild themselves like summer clouds, but the substance of faith abides.

Theologies are but sky-tents where the soul of man rests for a day or an age in its journey from faith to faith. That religion which is the fellowship of man with God is to the passing forms of faith as the sunlight to the clouds, as the sea to the ships that float upon its bosom. Beyond the clouds is the sky. Below the ships is the sea. The clouds will turn to rain and then to mist again, and the ships will pass on out of sight. But the sky remains, and the sea ebbs and flows, symbols of those deeps which call to deeps in our fellowship with Him who inhabiteth Eternity. In the primal sanctuary of the soul, where man is alone with God, faith abides in unity and power."—(The Eternal Christ, by Joseph Fort Newton, p. 79.)

(From Devotional Service by Reynold E. Blight, Acting Grand Chaplain, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1937.)

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

I am firmly convinced that life membership as conferred in this Grand Jurisdiction is detrimental to every Lodge so conferring. It is my observation that practically all Lodges granting life memberships are in more or less trouble because of it. Indeed I could cite a Lodge that gave up its charter because of the number of life members it made. I have had to disapprove several amendments to By-Laws this year which undertook to collect the Grand Lodge per capita tax from their life members. I could not of course approve these By-Laws because when a Lodge makes life members, to all intents and purposes, it is a binding contract, exonerating them from payment of all dues and assessments during their life or the life of the lodge conferring same.

(From Address of Grand Master Jesse C. Clark, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1937)

It is with pleasure that your Life Membership Committee can again report that our Life Membership Plan is receiving the consideration of an increasing number of the Craft. The results this year have been most satisfactory.

The following is a comparison of the four years the Plan has been in operation:

- First year, 10 Life Memberships issued.
- Second year, 22 Life Memberships issued.
- Third year, 66 Life Memberships issued.
- Fourth year, 94 Life Memberships issued.

At the close of this, the fourth year, 192 Life Membership Certificates have been issued and the total of the fund amounted to \$37,968.88 an increase of \$11,761.35 during the year.

The funds are invested in first class bonds of a par value of \$38,000.00.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons have adopted a Life Membership Plan along the same lines as that of the Grand Lodge and are

placing their money in our fund for investment. They have at the present time \$420.00 in the fund.

(Report of Life Membership Committee, Proceedings of  
Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1937)

### HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Code Provisions of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Reg. 277. Honorary Membership. Definition—Honorary membership in a lodge depends entirely on continuous active membership in some other Lodge. It confers no powers, rights, or privileges in the Lodge wherein it is conferred like those of active or full membership. It imposes no duties; is not liable to dues or assessments either to the Lodge or to the Grand Lodge; confers no right to vote or hold office in the Lodge and is neither Dual nor Plural membership.

Restrictions: A member of a subordinate Lodge in North Carolina may not accept honorary membership in any Grand Jurisdiction which permits such membership therein to have or exercise greater powers, duties, or privileges than those described in this Regulation, or which imposes duties or financial obligations on such membership.

A member of a subordinate Lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction which does not permit honorary membership therein may not acquire honorary membership in this Grand Jurisdiction.

How Acquired: Any Lodge at a stated communication, and by unanimous secret ballot as provided in Sec. 125 and Sec. 126, upon a written proposal signed by at least three members of the Lodge and received at a previous stated communication not less than twenty-eight days before such ballot, may confer honorary membership upon any Past Master who, at that time shall be a member in good standing of a duly recognized Lodge. Such proposal shall be subject to the provisions of Sec. 120, but no reference to a committee of investigation shall be necessary.

Any number of Lodges may confer honorary membership on the same individual.

How Terminated: An honorary member of a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction who, by any means, ceases to be continuously an active member of some Lodge, ipso facto loses his honorary membership in all Lodges in North Carolina, which is not restored by a restoration of his active membership.

An honorary membership may be terminated, for good cause, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present and voting by written ballot, at a stated communication, notice of such proposed action having been given in open Lodge at a stated communication not less than twenty-eight days before such vote, and at least ten days written notice by mail of such intended action having been given to such honorary member.

Termination of an honorary membership in any Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, for any cause, automatically terminates honorary membership held by that individual in all other Lodges in North Carolina.

Reports: Each subordinate Lodge shall make such reports concerning honorary membership as may be required by the Grand Secretary.

Dues and Per Capita Tax: Honorary membership in Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction shall not be liable for per capita tax, dues or assessments, to either the subordinate Lodges or to the Grand Lodge.

(From Report of The Jurisprudence Committee, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1937)

### OLD AGE SECURITY

We now come to our immediate concern, the influence of the California Old Age Security Act on the Decoto Home. The Legislature passed and the Governor signed Assembly Bill No. 1, which gives persons residing in homes for the aged pensions up to \$35.00 monthly under certain conditions. Of our present population of 352, probably 200 can qualify for these pensions. A number of our residents at Decoto have already contacted the State Department of Social Welfare and the Department in turn has discussed with your Trustees the granting of pensions to certain residents of the Home.

We call to attention of Grand Lodge at this time the fact that acceptance of payments from guests on the large scale which would be involved will constitute a new practice in the conduct of the Home. Heretofore we have had in force a ruling requiring children of residents to pay toward their maintenance if those children were able; however but few payments from this source have been received.

In the present instance, however, the payments would be made by the majority of those in our care, and it is estimated that such payments would reduce the annual net operating cost of the Decoto Home by some \$60,000.00. We are taxpayers and our Home comes under the law. Our people are entitled to the same treatment from the State as those in other institutions.

If we do not accept this aid, we have but two alternatives: to turn these people out of our Home and bid them seek aid from the State; or continue to operate as at present, letting the members of the craft absorb the expense which the State stands ready to pay.

We believe the Decoto Home, regardless of where the money comes from to pay its expenses, is rendering a priceless service to its residents. It gives them a haven of security, a congenial atmosphere with the company of others of their own age and outlook on life. While there are those who will prefer to remain outside the Home if they can receive \$35.00 a month from the State, there are many others to whom the privilege of ending their days within its gates will mean safety, freedom from worry, the enjoyment of congenial companionship, and

assurance that when sickness comes they will have the best of medical care and nursing.

Thirty-five dollars a month at best will provide but indifferent food and poor housing and will give no opportunity to lay up a reserve for medicine or to meet other expenses of illness. If the recipient of old age pension should elect to remain in the Home, paying such charges as we may designate, he not only gets substantial diet, good housing, but has his medical needs and hospitalization provided for; besides many other advantages.

We, therefore, recommend that the Trustees be instructed to permit recipients of Old Age pensions to remain in the Masonic Home.

(From Annual Report of Trustees, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1937.)

#### EXTRANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS

This writer has, from time to time, commented upon the possible effect upon Masonry of sponsoring or permitting itself to be allied with other than strictly Masonic organizations, and has found agreement in many quarters with the opinion that it might prove to become an embarrassing, if not dangerous business. Along this same line Grand Master Weathered, of Texas had the following to say: "It came to the attention of the Grand Master that the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Texas DeMolay Association was a profane and that he and all other members of the Order of DeMolay, years after attaining their majority, were permitted to attend the meetings of the DeMolay Chapters in our Masonic Lodge Rooms, the complaint was made that some were taking as much part in such Order and exercising as much authority over the use of our Lodge Rooms, as Masons themselves. Knowing that such use of our Lodge Rooms by profanes is wrong in principle, and could work irreparable injury to our Order, I gave notice to the effect that if the Order of DeMolay continued to permit its high offices to be held by profanes and its members who were not Masons to have the free use of Masonic Lodge Rooms long after they had passed maturity, I would forbid them the use of Masonic Temples, even though there was a Statute which permitted the use of our Lodge Rooms by such organizations.

"Brethren, Masonry is playing with fire when it invites to, or permits the use of its Lodge Rooms, to any man who is not a Mason. Masonry never "invites" men to become members of its Order, and yet it permits an organization, which is composed of sons of Masons and of profanes to use its Lodge Rooms, in many instances having access to all of the records of the Lodge. It virtually tells them that when they become of age they must join a Masonic Lodge or cease to become members of the DeMolay. Rather a peculiar situation this and if it is not an invitation to them to join the Masonic Lodge it borders very close thereon. What a peculiar situation would be presented if a mem-

ber of DeMolay should petition a Masonic Lodge for the Degrees and be rejected, and yet be permitted to continue coming into our Lodge Rooms as a member of DeMolay.

"Masonry has never profited by letting any organization attach itself to its skirts, but its greatness lies in the fact that it has kept itself free from entangling alliances, for one of the finest relationships that can exist between man and man, and its Temples sacred to the use of the Brethren. The principles and teaching of the Order of DeMolay are very fine, but it occurs to me that the Masonic Lodge has derived little, if any, good from this organization, and unless the situation is closely watched, may be subjected to much harm."

One Grand Master reported that a Mason whose son was a member of this order came to him with a complaint that the son had been treated unfair in an election of officers, and wanted the Grand Master to do something about it. He was promptly informed that Masonry had nothing to do with the Order of DeMolay, and that any attempt to bring such a matter before any Masonic authority would be considered a Masonic offense, which was somewhat drastic, perhaps, but was the same attitude that Grand Masters have taken toward Masonic Clubs when the clubs sought to make themselves a part of Masonry instead of a purely social organization. We sincerely hope that other Grand Masters and Grand Lodges will adopt an attitude on these matters similar to that of Grand Master Weatherred of Texas.

(Report of the Committee on Correspondence, by James A. West, P. G. M., Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, 1937.)

#### PAST GRAND MASTERS

I would here acknowledge with sincerest gratitude the debt I owe to our beloved Past Grand Masters, upon whom I have leaned so heavily during the year. They have given me the benefit of their wise counsel; they have been so encouraging, so helpful; they have been a veritable fountain of inspiration, all of which has meant so much to me. Some have already passed three score years and ten, others of them three score—and all have served so faithfully. May they be spared many more years to cheer and bless and brighten our lives, and in the words of the poet, I pray:

"Deal gently with them, Time; their lives and years  
Have brought more smiles with them than tears;  
Lay not thy hand too harshly on them now,  
But trace decline so gently on their brow  
That, as the sunset in the southern clime

Where twilight lingers in the summer time,  
 And fades at last into the silent night  
 Ere one may know the passing of the light,  
 So may they pass, since 'tis the common lot,  
 As those who, resting, sleep and know it not."

(From address of Grand Master Galloway Calhoun, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Texas, 1937)

#### PAST MASTERS CLUBS

From my various visits with and reports from Past Masters' and Masonic Clubs, and from my close contact with my local Past Masters' Club, I am convinced that they constitute the most potent factors for carrying on in Masonry. It is not right for one who has graced the East to feel that his Masonic work is over. New Worshipful Masters and officers welcome help from those who have had experience, and I urge that all Past Masters in every subordinate lodge organize themselves into clubs with a determination to promote the interests of the Craft.

(From Address of Grand Master Robert McMillan, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1937).

#### AN INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge

of

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland

cordially invites

The President of the United States

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

to join with us on the occasion of our

One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary

to be held in

the City of Baltimore

May Sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth

A. D. 1937, A. L. 5937

## PRESIDENTIAL REGRETS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1937

Dear Brother Wright:

I shall be with you in spirit when the fraternity gathers in Baltimore next Monday night to celebrate the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. These historic anniversaries are of deep significance in our Masonic annals. They emphasize the strength and vitality of Masonic principles.

The fact that our order in Maryland has grown and prospered through all the vicissitudes of a century and a half is abundant evidence of the worth of its spiritual message to the community which has been for so long the field of its activities. On this happy occasion I send all members of the craft my hearty felicitations and warmest personal greetings.

Fraternally yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Harry B. Wright,  
Grand Master,  
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.,  
Masonic Temple,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

SUGGESTED OUTLINE FOR A RELIGIOUS SERVICE FOR  
MASONIC ATTENDANCE

(Adapted from a Church Service in Connection with the Celebration of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Institution of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Maryland, 1937, page 9).

## ORGAN RECITAL

Harry Patterson Hopkins

1. BACH .....Prelude and Fugue, D Minor
2. LEMARE .....The Angelus
3. NEVIN .....The Vast Heavens
4. MUELLER .....Rock of Ages (hymn transcription)
5. ROGERS .....Sonata Movement (first)
6. MAILLEY .....Toccata

1. Processional of the Grand Lodge officers and distinguished guests.

## HYMN 278

Lead on, O King Eternal,  
 The day of march has come.  
 Henceforth in fields of conquest  
 Thy tents shall be our home.  
 Through days of preparation  
 Thy grace has made us strong,  
 And now, O King Eternal,  
 We lift our battle song.

Lead on, O King Eternal,  
 Till sin's fierce war shall cease,  
 And holiness shall whisper,  
 The sweet Amen of peace;  
 For not with swords loud clashing,  
 Nor roll of stirring drums;  
 With deeds of love and mercy,  
 Thy heavenly kingdom comes.

Lead on, O King Eternal,  
 We follow, not with fears,  
 For gladness breaks like morning  
 Where'er thy face appears;  
 Thy cross is lifted o'er us,  
 We journey in its light;  
 The crown awaits the conquest,  
 Lead on, O God of might.

Amen.

## 2. Call to worship (in unison).

O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker. For He is our God: and we are the people of His pasture, and the sheep of His hand. Today, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your heart as in the provocation, and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness.

Create within us clean hearts, O God, and renew a right spirit within us, and let the words of our mouths and the meditation of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our redeemer.

## 3. Hymn 256.

Faith of our fathers! living still  
 In spite of dungeon, fire and sword;  
 O how our hearts beat high with joy  
 Whene'er we hear that glorious word!  
 Faith of our fathers' holy faith!  
 We will be true to thee till death!

Our fathers, chained in prisons dark,  
 Were still in heart and conscience free:  
 How sweet would be their children's fate,  
 If they, like them, could die for thee!  
 Faith of our fathers! holy faith!  
 We will be true to thee till death!

Faith of our fathers! we will love  
 Both friend and foe in all our strife;  
 And preach thee, too, as love knows how,  
 By kindly words and virtuous life;  
 Faith of our fathers! holy faith!  
 We will be true to thee till death!

Amen.

4. Prayer—Choral Response—Albert Edward Day, D. D., Pastor,  
 Mt. Vernon M. E. Church.

5. First Lesson—Psalm 90—Harry B. Wright, M. W. Grand Mas-  
 ter, A. F. & A. M. of Maryland.

Leader: Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

Congregation: Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever  
 thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to  
 everlasting, thou art God.

Leader: Thou turnest man to destruction; and sayest, Return, ye  
 children of men.

Congregation: For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yes-  
 terday when it is past, and as a watch in the night.

Leader: Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as  
 asleep: in the morning they are like grass which groweth up.

Congregation: In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in  
 the evening it is cut down, and withereth.

Leader: For we are consumed by thine anger, and by thy wrath  
 are we troubled.

Congregation: Thou has set our iniquities before thee, our secret  
 sins in the light of thy countenance.

Leader: For all our days are passed away in thy wrath: we spend  
 our years as a tale that is told.

Congregation: The days of our years are threescore years and  
 ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their  
 strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away.

Leader: Who knoweth the power of thine anger? even according  
 to thy fear, so is thy wrath.

Congregation: So teach us to number our days, that we may ap-  
 ply our hearts unto wisdom.

Leader: Return, O Lord, how long? and let it repent thee concerning thy servants.

Congregation: O satisfy us early with thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days.

Leader: Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil.

Congregation: Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children.

Unison: And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

6. Gloria in Excelsis.
7. Choir—Festival Te Deum.....Dudley Buck
8. Second Lesson—Matthew 5:13-19—Edgar Cordell Powers, D. D., R. W. Grand Chaplain, A. F. & A. M. Maryland.
9. Choir—Inflammatus .....Rossini
10. Welcome—Harry B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master, A. F. & A. M. of Maryland.

It is with pride and pleasure that I, as a representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland, welcome you into our services this afternoon. We are very happy to see so many friends and Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity present. I think it is fitting and proper we should begin our Sesqui-centennial Celebration by coming into the Church of God and thanking Him for our history, with its many accomplishments and worthy deeds, and to seek His aid to help us to carry on.

11. Sermon—Dr. John C. Palmer, Grand Chaplain, Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia.

12. Choir—Hallelujah Chorus ..... Handel
13. Recessional—Grand Lodge Officers and Distinguished Guests.

#### HYMN 255

True-hearted, whole-hearted, faithful and loyal,  
 King of our lives, by thy grace we will be:  
 Under the standard exalted and royal,  
 Strong in thy strength we will battle for thee.

#### CHORUS

Peal out the watchword! silence it never!  
 Song of our spirits, rejoicing and free;  
 Peal out the watchword! loyal forever!  
 King of our lives, by thy grace we will be.

True-hearted, whole-hearted, fullest allegiance,  
 Yielding henceforth to our glorious King;  
 Valiant endeavor and loving obedience,  
 Freely and joyously now would we bring.

True-hearted, whole-hearted, Saviour all-glorious!  
 Take thy great power and reign there alone,  
 Over our wills and affections victorious,  
 Freely surrendered and wholly thine own.

Amen.

14. Benediction.
15. Silent Prayer—Choral Amen.
16. Retirement from the sanctuary.

#### SCHOLARSHIP FOR GIFTED INDIVIDUALS

There is, however, a form of educational activity which may be undertaken by the Grand Lodge at once, and which exposes it to no great risks. As an important aim of Masonry is the perfection of men, as we aim to develop the highest type of individual, we shall be advancing the objective of our Order if we do something tangible in connection with the great educational principle enunciated in the Philippine Constitution of creating "scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens." Just as we erect monuments of bronze and marble to perpetuate the memory of our great men and Masons, so should we develop living monuments to Masonry by aiding gifted individuals to attain perfection in the various fields of human endeavor. As we have no funds to educate the many, let us devote part of our resources to the education of a few whose success is assured. Fortunately, the Chairman of the Finance Committee sees a way of financing such a laudable plan.

(From Report of M. W. Brother Conrado Benitez, Grand Master, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1937.)

#### SECRETARY'S GUILD

It is gratifying to report that the work of this organization is fast becoming apparent to the Brethren by its value to the several secretaries of the Subordinate Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction. Many of the Subordinate Lodges have been so impressed by its work that they have voluntarily paid the dues of their secretary in order that he might be the recipient of such service.

The Guild program at present calls for at least three meetings; the Annual Meeting being held on the Fourth Tuesday in January for the election of officers of the Guild. The April and October meetings being held the Fourth Tuesday, which is just prior to the Annual and Semi-Annual Communications of Grand Lodge.

The Secretary's Guild is not in any sense a legislative body, but is intended to be of a constructive nature for the application of better methods for the secretaries in the interest of their Masonic duties.

At the last annual meeting held on January 26, 1937, the Worshipful Masters of the several Subordinate Lodges were invited to be present with their secretaries on that occasion, and they were well repaid as they listened to the stirring address by Bro. Clark D. Chapman, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, who spoke on the topic "Strengthening Our Fraternal Ties." Brother Chapman came to Rhode Island at the request of your Grand Master at considerable expense and inconvenience to himself. We are indeed grateful to him for this valuable service rendered.

Your Grand Master addressed the group on "Scandinavian Freemasonry."

(From Address of Grand Master, Albert Knight, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, 1937.)

#### SERMONS IN STONES

As stated by the Chairman of the Correspondence Committee of Missouri, perhaps the desire to garner votes, as well as realizing the desire to be a part of the passing parade, influences invitations to participate in the laying of cornerstones. To this might also be added the viewpoint of those having charge of the building being erected, whether from a political angle or otherwise.

We read in the Proceedings of New Mexico that at the laying of the cornerstone of the Post Office at Carlsbad there was read a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, and a Brother present was the personal representative of Postmaster General Farley.

(From Report of the Committee on Correspondence, by Jesse M. Whited, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of California, 1937.)

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

It having come to my attention that the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue had ruled that Masonic Lodges were subject to the provisions of the Social Security Act, Grand Secretary Lowndes was requested to correspond with a number of Grand Lodges in this vicinity to ascertain their views on the subject. Though most of them felt that Masonic Lodges should not be included, no one seemed to know of any way in which compliance could be avoided without litigation and all indicated that for the time being they would have to comply with the provisions of the act as interpreted by the Commissioner, a circular letter outlining the procedure to be followed was prepared and sent to all of our lodges.

(From Report and Address of Grand Master Henry G. Watson, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Wyoming, 1937.)

Several inquiries have been made as to whether or not Masonic Lodges are required to pay taxes and make reports under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

The latest information which I can pass on to you is that the laws exempt any organization or group "organized and operated exclusive for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes . . . no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual." The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that Masonic Lodges, Grand or Subordinate, are not organized exclusively for any one of these purposes or any combination of them, and that they are subject therefore to the taxes imposed by the law.

However, Masonic Homes, hospitals, and schools, when separately organized, have been held to be charitable or educational institutions, and as such are exempt from the tax.

Under these rulings, any Lodge which pays any individual, such as the Secretary or Tiler, for service, must file returns and pay a tax. The so-called Unemployment Tax is assessed against all employers of eight or more, while the Old Age Retirement Tax is assessed against all employers of one or more persons and an equal payment is required from each employee. It has been ruled that officers of a Lodge, whether paid or not, count as employees, so that a Lodge having eight or more officers, one or more of whom receives compensation for his services, is subject to both Unemployment and Old Age payments.

The amount of tax imposed on the average Lodge would be small, and in most cases the nuisance involved in making the many reports required might be found more objectionable than the tax itself.

I have largely quoted the above from and I wish to give credit and recognition to, the Scottish Rite News Bureau. I have accepted as correct a correction by Robert Huse, Associate Director of the Social Security Board.

I would suggest that in the future all Lodge officers pay particular attention to developments in the applications of both Unemployment and Old Age Retirement taxes to their Lodge.

I suggest that the Grand Lodge refer to the Jurisprudence Committee the question of the propriety of this Grand Communication adopting an appropriate resolution upon this subject for transmission to our Congressional delegation.

(From Address of Grand Master Jesse C. Clark, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1937.)

#### THE "SOLILOQUY"

It has been reported to me that innovations, novelties or changes have been injected into the degree work by a few Lodges. I say re-

ported, because, naturally, such innovations, novelties or changes would not be perpetrated in my presence.

A report has reached me from a reliable source that one of our large city Lodges recently violated our official ritual before a large audience, composed of officers and members of several Lodges, by introducing a certain "soliloquy" into the ceremony of the Master Mason Degree. This innovation is a direct violation of Masonic Law. I refer you to pages 245 and 246 of the Annual Proceedings of 1936, which shows that this Grand Lodge adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of this "soliloquy."

Such a practice as this, particularly when perpetrated by one of our larger Lodges, should be discontinued, not only because it is a violation of Masonic Law but for the more important reason that it might tempt others to add further innovations to our work and thus seriously mar our beautiful and impressive ceremonies. Evidence of such practice brought to the attention of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, no doubt, would cause severe penalties to be inflicted.

(From Report of Grand Lecturer, W. Bro. Ivory C. Tolle, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1937.)

#### CAN THE SHRINE BE PUT UNDER THE BAN?

"Objectionable activities of groups and organizations which prescribe membership in the Blue Lodge as a prerequisite" gave the Grand Master some pains. This long phrase means succinctly that the Shrine or the Grotto or the Sciot groups put on raffles or lottery schemes to raise money and these activities did not do Masonry any good. He notes that in certain jurisdictions, individuals who have participated in such illegal activities have been individually disciplined; but he says this is not what he would consider the best way to deal with the evil. He thinks that "serious consideration should be given to the advisability of putting under the ban any such organization" as does things repugnant to Masonic concepts. We have not thought it through as he has, perhaps; but we do not at this moment have the slightest idea that the Grand Lodge of California is going to tell all Shriners in California to get out of the Shrine, even though the Shriners should repeat the lottery experience of the days when the Imperial Council went there a few years ago, all of which was fully aired in the book of Grand Lodge Proceedings of that year.

(From Masonic Reviews by J. Edward Allen, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1937.)

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Freemasonry in Canada and in countries where the English language is spoken is very different from those organizations bearing the name of Freemason in the continental countries of Europe. Here it is a brother-

hood or fraternity of fellowship and benevolence, free from political or religious entanglements. Freemasonry has flourished in English speaking lands because their people enjoy freedom of worship, freedom of speech and freedom of action always having due regard to the rights and privileges of others. Where Freemasonry has not flourished or has been prohibited we find an absence of that freedom and liberty, and, in lieu thereof, there exists autocracy in one form or another. Our Constitution, Ancient Charges, Regulations and Ceremonies are based on the great fundamental, the belief in God, to whom we are urged to look, at all times for comfort and support. Further, we are enjoined to be good true moral men, peaceful citizens, paying proper respect to our country's laws and those we have placed in authority. We are to promote the general good of society by cultivating social virtues, and propagating the knowledge of the great principles of our Order, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. Broadly speaking, these are the foundations and aims of our Order. Freemasonry implies democracy and that the will of the people must prevail, not autocracy where dictatorship exists and the will of the individual is subordinated. In those countries, where dictators rule, Masonry cannot exist and much less can it flourish. There is an absence of that free atmosphere which Freemasonry requires and which does exist in this favored land of ours and in the other English speaking countries. Activities subversive of freedom and democracy, such as communism, fascism, nazism, do not accord with our ideas of liberty and security. A large part of the world is now ruled by dictators under one form or another of autocracy. On every side, even in democratic countries, it looks as if Masonry and civilization itself are being challenged by these issues and are facing a crisis. Unrest and uprisings against law and order are showing themselves in too many places and too frequently to justify us in being in any degree complacent or feeling secure. We do not know what can or will happen here or elsewhere, so long as we find disrespect for law, order and authority, as shown in various parts of the world to day. The present seems to be the winter-time of liberty. Restriction of the freedom of the individual, and concentration of authority and power autocratically in the state are taking place. We need only look at what has taken place in Russia, Germany, and Italy and what is taking place in Spain. Masonry, which is my immediate concern in this address, has been prohibited or banned as Masonry, in all these countries where Freedom or Liberty, as you and I know and enjoy it, is being denied to the individual citizen. In Russia, under the Czars, liberty of the individual was unknown, and when it dawned for a short time under Kerensky it was crushed out by the ruthlessness of the Revolution of Lenin and later of Stalin. Atheism was taught. Belief in God was denied. Churches were destroyed. Teaching of religion in any form was prohibited to any person under the age of eighteen. There Masonry is prohibited and does not exist.

In Italy, where liberty was fought for and won by Garibaldi and Mazzini (both Masons) in the latter part of the nineteenth century,

discontent followed the Great War of 1914-1918. Communism spread throughout the country. Industrial troubles and strikes were the rule rather than the exception. Distress and hardship prevailed among the people. Chaos existed and a state of anarchy threatened. Those in authority failed to restore order or security. It was in this condition that Mussolini, a Socialist, deeply read in Socialistic theories and conceiving the idea of a totalitarian state in Italy, formed the organization of Fascists to do battle for his beliefs. In 1910 at the Socialists' Party Congress in Milan, Mussolini asked for the expulsion of Freemasons from the Party, asserting that Freemasonry held the directing staff of labor, and also held capital in its hand, that the official Social Party was working hand in hand with Freemasons, and that only one thing could help them, namely, revolution. This followed step by step until, in 1922, the King called on him to form a Ministry. One of his first acts, when he gained power, was to prohibit Freemasonry in Italy because it stood for freedom. It was, as in other Continental countries, political in its make-up and in its practices and furnished him, in his political advancement, with an open excuse to crush Freemasonry in Italy.

In Germany, Masonry, as known on the Continent of Europe, had flourished for generations, and several Grand Lodges existed. After the war, 1914-1918, the country suffered greatly from the devastating effects of that war on its economic condition. The republic, formed on the downfall of monarchy, did not survive for many years. The German people were not ready for that liberty and preferred to be ruled rather than rule. Hitler, rising from obscurity, almost fanatical in his socialistic beliefs, took advantage of the distress and discontent existing, organized the Nazis, with which the people gladly became affiliated, throwing over whatever liberty and freedom they had. Hitler fanned their discontent by appealing to them as being a race of supermen, marked out by Providence for leadership, and by rousing their prejudices against the Jewish people in the country. In religious matters he not only was antagonistic to the Jew, which he showed by wholesale persecution, and by eliminating from the Bible the Old Testament writings, but had the New Testament re-written to satisfy his religious tenets, thus antagonizing the Christians. With Nazi strength behind him, he seized power, established a Government of the most autocratic character, dissolved all Masonic Grand Lodges, permitting them to reorganize not as Masons but as Nationalists, and prohibiting therefrom the words "Lodge, Mason, and Freemasonry." Hence, today there is no Masonry in Germany.

In Spain we find a cruel barbarous civil war being carried on between the two factions of the Spanish people, the Loyalists, and the Insurgents. The Loyalists, who are in possession of the Government of Spain, are socialistic, holding views similar to those of Russia. The Insurgents, being largely the old Monarchist party, entertain ideas

similar to what prevails in Germany and Italy. The ideals are diametrically opposed to each other. The Loyalists dethroned their King, formed a Republic, and are in power, such as it is. That Government is hostile to Freemasonry, which, in Spain, as in other European Continental countries, is political. A few years ago it legislated to prohibit its armed forces belonging to the Masonic Order. Masonry is thus discouraged in Spain, and is strangled at any and every turn. The Church, owing allegiance to the Vatican, is also very antagonistic. The so-called fight for Liberty in Spain means nothing as far as Freemasonry is concerned, for if the Loyalists win, Freemasonry, already strangled, will be banned as in Russia, and if the Insurgents win it will be abolished as in Italy and Germany.

Brethren, in viewing the fate of Freemasonry in those countries we see the disastrous results of the abolition of individual freedom and the crushing out of religious thought and worship. And yet I am not bereft of all optimism. I believe the world is better today than it ever was, and with orderly and intelligent guidance it will go forward to higher attainments in human happiness. Selfishness and ignorance are responsible for the discontent which exists. An attentive ear and a delicate approach to the woes of the world will do much to encourage those who suffer, to believe they can look to such as us of the Masonic Order for leadership and not to those who are leaders in antagonism to Masonry. The important work ahead of us is to correct the abuses of our civilization by orderly processes. We have little to fear from the people if we show our sympathy with them in their desire to remove abuses from which they suffer. Dictatorship or any system that has for its tendency or its purpose the restriction of the individual is not the means of correction. Dictators in all ages have sought to fasten upon their people chains of slavery. Freemasonry stressing human brotherhood and the Fatherhood of God inspires man to desire to be free. Dictators and tyrants have always opposed Freemasonry because its membership have usually been found on the side of right, fighting for freedom of worship, thought, speech, and action. I have referred to this present age as the winter-time of liberty, but I am sanguine the spring-time will follow. Dictators and autoeracy have toppled and fallen in the past. Communism, fascism and nazism are fevers and will pass away. Liberty, and faith in God, will bloom again and those new and subversive thoughts and activities shall be forgotten. Every man carries within himself a spark of divine fire. Nothing can quench it. It will flash again, and the dismal ghastly time in which we are living, shall be looked back upon with amazement, when once again the Spirit of God touches the better parts of our own nature in Lodge, in Church, in all phases of our life, and brings back and makes effective those truths, which if ever they were true, are true forever.

(From Address of Grand Master, A. J. Anderson, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, 1937.)

## SUNDAY MEETINGS

A number of requests were made by Lodges to hold meetings of Masons and families on the Sabbath, with no stands or games, and all to be conducted with strict decorum and regard for the proprieties belonging to that day.

I ruled in all cases that this could not be allowed, and feel that tradition and Masonic custom forbid such gatherings regardless of how harmless the conduct intended, as we can not do so without being wrongfully accused of sanctioning meetings to take church members and attendants thereof and Sunday School workers away from a work which is encouraged by all Masons as beneficial to all engaged therein.

(From Address of Grand Master, Bro. Thomas J. Wilson, Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1937.)

## THE GREAT TRANSITION

By E. Ben Johnson, Grand Historian

That the origin of Freemasonry is lost in antiquity, is unquestioned as to operative Masonry, but historians have searched the records and thrown great light upon the subject of origins. It is well established that Freemasonry, like other human institutions, has a story of development from simpler forms. As in other cases, such development was not even and regular, but included some long periods with slow progress, other short periods with rapid progress, corresponding to environment and internal efforts for adjustment to that.

It is the purpose to review here one of those periods of rapid progress, probably the most interesting and inspiring of all, during which the transition from operative to speculative Masonry occurred in about fifteen years.

The existence of guilds of Masons can be traced from about the time of the Crusades in England and Scotland, where they developed peculiar organizations and customs. During that time they had no apparent connection with somewhat similar guilds on continental Europe, where speculative Masonry failed to develop.

They were not common Masons erecting the ordinary brick and stone buildings of town and countryside, though sometimes reduced to such work by lack of employment for their higher skill. They were the builders who translated the designs of eminent architects into splendid cathedrals and other fine edifices that adorn England and Scotland, still inspiring admiration for the artisans. They generally lived in a "lodge" at the site of their work in early times, and adopted that name for their guild. They also developed secret means of recognition which enabled them to travel from one operation to another and be accepted in the lodge, thus becoming known as "Free Masons" and "Accepted Masons."

When the Civil War opened in 1642, the erection of fine buildings practically ceased in England for some twenty years. Freemasons were reduced to the commonest work and their Lodges suffered accordingly. A revival of such building in London followed the Great Fire of 1666 and the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral commenced in 1675. During the thirty-five years of employment on this Cathedral, operative Freemasonry reached its highest attainments.

That vast and magnificent structure was many times larger than Solomon's Temple and the finest artisans were assembled for its construction under the great architect, Christopher Wren. London was not merely the center of English life and literature but a great cosmopolitan city with ships sailing to all parts of the world. In that environment for many years the ablest operative Freemasons worked in close association with scientists and scholars, giving every opportunity for improvement and advancement. The use of working tools as symbols to imprint upon the mind wise and serious truths was progressing and this was the germ of speculative Masonry.

Like other guilds in London, the Freemasons had frequently admitted prominent gentlemen as honorary or non-operative members. Such members increased in numbers and influence in the four London Lodges after the Cathedral was completed and the workmen drifted away. Among this class of members were some able scholars who not only appreciated the symbolism and fraternalism developed by operative Freemasons, but recognized serious needs of their times that the organization might supply. We cannot properly understand or appreciate the transition to speculative Masonry without considering the stimulation from those outer needs.

England and Scotland had been rent by sectarian strife for two hundred years, the blood of their people shed in religious wars at home and abroad, their eminent men persecuted, many executed, for mere theological opinions. The Toleration Act of 1689 did not approach religious liberty and its repeal was continually threatened. Those not members of the Established Church were called "dissenters" or "non-conformists," were denied any share in the government and subjected to severe legal discriminations. Among these were Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Jews, but the Presbyterians were the state church in Scotland.

To a large extent, religion had become a matter of politics among the governing classes, whose notorious dishonesty and licentiousness corrupted government and society. Their leaders were caricatured on the stage as pick-pockets or highwaymen, and the public applauded. Such leaders treated sectarian organizations and strife like pieces in a game of chess. When St. Paul's Cathedral was completed, the country was seething with sectarian conspiracies to control the royal succession after Queen Anne. When that was settled in 1713, conspiracies con-

tinued to restore the Stuart Pretender with Roman Catholicism as the state religion.

It is difficult for us to understand the religious spirit and disposition of that age. Most men held the conception of a revealed and authoritative religion, hence that there could be only one true religion which should be binding on all men and established as the state church. The principal sects struggled for supremacy in order to impose their views upon others and control the state church with vast properties and revenues.

Many thoughtful men in all these sects recognized and deplored such evils, but they lacked influence in government and were kept at a perpetual distance by sectarian strife. Among these were the Deists, not a sect but a philosophical school, whose writers had recently attracted much attention among scholars. While they usually retained formal church connections to hold their civil rights, they exercised complete intellectual freedom and demanded religious liberty for all, as a matter of right.

They held with Socrates and Plato that reason is the most exalted attribute of men by which they should ever be guided. They analyzed the conflicting sectarian claims of religious authority and rejected them on rational grounds, as being matters of opinion on which honest men could and did disagree, therefore binding only upon those who accepted them. They vigorously contended that no sect or government had any right to dictate what men must believe. They also insisted on the freedom of science, already in conflict with theology. Deists recognized the existence of a Supreme Architect of the Universe, rationally deducing from Nature the existence of a Creator, hence their name.

Scholarly members in the London Lodges were familiar with all the conditions and controversies of their day. Some of them saw the possibilities of Freemasonry in uniting good men and true of various religions and occupations, to promote religion and civil liberty. Organizing a new society for such purposes would have been dangerous and of doubtful success, while there was Freemasonry, an ancient and honorable society whose fine symbolism could be extended indefinitely. Its last great work in operative Masonry was completed and unless it moved on to nobler things, it must relapse to an ordinary guild of artisans.

It is very improbable that such men had in mind from the first the complete structure of speculative Masonry or the detailed steps of the transition, but they took some steps and drew into the order more men of their kind. Needs and motives guided them aright from step to step until the structure and transition were completed.

Antiquity was important in a time when most men believed that the ancients were the possessors of all wisdom and it served as a convenient screen from hostile attention, so each step in the transition was referred to as a "revival." That convenient term later mystified Masons with others until historians delved in the records after con-

cealment ceased to be important. We cannot trace the detailed steps, even now, but the records show change and progress with here and there an important step, like the organization of the Grand Lodge of 1717, and the revised Constitution and Charges of 1723.

Records of Lodges prior to this time, show the primary concern was operative Masonry and the affairs of artisans, nothing of ritualistic degrees or speculative Masonry as we know them. Then operative Masonry declined in importance in London as more and more non-operative members were admitted, while speculative Masonry developed rapidly. There were extensive additions and enrichment of ritual in accordance with the great change in purpose which was clearly revealed at the close of the transition period. That ritual was the work of scholars, splendid in diction and imagery, much of it unsurpassed in any literature.

There was far more than ritual involved, for when Freemasonry emerged from that transition it had taken its stand with the most eminent scholars and scientists of the age, far in advance of contemporary mass thinking. The primary concern was no longer with the affairs of artisans, but with ethics and philosophy on which important positions were taken, these among others:

It maintained the dignity and rights of men and asserted their equality, except as ability and integrity entitled them to preferment but increased their obligations.

It set high standards of morality, independent of sectarian authority.

It espoused the sciences, in spite of sharp conflicts with prevailing theology.

It practiced adult education, urging its initiates to improve their minds by useful studies and think for themselves.

It taught freedom of conscience and broad tolerance in religious matters.

It conformed to such teachings by ceasing to be a sectarian or Christian order and by uniting in fraternal bonds men of all sects and religious opinions.

The last made possible the universality of Freemasonry and excluded sectarian controversy. It is splendidly explained and justified as an expedient change in the opening paragraph of the Charges of 1723:

"A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law and if he really understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to obey the religion of that country or nation whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to obligate them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be dis-

tinguished, whereby Masonry becomes the center of union and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance."

It did not advocate any political or social reforms, though its principles led logically and inevitably to civil and religious liberty. The leaders in this movement had the wisdom to understand that men trained in such principles would attend to their proper application, also that "before men should be made free, they should first be made fit to be free."

Freemasons should revere the leaders in that marvelous transition from operative to speculative Masonry, the legend of the Three Grand Masters might well remind us of three such leaders.

John Desaguliers, Grand Master in 1719, was probably the leading spirit. A French Huguenot refugee as a boy, he had suffered from religious persecution. He became an Oxford Doctor of Laws and Clergyman of the Church of England. He was also a distinguished author and scientist, friend of Isaac Newton and member of the Royal Society (scientific).

George Payne, English gentleman, philosopher and antiquarian, was Grand Master twice, 1718 and 1720, an active and zealous worker throughout the transition period.

James Anderson, Grand Warden, then Grand Secretary for years, was Scotch, a Presbyterian Minister, Doctor of Divinity and classical scholar. To his scholarship and writing is attributed much of the correlation of the old and new in operative and speculative Masonry.

It seems appropriate at this particular time to heed the counsel of Isaiah to his people in time of trouble:

"Look to the rock whence ye are hewn, the hole of the pit whence ye are digged."

Thoughtful consideration of the times and accomplishments of the transition period should renew our zeal and appreciation for speculative Masonry, while a glance at the outer world must convince us that it is as much needed now as two hundred years ago.

In many countries religious liberty is gone or sadly impaired, while the dignity and rights of men have been sacrificed to make them mere creatures existing for the state. One of the first steps in that course in such countries, has been the proscribing of Freemasonry. On the other hand, wherever Freemasonry flourishes, political and religious liberty are yet secure.

But we cannot rest in that security while half the world champions political and religious despotism. Instantaneous communication has laid every country open to propaganda from without, as well as from within. Even in our own country there are many who would substitute the bludgeon for the square. Sectarian leaders publicly declare that religious authority is waning and morality is declining.

Never was there greater need for teaching and practicing high standards of morality, independent of sectarian authority. Never was there greater needs of champions for sound philosophic principles that form the basis of correct social and political relations. Truly, the great work of speculative Masonry is unfinished.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Washington, 1937.)

#### A VETERAN OF THE ROUND TABLE

As the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, I beg to submit my annual Review Report. This will make my thirty-second Review Report counting the six made to the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory before consolidation with the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. Of course, I am very grateful to the brethren of the Grand Lodge and to the Grand Masters for continuing me in this work and as I have now passed my Ninetieth Birthday, am thankful to the Almighty for sparing my life, as but few live to be ninety years of age and especially where they have gone through wars and have been engaged in battles where many lost their lives.

(Thomas Chauncey Humphry, Foreign Correspondent,  
Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, 1937.)

#### IDENTIFICATION OF VISITORS

Question No. 6 Sebring Lodge No. 249, requested advice as to whether they could admit visiting Masons who show a paid-up dues card, if signed and tallies with their signature, but without examination.

I ruled that the dues card alone did not constitute lawful information.

(From Address of Grand Master Jesse C. Clark, Proceedings  
of the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1937.)

#### FEDERATION OF WOMEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GRAND LODGE

The next report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was read as follows:

MANILA, January 27, 1937.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

The resolution of Sinukuan Lodge No. 16, dated January 8, 1937, recommending the organization, under the auspices of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, of a federation of women with auxiliary chapters similar to the Order of the Eastern Star organized and existing in the United States, the members to be composed of wives, sisters, daughters, mothers, and widows of members of Freemasonry, has been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for report and recommendation.

The organization of a federation of women with auxiliary chapters similar to the Order of the Eastern Star in the United States of America

is not a proper function of the Grand Lodge. The Order of the Eastern Star is an entirely separate and independent organization and not in any way connected with or organized under the auspices of any Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges. In fact, some Grand Lodges prohibit any member of a Lodge from belonging to the Order of the Eastern Star, in spite of the fact that it is not a Masonic organization and is not sponsored by the Grand Lodges of the respective jurisdictions wherein it has been established. If for no other reason, we should avoid sponsoring women's organizations under the Grand Lodge in order to avoid misunderstandings and possible severance of relations by some Grand Lodges such as England and Pennsylvania, which do not countenance even the Order of the Eastern Star within their jurisdictions.

Therefore, we recommend that the resolution of Sinukuan Lodge No. 16, be not adopted.

(From Proceedings of Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, 1937.)

#### THE MASONIC WORLD

Readers are referred to the Review of the outstanding events the world over and of the condition of Masonry in various foreign jurisdictions under the above title by M. W. Ray V. Denslow, P. G. M., contained in the official proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1937, page 211, et seq. Fragments of this have been elsewhere quoted and we wish it were possible to reprint this here in full, but space forbids it. In view of current events in Mexico we commend that part of the article under the subtitle "Mexico" to the interested reader as very enlightening. The review of Most Worshipful Brother Denslow is probably the most readable of them all.

#### MASONIC STATISTICS

##### GATHERED FROM LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED

##### 1. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Alabama .....	470	28,184	.....	427
Arizona .....	39	5,700	.....	192
Arkansas .....	458	23,497	.....	400
California .....	571	129,326	.....	3,005
Colorado .....	147	30,444	.....	647
Connecticut .....	128	38,285	.....	1,439
Delaware .....	22	5,625	.....	108
District of Columbia .....	135	20,410	.....	76
Florida .....	227	20,300	.....	635
Georgia .....	514	40,771	.....	965
Idaho .....	81	8,891	.....	244
Illinois .....	1,000	218,069	.....	10,400

## REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

271

Indiana .....	556	110,297	.....	3,648
Iowa .....	554	69,056	.....	2,342
Kansas .....	448	68,710	.....	570
Kentucky .....	534	43,191	.....	998
Louisiana .....	252	21,507	.....	595
Maine .....	207	37,742	.....	1,259
Maryland .....	132	29,856	.....	750
Massachusetts .....	329	110,334	.....	4,078
Michigan .....	508	119,078	.....	4,376
Minnesota .....	307	51,574	.....	2,029
Mississippi .....	334	20,340	.....	167
Missouri .....	644	91,120	.....	3,243
Montana .....	135	18,078	.....	242
Nebraska .....	292	33,817	.....	1,226
Nevada .....	26	3,009	.....	24
New Hampshire .....	81	13,619	.....	403
New Jersey .....	278	82,520	.....	3,350
New Mexico .....	55	5,796	.....	128
New York .....	1,036	269,096	.....	9,152
North Carolina .....	350	27,448	.....	844
North Dakota .....	127	12,130	.....	487
Ohio .....	621	178,464	1,372	.....
Oklahoma .....	429	48,058	.....	720
Oregon .....	173	25,015	.....	851
Pennsylvania .....	576	194,788	.....	6,830
Rhode Island .....	43	17,043	.....	432
South Carolina .....	276	17,056	.....	790
South Dakota .....	177	16,048	.....	635
Tennessee .....	421	37,023	.....	654
Texas .....	906	95,163	.....	9,981
Utah .....	26	4,580	.....	84
Vermont .....	103	17,584	.....	402
Virginia .....	339	40,492	.....	1,155
Washington .....	266	41,010	.....	1,219
West Virginia .....	165	30,035	.....	663
Wisconsin .....	312	54,436	.....	1,887
Wyoming .....	48	7,806	.....	78
Puerto Rico .....	49	2,446	28	.....

Total for the United States. 15,907

2,634,867

1,400

84,830

## 2. DOMINION OF CANADA

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Alberta .....	156	12,156	.....	405
British Columbia .....	118	14,010	.....	316
Canada-in-Ontario .....	568	101,562	.....	3,600
Manitoba .....	106	11,066	.....	276
New Brunswick .....	43	5,391	.....	111
Nova Scotia .....	84	8,895	.....	184
Prince Edward Island .....	15	1,110	.....	33
Quebec .....	93	14,456	.....	390
Saskatchewan .....	198	12,859	.....	224
Newfoundland .....	11	1,126	.....	50
Total for Canada .....	1,392	182,631	.....	5,589
Total for United States.....	15,908	2,634,867	1,400	84,820
Total for North America...	17,300	2,817,498	1,400	90,409

## 3. LATIN AMERICA

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Amazonas e Acre .....	31	1,636	.....	.....
Chile .....	68	ap. 4,700	.....	.....
Costa Rica .....	7	297	.....	1
Cuba .....	189	7,570	.....	402
Ecuador .....	7	225	.....	.....
Mexico: York G. L. ....	15	723	.....	44
Panama .....	9	371	.....	.....
Peru .....	28	816	.....	.....
El Salvador .....	6	140	.....	52
Guatemala .....	5	ap. 450	.....	.....
Venezuela .....	6	ap. 260	.....	.....
Total for Latin America...	371	17,188		499

## 4. AUSTRALASIA

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
New South Wales .....	600	59,047	234	
New Zealand .....	302	25,446		161
Queensland .....	357	17,773		1,486
South Australia .....	154	13,627		216
Tasmania .....	44	3,835	37	
Victoria .....	497	49,684		927
West Australia .....	149	9,220	215	
Total for Australasia.....	2,103	178,641	486	2,790

## 5. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
England .....		ap. 380,000		
Ireland .....	700	ap. 45,000		
Scotland .....	605	ap. 300,000		
Total for Great Britain and Ireland .....	1,305	725,000		

## 6. CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Bulgaria .....	11	510	8	
C. S. R. : Narodni (National)...	20	992	219	
Lessing .....	30	1,442		28
Denmark .....	24	7,568	35	
Finland .....	5	250		18
France, National Grand Lodge.	29	1,034		
Greece .....	56	ap. 3,500		
Holland .....	147	7,950	338	
Jugo Slavia .....	20	ap. 800		
Norway .....	27	10,441	79	
Sweden .....	51	23,480	189	
Switzerland .....	41	4,586		7
Vienna .....	22	1,300		9
Total for Continental Europe	483	63,853	868	62

## 7. ASIA

Grand Lodges	Number of Lodges	Member- ship	1 Year's Net Gain	1 Year's Net Loss
Philippine Islands .....	104	5,200		250
China District (Philippine Constitution) ....	5	225		
China District (Massachusetts Constitution).	8	795	13	
Malaya .....	16	1,085		32
Total for Asia .....	133	7,305	13	282

These statistics, together with others not yet verified, show that ninety-one percent of all Freemasons in the world are members of Lodges in English-speaking countries.

(From Report on Foreign Correspondence for 1937, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1937.)

"God give us men. The time demands  
 Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;  
 Men whom the lust of office does not kill;  
 Men who possess opinions and a will;  
 Men who have honor; men who will not lie;  
 Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,  
 In public duty and in private thinking."

# 1938

## INDEX TO SUBJECTS, ETC.

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(Bold face figures refer to year.)

- Abstracts of returns, 1938, 172.  
Accounts of Grand Secretary, audited, 1938, 117.  
Addenda to the Law, 1938, 136.  
Address of the Grand Master, 1938, 11.  
Amendments to the law, adopted, 1938, 128.  
Amendments to the Law, proposed, 1938, 128.  
Appropriations, 1938, 124.  
Assistant Grand Custodians, 1938, 20, 67.  
Authority to Invest Surplus Monies, 1938, 122.  
Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts, 1938, 53, 80.  
Bonds for Officers, Subordinate Lodges, 1938, 60, 126.  
Bronze Jordan Medal, 1938, 25.  
Building and Improvement Fund, 1938, 51.  
By-laws approved, 1938, 14.  
Cairo Lodge No. 324, constituted, 1938, 23.  
Central Schools, 1938, 66.  
Certificates of proficiency, issued to Brethren, 1938, 26, 67.  
Certificates of proficiency, issued to Lodges, 1938, 26.  
Children's Homes, 1938, 23.  
Children's Home Endowment Fund, Report of Trustees, 1938, 58.  
Committees appointed, 1938, 9.  
Contributions from Lodges for Washington Memorial, 1938, 61.  
Corner-stones laid, 1938, 24.  
Decisions, 1938, 15.  
Dedication of Lodge halls, 1938, 23.  
Dispensations granted, 1938, 12, 13.  
Distinguished Guests, 1938, 4, 115.  
Extinct Nebraska Lodges, 1938, 161.  
Farm Manager Employed, 1938, 44.  
Fifty-year Badges, 1938, 25, 43, 62.  
Fifty-year Badge Presentation Ceremony, 1938, 41.  
Finances, 1938, 45, 117.  
General Fund, 1938, 47.  
General Relief Fund, 1938, 49.  
George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, 1938, 21,  
61, 103.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS, ETC.

- Grand Custodian, Report of, 1938, 66.  
Grand Lodge Officers, Appointed, 1938, 79.  
Grand Lodge Officers, Elected, 1938, 79.  
Grand Lodge Officers, Installed, 1938, 132.  
Grand Masters' Conference, 1938, 21.  
Grand Representatives appointed and recommended, 1938, 19, 20.  
Grand Representatives, List of, 1938, 153.  
Grand Secretaries (Nebraska), 1938, 150.  
Grand Secretaries, other Grand Lodges, list of, 1938, 151.  
Grand Secretary, Report of, 1938, 43.  
Greetings and regrets, 1938, 78.  
Illustrious Dead, 1938, 144.  
Jordan Medal History and Presentation Ceremony, 1938, 33.  
Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, amendments to, adopted, 1938, 136.  
Lodges Alphabetically arranged, 1938, 157.  
Lodges Alphabetically arranged, by towns, 1938, 159.  
Lodges Alphabetically arranged, by counties, 1938, 160.  
Lodges, Extinct, 1938, 161.  
Lodges not represented at annual communication, 1938, 94.  
Maintenance Fund, 1938, 52.  
Masonic Education, 1938, 76, 121.  
Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, 1938, 23.  
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1938, 21  
Memorial to William C. Ramsey, Past Grand Master, 1938, 109  
Nebraska Masonic Home, 1938, 22.  
Necrology, 1938, 11.  
Official visits, 1938, 26.  
Oration, 1938, 85.  
Orphans' Educational Fund, 1938, 54.  
Our Dead, 1938, 144.  
Past Grand Masters, list of, 1938, 149.  
Pensions, 1938, 122.  
Permanent Reserve Fund, 1938, 49.  
Presentation of Brethren wearing Bronze Jordan Medals, 1938, 114  
Presentation of Brethren wearing Fifty-year Badges, 1938, 114.  
Presentation of the Flag, 1938, 5.  
Presentation of Gavel, 1938, 10.  
Presentation of Past Grand Master's Jewel, 1938, 133.  
Proficiency certificates, 1938, 26, 67.  
Promulgation of the Work, 1938, 66.  
Reception of Grand Representatives, 1938, 72.  
Reception of Past Grand Masters, 1938, 2.  
Recommendations of the Grand Master, 1938, 18, 19.  
Redistribution of Income, 1938, 123.  
Reinstatements, 1938, 21.  
Relief, 1938, 115.  
Representatives to and from other Grand Lodges, 1938, 153.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS, ETC.

Reports of Committees:

- Applications for Reinstatement, 1938, 77.
- Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts, 1938, 80.
- Charters and Dispensations, 1938, 127.
- Codification of the Law, 1938, 128.
- Credentials, 1938, 94.
- Doings of Grand Officers, 1938, 70.
- Finance, 1938, 117.
- Foreign Correspondence, 1938, 81, 181.
- Fraternal Dead, 1938, 106.
- George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, 1938, 103.
- Grievances, 1938, 106.
- Jurisprudence, 1938, 93.
- Masonic-Eastern Star Student Fund, 1938, 81.
- Masonic Education, 1938, 76.
- Pay-roll, 1938, 127.
- Promotion of the World's Peace, 1938, 83.
- Relief and Care of Orphans, 1938, 115.
- Returns, 1938, 74.
- Temple Building Advisory, 1938, 104.
- Unfinished Business, 1938, 127.
- Resolutions, 1938, 78, 123.
- Returns, 1938, 64.
- Roll of Honor, 1938, 65.
- Roll of Nebraska Lodges, with locations, dates of regular meetings, officers, etc., 1938, 164.
- Sesquicentennial of United States Constitution, 1938, 22.
- Special Dispensations, 1938, 12, 13.
- Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge, 1938, 79.
- Temple Building Advisory Committee, 1938, 104.
- Thanks, 1938, 135.
- Trials, 1938, 14.
- Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, in charge of the Orphans' Educational Fund, 1938, 54.
- Veteran Grand Lodge Attendants, 1938, 147.
- Visits, 1938, 26.
- Wilson, Henry H., 1938, 30, 132.

